

Isabelle/HOLCF — Higher-Order Logic of Computable Functions

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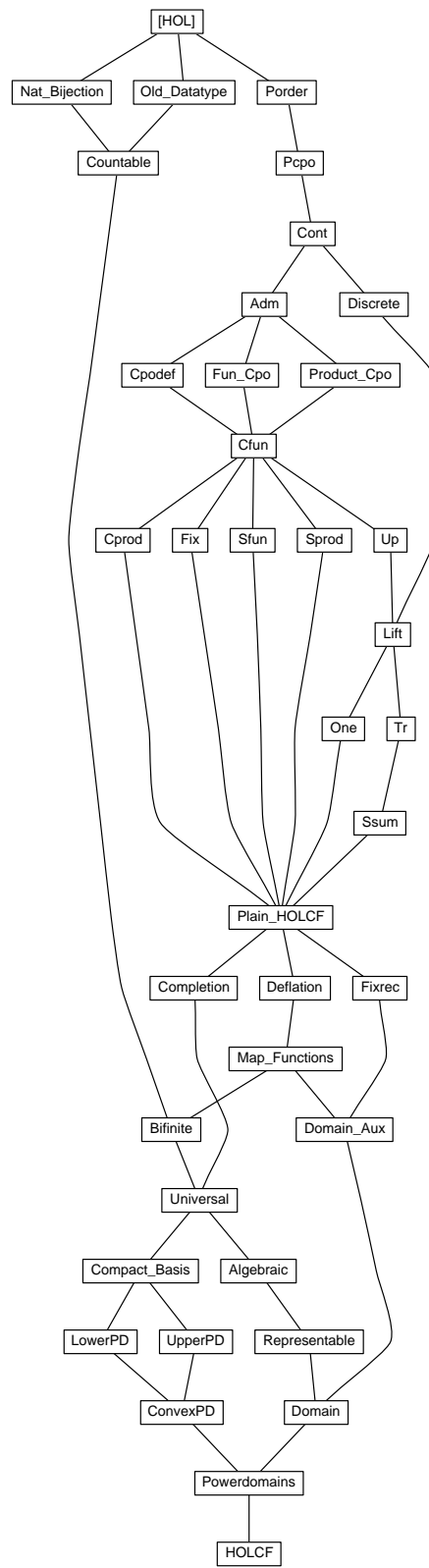
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1 Partial orders

```
theory Porder
imports Main
begin
```

```
declare [[typedef-overloaded]]
```

1.1 Type class for partial orders

```
class below =
  fixes below :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
begin
```

```
notation (ASCII)
  below (infix << 50)
```

```
notation
  below (infix ⊆ 50)
```

```
abbreviation
  not-below :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (infix ≱ 50)
  where not-below x y ≡ ¬ below x y
```

```
notation (ASCII)
  not-below (infix ~<< 50)
```

```
lemma below-eq-trans: [[a ⊆ b; b = c]] ⇒ a ⊆ c
  <proof>
```

```
lemma eq-below-trans: [[a = b; b ⊆ c]] ⇒ a ⊆ c
  <proof>
```

```
end
```

```
class po = below +
  assumes below-refl [iff]: x ⊆ x
  assumes below-trans: x ⊆ y ⇒ y ⊆ z ⇒ x ⊆ z
  assumes below-antisym: x ⊆ y ⇒ y ⊆ x ⇒ x = y
begin
```

```
lemma eq-imp-below: x = y ⇒ x ⊆ y
  <proof>
```

```
lemma box-below: a ⊆ b ⇒ c ⊆ a ⇒ b ⊆ d ⇒ c ⊆ d
  <proof>
```

```
lemma po-eq-conv: x = y ↔ x ⊆ y ∧ y ⊆ x
  <proof>
```

lemma *rev-below-trans*: $y \sqsubseteq z \implies x \sqsubseteq y \implies x \sqsubseteq z$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *not-below2not-eq*: $x \not\sqsubseteq y \implies x \neq y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemmas *HOLCF-trans-rules* [*trans*] =
below-trans
below-antisym
below-eq-trans
eq-below-trans

context *po*
begin

1.2 Upper bounds

definition *is-ub* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool (**infix** <| 55) **where**
 $S <| x \longleftrightarrow (\forall y \in S. y \sqsubseteq x)$

lemma *is-ubI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \sqsubseteq u) \implies S <| u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-ubD*: $\llbracket S <| u; x \in S \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ub-imageI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies f x \sqsubseteq u) \implies (\lambda x. f x) ' S <| u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ub-imageD*: $\llbracket f ' S <| u; x \in S \rrbracket \implies f x \sqsubseteq u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ub-rangeI*: $(\bigwedge i. S i \sqsubseteq x) \implies \text{range } S <| x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ub-rangeD*: $\text{range } S <| x \implies S i \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-ub-empty* [*simp*]: $\{\} <| u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-ub-insert* [*simp*]: $(\text{insert } x A) <| y = (x \sqsubseteq y \wedge A <| y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-ub-upward*: $\llbracket S <| x; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies S <| y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

1.3 Least upper bounds

definition *is-lub* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool (infix <<| 55) where
 $S <<| x \longleftrightarrow S <| x \wedge (\forall u. S <| u \longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u)$

definition *lub* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a where
 $lub\ S = (THE\ x.\ S <<| x)$

end

syntax (ASCII)

-BLub :: [pttrn, 'a set, 'b] \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists LUB$ -:-./ -) [0,0, 10] 10)

syntax

-BLub :: [pttrn, 'a set, 'b] \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcup$ -:-./ -) [0,0, 10] 10)

translations

$LUB\ x:A.\ t == CONST\ lub\ ((\%x.\ t)\ 'A)$

context *po*

begin

abbreviation

Lub (binder \sqcup 10) where
 $\sqcup n.\ t\ n == lub\ (range\ t)$

notation (ASCII)

Lub (binder LUB 10)

access to some definition as inference rule

lemma *is-lubD1*: $S <<| x \Longrightarrow S <| x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lubD2*: $\llbracket S <<| x; S <| u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lubI*: $\llbracket S <| x; \bigwedge u. S <| u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow S <<| x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lub-below-iff*: $S <<| x \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u \longleftrightarrow S <| u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lubs are unique

lemma *is-lub-unique*: $\llbracket S <<| x; S <<| y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

technical lemmas about *lub* and *op <<|*

lemma *is-lub-lub*: $M <<| x \Longrightarrow M <<| lub\ M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-eqI*: $M \ll\mid l \implies \text{lub } M = l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lub-singleton*: $\{x\} \ll\mid x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-singleton [simp]*: $\text{lub } \{x\} = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lub-bin*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \{x, y\} \ll\mid y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-bin*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{lub } \{x, y\} = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lub-maximal*: $\llbracket S \ll\mid x; x \in S \rrbracket \implies S \ll\mid x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-maximal*: $\llbracket S \ll\mid x; x \in S \rrbracket \implies \text{lub } S = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.4 Countable chains

definition *chain* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

— Here we use countable chains and I prefer to code them as functions!
chain $Y = (\forall i. Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i))$

lemma *chainI*: $(\bigwedge i. Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i)) \implies \text{chain } Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *chainE*: $\text{chain } Y \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

chains are monotone functions

lemma *chain-mono-less*: $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; i < j \rrbracket \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *chain-mono*: $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; i \leq j \rrbracket \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *chain-shift*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y\ (i + j))$
 ⟨proof⟩

technical lemmas about (least) upper bounds of chains

lemma *is-lub-rangeD1*: $\text{range } S \ll\mid x \implies S\ i \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-ub-range-shift*:

$chain\ S \implies range\ (\lambda i. S\ (i + j))\ <| x = range\ S\ <| x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lub-range-shift*:

$chain\ S \implies range\ (\lambda i. S\ (i + j))\ <<| x = range\ S\ <<| x$
 ⟨proof⟩

the lub of a constant chain is the constant

lemma *chain-const* [simp]: $chain\ (\lambda i. c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lub-const*: $range\ (\lambda x. c)\ <<| c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-const* [simp]: $(\bigsqcup i. c) = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.5 Finite chains

definition *max-in-chain* :: $nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 — finite chains, needed for monotony of continuous functions
 $max-in-chain\ i\ C \iff (\forall j. i \leq j \longrightarrow C\ i = C\ j)$

definition *finite-chain* :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $finite-chain\ C = (chain\ C \wedge (\exists i. max-in-chain\ i\ C))$

results about finite chains

lemma *max-in-chainI*: $(\bigwedge j. i \leq j \implies Y\ i = Y\ j) \implies max-in-chain\ i\ Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *max-in-chainD*: $\llbracket max-in-chain\ i\ Y; i \leq j \rrbracket \implies Y\ i = Y\ j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-chainI*:
 $\llbracket chain\ C; max-in-chain\ i\ C \rrbracket \implies finite-chain\ C$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-chainE*:
 $\llbracket finite-chain\ C; \bigwedge i. \llbracket chain\ C; max-in-chain\ i\ C \rrbracket \implies R \rrbracket \implies R$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-finch1*: $\llbracket chain\ C; max-in-chain\ i\ C \rrbracket \implies range\ C\ <<| C\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-finch2*:
 $finite-chain\ C \implies range\ C\ <<| C\ (LEAST\ i. max-in-chain\ i\ C)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finch-imp-finite-range*: $finite-chain\ Y \implies finite\ (range\ Y)$

<proof>

lemma *finite-range-has-max*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$ **and** $r :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$

assumes *mono*: $\bigwedge i j. i \leq j \implies r (f i) (f j)$

assumes *finite-range*: $finite (range f)$

shows $\exists k. \forall i. r (f i) (f k)$

<proof>

lemma *finite-range-imp-finch*:

$\llbracket chain Y; finite (range Y) \rrbracket \implies finite-chain Y$

<proof>

lemma *bin-chain*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies chain (\lambda i. if i=0 then x else y)$

<proof>

lemma *bin-chainmax*:

$x \sqsubseteq y \implies max-in-chain (Suc 0) (\lambda i. if i=0 then x else y)$

<proof>

lemma *is-lub-bin-chain*:

$x \sqsubseteq y \implies range (\lambda i::nat. if i=0 then x else y) <<| y$

<proof>

the maximal element in a chain is its lub

lemma *lub-chain-maxelem*: $\llbracket Y i = c; \forall i. Y i \sqsubseteq c \rrbracket \implies lub (range Y) = c$

<proof>

end

end

2 Classes cpo and pcpo

theory *Pcpo*

imports *Porder*

begin

2.1 Complete partial orders

The class cpo of chain complete partial orders

class *cpo* = *po* +

assumes *cpo*: $chain S \implies \exists x. range S <<| x$

begin

in cpo's everthing equal to THE lub has lub properties for every chain

lemma *cpo-lubI*: $chain S \implies range S <<| (\bigsqcup i. S i)$

<proof>

lemma *thelubE*: $\llbracket \text{chain } S; (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) = l \rrbracket \implies \text{range } S \ll\ll l$
 ⟨proof⟩

Properties of the lub

lemma *is-ub-thelub*: $\text{chain } S \implies S\ x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. S\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-lub-thelub*:
 $\llbracket \text{chain } S; \text{range } S \ll\ll x \rrbracket \implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-below-iff*: $\text{chain } S \implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) \sqsubseteq x \iff (\forall i. S\ i \sqsubseteq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-below*: $\llbracket \text{chain } S; \bigwedge i. S\ i \sqsubseteq x \rrbracket \implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *below-lub*: $\llbracket \text{chain } S; x \sqsubseteq S\ i \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. S\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-range-mono*:
 $\llbracket \text{range } X \subseteq \text{range } Y; \text{chain } Y; \text{chain } X \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-range-shift*:
 $\text{chain } Y \implies (\bigsqcup i. Y\ (i + j)) = (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *maxinch-is-thelub*:
 $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{max-in-chain } i\ Y = ((\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = Y\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

the \sqsubseteq relation between two chains is preserved by their lubs

lemma *lub-mono*:
 $\llbracket \text{chain } X; \text{chain } Y; \bigwedge i. X\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ i \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

the $=$ relation between two chains is preserved by their lubs

lemma *lub-eq*:
 $(\bigwedge i. X\ i = Y\ i) \implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) = (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ch2ch-lub*:
assumes 1: $\bigwedge j. \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y\ i\ j)$
assumes 2: $\bigwedge i. \text{chain } (\lambda j. Y\ i\ j)$
shows $\text{chain } (\lambda i. \bigsqcup j. Y\ i\ j)$

<proof>

lemma *diag-lub*:

assumes 1: $\bigwedge j. \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y i j)$

assumes 2: $\bigwedge i. \text{chain } (\lambda j. Y i j)$

shows $(\bigsqcup i. \bigsqcup j. Y i j) = (\bigsqcup i. Y i i)$

<proof>

lemma *ex-lub*:

assumes 1: $\bigwedge j. \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y i j)$

assumes 2: $\bigwedge i. \text{chain } (\lambda j. Y i j)$

shows $(\bigsqcup i. \bigsqcup j. Y i j) = (\bigsqcup j. \bigsqcup i. Y i j)$

<proof>

end

2.2 Pointed cpos

The class pcpo of pointed cpos

class *pcpo* = *cpo* +

assumes *least*: $\exists x. \forall y. x \sqsubseteq y$

begin

definition *bottom* :: 'a (\perp)

where *bottom* = (*THE* $x. \forall y. x \sqsubseteq y$)

lemma *minimal [iff]*: $\perp \sqsubseteq x$

<proof>

end

Old "UU" syntax:

syntax *UU* :: *logic*

translations *UU* => *CONST bottom*

Simproc to rewrite $\perp = x$ to $x = \perp$.

<ML>

useful lemmas about \perp

lemma *below-bottom-iff [simp]*: $(x \sqsubseteq \perp) = (x = \perp)$

<proof>

lemma *eq-bottom-iff*: $(x = \perp) = (x \sqsubseteq \perp)$

<proof>

lemma *bottomI*: $x \sqsubseteq \perp \implies x = \perp$

<proof>

lemma *lub-eq-bottom-iff*: $\text{chain } Y \implies (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = \perp \iff (\forall i. Y\ i = \perp)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

2.3 Chain-finite and flat cpos

further useful classes for HOLCF domains

class *chfin* = *po* +
assumes *chfin*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \exists n. \text{max-in-chain } n\ Y$
begin

subclass *cpo*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *chfin2finch*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{finite-chain } Y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

class *flat* = *pcpo* +
assumes *ax-flat*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies x = \perp \vee x = y$
begin

subclass *chfin*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *flat-below-iff*:
shows $(x \sqsubseteq y) = (x = \perp \vee x = y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *flat-eq*: $a \neq \perp \implies a \sqsubseteq b = (a = b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

2.4 Discrete cpos

class *discrete-cpo* = *below* +
assumes *discrete-cpo* [*simp*]: $x \sqsubseteq y \iff x = y$
begin

subclass *po*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

In a discrete cpo, every chain is constant

lemma *discrete-chain-const*:
assumes *S*: $\text{chain } S$
shows $\exists x. S = (\lambda i. x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

```

subclass chfin
  ⟨proof⟩

end

end

```

3 Continuity and monotonicity

```

theory Cont
imports Pcpo
begin

```

Now we change the default class! From now on all untyped type variables are of default class *po*

```

default-sort po

```

3.1 Definitions

definition

```

monofun :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ bool — monotonicity  where
monofun f = (∀ x y. x ⊆ y ⟶ f x ⊆ f y)

```

definition

```

cont :: ('a::cpo ⇒ 'b::cpo) ⇒ bool

```

where

```

cont f = (∀ Y. chain Y ⟶ range (λi. f (Y i)) <<| f (⊔i. Y i))

```

lemma *contI*:

```

[[∧ Y. chain Y ⟶ range (λi. f (Y i)) <<| f (⊔i. Y i)] ⇒ cont f
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *contE*:

```

[[cont f; chain Y] ⇒ range (λi. f (Y i)) <<| f (⊔i. Y i)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *monofunI*:

```

[[∧ x y. x ⊆ y ⟶ f x ⊆ f y] ⇒ monofun f
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *monofunE*:

```

[[monofun f; x ⊆ y] ⇒ f x ⊆ f y
⟨proof⟩

```

3.2 Equivalence of alternate definition

monotone functions map chains to chains

lemma *ch2ch-monofun*: $\llbracket \text{monofun } f; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. f (Y i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

monotone functions map upper bound to upper bounds

lemma *ub2ub-monofun*:
 $\llbracket \text{monofun } f; \text{range } Y <| u \rrbracket \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. f (Y i)) <| f u$
 ⟨proof⟩

a lemma about binary chains

lemma *binchain-cont*:
 $\llbracket \text{cont } f; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies \text{range } (\lambda i::\text{nat}. f (\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)) <<| f y$
 ⟨proof⟩

continuity implies monotonicity

lemma *cont2mono*: $\text{cont } f \implies \text{monofun } f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *cont2monofunE* = *cont2mono* [THEN *monofunE*]

lemmas *ch2ch-cont* = *cont2mono* [THEN *ch2ch-monofun*]

continuity implies preservation of lubs

lemma *cont2contlubE*:
 $\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \implies f (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. f (Y i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *contI2*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{cpo}$
assumes *mono*: $\text{monofun } f$
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; \text{chain } (\lambda i. f (Y i)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies f (\bigsqcup i. Y i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. f (Y i))$
shows $\text{cont } f$
 ⟨proof⟩

3.3 Collection of continuity rules

named-theorems *cont2cont* *continuity intro rule*

3.4 Continuity of basic functions

The identity function is continuous

lemma *cont-id* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

constant functions are continuous

lemma *cont-const* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

application of functions is continuous

lemma *cont-apply*:

fixes $f :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo \Rightarrow 'c::cpo$ **and** $t :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$

assumes 1: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. t x)$

assumes 2: $\bigwedge x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f x y)$

assumes 3: $\bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x y)$

shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. (f x) (t x))$

<proof>

lemma *cont-compose*:

$\llbracket \text{cont } c; \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{cont } (\lambda x. c (f x))$

<proof>

Least upper bounds preserve continuity

lemma *cont2cont-lub* [*simp*]:

assumes *chain*: $\bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. F i x)$ **and** *cont*: $\bigwedge i. \text{cont } (\lambda x. F i x)$

shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F i x)$

<proof>

if-then-else is continuous

lemma *cont-if* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:

$\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{cont } g \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{if } b \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x)$

<proof>

3.5 Finite chains and flat pcpos

Monotone functions map finite chains to finite chains.

lemma *monofun-finch2finch*:

$\llbracket \text{monofun } f; \text{finite-chain } Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{finite-chain } (\lambda n. f (Y n))$

<proof>

The same holds for continuous functions.

lemma *cont-finch2finch*:

$\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{finite-chain } Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{finite-chain } (\lambda n. f (Y n))$

<proof>

All monotone functions with chain-finite domain are continuous.

lemma *chfindom-monofun2cont*: $\text{monofun } f \Longrightarrow \text{cont } (f :: 'a::\text{chfin} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{cpo})$

<proof>

All strict functions with flat domain are continuous.

lemma *flatdom-strict2mono*: $f \perp = \perp \Longrightarrow \text{monofun } (f :: 'a::\text{flat} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo})$

<proof>

lemma *flatdom-strict2cont*: $f \perp = \perp \Longrightarrow \text{cont } (f :: 'a::\text{flat} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo})$

<proof>

All functions with discrete domain are continuous.

lemma *cont-discrete-cpo* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]: *cont* (*f*::'a::discrete-cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo)
 <proof>

end

4 Admissibility and compactness

theory *Adm*
imports *Cont*
begin

default-sort *cpo*

4.1 Definitions

definition

adm :: ('a::cpo \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool **where**
adm *P* = ($\forall Y. \text{chain } Y \longrightarrow (\forall i. P (Y i)) \longrightarrow P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$)

lemma *admI*:

($\bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall i. P (Y i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$) \Longrightarrow *adm* *P*
 <proof>

lemma *admD*: $\llbracket \text{adm } P; \text{chain } Y; \bigwedge i. P (Y i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
 <proof>

lemma *admD2*: $\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg P x); \text{chain } Y; P (\bigsqcup i. Y i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. P (Y i)$
 <proof>

lemma *triv-admI*: $\forall x. P x \Longrightarrow \text{adm } P$
 <proof>

4.2 Admissibility on chain-finite types

For chain-finite (easy) types every formula is admissible.

lemma *adm-chfn* [*simp*]: *adm* (*P*::'a::chfn \Rightarrow bool)
 <proof>

4.3 Admissibility of special formulae and propagation

lemma *adm-const* [*simp*]: *adm* ($\lambda x. t$)
 <proof>

lemma *adm-conj* [*simp*]:

$\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x); \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x)$
 <proof>

lemma *adm-all* [*simp*]:
 $(\bigwedge y. \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x y)) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \forall y. P x y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-ball* [*simp*]:
 $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x y)) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \forall y \in A. P x y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Admissibility for disjunction is hard to prove. It requires 2 lemmas.

lemma *adm-disj-lemma1*:
assumes *adm*: *adm P*
assumes *chain*: *chain Y*
assumes *P*: $\forall i. \exists j \geq i. P (Y j)$
shows $P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-disj-lemma2*:
 $\forall n::\text{nat}. P n \vee Q n \implies (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. P j) \vee (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. Q j)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-disj* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x); \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x) \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \vee Q x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-imp* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg P x); \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x) \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x); \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x \longrightarrow P x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x = Q x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

admissibility and continuity

lemma *adm-below* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{cont } (\lambda x. u x); \text{cont } (\lambda x. v x) \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. u x \sqsubseteq v x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-eq* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{cont } (\lambda x. u x); \text{cont } (\lambda x. v x) \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. u x = v x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-subst*: $\llbracket \text{cont } (\lambda x. t x); \text{adm } P \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P (t x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adm-not-below* [*simp*]: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. t x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. t x \not\sqsubseteq u)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.4 Compactness

definition

$compact :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $compact\ k = adm\ (\lambda x. k \sqsubseteq x)$

lemma *compactI*: $adm\ (\lambda x. k \sqsubseteq x) \Longrightarrow compact\ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compactD*: $compact\ k \Longrightarrow adm\ (\lambda x. k \sqsubseteq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compactI2*:
 $(\bigwedge Y. \llbracket chain\ Y; x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y\ i) \Longrightarrow compact\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compactD2*:
 $\llbracket compact\ x; chain\ Y; x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-below-lub-iff*:
 $\llbracket compact\ x; chain\ Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-chfin* [*simp*]: $compact\ (x::'a::chfin)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-imp-max-in-chain*:
 $\llbracket chain\ Y; compact\ (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. max-in-chain\ i\ Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

admissibility and compactness

lemma *adm-compact-not-below* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket compact\ k; cont\ (\lambda x. t\ x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow adm\ (\lambda x. k \sqsubseteq t\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adm-neq-compact* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket compact\ k; cont\ (\lambda x. t\ x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow adm\ (\lambda x. t\ x \neq k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adm-compact-neq* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket compact\ k; cont\ (\lambda x. t\ x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow adm\ (\lambda x. k \neq t\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-bottom* [*simp, intro*]: $compact\ \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

Any upward-closed predicate is admissible.

lemma *adm-upward*:
assumes $P: \bigwedge x\ y. \llbracket P\ x; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P\ y$

shows *adm P*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *adm-lemmas =*
adm-const adm-conj adm-all adm-ball adm-disj adm-imp adm-iff
adm-below adm-eq adm-not-below
adm-compact-not-below adm-compact-neq adm-neq-compact

end

5 Subtypes of pcpo

theory *Cpodef*
imports *Adm*
keywords *pcpodef cpodef :: thy-goal*
begin

5.1 Proving a subtype is a partial order

A subtype of a partial order is itself a partial order, if the ordering is defined in the standard way.

⟨*ML*⟩

theorem *typedef-po:*
fixes *Abs :: 'a::po ⇒ 'b::type*
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and *below: op ⊆ ≡ λx y. Rep x ⊆ Rep y*
shows *OFCLASS('b, po-class)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

5.2 Proving a subtype is finite

lemma *typedef-finite-UNIV:*
fixes *Abs :: 'a::type ⇒ 'b::type*
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
shows *finite A ⇒ finite (UNIV :: 'b set)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.3 Proving a subtype is chain-finite

lemma *ch2ch-Rep:*
assumes *below: op ⊆ ≡ λx y. Rep x ⊆ Rep y*
shows *chain S ⇒ chain (λi. Rep (S i))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *typedef-chfin:*

fixes $Abs :: 'a::chfin \Rightarrow 'b::po$
assumes $type: type-definition Rep Abs A$
and $below: op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep x \sqsubseteq Rep y$
shows $OFCLASS('b, chfin-class)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.4 Proving a subtype is complete

A subtype of a cpo is itself a cpo if the ordering is defined in the standard way, and the defining subset is closed with respect to limits of chains. A set is closed if and only if membership in the set is an admissible predicate.

lemma $typedef-is-lubI$:
assumes $below: op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep x \sqsubseteq Rep y$
shows $range (\lambda i. Rep (S i)) \ll Rep x \Longrightarrow range S \ll x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Abs-inverse-lub-Rep$:
fixes $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::po$
assumes $type: type-definition Rep Abs A$
and $below: op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep x \sqsubseteq Rep y$
and $adm: adm (\lambda x. x \in A)$
shows $chain S \Longrightarrow Rep (Abs (\bigsqcup i. Rep (S i))) = (\bigsqcup i. Rep (S i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $typedef-is-lub$:
fixes $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::po$
assumes $type: type-definition Rep Abs A$
and $below: op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep x \sqsubseteq Rep y$
and $adm: adm (\lambda x. x \in A)$
shows $chain S \Longrightarrow range S \ll Abs (\bigsqcup i. Rep (S i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $typedef-lub = typedef-is-lub [THEN lub-eqI]$

theorem $typedef-cpo$:
fixes $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::po$
assumes $type: type-definition Rep Abs A$
and $below: op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep x \sqsubseteq Rep y$
and $adm: adm (\lambda x. x \in A)$
shows $OFCLASS('b, cpo-class)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.4.1 Continuity of Rep and Abs

For any sub-cpo, the Rep function is continuous.

theorem $typedef-cont-Rep$:
fixes $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo$
assumes $type: type-definition Rep Abs A$

and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and adm: $adm\ (\lambda x. x \in A)$
shows $cont\ (\lambda x. f\ x) \implies cont\ (\lambda x. Rep\ (f\ x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

For a sub-cpo, we can make the *Abs* function continuous only if we restrict its domain to the defining subset by composing it with another continuous function.

theorem *typedef-cont-Abs:*
fixes $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo$
fixes $f :: 'c::cpo \Rightarrow 'a::cpo$
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and adm: $adm\ (\lambda x. x \in A)$
and f-in-A: $\bigwedge x. f\ x \in A$
shows $cont\ f \implies cont\ (\lambda x. Abs\ (f\ x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.5 Proving subtype elements are compact

theorem *typedef-compact:*
fixes $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo$
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and adm: $adm\ (\lambda x. x \in A)$
shows $compact\ (Rep\ k) \implies compact\ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.6 Proving a subtype is pointed

A subtype of a cpo has a least element if and only if the defining subset has a least element.

theorem *typedef-pcpo-generic:*
fixes $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo$
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and z-in-A: $z \in A$
and z-least: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies z \sqsubseteq x$
shows $OFCLASS('b, pcpo-class)$
 ⟨proof⟩

As a special case, a subtype of a pcpo has a least element if the defining subset contains \perp .

theorem *typedef-pcpo:*
fixes $Abs :: 'a::pcpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo$
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and bottom-in-A: $\perp \in A$

shows *OFCLASS*('b, *pcpo-class*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.6.1 Strictness of *Rep* and *Abs*

For a sub-*pcpo* where \perp is a member of the defining subset, *Rep* and *Abs* are both strict.

theorem *typedef-Abs-strict*:
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and bottom-in-A: $\perp \in A$
shows $Abs\ \perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *typedef-Rep-strict*:
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and bottom-in-A: $\perp \in A$
shows $Rep\ \perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *typedef-Abs-bottom-iff*:
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and bottom-in-A: $\perp \in A$
shows $x \in A \implies (Abs\ x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *typedef-Rep-bottom-iff*:
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and bottom-in-A: $\perp \in A$
shows $(Rep\ x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.7 Proving a subtype is flat

theorem *typedef-flat*:
fixes $Abs :: 'a::flat \Rightarrow 'b::pcpo$
assumes *type: type-definition Rep Abs A*
and below: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
and bottom-in-A: $\perp \in A$
shows *OFCLASS*('b, *flat-class*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.8 HOLCF type definition package

⟨*ML*⟩

end

6 Class instances for the full function space

theory *Fun-Cpo*
 imports *Adm*
 begin

6.1 Full function space is a partial order

instantiation *fun* :: (*type*, *below*) *below*
 begin

definition

below-fun-def: ($op \sqsubseteq$) $\equiv (\lambda f g. \forall x. f x \sqsubseteq g x)$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$
 end

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *po*) *po*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun-below-iff*: $f \sqsubseteq g \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f x \sqsubseteq g x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun-belowI*: $(\bigwedge x. f x \sqsubseteq g x) \Longrightarrow f \sqsubseteq g$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun-belowD*: $f \sqsubseteq g \Longrightarrow f x \sqsubseteq g x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.2 Full function space is chain complete

Properties of chains of functions.

lemma *fun-chain-iff*: $chain S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. chain (\lambda i. S i x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ch2ch-fun*: $chain S \Longrightarrow chain (\lambda i. S i x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ch2ch-lambda*: $(\bigwedge x. chain (\lambda i. S i x)) \Longrightarrow chain S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Type '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* is chain complete

lemma *is-lub-lambda*:

$(\bigwedge x. range (\lambda i. Y i x) \ll\lvert f x) \Longrightarrow range Y \ll\lvert f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-lub-fun*:
 $chain (S::nat \Rightarrow 'a::type \Rightarrow 'b::cpo)$
 $\implies range S <<| (\lambda x. \sqcup i. S i x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lub-fun*:
 $chain (S::nat \Rightarrow 'a::type \Rightarrow 'b::cpo)$
 $\implies (\sqcup i. S i) = (\lambda x. \sqcup i. S i x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *cpo*) *cpo*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *discrete-cpo*) *discrete-cpo*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.3 Full function space is pointed

lemma *minimal-fun*: $(\lambda x. \perp) \sqsubseteq f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *pcpo*) *pcpo*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inst-fun-pcpo*: $\perp = (\lambda x. \perp)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-strict* [*simp*]: $\perp x = \perp$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lambda-strict*: $(\lambda x. \perp) = \perp$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.4 Propagation of monotonicity and continuity

The lub of a chain of monotone functions is monotone.

lemma *adm-monofun*: *adm monofun*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The lub of a chain of continuous functions is continuous.

lemma *adm-cont*: *adm cont*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Function application preserves monotonicity and continuity.

lemma *mono2mono-fun*: *monofun f* \implies *monofun* $(\lambda x. f x y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cont2cont-fun*: *cont f* \implies *cont* $(\lambda x. f x y)$

<proof>

lemma *cont-fun*: *cont* ($\lambda f. f x$)

<proof>

Lambda abstraction preserves monotonicity and continuity. (Note $(\lambda x. \lambda y. f x y) = f$.)

lemma *mono2mono-lambda*:

assumes $f: \bigwedge y. \text{monofun } (\lambda x. f x y)$ **shows** *monofun* f

<proof>

lemma *cont2cont-lambda* [*simp*]:

assumes $f: \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x y)$ **shows** *cont* f

<proof>

What D.A.Schmidt calls continuity of abstraction; never used here

lemma *contlub-lambda*:

$(\bigwedge x::'a::\text{type}. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S i x::'b::\text{cpo}))$

$\implies (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. S i x) = (\bigsqcup i. (\lambda x. S i x))$

<proof>

end

7 The cpo of cartesian products

theory *Product-Cpo*

imports *Adm*

begin

default-sort *cpo*

7.1 Unit type is a pcpo

instantiation *unit* :: *discrete-cpo*

begin

definition

below-unit-def [*simp*]: $x \sqsubseteq (y::\text{unit}) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$

instance *<proof>*

end

instance *unit* :: *pcpo*

<proof>

7.2 Product type is a partial order

instantiation *prod* :: (*below*, *below*) *below*

begin

definition

below-prod-def: $(op \sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda p1\ p2. (fst\ p1 \sqsubseteq fst\ p2 \wedge snd\ p1 \sqsubseteq snd\ p2)$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

instance *prod* :: $(po, po)\ po$

$\langle proof \rangle$

7.3 Monotonicity of *Pair*, *fst*, *snd*

lemma *prod-belowI*: $\llbracket fst\ p \sqsubseteq fst\ q; snd\ p \sqsubseteq snd\ q \rrbracket \implies p \sqsubseteq q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Pair-below-iff* [*simp*]: $(a, b) \sqsubseteq (c, d) \iff a \sqsubseteq c \wedge b \sqsubseteq d$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Pair $(-, -)$ is monotone in both arguments

lemma *monofun-pair1*: *monofun* $(\lambda x. (x, y))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monofun-pair2*: *monofun* $(\lambda y. (x, y))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monofun-pair*:

$\llbracket x1 \sqsubseteq x2; y1 \sqsubseteq y2 \rrbracket \implies (x1, y1) \sqsubseteq (x2, y2)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ch2ch-Pair* [*simp*]:

chain $X \implies \text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. (X\ i, Y\ i))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

fst and *snd* are monotone

lemma *fst-monofun*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies fst\ x \sqsubseteq fst\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *snd-monofun*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies snd\ x \sqsubseteq snd\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monofun-fst*: *monofun* *fst*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monofun-snd*: *monofun* *snd*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *ch2ch-fst* [*simp*] = *ch2ch-monofun* [*OF monofun-fst*]

lemmas *ch2ch-snd* [*simp*] = *ch2ch-monofun* [*OF monofun-snd*]

lemma *prod-chain-cases*:

assumes *chain Y*

obtains *A B*

where *chain A and chain B and Y = (λi. (A i, B i))*

<proof>

7.4 Product type is a cpo

lemma *is-lub-Pair*:

$\llbracket \text{range } A \lll x; \text{range } B \lll y \rrbracket \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. (A i, B i)) \lll (x, y)$
<proof>

lemma *lub-Pair*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } (A::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{cpo}); \text{chain } (B::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{cpo}) \rrbracket$

$\implies (\bigsqcup i. (A i, B i)) = (\bigsqcup i. A i, \bigsqcup i. B i)$

<proof>

lemma *is-lub-prod*:

fixes *S :: nat ⇒ ('a::cpo × 'b::cpo)*

assumes *S: chain S*

shows *range S <<l (⊔ i. fst (S i), ⊔ i. snd (S i))*

<proof>

lemma *lub-prod*:

chain (S::nat ⇒ 'a::cpo × 'b::cpo)

$\implies (\bigsqcup i. S i) = (\bigsqcup i. \text{fst } (S i), \bigsqcup i. \text{snd } (S i))$

<proof>

instance *prod :: (cpo, cpo) cpo*

<proof>

instance *prod :: (discrete-cpo, discrete-cpo) discrete-cpo*

<proof>

7.5 Product type is pointed

lemma *minimal-prod*: $(\perp, \perp) \sqsubseteq p$

<proof>

instance *prod :: (pcpo, pcpo) pcpo*

<proof>

lemma *inst-prod-pcpo*: $\perp = (\perp, \perp)$

<proof>

lemma *Pair-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $(x, y) = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp \wedge y = \perp$

<proof>

lemma *fst-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{fst } \perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *snd-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{snd } \perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Pair-strict* [*simp*]: $(\perp, \perp) = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *split-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{case-prod } f \perp = f \perp \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

7.6 Continuity of *Pair*, *fst*, *snd*

lemma *cont-pair1*: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. (x, y))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cont-pair2*: $\text{cont } (\lambda y. (x, y))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cont-fst*: $\text{cont } \text{fst}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cont-snd*: $\text{cont } \text{snd}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cont2cont-Pair* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:
assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x)$
assumes $g: \text{cont } (\lambda x. g x)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. (f x, g x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *cont2cont-fst* [*simp*, *cont2cont*] = *cont-compose* [*OF cont-fst*]

lemmas *cont2cont-snd* [*simp*, *cont2cont*] = *cont-compose* [*OF cont-snd*]

lemma *cont2cont-case-prod*:
assumes $f1: \bigwedge a b. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x a b)$
assumes $f2: \bigwedge x b. \text{cont } (\lambda a. f x a b)$
assumes $f3: \bigwedge x a. \text{cont } (\lambda b. f x a b)$
assumes $g: \text{cont } (\lambda x. g x)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{case } g x \text{ of } (a, b) \Rightarrow f x a b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prod-contI*:
assumes $f1: \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f (x, y))$
assumes $f2: \bigwedge x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f (x, y))$
shows $\text{cont } f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prod-cont-iff*:

$cont\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall y. cont\ (\lambda x. f\ (x, y))) \wedge (\forall x. cont\ (\lambda y. f\ (x, y)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cont2cont-case-prod'* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:

assumes $f: cont\ (\lambda p. f\ (fst\ p)\ (fst\ (snd\ p))\ (snd\ (snd\ p)))$
assumes $g: cont\ (\lambda x. g\ x)$
shows $cont\ (\lambda x. case\ prod\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

The simple version (due to Joachim Breitner) is needed if either element type of the pair is not a cpo.

lemma *cont2cont-split-simple* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:

assumes $\bigwedge a\ b. cont\ (\lambda x. f\ x\ a\ b)$
shows $cont\ (\lambda x. case\ p\ of\ (a, b) \Rightarrow f\ x\ a\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Admissibility of predicates on product types.

lemma *adm-case-prod* [*simp*]:

assumes $adm\ (\lambda x. P\ x\ (fst\ (f\ x))\ (snd\ (f\ x)))$
shows $adm\ (\lambda x. case\ f\ x\ of\ (a, b) \Rightarrow P\ x\ a\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.7 Compactness and chain-finiteness

lemma *fst-below-iff*: $fst\ (x::'a \times 'b) \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (y, snd\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *snd-below-iff*: $snd\ (x::'a \times 'b) \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (fst\ x, y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-fst*: $compact\ x \Longrightarrow compact\ (fst\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-snd*: $compact\ x \Longrightarrow compact\ (snd\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-Pair*: $\llbracket compact\ x; compact\ y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow compact\ (x, y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-Pair-iff* [*simp*]: $compact\ (x, y) \longleftrightarrow compact\ x \wedge compact\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *prod* :: (*chfin*, *chfin*) *chfin*
 ⟨proof⟩

end

8 The type of continuous functions

```
theory Cfun
imports Cpodef Fun-Cpo Product-Cpo
begin
```

```
default-sort cpo
```

8.1 Definition of continuous function type

```
definition cfun = {f::'a => 'b. cont f}
```

```
cpodef ('a, 'b) cfun ((- →/ -) [1, 0] 0) = cfun :: ('a => 'b) set
⟨proof⟩
```

```
type-notation (ASCII)
cfun (infixr -> 0)
```

```
notation (ASCII)
Rep-cfun ((-$/-) [999,1000] 999)
```

```
notation
Rep-cfun ((-./-) [999,1000] 999)
```

8.2 Syntax for continuous lambda abstraction

```
syntax -cabs :: [logic, logic] ⇒ logic
```

```
⟨ML⟩
```

Syntax for nested abstractions

```
syntax (ASCII)
-Lambda :: [cargs, logic] ⇒ logic ((3LAM -./ -) [1000, 10] 10)
```

```
syntax
-Lambda :: [cargs, logic] ⇒ logic ((3Λ -./ -) [1000, 10] 10)
```

```
⟨ML⟩
```

Dummy patterns for continuous abstraction

```
translations
Λ -. t => CONST Abs-cfun (λ -. t)
```

8.3 Continuous function space is pointed

```
lemma bottom-cfun: ⊥ ∈ cfun
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance cfun :: (cpo, discrete-cpo) discrete-cpo
```

<proof>

instance *cfun* :: (*cpo*, *pcpo*) *pcpo*
<proof>

lemmas *Rep-cfun-strict* =
typedef-Rep-strict [*OF type-definition-cfun below-cfun-def bottom-cfun*]

lemmas *Abs-cfun-strict* =
typedef-Abs-strict [*OF type-definition-cfun below-cfun-def bottom-cfun*]

function application is strict in its first argument

lemma *Rep-cfun-strict1* [*simp*]: $\perp \cdot x = \perp$
<proof>

lemma *LAM-strict* [*simp*]: $(\Lambda x. \perp) = \perp$
<proof>

for compatibility with old HOLCF-Version

lemma *inst-cfun-pcpo*: $\perp = (\Lambda x. \perp)$
<proof>

8.4 Basic properties of continuous functions

Beta-equality for continuous functions

lemma *Abs-cfun-inverse2*: $\text{cont } f \implies \text{Rep-cfun } (\text{Abs-cfun } f) = f$
<proof>

lemma *beta-cfun*: $\text{cont } f \implies (\Lambda x. f x) \cdot u = f u$
<proof>

Beta-reduction simproc

Given the term $(\Lambda x. f x) \cdot y$, the procedure tries to construct the theorem $(\Lambda x. f x) \cdot y \equiv f y$. If this theorem cannot be completely solved by the *cont2cont* rules, then the procedure returns the ordinary conditional *beta-cfun* rule.

The simproc does not solve any more goals that would be solved by using *beta-cfun* as a simp rule. The advantage of the simproc is that it can avoid deeply-nested calls to the simplifier that would otherwise be caused by large continuity side conditions.

Update: The simproc now uses rule *Abs-cfun-inverse2* instead of *beta-cfun*, to avoid problems with eta-contraction.

<ML>

Eta-equality for continuous functions

lemma *eta-cfun*: $(\Lambda x. f \cdot x) = f$
<proof>

Extensionality for continuous functions

lemma *cfun-eq-iff*: $f = g \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f \cdot x = g \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfun-eqI*: $(\bigwedge x. f \cdot x = g \cdot x) \Longrightarrow f = g$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Extensionality wrt. ordering for continuous functions

lemma *cfun-below-iff*: $f \sqsubseteq g \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfun-belowI*: $(\bigwedge x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x) \Longrightarrow f \sqsubseteq g$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Congruence for continuous function application

lemma *cfun-cong*: $\llbracket f = g; x = y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f \cdot x = g \cdot y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfun-fun-cong*: $f = g \Longrightarrow f \cdot x = g \cdot x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfun-arg-cong*: $x = y \Longrightarrow f \cdot x = f \cdot y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

8.5 Continuity of application

lemma *cont-Rep-cfun1*: $\text{cont } (\lambda f. f \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cont-Rep-cfun2*: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. f \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *monofun-Rep-cfun = cont-Rep-cfun* [THEN *cont2mono*]

lemmas *monofun-Rep-cfun1 = cont-Rep-cfun1* [THEN *cont2mono*]

lemmas *monofun-Rep-cfun2 = cont-Rep-cfun2* [THEN *cont2mono*]

contlub, cont properties of *Rep-cfun* in each argument

lemma *contlub-cfun-arg*: $\text{chain } Y \Longrightarrow f \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. f \cdot (Y i))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *contlub-cfun-fun*: $\text{chain } F \Longrightarrow (\bigsqcup i. F i) \cdot x = (\bigsqcup i. F i \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

monotonicity of application

lemma *monofun-cfun-fun*: $f \sqsubseteq g \Longrightarrow f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *monofun-cfun-arg*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies f \cdot x \sqsubseteq f \cdot y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *monofun-cfun*: $\llbracket f \sqsubseteq g; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot y$
 ⟨proof⟩

ch2ch - rules for the type $'a \rightarrow 'b$

lemma *chain-monofun*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. f \cdot (Y i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ch2ch-Rep-cfunR*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. f \cdot (Y i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ch2ch-Rep-cfunL*: $\text{chain } F \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. (F i) \cdot x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ch2ch-Rep-cfun [simp]*:
 $\llbracket \text{chain } F; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. (F i) \cdot (Y i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ch2ch-LAM [simp]*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S i x); \bigwedge i. \text{cont } (\lambda x. S i x) \rrbracket \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. \bigwedge x. S i x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

contlub, cont properties of *Rep-cfun* in both arguments

lemma *lub-APP*:
 $\llbracket \text{chain } F; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \implies (\bigsqcup i. F i \cdot (Y i)) = (\bigsqcup i. F i) \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-LAM*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. F i x); \bigwedge i. \text{cont } (\lambda x. F i x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. \bigwedge x. F i x) = (\bigwedge x. \bigsqcup i. F i x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *lub-distrib* = *lub-APP lub-LAM*

strictness

lemma *strictI*: $f \cdot x = \perp \implies f \cdot \perp = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

type $'a \rightarrow 'b$ is chain complete

lemma *lub-cfun*: $\text{chain } F \implies (\bigsqcup i. F i) = (\bigwedge x. \bigsqcup i. F i \cdot x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.6 Continuity simplification procedure

cont2cont lemma for *Rep-cfun*

lemma *cont2cont-APP [simp, cont2cont]*:

assumes $f: cont (\lambda x. f x)$
assumes $t: cont (\lambda x. t x)$
shows $cont (\lambda x. (f x) \cdot (t x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Two specific lemmas for the combination of LCF and HOL terms. These lemmas are needed in theories that use types like $'a \rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$.

lemma *cont-APP-app* [*simp*]: $\llbracket cont f; cont g \rrbracket \Longrightarrow cont (\lambda x. ((f x) \cdot (g x)) s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cont-APP-app-app* [*simp*]: $\llbracket cont f; cont g \rrbracket \Longrightarrow cont (\lambda x. ((f x) \cdot (g x)) s t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

cont2mono Lemma for $\lambda x. \Lambda y. c1 x y$

lemma *cont2mono-LAM*:
 $\llbracket \Lambda x. cont (\lambda y. f x y); \Lambda y. monofun (\lambda x. f x y) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow monofun (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

cont2cont Lemma for $\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y$

Not suitable as a cont2cont rule, because on nested lambdas it causes exponential blow-up in the number of subgoals.

lemma *cont2cont-LAM*:
assumes $f1: \Lambda x. cont (\lambda y. f x y)$
assumes $f2: \Lambda y. cont (\lambda x. f x y)$
shows $cont (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

This version does work as a cont2cont rule, since it has only a single subgoal.

lemma *cont2cont-LAM'* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:
fixes $f :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo \Rightarrow 'c::cpo$
assumes $f: cont (\lambda p. f (fst p) (snd p))$
shows $cont (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cont2cont-LAM-discrete* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:
 $(\Lambda y::'a::discrete-cpo. cont (\lambda x. f x y)) \Longrightarrow cont (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

8.7 Miscellaneous

Monotonicity of *Abs-cfun*

lemma *monofun-LAM*:
 $\llbracket cont f; cont g; \Lambda x. f x \sqsubseteq g x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\Lambda x. f x) \sqsubseteq (\Lambda x. g x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

some lemmata for functions with flat/chfin domain/range types

lemma *chfin-Rep-cfunR*: $\text{chain } (Y :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{cpo} \rightarrow 'b :: \text{chfin})$
 $\Rightarrow !s. ? n. (\text{LUB } i. Y i)\$s = Y n\$s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adm-chfindom*: $\text{adm } (\lambda(u :: 'a :: \text{cpo} \rightarrow 'b :: \text{chfin}). P(u \cdot s))$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.8 Continuous injection-retraction pairs

Continuous retractions are strict.

lemma *retraction-strict*:
 $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \Rightarrow f \cdot \perp = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *injection-eq*:
 $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \Rightarrow (g \cdot x = g \cdot y) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *injection-below*:
 $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \Rightarrow (g \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *injection-defined-rev*:
 $\llbracket \forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x; g \cdot z = \perp \rrbracket \Rightarrow z = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *injection-defined*:
 $\llbracket \forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x; z \neq \perp \rrbracket \Rightarrow g \cdot z \neq \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

a result about functions with flat codomain

lemma *flat-eqI*: $\llbracket (x :: 'a :: \text{flat}) \sqsubseteq y; x \neq \perp \rrbracket \Rightarrow x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flat-codom*:
 $f \cdot x = (c :: 'b :: \text{flat}) \Rightarrow f \cdot \perp = \perp \vee (\forall z. f \cdot z = c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.9 Identity and composition

definition
 $ID :: 'a \rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $ID = (\Lambda x. x)$

definition
 $cfcomp :: ('b \rightarrow 'c) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'c$ **where**
 $oo\text{-def}: cfcomp = (\Lambda f g x. f \cdot (g \cdot x))$

abbreviation

cfcomp-syn :: [$'b \rightarrow 'c, 'a \rightarrow 'b$] $\Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'c$ (**infixr oo 100**) **where**
 $f \text{ oo } g == \text{cfcomp} \cdot f \cdot g$

lemma *ID1* [*simp*]: $ID \cdot x = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfcomp1*: $(f \text{ oo } g) = (\Lambda x. f \cdot (g \cdot x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfcomp2* [*simp*]: $(f \text{ oo } g) \cdot x = f \cdot (g \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfcomp-LAM*: $\text{cont } g \Longrightarrow f \text{ oo } (\Lambda x. g \ x) = (\Lambda x. f \cdot (g \ x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cfcomp-strict* [*simp*]: $\perp \text{ oo } f = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Show that interpretation of (pcpo, $-->$) is a category. The class of objects is interpretation of syntactical class pcpo. The class of arrows between objects $'a$ and $'b$ is interpret. of $'a \rightarrow 'b$. The identity arrow is interpretation of *ID*. The composition of *f* and *g* is interpretation of *oo*.

lemma *ID2* [*simp*]: $f \text{ oo } ID = f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ID3* [*simp*]: $ID \text{ oo } f = f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *assoc-oo*: $f \text{ oo } (g \text{ oo } h) = (f \text{ oo } g) \text{ oo } h$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

8.10 Strictified functions

default-sort *pcpo*

definition

seq :: $'a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $\text{seq} = (\Lambda x. \text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } ID)$

lemma *cont2cont-if-bottom* [*cont2cont, simp*]:
assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda x. f \ x)$ **and** $g: \text{cont } (\lambda x. g \ x)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{if } f \ x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } g \ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *seq-conv-if*: $\text{seq} \cdot x = (\text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } ID)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *seq-simps* [*simp*]:
 $\text{seq} \cdot \perp = \perp$

```

seq·x·⊥ = ⊥
x ≠ ⊥ ⇒ seq·x = ID
⟨proof⟩

```

definition

```

strictify :: ('a → 'b) → 'a → 'b where
strictify = (λ f x. seq·x·(f·x))

```

```

lemma strictify-conv-if: strictify·f·x = (if x = ⊥ then ⊥ else f·x)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma strictify1 [simp]: strictify·f·⊥ = ⊥
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma strictify2 [simp]: x ≠ ⊥ ⇒ strictify·f·x = f·x
⟨proof⟩

```

8.11 Continuity of let-bindings

```

lemma cont2cont-Let:

```

```

  assumes f: cont (λx. f x)
  assumes g1: ∧y. cont (λx. g x y)
  assumes g2: ∧x. cont (λy. g x y)
  shows cont (λx. let y = f x in g x y)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma cont2cont-Let' [simp, cont2cont]:

```

```

  assumes f: cont (λx. f x)
  assumes g: cont (λp. g (fst p) (snd p))
  shows cont (λx. let y = f x in g x y)
⟨proof⟩

```

The simple version (suggested by Joachim Breitner) is needed if the type of the defined term is not a cpo.

```

lemma cont2cont-Let-simple [simp, cont2cont]:

```

```

  assumes ∧y. cont (λx. g x y)
  shows cont (λx. let y = t in g x y)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

end

```

9 The Strict Function Type

```

theory Sfun

```

```

imports Cfun

```

```

begin

```

```

pcpodef ('a, 'b) sfun (infixr →! 0)
  = {f :: 'a → 'b. f·⊥ = ⊥}

```

<proof>

type-notation (*ASCII*)

sfun (**infixr** $\rightarrow!$ 0)

TODO: Define nice syntax for abstraction, application.

definition

sfun-abs :: ($'a \rightarrow 'b$) \rightarrow ($'a \rightarrow! 'b$)

where

sfun-abs = ($\Lambda f. \text{Abs-sfun } (\text{strictify}\cdot f)$)

definition

sfun-rep :: ($'a \rightarrow! 'b$) \rightarrow $'a \rightarrow 'b$

where

sfun-rep = ($\Lambda f. \text{Rep-sfun } f$)

lemma *sfun-rep-beta*: *sfun-rep* $\cdot f$ = *Rep-sfun* *f*

<proof>

lemma *sfun-rep-strict1* [*simp*]: *sfun-rep* $\cdot \perp$ = \perp

<proof>

lemma *sfun-rep-strict2* [*simp*]: *sfun-rep* $\cdot f \cdot \perp$ = \perp

<proof>

lemma *strictify-cancel*: $f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{strictify}\cdot f = f$

<proof>

lemma *sfun-abs-sfun-rep* [*simp*]: *sfun-abs* \cdot (*sfun-rep* $\cdot f$) = *f*

<proof>

lemma *sfun-rep-sfun-abs* [*simp*]: *sfun-rep* \cdot (*sfun-abs* $\cdot f$) = *strictify* $\cdot f$

<proof>

lemma *sfun-eq-iff*: $f = g \iff \text{sfun-rep}\cdot f = \text{sfun-rep}\cdot g$

<proof>

lemma *sfun-below-iff*: $f \sqsubseteq g \iff \text{sfun-rep}\cdot f \sqsubseteq \text{sfun-rep}\cdot g$

<proof>

end

10 The cpo of cartesian products

theory *Cprod*

imports *Cfun*

begin

default-sort *cpo*

10.1 Continuous case function for unit type

definition

$unit\text{-}when :: 'a \rightarrow unit \rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $unit\text{-}when = (\Lambda a -. a)$

translations

$\Lambda(). t == CONST\ unit\text{-}when.t$

lemma $unit\text{-}when\ [simp]: unit\text{-}when.a.u = a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

10.2 Continuous version of split function

definition

$csplit :: ('a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c) \rightarrow ('a * 'b) \rightarrow 'c$ **where**
 $csplit = (\Lambda f p. f.(fst p).(snd p))$

translations

$\Lambda(CONST\ Pair\ x\ y). t == CONST\ csplit.(\Lambda x\ y. t)$

abbreviation

$cfst :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $cfst \equiv Abs\text{-}cfun\ fst$

abbreviation

$csnd :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $csnd \equiv Abs\text{-}cfun\ snd$

10.3 Convert all lemmas to the continuous versions

lemma $csplit1\ [simp]: csplit.f.\perp = f.\perp.\perp$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $csplit\text{-}Pair\ [simp]: csplit.f.(x, y) = f.x.y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

11 The type of strict products

theory $Sprod$

imports $Cfun$

begin

default-sort $pcpo$

11.1 Definition of strict product type

definition $sprod = \{p :: 'a \times 'b. p = \perp \vee (fst\ p \neq \perp \wedge snd\ p \neq \perp)\}$

pcpodef ($'a, 'b$) *sprod* ((- \otimes / -) [21,20] 20) = *sprod* :: ($'a \times 'b$) set
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *sprod* :: ({*chfn*,*pcpo*}, {*chfn*,*pcpo*}) *chfn*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

type-notation (*ASCH*)
sprod (**infixr** ** 20)

11.2 Definitions of constants

definition

sfst :: ($'a ** 'b$) $\rightarrow 'a$ **where**
sfst = ($\Lambda p. fst (Rep\text{-}sprod\ p)$)

definition

ssnd :: ($'a ** 'b$) $\rightarrow 'b$ **where**
ssnd = ($\Lambda p. snd (Rep\text{-}sprod\ p)$)

definition

spair :: $'a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow ('a ** 'b)$ **where**
spair = ($\Lambda a\ b. Abs\text{-}sprod (seq\cdot b\cdot a, seq\cdot a\cdot b)$)

definition

ssplit :: ($'a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c$) $\rightarrow ('a ** 'b) \rightarrow 'c$ **where**
ssplit = ($\Lambda f\ p. seq\cdot p\cdot (f\cdot (sfst\cdot p)\cdot (ssnd\cdot p))$)

syntax

-stuple :: [*logic*, *args*] $\Rightarrow logic$ ((1'(:-/ -:')))

translations

($:x, y, z:$) == ($:x, (:y, z):$)
 ($:x, y:$) == *CONST* *spair*· $x\cdot y$

translations

$\Lambda (CONST\ spair\cdot x\cdot y). t$ == *CONST* *ssplit*·($\Lambda x\ y. t$)

11.3 Case analysis

lemma *spair-sprod*: ($seq\cdot b\cdot a, seq\cdot a\cdot b$) $\in sprod$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Rep-sprod-spair*: *Rep-sprod* ($:a, b:$) = ($seq\cdot b\cdot a, seq\cdot a\cdot b$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *Rep-sprod-simps* =

Rep-sprod-inject [*symmetric*] *below-sprod-def*
prod-eq-iff *below-prod-def*
Rep-sprod-strict *Rep-sprod-spair*

lemma *sprodE* [*case-names bottom spair, cases type: sprod*]:
 obtains $p = \perp \mid x \ y$ where $p = (:x, y:)$ and $x \neq \perp$ and $y \neq \perp$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *sprod-induct* [*case-names bottom spair, induct type: sprod*]:
 $\llbracket P \perp; \bigwedge x \ y. \llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies P (:x, y:) \rrbracket \implies P x$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

11.4 Properties of *spair*

lemma *spair-strict1* [*simp*]: $(:\perp, y:) = \perp$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-strict2* [*simp*]: $(:x, \perp:) = \perp$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $((:x, y:) = \perp) = (x = \perp \vee y = \perp)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-below-iff*:
 $((:a, b:) \sqsubseteq (:c, d:)) = (a = \perp \vee b = \perp \vee (a \sqsubseteq c \wedge b \sqsubseteq d))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-eq-iff*:
 $((:a, b:) = (:c, d:)) =$
 $(a = c \wedge b = d \vee (a = \perp \vee b = \perp) \wedge (c = \perp \vee d = \perp))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-strict*: $x = \perp \vee y = \perp \implies (:x, y:) = \perp$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-strict-rev*: $(:x, y:) \neq \perp \implies x \neq \perp \wedge y \neq \perp$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-defined*: $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies (:x, y:) \neq \perp$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-defined-rev*: $(:x, y:) = \perp \implies x = \perp \vee y = \perp$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-below*:
 $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies (:x, y:) \sqsubseteq (:a, b:) = (x \sqsubseteq a \wedge y \sqsubseteq b)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-eq*:
 $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies ((:x, y:) = (:a, b:)) = (x = a \wedge y = b)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *spair-inject*:

$\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp; (:x, y) = (:a, b) \rrbracket \implies x = a \wedge y = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inst-sprod-pcpo2*: $\perp = (:\perp, \perp)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sprodE2*: $(\bigwedge x y. p = (:x, y) \implies Q) \implies Q$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

11.5 Properties of *sfst* and *ssnd*

lemma *sfst-strict* [*simp*]: $sfst.\perp = \perp$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssnd-strict* [*simp*]: $ssnd.\perp = \perp$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sfst-spair* [*simp*]: $y \neq \perp \implies sfst.(:x, y) = x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssnd-spair* [*simp*]: $x \neq \perp \implies ssnd.(:x, y) = y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sfst-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $(sfst.p = \perp) = (p = \perp)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssnd-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $(ssnd.p = \perp) = (p = \perp)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sfst-defined*: $p \neq \perp \implies sfst.p \neq \perp$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssnd-defined*: $p \neq \perp \implies ssnd.p \neq \perp$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *spair-sfst-ssnd*: $(:sfst.p, ssnd.p) = p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *below-sprod*: $(x \sqsubseteq y) = (sfst.x \sqsubseteq sfst.y \wedge ssnd.x \sqsubseteq ssnd.y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-sprod*: $(x = y) = (sfst.x = sfst.y \wedge ssnd.x = ssnd.y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sfst-below-iff*: $sfst.x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (:y, ssnd.x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssnd-below-iff*: $ssnd.x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (:sfst.x, y)$

<proof>

11.6 Compactness

lemma *compact-sfst*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{sfst} \cdot x)$

<proof>

lemma *compact-ssnd*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{ssnd} \cdot x)$

<proof>

lemma *compact-spair*: $\llbracket \text{compact } x; \text{compact } y \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (:x, y)$

<proof>

lemma *compact-spair-iff*:

$\text{compact } (:x, y) = (x = \perp \vee y = \perp \vee (\text{compact } x \wedge \text{compact } y))$

<proof>

11.7 Properties of *ssplit*

lemma *ssplit1* [*simp*]: $\text{ssplit} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$

<proof>

lemma *ssplit2* [*simp*]: $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies \text{ssplit} \cdot f \cdot (:x, y) = f \cdot x \cdot y$

<proof>

lemma *ssplit3* [*simp*]: $\text{ssplit} \cdot \text{spair} \cdot z = z$

<proof>

11.8 Strict product preserves flatness

instance *sprod* :: $(\text{flat}, \text{flat}) \text{ flat}$

<proof>

end

12 Discrete cpo types

theory *Discrete*

imports *Cont*

begin

datatype *'a discr* = *Discr 'a* :: *type*

12.1 Discrete cpo class instance

instantiation *discr* :: $(\text{type}) \text{ discrete-cpo}$

begin

definition

$(op \sqsubseteq :: 'a \text{ discr} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ discr} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) = (op =)$

instance

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

12.2 *undiscr*

definition

$undiscr :: ('a::\text{type}) \text{discr} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $undiscr\ x = (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Discr } y \Rightarrow y)$

lemma *undiscr-Discr* [simp]: $undiscr (\text{Discr } x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Discr-undiscr* [simp]: $\text{Discr } (undiscr\ y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

13 The type of lifted values

theory *Up*

imports *Cfun*

begin

default-sort *cpo*

13.1 Definition of new type for lifting

datatype $'a\ u$ $((-\perp) [1000] 999) = \text{Ibottom} \mid \text{Iup } 'a$

primrec *Ifup* $:: ('a \rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo}) \Rightarrow 'a\ u \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $\text{Ifup } f\ \text{Ibottom} = \perp$
 $\mid \text{Ifup } f\ (\text{Iup } x) = f \cdot x$

13.2 Ordering on lifted cpo

instantiation $u :: (\text{cpo})$ *below*

begin

definition

below-up-def:
 $(op \sqsubseteq) \equiv (\lambda x\ y. \text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Ibottom} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Iup } a \Rightarrow$
 $(\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{Ibottom} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Iup } b \Rightarrow a \sqsubseteq b))$

instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *minimal-up* [iff]: $Ibottom \sqsubseteq z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-Iup-below* [iff]: $Iup\ x \not\sqsubseteq Ibottom$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Iup-below* [iff]: $(Iup\ x \sqsubseteq Iup\ y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.3 Lifted cpo is a partial order

instance $u :: (cpo)\ po$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.4 Lifted cpo is a cpo

lemma *is-lub-Iup*:
 $range\ S \ll\ x \implies range\ (\lambda i. Iup\ (S\ i)) \ll\ Iup\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *up-chain-lemma*:
assumes Y : *chain* Y **obtains** $\forall i. Y\ i = Ibottom$
 $| A\ k$ **where** $\forall i. Iup\ (A\ i) = Y\ (i + k)$ **and** *chain* A **and** $range\ Y \ll\ Iup$
 $(\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance $u :: (cpo)\ cpo$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.5 Lifted cpo is pointed

instance $u :: (cpo)\ pcpo$
 ⟨proof⟩

for compatibility with old HOLCF-Version

lemma *inst-up-pcpo*: $\perp = Ibottom$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.6 Continuity of *Iup* and *Ifup*

continuity for *Iup*

lemma *cont-Iup*: *cont* *Iup*
 ⟨proof⟩

continuity for *Ifup*

lemma *cont-Ifup1*: *cont* $(\lambda f. Ifup\ f\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *monofun-Ifup2*: *monofun* ($\lambda x. \text{Ifup } f \ x$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cont-Ifup2*: *cont* ($\lambda x. \text{Ifup } f \ x$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

13.7 Continuous versions of constants

definition

$up :: 'a \rightarrow 'a \ u$ **where**
 $up = (\Lambda \ x. \text{Iup } x)$

definition

$fup :: ('a \rightarrow 'b::pcpo) \rightarrow 'a \ u \rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $fup = (\Lambda \ f \ p. \text{Ifup } f \ p)$

translations

case l of $XCONST \ up \cdot x \Rightarrow t == CONST \ fup \cdot (\Lambda \ x. \ t) \cdot l$
case l of $(XCONST \ up :: 'a) \cdot x \Rightarrow t => CONST \ fup \cdot (\Lambda \ x. \ t) \cdot l$
 $\Lambda (XCONST \ up \cdot x). \ t == CONST \ fup \cdot (\Lambda \ x. \ t)$

continuous versions of lemmas for $'a_{\perp}$

lemma *Exh-Up*: $z = \perp \vee (\exists x. z = up \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *up-eq* [*simp*]: $(up \cdot x = up \cdot y) = (x = y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *up-inject*: $up \cdot x = up \cdot y \Longrightarrow x = y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *up-defined* [*simp*]: $up \cdot x \neq \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *not-up-less-UU*: $up \cdot x \not\sqsubseteq \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *up-below* [*simp*]: $up \cdot x \sqsubseteq up \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *upE* [*case-names bottom up, cases type: u*]:
 $\llbracket p = \perp \Longrightarrow Q; \bigwedge x. p = up \cdot x \Longrightarrow Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *up-induct* [*case-names bottom up, induct type: u*]:
 $\llbracket P \ \perp; \bigwedge x. P \ (up \cdot x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lifting preserves chain-finiteness

lemma *up-chain-cases*:

assumes Y : *chain* Y **obtains** $\forall i. Y\ i = \perp$
 $| A\ k$ **where** $\forall i. \text{up}\cdot(A\ i) = Y\ (i + k)$ **and** *chain* A **and** $(\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = \text{up}\cdot(\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$
 <proof>

lemma *compact-up*: *compact* $x \implies \text{compact}\ (\text{up}\cdot x)$
 <proof>

lemma *compact-upD*: *compact* $(\text{up}\cdot x) \implies \text{compact}\ x$
 <proof>

lemma *compact-up-iff* [*simp*]: *compact* $(\text{up}\cdot x) = \text{compact}\ x$
 <proof>

instance $u :: (\text{chfin})\ \text{chfin}$
 <proof>

properties of *fup*

lemma *fup1* [*simp*]: *fup*· f · $\perp = \perp$
 <proof>

lemma *fup2* [*simp*]: *fup*· f · $(\text{up}\cdot x) = f\cdot x$
 <proof>

lemma *fup3* [*simp*]: *fup*· $\text{up}\cdot x = x$
 <proof>

end

14 Lifting types of class type to flat pcpo’s

theory *Lift*

imports *Discrete Up*

begin

default-sort *type*

pcpodef $'a\ \text{lift} = \text{UNIV} :: 'a\ \text{discr}\ u\ \text{set}$
 <proof>

lemmas *inst-lift-pcpo* = *Abs-lift-strict* [*symmetric*]

definition

$\text{Def} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{lift}$ **where**
 $\text{Def}\ x = \text{Abs-lift}\ (\text{up}\cdot(\text{Discr}\ x))$

14.1 Lift as a datatype

lemma *lift-induct*: $\llbracket P \perp; \bigwedge x. P (Def\ x) \rrbracket \implies P\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

old-rep-datatype $\perp :: 'a\ lift\ Def$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

\perp and *Def*

lemma *not-Undef-is-Def*: $(x \neq \perp) = (\exists y. x = Def\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lift-definedE*: $\llbracket x \neq \perp; \bigwedge a. x = Def\ a \implies R \rrbracket \implies R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

For $x \neq \perp$ in assumptions *defined* replaces x by *Def a* in conclusion.

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *DefE*: $Def\ x = \perp \implies R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DefE2*: $\llbracket x = Def\ s; x = \perp \rrbracket \implies R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Def-below-Def*: $Def\ x \sqsubseteq Def\ y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Def-below-iff* [*simp*]: $Def\ x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow Def\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.2 Lift is flat

instance *lift* :: (*type*) *flat*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.3 Continuity of case-lift

lemma *case-lift-eq*: $case\ lift\ \perp\ f\ x = fup \cdot (\lambda y. f\ (undiscr\ y)) \cdot (Rep\ lift\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cont2cont-case-lift* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge y. cont\ (\lambda x. f\ x\ y); cont\ g \rrbracket \implies cont\ (\lambda x. case\ lift\ \perp\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.4 Further operations

definition

flift1 :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *'b*::*pcpo*) \Rightarrow (*'a lift* \rightarrow *'b*) (**binder** *FLIFT* 10) **where**
 $flift1 = (\lambda f. (\lambda x. case\ lift\ \perp\ f\ x))$

translations

$$\Lambda(XCONST\ Def\ x). t \Rightarrow CONST\ flift1\ (\lambda x. t)$$

$$\Lambda(CONST\ Def\ x). FLIFT\ y. t \leq FLIFT\ x\ y. t$$

$$\Lambda(CONST\ Def\ x). t \leq FLIFT\ x. t$$
definition

$$flift2 :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a\ lift \rightarrow 'b\ lift) \text{ where}$$

$$flift2\ f = (FLIFT\ x. Def\ (f\ x))$$

lemma *flift1-Def* [simp]: $flift1\ f.(Def\ x) = (f\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flift2-Def* [simp]: $flift2\ f.(Def\ x) = Def\ (f\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flift1-strict* [simp]: $flift1\ f.\perp = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flift2-strict* [simp]: $flift2\ f.\perp = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flift2-defined* [simp]: $x \neq \perp \Longrightarrow (flift2\ f).x \neq \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flift2-bottom-iff* [simp]: $(flift2\ f.x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FLIFT-mono*:

$$(\bigwedge x. f\ x \sqsubseteq g\ x) \Longrightarrow (FLIFT\ x. f\ x) \sqsubseteq (FLIFT\ x. g\ x)$$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cont2cont-flift1* [simp, cont2cont]:

$$\llbracket \bigwedge y. cont\ (\lambda x. f\ x\ y) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow cont\ (\lambda x. FLIFT\ y. f\ x\ y)$$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

15 The type of lifted booleans

theory *Tr*
imports *Lift*
begin

15.1 Type definition and constructors

type-synonym
 $tr = bool\ lift$

translations

(type) $tr \leq (type) \text{ bool lift}$

definition

$TT :: tr$ **where**
 $TT = Def True$

definition

$FF :: tr$ **where**
 $FF = Def False$

Exhaustion and Elimination for type tr

lemma *Exh-tr*: $t = \perp \vee t = TT \vee t = FF$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *trE* [case-names bottom $TT FF$, cases type: tr]:
 $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = TT \implies Q; p = FF \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tr-induct* [case-names bottom $TT FF$, induct type: tr]:
 $\llbracket P \perp; P TT; P FF \rrbracket \implies P x$
 ⟨proof⟩

distinctness for type tr

lemma *dist-below-tr* [simp]:
 $TT \not\sqsubseteq \perp \quad FF \not\sqsubseteq \perp \quad TT \not\sqsubseteq FF \quad FF \not\sqsubseteq TT$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dist-eq-tr* [simp]:
 $TT \neq \perp \quad FF \neq \perp \quad TT \neq FF \quad \perp \neq TT \quad \perp \neq FF \quad FF \neq TT$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *TT-below-iff* [simp]: $TT \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = TT$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FF-below-iff* [simp]: $FF \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = FF$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-below-TT-iff* [simp]: $x \not\sqsubseteq TT \longleftrightarrow x = FF$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-below-FF-iff* [simp]: $x \not\sqsubseteq FF \longleftrightarrow x = TT$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.2 Case analysis

default-sort $pcpo$

definition *tr-case* :: $'a \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow tr \rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $tr\text{-case} = (\lambda t e (Def b). \text{if } b \text{ then } t \text{ else } e)$

abbreviation

$cifte\text{-}syn :: [tr, 'c, 'c] \Rightarrow 'c \text{ ((If (-)/ then (-)/ else (-)) [0, 0, 60] 60)}$

where

$If\ b\ then\ e1\ else\ e2 == tr\text{-}case \cdot e1 \cdot e2 \cdot b$

translations

$\Lambda (XCONST\ TT). t == CONST\ tr\text{-}case \cdot t \cdot \perp$

$\Lambda (XCONST\ FF). t == CONST\ tr\text{-}case \cdot \perp \cdot t$

lemma ifte-thms [simp]:

$If\ \perp\ then\ e1\ else\ e2 = \perp$

$If\ FF\ then\ e1\ else\ e2 = e2$

$If\ TT\ then\ e1\ else\ e2 = e1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3 Boolean connectives**definition**

$trand :: tr \rightarrow tr \rightarrow tr$ **where**

$andalso\text{-}def: trand = (\Lambda\ x\ y. If\ x\ then\ y\ else\ FF)$

abbreviation

$andalso\text{-}syn :: tr \Rightarrow tr \Rightarrow tr \text{ (- andalso - [36,35] 35)}$ **where**

$x\ andalso\ y == trand \cdot x \cdot y$

definition

$tror :: tr \rightarrow tr \rightarrow tr$ **where**

$orelse\text{-}def: tror = (\Lambda\ x\ y. If\ x\ then\ TT\ else\ y)$

abbreviation

$orelse\text{-}syn :: tr \Rightarrow tr \Rightarrow tr \text{ (- orelse - [31,30] 30)}$ **where**

$x\ orelse\ y == tror \cdot x \cdot y$

definition

$neg :: tr \rightarrow tr$ **where**

$neg = flift2\ Not$

definition

$If2 :: [tr, 'c, 'c] \Rightarrow 'c$ **where**

$If2\ Q\ x\ y = (If\ Q\ then\ x\ else\ y)$

tactic for tr-thms with case split

lemmas $tr\text{-}defs = andalso\text{-}def\ orelse\text{-}def\ neg\text{-}def\ tr\text{-}case\text{-}def\ TT\text{-}def\ FF\text{-}def$

lemmas about andalso, orelse, neg and if

lemma andalso-thms [simp]:

$(TT\ andalso\ y) = y$

$(FF\ andalso\ y) = FF$

$(\perp\ andalso\ y) = \perp$

$(y\ andalso\ TT) = y$

$(y \text{ andalso } y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orelse-thms* [simp]:

$(TT \text{ orelse } y) = TT$
 $(FF \text{ orelse } y) = y$
 $(\perp \text{ orelse } y) = \perp$
 $(y \text{ orelse } FF) = y$
 $(y \text{ orelse } y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *neg-thms* [simp]:

$\text{neg} \cdot TT = FF$
 $\text{neg} \cdot FF = TT$
 $\text{neg} \cdot \perp = \perp$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

split-tac for If via If2 because the constant has to be a constant

lemma *split-If2*:

$P (\text{If2 } Q \ x \ y) = ((Q = \perp \longrightarrow P \ \perp) \wedge (Q = TT \longrightarrow P \ x) \wedge (Q = FF \longrightarrow P \ y))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

15.4 Rewriting of HOLCF operations to HOL functions

lemma *andalso-or*:

$t \neq \perp \implies ((t \text{ andalso } s) = FF) = (t = FF \vee s = FF)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *andalso-and*:

$t \neq \perp \implies ((t \text{ andalso } s) \neq FF) = (t \neq FF \wedge s \neq FF)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Def-bool1* [simp]: $(\text{Def } x \neq FF) = x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Def-bool2* [simp]: $(\text{Def } x = FF) = (\neg x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Def-bool3* [simp]: $(\text{Def } x = TT) = x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Def-bool4* [simp]: $(\text{Def } x \neq TT) = (\neg x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *If-and-if*:

(If Def P then A else B) = (if P then A else B)
 ⟨proof⟩

15.5 Compactness

lemma *compact-TT*: compact TT
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-FF*: compact FF
 ⟨proof⟩

end

16 The type of strict sums

theory *Ssum*
imports *Tr*
begin

default-sort *pcpo*

16.1 Definition of strict sum type

definition

$ssum =$
 $\{p :: tr \times ('a \times 'b). p = \perp \vee$
 $(fst\ p = TT \wedge fst\ (snd\ p) \neq \perp \wedge snd\ (snd\ p) = \perp) \vee$
 $(fst\ p = FF \wedge fst\ (snd\ p) = \perp \wedge snd\ (snd\ p) \neq \perp)\}$

pcpodef ($'a, 'b$) *ssum* $((- \oplus / -) [21, 20] 20) = ssum :: (tr \times 'a \times 'b)$ set
 ⟨proof⟩

instance $ssum :: (\{chfin,pcpo\}, \{chfin,pcpo\})$ *chfin*
 ⟨proof⟩

type-notation (*ASCII*)
 $ssum$ (**infixr** ++ 10)

16.2 Definitions of constructors

definition

$sinl :: 'a \rightarrow ('a ++ 'b)$ **where**
 $sinl = (\Lambda a. Abs-ssum (seq\cdot a\cdot TT, a, \perp))$

definition

$sinr :: 'b \rightarrow ('a ++ 'b)$ **where**
 $sinr = (\Lambda b. Abs-ssum (seq\cdot b\cdot FF, \perp, b))$

lemma $sinl-ssum: (seq\cdot a\cdot TT, a, \perp) \in ssum$

<proof>

lemma *sinr-ssum*: $(seq.b.FF, \perp, b) \in ssum$
<proof>

lemma *Rep-ssum-sinl*: $Rep-ssum (sinl.a) = (seq.a.TT, a, \perp)$
<proof>

lemma *Rep-ssum-sinr*: $Rep-ssum (sinr.b) = (seq.b.FF, \perp, b)$
<proof>

lemmas *Rep-ssum-simps* =
Rep-ssum-inject [*symmetric*] *below-ssum-def*
prod-eq-iff *below-prod-def*
Rep-ssum-strict *Rep-ssum-sinl* *Rep-ssum-sinr*

16.3 Properties of *sinl* and *sinr*

Ordering

lemma *sinl-below* [*simp*]: $(sinl.x \sqsubseteq sinl.y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$
<proof>

lemma *sinr-below* [*simp*]: $(sinr.x \sqsubseteq sinr.y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$
<proof>

lemma *sinl-below-sinr* [*simp*]: $(sinl.x \sqsubseteq sinr.y) = (x = \perp)$
<proof>

lemma *sinr-below-sinl* [*simp*]: $(sinr.x \sqsubseteq sinl.y) = (x = \perp)$
<proof>

Equality

lemma *sinl-eq* [*simp*]: $(sinl.x = sinl.y) = (x = y)$
<proof>

lemma *sinr-eq* [*simp*]: $(sinr.x = sinr.y) = (x = y)$
<proof>

lemma *sinl-eq-sinr* [*simp*]: $(sinl.x = sinr.y) = (x = \perp \wedge y = \perp)$
<proof>

lemma *sinr-eq-sinl* [*simp*]: $(sinr.x = sinl.y) = (x = \perp \wedge y = \perp)$
<proof>

lemma *sinl-inject*: $sinl.x = sinl.y \implies x = y$
<proof>

lemma *sinr-inject*: $sinr.x = sinr.y \implies x = y$
<proof>

Strictness

lemma *sinl-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{sinl}.\perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sinr-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{sinr}.\perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sinl-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $(\text{sinl}.x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sinr-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $(\text{sinr}.x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sinl-defined*: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sinl}.x \neq \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sinr-defined*: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sinr}.x \neq \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Compactness

lemma *compact-sinl*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{sinl}.x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-sinr*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{sinr}.x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-sinlD*: $\text{compact } (\text{sinl}.x) \implies \text{compact } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-sinrD*: $\text{compact } (\text{sinr}.x) \implies \text{compact } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-sinl-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } (\text{sinl}.x) = \text{compact } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-sinr-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } (\text{sinr}.x) = \text{compact } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

16.4 Case analysis

lemma *ssumE* [*case-names bottom sinl sinr, cases type: ssum*]:
 obtains $p = \perp$
 | x where $p = \text{sinl}.x$ and $x \neq \perp$
 | y where $p = \text{sinr}.y$ and $y \neq \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ssum-induct* [*case-names bottom sinl sinr, induct type: ssum*]:
 $\llbracket P \perp;$
 $\bigwedge x. x \neq \perp \implies P (\text{sinl}.x);$

$\bigwedge y. y \neq \perp \implies P (\text{sinr} \cdot y) \implies P x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ssumE2* [*case-names sinl sinr*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge x. p = \text{sinl} \cdot x \implies Q; \bigwedge y. p = \text{sinr} \cdot y \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *below-sinlD*: $p \sqsubseteq \text{sinl} \cdot x \implies \exists y. p = \text{sinl} \cdot y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *below-sinrD*: $p \sqsubseteq \text{sinr} \cdot x \implies \exists y. p = \text{sinr} \cdot y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

16.5 Case analysis combinator

definition

$\text{sscase} :: ('a \rightarrow 'c) \rightarrow ('b \rightarrow 'c) \rightarrow ('a ++ 'b) \rightarrow 'c$ **where**
 $\text{sscase} = (\Lambda f g s. (\lambda(t, x, y). \text{If } t \text{ then } f \cdot x \text{ else } g \cdot y) (\text{Rep-ssum } s))$

translations

case s of XCONST sinl · x ⇒ t1 | XCONST sinr · y ⇒ t2 == CONST sscase · (Λ x. t1) · (Λ y. t2) · s

case s of (XCONST sinl :: 'a) · x ⇒ t1 | XCONST sinr · y ⇒ t2 => CONST sscase · (Λ x. t1) · (Λ y. t2) · s

translations

$\Lambda(\text{XCONST } \text{sinl} \cdot x). t == \text{CONST } \text{sscase} \cdot (\Lambda x. t) \cdot \perp$

$\Lambda(\text{XCONST } \text{sinr} \cdot y). t == \text{CONST } \text{sscase} \cdot \perp \cdot (\Lambda y. t)$

lemma *beta-sscase*:

$\text{sscase} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot s = (\lambda(t, x, y). \text{If } t \text{ then } f \cdot x \text{ else } g \cdot y) (\text{Rep-ssum } s)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sscase1* [*simp*]: $\text{sscase} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot \perp = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sscase2* [*simp*]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sscase} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = f \cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sscase3* [*simp*]: $y \neq \perp \implies \text{sscase} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot y) = g \cdot y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sscase4* [*simp*]: $\text{sscase} \cdot \text{sinl} \cdot \text{sinr} \cdot z = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

16.6 Strict sum preserves flatness

instance *ssum* :: (*flat, flat*) *flat*
 ⟨proof⟩

end

17 The unit domain

theory *One*
imports *Lift*
begin

type-synonym
one = *unit lift*

translations
(type) one <= *(type) unit lift*

definition *ONE* :: *one*
where *ONE* == *Def* ()

Exhaustion and Elimination for type *one*

lemma *Exh-one*: $t = \perp \vee t = ONE$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *oneE* [*case-names bottom ONE*]: $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = ONE \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *one-induct* [*case-names bottom ONE*]: $\llbracket P \perp; P ONE \rrbracket \implies P x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dist-below-one* [*simp*]: $ONE \not\sqsubseteq \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *below-ONE* [*simp*]: $x \sqsubseteq ONE$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ONE-below-iff* [*simp*]: $ONE \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ONE-defined* [*simp*]: $ONE \neq \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *one-neq-iffs* [*simp*]:
 $x \neq ONE \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
 $ONE \neq x \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
 $x \neq \perp \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$
 $\perp \neq x \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-ONE*: *compact ONE*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Case analysis function for type *one*

definition

one-case :: 'a::pcpo → one → 'a **where**
one-case = (Λ a x. seq·x·a)

translations

case x of XCONST ONE ⇒ t == CONST *one-case*·t·x
 case x of XCONST ONE :: 'a ⇒ t => CONST *one-case*·t·x
 Λ (XCONST ONE). t == CONST *one-case*·t

lemma *one-case1* [simp]: (case ⊥ of ONE ⇒ t) = ⊥
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *one-case2* [simp]: (case ONE of ONE ⇒ t) = t
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *one-case3* [simp]: (case x of ONE ⇒ ONE) = x
 ⟨proof⟩

end

18 Fixed point operator and admissibility

theory *Fix*

imports *Cfun*

begin

default-sort *pcpo*

18.1 Iteration

primrec *iterate* :: nat ⇒ ('a::cpo → 'a) → ('a → 'a) **where**
iterate 0 = (Λ F x. x)
 | *iterate* (Suc n) = (Λ F x. F·(*iterate* n·F·x))

Derive inductive properties of *iterate* from primitive recursion

lemma *iterate-0* [simp]: *iterate* 0·F·x = x
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iterate-Suc* [simp]: *iterate* (Suc n)·F·x = F·(*iterate* n·F·x)
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *iterate.simps* [simp del]

lemma *iterate-Suc2*: *iterate* (Suc n)·F·x = *iterate* n·F·(F·x)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iterate-iterate*:

$iterate\ m \cdot F \cdot (iterate\ n \cdot F \cdot x) = iterate\ (m + n) \cdot F \cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

The sequence of function iterations is a chain.

lemma *chain-iterate* [simp]: $chain\ (\lambda i. iterate\ i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

18.2 Least fixed point operator

definition

$fix :: ('a \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $fix = (\Lambda F. \bigsqcup i. iterate\ i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$

Binder syntax for *fix*

abbreviation

$fix\text{-}syn :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ (**binder** μ 10) **where**
 $fix\text{-}syn\ (\lambda x. f\ x) \equiv fix \cdot (\Lambda x. f\ x)$

notation (ASCII)

$fix\text{-}syn$ (**binder** *FIX* 10)

Properties of *fix*

direct connection between *fix* and iteration

lemma *fix-def2*: $fix \cdot F = (\bigsqcup i. iterate\ i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iterate-below-fix*: $iterate\ n \cdot f \cdot \perp \sqsubseteq fix \cdot f$
 ⟨proof⟩

Kleene’s fixed point theorems for continuous functions in pointed omega cpo’s

lemma *fix-eq*: $fix \cdot F = F \cdot (fix \cdot F)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-least-below*: $F \cdot x \sqsubseteq x \implies fix \cdot F \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-least*: $F \cdot x = x \implies fix \cdot F \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-eqI*:

assumes *fixed*: $F \cdot x = x$ **and** *least*: $\bigwedge z. F \cdot z = z \implies x \sqsubseteq z$
shows $fix \cdot F = x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-eq2*: $f \equiv fix \cdot F \implies f = F \cdot f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-eq3*: $f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f \cdot x = F \cdot f \cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-eq4*: $f = \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f = F \cdot f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-eq5*: $f = \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f \cdot x = F \cdot f \cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

strictness of *fix*

lemma *fix-bottom-iff*: $(\text{fix} \cdot F = \perp) = (F \cdot \perp = \perp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-strict*: $F \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{fix} \cdot F = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-defined*: $F \cdot \perp \neq \perp \implies \text{fix} \cdot F \neq \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

fix applied to identity and constant functions

lemma *fix-id*: $(\mu x. x) = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-const*: $(\mu x. c) = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

18.3 Fixed point induction

lemma *fix-ind*: $\llbracket \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P x \implies P (F \cdot x) \rrbracket \implies P (\text{fix} \cdot F)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cont-fix-ind*:
 $\llbracket \text{cont } F; \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P x \implies P (F x) \rrbracket \implies P (\text{fix} \cdot (\text{Abs-cfun } F))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *def-fix-ind*:
 $\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot F; \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P x \implies P (F \cdot x) \rrbracket \implies P f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fix-ind2*:
 assumes *adm*: $\text{adm } P$
 assumes *0*: $P \perp$ and *1*: $P (F \cdot \perp)$
 assumes *step*: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket P x; P (F \cdot x) \rrbracket \implies P (F \cdot (F \cdot x))$
 shows $P (\text{fix} \cdot F)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *parallel-fix-ind*:
 assumes *adm*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. P (\text{fst } x) (\text{snd } x))$
 assumes *base*: $P \perp \perp$

```

assumes step:  $\bigwedge x y. P x y \implies P (F \cdot x) (G \cdot y)$ 
shows  $P (fix \cdot F) (fix \cdot G)$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma cont-parallel-fix-ind:
assumes cont F and cont G
assumes adm  $(\lambda x. P (fst x) (snd x))$ 
assumes  $P \perp \perp$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge x y. P x y \implies P (F x) (G y)$ 
shows  $P (fix \cdot (Abs\text{-}cfun F)) (fix \cdot (Abs\text{-}cfun G))$ 
<proof>

```

18.4 Fixed-points on product types

Bekic’s Theorem: Simultaneous fixed points over pairs can be written in terms of separate fixed points.

```

lemma fix-cprod:
 $fix \cdot (F :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow 'a \times 'b) =$ 
 $(\mu x. fst (F \cdot (x, \mu y. snd (F \cdot (x, y))))),$ 
 $\mu y. snd (F \cdot (\mu x. fst (F \cdot (x, \mu y. snd (F \cdot (x, y))))), y))$ 
(is  $fix \cdot F = (?x, ?y)$ )
<proof>

```

end

19 Plain HOLCF

```

theory Plain-HOLCF
imports Cfun Sfun Cprod Sprod Ssum Up Discrete Lift One Tr Fix
begin

```

Basic HOLCF concepts and types; does not include definition packages.

```

hide-const (open) Filter.principal

```

end

20 Package for defining recursive functions in HOLCF

```

theory Fixrec
imports Plain-HOLCF
keywords fixrec :: thy-decl
begin

```

20.1 Pattern-match monad

```

default-sort cpo

```

pcpodef $'a \text{ match} = \text{UNIV}::(\text{one} ++ 'a \text{ u}) \text{ set}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$\text{fail} :: 'a \text{ match}$ **where**
 $\text{fail} = \text{Abs-match} (\text{sinl} \cdot \text{ONE})$

definition

$\text{succeed} :: 'a \rightarrow 'a \text{ match}$ **where**
 $\text{succeed} = (\Lambda x. \text{Abs-match} (\text{sinr} \cdot (\text{up} \cdot x)))$

lemma matchE [*case-names bottom fail succeed, cases type: match*]:
 $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = \text{fail} \implies Q; \bigwedge x. p = \text{succeed} \cdot x \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma succeed-defined [*simp*]: $\text{succeed} \cdot x \neq \perp$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma fail-defined [*simp*]: $\text{fail} \neq \perp$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma succeed-eq [*simp*]: $(\text{succeed} \cdot x = \text{succeed} \cdot y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma succeed-neq-fail [*simp*]:
 $\text{succeed} \cdot x \neq \text{fail} \text{ fail} \neq \text{succeed} \cdot x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.1.1 Run operator**definition**

$\text{run} :: 'a \text{ match} \rightarrow 'a::\text{pcpo}$ **where**
 $\text{run} = (\Lambda m. \text{sscase} \cdot \perp \cdot (\text{fup} \cdot \text{ID}) \cdot (\text{Rep-match } m))$

rewrite rules for run

lemma run-strict [*simp*]: $\text{run} \cdot \perp = \perp$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma run-fail [*simp*]: $\text{run} \cdot \text{fail} = \perp$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma run-succeed [*simp*]: $\text{run} \cdot (\text{succeed} \cdot x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.1.2 Monad plus operator**definition**

$\text{mplus} :: 'a \text{ match} \rightarrow 'a \text{ match} \rightarrow 'a \text{ match}$ **where**
 $\text{mplus} = (\Lambda m1 \ m2. \text{sscase} \cdot (\Lambda -. m2) \cdot (\Lambda -. m1) \cdot (\text{Rep-match } m1))$

abbreviation

$mplus\text{-}syn :: ['a\ match, 'a\ match] \Rightarrow 'a\ match$ (**infixr** $+++$ 65) **where**
 $m1\ +++\ m2 == mplus \cdot m1 \cdot m2$

rewrite rules for $mplus$

lemma $mplus\text{-}strict$ [*simp*]: $\perp\ +++\ m = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $mplus\text{-}fail$ [*simp*]: $fail\ +++\ m = m$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $mplus\text{-}succeed$ [*simp*]: $succeed \cdot x\ +++\ m = succeed \cdot x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $mplus\text{-}fail2$ [*simp*]: $m\ +++\ fail = m$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $mplus\text{-}assoc$: $(x\ +++\ y)\ +++\ z = x\ +++\ (y\ +++\ z)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

20.2 Match functions for built-in types

default-sort $pcpo$

definition

$match\text{-}bottom :: 'a \rightarrow 'c\ match \rightarrow 'c\ match$

where

$match\text{-}bottom = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ seq \cdot x \cdot fail)$

definition

$match\text{-}Pair :: 'a::cpo \times 'b::cpo \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$

where

$match\text{-}Pair = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ csplit \cdot k \cdot x)$

definition

$match\text{-}spair :: 'a \otimes 'b \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$

where

$match\text{-}spair = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ ssplit \cdot k \cdot x)$

definition

$match\text{-}sinl :: 'a \oplus 'b \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'c\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$

where

$match\text{-}sinl = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ sscase \cdot k \cdot (\Lambda\ b.\ fail) \cdot x)$

definition

$match\text{-}sinr :: 'a \oplus 'b \rightarrow ('b \rightarrow 'c\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$

where

$match\text{-}sinr = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ sscase \cdot (\Lambda\ a.\ fail) \cdot k \cdot x)$

definition

$$\text{match-up} :: 'a::\text{cpo} \ u \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match}) \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match}$$
where

$$\text{match-up} = (\Lambda \ x \ k. \ \text{fup} \cdot k \cdot x)$$
definition

$$\text{match-ONE} :: \text{one} \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match} \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match}$$
where

$$\text{match-ONE} = (\Lambda \ \text{ONE} \ k. \ k)$$
definition

$$\text{match-TT} :: \text{tr} \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match} \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match}$$
where

$$\text{match-TT} = (\Lambda \ x \ k. \ \text{If } x \ \text{then } k \ \text{else } \text{fail})$$
definition

$$\text{match-FF} :: \text{tr} \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match} \rightarrow 'c \ \text{match}$$
where

$$\text{match-FF} = (\Lambda \ x \ k. \ \text{If } x \ \text{then } \text{fail} \ \text{else } k)$$
lemma *match-bottom-simps* [simp]:
$$\text{match-bottom} \cdot x \cdot k = (\text{if } x = \perp \ \text{then } \perp \ \text{else } \text{fail})$$

<proof>

lemma *match-Pair-simps* [simp]:
$$\text{match-Pair} \cdot (x, y) \cdot k = k \cdot x \cdot y$$

<proof>

lemma *match-spair-simps* [simp]:
$$\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies \text{match-spair} \cdot (:x, y) \cdot k = k \cdot x \cdot y$$

$$\text{match-spair} \cdot \perp \cdot k = \perp$$

<proof>

lemma *match-sinl-simps* [simp]:
$$x \neq \perp \implies \text{match-sinl} \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) \cdot k = k \cdot x$$

$$y \neq \perp \implies \text{match-sinl} \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot y) \cdot k = \text{fail}$$

$$\text{match-sinl} \cdot \perp \cdot k = \perp$$

<proof>

lemma *match-sinr-simps* [simp]:
$$x \neq \perp \implies \text{match-sinr} \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) \cdot k = \text{fail}$$

$$y \neq \perp \implies \text{match-sinr} \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot y) \cdot k = k \cdot y$$

$$\text{match-sinr} \cdot \perp \cdot k = \perp$$

<proof>

lemma *match-up-simps* [simp]:
$$\text{match-up} \cdot (\text{up} \cdot x) \cdot k = k \cdot x$$

$$\text{match-up} \cdot \perp \cdot k = \perp$$

<proof>

lemma *match-ONE-simps* [simp]:

$$\text{match-ONE} \cdot \text{ONE} \cdot k = k$$

$$\text{match-ONE} \cdot \perp \cdot k = \perp$$

<proof>

lemma *match-TT-simps* [simp]:

$$\text{match-TT} \cdot \text{TT} \cdot k = k$$

$$\text{match-TT} \cdot \text{FF} \cdot k = \text{fail}$$

$$\text{match-TT} \cdot \perp \cdot k = \perp$$

<proof>

lemma *match-FF-simps* [simp]:

$$\text{match-FF} \cdot \text{FF} \cdot k = k$$

$$\text{match-FF} \cdot \text{TT} \cdot k = \text{fail}$$

$$\text{match-FF} \cdot \perp \cdot k = \perp$$

<proof>

20.3 Mutual recursion

The following rules are used to prove unfolding theorems from fixed-point definitions of mutually recursive functions.

lemma *Pair-equalI*: $\llbracket x \equiv \text{fst } p; y \equiv \text{snd } p \rrbracket \implies (x, y) \equiv p$

<proof>

lemma *Pair-eqD1*: $(x, y) = (x', y') \implies x = x'$

<proof>

lemma *Pair-eqD2*: $(x, y) = (x', y') \implies y = y'$

<proof>

lemma *def-cont-fix-eq*:

$$\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot (\text{Abs-cfun } F); \text{cont } F \rrbracket \implies f = F f$$

<proof>

lemma *def-cont-fix-ind*:

$$\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot (\text{Abs-cfun } F); \text{cont } F; \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P x \implies P (F x) \rrbracket \implies P f$$

<proof>

lemma for proving rewrite rules

lemma *ssubst-lhs*: $\llbracket t = s; P s = Q \rrbracket \implies P t = Q$

<proof>

20.4 Initializing the fixrec package

<ML>

hide-const (**open**) *succeed fail run*

end

21 Continuous deflations and ep-pairs

theory *Deflation*
imports *Plain-HOLCF*
begin

default-sort *cpo*

21.1 Continuous deflations

locale *deflation* =
fixes $d :: 'a \rightarrow 'a$
assumes *idem*: $\bigwedge x. d \cdot (d \cdot x) = d \cdot x$
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge x. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
begin

lemma *below-ID*: $d \sqsubseteq ID$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The set of fixed points is the same as the range.

lemma *fixes-eq-range*: $\{x. d \cdot x = x\} = range (\lambda x. d \cdot x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *range-eq-fixes*: $range (\lambda x. d \cdot x) = \{x. d \cdot x = x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The pointwise ordering on deflation functions coincides with the subset ordering of their sets of fixed-points.

lemma *belowI*:
assumes $f: \bigwedge x. d \cdot x = x \implies f \cdot x = x$ **shows** $d \sqsubseteq f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *belowD*: $\llbracket f \sqsubseteq d; f \cdot x = x \rrbracket \implies d \cdot x = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma *deflation-strict*: $deflation\ d \implies d \cdot \perp = \perp$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *adm-deflation*: $adm (\lambda d. deflation\ d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *deflation-ID*: $deflation\ ID$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *deflation-bottom*: *deflation* \perp
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *deflation-below-iff*:
 $\llbracket \text{deflation } p; \text{ deflation } q \rrbracket \implies p \sqsubseteq q \iff (\forall x. p \cdot x = x \implies q \cdot x = x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The composition of two deflations is equal to the lesser of the two (if they are comparable).

lemma *deflation-below-comp1*:
assumes *deflation* *f*
assumes *deflation* *g*
shows $f \sqsubseteq g \implies f \cdot (g \cdot x) = f \cdot x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *deflation-below-comp2*:
 $\llbracket \text{deflation } f; \text{ deflation } g; f \sqsubseteq g \rrbracket \implies g \cdot (f \cdot x) = f \cdot x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

21.2 Deflations with finite range

lemma *finite-range-imp-finite-fixes*:
finite (*range* *f*) \implies *finite* $\{x. f \cdot x = x\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

locale *finite-deflation* = *deflation* +
assumes *finite-fixes*: *finite* $\{x. d \cdot x = x\}$
begin

lemma *finite-range*: *finite* (*range* $(\lambda x. d \cdot x)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-image*: *finite* $((\lambda x. d \cdot x) \cdot A)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact*: *compact* $(d \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *finite-deflation-intro*:
deflation *d* \implies *finite* $\{x. d \cdot x = x\} \implies$ *finite-deflation* *d*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-imp-deflation*:
finite-deflation *d* \implies *deflation* *d*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-bottom*: *finite-deflation* \perp

<proof>

21.3 Continuous embedding-projection pairs

locale *ep-pair* =

fixes $e :: 'a \rightarrow 'b$ **and** $p :: 'b \rightarrow 'a$

assumes *e-inverse* [*simp*]: $\bigwedge x. p \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$

and *e-p-below*: $\bigwedge y. e \cdot (p \cdot y) \sqsubseteq y$

begin

lemma *e-below-iff* [*simp*]: $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$

<proof>

lemma *e-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $e \cdot x = e \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$

<proof>

lemma *p-eq-iff*:

$\llbracket e \cdot (p \cdot x) = x; e \cdot (p \cdot y) = y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow p \cdot x = p \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$

<proof>

lemma *p-inverse*: $(\exists x. y = e \cdot x) = (e \cdot (p \cdot y) = y)$

<proof>

lemma *e-below-iff-below-p*: $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$

<proof>

lemma *compact-e-rev*: $\text{compact } (e \cdot x) \Longrightarrow \text{compact } x$

<proof>

lemma *compact-e*: $\text{compact } x \Longrightarrow \text{compact } (e \cdot x)$

<proof>

lemma *compact-e-iff*: $\text{compact } (e \cdot x) \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$

<proof>

Deflations from ep-pairs

lemma *deflation-e-p*: $\text{deflation } (e \circ p)$

<proof>

lemma *deflation-e-d-p*:

assumes *deflation d*

shows $\text{deflation } (e \circ d \circ p)$

<proof>

lemma *finite-deflation-e-d-p*:

assumes *finite-deflation d*

shows $\text{finite-deflation } (e \circ d \circ p)$

<proof>

lemma *deflation-p-d-e*:
assumes *deflation d*
assumes $d: \bigwedge x. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot x)$
shows *deflation (p oo d oo e)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *finite-deflation-p-d-e*:
assumes *finite-deflation d*
assumes $d: \bigwedge x. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot x)$
shows *finite-deflation (p oo d oo e)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

21.4 Uniqueness of ep-pairs

lemma *ep-pair-unique-e-lemma*:
assumes *1: ep-pair e1 p and 2: ep-pair e2 p*
shows $e1 \sqsubseteq e2$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ep-pair-unique-e*:
 $\llbracket \text{ep-pair } e1 \text{ } p; \text{ ep-pair } e2 \text{ } p \rrbracket \implies e1 = e2$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ep-pair-unique-p-lemma*:
assumes *1: ep-pair e p1 and 2: ep-pair e p2*
shows $p1 \sqsubseteq p2$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ep-pair-unique-p*:
 $\llbracket \text{ep-pair } e \text{ } p1; \text{ ep-pair } e \text{ } p2 \rrbracket \implies p1 = p2$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

21.5 Composing ep-pairs

lemma *ep-pair-ID-ID*: *ep-pair ID ID*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ep-pair-comp*:
assumes *ep-pair e1 p1 and ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (e2 oo e1) (p1 oo p2)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

locale *pcpo-ep-pair = ep-pair e p*
for $e :: 'a::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo}$
and $p :: 'b::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'a::\text{pcpo}$
begin

lemma *e-strict [simp]*: $e \cdot \perp = \perp$

<proof>

lemma *e-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $e \cdot x = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
<proof>

lemma *e-defined*: $x \neq \perp \implies e \cdot x \neq \perp$
<proof>

lemma *p-strict* [*simp*]: $p \cdot \perp = \perp$
<proof>

lemmas *stricts = e-strict p-strict*

end

end

22 Map functions for various types

theory *Map-Functions*
imports *Deflation*
begin

22.1 Map operator for continuous function space

default-sort *cpo*

definition

$cfun\text{-}map :: ('b \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow ('c \rightarrow 'd) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'c) \rightarrow ('b \rightarrow 'd)$

where

$cfun\text{-}map = (\Lambda a b f x. b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x)))$

lemma *cfun-map-beta* [*simp*]: $cfun\text{-}map \cdot a \cdot b \cdot f \cdot x = b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x))$
<proof>

lemma *cfun-map-ID*: $cfun\text{-}map \cdot ID \cdot ID = ID$
<proof>

lemma *cfun-map-map*:

$cfun\text{-}map \cdot f1 \cdot g1 \cdot (cfun\text{-}map \cdot f2 \cdot g2 \cdot p) =$
 $cfun\text{-}map \cdot (\Lambda x. f2 \cdot (f1 \cdot x)) \cdot (\Lambda x. g1 \cdot (g2 \cdot x)) \cdot p$

<proof>

lemma *ep-pair-cfun-map*:

assumes *ep-pair e1 p1* **and** *ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (cfun-map \cdot p1 \cdot e2) (cfun-map \cdot e1 \cdot p2)*

<proof>

lemma *deflation-cfun-map*:

assumes *deflation d1 and deflation d2*
shows *deflation (cfun-map·d1·d2)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-range-cfun-map*:
assumes *a: finite (range (λx. a·x))*
assumes *b: finite (range (λy. b·y))*
shows *finite (range (λf. cfun-map·a·b·f)) (is finite (range ?h))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-cfun-map*:
assumes *finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2*
shows *finite-deflation (cfun-map·d1·d2)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Finite deflations are compact elements of the function space

lemma *finite-deflation-imp-compact*: *finite-deflation d ⇒ compact d*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

22.2 Map operator for product type

definition

prod-map :: ('a → 'b) → ('c → 'd) → 'a × 'c → 'b × 'd

where

prod-map = (λ f g p. (f·(fst p), g·(snd p)))

lemma *prod-map-Pair [simp]*: *prod-map·f·g·(x, y) = (f·x, g·y)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prod-map-ID*: *prod-map·ID·ID = ID*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prod-map-map*:
prod-map·f1·g1·(prod-map·f2·g2·p) =
prod-map·(λ x. f1·(f2·x))·(λ x. g1·(g2·x))·p
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ep-pair-prod-map*:
assumes *ep-pair e1 p1 and ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (prod-map·e1·e2) (prod-map·p1·p2)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *deflation-prod-map*:
assumes *deflation d1 and deflation d2*
shows *deflation (prod-map·d1·d2)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-prod-map*:
assumes *finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2*

shows *finite-deflation* (*prod-map*·*d1*·*d2*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

22.3 Map function for lifted cpo

definition

$u\text{-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$

where

$u\text{-map} = (\lambda f. f \circ \text{up} \circ \text{up} \circ f)$

lemma *u-map-strict* [*simp*]: $u\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *u-map-up* [*simp*]: $u\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{up} \cdot x) = \text{up} \cdot (f \cdot x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *u-map-ID*: $u\text{-map} \cdot \text{ID} = \text{ID}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *u-map-map*: $u\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot (u\text{-map} \cdot g \cdot p) = u\text{-map} \cdot (\lambda x. f \cdot (g \cdot x)) \cdot p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *u-map-oo*: $u\text{-map} \cdot (f \circ g) = u\text{-map} \cdot f \circ u\text{-map} \cdot g$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ep-pair-u-map*: $\text{ep-pair } e \ p \implies \text{ep-pair } (u\text{-map} \cdot e) \ (u\text{-map} \cdot p)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *deflation-u-map*: $\text{deflation } d \implies \text{deflation } (u\text{-map} \cdot d)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-u-map*:

assumes *finite-deflation* *d* **shows** *finite-deflation* ($u\text{-map} \cdot d$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

22.4 Map function for strict products

default-sort *pcpo*

definition

$sprod\text{-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow ('c \rightarrow 'd) \rightarrow 'a \otimes 'c \rightarrow 'b \otimes 'd$

where

$sprod\text{-map} = (\lambda f \ g. \text{ssplit} \cdot (\lambda x \ y. (:f \cdot x, g \cdot y)))$

lemma *sprod-map-strict* [*simp*]: $sprod\text{-map} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \perp = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sprod-map-spair* [*simp*]:

$x \neq \perp \implies y \neq \perp \implies sprod\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (:x, y) = (:f \cdot x, g \cdot y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sprod-map-spair'*:

$f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies g \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{sprod-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (:x, y) = (:f \cdot x, g \cdot y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sprod-map-ID*: $\text{sprod-map} \cdot \text{ID} \cdot \text{ID} = \text{ID}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sprod-map-map*:

$\llbracket f1 \cdot \perp = \perp; g1 \cdot \perp = \perp \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{sprod-map} \cdot f1 \cdot g1 \cdot (\text{sprod-map} \cdot f2 \cdot g2 \cdot p) =$
 $\text{sprod-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. f1 \cdot (f2 \cdot x)) \cdot (\Lambda x. g1 \cdot (g2 \cdot x)) \cdot p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ep-pair-sprod-map*:

assumes *ep-pair e1 p1 and ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (sprod-map · e1 · e2) (sprod-map · p1 · p2)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *deflation-sprod-map*:

assumes *deflation d1 and deflation d2*
shows *deflation (sprod-map · d1 · d2)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-deflation-sprod-map*:

assumes *finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2*
shows *finite-deflation (sprod-map · d1 · d2)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

22.5 Map function for strict sums

definition

$\text{ssum-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow ('c \rightarrow 'd) \rightarrow 'a \oplus 'c \rightarrow 'b \oplus 'd$

where

$\text{ssum-map} = (\Lambda f g. \text{sscase} \cdot (\text{sinl} \text{ oo } f) \cdot (\text{sinr} \text{ oo } g))$

lemma *ssum-map-strict [simp]*: $\text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot \perp = \perp$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssum-map-sinl [simp]*: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{sinl} \cdot (f \cdot x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssum-map-sinr [simp]*: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot x) = \text{sinr} \cdot (g \cdot x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssum-map-sinl'*: $f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{sinl} \cdot (f \cdot x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ssum-map-sinr'*: $g \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot x) = \text{sinr} \cdot (g \cdot x)$

<proof>

lemma *ssum-map-ID*: $ssum\text{-map}\cdot ID\cdot ID = ID$

<proof>

lemma *ssum-map-map*:

$\llbracket f1\cdot\perp = \perp; g1\cdot\perp = \perp \rrbracket \implies$
 $ssum\text{-map}\cdot f1\cdot g1\cdot(ssum\text{-map}\cdot f2\cdot g2\cdot p) =$
 $ssum\text{-map}\cdot(\Lambda x. f1\cdot(f2\cdot x))\cdot(\Lambda x. g1\cdot(g2\cdot x))\cdot p$

<proof>

lemma *ep-pair-ssum-map*:

assumes *ep-pair e1 p1* **and** *ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (ssum-map·e1·e2) (ssum-map·p1·p2)*

<proof>

lemma *deflation-ssum-map*:

assumes *deflation d1* **and** *deflation d2*
shows *deflation (ssum-map·d1·d2)*

<proof>

lemma *finite-deflation-ssum-map*:

assumes *finite-deflation d1* **and** *finite-deflation d2*
shows *finite-deflation (ssum-map·d1·d2)*

<proof>

22.6 Map operator for strict function space

definition

$sfun\text{-map} :: ('b \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow ('c \rightarrow 'd) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow! 'c) \rightarrow ('b \rightarrow! 'd)$

where

$sfun\text{-map} = (\Lambda a\ b. sfun\text{-abs}\ oo\ cfun\text{-map}\cdot a\cdot b\ oo\ sfun\text{-rep})$

lemma *sfun-map-ID*: $sfun\text{-map}\cdot ID\cdot ID = ID$

<proof>

lemma *sfun-map-map*:

assumes $f2\cdot\perp = \perp$ **and** $g2\cdot\perp = \perp$ **shows**
 $sfun\text{-map}\cdot f1\cdot g1\cdot(sfun\text{-map}\cdot f2\cdot g2\cdot p) =$
 $sfun\text{-map}\cdot(\Lambda x. f2\cdot(f1\cdot x))\cdot(\Lambda x. g1\cdot(g2\cdot x))\cdot p$

<proof>

lemma *ep-pair-sfun-map*:

assumes 1: *ep-pair e1 p1*
assumes 2: *ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (sfun-map·p1·e2) (sfun-map·e1·p2)*

<proof>

lemma *deflation-sfun-map*:

```

assumes 1: deflation d1
assumes 2: deflation d2
shows deflation (sfun-map·d1·d2)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma finite-deflation-sfun-map:
assumes 1: finite-deflation d1
assumes 2: finite-deflation d2
shows finite-deflation (sfun-map·d1·d2)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

23 Profinite and bifinite cpos

```

theory Bifinite
imports Map-Functions ~~/src/HOL/Library/Countable
begin

```

```

default-sort cpo

```

23.1 Chains of finite deflations

```

locale approx-chain =
  fixes approx :: nat ⇒ 'a → 'a
  assumes chain-approx [simp]: chain (λi. approx i)
  assumes lub-approx [simp]: (⊔ i. approx i) = ID
  assumes finite-deflation-approx [simp]: ∧i. finite-deflation (approx i)
begin

```

```

lemma deflation-approx: deflation (approx i)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma approx-idem: approx i·(approx i·x) = approx i·x
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma approx-below: approx i·x ⊑ x
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma finite-range-approx: finite (range (λx. approx i·x))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma compact-approx [simp]: compact (approx n·x)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma compact-eq-approx: compact x ⇒ ∃ i. approx i·x = x
⟨proof⟩

```

end

23.2 Omega-profinite and bifinite domains

class *bifinite* = *pcpo* +
assumes *bifinite*: $\exists (a::nat \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a). \text{approx-chain } a$

class *profinite* = *cpo* +
assumes *profinite*: $\exists (a::nat \Rightarrow 'a_{\perp} \rightarrow 'a_{\perp}). \text{approx-chain } a$

23.3 Building approx chains

lemma *approx-chain-iso*:
assumes *a*: *approx-chain a*
assumes [*simp*]: $\bigwedge x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x$
assumes [*simp*]: $\bigwedge y. g \cdot (f \cdot y) = y$
shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. f \text{ oo } a \text{ i oo } g$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-chain-u-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a*
shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. u\text{-map} \cdot (a \text{ i})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-chain-sfun-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a* **and** *approx-chain b*
shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{sfun-map} \cdot (a \text{ i}) \cdot (b \text{ i})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-chain-sprod-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a* **and** *approx-chain b*
shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{sprod-map} \cdot (a \text{ i}) \cdot (b \text{ i})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-chain-ssum-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a* **and** *approx-chain b*
shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{ssum-map} \cdot (a \text{ i}) \cdot (b \text{ i})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-chain-cfun-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a* **and** *approx-chain b*
shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{cfun-map} \cdot (a \text{ i}) \cdot (b \text{ i})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-chain-prod-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a* **and** *approx-chain b*
shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{prod-map} \cdot (a \text{ i}) \cdot (b \text{ i})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Approx chains for countable discrete types.

definition *discr-approx* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a::countable \text{ discr } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ discr } u$
where *discr-approx* = ($\lambda i. \Lambda (up \cdot x). \text{if to-nat } (\text{undiscr } x) < i \text{ then } up \cdot x \text{ else } \perp$)

lemma *chain-discr-approx* [simp]: *chain-discr-approx*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lub-discr-approx* [simp]: $(\bigsqcup i. \text{discr-approx } i) = ID$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inj-on-undiscr* [simp]: *inj-on undiscr A*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-discr-approx*: *finite-deflation (discr-approx i)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *discr-approx*: *approx-chain-discr-approx*
 ⟨proof⟩

23.4 Class instance proofs

instance *bifinite* \subseteq *profinite*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance $u :: (\text{profinite}) \text{ bifinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

Types $'a \rightarrow 'b$ and $'a_{\perp} \rightarrow! 'b$ are isomorphic.

definition *encode-cfun* = $(\Lambda f. \text{sfun-abs} \cdot (\text{fup} \cdot f))$

definition *decode-cfun* = $(\Lambda g \ x. \text{sfun-rep} \cdot g \cdot (\text{up} \cdot x))$

lemma *decode-encode-cfun* [simp]: *decode-cfun* · (*encode-cfun* · x) = x
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *encode-decode-cfun* [simp]: *encode-cfun* · (*decode-cfun* · y) = y
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *cfun* :: (*profinite*, *bifinite*) *bifinite*
 ⟨proof⟩

Types $('a \times 'b)_{\perp}$ and $'a_{\perp} \otimes 'b_{\perp}$ are isomorphic.

definition *encode-prod-u* = $(\Lambda (\text{up} \cdot (x, y)). (:\text{up} \cdot x, \text{up} \cdot y))$

definition *decode-prod-u* = $(\Lambda (:\text{up} \cdot x, \text{up} \cdot y). \text{up} \cdot (x, y))$

lemma *decode-encode-prod-u* [simp]: *decode-prod-u* · (*encode-prod-u* · x) = x
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *encode-decode-prod-u* [simp]: *encode-prod-u* · (*decode-prod-u* · y) = y
 ⟨proof⟩

```

instance prod :: (profinite, profinite) profinite
⟨proof⟩

instance prod :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
⟨proof⟩

instance sfun :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
⟨proof⟩

instance sprod :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
⟨proof⟩

instance ssum :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
⟨proof⟩

lemma approx-chain-unit: approx-chain ( $\perp :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit}$ )
⟨proof⟩

instance unit :: bifinite
⟨proof⟩

instance discr :: (countable) profinite
⟨proof⟩

instance lift :: (countable) bifinite
⟨proof⟩

end

```

24 Defining algebraic domains by ideal completion

```

theory Completion
imports Plain-HOLCF
begin

```

24.1 Ideals over a preorder

```

locale preorder =
  fixes r :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\preceq$  50)
  assumes r-refl:  $x \preceq x$ 
  assumes r-trans:  $\llbracket x \preceq y; y \preceq z \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \preceq z$ 
begin

```

definition

```

ideal :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
ideal A =  $((\exists x. x \in A) \wedge (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall x y. x \preceq y \longrightarrow y \in A \longrightarrow x \in A))$ 

```

```

lemma idealI:

```

assumes $\exists x. x \in A$
assumes $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z$
assumes $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \preceq y; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x \in A$
shows *ideal* A
 <proof>

lemma *idealD1*:
ideal $A \implies \exists x. x \in A$
 <proof>

lemma *idealD2*:
 $\llbracket \textit{ideal } A; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z$
 <proof>

lemma *idealD3*:
 $\llbracket \textit{ideal } A; x \preceq y; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x \in A$
 <proof>

lemma *ideal-principal*: *ideal* $\{x. x \preceq z\}$
 <proof>

lemma *ex-ideal*: $\exists A. A \in \{A. \textit{ideal } A\}$
 <proof>

The set of ideals is a cpo

lemma *ideal-UN*:
fixes $A :: \textit{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \textit{ set}$
assumes *ideal-A*: $\bigwedge i. \textit{ideal } (A \ i)$
assumes *chain-A*: $\bigwedge i j. i \leq j \implies A \ i \subseteq A \ j$
shows *ideal* $(\bigcup i. A \ i)$
 <proof>

lemma *typedef-ideal-po*:
fixes $Abs :: 'a \textit{ set} \Rightarrow 'b :: \textit{below}$
assumes *type*: *type-definition* $Rep \ Abs \ \{S. \textit{ideal } S\}$
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow Rep \ x \subseteq Rep \ y$
shows *OFCLASS* $('b, \textit{po-class})$
 <proof>

lemma
fixes $Abs :: 'a \textit{ set} \Rightarrow 'b :: \textit{po}$
assumes *type*: *type-definition* $Rep \ Abs \ \{S. \textit{ideal } S\}$
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow Rep \ x \subseteq Rep \ y$
assumes $S: \textit{chain } S$
shows *typedef-ideal-lub*: $range \ S \llcorner Abs \ (\bigcup i. Rep \ (S \ i))$
and *typedef-ideal-rep-lub*: $Rep \ (\bigsqcup i. S \ i) = (\bigcup i. Rep \ (S \ i))$
 <proof>

lemma *typedef-ideal-cpo*:

fixes *Abs* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b::po
assumes *type*: type-definition *Rep Abs* {*S*. ideal *S*}
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep } x \subseteq \text{Rep } y$
shows *OFCLASS*('b, cpo-class)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

interpretation *below*: preorder *below* :: 'a::po \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool
 ⟨*proof*⟩

24.2 Lemmas about least upper bounds

lemma *is-ub-the-lub-ex*: $\llbracket \exists u. S \ll\ll u; x \in S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq \text{lub } S$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-lub-the-lub-ex*: $\llbracket \exists u. S \ll\ll u; S \ll x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{lub } S \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

24.3 Locale for ideal completion

locale *ideal-completion* = preorder +
fixes *principal* :: 'a::type \Rightarrow 'b::cpo
fixes *rep* :: 'b::cpo \Rightarrow 'a::type set
assumes *ideal-rep*: $\bigwedge x. \text{ideal } (\text{rep } x)$
assumes *rep-lub*: $\bigwedge Y. \text{chain } Y \Longrightarrow \text{rep } (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigcup i. \text{rep } (Y i))$
assumes *rep-principal*: $\bigwedge a. \text{rep } (\text{principal } a) = \{b. b \preceq a\}$
assumes *belowI*: $\bigwedge x y. \text{rep } x \subseteq \text{rep } y \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$
assumes *countable*: $\exists f::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat. inj } f$
begin

lemma *rep-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow \text{rep } x \subseteq \text{rep } y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *below-def*: $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{rep } x \subseteq \text{rep } y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *principal-below-iff-mem-rep*: $\text{principal } a \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow a \in \text{rep } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *principal-below-iff [simp]*: $\text{principal } a \sqsubseteq \text{principal } b \longleftrightarrow a \preceq b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *principal-eq-iff*: $\text{principal } a = \text{principal } b \longleftrightarrow a \preceq b \wedge b \preceq a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-iff*: $x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{rep } x = \text{rep } y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *principal-mono*: $a \preceq b \Longrightarrow \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq \text{principal } b$

<proof>

lemma *ch2ch-principal* [*simp*]:

$\forall i. Y\ i \preceq Y\ (Suc\ i) \implies chain\ (\lambda i. principal\ (Y\ i))$

<proof>

24.3.1 Principal ideals approximate all elements

lemma *compact-principal* [*simp*]: *compact* (*principal* *a*)

<proof>

Construct a chain whose lub is the same as a given ideal

lemma *obtain-principal-chain*:

obtains *Y* **where** $\forall i. Y\ i \preceq Y\ (Suc\ i)$ **and** $x = (\bigsqcup i. principal\ (Y\ i))$

<proof>

lemma *principal-induct*:

assumes *adm*: *adm* *P*

assumes *P*: $\bigwedge a. P\ (principal\ a)$

shows *P* *x*

<proof>

lemma *compact-imp-principal*: *compact* *x* $\implies \exists a. x = principal\ a$

<proof>

24.4 Defining functions in terms of basis elements

definition

extension :: (*a*::*type* \Rightarrow *c*::*cpo*) \Rightarrow *b* \rightarrow *c* **where**

extension = $(\lambda f. (\bigwedge x. lub\ (f\ 'rep\ x)))$

lemma *extension-lemma*:

fixes *f* :: *a*::*type* \Rightarrow *c*::*cpo*

assumes *f-mono*: $\bigwedge a\ b. a \preceq b \implies f\ a \sqsubseteq f\ b$

shows $\exists u. f\ 'rep\ x \ll\ u$

<proof>

lemma *extension-beta*:

fixes *f* :: *a*::*type* \Rightarrow *c*::*cpo*

assumes *f-mono*: $\bigwedge a\ b. a \preceq b \implies f\ a \sqsubseteq f\ b$

shows *extension* *f* \cdot *x* = *lub* (*f* ' *rep* *x*)

<proof>

lemma *extension-principal*:

fixes *f* :: *a*::*type* \Rightarrow *c*::*cpo*

assumes *f-mono*: $\bigwedge a\ b. a \preceq b \implies f\ a \sqsubseteq f\ b$

shows *extension* *f* \cdot (*principal* *a*) = *f* *a*

<proof>

lemma *extension-mono*:

assumes *f-mono*: $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$
assumes *g-mono*: $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies g a \sqsubseteq g b$
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge a. f a \sqsubseteq g a$
shows *extension f* \sqsubseteq *extension g*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *cont-extension*:

assumes *f-mono*: $\bigwedge a b x. a \preceq b \implies f x a \sqsubseteq f x b$
assumes *f-cont*: $\bigwedge a. cont (\lambda x. f x a)$
shows *cont* $(\lambda x. extension (\lambda a. f x a))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

lemma (**in** *preorder*) *typedef-ideal-completion*:

fixes *Abs* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b::cpo
assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep* *Abs* {*S*. *ideal S*}
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow Rep x \subseteq Rep y$
assumes *principal*: $\bigwedge a. principal a = Abs \{b. b \preceq a\}$
assumes *countable*: $\exists f::'a \Rightarrow nat. inj f$
shows *ideal-completion r principal Rep*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

25 A universal bifinite domain

theory *Universal*

imports *Bifinite Completion* $\sim\sim$ /src/HOL/Library/Nat-Bijection
begin

25.1 Basis for universal domain

25.1.1 Basis datatype

type-synonym *ubasis* = *nat*

definition

node :: *nat* \Rightarrow *ubasis* \Rightarrow *ubasis set* \Rightarrow *ubasis*

where

node i a S = *Suc* (*prod-encode* (*i*, *prod-encode* (*a*, *set-encode S*)))

lemma *node-not-0* [*simp*]: *node i a S* \neq 0

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *node-gt-0* [*simp*]: 0 < *node i a S*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *node-inject* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{ finite } T \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{node } i \ a \ S = \text{node } j \ b \ T \iff i = j \wedge a = b \wedge S = T$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *node-gt0*: $i < \text{node } i \ a \ S$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *node-gt1*: $a < \text{node } i \ a \ S$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nat-less-power2*: $n < 2^n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *node-gt2*: $\llbracket \text{finite } S; b \in S \rrbracket \implies b < \text{node } i \ a \ S$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-prod-encode-pairI*:
 $\llbracket \text{fst } (\text{prod-decode } x) = a; \text{snd } (\text{prod-decode } x) = b \rrbracket \implies x = \text{prod-encode } (a, b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *node-cases*:
assumes 1: $x = 0 \implies P$
assumes 2: $\bigwedge i \ a \ S. \llbracket \text{finite } S; x = \text{node } i \ a \ S \rrbracket \implies P$
shows P
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *node-induct*:
assumes 1: $P \ 0$
assumes 2: $\bigwedge i \ a \ S. \llbracket P \ a; \text{finite } S; \forall b \in S. P \ b \rrbracket \implies P \ (\text{node } i \ a \ S)$
shows $P \ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

25.1.2 Basis ordering

inductive

ubasis-le :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

ubasis-le-refl: $\text{ubasis-le } a \ a$

| *ubasis-le-trans*:

$\llbracket \text{ubasis-le } a \ b; \text{ubasis-le } b \ c \rrbracket \implies \text{ubasis-le } a \ c$

| *ubasis-le-lower*:

$\text{finite } S \implies \text{ubasis-le } a \ (\text{node } i \ a \ S)$

| *ubasis-le-upper*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } S; b \in S; \text{ubasis-le } a \ b \rrbracket \implies \text{ubasis-le } (\text{node } i \ a \ S) \ b$

lemma *ubasis-le-minimal*: $\text{ubasis-le } 0 \ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *uodom*: preorder *ubasis-le*
 ⟨proof⟩

25.1.3 Generic take function

function

ubasis-until :: (*ubasis* ⇒ *bool*) ⇒ *ubasis* ⇒ *ubasis*

where

ubasis-until *P* 0 = 0

| *finite* *S* ⇒ *ubasis-until* *P* (*node* *i* *a* *S*) =
 (if *P* (*node* *i* *a* *S*) then *node* *i* *a* *S* else *ubasis-until* *P* *a*)
 ⟨proof⟩

termination *ubasis-until*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until*: *P* 0 ⇒ *P* (*ubasis-until* *P* *x*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until'*: 0 < *ubasis-until* *P* *x* ⇒ *P* (*ubasis-until* *P* *x*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until-same*: *P* *x* ⇒ *ubasis-until* *P* *x* = *x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until-idem*:
P 0 ⇒ *ubasis-until* *P* (*ubasis-until* *P* *x*) = *ubasis-until* *P* *x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until-0*:
 ∀ *x*. *x* ≠ 0 → ¬ *P* *x* ⇒ *ubasis-until* *P* *x* = 0
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until-less*: *ubasis-le* (*ubasis-until* *P* *x*) *x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until-chain*:
assumes *PQ*: ∧*x*. *P* *x* ⇒ *Q* *x*
shows *ubasis-le* (*ubasis-until* *P* *x*) (*ubasis-until* *Q* *x*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ubasis-until-mono*:
assumes ∧*i* *a* *S* *b*. [[*finite* *S*; *P* (*node* *i* *a* *S*); *b* ∈ *S*; *ubasis-le* *a* *b*]] ⇒ *P* *b*
shows *ubasis-le* *a* *b* ⇒ *ubasis-le* (*ubasis-until* *P* *a*) (*ubasis-until* *P* *b*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-range-ubasis-until*:
finite {*x*. *P* *x*} ⇒ *finite* (*range* (*ubasis-until* *P*))
 ⟨proof⟩

25.2 Defining the universal domain by ideal completion

```
typedef udom = {S. udom.ideal S}
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instantiation udom :: below
begin
```

definition

$$x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-udom } x \subseteq \text{Rep-udom } y$$

```
instance ⟨proof⟩
end
```

```
instance udom :: po
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance udom :: cpo
⟨proof⟩
```

definition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{udom-principal} &:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{udom} \text{ where} \\ \text{udom-principal } t &= \text{Abs-udom } \{u. \text{ubasis-le } u \ t\} \end{aligned}$$

```
lemma ubasis-countable:  $\exists f::\text{ubasis} \Rightarrow \text{nat. inj } f$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

interpretation *udom*:

$$\text{ideal-completion } \text{ubasis-le } \text{udom-principal } \text{Rep-udom}$$

⟨proof⟩

Universal domain is pointed

```
lemma udom-minimal:  $\text{udom-principal } 0 \sqsubseteq x$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance udom :: pcpo
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma inst-udom-pcpo:  $\perp = \text{udom-principal } 0$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

25.3 Compact bases of domains

```
typedef 'a compact-basis = {x::'a::pcpo. compact x}
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Rep-compact-basis' [simp]: compact (Rep-compact-basis a)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Abs-compact-basis-inverse' [simp]:
```

compact $x \implies \text{Rep-compact-basis } (\text{Abs-compact-basis } x) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation *compact-basis* :: (pcpo) below
begin

definition

compact-le-def:
 (\sqsubseteq) $\equiv (\lambda x y. \text{Rep-compact-basis } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-compact-basis } y)$

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

instance *compact-basis* :: (pcpo) po
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

approximants :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a compact-basis set **where**
approximants = ($\lambda x. \{a. \text{Rep-compact-basis } a \sqsubseteq x\}$)

definition

compact-bot :: 'a::pcpo compact-basis **where**
compact-bot = *Abs-compact-basis* \perp

lemma *Rep-compact-bot [simp]*: *Rep-compact-basis compact-bot* = \perp
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-bot-minimal [simp]*: *compact-bot* \sqsubseteq *a*
 ⟨proof⟩

25.4 Universality of *udom*

We use a locale to parameterize the construction over a chain of approx functions on the type to be embedded.

locale *bifinite-approx-chain* =
approx-chain approx for approx :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::bifinite \rightarrow 'a
begin

25.4.1 Choosing a maximal element from a finite set

lemma *finite-has-maximal*:

fixes *A* :: 'a compact-basis set
shows $\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \exists x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

choose :: 'a compact-basis set \Rightarrow 'a compact-basis
where
choose *A* = (*SOME* *x*. $x \in \{x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y\}$)

lemma *choose-lemma*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{choose } A \in \{x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maximal-choose*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } A; y \in A; \text{choose } A \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies \text{choose } A = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *choose-in*: $\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{choose } A \in A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

function

choose-pos :: 'a compact-basis set \Rightarrow 'a compact-basis \Rightarrow nat

where

choose-pos A x =

(if *finite* A \wedge x \in A \wedge x \neq *choose* A

then *Suc* (*choose-pos* (A - {*choose* A}) x) else 0)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination *choose-pos*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *choose-pos.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *choose-pos-choose*: *finite* A \implies *choose-pos* A (*choose* A) = 0

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-on-choose-pos* [*OF refl*]:

$\llbracket \text{card } A = n; \text{finite } A \rrbracket \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{choose-pos } A) A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *choose-pos-bounded* [*OF refl*]:

$\llbracket \text{card } A = n; \text{finite } A; x \in A \rrbracket \implies \text{choose-pos } A x < n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *choose-pos-lessD*:

$\llbracket \text{choose-pos } A x < \text{choose-pos } A y; \text{finite } A; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x \not\sqsubseteq y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.4.2 Compact basis take function

primrec

cb-take :: nat \Rightarrow 'a compact-basis \Rightarrow 'a compact-basis **where**

cb-take 0 = (λx . *compact-bot*)

| *cb-take* (*Suc* n) = (λa . *Abs-compact-basis* (*approx* n (*Rep-compact-basis* a)))

declare *cb-take.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *cb-take-zero* [*simp*]: $cb\text{-take } 0\ a = compact\text{-bot}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Rep-cb-take*:

$Rep\text{-compact-basis } (cb\text{-take } (Suc\ n)\ a) = approx\ n.(Rep\text{-compact-basis } a)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *approx-Rep-compact-basis = Rep-cb-take* [*symmetric*]

lemma *cb-take-covers*: $\exists n. cb\text{-take } n\ x = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cb-take-less*: $cb\text{-take } n\ x \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cb-take-idem*: $cb\text{-take } n\ (cb\text{-take } n\ x) = cb\text{-take } n\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cb-take-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies cb\text{-take } n\ x \sqsubseteq cb\text{-take } n\ y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cb-take-chain-le*: $m \leq n \implies cb\text{-take } m\ x \sqsubseteq cb\text{-take } n\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-range-cb-take*: $finite\ (range\ (cb\text{-take } n))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

25.4.3 Rank of basis elements

definition

$rank :: 'a\ compact\text{-basis} \Rightarrow nat$

where

$rank\ x = (LEAST\ n. cb\text{-take } n\ x = x)$

lemma *compact-approx-rank*: $cb\text{-take } (rank\ x)\ x = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-leD*: $rank\ x \leq n \implies cb\text{-take } n\ x = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-leI*: $cb\text{-take } n\ x = x \implies rank\ x \leq n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-le-iff*: $rank\ x \leq n \iff cb\text{-take } n\ x = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-compact-bot* [*simp*]: $rank\ compact\text{-bot} = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{rank } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = \text{compact-bot}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition

$\text{rank-le} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis set}$

where

$\text{rank-le } x = \{y. \text{rank } y \leq \text{rank } x\}$

definition

$\text{rank-lt} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis set}$

where

$\text{rank-lt } x = \{y. \text{rank } y < \text{rank } x\}$

definition

$\text{rank-eq} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis set}$

where

$\text{rank-eq } x = \{y. \text{rank } y = \text{rank } x\}$

lemma *rank-eq-cong*: $\text{rank } x = \text{rank } y \Longrightarrow \text{rank-eq } x = \text{rank-eq } y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-lt-cong*: $\text{rank } x = \text{rank } y \Longrightarrow \text{rank-lt } x = \text{rank-lt } y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-eq-subset*: $\text{rank-eq } x \subseteq \text{rank-le } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-lt-subset*: $\text{rank-lt } x \subseteq \text{rank-le } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-rank-le*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-le } x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-rank-eq*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-eq } x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-rank-lt*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-lt } x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-lt-Int-rank-eq*: $\text{rank-lt } x \cap \text{rank-eq } x = \{\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-lt-Un-rank-eq*: $\text{rank-lt } x \cup \text{rank-eq } x = \text{rank-le } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

25.4.4 Sequencing basis elements

definition

$\text{place} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$place\ x = card\ (rank\text{-}lt\ x) + choose\text{-}pos\ (rank\text{-}eq\ x)\ x$

lemma *place-bounded*: $place\ x < card\ (rank\text{-}le\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *place-ge*: $card\ (rank\text{-}lt\ x) \leq place\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *place-rank-mono*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a\ compact\text{-}basis$
shows $rank\ x < rank\ y \implies place\ x < place\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *place-eqD*: $place\ x = place\ y \implies x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inj-place*: $inj\ place$
 ⟨proof⟩

25.4.5 Embedding and projection on basis elements

definition

$sub :: 'a\ compact\text{-}basis \Rightarrow 'a\ compact\text{-}basis$

where

$sub\ x = (case\ rank\ x\ of\ 0 \Rightarrow compact\text{-}bot \mid Suc\ k \Rightarrow cb\text{-}take\ k\ x)$

lemma *rank-sub-less*: $x \neq compact\text{-}bot \implies rank\ (sub\ x) < rank\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *place-sub-less*: $x \neq compact\text{-}bot \implies place\ (sub\ x) < place\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sub-below*: $sub\ x \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rank-less-imp-below-sub*: $\llbracket x \sqsubseteq y; rank\ x < rank\ y \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq sub\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

function

$basis\text{-}emb :: 'a\ compact\text{-}basis \Rightarrow ubasis$

where

$basis\text{-}emb\ x = (if\ x = compact\text{-}bot\ then\ 0\ else$
 $node\ (place\ x)\ (basis\text{-}emb\ (sub\ x))$
 $(basis\text{-}emb\ \{y.\ place\ y < place\ x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y\}))$

⟨proof⟩

termination *basis-emb*
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *basis-emb.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *basis-emb-compact-bot* [*simp*]: *basis-emb compact-bot = 0*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fin1*: *finite {y. place y < place x ∧ x ⊆ y}*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fin2*: *finite (basis-emb ‘ {y. place y < place x ∧ x ⊆ y})*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-place-mono*:
 $\llbracket \text{place } x < \text{place } y; x \subseteq y \rrbracket \implies \text{rank } x < \text{rank } y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *basis-emb-mono*:
 $x \subseteq y \implies \text{ubasis-le } (\text{basis-emb } x) (\text{basis-emb } y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inj-basis-emb*: *inj basis-emb*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition

basis-prj :: *ubasis* \Rightarrow *'a compact-basis*

where

basis-prj *x* = *inv basis-emb*

(*ubasis-until* ($\lambda x. x \in \text{range } (\text{basis-emb} :: \text{'a compact-basis} \Rightarrow \text{ubasis})$) *x*)

lemma *basis-prj-basis-emb*: $\bigwedge x. \text{basis-prj } (\text{basis-emb } x) = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *basis-prj-node*:
 $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{node } i \text{ a } S \notin \text{range } (\text{basis-emb} :: \text{'a compact-basis} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{basis-prj } (\text{node } i \text{ a } S) = (\text{basis-prj } a :: \text{'a compact-basis})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *basis-prj-0*: *basis-prj 0 = compact-bot*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *node-eq-basis-emb-iff*:
 $\text{finite } S \implies \text{node } i \text{ a } S = \text{basis-emb } x \iff$
 $x \neq \text{compact-bot} \wedge i = \text{place } x \wedge a = \text{basis-emb } (\text{sub } x) \wedge$
 $S = \text{basis-emb } ‘ \{y. \text{place } y < \text{place } x \wedge x \subseteq y\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *basis-prj-mono*: *ubasis-le a b* $\implies \text{basis-prj } a \subseteq \text{basis-prj } b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *basis-emb-prj-less*: $ubasis-le (basis-emb (basis-prj x)) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ideal-completion*:
ideal-completion below Rep-compact-basis (approximants :: 'a ⇒ -)
 ⟨proof⟩

end

interpretation *compact-basis*:
ideal-completion below Rep-compact-basis
approximants :: 'a::bifinite ⇒ 'a compact-basis set
 ⟨proof⟩

25.4.6 EP-pair from any bifinite domain into *udom*

context *bifinite-approx-chain* **begin**

definition
udom-emb :: 'a → *udom*
where
udom-emb = *compact-basis.extension* ($\lambda x. udom-principal (basis-emb x)$)

definition
udom-prj :: *udom* → 'a
where
udom-prj = *udom.extension* ($\lambda x. Rep-compact-basis (basis-prj x)$)

lemma *udom-emb-principal*:
udom-emb·(*Rep-compact-basis* x) = *udom-principal* (*basis-emb* x)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *udom-prj-principal*:
udom-prj·(*udom-principal* x) = *Rep-compact-basis* (*basis-prj* x)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ep-pair-udom*: *ep-pair* *udom-emb* *udom-prj*
 ⟨proof⟩

end

abbreviation *udom-emb* ≡ *bifinite-approx-chain.udom-emb*

abbreviation *udom-prj* ≡ *bifinite-approx-chain.udom-prj*

lemmas *ep-pair-udom* =
bifinite-approx-chain.ep-pair-udom [unfolded *bifinite-approx-chain-def*]

25.5 Chain of approx functions for type *udom*

definition

```

    udom-approx :: nat => udom -> udom
where
    udom-approx i =
      udom.extension (λx. udom-principal (ubasis-until (λy. y ≤ i) x))

lemma udom-approx-mono:
  ubasis-le a b =>
    udom-principal (ubasis-until (λy. y ≤ i) a) ⊆
    udom-principal (ubasis-until (λy. y ≤ i) b)
  <proof>

lemma adm-mem-finite: [cont f; finite S] => adm (λx. f x ∈ S)
  <proof>

lemma udom-approx-principal:
  udom-approx i · (udom-principal x) =
    udom-principal (ubasis-until (λy. y ≤ i) x)
  <proof>

lemma finite-deflation-udom-approx: finite-deflation (udom-approx i)
  <proof>

interpretation udom-approx: finite-deflation udom-approx i
  <proof>

lemma chain-udom-approx [simp]: chain (λi. udom-approx i)
  <proof>

lemma lub-udom-approx [simp]: (⊔ i. udom-approx i) = ID
  <proof>

lemma udom-approx [simp]: approx-chain udom-approx
  <proof>

instance udom :: bifinite
  <proof>

hide-const (open) node

end

```

26 Algebraic deflations

```

theory Algebraic
imports Universal Map-Functions
begin

default-sort bifinite

```

26.1 Type constructor for finite deflations

typedef $'a$ *fin-defl* = $\{d::'a \rightarrow 'a. \text{finite-deflation } d\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instantiation *fin-defl* :: (bifinite) below
begin

definition *below-fin-defl-def*:
 $\text{below} \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep-fin-defl } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-fin-defl } y$

instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end

instance *fin-defl* :: (bifinite) po
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*: *finite-deflation* (Rep-fin-defl d)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *deflation-Rep-fin-defl*: *deflation* (Rep-fin-defl d)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *Rep-fin-defl*: *finite-deflation* Rep-fin-defl d
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fin-defl-belowI*:
 $(\bigwedge x. \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x) \implies a \sqsubseteq b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fin-defl-belowD*:
 $\llbracket a \sqsubseteq b; \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \rrbracket \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fin-defl-eqI*:
 $(\bigwedge x. \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x) \implies a = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rep-fin-defl-mono*: $a \sqsubseteq b \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-fin-defl } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Abs-fin-defl-mono*:
 $\llbracket \text{finite-deflation } a; \text{finite-deflation } b; a \sqsubseteq b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{Abs-fin-defl } a \sqsubseteq \text{Abs-fin-defl } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *finite-deflation*) *compact-belowI*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{compact } x \implies d \cdot x = x \implies f \cdot x = x$ **shows** $d \sqsubseteq f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compact-Rep-fin-defl* [*simp*]: *compact (Rep-fin-defl a)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

26.2 Defining algebraic deflations by ideal completion

typedef *'a defl* = {*S::'a fin-defl set. below.ideal S*}
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instantiation *defl* :: (*bifinite*) *below*
begin

definition

$x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-defl } x \subseteq \text{Rep-defl } y$

instance ⟨*proof*⟩
end

instance *defl* :: (*bifinite*) *po*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *defl* :: (*bifinite*) *cpo*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition

defl-principal :: *'a fin-defl* \Rightarrow *'a defl* **where**
defl-principal *t* = *Abs-defl* {*u. u* \sqsubseteq *t*}

lemma *fin-defl-countable*: $\exists f::'a \text{ fin-defl} \Rightarrow \text{nat. inj } f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *defl*: *ideal-completion below defl-principal Rep-defl*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Algebraic deflations are pointed

lemma *defl-minimal*: *defl-principal (Abs-fin-defl \perp)* \sqsubseteq *x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *defl* :: (*bifinite*) *pcpo*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inst-defl-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{defl-principal (Abs-fin-defl } \perp)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

26.3 Applying algebraic deflations

definition

cast :: *'a defl* \rightarrow *'a* \rightarrow *'a*

where

cast = *defl.extension Rep-fin-defl*

lemma *cast-defl-principal*:

$cast.(defl-principal\ a) = Rep-fin-defl\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *deflation-cast*: $deflation\ (cast.d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-deflation-cast*:

$compact\ d \implies finite-deflation\ (cast.d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *cast*: $deflation\ cast.d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *cast.idem* [*simp*]

lemma *compact-cast* [*simp*]: $compact\ d \implies compact\ (cast.d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cast-below-cast*: $cast.A \sqsubseteq cast.B \iff A \sqsubseteq B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *compact-cast-iff*: $compact\ (cast.d) \iff compact\ d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cast-below-imp-below*: $cast.A \sqsubseteq cast.B \implies A \sqsubseteq B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cast-eq-imp-eq*: $cast.A = cast.B \implies A = B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cast-strict1* [*simp*]: $cast.\perp = \perp$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cast-strict2* [*simp*]: $cast.A.\perp = \perp$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

26.4 Deflation combinators

definition

$defl-fun1\ e\ p\ f =$
 $defl.extension\ (\lambda a.$
 $defl-principal\ (Abs-fin-defl$
 $(e\ oo\ f.(Rep-fin-defl\ a)\ oo\ p)))$

definition

$defl-fun2\ e\ p\ f =$
 $defl.extension\ (\lambda a.$

```

defl.extension ( $\lambda b.$ 
  defl-principal (Abs-fin-defl
    (e oo f.(Rep-fin-defl a).(Rep-fin-defl b) oo p)))

```

lemma *cast-defl-fun1*:

```

assumes ep: ep-pair e p
assumes f:  $\bigwedge a.$  finite-deflation a  $\implies$  finite-deflation (f.a)
shows cast.(defl-fun1 e p f.A) = e oo f.(cast.A) oo p
<proof>

```

lemma *cast-defl-fun2*:

```

assumes ep: ep-pair e p
assumes f:  $\bigwedge a b.$  finite-deflation a  $\implies$  finite-deflation b  $\implies$ 
  finite-deflation (f.a.b)
shows cast.(defl-fun2 e p f.A.B) = e oo f.(cast.A).(cast.B) oo p
<proof>

```

end

27 Representable domains

theory *Representable*

imports *Algebraic Map-Functions* $\sim\sim$ /src/HOL/Library/Countable

begin

default-sort *cpo*

27.1 Class of representable domains

We define a “domain” as a pcpo that is isomorphic to some algebraic deflation over the universal domain; this is equivalent to being omega-bifinite.

A predomain is a cpo that, when lifted, becomes a domain. Predomains are represented by deflations over a lifted universal domain type.

```

class predomain-syn = cpo +
  fixes liftemb :: 'a⊥ → udom⊥
  fixes liftprj :: udom⊥ → 'a⊥
  fixes liftdefl :: 'a itself ⇒ udom u defl

```

```

class predomain = predomain-syn +
  assumes predomain-ep: ep-pair liftemb liftprj
  assumes cast-liftdefl: cast.(liftdefl TYPE('a)) = liftemb oo liftprj

```

```

syntax -LIFTDEFL :: type ⇒ logic ((1LIFTDEFL/(1'(-))))

```

```

translations LIFTDEFL('t) ⇔ CONST liftdefl TYPE('t)

```

```

definition liftdefl-of :: udom defl → udom u defl
  where liftdefl-of = defl-fun1 ID ID u-map

```

lemma *cast-liftdefl-of*: $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{liftdefl-of} \cdot t) = \text{u-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

class *domain* = *predomain-syn* + *pcpo* +
fixes *emb* :: 'a → udom
fixes *prj* :: udom → 'a
fixes *defl* :: 'a itself ⇒ udom defl
assumes *ep-pair-emb-prj*: *ep-pair emb prj*
assumes *cast-DEFL*: $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{defl TYPE('a)}) = \text{emb} \text{ oo } \text{prj}$
assumes *liftemb-eq*: $\text{liftemb} = \text{u-map} \cdot \text{emb}$
assumes *liftprj-eq*: $\text{liftprj} = \text{u-map} \cdot \text{prj}$
assumes *liftdefl-eq*: $\text{liftdefl TYPE('a)} = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot (\text{defl TYPE('a)})$

syntax *-DEFL* :: type ⇒ logic ((1DEFL/(1'(-'))))
translations *DEFL('t)* ⇔ *CONST defl TYPE('t)*

instance *domain* ⊆ *predomain*
 ⟨proof⟩

Constants *liftemb* and *liftprj* imply class *predomain*.

⟨ML⟩

interpretation *predomain*: *pcpo-ep-pair liftemb liftprj*
 ⟨proof⟩

interpretation *domain*: *pcpo-ep-pair emb prj*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *emb-inverse* = *domain.e-inverse*
lemmas *emb-prj-below* = *domain.e-p-below*
lemmas *emb-eq-iff* = *domain.e-eq-iff*
lemmas *emb-strict* = *domain.e-strict*
lemmas *prj-strict* = *domain.p-strict*

27.2 Domains are bifinite

lemma *approx-chain-ep-cast*:
assumes *ep*: *ep-pair* (*e*::'a::pcpo → 'b::bifinite) (*p*::'b → 'a)
assumes *cast-t*: $\text{cast} \cdot t = e \text{ oo } p$
shows $\exists (a::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'a)$. *approx-chain a*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *domain* ⊆ *bifinite*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *predomain* ⊆ *profinite*
 ⟨proof⟩

27.3 Universal domain ep-pairs

definition $u\text{-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. u\text{-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $u\text{-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. u\text{-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{prod-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{prod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{prod-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{prod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sprod-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{sprod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sprod-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{sprod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{ssum-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{ssum-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{ssum-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{ssum-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sfun-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{sfun-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sfun-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{sfun-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

lemma $\text{ep-pair-u}: \text{ep-pair } u\text{-emb } u\text{-prj}$

<proof>

lemma $\text{ep-pair-prod}: \text{ep-pair } \text{prod-emb } \text{prod-prj}$

<proof>

lemma $\text{ep-pair-sprod}: \text{ep-pair } \text{sprod-emb } \text{sprod-prj}$

<proof>

lemma $\text{ep-pair-ssum}: \text{ep-pair } \text{ssum-emb } \text{ssum-prj}$

<proof>

lemma $\text{ep-pair-sfun}: \text{ep-pair } \text{sfun-emb } \text{sfun-prj}$

<proof>

27.4 Type combinators

definition $u\text{-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$

where $u\text{-defl} = \text{defl-fun1 } u\text{-emb } u\text{-prj } u\text{-map}$

definition $\text{prod-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$

where $\text{prod-defl} = \text{defl-fun2 } \text{prod-emb } \text{prod-prj } \text{prod-map}$

definition $\text{sprod-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$

where $\text{sprod-defl} = \text{defl-fun2 } \text{sprod-emb } \text{sprod-prj } \text{sprod-map}$

definition $\text{ssum-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$

where $ssum-defl = defl-fun2\ ssum-emb\ ssum-prj\ ssum-map$

definition $sfun-defl :: udom\ defl \rightarrow udom\ defl \rightarrow udom\ defl$
where $sfun-defl = defl-fun2\ sfun-emb\ sfun-prj\ sfun-map$

lemma $cast-u-defl$:

$cast \cdot (u-defl \cdot A) = u-emb\ oo\ u-map \cdot (cast \cdot A)\ oo\ u-prj$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $cast-prod-defl$:

$cast \cdot (prod-defl \cdot A \cdot B) =$
 $prod-emb\ oo\ prod-map \cdot (cast \cdot A) \cdot (cast \cdot B)\ oo\ prod-prj$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $cast-sprod-defl$:

$cast \cdot (sprod-defl \cdot A \cdot B) =$
 $sprod-emb\ oo\ sprod-map \cdot (cast \cdot A) \cdot (cast \cdot B)\ oo\ sprod-prj$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $cast-ssum-defl$:

$cast \cdot (ssum-defl \cdot A \cdot B) =$
 $ssum-emb\ oo\ ssum-map \cdot (cast \cdot A) \cdot (cast \cdot B)\ oo\ ssum-prj$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $cast-sfun-defl$:

$cast \cdot (sfun-defl \cdot A \cdot B) =$
 $sfun-emb\ oo\ sfun-map \cdot (cast \cdot A) \cdot (cast \cdot B)\ oo\ sfun-prj$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Special deflation combinator for unpointed types.

definition $u-liftdefl :: udom\ u\ defl \rightarrow udom\ defl$
where $u-liftdefl = defl-fun1\ u-emb\ u-prj\ ID$

lemma $cast-u-liftdefl$:

$cast \cdot (u-liftdefl \cdot A) = u-emb\ oo\ cast \cdot A\ oo\ u-prj$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $u-liftdefl-liftdefl-of$:

$u-liftdefl \cdot (liftdefl-of \cdot A) = u-defl \cdot A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

27.5 Class instance proofs

27.5.1 Universal domain

instantiation $udom :: domain$
begin

definition $[simp]$:

$emb = (ID :: udom \rightarrow udom)$

definition [*simp*]:

$$prj = (ID :: udom \rightarrow udom)$$

definition

$$defl (t :: udom \textit{ itself}) = (\bigsqcup i. \textit{ defl-principal } (Abs-fin-defl (udom-approx i)))$$

definition

$$(liftemb :: udom \ u \rightarrow udom \ u) = u\text{-map}\cdot emb$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: udom \ u \rightarrow udom \ u) = u\text{-map}\cdot prj$$

definition

$$liftdefl (t :: udom \ \textit{ itself}) = liftdefl\text{-of}\cdot DEFL(udom)$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

27.5.2 Lifted cpo

instantiation $u :: (\textit{ predomain}) \ \textit{ domain}$

begin

definition

$$emb = u\text{-emb} \ oo \ liftemb$$

definition

$$prj = liftprj \ oo \ u\text{-prj}$$

definition

$$defl (t :: 'a \ u \ \textit{ itself}) = u\text{-liftdefl}\cdot LIFTDEFL('a)$$

definition

$$(liftemb :: 'a \ u \ u \rightarrow udom \ u) = u\text{-map}\cdot emb$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: udom \ u \rightarrow 'a \ u \ u) = u\text{-map}\cdot prj$$

definition

$$liftdefl (t :: 'a \ u \ \textit{ itself}) = liftdefl\text{-of}\cdot DEFL('a \ u)$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma $DEFL\text{-}u: DEFL('a :: \textit{ predomain} \ u) = u\text{-liftdefl}\cdot LIFTDEFL('a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

27.5.3 Strict function space

instantiation $sfun :: (domain, domain) domain$
begin

definition

$$emb = sfun-emb \text{ oo } sfun-map \cdot prj \cdot emb$$

definition

$$prj = sfun-map \cdot emb \cdot prj \text{ oo } sfun-prj$$

definition

$$defl (t :: ('a \rightarrow! 'b) itself) = sfun-defl \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot DEFL('b)$$

definition

$$(liftemb :: ('a \rightarrow! 'b) u \rightarrow udom u) = u-map \cdot emb$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: udom u \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow! 'b) u) = u-map \cdot prj$$

definition

$$liftdefl (t :: ('a \rightarrow! 'b) itself) = liftdefl-of \cdot DEFL('a \rightarrow! 'b)$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma $DEFL-sfun$:

$$DEFL('a :: domain \rightarrow! 'b :: domain) = sfun-defl \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot DEFL('b)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

27.5.4 Continuous function space

instantiation $cfun :: (pre domain, domain) domain$
begin

definition

$$emb = emb \text{ oo } encode-cfun$$

definition

$$prj = decode-cfun \text{ oo } prj$$

definition

$$defl (t :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) itself) = DEFL('a u \rightarrow! 'b)$$

definition

$$(liftemb :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) u \rightarrow udom u) = u-map \cdot emb$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: udom u \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) u) = u-map \cdot prj$$

definition

$$\text{liftdefl } (t :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \rightarrow 'b)$$
instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **end****lemma** *DEFL-cfun*:
$$\text{DEFL}('a :: \text{predomain} \rightarrow 'b :: \text{domain}) = \text{DEFL}('a \text{ u} \rightarrow! 'b)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$
27.5.5 Strict product**instantiation** *sprod* :: (*domain*, *domain*) *domain***begin****definition**

$$\text{emb} = \text{sprod-emb} \text{ oo } \text{sprod-map} \cdot \text{emb} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$\text{prj} = \text{sprod-map} \cdot \text{prj} \cdot \text{prj} \text{ oo } \text{sprod-prj}$$
definition

$$\text{defl } (t :: ('a \otimes 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{sprod-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$$
definition

$$(\text{liftemb} :: ('a \otimes 'b) \text{ u} \rightarrow \text{u dom } u) = \text{u-map} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{u dom } u \rightarrow ('a \otimes 'b) \text{ u}) = \text{u-map} \cdot \text{prj}$$
definition

$$\text{liftdefl } (t :: ('a \otimes 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \otimes 'b)$$
instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **end****lemma** *DEFL-sprod*:
$$\text{DEFL}('a :: \text{domain} \otimes 'b :: \text{domain}) = \text{sprod-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$
27.5.6 Cartesian product**definition** *prod-liftdefl* :: *u dom u defl* \rightarrow *u dom u defl* \rightarrow *u dom u defl*

where *prod-liftdefl* = *defl-fun2* (*u-map* · *prod-emb* oo *decode-prod-u*)
 (*encode-prod-u* oo *u-map* · *prod-prj*) *sprod-map*

lemma *cast-prod-liftdefl*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cast} \cdot (\text{prod-liftdefl} \cdot a \cdot b) = \\ (\text{u-map} \cdot \text{prod-emb} \text{ oo } \text{decode-prod-u}) \text{ oo } \text{sprod-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot a) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot b) \text{ oo} \\ (\text{encode-prod-u} \text{ oo } \text{u-map} \cdot \text{prod-prj}) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

instantiation *prod* :: (*predomain*, *predomain*) *predomain*
begin

definition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{liftemb} = (\text{u-map} \cdot \text{prod-emb} \text{ oo } \text{decode-prod-u}) \text{ oo} \\ (\text{sprod-map} \cdot \text{liftemb} \cdot \text{liftemb} \text{ oo } \text{encode-prod-u}) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{liftprj} = (\text{decode-prod-u} \text{ oo } \text{sprod-map} \cdot \text{liftprj} \cdot \text{liftprj}) \text{ oo} \\ (\text{encode-prod-u} \text{ oo } \text{u-map} \cdot \text{prod-prj}) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\text{liftdefl} (t :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{prod-liftdefl} \cdot \text{LIFTDEFL}('a) \cdot \text{LIFTDEFL}('b)$$

instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

instantiation *prod* :: (*domain*, *domain*) *domain*
begin

definition

$$\text{emb} = \text{prod-emb} \text{ oo } \text{prod-map} \cdot \text{emb} \cdot \text{emb}$$

definition

$$\text{prj} = \text{prod-map} \cdot \text{prj} \cdot \text{prj} \text{ oo } \text{prod-prj}$$

definition

$$\text{defl} (t :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{prod-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$$

instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *DEFL-prod*:

$$\text{DEFL}('a :: \text{domain} \times 'b :: \text{domain}) = \text{prod-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIFTDEFL-prod*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LIFTDEFL}('a :: \text{predomain} \times 'b :: \text{predomain}) = \\ \text{prod-liftdefl} \cdot \text{LIFTDEFL}('a) \cdot \text{LIFTDEFL}('b) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

27.5.7 Unit type

instantiation $unit :: domain$
begin

definition

$$emb = (\perp :: unit \rightarrow udom)$$

definition

$$prj = (\perp :: udom \rightarrow unit)$$

definition

$$defl (t::unit\ itself) = \perp$$

definition

$$(liftemb :: unit\ u \rightarrow udom\ u) = u\text{-map}\cdot emb$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: udom\ u \rightarrow unit\ u) = u\text{-map}\cdot prj$$

definition

$$liftdefl (t::unit\ itself) = liftdefl\text{-of}\cdot DEFL(unit)$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

27.5.8 Discrete cpo

instantiation $discr :: (countable)\ predomain$
begin

definition

$$(liftemb :: 'a\ discr\ u \rightarrow udom\ u) = strictify\text{-up}\ oo\ udom\text{-emb}\ discr\text{-approx}$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: udom\ u \rightarrow 'a\ discr\ u) = udom\text{-prj}\ discr\text{-approx}\ oo\ fup\cdot ID$$

definition

$$liftdefl (t::'a\ discr\ itself) = \\ (\sqcup\ i.\ defl\text{-principal}\ (Abs\text{-fin}\text{-defl}\ (liftemb\ oo\ discr\text{-approx}\ i\ oo\ (liftprj::udom\ u \\ \rightarrow 'a\ discr\ u))))$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

27.5.9 Strict sum

instantiation $ssum :: (domain,\ domain)\ domain$

begin

definition

$$emb = ssum-emb \text{ oo } ssum-map \cdot emb \cdot emb$$

definition

$$prj = ssum-map \cdot prj \cdot prj \text{ oo } ssum-prj$$

definition

$$defl (t :: ('a \oplus 'b) \text{ itself}) = ssum-defl \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot DEFL('b)$$

definition

$$(liftemb :: ('a \oplus 'b) u \rightarrow u \text{ dom } u) = u-map \cdot emb$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: u \text{ dom } u \rightarrow ('a \oplus 'b) u) = u-map \cdot prj$$

definition

$$liftdefl (t :: ('a \oplus 'b) \text{ itself}) = liftdefl-of \cdot DEFL('a \oplus 'b)$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma *DEFL-ssum*:

$$DEFL('a :: \text{domain} \oplus 'b :: \text{domain}) = ssum-defl \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot DEFL('b)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

27.5.10 Lifted HOL type

instantiation *lift* :: (countable) domain

begin

definition

$$emb = emb \text{ oo } (\Lambda x. \text{Rep-lift } x)$$

definition

$$prj = (\Lambda y. \text{Abs-lift } y) \text{ oo } prj$$

definition

$$defl (t :: 'a \text{ lift } \text{ itself}) = DEFL('a \text{ discr } u)$$

definition

$$(liftemb :: 'a \text{ lift } u \rightarrow u \text{ dom } u) = u-map \cdot emb$$

definition

$$(liftprj :: u \text{ dom } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ lift } u) = u-map \cdot prj$$

definition

liftdefl ($t :: 'a$ lift itself) = *liftdefl-of*·*DEFL*('a lift)

instance \langle *proof* \rangle

end

end

28 Domain package support

theory *Domain-Aux*

imports *Map-Functions Fixrec*

begin

28.1 Continuous isomorphisms

A locale for continuous isomorphisms

locale *iso* =

fixes *abs* :: 'a \rightarrow 'b

fixes *rep* :: 'b \rightarrow 'a

assumes *abs-iso* [*simp*]: *rep*·(*abs*·*x*) = *x*

assumes *rep-iso* [*simp*]: *abs*·(*rep*·*y*) = *y*

begin

lemma *swap*: *iso rep abs*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *abs-below*: (*abs*·*x* \sqsubseteq *abs*·*y*) = (*x* \sqsubseteq *y*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rep-below*: (*rep*·*x* \sqsubseteq *rep*·*y*) = (*x* \sqsubseteq *y*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *abs-eq*: (*abs*·*x* = *abs*·*y*) = (*x* = *y*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rep-eq*: (*rep*·*x* = *rep*·*y*) = (*x* = *y*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *abs-strict*: *abs*· \perp = \perp

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rep-strict*: *rep*· \perp = \perp

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *abs-defin'*: *abs*·*x* = \perp \implies *x* = \perp

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rep-defin'*: $rep \cdot z = \perp \implies z = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-defined*: $z \neq \perp \implies abs \cdot z \neq \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rep-defined*: $z \neq \perp \implies rep \cdot z \neq \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-bottom-iff*: $(abs \cdot x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rep-bottom-iff*: $(rep \cdot x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *casedist-rule*: $rep \cdot x = \perp \vee P \implies x = \perp \vee P$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-abs-rev*: $compact (abs \cdot x) \implies compact x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-rep-rev*: $compact (rep \cdot x) \implies compact x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-abs*: $compact x \implies compact (abs \cdot x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-rep*: $compact x \implies compact (rep \cdot x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iso-swap*: $(x = abs \cdot y) = (rep \cdot x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

28.2 Proofs about take functions

This section contains lemmas that are used in a module that supports the domain isomorphism package; the module contains proofs related to take functions and the finiteness predicate.

lemma *deflation-abs-rep*:
 fixes *abs* and *rep* and *d*
 assumes *abs-iso*: $\bigwedge x. rep \cdot (abs \cdot x) = x$
 assumes *rep-iso*: $\bigwedge y. abs \cdot (rep \cdot y) = y$
 shows *deflation* *d* \implies *deflation* (*abs* oo *d* oo *rep*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *deflation-chain-min*:
 assumes *chain*: *chain* *d*

assumes *defl*: $\bigwedge n. \text{deflation } (d \ n)$
shows $d \ m \cdot (d \ n \cdot x) = d \ (\text{min } m \ n) \cdot x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lub-ID-take-lemma*:
assumes *chain* *t* **and** $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) = ID$
assumes $\bigwedge n. t \ n \cdot x = t \ n \cdot y$ **shows** $x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lub-ID-reach*:
assumes *chain* *t* **and** $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) = ID$
shows $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n \cdot x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lub-ID-take-induct*:
assumes *chain* *t* **and** $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) = ID$
assumes *adm* *P* **and** $\bigwedge n. P \ (t \ n \cdot x)$ **shows** $P \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

28.3 Finiteness

Let a “decisive” function be a deflation that maps every input to either itself or bottom. Then if a domain’s take functions are all decisive, then all values in the domain are finite.

definition

decisive :: $(\text{'a}::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow \text{'a}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

decisive *d* $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. d \cdot x = x \vee d \cdot x = \perp)$

lemma *decisiveI*: $(\bigwedge x. d \cdot x = x \vee d \cdot x = \perp) \implies \text{decisive } d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decisive-cases*:

assumes *decisive* *d* **obtains** $d \cdot x = x \mid d \cdot x = \perp$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decisive-bottom*: *decisive* \perp
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decisive-ID*: *decisive* *ID*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decisive-ssum-map*:

assumes *f*: *decisive* *f*
assumes *g*: *decisive* *g*
shows *decisive* $(\text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decisive-sprod-map*:

assumes f : *decisive* f
assumes g : *decisive* g
shows *decisive* ($\text{sprod-map}\cdot f\cdot g$)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *decisive-abs-rep*:
fixes *abs rep*
assumes *iso*: *iso abs rep*
assumes d : *decisive* d
shows *decisive* ($\text{abs oo } d \text{ oo rep}$)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lub-ID-finite*:
assumes *chain*: *chain* d
assumes *lub*: $(\bigsqcup n. d\ n) = ID$
assumes *decisive*: $\bigwedge n. \text{decisive } (d\ n)$
shows $\exists n. d\ n\cdot x = x$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lub-ID-finite-take-induct*:
assumes *chain* d **and** $(\bigsqcup n. d\ n) = ID$ **and** $\bigwedge n. \text{decisive } (d\ n)$
shows $(\bigwedge n. P\ (d\ n\cdot x)) \implies P\ x$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

28.4 Proofs about constructor functions

Lemmas for proving nchotomy rule:

lemma *ex-one-bottom-iff*:
 $(\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp) = P\ ONE$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ex-up-bottom-iff*:
 $(\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp) = (\exists x. P\ (\text{up}\cdot x))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ex-sprod-bottom-iff*:
 $(\exists y. P\ y \wedge y \neq \perp) =$
 $(\exists x\ y. (P\ (:x, y:) \wedge x \neq \perp) \wedge y \neq \perp)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ex-sprod-up-bottom-iff*:
 $(\exists y. P\ y \wedge y \neq \perp) =$
 $(\exists x\ y. P\ (: \text{up}\cdot x, y:) \wedge y \neq \perp)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ex-ssum-bottom-iff*:
 $(\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp) =$
 $((\exists x. P\ (\text{sinl}\cdot x) \wedge x \neq \perp) \vee$
 $(\exists x. P\ (\text{sinr}\cdot x) \wedge x \neq \perp))$

<proof>

lemma *exh-start*: $p = \perp \vee (\exists x. p = x \wedge x \neq \perp)$
<proof>

lemmas *ex-bottom-iffs* =
ex-ssum-bottom-iff
ex-sprod-up-bottom-iff
ex-sprod-bottom-iff
ex-up-bottom-iff
ex-one-bottom-iff

Rules for turning nchotomy into exhaust:

lemma *exh-casedist0*: $\llbracket R; R \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
<proof>

lemma *exh-casedist1*: $((P \vee Q \implies R) \implies S) \equiv (\llbracket P \implies R; Q \implies R \rrbracket \implies S)$
<proof>

lemma *exh-casedist2*: $(\exists x. P x \implies Q) \equiv (\wedge x. P x \implies Q)$
<proof>

lemma *exh-casedist3*: $(P \wedge Q \implies R) \equiv (P \implies Q \implies R)$
<proof>

lemmas *exh-casedists* = *exh-casedist1 exh-casedist2 exh-casedist3*

Rules for proving constructor properties

lemmas *con-strict-rules* =
sinl-strict sinr-strict spair-strict1 spair-strict2

lemmas *con-bottom-iff-rules* =
sinl-bottom-iff sinr-bottom-iff spair-bottom-iff up-defined ONE-defined

lemmas *con-below-iff-rules* =
sinl-below sinr-below sinl-below-sinr sinr-below-sinl con-bottom-iff-rules

lemmas *con-eq-iff-rules* =
sinl-eq sinr-eq sinl-eq-sinr sinr-eq-sinl con-bottom-iff-rules

lemmas *sel-strict-rules* =
cfcomp2 sscase1 sfst-strict ssnd-strict fup1

lemma *sel-app-extra-rules*:
 $sscase \cdot ID \cdot \perp \cdot (sinr \cdot x) = \perp$
 $sscase \cdot ID \cdot \perp \cdot (sinl \cdot x) = x$
 $sscase \cdot \perp \cdot ID \cdot (sinl \cdot x) = \perp$
 $sscase \cdot \perp \cdot ID \cdot (sinr \cdot x) = x$
 $fup \cdot ID \cdot (up \cdot x) = x$

⟨proof⟩

lemmas *sel-app-rules* =
sel-strict-rules sel-app-extra-rules
ssnd-spair sfst-spair up-defined spair-defined

lemmas *sel-bottom-iff-rules* =
cfcomp2 sfst-bottom-iff ssnd-bottom-iff

lemmas *take-con-rules* =
ssum-map-sinl' ssum-map-sinr' sprod-map-spair' u-map-up
deflation-strict deflation-ID ID1 cfcomp2

28.5 ML setup

named-theorems *domain-deflation theorems like deflation a ==> deflation (foo-map\$a)*
and *domain-map-ID theorems like foo-map\$ID = ID*

⟨ML⟩

end

29 Domain package

theory *Domain*
imports *Representable Domain-Aux*
keywords
domaindef :: thy-decl and lazy unsafe and
domain-isomorphism domain :: thy-decl
begin

default-sort *domain*

29.1 Representations of types

lemma *emb-prj*: $emb \cdot ((prj \cdot x) :: 'a) = cast \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *emb-prj-emb*:
fixes $x :: 'a$
assumes $DEFL('a) \sqsubseteq DEFL('b)$
shows $emb \cdot (prj \cdot (emb \cdot x)) :: 'b = emb \cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prj-emb-prj*:
assumes $DEFL('a) \sqsubseteq DEFL('b)$
shows $prj \cdot (emb \cdot (prj \cdot x :: 'b)) = (prj \cdot x :: 'a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Isomorphism lemmas used internally by the domain package:

lemma *domain-abs-iso*:

fixes *abs* **and** *rep*

assumes *DEFL*: $DEFL('b) = DEFL('a)$

assumes *abs-def*: $(abs :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \equiv prj \circ emb$

assumes *rep-def*: $(rep :: 'b \rightarrow 'a) \equiv prj \circ emb$

shows $rep.(abs.x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *domain-rep-iso*:

fixes *abs* **and** *rep*

assumes *DEFL*: $DEFL('b) = DEFL('a)$

assumes *abs-def*: $(abs :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \equiv prj \circ emb$

assumes *rep-def*: $(rep :: 'b \rightarrow 'a) \equiv prj \circ emb$

shows $abs.(rep.x) = x$

<proof>

29.2 Deflations as sets

definition *defl-set* :: $'a::bifinite\ defl \Rightarrow 'a\ set$

where $defl\ set\ A = \{x. cast.A.x = x\}$

lemma *adm-defl-set*: $adm\ (\lambda x. x \in defl\ set\ A)$

<proof>

lemma *defl-set-bottom*: $\perp \in defl\ set\ A$

<proof>

lemma *defl-set-cast* [*simp*]: $cast.A.x \in defl\ set\ A$

<proof>

lemma *defl-set-subset-iff*: $defl\ set\ A \subseteq defl\ set\ B \iff A \sqsubseteq B$

<proof>

29.3 Proving a subtype is representable

Temporarily relax type constraints.

<ML>

lemma *typedef-domain-class*:

fixes *Rep* :: $'a::pcpo \Rightarrow udom$

fixes *Abs* :: $udom \Rightarrow 'a::pcpo$

fixes *t* :: $udom\ defl$

assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep* *Abs* (*defl-set* *t*)

assumes *below*: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$

assumes *emb*: $emb \equiv (\Lambda x. Rep\ x)$

assumes *prj*: $prj \equiv (\Lambda x. Abs\ (cast.t.x))$

assumes *defl*: $defl \equiv (\lambda a::'a\ itself. t)$

assumes *liftemb*: (*liftemb* :: 'a u → udom u) ≡ u-map·emb
assumes *liftprj*: (*liftprj* :: udom u → 'a u) ≡ u-map·prj
assumes *liftdefl*: (*liftdefl* :: 'a itself ⇒ -) ≡ (λt. liftdefl-of·DEFL('a))
shows OFCLASS('a, domain-class)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *typedef-DEFL*:
assumes *defl* ≡ (λa::'a::pcpo itself. t)
shows DEFL('a::pcpo) = t
 ⟨proof⟩

Restore original typing constraints.

⟨ML⟩

29.4 Isomorphic deflations

definition *isodefl* :: ('a → 'a) ⇒ udom defl ⇒ bool
where *isodefl* d t ⇔ cast·t = emb oo d oo prj

definition *isodefl'* :: ('a::predomain → 'a) ⇒ udom u defl ⇒ bool
where *isodefl'* d t ⇔ cast·t = liftemb oo u-map·d oo liftprj

lemma *isodeflI*: (∧x. cast·t·x = emb·(d·(prj·x))) ⇒ *isodefl* d t
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cast-isodefl*: *isodefl* d t ⇒ cast·t = (∧ x. emb·(d·(prj·x)))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-strict*: *isodefl* d t ⇒ d·⊥ = ⊥
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-imp-deflation*:
fixes d :: 'a → 'a
assumes *isodefl* d t **shows** deflation d
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-ID-DEFL*: *isodefl* (ID :: 'a → 'a) DEFL('a)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-LIFTDEFL*:
isodefl' (ID :: 'a → 'a) LIFTDEFL('a::predomain)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-DEFL-imp-ID*: *isodefl* (d :: 'a → 'a) DEFL('a) ⇒ d = ID
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-bottom*: *isodefl* ⊥ ⊥
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adm-isodefl*:

$cont\ f \implies cont\ g \implies adm\ (\lambda x. isodefl\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-lub*:

assumes *chain d and chain t*
assumes $\bigwedge i. isodefl\ (d\ i)\ (t\ i)$
shows $isodefl\ (\bigsqcup i. d\ i)\ (\bigsqcup i. t\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-fix*:

assumes $\bigwedge d\ t. isodefl\ d\ t \implies isodefl\ (f \cdot d)\ (g \cdot t)$
shows $isodefl\ (fix \cdot f)\ (fix \cdot g)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-abs-rep*:

fixes *abs and rep and d*
assumes *DEFL*: $DEFL('b) = DEFL('a)$
assumes *abs-def*: $(abs :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \equiv prj\ oo\ emb$
assumes *rep-def*: $(rep :: 'b \rightarrow 'a) \equiv prj\ oo\ emb$
shows $isodefl\ d\ t \implies isodefl\ (abs\ oo\ d\ oo\ rep)\ t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl'-liftdefl-of*: $isodefl\ d\ t \implies isodefl'\ d\ (liftdefl\ of \cdot t)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-sfun*:

$isodefl\ d1\ t1 \implies isodefl\ d2\ t2 \implies$
 $isodefl\ (sfun\ map \cdot d1 \cdot d2)\ (sfun\ defl \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-ssum*:

$isodefl\ d1\ t1 \implies isodefl\ d2\ t2 \implies$
 $isodefl\ (ssum\ map \cdot d1 \cdot d2)\ (ssum\ defl \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-sprod*:

$isodefl\ d1\ t1 \implies isodefl\ d2\ t2 \implies$
 $isodefl\ (sprod\ map \cdot d1 \cdot d2)\ (sprod\ defl \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-prod*:

$isodefl\ d1\ t1 \implies isodefl\ d2\ t2 \implies$
 $isodefl\ (prod\ map \cdot d1 \cdot d2)\ (prod\ defl \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-u*:

$isodefl\ d\ t \implies isodefl\ (u\ map \cdot d)\ (u\ defl \cdot t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-u-liftdefl*:

$isodefl' d t \implies isodefl (u\text{-map}\cdot d) (u\text{-liftdefl}\cdot t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *encode-prod-u-map*:

$encode\text{-prod}\cdot u\cdot (u\text{-map}\cdot (prod\text{-map}\cdot f\cdot g)\cdot (decode\text{-prod}\cdot u\cdot x))$
 $= sprod\text{-map}\cdot (u\text{-map}\cdot f)\cdot (u\text{-map}\cdot g)\cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-prod-u*:

assumes *isodefl' d1 t1 and isodefl' d2 t2*
shows *isodefl' (prod-map·d1·d2) (prod-liftdefl·t1·t2)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *encode-cfun-map*:

$encode\text{-cfun}\cdot (cfun\text{-map}\cdot f\cdot g\cdot (decode\text{-cfun}\cdot x))$
 $= sfun\text{-map}\cdot (u\text{-map}\cdot f)\cdot g\cdot x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isodefl-cfun*:

assumes *isodefl (u-map·d1) t1 and isodefl d2 t2*
shows *isodefl (cfun-map·d1·d2) (sfun-defl·t1·t2)*
 ⟨proof⟩

29.5 Setting up the domain package

named-theorems *domain-defl-simps* theorems like $DEFL('a t) = t\text{-defl}\$DEFL('a)$
and *domain-isodefl* theorems like $isodefl d t \implies isodefl (foo\text{-map}\$d) (foo\text{-defl}\$t)$

⟨ML⟩

lemmas [*domain-defl-simps*] =

DEFL-cfun DEFL-sfun DEFL-ssum DEFL-sprod DEFL-prod DEFL-u
liftdefl-eq LIFTDEFL-prod u-liftdefl-liftdefl-of

lemmas [*domain-map-ID*] =

cfun-map-ID sfun-map-ID ssum-map-ID sprod-map-ID prod-map-ID u-map-ID

lemmas [*domain-isodefl*] =

isodefl-u isodefl-sfun isodefl-ssum isodefl-sprod
isodefl-cfun isodefl-prod isodefl-prod-u isodefl'-liftdefl-of
isodefl-u-liftdefl

lemmas [*domain-deflation*] =

deflation-cfun-map deflation-sfun-map deflation-ssum-map
deflation-sprod-map deflation-prod-map deflation-u-map

⟨ML⟩

end

30 A compact basis for powerdomains

```
theory Compact-Basis
imports Universal
begin
```

```
default-sort bifinite
```

30.1 A compact basis for powerdomains

```
definition pd-basis = {S::'a compact-basis set. finite S ∧ S ≠ {}}
```

```
typedef 'a pd-basis = pd-basis :: 'a compact-basis set set
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma finite-Rep-pd-basis [simp]: finite (Rep-pd-basis u)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Rep-pd-basis-nonempty [simp]: Rep-pd-basis u ≠ {}
⟨proof⟩
```

The powerdomain basis type is countable.

```
lemma pd-basis-countable: ∃ f::'a pd-basis ⇒ nat. inj f
⟨proof⟩
```

30.2 Unit and plus constructors

```
definition
  PDUnit :: 'a compact-basis ⇒ 'a pd-basis where
  PDUnit = (λx. Abs-pd-basis {x})
```

```
definition
  PDPlus :: 'a pd-basis ⇒ 'a pd-basis ⇒ 'a pd-basis where
  PDPlus t u = Abs-pd-basis (Rep-pd-basis t ∪ Rep-pd-basis u)
```

```
lemma Rep-PDUnit:
  Rep-pd-basis (PDUnit x) = {x}
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Rep-PDPlus:
  Rep-pd-basis (PDPlus u v) = Rep-pd-basis u ∪ Rep-pd-basis v
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma PDUnit-inject [simp]: (PDUnit a = PDUnit b) = (a = b)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *PDPlus-assoc*: $PDPlus (PDPlus t u) v = PDPlus t (PDPlus u v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PDPlus-commute*: $PDPlus t u = PDPlus u t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PDPlus-absorb*: $PDPlus t t = t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pd-basis-induct1*:
 assumes *PDUnit*: $\bigwedge a. P (PDUnit a)$
 assumes *PDPlus*: $\bigwedge a t. P t \implies P (PDPlus (PDUnit a) t)$
 shows $P x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pd-basis-induct*:
 assumes *PDUnit*: $\bigwedge a. P (PDUnit a)$
 assumes *PDPlus*: $\bigwedge t u. [P t; P u] \implies P (PDPlus t u)$
 shows $P x$
 ⟨proof⟩

30.3 Fold operator

definition

fold-pd ::
 ($'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{type}$) $\Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ pd-basis} \Rightarrow 'b$
 where *fold-pd* $g f t = \text{semilattice-set.F } f (g \text{ 'Rep-pd-basis } t)$

lemma *fold-pd-PDUnit*:
 assumes *semilattice* f
 shows *fold-pd* $g f (PDUnit x) = g x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fold-pd-PDPlus*:
 assumes *semilattice* f
 shows *fold-pd* $g f (PDPlus t u) = f (\text{fold-pd } g f t) (\text{fold-pd } g f u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

31 Upper powerdomain

theory *UpperPD*
imports *Compact-Basis*
begin

31.1 Basis preorder

definition

upper-le :: 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\leq_{\#}$ 50) **where**
upper-le = ($\lambda u v. \forall y \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } v. \exists x \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } u. x \sqsubseteq y$)

lemma *upper-le-refl* [*simp*]: $t \leq_{\#} t$
 <proof>

lemma *upper-le-trans*: $\llbracket t \leq_{\#} u; u \leq_{\#} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq_{\#} v$
 <proof>

interpretation *upper-le*: preorder *upper-le*
 <proof>

lemma *upper-le-minimal* [*simp*]: *PDUnit compact-bot* $\leq_{\#} t$
 <proof>

lemma *PDUnit-upper-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow \text{PDUnit } x \leq_{\#} \text{PDUnit } y$
 <proof>

lemma *PDPlus-upper-mono*: $\llbracket s \leq_{\#} t; u \leq_{\#} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{PDPlus } s \ u \leq_{\#} \text{PDPlus } t \ v$
 <proof>

lemma *PDPlus-upper-le*: *PDPlus* $t \ u \leq_{\#} t$
 <proof>

lemma *upper-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff* [*simp*]:
 ($\text{PDUnit } a \leq_{\#} \text{PDUnit } b$) = ($a \sqsubseteq b$)
 <proof>

lemma *upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff*:
 ($\text{PDPlus } t \ u \leq_{\#} \text{PDUnit } a$) = ($t \leq_{\#} \text{PDUnit } a \vee u \leq_{\#} \text{PDUnit } a$)
 <proof>

lemma *upper-le-PDPlus-iff*: ($t \leq_{\#} \text{PDPlus } u \ v$) = ($t \leq_{\#} u \wedge t \leq_{\#} v$)
 <proof>

lemma *upper-le-induct* [*induct set: upper-le*]:

assumes *le*: $t \leq_{\#} u$

assumes 1: $\bigwedge a \ b. a \sqsubseteq b \Longrightarrow P (\text{PDUnit } a) (\text{PDUnit } b)$

assumes 2: $\bigwedge t \ u \ a. P \ t (\text{PDUnit } a) \Longrightarrow P (\text{PDPlus } t \ u) (\text{PDUnit } a)$

assumes 3: $\bigwedge t \ u \ v. \llbracket P \ t \ u; P \ t \ v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ t (\text{PDPlus } u \ v)$

shows $P \ t \ u$

<proof>

31.2 Type definition

typedef 'a *upper-pd* ((('a) $\#$)) =
 {*S* :: 'a pd-basis set. *upper-le.ideal* *S*}
 <proof>

instantiation *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) below
begin

definition

$x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-}upper\text{-pd } x \subseteq \text{Rep-}upper\text{-pd } y$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$
end

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *po*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *cpo*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

upper-principal :: 'a *pd-basis* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* **where**
upper-principal *t* = *Abs-upper-pd* {*u*. $u \leq\# t$ }

interpretation *upper-pd*:

ideal-completion upper-le upper-principal Rep-upper-pd
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Upper powerdomain is pointed

lemma *upper-pd-minimal*: *upper-principal* (*PDUnit compact-bot*) \sqsubseteq *ys*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *pcpo*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inst-upper-pd-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDUnit compact-bot})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

31.3 Monadic unit and plus

definition

upper-unit :: 'a \rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* **where**
upper-unit = *compact-basis.extension* ($\lambda a. \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDUnit } a)$)

definition

upper-plus :: 'a *upper-pd* \rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* \rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* **where**
upper-plus = *upper-pd.extension* ($\lambda t. \text{upper-pd.extension } (\lambda u. \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDPlus } t u))$)

abbreviation

upper-add :: 'a *upper-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd*
(infixl $\cup\#$ 65) **where**
 $xs \cup\# ys == \text{upper-plus} \cdot xs \cdot ys$

syntax

-upper-pd :: *args* \Rightarrow *logic* ($\{-\}\#$)

translations

$\{x, xs\}\# == \{x\}\# \cup\# \{xs\}\#$

$\{x\}\# == \text{CONST } \textit{upper-unit} \cdot x$

lemma *upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*simp*]:

$\{\textit{Rep-compact-basis } a\}\# = \textit{upper-principal } (\textit{PDUnit } a)$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upper-plus-principal* [*simp*]:

$\textit{upper-principal } t \cup\# \textit{upper-principal } u = \textit{upper-principal } (\textit{PDPlus } t \ u)$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *upper-add*: *semilattice upper-add* $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *upper-plus-assoc* = *upper-add.assoc*

lemmas *upper-plus-commute* = *upper-add.commute*

lemmas *upper-plus-absorb* = *upper-add.idem*

lemmas *upper-plus-left-commute* = *upper-add.left-commute*

lemmas *upper-plus-left-absorb* = *upper-add.left-idem*

Useful for *simp* *add*: *upper-plus-ac*

lemmas *upper-plus-ac* =

upper-plus-assoc upper-plus-commute upper-plus-left-commute

Useful for *simp* *only*: *upper-plus-aci*

lemmas *upper-plus-aci* =

upper-plus-ac upper-plus-absorb upper-plus-left-absorb

lemma *upper-plus-below1*: $xs \cup\# ys \sqsubseteq xs$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upper-plus-below2*: $xs \cup\# ys \sqsubseteq ys$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upper-plus-greatest*: $\llbracket xs \sqsubseteq ys; xs \sqsubseteq zs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq ys \cup\# zs$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upper-below-plus-iff* [*simp*]:

$xs \sqsubseteq ys \cup\# zs \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq ys \wedge xs \sqsubseteq zs$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upper-plus-below-unit-iff* [*simp*]:

$xs \cup\# ys \sqsubseteq \{z\}\# \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq \{z\}\# \vee ys \sqsubseteq \{z\}\#$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upper-unit-below-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}\# \sqsubseteq \{y\}\# \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$

<proof>

lemmas *upper-pd-below-simps* =
upper-unit-below-iff
upper-below-plus-iff
upper-plus-below-unit-iff

lemma *upper-unit-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}\# = \{y\}\# \longleftrightarrow x = y$
<proof>

lemma *upper-unit-strict* [*simp*]: $\{\perp\}\# = \perp$
<proof>

lemma *upper-plus-strict1* [*simp*]: $\perp \cup\# ys = \perp$
<proof>

lemma *upper-plus-strict2* [*simp*]: $xs \cup\# \perp = \perp$
<proof>

lemma *upper-unit-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}\# = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
<proof>

lemma *upper-plus-bottom-iff* [*simp*]:
 $xs \cup\# ys = \perp \longleftrightarrow xs = \perp \vee ys = \perp$
<proof>

lemma *compact-upper-unit*: *compact* $x \implies \text{compact } \{x\}\#$
<proof>

lemma *compact-upper-unit-iff* [*simp*]: *compact* $\{x\}\# \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$
<proof>

lemma *compact-upper-plus* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (xs \cup\# ys)$
<proof>

31.4 Induction rules

lemma *upper-pd-induct1*:
assumes *P*: *adm P*
assumes *unit*: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}\#$
assumes *insert*: $\bigwedge x ys. \llbracket P \{x\}\#; P ys \rrbracket \implies P (\{x\}\# \cup\# ys)$
shows *P* (*xs*::'a *upper-pd*)
<proof>

lemma *upper-pd-induct*
[*case-names adm upper-unit upper-plus, induct type: upper-pd*]:
assumes *P*: *adm P*
assumes *unit*: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}\#$

assumes $plus: \bigwedge xs\ ys. \llbracket P\ xs; P\ ys \rrbracket \implies P\ (xs\ \cup\# \ ys)$
shows $P\ (xs::'a\ upper\text{-}pd)$
 <proof>

31.5 Monadic bind

definition

$upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis ::$
 $'a\ pd\text{-}basis \implies ('a \rightarrow 'b\ upper\text{-}pd) \rightarrow 'b\ upper\text{-}pd$ **where**
 $upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis = fold\text{-}pd$
 $(\lambda a. \Lambda f. f \cdot (Rep\text{-}compact\text{-}basis\ a))$
 $(\lambda x\ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup\# y \cdot f)$

lemma ACI-upper-bind:

$semilattice\ (\lambda x\ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup\# y \cdot f)$
 <proof>

lemma upper-bind-basis-simps [simp]:

$upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ (PDUnit\ a) =$
 $(\Lambda f. f \cdot (Rep\text{-}compact\text{-}basis\ a))$
 $upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ (PDPlus\ t\ u) =$
 $(\Lambda f. upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ t \cdot f \cup\# upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ u \cdot f)$
 <proof>

lemma upper-bind-basis-mono:

$t \leq\# u \implies upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ t \sqsubseteq upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ u$
 <proof>

definition

$upper\text{-}bind :: 'a\ upper\text{-}pd \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b\ upper\text{-}pd) \rightarrow 'b\ upper\text{-}pd$ **where**
 $upper\text{-}bind = upper\text{-}pd.\text{extension}\ upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis$

syntax

$\text{-}upper\text{-}bind :: [logic, logic, logic] \implies logic$
 $((\exists \cup\# \in \cdot / \cdot) [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\bigcup\# x \in xs. e == CONST\ upper\text{-}bind \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. e)$

lemma upper-bind-principal [simp]:

$upper\text{-}bind \cdot (upper\text{-}principal\ t) = upper\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ t$
 <proof>

lemma upper-bind-unit [simp]:

$upper\text{-}bind \cdot \{x\} \cdot f = f \cdot x$
 <proof>

lemma upper-bind-plus [simp]:

$upper\text{-}bind \cdot (xs \cup\# ys) \cdot f = upper\text{-}bind \cdot xs \cdot f \cup\# upper\text{-}bind \cdot ys \cdot f$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-bind-strict* [*simp*]: $upper\text{-}bind.\perp.f = f.\perp$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-bind-bind*:
 $upper\text{-}bind.(upper\text{-}bind.xs.f).g = upper\text{-}bind.xs.(\Lambda x. upper\text{-}bind.(f.x).g)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

31.6 Map

definition

$upper\text{-}map :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a\ upper\text{-}pd \rightarrow 'b\ upper\text{-}pd$ **where**
 $upper\text{-}map = (\Lambda f\ xs. upper\text{-}bind.xs.(\Lambda x. \{f.x\}\#))$

lemma *upper-map-unit* [*simp*]:
 $upper\text{-}map.f.\{x\}\# = \{f.x\}\#$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-map-plus* [*simp*]:
 $upper\text{-}map.f.(xs \cup\# ys) = upper\text{-}map.f.xs \cup\# upper\text{-}map.f.yx$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-map-bottom* [*simp*]: $upper\text{-}map.f.\perp = \{f.\perp\}\#$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-map-ident*: $upper\text{-}map.(\Lambda x. x).xs = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-map-ID*: $upper\text{-}map.ID = ID$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-map-map*:
 $upper\text{-}map.f.(upper\text{-}map.g.xs) = upper\text{-}map.(\Lambda x. f.(g.x)).xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-bind-map*:
 $upper\text{-}bind.(upper\text{-}map.f.xs).g = upper\text{-}bind.xs.(\Lambda x. g.(f.x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-map-bind*:
 $upper\text{-}map.f.(upper\text{-}bind.xs.g) = upper\text{-}bind.xs.(\Lambda x. upper\text{-}map.f.(g.x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ep-pair-upper-map*: $ep\text{-}pair\ e\ p \implies ep\text{-}pair\ (upper\text{-}map.e)\ (upper\text{-}map.p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *deflation-upper-map*: $deflation\ d \implies deflation\ (upper\text{-}map.d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-deflation-upper-map*:
 assumes *finite-deflation d* shows *finite-deflation (upper-map·d)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

31.7 Upper powerdomain is bifinite

lemma *approx-chain-upper-map*:
 assumes *approx-chain a*
 shows *approx-chain (λi. upper-map·(a i))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *bifinite*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

31.8 Join

definition
upper-join :: 'a *upper-pd upper-pd* → 'a *upper-pd* **where**
upper-join = (Λ *xss. upper-bind·xss·(Λ xs. xs)*)

lemma *upper-join-unit* [*simp*]:
upper-join·{xs}# = xs
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *upper-join-plus* [*simp*]:
upper-join·(xss ∪# yss) = upper-join·xss ∪# upper-join·yss
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *upper-join-bottom* [*simp*]: *upper-join·⊥ = ⊥*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *upper-join-map-unit*:
upper-join·(upper-map·upper-unit·xs) = xs
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *upper-join-map-join*:
upper-join·(upper-map·upper-join·xsss) = upper-join·(upper-join·xsss)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *upper-join-map-map*:
upper-join·(upper-map·(upper-map·f)·xss) =
upper-map·f·(upper-join·xss)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

32 Lower powerdomain

```
theory LowerPD
imports Compact-Basis
begin
```

32.1 Basis preorder

definition

lower-le :: 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \leq^b 50) **where**
lower-le = $(\lambda u v. \forall x \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } u. \exists y \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } v. x \sqsubseteq y)$

lemma *lower-le-refl* [simp]: $t \leq^b t$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-le-trans*: $\llbracket t \leq^b u; u \leq^b v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq^b v$
⟨proof⟩

interpretation *lower-le*: preorder *lower-le*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-le-minimal* [simp]: *PDUnit compact-bot* $\leq^b t$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *PDUnit-lower-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow \text{PDUnit } x \leq^b \text{PDUnit } y$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *PDPlus-lower-mono*: $\llbracket s \leq^b t; u \leq^b v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{PDPlus } s \ u \leq^b \text{PDPlus } t \ v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *PDPlus-lower-le*: $t \leq^b \text{PDPlus } t \ u$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff* [simp]:
 $(\text{PDUnit } a \leq^b \text{PDUnit } b) = (a \sqsubseteq b)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff*:
 $(\text{PDUnit } a \leq^b \text{PDPlus } t \ u) = (\text{PDUnit } a \leq^b t \vee \text{PDUnit } a \leq^b u)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-le-PDPlus-iff*: $(\text{PDPlus } t \ u \leq^b v) = (t \leq^b v \wedge u \leq^b v)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-le-induct* [induct set: *lower-le*]:

assumes *le*: $t \leq^b u$

assumes 1: $\bigwedge a \ b. a \sqsubseteq b \Longrightarrow P (\text{PDUnit } a) (\text{PDUnit } b)$

assumes 2: $\bigwedge t \ u \ a. P (\text{PDUnit } a) \ t \Longrightarrow P (\text{PDUnit } a) (\text{PDPlus } t \ u)$

assumes 3: $\bigwedge t \ u \ v. \llbracket P \ t \ v; P \ u \ v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\text{PDPlus } t \ u) \ v$

shows $P \ t \ u$

⟨proof⟩

32.2 Type definition

typedef 'a lower-pd ((('(-)ᵇ)) =
 {S::'a pd-basis set. lower-le.ideal S}
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation lower-pd :: (bifinite) below
begin

definition

$x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-lower-pd } x \subseteq \text{Rep-lower-pd } y$

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

instance lower-pd :: (bifinite) po
 ⟨proof⟩

instance lower-pd :: (bifinite) cpo
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

lower-principal :: 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow 'a lower-pd **where**
 lower-principal t = Abs-lower-pd {u. u \leq ᵇ t}

interpretation lower-pd:

ideal-completion lower-le lower-principal Rep-lower-pd
 ⟨proof⟩

Lower powerdomain is pointed

lemma lower-pd-minimal: lower-principal (PDUnit compact-bot) \sqsubseteq ys
 ⟨proof⟩

instance lower-pd :: (bifinite) pcpo
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma inst-lower-pd-pcpo: \perp = lower-principal (PDUnit compact-bot)
 ⟨proof⟩

32.3 Monadic unit and plus

definition

lower-unit :: 'a \rightarrow 'a lower-pd **where**
 lower-unit = compact-basis.extension ($\lambda a.$ lower-principal (PDUnit a))

definition

lower-plus :: 'a lower-pd \rightarrow 'a lower-pd \rightarrow 'a lower-pd **where**

$lower-plus = lower-pd.extension (\lambda t. lower-pd.extension (\lambda u. lower-principal (PDPlus t u)))$

abbreviation

$lower-add :: 'a lower-pd \Rightarrow 'a lower-pd \Rightarrow 'a lower-pd$
 (infixl $\cup b$ 65) **where**
 $xs \cup b ys == lower-plus \cdot xs \cdot ys$

syntax

$-lower-pd :: args \Rightarrow logic (\{-\}b)$

translations

$\{x, xs\}b == \{x\}b \cup b \{xs\}b$
 $\{x\}b == CONST lower-unit \cdot x$

lemma *lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [simp]*:

$\{Rep-compact-basis a\}b = lower-principal (PDUnit a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lower-plus-principal [simp]*:

$lower-principal t \cup b lower-principal u = lower-principal (PDPlus t u)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *lower-add: semilattice lower-add* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *lower-plus-assoc = lower-add.assoc*

lemmas *lower-plus-commute = lower-add.commute*

lemmas *lower-plus-absorb = lower-add.idem*

lemmas *lower-plus-left-commute = lower-add.left-commute*

lemmas *lower-plus-left-absorb = lower-add.left-idem*

Useful for *simp add: lower-plus-ac*

lemmas *lower-plus-ac =*

lower-plus-assoc lower-plus-commute lower-plus-left-commute

Useful for *simp only: lower-plus-aci*

lemmas *lower-plus-aci =*

lower-plus-ac lower-plus-absorb lower-plus-left-absorb

lemma *lower-plus-below1: $xs \sqsubseteq xs \cup b ys$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lower-plus-below2: $ys \sqsubseteq xs \cup b ys$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lower-plus-least: $\llbracket xs \sqsubseteq zs; ys \sqsubseteq zs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow xs \cup b ys \sqsubseteq zs$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lower-plus-below-iff [simp]*:

$xs \cupb ys \sqsubseteq zs \iff xs \sqsubseteq zs \wedge ys \sqsubseteq zs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-unit-below-plus-iff* [simp]:
 $\{x\}b \sqsubseteq ys \cupb zs \iff \{x\}b \sqsubseteq ys \vee \{x\}b \sqsubseteq zs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-unit-below-iff* [simp]: $\{x\}b \sqsubseteq \{y\}b \iff x \sqsubseteq y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *lower-pd-below-simps* =
lower-unit-below-iff
lower-plus-below-iff
lower-unit-below-plus-iff

lemma *lower-unit-eq-iff* [simp]: $\{x\}b = \{y\}b \iff x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-unit-strict* [simp]: $\{\perp\}b = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-unit-bottom-iff* [simp]: $\{x\}b = \perp \iff x = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-plus-bottom-iff* [simp]:
 $xs \cupb ys = \perp \iff xs = \perp \wedge ys = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-plus-strict1* [simp]: $\perp \cupb ys = ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-plus-strict2* [simp]: $xs \cupb \perp = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-lower-unit*: *compact* $x \implies \text{compact } \{x\}b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-lower-unit-iff* [simp]: *compact* $\{x\}b \iff \text{compact } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compact-lower-plus* [simp]:
 $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (xs \cupb ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

32.4 Induction rules

lemma *lower-pd-induct1*:
 assumes $P: \text{adm } P$
 assumes *unit*: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}b$

assumes *insert*:
 $\bigwedge x \text{ } ys. \llbracket P \{x\}b; P \text{ } ys \rrbracket \implies P (\{x\}b \cup b \text{ } ys)$
shows $P (xs::'a \text{ } \textit{lower-pd})$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lower-pd-induct*
 $[\textit{case-names adm lower-unit lower-plus, induct type: lower-pd}]$:
assumes $P: \textit{adm } P$
assumes *unit*: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}b$
assumes *plus*: $\bigwedge xs \text{ } ys. \llbracket P \text{ } xs; P \text{ } ys \rrbracket \implies P (xs \cup b \text{ } ys)$
shows $P (xs::'a \text{ } \textit{lower-pd})$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

32.5 Monadic bind

definition
lower-bind-basis ::
 $'a \text{ } \textit{pd-basis} \implies ('a \rightarrow 'b \text{ } \textit{lower-pd}) \rightarrow 'b \text{ } \textit{lower-pd}$ **where**
lower-bind-basis = *fold-pd*
 $(\lambda a. \Lambda f. f \cdot (\textit{Rep-compact-basis } a))$
 $(\lambda x \text{ } y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup b \text{ } y \cdot f)$

lemma *ACI-lower-bind*:
semilattice $(\lambda x \text{ } y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup b \text{ } y \cdot f)$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lower-bind-basis-simps* [*simp*]:
lower-bind-basis (*PDUnit* a) =
 $(\Lambda f. f \cdot (\textit{Rep-compact-basis } a))$
lower-bind-basis (*PDPlus* $t \text{ } u$) =
 $(\Lambda f. \textit{lower-bind-basis } t \cdot f \cup b \text{ } \textit{lower-bind-basis } u \cdot f)$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lower-bind-basis-mono*:
 $t \leq b \text{ } u \implies \textit{lower-bind-basis } t \sqsubseteq \textit{lower-bind-basis } u$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

definition
lower-bind :: $'a \text{ } \textit{lower-pd} \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \text{ } \textit{lower-pd}) \rightarrow 'b \text{ } \textit{lower-pd}$ **where**
lower-bind = *lower-pd.extension lower-bind-basis*

syntax
-lower-bind :: $[\textit{logic}, \textit{logic}, \textit{logic}] \implies \textit{logic}$
 $((\exists \cup b \in \cdot \cdot / \cdot) [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations
 $\cup b x \in xs. e == \textit{CONST lower-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. e)$

lemma *lower-bind-principal* [*simp*]:

$lower\text{-}bind.(lower\text{-}principal\ t) = lower\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-bind-unit* [simp]:

$lower\text{-}bind.\{x\}b.f = f.x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-bind-plus* [simp]:

$lower\text{-}bind.(xs\ \cup\!b\ ys).f = lower\text{-}bind.xs.f\ \cup\!b\ lower\text{-}bind.ys.f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-bind-strict* [simp]: $lower\text{-}bind.\perp.f = f.\perp$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-bind-bind*:

$lower\text{-}bind.(lower\text{-}bind.xs.f).g = lower\text{-}bind.xs.(\Lambda\ x.\ lower\text{-}bind.(f.x).g)$
 ⟨proof⟩

32.6 Map

definition

$lower\text{-}map :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a\ lower\text{-}pd \rightarrow 'b\ lower\text{-}pd$ **where**
 $lower\text{-}map = (\Lambda\ f\ xs.\ lower\text{-}bind.xs.(\Lambda\ x.\ \{f.x\}b))$

lemma *lower-map-unit* [simp]:

$lower\text{-}map.f.\{x\}b = \{f.x\}b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-map-plus* [simp]:

$lower\text{-}map.f.(xs\ \cup\!b\ ys) = lower\text{-}map.f.xs\ \cup\!b\ lower\text{-}map.f.ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-map-bottom* [simp]: $lower\text{-}map.f.\perp = \{f.\perp\}b$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-map-ident*: $lower\text{-}map.(\Lambda\ x.\ x).xs = xs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-map-ID*: $lower\text{-}map.ID = ID$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-map-map*:

$lower\text{-}map.f.(lower\text{-}map.g.xs) = lower\text{-}map.(\Lambda\ x.\ f.(g.x)).xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-bind-map*:

$lower\text{-}bind.(lower\text{-}map.f.xs).g = lower\text{-}bind.xs.(\Lambda\ x.\ g.(f.x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-map-bind*:

$lower-map.f \cdot (lower-bind.xs.g) = lower-bind.xs \cdot (\Lambda x. lower-map.f \cdot (g.x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ep-pair-lower-map*: $ep-pair\ e\ p \implies ep-pair\ (lower-map.e)\ (lower-map.p)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *deflation-lower-map*: $deflation\ d \implies deflation\ (lower-map.d)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-lower-map*:

assumes *finite-deflation* d **shows** *finite-deflation* $(lower-map.d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

32.7 Lower powerdomain is bifinite

lemma *approx-chain-lower-map*:

assumes *approx-chain* a
shows *approx-chain* $(\lambda i. lower-map.(a\ i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *lower-pd* :: $(bifinite)\ bifinite$

⟨proof⟩

32.8 Join

definition

$lower-join :: 'a\ lower-pd\ lower-pd \rightarrow 'a\ lower-pd$ **where**
 $lower-join = (\Lambda\ xss. lower-bind.xss \cdot (\Lambda\ xs. xs))$

lemma *lower-join-unit* [*simp*]:

$lower-join \cdot \{xs\} \flat = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-join-plus* [*simp*]:

$lower-join \cdot (xss \cup \flat\ yss) = lower-join.xss \cup \flat\ lower-join.yss$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-join-bottom* [*simp*]: $lower-join \cdot \perp = \perp$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-join-map-unit*:

$lower-join \cdot (lower-map.lower-unit.xs) = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-join-map-join*:

$lower-join \cdot (lower-map.lower-join.xsss) = lower-join \cdot (lower-join.xsss)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lower-join-map-map*:
 $lower\text{-}join \cdot (lower\text{-}map \cdot (lower\text{-}map \cdot f) \cdot xss) =$
 $lower\text{-}map \cdot f \cdot (lower\text{-}join \cdot xss)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

33 Convex powerdomain

theory *ConvexPD*
imports *UpperPD LowerPD*
begin

33.1 Basis preorder

definition
 $convex\text{-}le :: 'a \text{ pd-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ pd-basis} \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \leq_{\natural} 50) **where**
 $convex\text{-}le = (\lambda u \ v. u \leq_{\#} v \wedge u \leq_{\flat} v)$

lemma *convex-le-refl* [*simp*]: $t \leq_{\natural} t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-trans*: $\llbracket t \leq_{\natural} u; u \leq_{\natural} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq_{\natural} v$
 ⟨proof⟩

interpretation *convex-le*: *preorder convex-le*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *upper-le-minimal* [*simp*]: $PDUnit \text{ compact-bot} \leq_{\natural} t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PDUnit-convex-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow PDUnit \ x \leq_{\natural} PDUnit \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PDPlus-convex-mono*: $\llbracket s \leq_{\natural} t; u \leq_{\natural} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow PDPlus \ s \ u \leq_{\natural} PDPlus \ t \ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff* [*simp*]:
 $(PDUnit \ a \leq_{\natural} PDUnit \ b) = (a \sqsubseteq b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma1*:
 $(PDUnit \ a \leq_{\natural} t) = (\forall b \in Rep\text{-}pd\text{-}basis \ t. a \sqsubseteq b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff* [*simp*]:
 $(PDUnit \ a \leq_{\natural} PDPlus \ t \ u) = (PDUnit \ a \leq_{\natural} t \wedge PDUnit \ a \leq_{\natural} u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma2*:

$(t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ b) = (\forall a \in Rep\text{-}pd\text{-}basis\ t.\ a \sqsubseteq b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff* [simp]:

$(PDPlus\ t\ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ a) = (t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ a \wedge u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-PDPlus-lemma*:

assumes z : $PDPlus\ t\ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} z$
shows $\exists v\ w.$ $z = PDPlus\ v\ w \wedge t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v \wedge u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-le-induct* [induct set: *convex-le*]:

assumes le : $t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} u$
assumes 2: $\bigwedge t\ u\ v.$ $\llbracket P\ t\ u; P\ u\ v \rrbracket \implies P\ t\ v$
assumes 3: $\bigwedge a\ b.$ $a \sqsubseteq b \implies P\ (PDUnit\ a)\ (PDUnit\ b)$
assumes 4: $\bigwedge t\ u\ v\ w.$ $\llbracket P\ t\ v; P\ u\ w \rrbracket \implies P\ (PDPlus\ t\ u)\ (PDPlus\ v\ w)$
shows $P\ t\ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

33.2 Type definition

typedef $'a\ convex\text{-}pd$ $((('(-)\mathfrak{h})) =$
 $\{S :: 'a\ pd\text{-}basis\ set.\ convex\text{-}le.\ ideal\ S\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation *convex-pd* :: (bifinite) below
begin

definition

$x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow Rep\text{-}convex\text{-}pd\ x \subseteq Rep\text{-}convex\text{-}pd\ y$

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

instance *convex-pd* :: (bifinite) po
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *convex-pd* :: (bifinite) cpo
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

convex-principal :: $'a\ pd\text{-}basis \Rightarrow 'a\ convex\text{-}pd$ **where**
convex-principal $t = Abs\text{-}convex\text{-}pd\ \{u.\ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t\}$

interpretation *convex-pd*:

ideal-completion convex-le convex-principal Rep-convex-pd
 ⟨proof⟩

Convex powerdomain is pointed

lemma *convex-pd-minimal*: *convex-principal* (*PDUnit compact-bot*) \sqsubseteq *ys*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *convex-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *pcpo*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inst-convex-pd-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{convex-principal}$ (*PDUnit compact-bot*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

33.3 Monadic unit and plus

definition

convex-unit :: 'a \rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* **where**
convex-unit = *compact-basis.extension* ($\lambda a.$ *convex-principal* (*PDUnit a*))

definition

convex-plus :: 'a *convex-pd* \rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* \rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* **where**
convex-plus = *convex-pd.extension* ($\lambda t.$ *convex-pd.extension* ($\lambda u.$
convex-principal (*PDPlus t u*)))

abbreviation

convex-add :: 'a *convex-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *convex-pd*
 (**infixl** \cup_{h} 65) **where**
xs \cup_{h} *ys* == *convex-plus*·*xs*·*ys*

syntax

-convex-pd :: *args* \Rightarrow *logic* ($\{-\}_{\text{h}}$)

translations

$\{x, xs\}_{\text{h}}$ == $\{x\}_{\text{h}} \cup_{\text{h}} \{xs\}_{\text{h}}$
 $\{x\}_{\text{h}}$ == *CONST* *convex-unit*·*x*

lemma *convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*simp*]:
 $\{\text{Rep-compact-basis } a\}_{\text{h}}$ = *convex-principal* (*PDUnit a*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-plus-principal* [*simp*]:
convex-principal *t* \cup_{h} *convex-principal* *u* = *convex-principal* (*PDPlus t u*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *convex-add*: *semilattice* *convex-add* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *convex-plus-assoc* = *convex-add.assoc*

lemmas *convex-plus-commute* = *convex-add.commute*

lemmas *convex-plus-absorb* = *convex-add.idem*

lemmas *convex-plus-left-commute* = *convex-add.left-commute*

lemmas *convex-plus-left-absorb* = *convex-add.left-idem*

Useful for *simp add*: *convex-plus-ac*

lemmas *convex-plus-ac* =
convex-plus-assoc convex-plus-commute convex-plus-left-commute

Useful for *simp only*: *convex-plus-aci*

lemmas *convex-plus-aci* =
convex-plus-ac convex-plus-absorb convex-plus-left-absorb

lemma *convex-unit-below-plus-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\{x\} \sqsubseteq ys \cup z \iff \{x\} \sqsubseteq ys \wedge \{x\} \sqsubseteq zs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-plus-below-unit-iff* [*simp*]:
 $xs \cup y \sqsubseteq \{z\} \iff xs \sqsubseteq \{z\} \wedge y \sqsubseteq \{z\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-unit-below-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\} \sqsubseteq \{y\} \iff x \sqsubseteq y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-unit-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\} = \{y\} \iff x = y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-unit-strict* [*simp*]: $\{\perp\} = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-unit-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\} = \perp \iff x = \perp$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-convex-unit*: *compact* $x \implies \text{compact } \{x\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-convex-unit-iff* [*simp*]: *compact* $\{x\} \iff \text{compact } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compact-convex-plus* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (xs \cup ys)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

33.4 Induction rules

lemma *convex-pd-induct1*:
assumes *P*: *adm P*
assumes *unit*: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}$
assumes *insert*: $\bigwedge x ys. \llbracket P \{x\}; P ys \rrbracket \implies P (\{x\} \cup ys)$
shows *P* (*xs*:*'a convex-pd*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-pd-induct*
 [*case-names adm convex-unit convex-plus, induct type: convex-pd*]:

assumes P : $adm\ P$
assumes $unit$: $\bigwedge x. P\ \{x\}$
assumes $plus$: $\bigwedge xs\ ys. \llbracket P\ xs; P\ ys \rrbracket \implies P\ (xs\ \cup\! \sqcup\ ys)$
shows $P\ (xs::'a\ convex\text{-}pd)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.5 Monadic bind

definition

$convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis ::$
 $'a\ pd\text{-}basis \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b\ convex\text{-}pd) \rightarrow 'b\ convex\text{-}pd$ **where**
 $convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis = fold\text{-}pd$
 $(\lambda a. \Lambda f. f \cdot (Rep\text{-}compact\text{-}basis\ a))$
 $(\lambda x\ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f\ \cup\! \sqcup\ y \cdot f)$

lemma *ACI-convex-bind*:

$semilattice\ (\lambda x\ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f\ \cup\! \sqcup\ y \cdot f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convex-bind-basis-simps* [*simp*]:

$convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ (PDUnit\ a) =$
 $(\Lambda f. f \cdot (Rep\text{-}compact\text{-}basis\ a))$
 $convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ (PDPlus\ t\ u) =$
 $(\Lambda f. convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ t \cdot f\ \cup\! \sqcup\ convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ u \cdot f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convex-bind-basis-mono*:

$t \leq\! \sqcup\ u \implies convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ t \sqsubseteq convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$convex\text{-}bind :: 'a\ convex\text{-}pd \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b\ convex\text{-}pd) \rightarrow 'b\ convex\text{-}pd$ **where**
 $convex\text{-}bind = convex\text{-}pd.\text{extension}\ convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis$

syntax

$\text{-}convex\text{-}bind :: [logic, logic, logic] \Rightarrow logic$
 $((\exists \cup\! \sqcup \in \cdot / \cdot) [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\cup\! \sqcup x \in xs. e == CONST\ convex\text{-}bind \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. e)$

lemma *convex-bind-principal* [*simp*]:

$convex\text{-}bind \cdot (convex\text{-}principal\ t) = convex\text{-}bind\text{-}basis\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convex-bind-unit* [*simp*]:

$convex\text{-}bind \cdot \{x\} \cdot f = f \cdot x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convex-bind-plus* [simp]:
 $convex-bind.(xs \cup\!\!\!\cup ys).f = convex-bind.xs.f \cup\!\!\!\cup convex-bind.ys.f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-bind-strict* [simp]: $convex-bind.\perp.f = f.\perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-bind-bind*:
 $convex-bind.(convex-bind.xs.f).g =$
 $convex-bind.xs.(\Lambda x. convex-bind.(f.x).g)$
 ⟨proof⟩

33.6 Map

definition
 $convex-map :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd} \rightarrow 'b \text{ convex-pd}$ **where**
 $convex-map = (\Lambda f xs. convex-bind.xs.(\Lambda x. \{f.x\}\!\!\!\cup))$

lemma *convex-map-unit* [simp]:
 $convex-map.f.\{x\}\!\!\!\cup = \{f.x\}\!\!\!\cup$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-map-plus* [simp]:
 $convex-map.f.(xs \cup\!\!\!\cup ys) = convex-map.f.xs \cup\!\!\!\cup convex-map.f.ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-map-bottom* [simp]: $convex-map.f.\perp = \{f.\perp\}\!\!\!\cup$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-map-ident*: $convex-map.(\Lambda x. x).xs = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-map-ID*: $convex-map.ID = ID$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-map-map*:
 $convex-map.f.(convex-map.g.xs) = convex-map.(\Lambda x. f.(g.x)).xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-bind-map*:
 $convex-bind.(convex-map.f.xs).g = convex-bind.xs.(\Lambda x. g.(f.x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-map-bind*:
 $convex-map.f.(convex-bind.xs.g) = convex-bind.xs.(\Lambda x. convex-map.f.(g.x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ep-pair-convex-map*: $ep\text{-pair } e \text{ } p \implies ep\text{-pair } (convex\text{-map}.e) (convex\text{-map}.p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *deflation-convex-map*: $\text{deflation } d \implies \text{deflation } (\text{convex-map}\cdot d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-deflation-convex-map*:
 assumes *finite-deflation* d shows *finite-deflation* $(\text{convex-map}\cdot d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

33.7 Convex powerdomain is bifinite

lemma *approx-chain-convex-map*:
 assumes *approx-chain* a
 shows *approx-chain* $(\lambda i. \text{convex-map}\cdot(a\ i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *convex-pd* :: (bifinite) bifinite
 ⟨proof⟩

33.8 Join

definition
 $\text{convex-join} :: 'a\ \text{convex-pd}\ \text{convex-pd} \rightarrow 'a\ \text{convex-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{convex-join} = (\Lambda\ xss. \text{convex-bind}\cdot xss\cdot(\Lambda\ xs. xs))$

lemma *convex-join-unit* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-join}\cdot\{xs\}\dagger = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-join-plus* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-join}\cdot(xss\ \cup\dagger\ yss) = \text{convex-join}\cdot xss\ \cup\dagger\ \text{convex-join}\cdot yss$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-join-bottom* [simp]: $\text{convex-join}\cdot\perp = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-join-map-unit*:
 $\text{convex-join}\cdot(\text{convex-map}\cdot\text{convex-unit}\cdot xs) = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-join-map-join*:
 $\text{convex-join}\cdot(\text{convex-map}\cdot\text{convex-join}\cdot xsss) = \text{convex-join}\cdot(\text{convex-join}\cdot xsss)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-join-map-map*:
 $\text{convex-join}\cdot(\text{convex-map}\cdot(\text{convex-map}\cdot f)\cdot xss) =$
 $\text{convex-map}\cdot f\cdot(\text{convex-join}\cdot xss)$
 ⟨proof⟩

33.9 Conversions to other powerdomains

Convex to upper

lemma *convex-le-imp-upper-le*: $t \leq_{\natural} u \implies t \leq_{\sharp} u$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

convex-to-upper :: 'a convex-pd \rightarrow 'a upper-pd **where**
convex-to-upper = *convex-pd.extension upper-principal*

lemma *convex-to-upper-principal* [simp]:
convex-to-upper.(*convex-principal* t) = *upper-principal* t
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-upper-unit* [simp]:
convex-to-upper.{x}_‡ = {x}_‡
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-upper-plus* [simp]:
convex-to-upper.(xs \cup_{\natural} ys) = *convex-to-upper*.xs \cup_{\sharp} *convex-to-upper*.ys
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-upper-bind* [simp]:
convex-to-upper.(*convex-bind*.xs.f) =
upper-bind.(*convex-to-upper*.xs).(convex-to-upper oo f)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-upper-map* [simp]:
convex-to-upper.(*convex-map*.f.xs) = *upper-map*.f.(*convex-to-upper*.xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-upper-join* [simp]:
convex-to-upper.(*convex-join*.xss) =
upper-bind.(*convex-to-upper*.xss).convex-to-upper
 ⟨proof⟩

Convex to lower

lemma *convex-le-imp-lower-le*: $t \leq_{\natural} u \implies t \leq_{\flat} u$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

convex-to-lower :: 'a convex-pd \rightarrow 'a lower-pd **where**
convex-to-lower = *convex-pd.extension lower-principal*

lemma *convex-to-lower-principal* [simp]:
convex-to-lower.(*convex-principal* t) = *lower-principal* t
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-lower-unit* [simp]:

convex-to-lower· $\{x\}\dagger = \{x\}\flat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-lower-plus* [simp]:
convex-to-lower·($xs \cup\dagger ys$) = *convex-to-lower*· $xs \cup\flat$ *convex-to-lower*· ys
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-lower-bind* [simp]:
convex-to-lower·(*convex-bind*· xs · f) =
lower-bind·(*convex-to-lower*· xs)·(*convex-to-lower* oo f)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-lower-map* [simp]:
convex-to-lower·(*convex-map*· f · xs) = *lower-map*· f ·(*convex-to-lower*· xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *convex-to-lower-join* [simp]:
convex-to-lower·(*convex-join*· xss) =
lower-bind·(*convex-to-lower*· xss)·*convex-to-lower*
 ⟨proof⟩

Ordering property

lemma *convex-pd-below-iff*:
 ($xs \sqsubseteq ys$) =
 (*convex-to-upper*· $xs \sqsubseteq$ *convex-to-upper*· $ys \wedge$
convex-to-lower· $xs \sqsubseteq$ *convex-to-lower*· ys)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *convex-plus-below-plus-iff* =
convex-pd-below-iff [where $xs=xs \cup\dagger ys$ and $ys=zs \cup\dagger ws$]
 for $xs \ ys \ zs \ ws$

lemmas *convex-pd-below-simps* =
convex-unit-below-plus-iff
convex-plus-below-unit-iff
convex-plus-below-plus-iff
convex-unit-below-iff
convex-to-upper-unit
convex-to-upper-plus
convex-to-lower-unit
convex-to-lower-plus
upper-pd-below-simps
lower-pd-below-simps

end

34 Powerdomains

theory *Powerdomains*

```
imports ConvexPD Domain
begin
```

34.1 Universal domain embeddings

definition *upper-emb* = *udom-emb* ($\lambda i.$ *upper-map*·(*udom-approx* *i*))

definition *upper-prj* = *udom-prj* ($\lambda i.$ *upper-map*·(*udom-approx* *i*))

definition *lower-emb* = *udom-emb* ($\lambda i.$ *lower-map*·(*udom-approx* *i*))

definition *lower-prj* = *udom-prj* ($\lambda i.$ *lower-map*·(*udom-approx* *i*))

definition *convex-emb* = *udom-emb* ($\lambda i.$ *convex-map*·(*udom-approx* *i*))

definition *convex-prj* = *udom-prj* ($\lambda i.$ *convex-map*·(*udom-approx* *i*))

lemma *ep-pair-upper*: *ep-pair* *upper-emb* *upper-prj*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ep-pair-lower*: *ep-pair* *lower-emb* *lower-prj*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ep-pair-convex*: *ep-pair* *convex-emb* *convex-prj*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

34.2 Deflation combinators

definition *upper-defl* :: *udom defl* → *udom defl*
 where *upper-defl* = *defl-fun1* *upper-emb* *upper-prj* *upper-map*

definition *lower-defl* :: *udom defl* → *udom defl*
 where *lower-defl* = *defl-fun1* *lower-emb* *lower-prj* *lower-map*

definition *convex-defl* :: *udom defl* → *udom defl*
 where *convex-defl* = *defl-fun1* *convex-emb* *convex-prj* *convex-map*

lemma *cast-upper-defl*:
 $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{upper-defl} \cdot A) = \text{upper-emb} \text{ oo } \text{upper-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \text{ oo } \text{upper-prj}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cast-lower-defl*:
 $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{lower-defl} \cdot A) = \text{lower-emb} \text{ oo } \text{lower-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \text{ oo } \text{lower-prj}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cast-convex-defl*:
 $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{convex-defl} \cdot A) = \text{convex-emb} \text{ oo } \text{convex-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \text{ oo } \text{convex-prj}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

34.3 Domain class instances

```
instantiation upper-pd :: (domain) domain
begin
```

definition

$$emb = upper-emb \text{ oo } upper-map \cdot emb$$
definition

$$prj = upper-map \cdot prj \text{ oo } upper-prj$$
definition

$$defl (t :: 'a \text{ upper-pd } itself) = upper-defl \cdot DEFL('a)$$
definition

$$(liftemb :: 'a \text{ upper-pd } u \rightarrow udom \ u) = u-map \cdot emb$$
definition

$$(liftprj :: udom \ u \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd } u) = u-map \cdot prj$$
definition

$$liftdefl (t :: 'a \text{ upper-pd } itself) = liftdefl-of \cdot DEFL('a \text{ upper-pd})$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

instantiation $lower-pd :: (domain) \ domain$

begin

definition

$$emb = lower-emb \text{ oo } lower-map \cdot emb$$
definition

$$prj = lower-map \cdot prj \text{ oo } lower-prj$$
definition

$$defl (t :: 'a \text{ lower-pd } itself) = lower-defl \cdot DEFL('a)$$
definition

$$(liftemb :: 'a \text{ lower-pd } u \rightarrow udom \ u) = u-map \cdot emb$$
definition

$$(liftprj :: udom \ u \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd } u) = u-map \cdot prj$$
definition

$$liftdefl (t :: 'a \text{ lower-pd } itself) = liftdefl-of \cdot DEFL('a \text{ lower-pd})$$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

instantiation $convex-pd :: (domain) \ domain$

begin

definition

$emb = convex-emb \text{ oo } convex-map \cdot emb$

definition

$prj = convex-map \cdot prj \text{ oo } convex-prj$

definition

$defl (t :: 'a \text{ convex-pd } itself) = convex-defl \cdot DEFL('a)$

definition

$(liftemb :: 'a \text{ convex-pd } u \rightarrow udom \ u) = u-map \cdot emb$

definition

$(liftprj :: udom \ u \rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd } u) = u-map \cdot prj$

definition

$liftdefl (t :: 'a \text{ convex-pd } itself) = liftdefl-of \cdot DEFL('a \text{ convex-pd})$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma $DEFL-upper$: $DEFL('a :: domain \ upper-pd) = upper-defl \cdot DEFL('a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $DEFL-lower$: $DEFL('a :: domain \ lower-pd) = lower-defl \cdot DEFL('a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $DEFL-convex$: $DEFL('a :: domain \ convex-pd) = convex-defl \cdot DEFL('a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

34.4 Isomorphic deflations

lemma $isodefl-upper$:

$isodefl \ d \ t \implies isodefl (upper-map \cdot d) (upper-defl \cdot t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isodefl-lower$:

$isodefl \ d \ t \implies isodefl (lower-map \cdot d) (lower-defl \cdot t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isodefl-convex$:

$isodefl \ d \ t \implies isodefl (convex-map \cdot d) (convex-defl \cdot t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

34.5 Domain package setup for powerdomains

lemmas $[domain-defl-simps] = DEFL-upper \ DEFL-lower \ DEFL-convex$

```
lemmas [domain-map-ID] = upper-map-ID lower-map-ID convex-map-ID  
lemmas [domain-isodeft] = isodeft-upper isodeft-lower isodeft-convex
```

```
lemmas [domain-deflation] =  
  deflation-upper-map deflation-lower-map deflation-convex-map
```

```
⟨ML⟩
```

```
end
```

```
theory HOLCF
```

```
imports
```

```
  Main
```

```
  Domain
```

```
  Powerdomains
```

```
begin
```

```
default-sort domain
```

```
end
```