

Isabelle/HOLCF — Higher-Order Logic of Computable Functions

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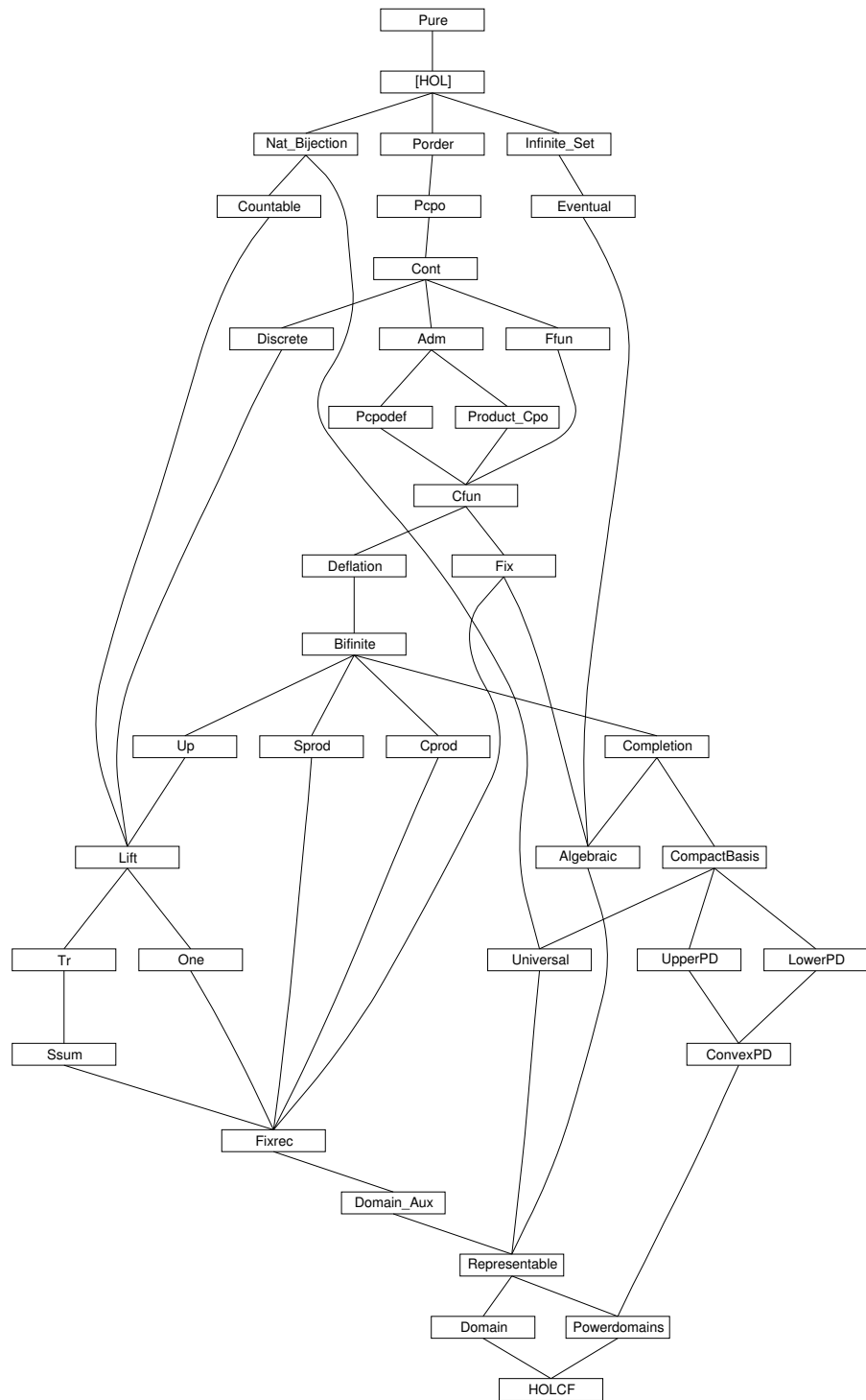
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1 Porder: Partial orders

```
theory Porder
imports Main
begin
```

1.1 Type class for partial orders

```
class below =
  fixes below :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin
```

```
notation
  below (infixl << 55)
```

```
notation (xsymbols)
  below (infixl  $\sqsubseteq$  55)
```

```
lemma below-eq-trans:  $\llbracket a \sqsubseteq b; b = c \rrbracket \Longrightarrow a \sqsubseteq c$ 
  by (rule subst)
```

```
lemma eq-below-trans:  $\llbracket a = b; b \sqsubseteq c \rrbracket \Longrightarrow a \sqsubseteq c$ 
  by (rule ssubst)
```

```
end
```

```
class po = below +
  assumes below-refl [iff]:  $x \sqsubseteq x$ 
  assumes below-trans:  $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow y \sqsubseteq z \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq z$ 
  assumes below-antisym:  $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow y \sqsubseteq x \Longrightarrow x = y$ 
begin
```

minimal fixes least element

```
lemma minimal2UU[OF allI] :  $\forall x. uu \sqsubseteq x \Longrightarrow uu = (THE u. \forall y. u \sqsubseteq y)$ 
  by (blast intro: theI2 below-antisym)
```

the reverse law of anti-symmetry of $op \sqsubseteq$

```
lemma below-antisym-inverse:  $x = y \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$ 
  by simp
```

```
lemma box-below:  $a \sqsubseteq b \Longrightarrow c \sqsubseteq a \Longrightarrow b \sqsubseteq d \Longrightarrow c \sqsubseteq d$ 
  by (rule below-trans [OF below-trans])
```

```
lemma po-eq-conv:  $x = y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$ 
  by (fast intro!: below-antisym)
```

```
lemma rev-below-trans:  $y \sqsubseteq z \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq z$ 
  by (rule below-trans)
```


lemma *not-below2not-eq*: $\neg x \sqsubseteq y \implies x \neq y$
by *auto*

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* :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** $<|$ 55) **where**
 $S <| x \iff (\forall y. y \in S \longrightarrow y \sqsubseteq x)$

lemma *is-ubI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \sqsubseteq u) \implies S <| u$
by (*simp add: is-ub-def*)

lemma *is-ubD*: $\llbracket S <| u; x \in S \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq u$
by (*simp add: is-ub-def*)

lemma *ub-imageI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies f x \sqsubseteq u) \implies (\lambda x. f x) ' S <| u$
unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *ub-imageD*: $\llbracket f ' S <| u; x \in S \rrbracket \implies f x \sqsubseteq u$
unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *ub-rangeI*: $(\bigwedge i. S i \sqsubseteq x) \implies \text{range } S <| x$
unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *ub-rangeD*: $\text{range } S <| x \implies S i \sqsubseteq x$
unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-ub-empty* [*simp*]: $\{\} <| u$
unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-ub-insert* [*simp*]: $(\text{insert } x A) <| y = (x \sqsubseteq y \wedge A <| y)$
unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-ub-upward*: $\llbracket S <| x; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies S <| y$
unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** (*fast intro: below-trans*)

1.3 Least upper bounds

definition *is-lub* :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** $<<|$ 55) **where**
 $S <<| x \iff S <| x \wedge (\forall u. S <| u \longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u)$

definition $lub :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

$lub\ S = (THE\ x.\ S <<| x)$

end

syntax

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

syntax ($xsymbols$)

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

translations

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

context po

begin

abbreviation

$Lub\ (\text{binder}\ LUB\ 10)\ \text{where}$

$LUB\ n.\ t\ n == lub\ (range\ t)$

notation ($xsymbols$)

$Lub\ (\text{binder}\ \sqcup\ 10)$

access to some definition as inference rule

lemma $is-lubD1: S <<| x \Longrightarrow S <| x$

unfolding $is-lub-def$ **by** $fast$

lemma $is-lub-lub: \llbracket S <<| x; S <| u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u$

unfolding $is-lub-def$ **by** $fast$

lemma $is-lubI: \llbracket S <| x; \bigwedge u.\ S <| u \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow S <<| x$

unfolding $is-lub-def$ **by** $fast$

lubs are unique

lemma $unique-lub: \llbracket S <<| x; S <<| y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$

apply ($unfold\ is-lub-def\ is-ub-def$)

apply ($blast\ intro: below-antisym$)

done

technical lemmas about lub and $op <<|$

lemma $lubI: M <<| x \Longrightarrow M <<| lub\ M$

apply ($unfold\ lub-def$)

apply ($rule\ theI$)

apply $assumption$

apply ($erule\ (1)\ unique-lub$)

done

lemma *thelubI*: $M <<| l \implies \text{lub } M = l$
by (*rule unique-lub* [*OF lubI*])

lemma *is-lub-singleton*: $\{x\} <<| x$
by (*simp add: is-lub-def*)

lemma *lub-singleton* [*simp*]: $\text{lub } \{x\} = x$
by (*rule thelubI* [*OF is-lub-singleton*])

lemma *is-lub-bin*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \{x, y\} <<| y$
by (*simp add: is-lub-def*)

lemma *lub-bin*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{lub } \{x, y\} = y$
by (*rule is-lub-bin* [*THEN thelubI*])

lemma *is-lub-maximal*: $\llbracket S <| x; x \in S \rrbracket \implies S <<| x$
by (*erule is-lubI*, *erule* (1) *is-ubD*)

lemma *lub-maximal*: $\llbracket S <| x; x \in S \rrbracket \implies \text{lub } S = x$
by (*rule is-lub-maximal* [*THEN thelubI*])

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*: $(\bigwedge i. Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i)) \implies \text{chain } Y$
unfolding *chain-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *chainE*: $\text{chain } Y \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i)$
unfolding *chain-def* **by** *fast*

chains are monotone functions

lemma *chain-mono-less*: $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; i < j \rrbracket \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ j$
by (*erule less-Suc-induct*, *erule chainE*, *erule below-trans*)

lemma *chain-mono*: $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; i \leq j \rrbracket \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ j$
by (*cases* $i = j$, *simp*, *simp add: chain-mono-less*)

lemma *chain-shift*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y\ (i + j))$
by (*rule chainI*, *simp*, *erule chainE*)

technical lemmas about (least) upper bounds of chains

lemma *is-ub-lub*: $\text{range } S <<| x \implies S\ i \sqsubseteq x$
by (*rule is-lubD1* [*THEN ub-rangeD*])

lemma *is-ub-range-shift*:
 $\text{chain } S \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. S\ (i + j)) <| x = \text{range } S <| x$

```

apply (rule iffI)
apply (rule ub-rangeI)
apply (rule-tac y=S (i + j) in below-trans)
apply (erule chain-mono)
apply (rule le-add1)
apply (erule ub-rangeD)
apply (rule ub-rangeI)
apply (erule ub-rangeD)
done

```

lemma *is-lub-range-shift*:
 $chain\ S \implies range\ (\lambda i. S\ (i + j)) <<| x = range\ S <<| x$
by (simp add: is-lub-def is-ub-range-shift)

the lub of a constant chain is the constant

lemma *chain-const* [simp]: $chain\ (\lambda i. c)$
by (simp add: chainI)

lemma *lub-const*: $range\ (\lambda x. c) <<| c$
by (blast dest: ub-rangeD intro: is-lubI ub-rangeI)

lemma *thelub-const* [simp]: $(\bigsqcup i. c) = c$
by (rule lub-const [THEN thelubI])

1.5 Finite chains

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

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*: $(\bigwedge j. i \leq j \implies Y\ i = Y\ j) \implies max-in-chain\ i\ Y$
unfolding *max-in-chain-def* **by** fast

lemma *max-in-chainD*: $\llbracket max-in-chain\ i\ Y; i \leq j \rrbracket \implies Y\ i = Y\ j$
unfolding *max-in-chain-def* **by** fast

lemma *finite-chainI*:
 $\llbracket chain\ C; max-in-chain\ i\ C \rrbracket \implies finite-chain\ C$
unfolding *finite-chain-def* **by** fast

lemma *finite-chainE*:
 $\llbracket finite-chain\ C; \bigwedge i. \llbracket chain\ C; max-in-chain\ i\ C \rrbracket \implies R \rrbracket \implies R$
unfolding *finite-chain-def* **by** fast

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

```

apply (rule is-lubI)
apply (rule ub-rangeI, rename-tac j)
apply (rule-tac x=i and y=j in linorder-le-cases)
apply (drule (1) max-in-chainD, simp)
apply (erule (1) chain-mono)
apply (erule ub-rangeD)
done

```

```

lemma lub-finch2:
  finite-chain C  $\implies$  range C <<| C (LEAST i. max-in-chain i C)
apply (erule finite-chainE)
apply (erule LeastI2 [where Q= $\lambda i$ . range C <<| C i])
apply (erule (1) lub-finch1)
done

```

```

lemma finch-imp-finite-range: finite-chain Y  $\implies$  finite (range Y)
apply (erule finite-chainE)
apply (rule-tac B=Y ‘ {..i} in finite-subset)
apply (rule subsetI)
apply (erule rangeE, rename-tac j)
apply (rule-tac x=i and y=j in linorder-le-cases)
apply (subgoal-tac Y j = Y i, simp)
apply (simp add: max-in-chain-def)
apply simp
apply simp
done

```

```

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 (intro exI allI)
  fix i :: nat
  let ?j = LEAST k. f k = f i
  let ?k = Max (( $\lambda x$ . LEAST k. f k = x) ‘ range f)
  have ?j  $\leq$  ?k
  proof (rule Max-ge)
    show finite (( $\lambda x$ . LEAST k. f k = x) ‘ range f)
    using finite-range by (rule finite-imageI)
    show ?j  $\in$  (( $\lambda x$ . LEAST k. f k = x) ‘ range f)
    by (intro imageI rangeI)
  qed
  hence r (f ?j) (f ?k)
  by (rule mono)
  also have f ?j = f i
  by (rule LeastI, rule refl)
  finally show r (f i) (f ?k) .
qed

```

```

lemma finite-range-imp-finch:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; \text{finite } (\text{range } Y) \rrbracket \implies \text{finite-chain } Y$ 
apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists k. \forall i. Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ k$ )
apply (erule exE)
apply (rule finite-chainI, assumption)
apply (rule max-in-chainI)
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (erule (1) chain-mono)
apply (erule spec)
apply (rule finite-range-has-max)
apply (erule (1) chain-mono)
apply assumption
done

```

```

lemma bin-chain:  $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$ 
by (rule chainI, simp)

```

```

lemma bin-chainmax:
   $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{max-in-chain } (\text{Suc } 0) (\lambda i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$ 
unfolding max-in-chain-def by simp

```

```

lemma lub-bin-chain:
   $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{range } (\lambda i::\text{nat}. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) <<| y$ 
apply (frule bin-chain)
apply (drule bin-chainmax)
apply (drule (1) lub-finch1)
apply simp
done

```

the maximal element in a chain is its lub

```

lemma lub-chain-maxelem:  $\llbracket Y\ i = c; \forall i. Y\ i \sqsubseteq c \rrbracket \implies \text{lub } (\text{range } Y) = c$ 
by (blast dest: ub-rangeD intro: thelubI is-lubI ub-rangeI)

```

1.6 Directed sets

```

definition directed :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  directed  $S \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. x \in S) \wedge (\forall x \in S. \forall y \in S. \exists z \in S. x \sqsubseteq z \wedge y \sqsubseteq z)$ 

```

```

lemma directedI:
  assumes 1:  $\exists z. z \in S$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge x\ y. \llbracket x \in S; y \in S \rrbracket \implies \exists z \in S. x \sqsubseteq z \wedge y \sqsubseteq z$ 
shows directed  $S$ 
unfolding directed-def using prems by fast

```

```

lemma directedD1: directed  $S \implies \exists z. z \in S$ 
unfolding directed-def by fast

```

```

lemma directedD2:  $\llbracket \text{directed } S; x \in S; y \in S \rrbracket \implies \exists z \in S. x \sqsubseteq z \wedge y \sqsubseteq z$ 

```

unfolding *directed-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *directedE1*:

assumes S : *directed* S

obtains z **where** $z \in S$

by (*insert directedD1* [*OF* S], *fast*)

lemma *directedE2*:

assumes S : *directed* S

assumes x : $x \in S$ **and** y : $y \in S$

obtains z **where** $z \in S$ $x \sqsubseteq z$ $y \sqsubseteq z$

by (*insert directedD2* [*OF* S x y], *fast*)

lemma *directed-finiteI*:

assumes U : $\bigwedge U. \llbracket \text{finite } U; U \subseteq S \rrbracket \implies \exists z \in S. U <| z$

shows *directed* S

proof (*rule directedI*)

have *finite* $\{\}$ **and** $\{\} \subseteq S$ **by** *simp-all*

hence $\exists z \in S. \{\} <| z$ **by** (*rule* U)

thus $\exists z. z \in S$ **by** *simp*

next

fix x y

assume $x \in S$ **and** $y \in S$

hence *finite* $\{x, y\}$ **and** $\{x, y\} \subseteq S$ **by** *simp-all*

hence $\exists z \in S. \{x, y\} <| z$ **by** (*rule* U)

thus $\exists z \in S. x \sqsubseteq z \wedge y \sqsubseteq z$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *directed-finiteD*:

assumes S : *directed* S

shows $\llbracket \text{finite } U; U \subseteq S \rrbracket \implies \exists z \in S. U <| z$

proof (*induct* U *set: finite*)

case *empty*

from S **have** $\exists z. z \in S$ **by** (*rule directedD1*)

thus $\exists z \in S. \{\} <| z$ **by** *simp*

next

case (*insert* x F)

from $\langle \text{insert } x \text{ } F \subseteq S \rangle$

have xS : $x \in S$ **and** FS : $F \subseteq S$ **by** *simp-all*

from FS **have** $\exists y \in S. F <| y$ **by** *fact*

then obtain y **where** yS : $y \in S$ **and** Fy : $F <| y$ **..**

obtain z **where** zS : $z \in S$ **and** xz : $x \sqsubseteq z$ **and** yz : $y \sqsubseteq z$

using S xS yS **by** (*rule directedE2*)

from Fy yz **have** $F <| z$ **by** (*rule is-ub-upward*)

with xz **have** *insert* x $F <| z$ **by** *simp*

with zS **show** $\exists z \in S. \text{insert } x \text{ } F <| z$ **..**

qed

lemma *not-directed-empty* [*simp*]: $\neg \text{directed } \{\}$

```

by (rule notI, drule directedD1, simp)

lemma directed-singleton: directed {x}
  by (rule directedI, auto)

lemma directed-bin:  $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{directed } \{x, y\}$ 
  by (rule directedI, auto)

lemma directed-chain:  $\text{chain } S \implies \text{directed } (\text{range } S)$ 
  apply (rule directedI)
  apply (rule-tac  $x=S\ 0$  in exI, simp)
  apply (clarify, rename-tac m n)
  apply (rule-tac  $x=S\ (\max\ m\ n)$  in bexI)
  apply (simp add: chain-mono)
  apply simp
done

lemmata for improved admissibility introduction rule

lemma infinite-chain-adm-lemma:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall i. P(Y\ i); \bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall i. P(Y\ i); \neg \text{finite-chain } Y \rrbracket \implies P(\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P(\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$ 
  apply (case-tac finite-chain Y)
  prefer 2 apply fast
  apply (unfold finite-chain-def)
  apply safe
  apply (erule lub-finch1 [THEN thelubI, THEN ssubst])
  apply assumption
  apply (erule spec)
done

lemma increasing-chain-adm-lemma:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall i. P(Y\ i); \bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall i. P(Y\ i); \forall i. \exists j > i. Y\ i \neq Y\ j \wedge Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ j \rrbracket \implies P(\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P(\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$ 
  apply (erule infinite-chain-adm-lemma)
  apply assumption
  apply (erule thin-rl)
  apply (unfold finite-chain-def)
  apply (unfold max-in-chain-def)
  apply (fast dest: le-imp-less-or-eq elim: chain-mono-less)
done

end

end

```


2 Pcpo: 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  $\implies \exists x. \text{range } S <<| x$ 
begin
```

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

```
lemma cpo-lubI: chain S  $\implies \text{range } S <<| (\bigsqcup i. S i)$ 
  by (fast dest: cpo elim: lubI)
```

```
lemma thelubE:  $\llbracket \text{chain } S; (\bigsqcup i. S i) = l \rrbracket \implies \text{range } S <<| l$ 
  by (blast dest: cpo intro: lubI)
```

Properties of the lub

```
lemma is-ub-the lub: chain S  $\implies S x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. S i)$ 
  by (blast dest: cpo intro: lubI [THEN is-ub-lub])
```

```
lemma is-lub-the lub:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } S; \text{range } S <| x \rrbracket \implies (\bigsqcup i. S i) \sqsubseteq x$ 
  by (blast dest: cpo intro: lubI [THEN is-lub-lub])
```

```
lemma lub-range-mono:
   $\llbracket \text{range } X \subseteq \text{range } Y; \text{chain } Y; \text{chain } X \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$ 
  apply (erule is-lub-the lub)
  apply (rule ub-rangeI)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists j. X i = Y j$ )
  apply clarsimp
  apply (erule is-ub-the lub)
  apply auto
done
```

```
lemma lub-range-shift:
  chain Y  $\implies (\bigsqcup i. Y (i + j)) = (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$ 
  apply (rule below-antisym)
  apply (rule lub-range-mono)
  apply fast
  apply assumption
  apply (erule chain-shift)
  apply (rule is-lub-the lub)
  apply assumption
```

```

apply (rule ub-rangeI)
apply (rule-tac y=Y (i + j) in below-trans)
apply (erule chain-mono)
apply (rule le-add1)
apply (rule is-ub-the lub)
apply (erule chain-shift)
done

```

lemma maxinch-is-the lub:

```

  chain Y  $\implies$  max-in-chain i Y = ( $\bigsqcup$  i. Y i) = Y i
apply (rule iffI)
apply (fast intro!: the lubI lub-finch1)
apply (unfold max-in-chain-def)
apply (safe intro!: below-antisym)
apply (fast elim!: chain-mono)
apply (erule sym)
apply (force elim!: is-ub-the lub)
done

```

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

lemma lub-mono:

```

   $\llbracket \text{chain } X; \text{chain } Y; \bigwedge i. X\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ i \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$ 
apply (erule is-lub-the lub)
apply (rule ub-rangeI)
apply (rule below-trans)
apply (erule meta-spec)
apply (erule is-ub-the lub)
done

```

the = relation between two chains is preserved by their lubs

lemma lub-equal:

```

   $\llbracket \text{chain } X; \text{chain } Y; \forall k. X\ k = Y\ k \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) = (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$ 
by (simp only: expand-fun-eq [symmetric])

```

lemma lub-eq:

```

  ( $\bigwedge i. X\ i = Y\ i$ )  $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) = (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$ 
by simp

```

more results about mono and = of lubs of chains

lemma lub-mono2:

```

   $\llbracket \exists j. \forall i > j. X\ i = Y\ i; \text{chain } X; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$ 
apply (erule exE)
apply (subgoal-tac ( $\bigsqcup i. X\ (i + \text{Suc } j)$ )  $\sqsubseteq$  ( $\bigsqcup i. Y\ (i + \text{Suc } j)$ ))
apply (thin-tac  $\forall i > j. X\ i = Y\ i$ )
apply (simp only: lub-range-shift)
apply simp

```

done

lemma *lub-equal2*:

$\llbracket \exists j. \forall i > j. X\ i = Y\ i; \text{chain } X; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) = (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$
by (*blast intro: below-antisym lub-mono2 sym*)

lemma *lub-mono3*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } Y; \text{chain } X; \forall i. \exists j. Y\ i \sqsubseteq X\ j \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. X\ i)$
apply (*erule is-lub-the lub*)
apply (*rule ub-rangeI*)
apply (*erule allE*)
apply (*erule exE*)
apply (*erule below-trans*)
apply (*erule is-ub-the lub*)
done

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 $\text{chain } (\lambda i. \bigsqcup j. Y\ i\ j)$
apply (*rule chainI*)
apply (*rule lub-mono [OF 2 2]*)
apply (*rule chainE [OF 1]*)
done

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 (*rule below-antisym*)
have 3: $\text{chain } (\lambda i. Y\ i\ i)$
apply (*rule chainI*)
apply (*rule below-trans*)
apply (*rule chainE [OF 1]*)
apply (*rule chainE [OF 2]*)
done
have 4: $\text{chain } (\lambda i. \bigsqcup j. Y\ i\ j)$
by (*rule ch2ch-lub [OF 1 2]*)
show $(\bigsqcup i. \bigsqcup j. Y\ i\ j) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i\ i)$
apply (*rule is-lub-the lub [OF 4]*)
apply (*rule ub-rangeI*)
apply (*rule lub-mono3 [rule-format, OF 2 3]*)
apply (*rule exI*)
apply (*rule below-trans*)
apply (*rule chain-mono [OF 1 le-maxI1]*)
apply (*rule chain-mono [OF 2 le-maxI2]*)
done

```

show ( $\sqcup i. Y\ i\ i$ )  $\sqsubseteq$  ( $\sqcup i. \sqcup j. Y\ i\ j$ )
  apply (rule lub-mono [OF 3 4])
  apply (rule is-ub-the lub [OF 2])
  done
qed

```

```

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 ( $\sqcup i. \sqcup j. Y\ i\ j$ ) = ( $\sqcup j. \sqcup i. Y\ i\ j$ )
  by (simp add: diag-lub 1 2)

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 UU :: 'a where
  UU = (THE x.  $\forall y. x \sqsubseteq y$ )

```

```

notation (xsymbols)
  UU ( $\perp$ )

```

derive the old rule minimal

```

lemma UU-least:  $\forall z. \perp \sqsubseteq z$ 
apply (unfold UU-def)
apply (rule theI')
apply (rule ex-ex1I)
apply (rule least)
apply (blast intro: below-antisym)
done

```

```

lemma minimal [iff]:  $\perp \sqsubseteq x$ 
by (rule UU-least [THEN spec])

```

end

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

```

setup <<
  Reorient-Proc.add
    (fn Const(@{const-name UU}, -) => true | - => false)
  >>

```

```

simproc-setup reorient-bottom ( $\perp = x$ ) = Reorient-Proc.proc

```

```

context pcpo
begin

useful lemmas about  $\perp$ 

lemma below-UU-iff [simp]:  $(x \sqsubseteq \perp) = (x = \perp)$ 
by (simp add: po-eq-conv)

lemma eq-UU-iff:  $(x = \perp) = (x \sqsubseteq \perp)$ 
by simp

lemma UU-I:  $x \sqsubseteq \perp \implies x = \perp$ 
by (subst eq-UU-iff)

lemma chain-UU-I:  $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = \perp \rrbracket \implies \forall i. Y\ i = \perp$ 
apply (rule allI)
apply (rule UU-I)
apply (erule subst)
apply (erule is-ub-the-lub)
done

lemma chain-UU-I-inverse:  $\forall i::\text{nat}. Y\ i = \perp \implies (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = \perp$ 
apply (rule lub-chain-maxelem)
apply (erule spec)
apply simp
done

lemma chain-UU-I-inverse2:  $(\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \neq \perp \implies \exists i::\text{nat}. Y\ i \neq \perp$ 
by (blast intro: chain-UU-I-inverse)

lemma notUU-I:  $\llbracket x \sqsubseteq y; x \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies y \neq \perp$ 
by (blast intro: UU-I)

lemma chain-mono2:  $\llbracket \exists j. Y\ j \neq \perp; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \implies \exists j. \forall i>j. Y\ i \neq \perp$ 
by (blast dest: notUU-I chain-mono-less)

end

```

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
apply default
apply (frule chfin)
apply (blast intro: lub-finch1)

```

done

lemma *chfin2finch*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{finite-chain } Y$
 by (*simp add: chfin finite-chain-def*)

end

class *finite-po* = *finite* + *po*
begin

subclass *chfin*
apply *default*
apply (*drule finite-range-imp-finch*)
apply (*rule finite*)
apply (*simp add: finite-chain-def*)
done

end

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

subclass *chfin*
apply *default*
apply (*unfold max-in-chain-def*)
apply (*case-tac* $\forall i. Y\ i = \perp$)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply (*erule exE*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=i$ **in** *exI*)
apply *clarify*
apply (*blast dest: chain-mono ax-flat*)
done

lemma *flat-below-iff*:
shows $(x \sqsubseteq y) = (x = \perp \vee x = y)$
by (*safe dest!: ax-flat*)

lemma *flat-eq*: $a \neq \perp \implies a \sqsubseteq b = (a = b)$
by (*safe dest!: ax-flat*)

end

Discrete cpos

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

```

subclass po
proof qed simp-all

```

In a discrete cpo, every chain is constant

```

lemma discrete-chain-const:
  assumes S: chain S
  shows  $\exists x. S = (\lambda i. x)$ 
proof (intro exI ext)
  fix i :: nat
  have  $S\ 0 \sqsubseteq S\ i$  using  $S\ le0$  by (rule chain-mono)
  hence  $S\ 0 = S\ i$  by simp
  thus  $S\ i = S\ 0$  by (rule sym)
qed

```

```

subclass cpo
proof
  fix S :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assume S: chain S
  hence  $\exists x. S = (\lambda i. x)$ 
    by (rule discrete-chain-const)
  thus  $\exists x. \text{range } S <<| x$ 
    by (fast intro: lub-const)
qed

```

end

end

3 Cont: 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  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool — monotonicity  where
  monofun f = ( $\forall x\ y. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow f\ x \sqsubseteq f\ y$ )

```

```

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
by (simp add: cont-def)

lemma contE:
  ⟦cont f; chain Y⟧ ⟹ range (λi. f (Y i)) <<| f (⊔ i. Y i)
by (simp add: cont-def)

lemma monofunI:
  ⟦⋀ x y. x ⊆ y ⟹ f x ⊆ f y⟧ ⟹ monofun f
by (simp add: monofun-def)

lemma monofunE:
  ⟦monofun f; x ⊆ y⟧ ⟹ f x ⊆ f y
by (simp add: monofun-def)

```

3.2 Equivalence of alternate definition

monotone functions map chains to chains

```

lemma ch2ch-monofun: ⟦monofun f; chain Y⟧ ⟹ chain (λi. f (Y i))
apply (rule chainI)
apply (erule monofunE)
apply (erule chainE)
done

```

monotone functions map upper bound to upper bounds

```

lemma ub2ub-monofun:
  ⟦monofun f; range Y <| u⟧ ⟹ range (λi. f (Y i)) <| f u
apply (rule ub-rangeI)
apply (erule monofunE)
apply (erule ub-rangeD)
done

```

a lemma about binary chains

```

lemma binchain-cont:
  ⟦cont f; x ⊆ y⟧ ⟹ range (λi::nat. f (if i = 0 then x else y)) <<| f y
apply (subgoal-tac f (⊔ i::nat. if i = 0 then x else y) = f y)
apply (erule subst)
apply (erule contE)
apply (erule bin-chain)
apply (rule-tac f=f in arg-cong)
apply (erule lub-bin-chain [THEN thelubI])
done

```

continuity implies monotonicity


```

lemma cont2mono: cont f  $\implies$  monofun f
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (drule (1) binchain-cont)
apply (drule-tac i=0 in is-ub-lub)
apply simp
done

lemmas cont2monofunE = cont2mono [THEN monofunE]

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

continuity implies preservation of lubs

lemma cont2contlubE:
   $\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \implies f (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. f (Y i))$ 
apply (rule thelubI [symmetric])
apply (erule (1) contE)
done

lemma contI2:
  assumes mono: 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 cont f
apply (rule contI)
apply (rule thelubE)
apply (erule ch2ch-monofun [OF mono])
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (rule is-lub-the lub)
apply (erule ch2ch-monofun [OF mono])
apply (rule ub2ub-monofun [OF mono])
apply (rule is-lubD1)
apply (erule cpo-lubI)
apply (rule below, assumption)
apply (erule ch2ch-monofun [OF mono])
done

```

3.3 Collection of continuity rules

```

ML  $\ll$ 
  structure Cont2ContData = Named-Thms
  (
    val name = cont2cont
    val description = continuity intro rule
  )
 $\gg$ 

setup Cont2ContData.setup

```

3.4 Continuity of basic functions

The identity function is continuous

```
lemma cont-id [simp, cont2cont]: cont ( $\lambda x. x$ )
apply (rule contI)
apply (erule cpo-lubI)
done
```

constant functions are continuous

```
lemma cont-const [simp, cont2cont]: cont ( $\lambda x. c$ )
apply (rule contI)
apply (rule lub-const)
done
```

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: cont ( $\lambda x. t x$ )
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge x. cont (\lambda y. f x y)$ 
  assumes 3:  $\bigwedge y. cont (\lambda x. f x y)$ 
  shows cont ( $\lambda x. (f x) (t x)$ )
proof (rule contI2 [OF monofunI])
  fix  $x y :: 'a$  assume  $x \sqsubseteq y$ 
  then show  $f x (t x) \sqsubseteq f y (t y)$ 
    by (auto intro: cont2monofunE [OF 1]
        cont2monofunE [OF 2]
        cont2monofunE [OF 3]
        below-trans)
next
  fix  $Y :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$  assume chain Y
  then show  $f (\bigsqcup i. Y i) (t (\bigsqcup i. Y i)) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. f (Y i) (t (Y i)))$ 
    by (simp only: cont2contlubE [OF 1] ch2ch-cont [OF 1]
        cont2contlubE [OF 2] ch2ch-cont [OF 2]
        cont2contlubE [OF 3] ch2ch-cont [OF 3]
        diag-lub below-refl)
qed
```

lemma cont-compose:

```
 $\llbracket cont\ c; cont\ (\lambda x. f\ x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow cont\ (\lambda x. c\ (f\ x))$ 
by (rule cont-apply [OF - - cont-const])
```

if-then-else is continuous

```
lemma cont-if [simp, cont2cont]:
 $\llbracket cont\ f; cont\ g \rrbracket \Longrightarrow cont\ (\lambda x. if\ b\ then\ f\ x\ else\ g\ x)$ 
by (induct b) simp-all
```

3.5 Finite chains and flat pcpos

monotone functions map finite chains to finite chains

```

lemma monofun-finch2finch:
   $\llbracket \text{monofun } f; \text{finite-chain } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{finite-chain } (\lambda n. f \ (Y \ n))$ 
apply (unfold finite-chain-def)
apply (simp add: ch2ch-monofun)
apply (force simp add: max-in-chain-def)
done

```

The same holds for continuous functions

```

lemma cont-finch2finch:
   $\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{finite-chain } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{finite-chain } (\lambda n. f \ (Y \ n))$ 
by (rule cont2mono [THEN monofun-finch2finch])

```

```

lemma chfindom-monofun2cont: monofun  $f \implies \text{cont } (f :: 'a :: \text{chfin} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{cpo})$ 
apply (erule contI2)
apply (frule chfin2finch)
apply (clarsimp simp add: finite-chain-def)
apply (subgoal-tac max-in-chain i (\lambda i. f (Y i)))
apply (simp add: maxinch-is-thelub ch2ch-monofun)
apply (force simp add: max-in-chain-def)
done

```

some properties of flat

```

lemma flatdom-strict2mono:  $f \perp = \perp \implies \text{monofun } (f :: 'a :: \text{flat} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{pcpo})$ 
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (drule ax-flat)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma flatdom-strict2cont:  $f \perp = \perp \implies \text{cont } (f :: 'a :: \text{flat} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{pcpo})$ 
by (rule flatdom-strict2mono [THEN chfindom-monofun2cont])

```

functions with discrete domain

```

lemma cont-discrete-cpo [simp, cont2cont]:  $\text{cont } (f :: 'a :: \text{discrete-cpo} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{cpo})$ 
apply (rule contI)
apply (drule discrete-chain-const, clarify)
apply (simp add: lub-const)
done

```

end

4 Discrete: Discrete cpo types

```

theory Discrete
imports Cont
begin

```

```

datatype 'a discr = Discr 'a :: type

```

4.1 Discrete ordering

instantiation *discr* :: (*type*) *below*
begin

definition

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

instance ..
end

4.2 Discrete cpo class instance

instance *discr* :: (*type*) *discrete-cpo*
by *intro-classes* (*simp add: below-discr-def*)

lemma *discr-below-eq* [*iff*]: $((x :: ('a :: \text{type}) \text{discr}) < y) = (x = y)$
by *simp*

lemma *discr-chain0*:

$!!S :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a :: \text{type}) \text{discr}. \text{chain } S \Rightarrow S \ i = S \ 0$
apply (*unfold chain-def*)
apply (*induct-tac i*)
apply (*rule refl*)
apply (*erule subst*)
apply (*rule sym*)
apply *fast*
done

lemma *discr-chain-range0* [*simp*]:

$!!S :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a :: \text{type}) \text{discr}. \text{chain}(S) \Rightarrow \text{range}(S) = \{S \ 0\}$
by (*fast elim: discr-chain0*)

instance *discr* :: (*finite*) *finite-po*

proof

have *finite* (*Discr* ‘ (*UNIV* :: ‘*a* *set*))
by (*rule finite-imageI [OF finite]*)
also have (*Discr* ‘ (*UNIV* :: ‘*a* *set*)) = *UNIV*
by (*auto, case-tac x, auto*)
finally show *finite* (*UNIV* :: ‘*a* *discr set*) .
qed

instance *discr* :: (*type*) *chfin*

apply *intro-classes*
apply (*rule-tac x=0 in exI*)
apply (*unfold max-in-chain-def*)
apply (*clarify, erule discr-chain0 [symmetric]*)
done

4.3 *undiscr*

definition

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

lemma *undiscr-Discr* [simp]: $undiscr\ (Discr\ x) = x$
by (simp add: undiscr-def)

lemma *Discr-undiscr* [simp]: $Discr\ (undiscr\ y) = y$
by (induct y) simp

lemma *discr-chain-f-range0*:

$!!S::nat \Rightarrow ('a::type) \rightarrow discr.\ chain(S) \Rightarrow range(\%i.\ f(S\ i)) = \{f(S\ 0)\}$
by (fast dest: discr-chain0 elim: arg-cong)

lemma *cont-discr* [iff]: $cont\ (\%x::('a::type) \rightarrow discr.\ f\ x)$
by (rule cont-discrete-cpo)

end

5 Adm: Admissibility and compactness

theory *Adm*
imports *Cont*
begin

default-sort *cpo*

5.1 Definitions

definition

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

lemma *admI*:

$(\bigwedge Y.\ \llbracket chain\ Y; \forall i.\ P\ (Y\ i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P\ (\bigsqcup i.\ Y\ i)) \Longrightarrow adm\ P$

unfolding *adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *admD*: $\llbracket adm\ P; chain\ Y; \bigwedge i.\ P\ (Y\ i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P\ (\bigsqcup i.\ Y\ i)$

unfolding *adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *admD2*: $\llbracket adm\ (\lambda x.\ \neg P\ x); chain\ Y; P\ (\bigsqcup i.\ Y\ i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i.\ P\ (Y\ i)$

unfolding *adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *triv-admI*: $\forall x.\ P\ x \Longrightarrow adm\ P$

by (rule *admI*, *erule spec*)

improved admissibility introduction

```

lemma admI2:
  ( $\bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall i. P (Y i); \forall i. \exists j > i. Y i \neq Y j \wedge Y i \sqsubseteq Y j \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)) \implies \text{adm } P$ 
apply (rule admI)
apply (erule (1) increasing-chain-adm-lemma)
apply fast
done

```

5.2 Admissibility on chain-finite types

for chain-finite (easy) types every formula is admissible

```

lemma adm-chfin:  $\text{adm } (P :: 'a :: \text{chfin} \Rightarrow \text{bool})$ 
by (rule admI, frule chfin, auto simp add: maxinch-is-the-lub)

```

5.3 Admissibility of special formulae and propagation

```

lemma adm-not-free:  $\text{adm } (\lambda x. t)$ 
by (rule admI, simp)

```

```

lemma adm-conj:  $\llbracket \text{adm } P; \text{adm } Q \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x)$ 
by (fast intro: admI elim: admD)

```

```

lemma adm-all:  $(\bigwedge y. \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x y)) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \forall y. P x y)$ 
by (fast intro: admI elim: admD)

```

```

lemma adm-ball:  $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x y)) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \forall y \in A. P x y)$ 
by (fast intro: admI elim: admD)

```

Admissibility for disjunction is hard to prove. It takes 5 Lemmas

```

lemma adm-disj-lemma1:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } (Y :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{cpo}); \forall i. \exists j \geq i. P (Y j) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y (\text{LEAST } j. i \leq j \wedge P (Y j)))$ 
apply (rule chainI)
apply (erule chain-mono)
apply (rule Least-le)
apply (rule LeastI2-ex)
apply simp-all
done

```

```

lemmas adm-disj-lemma2 = LeastI-ex [of  $\lambda j. i \leq j \wedge P (Y j)$ , standard]

```

```

lemma adm-disj-lemma3:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } (Y :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{cpo}); \forall i. \exists j \geq i. P (Y j) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $(\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. Y (\text{LEAST } j. i \leq j \wedge P (Y j)))$ 
apply (frule (1) adm-disj-lemma1)
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (rule lub-mono, assumption+)
apply (erule chain-mono)
apply (simp add: adm-disj-lemma2)

```

apply (*rule lub-range-mono, fast, assumption+*)
done

lemma *adm-disj-lemma4*:
 $\llbracket \text{adm } P; \text{chain } Y; \forall i. \exists j \geq i. P (Y j) \rrbracket \implies P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
apply (*subst adm-disj-lemma3, assumption+*)
apply (*erule admD*)
apply (*simp add: adm-disj-lemma1*)
apply (*simp add: adm-disj-lemma2*)
done

lemma *adm-disj-lemma5*:
 $\forall n::\text{nat}. P n \vee Q n \implies (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. P j) \vee (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. Q j)$
apply (*erule contrapos-pp*)
apply (*clarsimp, rename-tac a b*)
apply (*rule-tac x=max a b in exI*)
apply *simp*
done

lemma *adm-disj*: $\llbracket \text{adm } P; \text{adm } Q \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \vee Q x)$
apply (*rule admI*)
apply (*erule adm-disj-lemma5 [THEN disjE]*)
apply (*erule (2) adm-disj-lemma4 [THEN disjI1]*)
apply (*erule (2) adm-disj-lemma4 [THEN disjI2]*)
done

lemma *adm-imp*: $\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg P x); \text{adm } Q \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x)$
by (*subst imp-conv-disj, rule adm-disj*)

lemma *adm-iff*:
 $\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x); \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x \longrightarrow P x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x = Q x)$
by (*subst iff-conv-conj-imp, rule adm-conj*)

lemma *adm-not-conj*:
 $\llbracket \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg P x); \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg Q x) \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg (P x \wedge Q x))$
by (*simp add: adm-imp*)

admissibility and continuity

lemma *adm-below*: $\llbracket \text{cont } u; \text{cont } v \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. u x \sqsubseteq v x)$
apply (*rule admI*)
apply (*simp add: cont2contlubE*)
apply (*rule lub-mono*)
apply (*erule (1) ch2ch-cont*)
apply (*erule (1) ch2ch-cont*)
apply (*erule spec*)
done

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

by (*simp add: po-eq-conv adm-conj adm-below*)

lemma *adm-subst*: $\llbracket \text{cont } t; \text{adm } P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{adm } (\lambda x. P (t x))$
apply (*rule admI*)
apply (*simp add: cont2contlubE*)
apply (*erule admD*)
apply (*erule (1) ch2ch-cont*)
apply (*erule spec*)
done

lemma *adm-not-below*: $\text{cont } t \Longrightarrow \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg t x \sqsubseteq u)$
apply (*rule admI*)
apply (*drule-tac x=0 in spec*)
apply (*erule contrapos-nn*)
apply (*erule rev-below-trans*)
apply (*erule cont2mono [THEN monofunE]*)
apply (*erule is-ub-thehub*)
done

5.4 Compactness

definition

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

lemma *compactI*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg k \sqsubseteq x) \Longrightarrow \text{compact } k$
unfolding *compact-def* .

lemma *compactD*: $\text{compact } k \Longrightarrow \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg k \sqsubseteq x)$
unfolding *compact-def* .

lemma *compactI2*:

$(\bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y i) \Longrightarrow \text{compact } x$
unfolding *compact-def adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *compactD2*:

$\llbracket \text{compact } x; \text{chain } Y; x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y i$
unfolding *compact-def adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *compact-chfin* [*simp*]: *compact* (*x*::'a::chfin)
by (*rule compactI [OF adm-chfin]*)

lemma *compact-imp-max-in-chain*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } Y; \text{compact } (\bigsqcup i. Y i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. \text{max-in-chain } i Y$
apply (*drule (1) compactD2, simp*)
apply (*erule exE, rule-tac x=i in exI*)
apply (*rule max-in-chainI*)
apply (*rule below-antisym*)
apply (*erule (1) chain-mono*)

apply (*erule* (1) *below-trans* [*OF is-ub-thehub*])
done

admissibility and compactness

lemma *adm-compact-not-below*: $\llbracket \text{compact } k; \text{cont } t \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg k \sqsubseteq t \ x)$
unfolding *compact-def* **by** (*rule adm-subst*)

lemma *adm-neq-compact*: $\llbracket \text{compact } k; \text{cont } t \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. t \ x \neq k)$
by (*simp add: po-eq-conv adm-imp adm-not-below adm-compact-not-below*)

lemma *adm-compact-neq*: $\llbracket \text{compact } k; \text{cont } t \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. k \neq t \ x)$
by (*simp add: po-eq-conv adm-imp adm-not-below adm-compact-not-below*)

lemma *compact-UU* [*simp, intro*]: *compact* \perp
by (*rule compactI, simp add: adm-not-free*)

lemma *adm-not-UU*: *cont* $t \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. t \ x \neq \perp)$
by (*simp add: adm-neq-compact*)

Any upward-closed predicate is admissible.

lemma *adm-upward*:
assumes $P: \bigwedge x \ y. \llbracket P \ x; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies P \ y$
shows *adm* P
by (*rule admI, drule spec, erule P, erule is-ub-thehub*)

lemmas *adm-lemmas* [*simp*] =
adm-not-free 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 adm-not-UU

end

6 Pcpcodef: Subtypes of pcpos

theory *Pcpcodef*
imports *Adm*
uses (*Tools/pcpcodef.ML*)
begin

6.1 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.

setup \ll *Sign.add-const-constraint* ($\text{@}\{\text{const-name } P\text{order.below}\}, \text{NONE}$) \gg

theorem *typedef-po*:
fixes $Abs :: 'a::po \Rightarrow 'b::type$

```

assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: op  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
shows OFCLASS('b, po-class)
apply (intro-classes, unfold below)
apply (rule below-refl)
apply (erule (1) below-trans)
apply (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, THEN iffD1])
apply (erule (1) below-antisym)
done

setup  $\ll$  Sign.add-const-constraint (@{const-name Porder.below},
  SOME @{typ 'a::below  $\Rightarrow$  'a::below  $\Rightarrow$  bool})  $\gg$ 

```

6.2 Proving a subtype is finite

```

lemma typedef-finite-UNIV:
  fixes Abs :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b::type
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
  shows finite A  $\Longrightarrow$  finite (UNIV :: 'b set)
proof –
  assume finite A
  hence finite (Abs ' A) by (rule finite-imageI)
  thus finite (UNIV :: 'b set)
    by (simp only: type-definition.Abs-image [OF type])
qed

```

```

theorem typedef-finite-po:
  fixes Abs :: 'a::finite-po  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
  shows OFCLASS('b, finite-po-class)
apply (intro-classes)
apply (rule typedef-finite-UNIV [OF type])
apply (rule finite)
done

```

6.3 Proving a subtype is chain-finite

```

lemma monofun-Rep:
  assumes below: op  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
  shows monofun Rep
by (rule monofunI, unfold below)

lemmas ch2ch-Rep = ch2ch-monofun [OF monofun-Rep]
lemmas ub2ub-Rep = ub2ub-monofun [OF monofun-Rep]

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

```

```

apply intro-classes
apply (drule ch2ch-Rep [OF below])
apply (drule chfin)
apply (unfold max-in-chain-def)
apply (simp add: type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type])
done

```

6.4 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 *Abs-inverse-lub-Rep*:

```

fixes Abs :: 'a::cpo  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: op  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
and adm: adm ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ )
shows chain S  $\Longrightarrow \text{Rep } (\text{Abs } (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))) = (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))$ 
apply (rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
apply (erule admD [OF adm ch2ch-Rep [OF below]])
apply (rule type-definition.Rep [OF type])
done

```

theorem *typedef-lub*:

```

fixes Abs :: 'a::cpo  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: op  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
and adm: adm ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ )
shows chain S  $\Longrightarrow \text{range } S <<| \text{Abs } (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))$ 
apply (frule ch2ch-Rep [OF below])
apply (rule is-lubI)
apply (rule ub-rangeI)
apply (simp only: below Abs-inverse-lub-Rep [OF type below adm])
apply (erule is-ub-thelub)
apply (simp only: below Abs-inverse-lub-Rep [OF type below adm])
apply (erule is-lub-thelub)
apply (erule ub2ub-Rep [OF below])
done

```

lemmas *typedef-thelub* = *typedef-lub* [*THEN thelubI, standard*]

theorem *typedef-cpo*:

```

fixes Abs :: 'a::cpo  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: op  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
and adm: adm ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ )
shows OFCLASS('b, cpo-class)
proof
fix S::nat  $\Rightarrow$  'b assume chain S

```

hence $\text{range } S <<| \text{Abs } (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$
 by (rule *typedef-lub* [OF type below adm])
 thus $\exists x. \text{range } S <<| x \dots$
 qed

6.4.1 Continuity of *Rep* and *Abs*

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

theorem *typedef-cont-Rep*:
 fixes $\text{Abs} :: 'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{cpo}$
 assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep* *Abs* *A*
 and *below*: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
 and *adm*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. x \in A)$
 shows *cont* *Rep*
 apply (rule *contI*)
 apply (simp only: *typedef-thelub* [OF type below adm])
 apply (simp only: *Abs-inverse-lub-Rep* [OF type below adm])
 apply (rule *cpo-lubI*)
 apply (erule *ch2ch-Rep* [OF below])
 done

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-is-lubI*:
 assumes *below*: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
 shows $\text{range } (\lambda i. \text{Rep } (S i)) <<| \text{Rep } x \implies \text{range } S <<| x$
 apply (rule *is-lubI*)
 apply (rule *ub-rangeI*)
 apply (subst *below*)
 apply (erule *is-ub-lub*)
 apply (subst *below*)
 apply (erule *is-lub-lub*)
 apply (erule *ub2ub-Rep* [OF below])
 done

theorem *typedef-cont-Abs*:
 fixes $\text{Abs} :: 'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{cpo}$
 fixes $f :: 'c::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{cpo}$
 assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep* *Abs* *A*
 and *below*: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
 and *adm*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. x \in A)$
 and *f-in-A*: $\bigwedge x. f x \in A$
 and *cont-f*: *cont* *f*
 shows *cont* $(\lambda x. \text{Abs } (f x))$
 apply (rule *contI*)
 apply (rule *typedef-is-lubI* [OF below])
 apply (simp only: *type-definition.Abs-inverse* [OF type *f-in-A*])

```

apply (erule cont-f [THEN contE])
done

```

6.5 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  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
    and adm: adm ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ )
  shows compact (Rep k)  $\implies$  compact k
proof (unfold compact-def)
  have cont-Rep: cont Rep
    by (rule typedef-cont-Rep [OF type below adm])
  assume adm ( $\lambda x. \neg \text{Rep } k \sqsubseteq x$ )
  with cont-Rep have adm ( $\lambda x. \neg \text{Rep } k \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } x$ ) by (rule adm-subst)
  thus adm ( $\lambda x. \neg k \sqsubseteq x$ ) by (unfold below)
qed

```

6.6 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  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
    and z-in-A:  $z \in A$ 
    and z-least:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies z \sqsubseteq x$ 
  shows OFCLASS('b, pcpo-class)
apply (intro-classes)
apply (rule-tac x=Abs z in exI, rule allI)
apply (unfold below)
apply (subst type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type z-in-A])
apply (rule z-least [OF type-definition.Rep [OF type]])
done

```

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  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
    and UU-in-A:  $\perp \in A$ 
  shows OFCLASS('b, pcpo-class)
by (rule typedef-pcpo-generic [OF type below UU-in-A], rule minimal)

```

6.6.1 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 *UU-in-A*: $\perp \in A$
 shows $Abs\ \perp = \perp$
 apply (rule *UU-I*, unfold *below*)
 apply (simp add: *type-definition.Abs-inverse* [OF *type UU-in-A*])
 done

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 *UU-in-A*: $\perp \in A$
 shows $Rep\ \perp = \perp$
 apply (rule *typedef-Abs-strict* [OF *type below UU-in-A*, THEN *subst*])
 apply (rule *type-definition.Abs-inverse* [OF *type UU-in-A*])
 done

theorem *typedef-Abs-strict-iff*:

assumes *type*: *type-definition Rep Abs A*
 and *below*: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
 and *UU-in-A*: $\perp \in A$
 shows $x \in A \implies (Abs\ x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 apply (rule *typedef-Abs-strict* [OF *type below UU-in-A*, THEN *subst*])
 apply (simp add: *type-definition.Abs-inject* [OF *type*] *UU-in-A*)
 done

theorem *typedef-Rep-strict-iff*:

assumes *type*: *type-definition Rep Abs A*
 and *below*: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
 and *UU-in-A*: $\perp \in A$
 shows $(Rep\ x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
 apply (rule *typedef-Rep-strict* [OF *type below UU-in-A*, THEN *subst*])
 apply (simp add: *type-definition.Rep-inject* [OF *type*])
 done

theorem *typedef-Abs-defined*:

assumes *type*: *type-definition Rep Abs A*
 and *below*: $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$
 and *UU-in-A*: $\perp \in A$
 shows $\llbracket x \neq \perp; x \in A \rrbracket \implies Abs\ x \neq \perp$
 by (simp add: *typedef-Abs-strict-iff* [OF *type below UU-in-A*])

theorem *typedef-Rep-defined*:

assumes *type*: *type-definition Rep Abs A*

```

    and below: op  $\sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$ 
    and UU-in-A:  $\perp \in A$ 
    shows  $x \neq \perp \implies Rep\ x \neq \perp$ 
  by (simp add: typedef-Rep-strict-iff [OF type below UU-in-A])

```

6.7 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 UU-in-A:  $\perp \in A$ 
  shows OFCLASS('b, flat-class)
  apply (intro-classes)
  apply (unfold below)
  apply (simp add: type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, symmetric])
  apply (simp add: typedef-Rep-strict [OF type below UU-in-A])
  apply (simp add: ax-flat)
done

```

6.8 HOLCF type definition package

```

use Tools/pcpodef.ML

```

```

end

```

7 Ffun: Class instances for the full function space

```

theory Ffun
imports Cont
begin

```

7.1 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 ..
end

```

```

instance fun :: (type, po) po
proof
  fix f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  show  $f \sqsubseteq f$ 
  by (simp add: below-fun-def)

```

```

next
  fix f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assume f ⊆ g and g ⊆ f thus f = g
  by (simp add: below-fun-def expand-fun-eq below-antisym)
next
  fix f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assume f ⊆ g and g ⊆ h thus f ⊆ h
  unfolding below-fun-def by (fast elim: below-trans)
qed

```

make the symbol $<<$ accessible for type fun

```

lemma expand-fun-below: (f ⊆ g) = (∀ x. f x ⊆ g x)
by (simp add: below-fun-def)

```

```

lemma below-fun-ext: (⋀ x. f x ⊆ g x) ⇒ f ⊆ g
by (simp add: below-fun-def)

```

7.2 Full function space is chain complete

function application is monotone

```

lemma monofun-app: monofun (λf. f x)
by (rule monofunI, simp add: below-fun-def)

```

chains of functions yield chains in the po range

```

lemma ch2ch-fun: chain S ⇒ chain (λi. S i x)
by (simp add: chain-def below-fun-def)

```

```

lemma ch2ch-lambda: (⋀ x. chain (λi. S i x)) ⇒ chain S
by (simp add: chain-def below-fun-def)

```

upper bounds of function chains yield upper bound in the po range

```

lemma ub2ub-fun:
  range S <| u ⇒ range (λi. S i x) <| u x
by (auto simp add: is-ub-def below-fun-def)

```

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

```

lemma is-lub-lambda:
  assumes f: ⋀ x. range (λi. Y i x) <<| f x
  shows range Y <<| f
apply (rule is-lubI)
apply (rule ub-rangeI)
apply (rule below-fun-ext)
apply (rule is-ub-lub [OF f])
apply (rule below-fun-ext)
apply (rule is-lub-lub [OF f])
apply (erule ub2ub-fun)
done

```



```

lemma lub-fun:
  chain (S::nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b::cpo)
     $\implies$  range S <<| ( $\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. S\ i\ x$ )
apply (rule is-lub-lambda)
apply (rule cpo-lubI)
apply (erule ch2ch-fun)
done

lemma thelub-fun:
  chain (S::nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b::cpo)
     $\implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) = (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. S\ i\ x)$ 
by (rule lub-fun [THEN thelubI])

lemma cpo-fun:
  chain (S::nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b::cpo)  $\implies \exists x. \text{range } S <<| x$ 
by (rule exI, erule lub-fun)

instance fun :: (type, cpo) cpo
by intro-classes (rule cpo-fun)

instance fun :: (finite, finite-po) finite-po ..

instance fun :: (type, discrete-cpo) discrete-cpo
proof
  fix f g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  show  $f \sqsubseteq g \iff f = g$ 
    unfolding expand-fun-below expand-fun-eq
    by simp
qed

chain-finite function spaces

lemma maxinch2maxinch-lambda:
  ( $\bigwedge x. \text{max-in-chain } n\ (\lambda i. S\ i\ x)$ )  $\implies \text{max-in-chain } n\ S$ 
unfolding max-in-chain-def expand-fun-eq by simp

lemma maxinch-mono:
   $\llbracket \text{max-in-chain } i\ Y; i \leq j \rrbracket \implies \text{max-in-chain } j\ Y$ 
unfolding max-in-chain-def
proof (intro allI impI)
  fix k
  assume Y:  $\forall n \geq i. Y\ i = Y\ n$ 
  assume ij:  $i \leq j$ 
  assume jk:  $j \leq k$ 
  from ij jk have ik:  $i \leq k$  by simp
  from Y ij have Yij:  $Y\ i = Y\ j$  by simp
  from Y ik have Yik:  $Y\ i = Y\ k$  by simp
  from Yij Yik show  $Y\ j = Y\ k$  by auto
qed

```

```

instance fun :: (finite, chfin) chfin
proof
  fix Y :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  let ?n =  $\lambda x.$  LEAST n. max-in-chain n ( $\lambda i.$  Y i x)
  assume chain Y
  hence  $\bigwedge x.$  chain ( $\lambda i.$  Y i x)
    by (rule ch2ch-fun)
  hence  $\bigwedge x.$   $\exists n.$  max-in-chain n ( $\lambda i.$  Y i x)
    by (rule chfin)
  hence  $\bigwedge x.$  max-in-chain (?n x) ( $\lambda i.$  Y i x)
    by (rule LeastI-ex)
  hence  $\bigwedge x.$  max-in-chain (Max (range ?n)) ( $\lambda i.$  Y i x)
    by (rule maxinch-mono [OF - Max-ge], simp-all)
  hence max-in-chain (Max (range ?n)) Y
    by (rule maxinch2maxinch-lambda)
  thus  $\exists n.$  max-in-chain n Y ..
qed

```

7.3 Full function space is pointed

```

lemma minimal-fun: ( $\lambda x.$   $\perp$ )  $\sqsubseteq$  f
by (simp add: below-fun-def)

lemma least-fun:  $\exists x::'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo}.$   $\forall y.$   $x \sqsubseteq y$ 
apply (rule-tac x =  $\lambda x.$   $\perp$  in exI)
apply (rule minimal-fun [THEN allI])
done

```

```

instance fun :: (type, pcpo) pcpo
by intro-classes (rule least-fun)

```

for compatibility with old HOLCF-Version

```

lemma inst-fun-pcpo:  $\perp = (\lambda x.$   $\perp$ )
by (rule minimal-fun [THEN UU-I, symmetric])

```

function application is strict in the left argument

```

lemma app-strict [simp]:  $\perp x = \perp$ 
by (simp add: inst-fun-pcpo)

```

The following results are about application for functions in 'a \Rightarrow 'b

```

lemma monofun-fun-fun:  $f \sqsubseteq g \Longrightarrow f x \sqsubseteq g x$ 
by (simp add: below-fun-def)

```

```

lemma monofun-fun-arg:  $\llbracket \text{monofun } f; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f x \sqsubseteq f y$ 
by (rule monofunE)

```

```

lemma monofun-fun:  $\llbracket \text{monofun } f; \text{monofun } g; f \sqsubseteq g; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f x \sqsubseteq g y$ 
by (rule below-trans [OF monofun-fun-arg monofun-fun-fun])

```

7.4 Propagation of monotonicity and continuity

the lub of a chain of monotone functions is monotone

```

lemma monofun-lub-fun:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } (F::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{cpo}); \forall i. \text{monofun } (F\ i) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{monofun } (\bigsqcup i. F\ i)$ 
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (simp add: thelub-fun)
apply (rule lub-mono)
apply (erule ch2ch-fun)
apply (erule ch2ch-fun)
apply (simp add: monofunE)
done

```

the lub of a chain of continuous functions is continuous

```

lemma cont-lub-fun:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } F; \forall i. \text{cont } (F\ i) \rrbracket \implies \text{cont } (\bigsqcup i. F\ i)$ 
apply (rule contI2)
apply (erule monofun-lub-fun)
apply (simp add: cont2mono)
apply (simp add: thelub-fun cont2contlubE)
apply (simp add: diag-lub ch2ch-fun ch2ch-cont)
done

```

```

lemma cont2cont-lub:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } F; \bigwedge i. \text{cont } (F\ i) \rrbracket \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F\ i\ x)$ 
by (simp add: thelub-fun [symmetric] cont-lub-fun)

```

```

lemma mono2mono-fun: monofun f  $\implies \text{monofun } (\lambda x. f\ x\ y)$ 
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (erule (1) monofun-fun-arg [THEN monofun-fun-fun])
done

```

```

lemma cont2cont-fun: cont f  $\implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ x\ y)$ 
apply (rule contI2)
apply (erule cont2mono [THEN mono2mono-fun])
apply (simp add: cont2contlubE)
apply (simp add: thelub-fun ch2ch-cont)
done

```

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
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (rule below-fun-ext)
apply (erule monofunE [OF f])
done

```

```

lemma cont2cont-lambda [simp]:

```

```

  assumes  $f: \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ x\ y)$  shows  $\text{cont } f$ 
apply (rule contI2)
apply (simp add: mono2mono-lambda cont2mono f)
apply (rule below-fun-ext)
apply (simp add: thelub-fun cont2contlubE [OF f])
done

```

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

```

lemma contlub-lambda:
  ( $\bigwedge x::'a::\text{type}. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S\ i\ x::'b::\text{cpo})$ )
     $\implies (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. S\ i\ x) = (\bigsqcup i. (\lambda x. S\ i\ x))$ 
by (simp add: thelub-fun ch2ch-lambda)

```

```

lemma contlub-abstraction:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. (c::'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'c::\text{cpo})\ x\ y) \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $(\lambda y. \bigsqcup i. c\ (Y\ i)\ y) = (\bigsqcup i. (\lambda y. c\ (Y\ i)\ y))$ 
apply (rule thelub-fun [symmetric])
apply (simp add: ch2ch-cont)
done

```

```

lemma mono2mono-app:
   $\llbracket \text{monofun } f; \forall x. \text{monofun } (f\ x); \text{monofun } t \rrbracket \implies \text{monofun } (\lambda x. (f\ x)\ (t\ x))$ 
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (simp add: monofun-fun monofunE)
done

```

```

lemma cont2cont-app:
   $\llbracket \text{cont } f; \forall x. \text{cont } (f\ x); \text{cont } t \rrbracket \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. (f\ x)\ (t\ x))$ 
apply (erule cont-apply [where  $t=t$ ])
apply (erule spec)
apply (erule cont2cont-fun)
done

```

```

lemmas cont2cont-app2 = cont2cont-app [rule-format]

```

```

lemma cont2cont-app3:  $\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{cont } t \rrbracket \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ (t\ x))$ 
by (rule cont2cont-app2 [OF cont-const])

```

```

end

```

8 Product-Cpo: The cpo of cartesian products

```

theory Product-Cpo
imports Adm
begin

```

```

default-sort cpo

```

8.1 Unit type is a pcpo

instantiation *unit* :: *below*
begin

definition

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

instance ..
end

instance *unit* :: *discrete-cpo*
by *intro-classes simp*

instance *unit* :: *finite-po* ..

instance *unit* :: *pcpo*
by *intro-classes simp*

8.2 Product type is a partial order

instantiation * :: (*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 ..
end

instance * :: (*po*, *po*) *po*

proof

fix *x* :: '*a* × '*b*

show $x \sqsubseteq x$

unfolding *below-prod-def* **by** *simp*

next

fix *x y* :: '*a* × '*b*

assume $x \sqsubseteq y$ $y \sqsubseteq x$ **thus** $x = y$

unfolding *below-prod-def* *Pair-fst-snd-eq*

by (*fast intro: below-antisym*)

next

fix *x y z* :: '*a* × '*b*

assume $x \sqsubseteq y$ $y \sqsubseteq z$ **thus** $x \sqsubseteq z$

unfolding *below-prod-def*

by (*fast intro: below-trans*)

qed

8.3 Monotonicity of *Pair*, *fst*, *snd*

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

unfolding *below-prod-def* **by** *simp*

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

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

lemma *monofun-pair1*: *monofun* $(\lambda x. (x, y))$
by (*simp add: monofun-def*)

lemma *monofun-pair2*: *monofun* $(\lambda y. (x, y))$
by (*simp add: monofun-def*)

lemma *monofun-pair*:
 $\llbracket x1 \sqsubseteq x2; y1 \sqsubseteq y2 \rrbracket \implies (x1, y1) \sqsubseteq (x2, y2)$
by *simp*

lemma *ch2ch-Pair* [*simp*]:
 $\text{chain } X \implies \text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. (X\ i, Y\ i))$
by (*rule chainI, simp add: chainE*)

fst and *snd* are monotone

lemma *fst-monofun*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{fst } x \sqsubseteq \text{fst } y$
unfolding *below-prod-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *snd-monofun*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{snd } x \sqsubseteq \text{snd } y$
unfolding *below-prod-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *monofun-fst*: *monofun* *fst*
by (*simp add: monofun-def below-prod-def*)

lemma *monofun-snd*: *monofun* *snd*
by (*simp add: monofun-def below-prod-def*)

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 $Y = (\lambda i. (A\ i, B\ i))$
proof
 from $\langle \text{chain } Y \rangle$ **show** $\text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{fst } (Y\ i))$ **by** (*rule ch2ch-fst*)
 from $\langle \text{chain } Y \rangle$ **show** $\text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{snd } (Y\ i))$ **by** (*rule ch2ch-snd*)
 show $Y = (\lambda i. (\text{fst } (Y\ i), \text{snd } (Y\ i)))$ **by** *simp*
qed

8.4 Product type is a cpo

lemma *is-lub-Pair*:

```

  [[range A <<| x; range B <<| y]] ==> range (λi. (A i, B i)) <<| (x, y)
apply (rule is-lubI [OF ub-rangeI])
apply (simp add: is-ub-lub)
apply (frule ub2ub-monofun [OF monofun-fst])
apply (drule ub2ub-monofun [OF monofun-snd])
apply (simp add: below-prod-def is-lub-lub)
done

```

lemma *thelub-Pair*:

```

  [[chain (A::nat => 'a::cpo); chain (B::nat => 'b::cpo)]]
    ==> (⋒ i. (A i, B i)) = (⋒ i. A i, ⋒ i. B i)
by (fast intro: thelubI is-lub-Pair elim: thelubE)

```

lemma *lub-cprod*:

```

  fixes S :: nat => ('a::cpo × 'b::cpo)
  assumes S: chain S
  shows range S <<| (⋒ i. fst (S i), ⋒ i. snd (S i))
proof –
  from ⟨chain S⟩ have chain (λi. fst (S i))
    by (rule ch2ch-fst)
  hence 1: range (λi. fst (S i)) <<| (⋒ i. fst (S i))
    by (rule cpo-lubI)
  from ⟨chain S⟩ have chain (λi. snd (S i))
    by (rule ch2ch-snd)
  hence 2: range (λi. snd (S i)) <<| (⋒ i. snd (S i))
    by (rule cpo-lubI)
  show range S <<| (⋒ i. fst (S i), ⋒ i. snd (S i))
    using is-lub-Pair [OF 1 2] by simp
qed

```

lemma *thelub-cprod*:

```

  chain (S::nat => 'a::cpo × 'b::cpo)
    ==> (⋒ i. S i) = (⋒ i. fst (S i), ⋒ i. snd (S i))
by (rule lub-cprod [THEN thelubI])

```

instance * :: (cpo, cpo) cpo

proof

```

  fix S :: nat => ('a × 'b)
  assume chain S
  hence range S <<| (⋒ i. fst (S i), ⋒ i. snd (S i))
    by (rule lub-cprod)
  thus ∃ x. range S <<| x ..
qed

```

instance * :: (finite-po, finite-po) finite-po ..

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

```

proof
  fix  $x\ y :: 'a \times 'b$ 
  show  $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
    unfolding below-prod-def Pair-fst-snd-eq
    by simp
qed

```

8.5 Product type is pointed

```

lemma minimal-cprod:  $(\perp, \perp) \sqsubseteq p$ 
by (simp add: below-prod-def)

```

```

instance  $*$  :: (pcpo, pcpo) pcpo
by intro-classes (fast intro: minimal-cprod)

```

```

lemma inst-cprod-pcpo:  $\perp = (\perp, \perp)$ 
by (rule minimal-cprod [THEN UU-I, symmetric])

```

```

lemma Pair-defined-iff [simp]:  $(x, y) = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp \wedge y = \perp$ 
unfolding inst-cprod-pcpo by simp

```

```

lemma fst-strict [simp]:  $\text{fst } \perp = \perp$ 
unfolding inst-cprod-pcpo by (rule fst-conv)

```

```

lemma snd-strict [simp]:  $\text{snd } \perp = \perp$ 
unfolding inst-cprod-pcpo by (rule snd-conv)

```

```

lemma Pair-strict [simp]:  $(\perp, \perp) = \perp$ 
by simp

```

```

lemma split-strict [simp]:  $\text{split } f\ \perp = f\ \perp\ \perp$ 
unfolding split-def by simp

```

8.6 Continuity of *Pair*, *fst*, *snd*

```

lemma cont-pair1: cont  $(\lambda x. (x, y))$ 
apply (rule contI)
apply (rule is-lub-Pair)
apply (erule cpo-lubI)
apply (rule lub-const)
done

```

```

lemma cont-pair2: cont  $(\lambda y. (x, y))$ 
apply (rule contI)
apply (rule is-lub-Pair)
apply (rule lub-const)
apply (erule cpo-lubI)
done

```

```

lemma cont-fst: cont fst

```



```

apply (rule contI)
apply (simp add: thelub-cprod)
apply (erule cpo-lubI [OF ch2ch-fst])
done

```

```

lemma cont-snd: cont snd
apply (rule contI)
apply (simp add: thelub-cprod)
apply (erule cpo-lubI [OF ch2ch-snd])
done

```

```

lemma cont2cont-Pair [simp, cont2cont]:
  assumes f: cont ( $\lambda x. f\ x$ )
  assumes g: cont ( $\lambda x. g\ x$ )
  shows cont ( $\lambda x. (f\ x, g\ x)$ )
apply (rule cont-apply [OF f cont-pair1])
apply (rule cont-apply [OF g cont-pair2])
apply (rule cont-const)
done

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

lemma cont2cont-split:
  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: cont ( $\lambda x. g\ x$ )
  shows cont ( $\lambda x. \text{split } (\lambda a\ b. f\ x\ a\ b) (g\ x)$ )
unfolding split-def
apply (rule cont-apply [OF g])
apply (rule cont-apply [OF cont-fst f2])
apply (rule cont-apply [OF cont-snd f3])
apply (rule cont-const)
apply (rule f1)
done

```

```

lemma cont-fst-snd-D1:
  cont ( $\lambda p. f\ (\text{fst } p)\ (\text{snd } p)$ )  $\implies$  cont ( $\lambda x. f\ x\ y$ )
by (drule cont-compose [OF - cont-pair1], simp)

```

```

lemma cont-fst-snd-D2:
  cont ( $\lambda p. f\ (\text{fst } p)\ (\text{snd } p)$ )  $\implies$  cont ( $\lambda y. f\ x\ y$ )
by (drule cont-compose [OF - cont-pair2], simp)

```

```

lemma cont2cont-split' [simp, cont2cont]:
  assumes f: cont ( $\lambda p. f\ (\text{fst } p)\ (\text{fst } (\text{snd } p))\ (\text{snd } (\text{snd } p)))$ 
  assumes g: cont ( $\lambda x. g\ x$ )

```

```

shows cont ( $\lambda x. \text{split } (f \ x) \ (g \ x)$ )
proof –
  note f1 = f [THEN cont-fst-snd-D1]
  note f2 = f [THEN cont-fst-snd-D2, THEN cont-fst-snd-D1]
  note f3 = f [THEN cont-fst-snd-D2, THEN cont-fst-snd-D2]
  show ?thesis
    unfolding split-def
    apply (rule cont-apply [OF g])
    apply (rule cont-apply [OF cont-fst f2])
    apply (rule cont-apply [OF cont-snd f3])
    apply (rule cont-const)
    apply (rule f1)
  done
qed

```

8.7 Compactness and chain-finiteness

```

lemma fst-below-iff: fst ( $x :: 'a \times 'b$ )  $\sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (y, \text{snd } x)$ 
unfolding below-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma snd-below-iff: snd ( $x :: 'a \times 'b$ )  $\sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (\text{fst } x, y)$ 
unfolding below-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma compact-fst: compact x  $\implies$  compact (fst x)
by (rule compactI, simp add: fst-below-iff)

```

```

lemma compact-snd: compact x  $\implies$  compact (snd x)
by (rule compactI, simp add: snd-below-iff)

```

```

lemma compact-Pair:  $\llbracket \text{compact } x; \text{compact } y \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (x, y)$ 
by (rule compactI, simp add: below-prod-def)

```

```

lemma compact-Pair-iff [simp]: compact (x, y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  compact x  $\wedge$  compact y
apply (safe intro! : compact-Pair)
apply (drule compact-fst, simp)
apply (drule compact-snd, simp)
done

```

```

instance * :: (chfin, chfin) chfin
apply intro-classes
apply (erule compact-imp-max-in-chain)
apply (case-tac  $\sqcup i. Y \ i, \text{simp}$ )
done

```

```

end

```

9 Cfun: The type of continuous functions

```
theory Cfun
imports Pcpodef Ffun Product-Cpo
begin
```

```
default-sort cpo
```

9.1 Definition of continuous function type

```
lemma Ex-cont:  $\exists f. \text{cont } f$ 
by (rule exI, rule cont-const)
```

```
lemma adm-cont:  $\text{adm } \text{cont}$ 
by (rule admI, rule cont-lub-fun)
```

```
cpodef (CFun) ('a, 'b) cfun (infixr  $\rightarrow$  0) = {f::'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b. cont f}
by (simp-all add: Ex-cont adm-cont)
```

```
type-notation (xsymbols)
cfun (( $\rightarrow$  /  $\rightarrow$ ) [1, 0] 0)
```

```
notation
Rep-CFun (( $\rightarrow$  /  $\rightarrow$ ) [999, 1000] 999)
```

```
notation (xsymbols)
Rep-CFun (( $\rightarrow$  /  $\rightarrow$ ) [999, 1000] 999)
```

```
notation (HTML output)
Rep-CFun (( $\rightarrow$  /  $\rightarrow$ ) [999, 1000] 999)
```

9.2 Syntax for continuous lambda abstraction

```
syntax -cabs :: 'a
```

```
parse-translation <<
(* rewrite (-cabs x t)  $\Rightarrow$  (Abs-CFun (%x. t)) *)
[mk-binder-tr (@{syntax-const -cabs}, @{const-syntax Abs-CFun})];
>>
```

To avoid eta-contraction of body:

```
typed-print-translation <<
let
  fun cabs-tr' - - [Abs abs] = let
    val (x,t) = atomic-abs-tr' abs
  in Syntax.const @ {syntax-const -cabs} $ x $ t end

| cabs-tr' - T [t] = let
  val xT = domain-type (domain-type T);
  val abs' = (x,xT,(incr-boundvars 1 t)$Bound 0);
```

```

    val (x,t') = atomic-abs-tr' abs';
    in Syntax.const @{\syntax-const -cabs} $ x $ t' end;
  >>

```

Syntax for nested abstractions

syntax

```
-Lambda :: [cargs, 'a] ⇒ logic ((λLAM -./ -) [1000, 10] 10)
```

syntax (*xsymbols*)

```
-Lambda :: [cargs, 'a] ⇒ logic ((λΛ -./ -) [1000, 10] 10)
```

parse-ast-translation <<

```

(* rewrite (LAM x y z. t) => (-cabs x (-cabs y (-cabs z t))) *)
(* cf. Syntax.lambda-ast-tr from src/Pure/Syntax/syn-trans.ML *)
let
  fun Lambda-ast-tr [pats, body] =
    Syntax.fold-ast-p @{\syntax-const -cabs}
      (Syntax.unfold-ast @{\syntax-const -cargs} pats, body)
  | Lambda-ast-tr asts = raise Syntax.AST (Lambda-ast-tr, asts);
  in [(@{\syntax-const -Lambda}, Lambda-ast-tr)] end;
>>

```

print-ast-translation <<

```

(* rewrite (-cabs x (-cabs y (-cabs z t))) => (LAM x y z. t) *)
(* cf. Syntax.abs-ast-tr' from src/Pure/Syntax/syn-trans.ML *)
let
  fun cabs-ast-tr' asts =
    (case Syntax.unfold-ast-p @{\syntax-const -cabs}
      (Syntax.Appl (Syntax.Constant @{\syntax-const -cabs} :: asts)) of
      ([], -) => raise Syntax.AST (cabs-ast-tr', asts)
    | (xs, body) => Syntax.Appl
      [Syntax.Constant @{\syntax-const -Lambda},
       Syntax.fold-ast @{\syntax-const -cargs} xs, body]);
  in [(@{\syntax-const -cabs}, cabs-ast-tr')] end;
>>

```

Dummy patterns for continuous abstraction

translations

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

9.3 Continuous function space is pointed

lemma *UU-CFun*: $\perp \in CFun$

by (*simp add: CFun-def inst-fun-pcpo*)

instance *cfun* :: (*finite-po*, *finite-po*) *finite-po*

by (*rule typedef-finite-po [OF type-definition-CFun]*)

```

instance cfun :: (finite-po, chfin) chfin
by (rule typedef-chfin [OF type-definition-CFun below-CFun-def])

instance cfun :: (cpo, discrete-cpo) discrete-cpo
by intro-classes (simp add: below-CFun-def Rep-CFun-inject)

instance cfun :: (cpo, pcpo) pcpo
by (rule typedef-pcpo [OF type-definition-CFun below-CFun-def UU-CFun])

lemmas Rep-CFun-strict =
  typedef-Rep-strict [OF type-definition-CFun below-CFun-def UU-CFun]

lemmas Abs-CFun-strict =
  typedef-Abs-strict [OF type-definition-CFun below-CFun-def UU-CFun]

function application is strict in its first argument

lemma Rep-CFun-strict1 [simp]:  $\perp \cdot x = \perp$ 
by (simp add: Rep-CFun-strict)

lemma LAM-strict [simp]:  $(\lambda x. \perp) = \perp$ 
by (simp add: inst-fun-pcpo [symmetric] Abs-CFun-strict)

for compatibility with old HOLCF-Version

lemma inst-cfun-pcpo:  $\perp = (\lambda x. \perp)$ 
by simp

```

9.4 Basic properties of continuous functions

Beta-equality for continuous functions

```

lemma Abs-CFun-inverse2:  $\text{cont } f \implies \text{Rep-CFun } (\text{Abs-CFun } f) = f$ 
by (simp add: Abs-CFun-inverse CFun-def)

```

```

lemma beta-cfun:  $\text{cont } f \implies (\lambda x. f x) \cdot u = f u$ 
by (simp add: Abs-CFun-inverse2)

```

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.

```

simproc-setup beta-cfun-proc (Abs-CFun f.x) = <<
  fn phi => fn ss => fn ct =>

```

```

let
  val dest = Thm.dest-comb;
  val (f, x) = (apfst (snd o dest o snd o dest) o dest) ct;
  val [T, U] = Thm.dest-ctyp (ctyp-of-term f);
  val tr = instantiate' [SOME T, SOME U] [SOME f, SOME x]
    (mk-meta-eq @ {thm beta-cfun});
  val rules = Cont2ContData.get (Simplifier.the-context ss);
  val tac = SOLVED' (REPEAT-ALL-NEW (match-tac rules));
  in SOME (perhaps (SINGLE (tac 1)) tr) end
>>

```

Eta-equality for continuous functions

```

lemma eta-cfun: ( $\Lambda x. f \cdot x$ ) = f
by (rule Rep-CFun-inverse)

```

Extensionality for continuous functions

```

lemma expand-cfun-eq: ( $f = g$ ) = ( $\forall x. f \cdot x = g \cdot x$ )
by (simp add: Rep-CFun-inject [symmetric] expand-fun-eq)

```

```

lemma ext-cfun: ( $\bigwedge x. f \cdot x = g \cdot x$ )  $\implies f = g$ 
by (simp add: expand-cfun-eq)

```

Extensionality wrt. ordering for continuous functions

```

lemma expand-cfun-below:  $f \sqsubseteq g = (\forall x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x)$ 
by (simp add: below-CFun-def expand-fun-below)

```

```

lemma below-cfun-ext: ( $\bigwedge x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x$ )  $\implies f \sqsubseteq g$ 
by (simp add: expand-cfun-below)

```

Congruence for continuous function application

```

lemma cfun-cong:  $\llbracket f = g; x = y \rrbracket \implies f \cdot x = g \cdot y$ 
by simp

```

```

lemma cfun-fun-cong:  $f = g \implies f \cdot x = g \cdot x$ 
by simp

```

```

lemma cfun-arg-cong:  $x = y \implies f \cdot x = f \cdot y$ 
by simp

```

9.5 Continuity of application

```

lemma cont-Rep-CFun1: cont ( $\lambda f. f \cdot x$ )
by (rule cont-Rep-CFun [THEN cont2cont-fun])

```

```

lemma cont-Rep-CFun2: cont ( $\lambda x. f \cdot x$ )
apply (cut-tac x=f in Rep-CFun)
apply (simp add: CFun-def)
done

```

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

lemmas *monofun-Rep-CFun1* = *cont-Rep-CFun1* [THEN *cont2mono*, *standard*]

lemmas *monofun-Rep-CFun2* = *cont-Rep-CFun2* [THEN *cont2mono*, *standard*]

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

lemma *contlub-cfun-arg*: *chain* $Y \implies f \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = (\bigsqcup i. f \cdot (Y\ i))$

by (rule *cont-Rep-CFun2* [THEN *cont2contlubE*])

lemma *cont-cfun-arg*: *chain* $Y \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. f \cdot (Y\ i)) <<| f \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$

by (rule *cont-Rep-CFun2* [THEN *contE*])

lemma *contlub-cfun-fun*: *chain* $F \implies (\bigsqcup i. F\ i) \cdot x = (\bigsqcup i. F\ i \cdot x)$

by (rule *cont-Rep-CFun1* [THEN *cont2contlubE*])

lemma *cont-cfun-fun*: *chain* $F \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. F\ i \cdot x) <<| (\bigsqcup i. F\ i) \cdot x$

by (rule *cont-Rep-CFun1* [THEN *contE*])

monotonicity of application

lemma *monofun-cfun-fun*: $f \sqsubseteq g \implies f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x$

by (*simp add: expand-cfun-below*)

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

by (rule *monofun-Rep-CFun2* [THEN *monofunE*])

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

by (rule *below-trans* [OF *monofun-cfun-fun monofun-cfun-arg*])

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

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

by (erule *monofun-Rep-CFun2* [THEN *ch2ch-monofun*])

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

by (rule *monofun-Rep-CFun2* [THEN *ch2ch-monofun*])

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

by (rule *monofun-Rep-CFun1* [THEN *ch2ch-monofun*])

lemma *ch2ch-Rep-CFun* [*simp*]:

$\llbracket \text{chain } F; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. (F\ i) \cdot (Y\ i))$

by (*simp add: chain-def monofun-cfun*)

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

$\llbracket \bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S\ i\ x); \bigwedge i. \text{cont } (\lambda x. S\ i\ x) \rrbracket \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. \bigwedge x. S\ i\ x)$

by (*simp add: chain-def expand-cfun-below*)

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

lemma *contlub-cfun*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } F; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\bigsqcup i. F i) \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. F i \cdot (Y i))$
by (*simp add: contlub-cfun-fun contlub-cfun-arg diag-lub*)

lemma *cont-cfun*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } F; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{range } (\lambda i. F i \cdot (Y i)) <<| (\bigsqcup i. F i) \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
apply (*rule thelubE*)
apply (*simp only: ch2ch-Rep-CFun*)
apply (*simp only: contlub-cfun*)
done

lemma *contlub-LAM*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. F i x); \bigwedge i. \text{cont } (\lambda x. F i x) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. \bigsqcup i. F i x) = (\bigsqcup i. \bigwedge x. F i x)$
apply (*simp add: thelub-CFun*)
apply (*simp add: Abs-CFun-inverse2*)
apply (*simp add: thelub-fun ch2ch-lambda*)
done

lemmas *lub-distrib* =

contlub-cfun [*symmetric*]
contlub-LAM [*symmetric*]

strictness

lemma *strictI*: $f \cdot x = \perp \Longrightarrow f \cdot \perp = \perp$
apply (*rule UU-I*)
apply (*erule subst*)
apply (*rule minimal* [*THEN monofun-cfun-arg*])
done

the lub of a chain of continuous functions is monotone

lemma *lub-cfun-mono*: $\text{chain } F \Longrightarrow \text{monofun } (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F i x)$
apply (*drule ch2ch-monofun* [*OF monofun-Rep-CFun*])
apply (*simp add: thelub-fun* [*symmetric*])
apply (*erule monofun-lub-fun*)
apply (*simp add: monofun-Rep-CFun2*)
done

a lemma about the exchange of lubs for type $'a \rightarrow 'b$

lemma *ex-lub-cfun*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } F; \text{chain } Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\bigsqcup j. \bigsqcup i. F j \cdot (Y i)) = (\bigsqcup i. \bigsqcup j. F j \cdot (Y i))$
by (*simp add: diag-lub*)

the lub of a chain of cont. functions is continuous

lemma *cont-lub-cfun*: $\text{chain } F \Longrightarrow \text{cont } (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F i x)$
apply (*rule cont2cont-lub*)
apply (*erule monofun-Rep-CFun* [*THEN ch2ch-monofun*])
apply (*rule cont-Rep-CFun2*)
done

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

lemma *lub-cfun*: $\text{chain } F \implies \text{range } F <<| (\Lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F i \cdot x)$
by (*simp only*: *contlub-cfun-fun* [*symmetric*] *eta-cfun thelubE*)

lemma *thelub-cfun*: $\text{chain } F \implies (\bigsqcup i. F i) = (\Lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F i \cdot x)$
by (*rule lub-cfun* [*THEN thelubI*])

9.6 Continuity simplification procedure

cont2cont lemma for *Rep-CFun*

lemma *cont2cont-Rep-CFun* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:
assumes f : *cont* $(\lambda x. f x)$
assumes t : *cont* $(\lambda x. t x)$
shows *cont* $(\lambda x. (f x) \cdot (t x))$
proof –
have *cont* $(\lambda x. \text{Rep-CFun } (f x))$
using *cont-Rep-CFun f* **by** (*rule cont2cont-app3*)
thus *cont* $(\lambda x. (f x) \cdot (t x))$
using *cont-Rep-CFun2 t* **by** (*rule cont2cont-app2*)
qed

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

lemma *cont2mono-LAM*:
 $\llbracket \Lambda x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f x y); \Lambda y. \text{monofun } (\lambda x. f x y) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{monofun } (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$
unfolding *monofun-def expand-cfun-below* **by** *simp*

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 $f1$: $\Lambda x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f x y)$
assumes $f2$: $\Lambda y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x y)$
shows *cont* $(\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$
proof (*rule cont-Abs-CFun*)
fix x
from $f1$ **show** $f x \in \text{CFun}$ **by** (*simp add: CFun-def*)
from $f2$ **show** *cont* f **by** (*rule cont2cont-lambda*)
qed

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* $(\lambda p. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$
shows *cont* $(\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$
proof (*rule cont2cont-LAM*)
fix $x :: 'a$ **show** *cont* $(\lambda y. f x y)$

```

    using f by (rule cont-fst-snd-D2)
next
  fix y :: 'b show cont (λx. f x y)
    using f by (rule cont-fst-snd-D1)
qed

```

```

lemma cont2cont-LAM-discrete [simp, cont2cont]:
  (Λy::'a::discrete-cpo. cont (λx. f x y)) ⇒ cont (λx. Λ y. f x y)
by (simp add: cont2cont-LAM)

```

```

lemmas cont-lemmas1 =
  cont-const cont-id cont-Rep-CFun2 cont2cont-Rep-CFun cont2cont-LAM

```

9.7 Miscellaneous

Monotonicity of *Abs-CFun*

```

lemma semi-monofun-Abs-CFun:
  [cont f; cont g; f ⊆ g] ⇒ Abs-CFun f ⊆ Abs-CFun g
by (simp add: below-CFun-def Abs-CFun-inverse2)

```

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

```

lemma chfin-Rep-CFunR: chain (Y::nat => 'a::cpo->'b::chfin)
  ==> !s. ? n. (LUB i. Y i)$s = Y n$s
apply (rule allI)
apply (subst contlub-cfun-fun)
apply assumption
apply (fast intro!: thelubI chfin lub-finch2 chfin2finch ch2ch-Rep-CFunL)
done

```

```

lemma adm-chfindom: adm (λ(u::'a::cpo → 'b::chfin). P(u·s))
by (rule adm-subst, simp, rule adm-chfin)

```

9.8 Continuous injection-retraction pairs

Continuous retractions are strict.

```

lemma retraction-strict:
  ∀ x. f·(g·x) = x ⇒ f·⊥ = ⊥
apply (rule UU-I)
apply (drule-tac x=⊥ in spec)
apply (erule subst)
apply (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
apply (rule minimal)
done

```

```

lemma injection-eq:
  ∀ x. f·(g·x) = x ⇒ (g·x = g·y) = (x = y)
apply (rule iffI)
apply (drule-tac f=f in cfun-arg-cong)

```

apply simp
 apply simp
 done

lemma injection-below:
 $\forall x. f.(g.x) = x \implies (g.x \sqsubseteq g.y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$
 apply (rule iffI)
 apply (drule-tac f=f in monofun-cfun-arg)
 apply simp
 apply (erule monofun-cfun-arg)
 done

lemma injection-defined-rev:
 $\llbracket \forall x. f.(g.x) = x; g.z = \perp \rrbracket \implies z = \perp$
 apply (drule-tac f=f in cfun-arg-cong)
 apply (simp add: retraction-strict)
 done

lemma injection-defined:
 $\llbracket \forall x. f.(g.x) = x; z \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies g.z \neq \perp$
 by (erule contrapos-nn, rule injection-defined-rev)

propagation of flatness and chain-finiteness by retractions

lemma chfin2chfin:
 $\forall y. (f::'a::chfin \rightarrow 'b).(g.y) = y$
 $\implies \forall Y::nat \Rightarrow 'b. chain Y \longrightarrow (\exists n. max-in-chain n Y)$
 apply clarify
 apply (drule-tac f=g in chain-monofun)
 apply (drule chfin)
 apply (unfold max-in-chain-def)
 apply (simp add: injection-eq)
 done

lemma flat2flat:
 $\forall y. (f::'a::flat \rightarrow 'b::pcpo).(g.y) = y$
 $\implies \forall x y::'b. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = \perp \vee x = y$
 apply clarify
 apply (drule-tac f=g in monofun-cfun-arg)
 apply (drule ax-flat)
 apply (erule disjE)
 apply (simp add: injection-defined-rev)
 apply (simp add: injection-eq)
 done

a result about functions with flat codomain

lemma flat-eqI: $\llbracket (x::'a::flat) \sqsubseteq y; x \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies x = y$
 by (drule ax-flat, simp)

lemma flat-codom:

```

  f·x = (c::'b::flat)  $\implies$  f· $\perp$  =  $\perp$   $\vee$  ( $\forall z. f·z = c$ )
apply (case-tac f·x =  $\perp$ )
apply (rule disjI1)
apply (rule UU-I)
apply (erule-tac t= $\perp$  in subst)
apply (rule minimal [THEN monofun-cfun-arg])
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac a = f· $\perp$  in refl [THEN box-equals])
apply (erule minimal [THEN monofun-cfun-arg, THEN flat-eqI])
apply (erule minimal [THEN monofun-cfun-arg, THEN flat-eqI])
done

```

9.9 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

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

lemma *ID1* [simp]: $ID \cdot x = x$
by (simp add: ID-def)

lemma *cfcomp1*: $(f \text{ oo } g) = (\lambda x. f \cdot (g \cdot x))$
by (simp add: oo-def)

lemma *cfcomp2* [simp]: $(f \text{ oo } g) \cdot x = f \cdot (g \cdot x)$
by (simp add: cfcomp1)

lemma *cfcomp-LAM*: $cont\ g \implies f \text{ oo } (\lambda x. g\ x) = (\lambda x. f \cdot (g\ x))$
by (simp add: cfcomp1)

lemma *cfcomp-strict* [simp]: $\perp \text{ oo } f = \perp$
by (simp add: expand-cfun-eq)

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]: $f \text{ oo } ID = f$
by (rule ext-cfun, simp)

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

by (rule ext-cfun, simp)

lemma assoc-oo: $f \text{ oo } (g \text{ oo } h) = (f \text{ oo } g) \text{ oo } h$
by (rule ext-cfun, simp)

9.10 Strictified functions

default-sort pcpo

definition

$\text{strictify} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $\text{strictify} = (\lambda f x. \text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } f \cdot x)$

results about strictify

lemma cont-strictify1: $\text{cont } (\lambda f. \text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } f \cdot x)$
by simp

lemma monofun-strictify2: $\text{monofun } (\lambda x. \text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } f \cdot x)$
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (auto simp add: monofun-cfun-arg)
done

lemma cont-strictify2: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } f \cdot x)$
apply (rule contI2)
apply (rule monofun-strictify2)
apply (case-tac ($\bigsqcup i. Y i$) = \perp , simp)
apply (simp add: conlub-cfun-arg del: if-image-distrib)
apply (drule chain-UU-I-inverse2, clarify, rename-tac j)
apply (rule lub-mono2, rule-tac $x=j$ in exI, simp-all)
apply (auto dest!: chain-mono-less)
done

lemma strictify-conv-if: $\text{strictify} \cdot f \cdot x = (\text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } f \cdot x)$
unfolding strictify-def
by (simp add: cont-strictify1 cont-strictify2 cont2cont-LAM)

lemma strictify1 [simp]: $\text{strictify} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (simp add: strictify-conv-if)

lemma strictify2 [simp]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{strictify} \cdot f \cdot x = f \cdot x$
by (simp add: strictify-conv-if)

9.11 Continuity of let-bindings

lemma cont2cont-Let:

assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x)$
assumes $g1: \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. g x y)$
assumes $g2: \bigwedge x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. g x y)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{let } y = f x \text{ in } g x y)$

unfolding *Let-def* **using** $f\ g2\ g1$ **by** (*rule cont-apply*)

lemma *cont2cont-Let'* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]:
assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ x)$
assumes $g: \text{cont } (\lambda p. g\ (\text{fst } p)\ (\text{snd } p))$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{let } y = f\ x \text{ in } g\ x\ y)$
using f
proof (*rule cont2cont-Let*)
fix x **show** $\text{cont } (\lambda y. g\ x\ y)$
using g **by** (*rule cont-fst-snd-D2*)
next
fix y **show** $\text{cont } (\lambda x. g\ x\ y)$
using g **by** (*rule cont-fst-snd-D1*)
qed
end

10 Deflation: Continuous deflations and ep-pairs

theory *Deflation*
imports *Cfun*
begin

default-sort *cpo*

10.1 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*: $d \sqsubseteq \text{ID}$
by (*rule below-cfun-ext*, *simp add: below*)

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

lemma *fixes-eq-range*: $\{x. d \cdot x = x\} = \text{range } (\lambda x. d \cdot x)$
by (*auto simp add: eq-sym-conv idem*)

lemma *range-eq-fixes*: $\text{range } (\lambda x. d \cdot x) = \{x. d \cdot x = x\}$
by (*auto simp add: eq-sym-conv idem*)

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** $d \sqsubseteq f$

```

proof (rule below-cfun-ext)
  fix x
  from below have  $f \cdot (d \cdot x) \sqsubseteq f \cdot x$  by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  also from idem have  $f \cdot (d \cdot x) = d \cdot x$  by (rule f)
  finally show  $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq f \cdot x$  .
qed

lemma belowD:  $\llbracket f \sqsubseteq d; f \cdot x = x \rrbracket \implies d \cdot x = x$ 
proof (rule below-antisym)
  from below show  $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$  .
next
  assume  $f \sqsubseteq d$ 
  hence  $f \cdot x \sqsubseteq d \cdot x$  by (rule monofun-cfun-fun)
  also assume  $f \cdot x = x$ 
  finally show  $x \sqsubseteq d \cdot x$  .
qed

end

lemma deflation-strict: deflation  $d \implies d \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
by (rule deflation.below [THEN UU-I])

lemma adm-deflation: adm ( $\lambda d.$  deflation  $d$ )
by (simp add: deflation-def)

lemma deflation-ID: deflation  $ID$ 
by (simp add: deflation.intro)

lemma deflation-UU: deflation  $\perp$ 
by (simp add: deflation.intro)

lemma deflation-below-iff:
   $\llbracket \text{deflation } p; \text{deflation } q \rrbracket \implies p \sqsubseteq q \iff (\forall x. p \cdot x = x \longrightarrow q \cdot x = x)$ 
apply safe
  apply (simp add: deflation.belowD)
  apply (simp add: deflation.belowI)
done

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 (rule below-antisym)
  interpret  $g$ : deflation  $g$  by fact
  from  $g$ .below show  $f \cdot (g \cdot x) \sqsubseteq f \cdot x$  by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
next
  interpret  $f$ : deflation  $f$  by fact

```

assume $f \sqsubseteq g$ hence $f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x$ by (rule monofun-cfun-fun)
 hence $f \cdot (f \cdot x) \sqsubseteq f \cdot (g \cdot x)$ by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
 also have $f \cdot (f \cdot x) = f \cdot x$ by (rule f.idem)
 finally show $f \cdot x \sqsubseteq f \cdot (g \cdot x)$.
 qed

lemma deflation-below-comp2:
 $\llbracket \text{deflation } f; \text{ deflation } g; f \sqsubseteq g \rrbracket \implies g \cdot (f \cdot x) = f \cdot x$
 by (simp only: deflation.belowD deflation.idem)

10.2 Deflations with finite range

lemma finite-range-imp-finite-fixes:
 $\text{finite } (\text{range } f) \implies \text{finite } \{x. f \cdot x = x\}$
 proof –
 have $\{x. f \cdot x = x\} \subseteq \text{range } f$
 by (clarify, erule subst, rule rangeI)
 moreover assume finite (range f)
 ultimately show finite $\{x. f \cdot x = x\}$
 by (rule finite-subset)
 qed

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

lemma finite-range: finite (range $(\lambda x. d \cdot x)$)
 by (simp add: range-eq-fixes finite-fixes)

lemma finite-image: finite $((\lambda x. d \cdot x) \cdot A)$
 by (rule finite-subset [OF image-mono [OF subset-UNIV] finite-range])

lemma compact: compact $(d \cdot x)$
 proof (rule compactI2)
 fix $Y :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
 assume $Y: \text{chain } Y$
 have finite-chain $(\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i))$
 proof (rule finite-range-imp-finch)
 show chain $(\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i))$
 using Y by simp
 have range $(\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i)) \subseteq \text{range } (\lambda x. d \cdot x)$
 by clarsimp
 thus finite (range $(\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i))$)
 using finite-range by (rule finite-subset)
 qed
 hence $\exists j. (\bigsqcup i. d \cdot (Y i)) = d \cdot (Y j)$
 by (simp add: finite-chain-def maxinch-is-thehub Y)
 then obtain j where $j: (\bigsqcup i. d \cdot (Y i)) = d \cdot (Y j)$..


```

assume  $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$ 
hence  $d \cdot (d \cdot x) \sqsubseteq d \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$ 
  by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
hence  $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. d \cdot (Y i))$ 
  by (simp add: contlub-cfun-arg Y idem)
hence  $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq d \cdot (Y j)$ 
  using  $j$  by simp
hence  $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq Y j$ 
  using below by (rule below-trans)
thus  $\exists j. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq Y j$  ..
qed

end

```

10.3 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
  assume  $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot y$ 
  hence  $p \cdot (e \cdot x) \sqsubseteq p \cdot (e \cdot y)$  by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  thus  $x \sqsubseteq y$  by simp
next
  assume  $x \sqsubseteq y$ 
  thus  $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot y$  by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
qed

lemma e-eq-iff [simp]:  $e \cdot x = e \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
unfolding po-eq-conv e-below-iff ..

lemma p-eq-iff:
   $\llbracket e \cdot (p \cdot x) = x; e \cdot (p \cdot y) = y \rrbracket \implies p \cdot x = p \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
by (safe, erule subst, erule subst, simp)

lemma p-inverse:  $(\exists x. y = e \cdot x) = (e \cdot (p \cdot y) = y)$ 
by (auto, rule exI, erule sym)

lemma e-below-iff-below-p:  $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$ 
proof
  assume  $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y$ 
  then have  $p \cdot (e \cdot x) \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$  by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  then show  $x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$  by simp
next
  assume  $x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$ 

```

then have $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot y)$ **by** (rule *monofun-cfun-arg*)
 then show $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y$ **using** $e \cdot p$ -below **by** (rule *below-trans*)
qed

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

proof –

assume $\text{compact } (e \cdot x)$
 hence $\text{adm } (\lambda y. \neg e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y)$ **by** (rule *compactD*)
 hence $\text{adm } (\lambda y. \neg e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot y)$ **by** (rule *adm-subst* [*OF cont-Rep-CFun2*])
 hence $\text{adm } (\lambda y. \neg x \sqsubseteq y)$ **by** *simp*
 thus $\text{compact } x$ **by** (rule *compactI*)
qed

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

proof –

assume $\text{compact } x$
 hence $\text{adm } (\lambda y. \neg x \sqsubseteq y)$ **by** (rule *compactD*)
 hence $\text{adm } (\lambda y. \neg x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y)$ **by** (rule *adm-subst* [*OF cont-Rep-CFun2*])
 hence $\text{adm } (\lambda y. \neg e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y)$ **by** (*simp add: e-below-iff-below-p*)
 thus $\text{compact } (e \cdot x)$ **by** (rule *compactI*)
qed

lemma *compact-e-iff*: $\text{compact } (e \cdot x) \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$

by (rule *iffI* [*OF compact-e-rev compact-e*])

Deflations from ep-pairs

lemma *deflation-e-p*: $\text{deflation } (e \text{ oo } p)$

by (*simp add: deflation.intro e-p-below*)

lemma *deflation-e-d-p*:

assumes $\text{deflation } d$
 shows $\text{deflation } (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p)$
proof
 interpret $\text{deflation } d$ **by** *fact*
 fix $x :: 'b$
 show $(e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot ((e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x) = (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x$
by (*simp add: idem*)
 show $(e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
by (*simp add: e-below-iff-below-p below*)
qed

lemma *finite-deflation-e-d-p*:

assumes $\text{finite-deflation } d$
 shows $\text{finite-deflation } (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p)$
proof
 interpret $\text{finite-deflation } d$ **by** *fact*
 fix $x :: 'b$
 show $(e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot ((e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x) = (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x$
by (*simp add: idem*)

```

show (e oo d oo p)·x ⊆ x
  by (simp add: e-below-iff-below-p below)
have finite ((λx. e·x) ‘ (λx. d·x) ‘ range (λx. p·x))
  by (simp add: finite-image)
hence finite (range (λx. (e oo d oo p)·x))
  by (simp add: image-image)
thus finite {x. (e oo d oo p)·x = x}
  by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

```

lemma deflation-p-d-e:
  assumes deflation d
  assumes d: ∧x. d·x ⊆ e·(p·x)
  shows deflation (p oo d oo e)
proof -
  interpret d: deflation d by fact
  {
    fix x
    have d·(e·x) ⊆ e·x
      by (rule d.below)
    hence p·(d·(e·x)) ⊆ p·(e·x)
      by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
    hence (p oo d oo e)·x ⊆ x
      by simp
  }
  note p-d-e-below = this
  show ?thesis
  proof
    fix x
    show (p oo d oo e)·x ⊆ x
      by (rule p-d-e-below)
  next
    fix x
    show (p oo d oo e)·((p oo d oo e)·x) = (p oo d oo e)·x
    proof (rule below-antisym)
      show (p oo d oo e)·((p oo d oo e)·x) ⊆ (p oo d oo e)·x
        by (rule p-d-e-below)
      have p·(d·(d·(d·(e·x)))) ⊆ p·(d·(e·(p·(d·(e·x)))))
        by (intro monofun-cfun-arg d)
      hence p·(d·(e·x)) ⊆ p·(d·(e·(p·(d·(e·x)))))
        by (simp only: d.idem)
      thus (p oo d oo e)·x ⊆ (p oo d oo e)·((p oo d oo e)·x)
        by simp
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

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 ( $p \circ d \circ e$ )
  proof -
    interpret  $d$ : finite-deflation  $d$  by fact
    show ?thesis
  proof (intro-locale)
    have deflation  $d$  ..
    thus deflation ( $p \circ d \circ e$ )
      using  $d$  by (rule deflation-p-d-e)
  next
    show finite-deflation-axioms ( $p \circ d \circ e$ )
  proof
    have finite  $((\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ` } \text{range } (\lambda x. e \cdot x))$ 
      by (rule d.finite-image)
    hence finite  $((\lambda x. p \cdot x) \text{ ` } (\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ` } \text{range } (\lambda x. e \cdot x))$ 
      by (rule finite-imageI)
    hence finite  $(\text{range } (\lambda x. (p \circ d \circ e) \cdot x))$ 
      by (simp add: image-image)
    thus finite  $\{x. (p \circ d \circ e) \cdot x = x\}$ 
      by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
  qed
qed
qed
end

```

10.4 Uniqueness of ep-pairs

```

lemma ep-pair-unique-e-lemma:
  assumes 1: ep-pair  $e1$   $p$  and 2: ep-pair  $e2$   $p$ 
  shows  $e1 \sqsubseteq e2$ 
proof (rule below-cfun-ext)
  fix  $x$ 
  have  $e1 \cdot (p \cdot (e2 \cdot x)) \sqsubseteq e2 \cdot x$ 
    by (rule ep-pair.e-p-below [OF 1])
  thus  $e1 \cdot x \sqsubseteq e2 \cdot x$ 
    by (simp only: ep-pair.e-inverse [OF 2])
qed

lemma ep-pair-unique-e:
   $\llbracket \text{ep-pair } e1 \text{ } p; \text{ep-pair } e2 \text{ } p \rrbracket \implies e1 = e2$ 
by (fast intro: below-antisym elim: ep-pair-unique-e-lemma)

```

```

lemma ep-pair-unique-p-lemma:
  assumes 1: ep-pair  $e$   $p1$  and 2: ep-pair  $e$   $p2$ 
  shows  $p1 \sqsubseteq p2$ 
proof (rule below-cfun-ext)
  fix  $x$ 
  have  $e \cdot (p1 \cdot x) \sqsubseteq x$ 

```

by (rule *ep-pair.e-p-below* [OF 1])
 hence $p2 \cdot (e \cdot (p1 \cdot x)) \sqsubseteq p2 \cdot x$
 by (rule *monofun-cfun-arg*)
 thus $p1 \cdot x \sqsubseteq p2 \cdot x$
 by (simp only: *ep-pair.e-inverse* [OF 2])
 qed

lemma *ep-pair-unique-p*:
 $\llbracket ep\text{-}pair\ e\ p1;\ ep\text{-}pair\ e\ p2 \rrbracket \implies p1 = p2$
 by (fast intro: *below-antisym elim: ep-pair-unique-p-lemma*)

10.5 Composing ep-pairs

lemma *ep-pair-ID-ID*: *ep-pair ID ID*
 by default *simp-all*

lemma *ep-pair-comp*:
 assumes *ep-pair e1 p1* and *ep-pair e2 p2*
 shows *ep-pair (e2 oo e1) (p1 oo p2)*
proof
 interpret *ep1: ep-pair e1 p1* by fact
 interpret *ep2: ep-pair e2 p2* by fact
 fix $x\ y$
 show $(p1\ oo\ p2) \cdot ((e2\ oo\ e1) \cdot x) = x$
 by simp
 have $e1 \cdot (p1 \cdot (p2 \cdot y)) \sqsubseteq p2 \cdot y$
 by (rule *ep1.e-p-below*)
 hence $e2 \cdot (e1 \cdot (p1 \cdot (p2 \cdot y))) \sqsubseteq e2 \cdot (p2 \cdot y)$
 by (rule *monofun-cfun-arg*)
 also have $e2 \cdot (p2 \cdot y) \sqsubseteq y$
 by (rule *ep2.e-p-below*)
 finally show $(e2\ oo\ e1) \cdot ((p1\ oo\ p2) \cdot y) \sqsubseteq y$
 by simp
 qed

locale *pcpo-ep-pair* = *ep-pair* +
 constrains $e :: 'a::pcpo \rightarrow 'b::pcpo$
 constrains $p :: 'b::pcpo \rightarrow 'a::pcpo$
begin

lemma *e-strict* [simp]: $e \cdot \perp = \perp$
proof –
 have $\perp \sqsubseteq p \cdot \perp$ by (rule *minimal*)
 hence $e \cdot \perp \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot \perp)$ by (rule *monofun-cfun-arg*)
 also have $e \cdot (p \cdot \perp) \sqsubseteq \perp$ by (rule *e-p-below*)
 finally show $e \cdot \perp = \perp$ by simp
 qed

lemma *e-defined-iff* [simp]: $e \cdot x = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$

by (rule *e-eq-iff* [where $y = \perp$, unfolded *e-strict*])

lemma *e-defined*: $x \neq \perp \implies e.x \neq \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *p-strict* [*simp*]: $p.\perp = \perp$
by (rule *e-inverse* [where $x = \perp$, unfolded *e-strict*])

lemmas *stricts* = *e-strict p-strict*

end

end

11 Bifinite: Bifinite domains and approximation

theory *Bifinite*
imports *Deflation*
begin

11.1 Omega-profinite and bifinite domains

class *profinite* =
 fixes *approx* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a$
 assumes *chain-approx* [*simp*]: *chain approx*
 assumes *lub-approx-app* [*simp*]: $(\bigsqcup i. \text{approx } i.x) = x$
 assumes *approx-idem*: $\text{approx } i.(\text{approx } i.x) = \text{approx } i.x$
 assumes *finite-fixes-approx*: *finite* $\{x. \text{approx } i.x = x\}$

class *bifinite* = *profinite* + *pcpo*

lemma *approx-below*: $\text{approx } i.x \sqsubseteq x$
proof –
 have *chain* $(\lambda i. \text{approx } i.x)$ **by** *simp*
 hence $\text{approx } i.x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. \text{approx } i.x)$ **by** (rule *is-ub-the-lub*)
 thus $\text{approx } i.x \sqsubseteq x$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *finite-deflation-approx*: *finite-deflation* (*approx i*)
proof
 fix $x :: 'a$
 show $\text{approx } i.(\text{approx } i.x) = \text{approx } i.x$
 by (rule *approx-idem*)
 show $\text{approx } i.x \sqsubseteq x$
 by (rule *approx-below*)
 show *finite* $\{x. \text{approx } i.x = x\}$
 by (rule *finite-fixes-approx*)
qed

interpretation *approx*: *finite-deflation approx i*
by (rule *finite-deflation-approx*)

lemma (in *deflation*) *deflation: deflation d ..*

lemma *deflation-approx: deflation (approx i)*
by (rule *approx.deflation*)

lemma *lub-approx [simp]: ($\sqcup i. \text{approx } i$) = ($\Lambda x. x$)*
by (rule *ext-cfun, simp add: conlub-cfun-fun*)

lemma *approx-strict [simp]: approx i · \perp = \perp*
by (rule *UU-I, rule approx-below*)

lemma *approx-approx1:*
 $i \leq j \implies \text{approx } i \cdot (\text{approx } j \cdot x) = \text{approx } i \cdot x$
apply (rule *deflation-below-comp1 [OF deflation-approx deflation-approx]*)
apply (erule *chain-mono [OF chain-approx]*)
done

lemma *approx-approx2:*
 $j \leq i \implies \text{approx } i \cdot (\text{approx } j \cdot x) = \text{approx } j \cdot x$
apply (rule *deflation-below-comp2 [OF deflation-approx deflation-approx]*)
apply (erule *chain-mono [OF chain-approx]*)
done

lemma *approx-approx [simp]:*
 $\text{approx } i \cdot (\text{approx } j \cdot x) = \text{approx } (\min i j) \cdot x$
apply (rule-tac *x=i and y=j in linorder-le-cases*)
apply (simp add: *approx-approx1 min-def*)
apply (simp add: *approx-approx2 min-def*)
done

lemma *finite-image-approx: finite (($\lambda x. \text{approx } n \cdot x$) ‘ A)*
by (rule *approx.finite-image*)

lemma *finite-range-approx: finite (range ($\lambda x. \text{approx } i \cdot x$))*
by (rule *approx.finite-range*)

lemma *compact-approx [simp]: compact (approx n · x)*
by (rule *approx.compact*)

lemma *profinite-compact-eq-approx: compact x $\implies \exists i. \text{approx } i \cdot x = x$*
by (rule *admD2, simp-all*)

lemma *profinite-compact-iff: compact x $\longleftrightarrow (\exists n. \text{approx } n \cdot x = x)$*
apply (rule *iffI*)
apply (erule *profinite-compact-eq-approx*)

```

apply (erule exE)
apply (erule subst)
apply (rule compact-approx)
done

```

```

lemma approx-induct:
  assumes adm: adm P and P:  $\bigwedge n x. P \text{ (approx } n \cdot x)$ 
  shows P x
proof –
  have P ( $\bigcup n. \text{approx } n \cdot x$ )
    by (rule admD [OF adm], simp, simp add: P)
  thus P x by simp
qed

```

```

lemma profinite-below-ext:  $(\bigwedge i. \text{approx } i \cdot x \sqsubseteq \text{approx } i \cdot y) \implies x \sqsubseteq y$ 
apply (subgoal-tac ( $\bigcup i. \text{approx } i \cdot x \sqsubseteq \bigcup i. \text{approx } i \cdot y$ ), simp)
apply (rule lub-mono, simp, simp, simp)
done

```

11.2 Instance for product type

definition

```

cprod-map :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b)  $\rightarrow$  ('c  $\rightarrow$  'd)  $\rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'c  $\rightarrow$  'b  $\times$  'd
where
  cprod-map = ( $\lambda f g p. (f \cdot (\text{fst } p), g \cdot (\text{snd } p))$ )

```

```

lemma cprod-map-Pair [simp]: cprod-map  $\cdot$  f  $\cdot$  g  $\cdot$  (x, y) = (f  $\cdot$  x, g  $\cdot$  y)
unfolding cprod-map-def by simp

```

```

lemma cprod-map-ID: cprod-map  $\cdot$  ID  $\cdot$  ID = ID
unfolding expand-cfun-eq by auto

```

lemma cprod-map-map:

```

cprod-map  $\cdot$  f1  $\cdot$  g1  $\cdot$  (cprod-map  $\cdot$  f2  $\cdot$  g2  $\cdot$  p) =
  cprod-map  $\cdot$  ( $\lambda x. f1 \cdot (f2 \cdot x)$ )  $\cdot$  ( $\lambda x. g1 \cdot (g2 \cdot x)$ )  $\cdot$  p
by (induct p) simp

```

lemma ep-pair-cprod-map:

```

assumes ep-pair e1 p1 and ep-pair e2 p2
shows ep-pair (cprod-map  $\cdot$  e1  $\cdot$  e2) (cprod-map  $\cdot$  p1  $\cdot$  p2)
proof
  interpret e1p1: ep-pair e1 p1 by fact
  interpret e2p2: ep-pair e2 p2 by fact
  fix x show cprod-map  $\cdot$  p1  $\cdot$  p2  $\cdot$  (cprod-map  $\cdot$  e1  $\cdot$  e2  $\cdot$  x) = x
    by (induct x) simp
  fix y show cprod-map  $\cdot$  e1  $\cdot$  e2  $\cdot$  (cprod-map  $\cdot$  p1  $\cdot$  p2  $\cdot$  y)  $\sqsubseteq$  y
    by (induct y) (simp add: e1p1.e-p-below e2p2.e-p-below)
qed

```



```

lemma deflation-cprod-map:
  assumes deflation d1 and deflation d2
  shows deflation (cprod-map·d1·d2)
proof
  interpret d1: deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: deflation d2 by fact
  fix x
  show cprod-map·d1·d2·(cprod-map·d1·d2·x) = cprod-map·d1·d2·x
    by (induct x) (simp add: d1.idem d2.idem)
  show cprod-map·d1·d2·x  $\sqsubseteq$  x
    by (induct x) (simp add: d1.below d2.below)
qed

lemma finite-deflation-cprod-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2
  shows finite-deflation (cprod-map·d1·d2)
proof (intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro)
  interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
  have deflation d1 and deflation d2 by fact+
  thus deflation (cprod-map·d1·d2) by (rule deflation-cprod-map)
  have {p. cprod-map·d1·d2·p = p}  $\subseteq$  {x. d1·x = x}  $\times$  {y. d2·y = y}
    by clarsimp
  thus finite {p. cprod-map·d1·d2·p = p}
    by (rule finite-subset, simp add: d1.finite-fixes d2.finite-fixes)
qed

instantiation * :: (profinite, profinite) profinite
begin

definition
  approx-prod-def:
    approx = ( $\lambda n.$  cprod-map·(approx n)·(approx n))

instance proof
  fix i :: nat and x :: 'a  $\times$  'b
  show chain (approx :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'b  $\rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'b)
    unfolding approx-prod-def by simp
  show ( $\bigsqcup$  i. approx i·x) = x
    unfolding approx-prod-def cprod-map-def
    by (simp add: lub-distribs thelub-Pair)
  show approx i·(approx i·x) = approx i·x
    unfolding approx-prod-def cprod-map-def by simp
  have {x::'a  $\times$  'b. approx i·x = x}  $\subseteq$ 
    {x::'a. approx i·x = x}  $\times$  {x::'b. approx i·x = x}
    unfolding approx-prod-def by clarsimp
  thus finite {x::'a  $\times$  'b. approx i·x = x}
    by (rule finite-subset,
      intro finite-cartesian-product finite-fixes-approx)

```

qed

end

instance * :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite ..

lemma *approx-Pair* [simp]:
 $\text{approx } i \cdot (x, y) = (\text{approx } i \cdot x, \text{approx } i \cdot y)$
unfolding *approx-prod-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fst-approx*: $\text{fst } (\text{approx } i \cdot p) = \text{approx } i \cdot (\text{fst } p)$
by (*induct p, simp*)

lemma *snd-approx*: $\text{snd } (\text{approx } i \cdot p) = \text{approx } i \cdot (\text{snd } p)$
by (*induct p, simp*)

11.3 Instance for continuous function space

definition

$\text{cfun-map} :: ('b \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow ('c \rightarrow 'd) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'c) \rightarrow ('b \rightarrow 'd)$
where
 $\text{cfun-map} = (\lambda a \ b \ f \ x. b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x)))$

lemma *cfun-map-beta* [simp]: $\text{cfun-map} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot f \cdot x = b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x))$
unfolding *cfun-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *cfun-map-ID*: $\text{cfun-map} \cdot \text{ID} \cdot \text{ID} = \text{ID}$
unfolding *expand-cfun-eq* **by** *simp*

lemma *cfun-map-map*:
 $\text{cfun-map} \cdot f1 \cdot g1 \cdot (\text{cfun-map} \cdot f2 \cdot g2 \cdot p) =$
 $\text{cfun-map} \cdot (\lambda x. f2 \cdot (f1 \cdot x)) \cdot (\lambda x. g1 \cdot (g2 \cdot x)) \cdot p$
by (*rule ext-cfun*) *simp*

lemma *ep-pair-cfun-map*:
assumes *ep-pair e1 p1* **and** *ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (cfun-map · p1 · e2) (cfun-map · e1 · p2)*

proof

interpret *e1p1*: *ep-pair e1 p1* **by** *fact*
interpret *e2p2*: *ep-pair e2 p2* **by** *fact*
fix *f* **show** $\text{cfun-map} \cdot e1 \cdot p2 \cdot (\text{cfun-map} \cdot p1 \cdot e2 \cdot f) = f$
by (*simp add: expand-cfun-eq*)
fix *g* **show** $\text{cfun-map} \cdot p1 \cdot e2 \cdot (\text{cfun-map} \cdot e1 \cdot p2 \cdot g) \sqsubseteq g$
apply (*rule below-cfun-ext, simp*)
apply (*rule below-trans [OF e2p2.e-p-below]*)
apply (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)
apply (*rule e1p1.e-p-below*)
done

qed

```

lemma deflation-cfun-map:
  assumes deflation d1 and deflation d2
  shows deflation (cfun-map·d1·d2)
proof
  interpret d1: deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: deflation d2 by fact
  fix f
  show cfun-map·d1·d2·(cfun-map·d1·d2·f) = cfun-map·d1·d2·f
    by (simp add: expand-cfun-eq d1.idem d2.idem)
  show cfun-map·d1·d2·f  $\sqsubseteq$  f
    apply (rule below-cfun-ext, simp)
    apply (rule below-trans [OF d2.below])
    apply (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
    apply (rule d1.below)
  done
qed

lemma finite-range-cfun-map:
  assumes a: finite (range ( $\lambda x. a \cdot x$ ))
  assumes b: finite (range ( $\lambda y. b \cdot y$ ))
  shows finite (range ( $\lambda f. cfun-map \cdot a \cdot b \cdot f$ )) (is finite (range ?h))
proof (rule finite-imageD)
  let ?f =  $\lambda g. \text{range } (\lambda x. (a \cdot x, g \cdot x))$ 
  show finite (?f ‘ range ?h)
proof (rule finite-subset)
  let ?B = Pow (range ( $\lambda x. a \cdot x$ )  $\times$  range ( $\lambda y. b \cdot y$ ))
  show ?f ‘ range ?h  $\subseteq$  ?B
    by clarsimp
  show finite ?B
    by (simp add: a b)
qed
show inj-on ?f (range ?h)
proof (rule inj-onI, rule ext-cfun, clarsimp)
  fix x f g
  assume range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ ) = range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )
  hence range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )  $\subseteq$  range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )
    by (rule equalityD1)
  hence ( $a \cdot x, b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x))$ )  $\in$  range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )
    by (simp add: subset-eq)
  then obtain y where ( $a \cdot x, b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x))$ ) = ( $a \cdot y, b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot y))$ )
    by (rule rangeE)
  thus  $b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x)) = b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot x))$ 
    by clarsimp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma finite-deflation-cfun-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2

```

```

  shows finite-deflation (cfun-map·d1·d2)
proof (intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro)
  interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
  have deflation d1 and deflation d2 by fact+
  thus deflation (cfun-map·d1·d2) by (rule deflation-cfun-map)
  have finite (range (λf. cfun-map·d1·d2·f))
    using d1.finite-range d2.finite-range
    by (rule finite-range-cfun-map)
  thus finite {f. cfun-map·d1·d2·f = f}
    by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

```

instance cfun :: (profinite, profinite) profinite
begin

```

```

definition

```

```

  approx-cfun-def:
  approx = (λn. cfun-map·(approx n)·(approx n))

```

```

instance proof

```

```

  show chain (approx :: nat ⇒ ('a → 'b) → ('a → 'b))
    unfolding approx-cfun-def by simp

```

```

next

```

```

  fix x :: 'a → 'b
  show (⋒ i. approx i·x) = x
    unfolding approx-cfun-def cfun-map-def
    by (simp add: lub-distribs eta-cfun)

```

```

next

```

```

  fix i :: nat and x :: 'a → 'b
  show approx i·(approx i·x) = approx i·x
    unfolding approx-cfun-def cfun-map-def by simp

```

```

next

```

```

  fix i :: nat
  show finite {x::'a → 'b. approx i·x = x}
    unfolding approx-cfun-def
    by (intro finite-deflation.finite-fixes
        finite-deflation-cfun-map
        finite-deflation-approx)

```

```

qed

```

```

end

```

```

instance cfun :: (profinite, bifinite) bifinite ..

```

```

lemma approx-cfun: approx n·f·x = approx n·(f·(approx n·x))
by (simp add: approx-cfun-def)

```

```

end

```

12 Up: The type of lifted values

```
theory Up
imports Bifinite
begin
```

```
default-sort cpo
```

12.1 Definition of new type for lifting

```
datatype 'a u = Ibottom | Iup 'a
```

```
type-notation (xsymbols)
u ((- $\perp$ ) [1000] 999)
```

```
primrec Ifup :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b::pcpo)  $\Rightarrow$  'a u  $\Rightarrow$  'b where
  Ifup f Ibottom =  $\perp$ 
| Ifup f (Iup x) = f  $\cdot$  x
```

12.2 Ordering on lifted cpo

```
instantiation u :: (cpo) below
begin
```

```
definition
```

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

```
instance ..
end
```

```
lemma minimal-up [iff]: Ibottom  $\sqsubseteq$  z
by (simp add: below-up-def)
```

```
lemma not-Iup-below [iff]:  $\neg$  Iup x  $\sqsubseteq$  Ibottom
by (simp add: below-up-def)
```

```
lemma Iup-below [iff]: (Iup x  $\sqsubseteq$  Iup y) = (x  $\sqsubseteq$  y)
by (simp add: below-up-def)
```

12.3 Lifted cpo is a partial order

```
instance u :: (cpo) po
proof
  fix x :: 'a u
  show x  $\sqsubseteq$  x
```

```

    unfolding below-up-def by (simp split: u.split)
next
  fix x y :: 'a u
  assume x  $\sqsubseteq$  y y  $\sqsubseteq$  x thus x = y
  unfolding below-up-def
  by (auto split: u.split-asm intro: below-antisym)
next
  fix x y z :: 'a u
  assume x  $\sqsubseteq$  y y  $\sqsubseteq$  z thus x  $\sqsubseteq$  z
  unfolding below-up-def
  by (auto split: u.split-asm intro: below-trans)
qed

```

```

lemma u-UNIV: UNIV = insert Ibottom (range Iup)
by (auto, case-tac x, auto)

```

```

instance u :: (finite-po) finite-po
by (intro-classes, simp add: u-UNIV)

```

12.4 Lifted cpo is a cpo

```

lemma is-lub-Iup:
  range S <<| x  $\implies$  range ( $\lambda i. Iup (S i)$ ) <<| Iup x
  apply (rule is-lubI)
  apply (rule ub-rangeI)
  apply (subst Iup-below)
  apply (erule is-ub-lub)
  apply (case-tac u)
  apply (drule ub-rangeD)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply (erule is-lub-lub)
  apply (rule ub-rangeI)
  apply (drule-tac i=i in ub-rangeD)
  apply simp
done

```

Now some lemmas about chains of $'a_{\perp}$ elements

```

lemma up-lemma1: z  $\neq$  Ibottom  $\implies$  Iup (THE a. Iup a = z) = z
by (case-tac z, simp-all)

```

```

lemma up-lemma2:
   $\llbracket \text{chain } Y; Y j \neq \text{Ibottom} \rrbracket \implies Y (i + j) \neq \text{Ibottom}$ 
  apply (erule contrapos-nn)
  apply (drule-tac i=j and j=i + j in chain-mono)
  apply (rule le-add2)
  apply (case-tac Y j)
  apply assumption
  apply simp

```

done

lemma *up-lemma3*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } Y; Y j \neq \text{Ibottom} \rrbracket \implies \text{Iup } (\text{THE } a. \text{Iup } a = Y (i + j)) = Y (i + j)$
by (rule *up-lemma1* [OF *up-lemma2*])

lemma *up-lemma4*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } Y; Y j \neq \text{Ibottom} \rrbracket \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{THE } a. \text{Iup } a = Y (i + j))$
apply (rule *chainI*)
apply (rule *Iup-below* [THEN *iffD1*])
apply (subst *up-lemma3*, assumption+)+
apply (simp add: *chainE*)
done

lemma *up-lemma5*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } Y; Y j \neq \text{Ibottom} \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\lambda i. Y (i + j)) = (\lambda i. \text{Iup } (\text{THE } a. \text{Iup } a = Y (i + j)))$
by (rule *ext*, rule *up-lemma3* [symmetric])

lemma *up-lemma6*:

$\llbracket \text{chain } Y; Y j \neq \text{Ibottom} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{range } Y <<| \text{Iup } (\bigsqcup i. \text{THE } a. \text{Iup } a = Y (i + j))$
apply (rule-tac $j1 = j$ **in** *is-lub-range-shift* [THEN *iffD1*])
apply *assumption*
apply (subst *up-lemma5*, assumption+)
apply (rule *is-lub-Iup*)
apply (rule *cpo-lubI*)
apply (erule (1) *up-lemma4*)
done

lemma *up-chain-lemma*:

chain $Y \implies$
 $(\exists A. \text{chain } A \wedge (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = \text{Iup } (\bigsqcup i. A i) \wedge$
 $(\exists j. \forall i. Y (i + j) = \text{Iup } (A i))) \vee (Y = (\lambda i. \text{Ibottom}))$
apply (rule *disjCI*)
apply (simp add: *expand-fun-eq*)
apply (erule *exE*, rename-tac j)
apply (rule-tac $x = \lambda i. \text{THE } a. \text{Iup } a = Y (i + j)$ **in** *exI*)
apply (simp add: *up-lemma4*)
apply (simp add: *up-lemma6* [THEN *thelubI*])
apply (rule-tac $x = j$ **in** *exI*)
apply (simp add: *up-lemma3*)
done

lemma *cpo-up*: $\text{chain } (Y :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ u}) \implies \exists x. \text{range } Y <<| x$
apply (frule *up-chain-lemma*, safe)
apply (rule-tac $x = \text{Iup } (\bigsqcup i. A i)$ **in** *exI*)
apply (erule-tac $j = j$ **in** *is-lub-range-shift* [THEN *iffD1*, standard])
apply (simp add: *is-lub-Iup* *cpo-lubI*)

```

apply (rule exI, rule lub-const)
done

```

```

instance u :: (cpo) cpo
by intro-classes (rule cpo-up)

```

12.5 Lifted cpo is pointed

```

lemma least-up:  $\exists x :: 'a$  u.  $\forall y. x \sqsubseteq y$ 
apply (rule-tac  $x = \text{Ibottom}$  in exI)
apply (rule minimal-up [THEN allI])
done

```

```

instance u :: (cpo) pcpo
by intro-classes (rule least-up)

```

for compatibility with old HOLCF-Version

```

lemma inst-up-pcpo:  $\perp = \text{Ibottom}$ 
by (rule minimal-up [THEN UU-I, symmetric])

```

12.6 Continuity of *Iup* and *Ifup*

continuity for *Iup*

```

lemma cont-Iup: cont Iup
apply (rule contI)
apply (rule is-lub-Iup)
apply (erule cpo-lubI)
done

```

continuity for *Ifup*

```

lemma cont-Ifup1: cont ( $\lambda f. \text{Ifup } f \ x$ )
by (induct x, simp-all)

```

```

lemma monofun-Ifup2: monofun ( $\lambda x. \text{Ifup } f \ x$ )
apply (rule monofunI)
apply (case-tac x, simp)
apply (case-tac y, simp)
apply (simp add: monofun-cfun-arg)
done

```

```

lemma cont-Ifup2: cont ( $\lambda x. \text{Ifup } f \ x$ )
apply (rule contI)
apply (frule up-chain-lemma, safe)
apply (rule-tac  $j=j$  in is-lub-range-shift [THEN iffD1, standard])
apply (erule monofun-Ifup2 [THEN ch2ch-monofun])
apply (simp add: cont-cfun-arg)
apply (simp add: lub-const)
done

```


12.7 Continuous versions of constants

definition

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

definition

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

translations

case l of $XCONST\ up \cdot x \Rightarrow t == CONST\ fup \cdot (\Lambda x. t) \cdot l$
 $\Lambda(XCONST\ up \cdot x). t == CONST\ fup \cdot (\Lambda x. t)$

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

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

apply (*induct* z)

apply (*simp* *add*: *inst-up-pcpo*)

apply (*simp* *add*: *up-def cont-Iup*)

done

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

by (*simp* *add*: *up-def cont-Iup*)

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

by *simp*

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

by (*simp* *add*: *up-def cont-Iup inst-up-pcpo*)

lemma *not-up-less-UU*: $\neg up \cdot x \sqsubseteq \perp$

by *simp*

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

by (*simp* *add*: *up-def cont-Iup*)

lemma *upE* [*case-names* *bottom up*, *cases type*: u]:

$\llbracket p = \perp \Longrightarrow Q; \bigwedge x. p = up \cdot x \Longrightarrow Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q$

apply (*cases* p)

apply (*simp* *add*: *inst-up-pcpo*)

apply (*simp* *add*: *up-def cont-Iup*)

done

lemma *up-induct* [*case-names* *bottom up*, *induct type*: u]:

$\llbracket P\ \perp; \bigwedge x. P\ (up \cdot x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P\ x$

by (*cases* x , *simp-all*)

lifting preserves chain-finiteness

lemma *up-chain-cases*:

chain $Y \Longrightarrow$

$(\exists A. \text{chain } A \wedge (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = \text{up} \cdot (\bigsqcup i. A\ i) \wedge$
 $(\exists j. \forall i. Y\ (i + j) = \text{up} \cdot (A\ i))) \vee Y = (\lambda i. \perp)$
by (*simp add: inst-up-pcpo up-def cont-Iup up-chain-lemma*)

lemma *compact-up*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{up} \cdot x)$
apply (*rule compactI2*)
apply (*drule up-chain-cases, safe*)
apply (*drule (1) compactD2, simp*)
apply (*erule exE, rule-tac x=i + j in exI*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
done

lemma *compact-upD*: $\text{compact } (\text{up} \cdot x) \implies \text{compact } x$
unfolding *compact-def*
by (*drule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-CFun2 [where f=up]], simp*)

lemma *compact-up-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } (\text{up} \cdot x) = \text{compact } x$
by (*safe elim!: compact-up compact-upD*)

instance *u* :: (*chfin*) *chfin*
apply *intro-classes*
apply (*erule compact-imp-max-in-chain*)
apply (*rule-tac p=\bigsqcup i. Y i in upE, simp-all*)
done

properties of fup

lemma *fup1* [*simp*]: $\text{fup} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: fup-def cont-Ifup1 cont-Ifup2 inst-up-pcpo cont2cont-LAM*)

lemma *fup2* [*simp*]: $\text{fup} \cdot f \cdot (\text{up} \cdot x) = f \cdot x$
by (*simp add: up-def fup-def cont-Iup cont-Ifup1 cont-Ifup2 cont2cont-LAM*)

lemma *fup3* [*simp*]: $\text{fup} \cdot \text{up} \cdot x = x$
by (*cases x, simp-all*)

12.8 Map function for lifted cpo

definition

$u\text{-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$

where

$u\text{-map} = (\lambda f. \text{fup} \cdot (\text{up} \circ f))$

lemma *u-map-strict* [*simp*]: $u\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$
unfolding *u-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *u-map-up* [*simp*]: $u\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{up} \cdot x) = \text{up} \cdot (f \cdot x)$
unfolding *u-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *u-map-ID*: $u\text{-map}\cdot ID = ID$
unfolding *u-map-def* **by** (*simp add: expand-cfun-eq eta-cfun*)

lemma *u-map-map*: $u\text{-map}\cdot f\cdot(u\text{-map}\cdot g\cdot p) = u\text{-map}\cdot(\Lambda x. f\cdot(g\cdot x))\cdot p$
by (*induct p*) *simp-all*

lemma *ep-pair-u-map*: $ep\text{-pair } e \ p \implies ep\text{-pair } (u\text{-map}\cdot e) \ (u\text{-map}\cdot p)$
apply *default*
apply (*case-tac x, simp, simp add: ep-pair.e-inverse*)
apply (*case-tac y, simp, simp add: ep-pair.e-p-below*)
done

lemma *deflation-u-map*: $deflation \ d \implies deflation \ (u\text{-map}\cdot d)$
apply *default*
apply (*case-tac x, simp, simp add: deflation.idem*)
apply (*case-tac x, simp, simp add: deflation.below*)
done

lemma *finite-deflation-u-map*:
assumes *finite-deflation d* **shows** *finite-deflation (u-map.d)*
proof (*intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro*)
interpret *d: finite-deflation d* **by** *fact*
have *deflation d* **by** *fact*
thus *deflation (u-map.d)* **by** (*rule deflation-u-map*)
have $\{x. u\text{-map}\cdot d\cdot x = x\} \subseteq insert \ \perp \ ((\lambda x. up\cdot x) \cdot \{x. d\cdot x = x\})$
by (*rule subsetI, case-tac x, simp-all*)
thus *finite {x. u-map.d.x = x}*
by (*rule finite-subset, simp add: d.finite-fixes*)
qed

12.9 Lifted cpo is a bifinite domain

instantiation *u* :: (*profinite*) *bifinite*
begin

definition
approx-up-def:
 $approx = (\lambda n. u\text{-map}\cdot(approx \ n))$

instance *proof*
fix *i* :: *nat* **and** *x* :: '*a* *u*
show *chain (approx :: nat \Rightarrow 'a u \rightarrow 'a u)*
unfolding *approx-up-def* **by** *simp*
show $(\bigsqcup i. approx \ i\cdot x) = x$
unfolding *approx-up-def*
by (*induct x, simp, simp add: lub-distrib*)
show $approx \ i\cdot(approx \ i\cdot x) = approx \ i\cdot x$
unfolding *approx-up-def*
by (*induct x*) *simp-all*

```

show finite {x::'a u. approx i·x = x}
  unfolding approx-up-def
  by (intro finite-deflation.finite-fixes
      finite-deflation-u-map
      finite-deflation-approx)
qed

end

lemma approx-up [simp]: approx i·(up·x) = up·(approx i·x)
unfolding approx-up-def by simp

end

```

13 Lift: Lifting types of class type to flat pcpo's

```

theory Lift
imports Discrete Up Countable
begin

default-sort type

pcpodef 'a lift = UNIV :: 'a discr u set
by simp-all

instance lift :: (finite) finite-po
by (rule typedef-finite-po [OF type-definition-lift])

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

definition
  Def :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a lift where
  Def x = Abs-lift (up·(Discr x))

```

13.1 Lift as a datatype

```

lemma lift-induct:  $\llbracket P \perp; \bigwedge x. P (Def\ x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P\ y$ 
apply (induct y)
apply (rule-tac p=y in upE)
apply (simp add: Abs-lift-strict)
apply (case-tac x)
apply (simp add: Def-def)
done

rep-datatype  $\perp$ ::'a lift Def
  by (erule lift-induct) (simp-all add: Def-def Abs-lift-inject lift-def inst-lift-pcpo)

lemmas lift-distinct1 = lift.distinct(1)

```

lemmas *lift-distinct2* = *lift.distinct*(2)
lemmas *Def-not-UU* = *lift.distinct*(2)
lemmas *Def-inject* = *lift.inject*

\perp and *Def*

lemma *Lift-exhaust*: $x = \perp \vee (\exists y. x = \text{Def } y)$
by (*induct x*) *simp-all*

lemma *Lift-cases*: $\llbracket x = \perp \implies P; \exists a. x = \text{Def } a \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
by (*insert Lift-exhaust*) *blast*

lemma *not-Undef-is-Def*: $(x \neq \perp) = (\exists y. x = \text{Def } y)$
by (*cases x*) *simp-all*

lemma *lift-definedE*: $\llbracket x \neq \perp; \bigwedge a. x = \text{Def } a \implies R \rrbracket \implies R$
by (*cases x*) *simp-all*

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

method-setup *defined* = $\langle\langle$
Scan.succeed (*fn ctxt => SIMPLE-METHOD'*
(etac @\{thm lift-definedE\} THEN' asm-simp-tac (simpset-of ctxt)))
 $\rangle\rangle$

lemma *DefE*: $\text{Def } x = \perp \implies R$
by *simp*

lemma *DefE2*: $\llbracket x = \text{Def } s; x = \perp \rrbracket \implies R$
by *simp*

lemma *Def-below-Def*: $\text{Def } x \sqsubseteq \text{Def } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*simp add: below-lift-def Def-def Abs-lift-inverse lift-def*)

lemma *Def-below-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{Def } x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Def } x = y$
by (*induct y, simp, simp add: Def-below-Def*)

13.2 Lift is flat

instance *lift* :: (*type*) *flat*

proof

fix $x\ y :: 'a\ \text{lift}$
assume $x \sqsubseteq y$ **thus** $x = \perp \vee x = y$
by (*induct x*) *auto*
qed

Two specific lemmas for the combination of LCF and HOL terms.

lemma *cont-Rep-CFun-app* [*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{cont } g; \text{cont } f \rrbracket \implies \text{cont}(\lambda x. ((f\ x) \cdot (g\ x))\ s)$
by (*rule cont2cont-Rep-CFun [THEN cont2cont-fun]*)

lemma *cont-Rep-CFun-app-app* [*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{cont } g; \text{cont } f \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{cont}(\lambda x. ((f \ x) \cdot (g \ x))$
 $s \ t)$
by (*rule cont-Rep-CFun-app* [*THEN cont2cont-fun*])

13.3 Further operations

definition

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

definition

flift2 :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *'b*) \Rightarrow (*'a lift* \rightarrow *'b lift*) **where**
flift2 *f* = (*FLIFT* *x. Def* (*f* *x*))

13.4 Continuity Proofs for flift1, flift2

Need the instance of *flat*.

lemma *cont-lift-case1*: *cont* ($\lambda f. \text{lift-case } a \ f \ x$)
apply (*induct* *x*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply (*rule cont-id* [*THEN cont2cont-fun*])
done

lemma *cont-lift-case2*: *cont* ($\lambda x. \text{lift-case } \perp \ f \ x$)
apply (*rule flatdom-strict2cont*)
apply *simp*
done

lemma *cont-flift1*: *cont flift1*
unfolding *flift1-def*
apply (*rule cont2cont-LAM*)
apply (*rule cont-lift-case2*)
apply (*rule cont-lift-case1*)
done

lemma *FLIFT-mono*:

($\bigwedge x. f \ x \sqsubseteq g \ x$) \Longrightarrow (*FLIFT* *x. f* *x*) \sqsubseteq (*FLIFT* *x. g* *x*)
apply (*rule monofunE* [**where** *f=flift1*])
apply (*rule cont2mono* [*OF cont-flift1*])
apply (*simp add: below-fun-ext*)
done

lemma *cont2cont-flift1* [*simp, cont2cont*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f \ x \ y) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{FLIFT } y. f \ x \ y)$
apply (*rule cont-flift1* [*THEN cont2cont-app3*])
apply *simp*
done

```

lemma cont2cont-lift-case [simp]:
  
$$\llbracket \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ x\ y); \text{cont } g \rrbracket \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{lift-case } UU\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x))$$

apply (subgoal-tac cont  $(\lambda x. (FLIFT\ y. f\ x\ y) \cdot (g\ x))$ )
apply (simp add: lift1-def cont-lift-case2)
apply simp
done

```

rewrites for *lift1*, *lift2*

```

lemma lift1-Def [simp]: lift1 f · (Def x) = (f x)
by (simp add: lift1-def cont-lift-case2)

```

```

lemma lift2-Def [simp]: lift2 f · (Def x) = Def (f x)
by (simp add: lift2-def)

```

```

lemma lift1-strict [simp]: lift1 f ·  $\perp$  =  $\perp$ 
by (simp add: lift1-def cont-lift-case2)

```

```

lemma lift2-strict [simp]: lift2 f ·  $\perp$  =  $\perp$ 
by (simp add: lift2-def)

```

```

lemma lift2-defined [simp]:  $x \neq \perp \implies (\text{lift2 } f) \cdot x \neq \perp$ 
by (erule lift-definedE, simp)

```

```

lemma lift2-defined-iff [simp]:  $(\text{lift2 } f \cdot x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$ 
by (cases x, simp-all)

```

13.5 Lifted countable types are bifinite

```

instantiation lift :: (countable) bifinite
begin

```

definition

```

approx-lift-def:
approx = ( $\lambda n. FLIFT\ x. \text{if } \text{to-nat } x < n \text{ then } Def\ x \text{ else } \perp$ )

```

instance proof

```

fix x :: 'a lift
show chain (approx :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a lift  $\rightarrow$  'a lift)
  unfolding approx-lift-def
  by (rule chainI, simp add: FLIFT-mono)

```

next

```

fix x :: 'a lift
show ( $\bigsqcup i. \text{approx } i \cdot x$ ) = x
  unfolding approx-lift-def
  apply (cases x, simp)
  apply (rule thelubI)
  apply (rule is-lubI)
  apply (rule ub-rangeI, simp)
  apply (drule ub-rangeD)

```

```

    apply (erule rev-below-trans)
    apply simp
    apply (rule lessI)
    done
next
  fix i :: nat and x :: 'a lift
  show approx i.(approx i.x) = approx i.x
    unfolding approx-lift-def
    by (cases x, simp, simp)
next
  fix i :: nat
  show finite {x::'a lift. approx i.x = x}
  proof (rule finite-subset)
    let ?S = insert ( $\perp$ ::'a lift) (Def 'to-nat -' {..})
    show {x::'a lift. approx i.x = x}  $\subseteq$  ?S
      unfolding approx-lift-def
      by (rule subsetI, case-tac x, simp, simp split: split-if-asm)
    show finite ?S
      by (simp add: finite-vimageI)
  qed
qed
end

end

```

14 Tr: The type of lifted booleans

```

theory Tr
imports Lift
begin

```

14.1 Type definition and constructors

```

types
  tr = bool lift

translations
  (type) tr <= (type) 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*: $t = \perp \vee t = TT \vee t = FF$
unfolding *FF-def TT-def* **by** (*induct t*) *auto*

lemma *trE* [*case-names bottom TT FF*]:
 $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = TT \implies Q; p = FF \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
unfolding *FF-def TT-def* **by** (*induct p*) *auto*

lemma *tr-induct* [*case-names bottom TT FF*]:
 $\llbracket P \perp; P TT; P FF \rrbracket \implies P x$
by (*cases x rule: trE*) *simp-all*

distinctness for type *tr*

lemma *dist-below-tr* [*simp*]:
 $\neg TT \sqsubseteq \perp \neg FF \sqsubseteq \perp \neg TT \sqsubseteq FF \neg FF \sqsubseteq TT$
unfolding *TT-def FF-def* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *dist-eq-tr* [*simp*]:
 $TT \neq \perp \quad FF \neq \perp \quad TT \neq FF \quad \perp \neq TT \quad \perp \neq FF \quad FF \neq TT$
unfolding *TT-def FF-def* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *TT-below-iff* [*simp*]: $TT \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = TT$
by (*induct x rule: tr-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *FF-below-iff* [*simp*]: $FF \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = FF$
by (*induct x rule: tr-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *not-below-TT-iff* [*simp*]: $\neg (x \sqsubseteq TT) \longleftrightarrow x = FF$
by (*induct x rule: tr-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *not-below-FF-iff* [*simp*]: $\neg (x \sqsubseteq FF) \longleftrightarrow x = TT$
by (*induct x rule: tr-induct*) *simp-all*

14.2 Case analysis

default-sort *pcpo*

definition

trifte :: $'c \rightarrow 'c \rightarrow tr \rightarrow 'c$ **where**
ifte-def: *trifte* = ($\Lambda t e. FLIFT b. if b then t else e$)

abbreviation

cifte-syn :: $[tr, 'c, 'c] \Rightarrow 'c$ ($((\exists If -/ (then -/ else -) fi) 60)$ **where**
 $If b then e1 else e2 fi == trifte.e1.e2.b$

translations

$\Lambda (XCONST TT). t == CONST trifte.t.\perp$
 $\Lambda (XCONST FF). t == CONST trifte.\perp.t$

lemma *ifte-thms* [*simp*]:

If \perp then $e1$ else $e2$ fi = \perp
If FF then $e1$ else $e2$ fi = $e2$
If TT then $e1$ else $e2$ fi = $e1$
by (*simp-all add: ifte-def TT-def FF-def*)

14.3 Boolean connectives

definition

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

abbreviation

andalso-syn :: $tr \Rightarrow tr \Rightarrow tr$ (*- andalso - [36,35] 35*) **where**
x andalso y == *trand*.*x*.*y*

definition

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

abbreviation

orelse-syn :: $tr \Rightarrow tr \Rightarrow tr$ (*- orelse - [31,30] 30*) **where**
x orelse y == *tror*.*x*.*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 fi*)

tactic for tr-thms with case split

lemmas *tr-defs* = *andalso-def orelse-def neg-def ifte-def TT-def FF-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 andalso y) = *y*

apply (*unfold andalso-def, simp-all*)

apply (*cases y rule: trE, simp-all*)

apply (*cases y rule: trE, simp-all*)

done

lemma *orelse-thms [simp]*:

(TT orelse y) = *TT*
(FF orelse y) = *y*
(\perp orelse y) = \perp
(y orelse FF) = *y*

```

  (y orelse y) = y
apply (unfold orelse-def, simp-all)
apply (cases y rule: trE, simp-all)
apply (cases y rule: trE, simp-all)
done

```

```

lemma neg-thms [simp]:
  neg·TT = FF
  neg·FF = TT
  neg·⊥ = ⊥
by (simp-all add: neg-def TT-def FF-def)

```

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

```

lemma split-If2:
  P (If2 Q x y) = ((Q = ⊥ ⟶ P ⊥) ∧ (Q = TT ⟶ P x) ∧ (Q = FF ⟶ P
y))
apply (unfold If2-def)
apply (rule-tac p = Q in trE)
apply (simp-all)
done

```

```

ML ⟨⟨
  val split-If-tac =
    simp-tac (HOL-basic-ss addsimps [@{thm If2-def} RS sym])
    THEN' (split-tac [@{thm split-If2}])
  ⟩⟩

```

14.4 Rewriting of HOLCF operations to HOL functions

```

lemma andalso-or:
  t ≠ ⊥ ⟹ ((t andalso s) = FF) = (t = FF ∨ s = FF)
apply (rule-tac p = t in trE)
apply simp-all
done

```

```

lemma andalso-and:
  t ≠ ⊥ ⟹ ((t andalso s) ≠ FF) = (t ≠ FF ∧ s ≠ FF)
apply (rule-tac p = t in trE)
apply simp-all
done

```

```

lemma Def-bool1 [simp]: (Def x ≠ FF) = x
by (simp add: FF-def)

```

```

lemma Def-bool2 [simp]: (Def x = FF) = (¬ x)
by (simp add: FF-def)

```

```

lemma Def-bool3 [simp]: (Def x = TT) = x
by (simp add: TT-def)

```

lemma *Def-bool4* [*simp*]: (*Def* $x \neq TT$) = ($\neg x$)
by (*simp add: TT-def*)

lemma *If-and-if*:
 (*If* *Def* P *then* A *else* B *fi*) = (*if* P *then* A *else* B)
apply (*rule-tac* $p = \text{Def } P \text{ in } trE$)
apply (*auto simp add: TT-def[symmetric] FF-def[symmetric]*)
done

14.5 Compactness

lemma *compact-TT*: *compact* TT
by (*rule compact-chfin*)

lemma *compact-FF*: *compact* FF
by (*rule compact-chfin*)

end

15 Ssum: The type of strict sums

theory *Ssum*
imports *Tr*
begin

default-sort *pcpo*

15.1 Definition of strict sum type

pcpodef (*Ssum*) ($'a, 'b$) *ssum* (**infixr** ++ 10) =
 $\{p :: tr \times ('a \times 'b).$
 $(fst\ p \sqsubseteq TT \longleftrightarrow snd\ (snd\ p) = \perp) \wedge$
 $(fst\ p \sqsubseteq FF \longleftrightarrow fst\ (snd\ p) = \perp)\}$
by *simp-all*

instance *ssum* :: ($\{finite-po, pcpo\}, \{finite-po, pcpo\}$) *finite-po*
by (*rule typedef-finite-po [OF type-definition-Ssum]*)

instance *ssum* :: ($\{chfin, pcpo\}, \{chfin, pcpo\}$) *chfin*
by (*rule typedef-chfin [OF type-definition-Ssum below-Ssum-def]*)

type-notation (*xsymbols*)
 $ssum\ ((- \oplus -) [21, 20] 20)$
type-notation (*HTML output*)
 $ssum\ ((- \oplus -) [21, 20] 20)$

15.2 Definitions of constructors

definition

$\text{sinl} :: 'a \rightarrow ('a ++ 'b) \text{ where}$
 $\text{sinl} = (\Lambda a. \text{Abs-Ssum } (\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{TT}) \cdot a, a, \perp))$

definition

$\text{sinr} :: 'b \rightarrow ('a ++ 'b) \text{ where}$
 $\text{sinr} = (\Lambda b. \text{Abs-Ssum } (\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{FF}) \cdot b, \perp, b))$

lemma sinl-Ssum : $(\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{TT}) \cdot a, a, \perp) \in \text{Ssum}$

by ($\text{simp add: Ssum-def strictify-conv-if}$)

lemma sinr-Ssum : $(\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{FF}) \cdot b, \perp, b) \in \text{Ssum}$

by ($\text{simp add: Ssum-def strictify-conv-if}$)

lemma sinl-Abs-Ssum : $\text{sinl} \cdot a = \text{Abs-Ssum } (\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{TT}) \cdot a, a, \perp)$

by ($\text{unfold sinl-def, simp add: cont-Abs-Ssum sinl-Ssum}$)

lemma sinr-Abs-Ssum : $\text{sinr} \cdot b = \text{Abs-Ssum } (\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{FF}) \cdot b, \perp, b)$

by ($\text{unfold sinr-def, simp add: cont-Abs-Ssum sinr-Ssum}$)

lemma Rep-Ssum-sinl : $\text{Rep-Ssum } (\text{sinl} \cdot a) = (\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{TT}) \cdot a, a, \perp)$

by ($\text{simp add: sinl-Abs-Ssum Abs-Ssum-inverse sinl-Ssum}$)

lemma Rep-Ssum-sinr : $\text{Rep-Ssum } (\text{sinr} \cdot b) = (\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda -. \text{FF}) \cdot b, \perp, b)$

by ($\text{simp add: sinr-Abs-Ssum Abs-Ssum-inverse sinr-Ssum}$)

15.3 Properties of sinl and sinr

Ordering

lemma sinl-below [simp] : $(\text{sinl} \cdot x \sqsubseteq \text{sinl} \cdot y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$

by ($\text{simp add: below-Ssum-def Rep-Ssum-sinl strictify-conv-if}$)

lemma sinr-below [simp] : $(\text{sinr} \cdot x \sqsubseteq \text{sinr} \cdot y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$

by ($\text{simp add: below-Ssum-def Rep-Ssum-sinr strictify-conv-if}$)

lemma $\text{sinl-below-sinr [simp]}$: $(\text{sinl} \cdot x \sqsubseteq \text{sinr} \cdot y) = (x = \perp)$

by ($\text{simp add: below-Ssum-def Rep-Ssum-sinl Rep-Ssum-sinr strictify-conv-if}$)

lemma $\text{sinr-below-sinl [simp]}$: $(\text{sinr} \cdot x \sqsubseteq \text{sinl} \cdot y) = (x = \perp)$

by ($\text{simp add: below-Ssum-def Rep-Ssum-sinl Rep-Ssum-sinr strictify-conv-if}$)

Equality

lemma sinl-eq [simp] : $(\text{sinl} \cdot x = \text{sinl} \cdot y) = (x = y)$

by ($\text{simp add: po-eq-conv}$)

lemma sinr-eq [simp] : $(\text{sinr} \cdot x = \text{sinr} \cdot y) = (x = y)$

by ($\text{simp add: po-eq-conv}$)

lemma *sinl-eq-sinr* [simp]: $(\text{sinl} \cdot x = \text{sinr} \cdot y) = (x = \perp \wedge y = \perp)$
by (*subst po-eq-conv*, *simp*)

lemma *sinr-eq-sinl* [simp]: $(\text{sinr} \cdot x = \text{sinl} \cdot y) = (x = \perp \wedge y = \perp)$
by (*subst po-eq-conv*, *simp*)

lemma *sinl-inject*: $\text{sinl} \cdot x = \text{sinl} \cdot y \implies x = y$
by (*rule sinl-eq [THEN iffD1]*)

lemma *sinr-inject*: $\text{sinr} \cdot x = \text{sinr} \cdot y \implies x = y$
by (*rule sinr-eq [THEN iffD1]*)

Strictness

lemma *sinl-strict* [simp]: $\text{sinl} \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: sinl-Abs-Ssum Abs-Ssum-strict*)

lemma *sinr-strict* [simp]: $\text{sinr} \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: sinr-Abs-Ssum Abs-Ssum-strict*)

lemma *sinl-defined-iff* [simp]: $(\text{sinl} \cdot x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
by (*cut-tac sinl-eq [of x \perp], simp*)

lemma *sinr-defined-iff* [simp]: $(\text{sinr} \cdot x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
by (*cut-tac sinr-eq [of x \perp], simp*)

lemma *sinl-defined* [intro!]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sinl} \cdot x \neq \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *sinr-defined* [intro!]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sinr} \cdot x \neq \perp$
by *simp*

Compactness

lemma *compact-sinl*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{sinl} \cdot x)$
by (*rule compact-Ssum*, *simp add: Rep-Ssum-sinl strictify-conv-if*)

lemma *compact-sinr*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{sinr} \cdot x)$
by (*rule compact-Ssum*, *simp add: Rep-Ssum-sinr strictify-conv-if*)

lemma *compact-sinlD*: $\text{compact } (\text{sinl} \cdot x) \implies \text{compact } x$
unfolding *compact-def*
by (*drule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-CFun2 [where f=sinl]], simp*)

lemma *compact-sinrD*: $\text{compact } (\text{sinr} \cdot x) \implies \text{compact } x$
unfolding *compact-def*
by (*drule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-CFun2 [where f=sinr]], simp*)

lemma *compact-sinl-iff* [simp]: $\text{compact } (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{compact } x$
by (*safe elim!: compact-sinl compact-sinlD*)

lemma *compact-sinr-iff* [*simp*]: *compact* (*sinr*·*x*) = *compact* *x*
by (*safe elim!*: *compact-sinr compact-sinrD*)

15.4 Case analysis

lemma *Exh-Ssum*:
 $z = \perp \vee (\exists a. z = \text{sinl} \cdot a \wedge a \neq \perp) \vee (\exists b. z = \text{sinr} \cdot b \wedge b \neq \perp)$
apply (*induct* *z* *rule*: *Abs-Ssum-induct*)
apply (*case-tac* *y*, *rename-tac* *t a b*)
apply (*case-tac* *t* *rule*: *trE*)
apply (*rule* *disjI1*)
apply (*simp add*: *Ssum-def Abs-Ssum-strict*)
apply (*rule* *disjI2*, *rule* *disjI1*, *rule-tac* *x=a* **in** *exI*)
apply (*simp add*: *sinl-Abs-Ssum Ssum-def*)
apply (*rule* *disjI2*, *rule* *disjI2*, *rule-tac* *x=b* **in** *exI*)
apply (*simp add*: *sinr-Abs-Ssum Ssum-def*)
done

lemma *ssumE* [*case-names bottom sinl sinr*, *cases type*: *ssum*]:
 $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q;$
 $\bigwedge x. \llbracket p = \text{sinl} \cdot x; x \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies Q;$
 $\bigwedge y. \llbracket p = \text{sinr} \cdot y; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
using *Exh-Ssum* [*of p*] **by** *auto*

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

lemma *ssumE2* [*case-names sinl sinr*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge x. p = \text{sinl} \cdot x \implies Q; \bigwedge y. p = \text{sinr} \cdot y \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
by (*cases* *p*, *simp only*: *sinl-strict* [*symmetric*], *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *below-sinlD*: $p \sqsubseteq \text{sinl} \cdot x \implies \exists y. p = \text{sinl} \cdot y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$
by (*cases* *p*, *rule-tac* *x=⊥* **in** *exI*, *simp-all*)

lemma *below-sinrD*: $p \sqsubseteq \text{sinr} \cdot x \implies \exists y. p = \text{sinr} \cdot y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$
by (*cases* *p*, *rule-tac* *x=⊥* **in** *exI*, *simp-all*)

15.5 Case analysis combinator

definition

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

translations

case *s* of *XCONST* *sinl*·*x* ⇒ *t1* | *XCONST* *sinr*·*y* ⇒ *t2* == *CONST* *sscase*·($\Lambda x. t1$)·($\Lambda y. t2$)·*s*

translations

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

lemma beta-sscase:

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

unfolding *sscase-def* **by** (*simp add: cont-Rep-Ssum [THEN cont-compose]*)

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

unfolding *beta-sscase* **by** (*simp add: Rep-Ssum-strict*)

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

unfolding *beta-sscase* **by** (*simp add: Rep-Ssum-sinl*)

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

unfolding *beta-sscase* **by** (*simp add: Rep-Ssum-sinr*)

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

by (*cases z, simp-all*)

15.6 Strict sum preserves flatness

instance *ssum* :: (*flat*, *flat*) *flat*

apply (*intro-classes, clarify*)

apply (*case-tac x, simp*)

apply (*case-tac y, simp-all add: flat-below-iff*)

apply (*case-tac y, simp-all add: flat-below-iff*)

done

15.7 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*]: $\text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot \perp = \perp$

unfolding *ssum-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma ssum-map-sinl [*simp*]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{sinl} \cdot (f \cdot x)$

unfolding *ssum-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma ssum-map-sinr [*simp*]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot x) = \text{sinr} \cdot (g \cdot x)$

unfolding *ssum-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma ssum-map-sinl': $f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{sinl} \cdot (f \cdot x)$

by (*cases x = \perp simp-all*)

lemma ssum-map-sinr': $g \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot x) = \text{sinr} \cdot (g \cdot x)$

by (cases $x = \perp$) simp-all

lemma *ssum-map-ID*: $ssum\text{-}map.ID.ID = ID$

unfolding *ssum-map-def* **by** (simp add: expand-cfun-eq eta-cfun)

lemma *ssum-map-map*:

$\llbracket f1.\perp = \perp; g1.\perp = \perp \rrbracket \implies$

$ssum\text{-}map.f1.g1.(ssum\text{-}map.f2.g2.p) =$
 $ssum\text{-}map.(\Lambda x. f1.(f2.x)).(\Lambda x. g1.(g2.x)).p$

apply (induct p, simp)

apply (case-tac $f2.x = \perp$, simp, simp)

apply (case-tac $g2.y = \perp$, simp, simp)

done

lemma *ep-pair-ssum-map*:

assumes *ep-pair* $e1\ p1$ **and** *ep-pair* $e2\ p2$

shows *ep-pair* $(ssum\text{-}map.e1.e2)\ (ssum\text{-}map.p1.p2)$

proof

interpret $e1p1$: *pcpo-ep-pair* $e1\ p1$ **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by** fact

interpret $e2p2$: *pcpo-ep-pair* $e2\ p2$ **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by** fact

fix x **show** $ssum\text{-}map.p1.p2.(ssum\text{-}map.e1.e2.x) = x$

by (induct x) simp-all

fix y **show** $ssum\text{-}map.e1.e2.(ssum\text{-}map.p1.p2.y) \sqsubseteq y$

apply (induct y, simp)

apply (case-tac $p1.x = \perp$, simp, simp add: $e1p1.e\text{-}p\text{-}below$)

apply (case-tac $p2.y = \perp$, simp, simp add: $e2p2.e\text{-}p\text{-}below$)

done

qed

lemma *deflation-ssum-map*:

assumes *deflation* $d1$ **and** *deflation* $d2$

shows *deflation* $(ssum\text{-}map.d1.d2)$

proof

interpret $d1$: *deflation* $d1$ **by** fact

interpret $d2$: *deflation* $d2$ **by** fact

fix x

show $ssum\text{-}map.d1.d2.(ssum\text{-}map.d1.d2.x) = ssum\text{-}map.d1.d2.x$

apply (induct x, simp)

apply (case-tac $d1.x = \perp$, simp, simp add: $d1.idem$)

apply (case-tac $d2.y = \perp$, simp, simp add: $d2.idem$)

done

show $ssum\text{-}map.d1.d2.x \sqsubseteq x$

apply (induct x, simp)

apply (case-tac $d1.x = \perp$, simp, simp add: $d1.below$)

apply (case-tac $d2.y = \perp$, simp, simp add: $d2.below$)

done

qed

lemma *finite-deflation-ssum-map*:

```

    assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2
    shows finite-deflation (ssum-map·d1·d2)
  proof (intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro)
    interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
    interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
    have deflation d1 and deflation d2 by fact+
    thus deflation (ssum-map·d1·d2) by (rule deflation-ssum-map)
    have  $\{x. \text{ssum-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot x = x\} \subseteq$ 
       $(\lambda x. \text{sinl} \cdot x) \cdot \{x. d1 \cdot x = x\} \cup$ 
       $(\lambda x. \text{sinr} \cdot x) \cdot \{x. d2 \cdot x = x\} \cup \{\perp\}$ 
    by (rule subsetI, case-tac x, simp-all)
    thus finite  $\{x. \text{ssum-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot x = x\}$ 
    by (rule finite-subset, simp add: d1.finite-fixes d2.finite-fixes)
  qed

```

15.8 Strict sum is a bifinite domain

```

instantiation ssum :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
begin

```

definition

```

approx-ssum-def:
  approx = ( $\lambda n. \text{ssum-map} \cdot (\text{approx } n) \cdot (\text{approx } n)$ )

```

```

lemma approx-sinl [simp]: approx i · (sinl · x) = sinl · (approx i · x)
unfolding approx-ssum-def by (cases x = ⊥) simp-all

```

```

lemma approx-sinr [simp]: approx i · (sinr · x) = sinr · (approx i · x)
unfolding approx-ssum-def by (cases x = ⊥) simp-all

```

instance proof

```

  fix i :: nat and x :: 'a ⊕ 'b
  show chain (approx :: nat ⇒ 'a ⊕ 'b → 'a ⊕ 'b)
    unfolding approx-ssum-def by simp
  show ( $\bigsqcup i. \text{approx } i \cdot x$ ) = x
    unfolding approx-ssum-def
    by (cases x, simp-all add: lub-distrib)
  show approx i · (approx i · x) = approx i · x
    by (cases x, simp add: approx-ssum-def, simp, simp)
  show finite  $\{x :: 'a \oplus 'b. \text{approx } i \cdot x = x\}$ 
    unfolding approx-ssum-def
    by (intro finite-deflation.finite-fixes
      finite-deflation-ssum-map
      finite-deflation-approx)

```

qed

end

end

16 Sprod: The type of strict products

```
theory Sprod
imports Bifinite
begin
```

```
default-sort pcpo
```

16.1 Definition of strict product type

```
pcpodef (Sprod) ('a, 'b) sprod (infixr ** 20) =
  {p::'a × 'b. p = ⊥ ∨ (fst p ≠ ⊥ ∧ snd p ≠ ⊥)}
by simp-all
```

```
instance sprod :: ({finite-po,pcpo}, {finite-po,pcpo}) finite-po
by (rule typedef-finite-po [OF type-definition-Sprod])
```

```
instance sprod :: ({chfin,pcpo}, {chfin,pcpo}) chfin
by (rule typedef-chfin [OF type-definition-Sprod below-Sprod-def])
```

```
type-notation (xsymbols)
  sprod ((- ⊗ -) [21,20] 20)
type-notation (HTML output)
  sprod ((- ⊗ -) [21,20] 20)
```

```
lemma spair-lemma:
  (strictify·(λ b. a)·b, strictify·(λ a. b)·a) ∈ Sprod
by (simp add: Sprod-def strictify-conv-if)
```

16.2 Definitions of constants

```
definition
  sfst :: ('a ** 'b) → 'a where
  sfst = (λ p. fst (Rep-Sprod p))
```

```
definition
  ssnd :: ('a ** 'b) → 'b where
  ssnd = (λ p. snd (Rep-Sprod p))
```

```
definition
  spair :: 'a → 'b → ('a ** 'b) where
  spair = (λ a b. Abs-Sprod
    (strictify·(λ b. a)·b, strictify·(λ a. b)·a))
```

```
definition
  ssplit :: ('a → 'b → 'c) → ('a ** 'b) → 'c where
  ssplit = (λ f. strictify·(λ p. f·(sfst·p)·(ssnd·p)))
```

syntax

$$\text{-stuple} :: ['a, \text{args}] \Rightarrow 'a ** 'b \ ((1'(\text{-}, / \text{-}')))$$
translations

$$(\text{:}x, y, z\text{:}) == (\text{:}x, (\text{:}y, z\text{:}))$$

$$(\text{:}x, y\text{:}) == \text{CONST spair} \cdot x \cdot y$$
translations

$$\Lambda(\text{CONST spair} \cdot x \cdot y). t == \text{CONST ssplit} \cdot (\Lambda x y. t)$$
16.3 Case analysis**lemma Rep-Sprod-spair:**

$$\text{Rep-Sprod } (\text{:}a, b\text{:}) = (\text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda b. a) \cdot b, \text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda a. b) \cdot a)$$
unfolding spair-def
by (*simp add: cont-Abs-Sprod Abs-Sprod-inverse spair-lemma*)
lemmas Rep-Sprod-simps =

$$\text{Rep-Sprod-inject [symmetric] below-Sprod-def}$$

$$\text{Rep-Sprod-strict Rep-Sprod-spair}$$
lemma Exh-Sprod:

$$z = \perp \vee (\exists a b. z = (\text{:}a, b\text{:}) \wedge a \neq \perp \wedge b \neq \perp)$$
apply (*insert Rep-Sprod [of z]*)

apply (*simp add: Rep-Sprod-simps Pair-fst-snd-eq*)

apply (*simp add: Sprod-def*)

apply (*erule disjE, simp*)

apply (*simp add: strictify-conv-if*)

apply fast
done
lemma sprodE [case-names bottom spair, cases type: sprod]:

$$\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; \bigwedge x y. \llbracket p = (\text{:}x, y\text{:}); x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$$
using *Exh-Sprod [of p]* **by** *auto*
lemma sprod-induct [case-names bottom spair, induct type: sprod]:

$$\llbracket P \perp; \bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies P (\text{:}x, y\text{:}) \rrbracket \implies P x$$
by (*cases x, simp-all*)
16.4 Properties of spair**lemma spair-strict1 [simp]:** $(\text{:}\perp, y\text{:}) = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-Sprod-simps strictify-conv-if*)
lemma spair-strict2 [simp]: $(\text{:}x, \perp\text{:}) = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-Sprod-simps strictify-conv-if*)
lemma spair-strict-iff [simp]: $((\text{:}x, y\text{:}) = \perp) = (x = \perp \vee y = \perp)$
by (*simp add: Rep-Sprod-simps strictify-conv-if*)

lemma *spair-below-iff*:

$((:a, b:) \sqsubseteq (:c, d:)) = (a = \perp \vee b = \perp \vee (a \sqsubseteq c \wedge b \sqsubseteq d))$
by (*simp add: Rep-Sprod-simps strictify-conv-if*)

lemma *spair-eq-iff*:

$((:a, b:) = (:c, d:)) =$
 $(a = c \wedge b = d \vee (a = \perp \vee b = \perp) \wedge (c = \perp \vee d = \perp))$
by (*simp add: Rep-Sprod-simps strictify-conv-if*)

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

by *simp*

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

by *simp*

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

by *simp*

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

by *simp*

lemma *spair-eq*:

$\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies ((:x, y:) = (:a, b:)) = (x = a \wedge y = b)$
by (*simp add: spair-eq-iff*)

lemma *spair-inject*:

$\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp; (:x, y:) = (:a, b:) \rrbracket \implies x = a \wedge y = b$
by (*rule spair-eq [THEN iffD1]*)

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

by *simp*

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

by (*cases p, simp only: inst-sprod-pcpo2, simp*)

16.5 Properties of *sfst* and *ssnd*

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

by (*simp add: sfst-def cont-Rep-Sprod Rep-Sprod-strict*)

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

by (*simp add: ssnd-def cont-Rep-Sprod Rep-Sprod-strict*)

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

by (*simp add: sfst-def cont-Rep-Sprod Rep-Sprod-spair*)

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

by (*simp add: ssnd-def cont-Rep-Sprod Rep-Sprod-spair*)

lemma *sfst-defined-iff* [simp]: $(sfst.p = \perp) = (p = \perp)$
by (cases *p*, *simp-all*)

lemma *ssnd-defined-iff* [simp]: $(ssnd.p = \perp) = (p = \perp)$
by (cases *p*, *simp-all*)

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

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

lemma *surjective-pairing-Sprod2*: $(:sfst.p, ssnd.p:) = p$
by (cases *p*, *simp-all*)

lemma *below-sprod*: $x \sqsubseteq y = (sfst.x \sqsubseteq sfst.y \wedge ssnd.x \sqsubseteq ssnd.y)$
apply (*simp add: below-Sprod-def sfst-def ssnd-def cont-Rep-Sprod*)
apply (*simp only: below-prod-def*)
done

lemma *eq-sprod*: $(x = y) = (sfst.x = sfst.y \wedge ssnd.x = ssnd.y)$
by (*auto simp add: po-eq-conv below-sprod*)

lemma *spair-below*:
 $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies (:x, y:) \sqsubseteq (:a, b:) = (x \sqsubseteq a \wedge y \sqsubseteq b)$
apply (cases *a* = \perp , *simp*)
apply (cases *b* = \perp , *simp*)
apply (*simp add: below-sprod*)
done

lemma *sfst-below-iff*: $sfst.x \sqsubseteq y = x \sqsubseteq (:y, ssnd.x:)$
apply (cases *x* = \perp , *simp*, cases *y* = \perp , *simp*)
apply (*simp add: below-sprod*)
done

lemma *ssnd-below-iff*: $ssnd.x \sqsubseteq y = x \sqsubseteq (:sfst.x, y:)$
apply (cases *x* = \perp , *simp*, cases *y* = \perp , *simp*)
apply (*simp add: below-sprod*)
done

16.6 Compactness

lemma *compact-sfst*: $compact\ x \implies compact\ (sfst.x)$
by (*rule compactI*, *simp add: sfst-below-iff*)

lemma *compact-ssnd*: $compact\ x \implies compact\ (ssnd.x)$
by (*rule compactI*, *simp add: ssnd-below-iff*)

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

by (rule compact-Sprod, simp add: Rep-Sprod-spair strictify-conv-if)

lemma compact-spair-iff:

compact (\cdot : x , y : \cdot) = ($x = \perp \vee y = \perp \vee (\text{compact } x \wedge \text{compact } y)$)
apply (safe elim!: compact-spair)
apply (drule compact-sfst, simp)
apply (drule compact-ssnd, simp)
apply simp
apply simp
done

16.7 Properties of *ssplit*

lemma ssplit1 [simp]: $\text{ssplit} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (simp add: ssplit-def)

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

lemma ssplit3 [simp]: $\text{ssplit} \cdot \text{spair} \cdot z = z$
by (cases z, simp-all)

16.8 Strict product preserves flatness

instance sprod :: (flat, flat) flat

proof

fix $x\ y :: 'a \otimes 'b$
assume $x \sqsubseteq y$ **thus** $x = \perp \vee x = y$
apply (induct x, simp)
apply (induct y, simp)
apply (simp add: spair-below-iff flat-below-iff)
done
qed

16.9 Map function for strict products

definition

$\text{sprod-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow ('c \rightarrow 'd) \rightarrow 'a \otimes 'c \rightarrow 'b \otimes 'd$
where
 $\text{sprod-map} = (\Lambda f\ g. \text{ssplit} \cdot (\Lambda x\ y. (\cdot f \cdot x, g \cdot y)))$

lemma sprod-map-strict [simp]: $\text{sprod-map} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \perp = \perp$
unfolding sprod-map-def **by** simp

lemma sprod-map-spair [simp]:

$x \neq \perp \implies y \neq \perp \implies \text{sprod-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\cdot x, y \cdot) = (\cdot f \cdot x, g \cdot y \cdot)$
by (simp add: sprod-map-def)

lemma sprod-map-spair':

$f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies g \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{sprod-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\cdot x, y \cdot) = (\cdot f \cdot x, g \cdot y \cdot)$

by (*cases* $x = \perp \vee y = \perp$) *auto*

lemma *sprod-map-ID*: *sprod-map*.*ID*.*ID* = *ID*

unfolding *sprod-map-def* **by** (*simp add: expand-cfun-eq eta-cfun*)

lemma *sprod-map-map*:

$\llbracket f1 \cdot \perp = \perp; g1 \cdot \perp = \perp \rrbracket \implies$

sprod-map.*f1*.*g1*.(*sprod-map*.*f2*.*g2*.*p*) =

sprod-map.($\Lambda x. f1 \cdot (f2 \cdot x)$).($\Lambda x. g1 \cdot (g2 \cdot x)$).*p*

apply (*induct p, simp*)

apply (*case-tac f2*.*x* = \perp , *simp*)

apply (*case-tac g2*.*y* = \perp , *simp*)

apply *simp*

done

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*)

proof

interpret *e1p1*: *pcpo-ep-pair e1 p1* **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by fact**

interpret *e2p2*: *pcpo-ep-pair e2 p2* **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by fact**

fix *x* **show** *sprod-map*.*p1*.*p2*.(*sprod-map*.*e1*.*e2*.*x*) = *x*

by (*induct x*) *simp-all*

fix *y* **show** *sprod-map*.*e1*.*e2*.(*sprod-map*.*p1*.*p2*.*y*) \sqsubseteq *y*

apply (*induct y, simp*)

apply (*case-tac p1*.*x* = \perp , *simp*, *case-tac p2*.*y* = \perp , *simp*)

apply (*simp add: monofun-cfun e1p1.e-p-below e2p2.e-p-below*)

done

qed

lemma *deflation-sprod-map*:

assumes *deflation d1* **and** *deflation d2*

shows *deflation* (*sprod-map*.*d1*.*d2*)

proof

interpret *d1*: *deflation d1* **by fact**

interpret *d2*: *deflation d2* **by fact**

fix *x*

show *sprod-map*.*d1*.*d2*.(*sprod-map*.*d1*.*d2*.*x*) = *sprod-map*.*d1*.*d2*.*x*

apply (*induct x, simp*)

apply (*case-tac d1*.*x* = \perp , *simp*, *case-tac d2*.*y* = \perp , *simp*)

apply (*simp add: d1.idem d2.idem*)

done

show *sprod-map*.*d1*.*d2*.*x* \sqsubseteq *x*

apply (*induct x, simp*)

apply (*simp add: monofun-cfun d1.below d2.below*)

done

qed

lemma *finite-deflation-sprod-map*:


```

    assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2
    shows finite-deflation (sprod-map·d1·d2)
  proof (intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro)
    interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
    interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
    have deflation d1 and deflation d2 by fact+
    thus deflation (sprod-map·d1·d2) by (rule deflation-sprod-map)
    have {x. sprod-map·d1·d2·x = x} ⊆ insert ⊥
      ((λ(x, y). (:x, y:)) ‘ ({x. d1·x = x} × {y. d2·y = y}))
    by (rule subsetI, case-tac x, auto simp add: spair-eq-iff)
    thus finite {x. sprod-map·d1·d2·x = x}
      by (rule finite-subset, simp add: d1.finite-fixes d2.finite-fixes)
  qed

```

16.10 Strict product is a bifinite domain

```

instantiation sprod :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
begin

```

definition

```

approx-sprod-def:
approx = (λn. sprod-map·(approx n)·(approx n))

```

instance proof

```

fix i :: nat and x :: 'a ⊗ 'b
show chain (approx :: nat ⇒ 'a ⊗ 'b → 'a ⊗ 'b)
  unfolding approx-sprod-def by simp
show (⊔ i. approx i·x) = x
  unfolding approx-sprod-def sprod-map-def
  by (simp add: lub-distribs eta-cfun)
show approx i·(approx i·x) = approx i·x
  unfolding approx-sprod-def sprod-map-def
  by (simp add: ssplit-def strictify-conv-if)
show finite {x::'a ⊗ 'b. approx i·x = x}
  unfolding approx-sprod-def
  by (intro finite-deflation.finite-fixes
      finite-deflation-sprod-map
      finite-deflation-approx)

```

qed

end

lemma approx-spair [simp]:

```

approx i·(:x, y:) = (:approx i·x, approx i·y:)
unfolding approx-sprod-def sprod-map-def
by (simp add: ssplit-def strictify-conv-if)

```

end

17 One: The unit domain

```
theory One
imports Lift
begin
```

```
types one = unit lift
translations
  (type) one <= (type) unit lift
```

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

Exhaustion and Elimination for type *one*

```
lemma Exh-one:  $t = \perp \vee t = ONE$ 
unfolding ONE-def by (induct t) simp-all
```

```
lemma oneE [case-names bottom ONE]:  $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = ONE \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$ 
unfolding ONE-def by (induct p) simp-all
```

```
lemma one-induct [case-names bottom ONE]:  $\llbracket P \perp; P ONE \rrbracket \implies P x$ 
by (cases x rule: oneE) simp-all
```

```
lemma dist-below-one [simp]:  $\neg ONE \sqsubseteq \perp$ 
unfolding ONE-def by simp
```

```
lemma below-ONE [simp]:  $x \sqsubseteq ONE$ 
by (induct x rule: one-induct) simp-all
```

```
lemma ONE-below-iff [simp]:  $ONE \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$ 
by (induct x rule: one-induct) simp-all
```

```
lemma ONE-defined [simp]:  $ONE \neq \perp$ 
unfolding ONE-def by simp
```

```
lemma one-neq-iffs [simp]:
   $x \neq ONE \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$ 
   $ONE \neq x \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$ 
   $x \neq \perp \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$ 
   $\perp \neq x \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$ 
by (induct x rule: one-induct) simp-all
```

```
lemma compact-ONE: compact ONE
by (rule compact-chfin)
```

Case analysis function for type *one*

```
definition
```

one-when :: 'a::pcpo \rightarrow one \rightarrow 'a **where**
one-when = (Λ a. *strictify*.(Λ -. a))

translations

case *x* of *XCONST ONE* \Rightarrow *t* == *CONST one-when.t.x*
 Λ (*XCONST ONE*). *t* == *CONST one-when.t*

lemma *one-when1* [*simp*]: (*case* \perp of *ONE* \Rightarrow *t*) = \perp
by (*simp add: one-when-def*)

lemma *one-when2* [*simp*]: (*case ONE* of *ONE* \Rightarrow *t*) = *t*
by (*simp add: one-when-def*)

lemma *one-when3* [*simp*]: (*case x* of *ONE* \Rightarrow *ONE*) = *x*
by (*induct x rule: one-induct*) *simp-all*

end

18 Cprod: The cpo of cartesian products

theory *Cprod*
imports *Bifinite*
begin

default-sort *cpo*

18.1 Continuous case function for unit type

definition

unit-when :: 'a \rightarrow unit \rightarrow 'a **where**
unit-when = (Λ a -. a)

translations

$\Lambda()$. *t* == *CONST unit-when.t*

lemma *unit-when* [*simp*]: *unit-when.a.u* = *a*
by (*simp add: unit-when-def*)

18.2 Continuous version of split function

definition

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

translations

Λ (*CONST Pair x y*). *t* == *CONST csplit*.(Λ x y. *t*)

18.3 Convert all lemmas to the continuous versions

lemma *csplit1* [*simp*]: $csplit \cdot f \cdot \perp = f \cdot \perp \cdot \perp$
by (*simp add: csplit-def*)

lemma *csplit-Pair* [*simp*]: $csplit \cdot f \cdot (x, y) = f \cdot x \cdot y$
by (*simp add: csplit-def*)

end

19 Fix: Fixed point operator and admissibility

theory *Fix*
imports *Cfun*
begin

default-sort *pcpo*

19.1 Iteration

primrec *iterate* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{cpo} \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'a)$ **where**
 $\text{iterate } 0 = (\lambda F x. x)$
 $| \text{iterate } (\text{Suc } n) = (\lambda F x. F \cdot (\text{iterate } n \cdot F \cdot x))$

Derive inductive properties of *iterate* from primitive recursion

lemma *iterate-0* [*simp*]: $\text{iterate } 0 \cdot F \cdot x = x$
by *simp*

lemma *iterate-Suc* [*simp*]: $\text{iterate } (\text{Suc } n) \cdot F \cdot x = F \cdot (\text{iterate } n \cdot F \cdot x)$
by *simp*

declare *iterate.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *iterate-Suc2*: $\text{iterate } (\text{Suc } n) \cdot F \cdot x = \text{iterate } n \cdot F \cdot (F \cdot x)$
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *iterate-iterate*:
 $\text{iterate } m \cdot F \cdot (\text{iterate } n \cdot F \cdot x) = \text{iterate } (m + n) \cdot F \cdot x$
by (*induct m*) *simp-all*

The sequence of function iterations is a chain.

lemma *chain-iterate* [*simp*]: $\text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$
by (*rule chainI, unfold iterate-Suc2, rule monofun-cfun-arg, rule minimal*)

19.2 Least fixed point operator

definition
 $\text{fix} :: ('a \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow 'a$ **where**

$$\text{fix} = (\Lambda F. \bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$$

Binder syntax for *fix*

abbreviation

fix-syn :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *'a*) \Rightarrow *'a* (**binder** *FIX* 10) **where**
fix-syn ($\lambda x. f\ x$) \equiv *fix*·($\Lambda x. f\ x$)

notation (*xsymbols*)

fix-syn (**binder** μ 10)

Properties of *fix*

direct connection between *fix* and iteration

lemma *fix-def2*: *fix*·*F* = ($\bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp$)

apply (*unfold fix-def*)

apply (*rule beta-cfun*)

apply (*rule cont2cont-lub*)

apply (*rule ch2ch-lambda*)

apply (*rule chain-iterate*)

apply *simp*

done

lemma *iterate-below-fix*: *iterate* *n*·*f*· $\perp \sqsubseteq$ *fix*·*f*

unfolding *fix-def2*

using *chain-iterate* **by** (*rule is-ub-the lub*)

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

lemma *fix-eq*: *fix*·*F* = *F*·(*fix*·*F*)

apply (*simp add: fix-def2*)

apply (*subst lub-range-shift [of - 1, symmetric]*)

apply (*rule chain-iterate*)

apply (*subst contlub-cfun-arg*)

apply (*rule chain-iterate*)

apply *simp*

done

lemma *fix-least-below*: *F*·*x* \sqsubseteq *x* \Longrightarrow *fix*·*F* \sqsubseteq *x*

apply (*simp add: fix-def2*)

apply (*rule is-lub-the lub*)

apply (*rule chain-iterate*)

apply (*rule ub-rangeI*)

apply (*induct-tac i*)

apply *simp*

apply *simp*

apply (*erule rev-below-trans*)

apply (*erule monofun-cfun-arg*)

done

lemma *fix-least*: $F \cdot x = x \implies \text{fix} \cdot F \sqsubseteq x$
by (*rule* *fix-least-below*, *simp*)

lemma *fix-eqI*:
assumes *fixed*: $F \cdot x = x$ **and** *least*: $\bigwedge z. F \cdot z = z \implies x \sqsubseteq z$
shows $\text{fix} \cdot F = x$
apply (*rule* *below-antisym*)
apply (*rule* *fix-least* [*OF fixed*])
apply (*rule* *least* [*OF fix-eq* [*symmetric*]])
done

lemma *fix-eq2*: $f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f = F \cdot f$
by (*simp* *add*: *fix-eq* [*symmetric*])

lemma *fix-eq3*: $f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f \cdot x = F \cdot f \cdot x$
by (*erule* *fix-eq2* [*THEN cfun-fun-cong*])

lemma *fix-eq4*: $f = \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f = F \cdot f$
apply (*erule* *ssubst*)
apply (*rule* *fix-eq*)
done

lemma *fix-eq5*: $f = \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f \cdot x = F \cdot f \cdot x$
by (*erule* *fix-eq4* [*THEN cfun-fun-cong*])

strictness of *fix*

lemma *fix-defined-iff*: $(\text{fix} \cdot F = \perp) = (F \cdot \perp = \perp)$
apply (*rule* *iffI*)
apply (*erule* *subst*)
apply (*rule* *fix-eq* [*symmetric*])
apply (*erule* *fix-least* [*THEN UU-I*])
done

lemma *fix-strict*: $F \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{fix} \cdot F = \perp$
by (*simp* *add*: *fix-defined-iff*)

lemma *fix-defined*: $F \cdot \perp \neq \perp \implies \text{fix} \cdot F \neq \perp$
by (*simp* *add*: *fix-defined-iff*)

fix applied to identity and constant functions

lemma *fix-id*: $(\mu x. x) = \perp$
by (*simp* *add*: *fix-strict*)

lemma *fix-const*: $(\mu x. c) = c$
by (*subst* *fix-eq*, *simp*)

19.3 Fixed point induction

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

```

unfolding fix-def2
apply (erule admD)
apply (rule chain-iterate)
apply (rule nat-induct, simp-all)
done

```

```

lemma def-fix-ind:
   $\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot F; \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P x \implies P (F \cdot x) \rrbracket \implies P f$ 
by (simp add: fix-ind)

```

```

lemma fix-ind2:
  assumes adm: 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  $P (\text{fix} \cdot F)$ 
unfolding fix-def2
apply (rule admD [OF adm chain-iterate])
apply (rule nat-less-induct)
apply (case-tac n)
apply (simp add: 0)
apply (case-tac nat)
apply (simp add: 1)
apply (erule-tac x=nat in spec)
apply (simp add: step)
done

```

```

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  $P (\text{fix} \cdot F) (\text{fix} \cdot G)$ 
proof –
  from adm have adm': adm (split P)
  unfolding split-def .
  have  $\bigwedge i. P (\text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp) (\text{iterate } i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$ 
    by (induct-tac i, simp add: base, simp add: step)
  hence  $\bigwedge i. \text{split } P (\text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp, \text{iterate } i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$ 
    by simp
  hence  $\text{split } P (\bigsqcup i. (\text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp, \text{iterate } i \cdot G \cdot \perp))$ 
    by – (rule admD [OF adm'], simp, assumption)
  hence  $\text{split } P (\bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp, \bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$ 
    by (simp add: thelub-Pair)
  hence  $P (\bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp) (\bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$ 
    by simp
  thus  $P (\text{fix} \cdot F) (\text{fix} \cdot G)$ 
    by (simp add: fix-def2)
qed

```

19.4 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*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{fix} \cdot (F :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow 'a \times 'b) = \\ & (\mu x. \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, \mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y)))), \\ & \mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (\mu x. \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, \mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y)))), y))) \\ & (\text{is } \text{fix} \cdot F = (?x, ?y)) \end{aligned}$$

proof (*rule fix-eqI*)

have 1: $\text{fst} (F \cdot (?x, ?y)) = ?x$
 by (*rule trans [symmetric, OF fix-eq], simp*)
 have 2: $\text{snd} (F \cdot (?x, ?y)) = ?y$
 by (*rule trans [symmetric, OF fix-eq], simp*)
 from 1 2 show $F \cdot (?x, ?y) = (?x, ?y)$ by (*simp add: Pair-fst-snd-eq*)

next

fix z assume $F \cdot z = z$
 obtain x y where $z = (x, y)$ by (*rule prod.exhaust*)
 from $F \cdot z = z$ have $F \cdot x = \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, y)) = x$ by *simp*
 from $F \cdot z = z$ have $F \cdot y = \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y)) = y$ by *simp*
 let $?y1 = \mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y))$
 have $?y1 \sqsubseteq y$ by (*rule fix-least, simp add: F-y*)
 hence $\text{fst} (F \cdot (x, ?y1)) \sqsubseteq \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, y))$
 by (*simp add: fst-monofun monofun-cfun*)
 hence $\text{fst} (F \cdot (x, ?y1)) \sqsubseteq x$ using $F \cdot x$ by *simp*
 hence 1: $?x \sqsubseteq x$ by (*simp add: fix-least-below*)
 hence $\text{snd} (F \cdot (?x, y)) \sqsubseteq \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y))$
 by (*simp add: snd-monofun monofun-cfun*)
 hence $\text{snd} (F \cdot (?x, y)) \sqsubseteq y$ using $F \cdot y$ by *simp*
 hence 2: $?y \sqsubseteq y$ by (*simp add: fix-least-below*)
 show $(?x, ?y) \sqsubseteq z$ using z 1 2 by *simp*

qed

end

20 Fixrec: Package for defining recursive functions in HOLCF

theory *Fixrec*

imports *Cprod Sprod Ssum Up One Tr Fix*

uses

(*Tools/holcf-library.ML*)

(*Tools/fixrec.ML*)

begin

20.1 Pattern-match monad

default-sort *cpo*

pcpodef (open) *'a match* = *UNIV::(one ++ 'a u) set*
by *simp-all*

definition

fail :: *'a match* **where**
fail = *Abs-match (sinl·ONE)*

definition

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

definition

match-case :: *'b → ('a → 'b) → 'a match → 'b::pcpo* **where**
match-case = ($\Lambda f r m. \text{sscase} \cdot (\Lambda x. f) \cdot (fup \cdot r) \cdot (\text{Rep-match } m)$)

lemma *matchE* [*case-names bottom fail succeed, cases type: match*]:

$\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = \text{fail} \implies Q; \bigwedge x. p = \text{succeed} \cdot x \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$

unfolding *fail-def succeed-def*

apply (*cases p, rename-tac r*)

apply (*rule-tac p=r in ssumE, simp add: Abs-match-strict*)

apply (*rule-tac p=x in oneE, simp, simp*)

apply (*rule-tac p=y in upE, simp, simp add: cont-Abs-match*)

done

lemma *succeed-defined* [*simp*]: *succeed·x* $\neq \perp$

by (*simp add: succeed-def cont-Abs-match Abs-match-defined*)

lemma *fail-defined* [*simp*]: *fail* $\neq \perp$

by (*simp add: fail-def Abs-match-defined*)

lemma *succeed-eq* [*simp*]: (*succeed·x* = *succeed·y*) = (*x* = *y*)

by (*simp add: succeed-def cont-Abs-match Abs-match-inject*)

lemma *succeed-neg-fail* [*simp*]:

succeed·x $\neq \text{fail}$ *fail* $\neq \text{succeed} \cdot x$

by (*simp-all add: succeed-def fail-def cont-Abs-match Abs-match-inject*)

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

match-case·f·r· \perp = \perp

match-case·f·r·fail = *f*

match-case·f·r·(succeed·x) = *r·x*

by (*simp-all add: succeed-def fail-def match-case-def cont-Rep-match*
cont2cont-LAM
cont-Abs-match Abs-match-inverse Rep-match-strict)

translations

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{case } m \text{ of } XCONST \text{ fail} \Rightarrow t1 \mid XCONST \text{ succeed} \cdot x \Rightarrow t2 \\ & == CONST \text{ match-case} \cdot t1 \cdot (\Lambda x. t2) \cdot m \end{aligned}$$

20.1.1 Run operator

definition

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{run} :: 'a \text{ match} \rightarrow 'a::pcpo \text{ where} \\ & \text{run} = \text{match-case} \cdot \perp \cdot ID \end{aligned}$$

rewrite rules for run

lemma *run-strict* [simp]: $\text{run} \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (simp add: run-def)

lemma *run-fail* [simp]: $\text{run} \cdot \text{fail} = \perp$
by (simp add: run-def)

lemma *run-succeed* [simp]: $\text{run} \cdot (\text{succeed} \cdot x) = x$
by (simp add: run-def)

20.1.2 Monad plus operator

definition

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{mplus} :: 'a \text{ match} \rightarrow 'a \text{ match} \rightarrow 'a \text{ match} \text{ where} \\ & \text{mplus} = (\Lambda m1 \ m2. \text{case } m1 \text{ of fail} \Rightarrow m2 \mid \text{succeed} \cdot x \Rightarrow m1) \end{aligned}$$

abbreviation

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

rewrite rules for mplus

lemma *mplus-strict* [simp]: $\perp +++ m = \perp$
by (simp add: mplus-def)

lemma *mplus-fail* [simp]: $\text{fail} +++ m = m$
by (simp add: mplus-def)

lemma *mplus-succeed* [simp]: $\text{succeed} \cdot x +++ m = \text{succeed} \cdot x$
by (simp add: mplus-def)

lemma *mplus-fail2* [simp]: $m +++ \text{fail} = m$
by (cases m, simp-all)

lemma *mplus-assoc*: $(x +++ y) +++ z = x +++ (y +++ z)$
by (cases x, simp-all)

20.2 Match functions for built-in types

default-sort *pcpo*

definition

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

$$\text{match-}UU = \text{strictify} \cdot (\Lambda x k. \text{fail})$$
definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x \neq \perp \implies \text{match-}UU \cdot x \cdot k = \text{fail}$$
by (simp-all add: match-UU-def)

lemma *match-cpair-simps* [simp]:
 $match-cpair.(x, y).k = k.x.y$
by (simp-all add: match-cpair-def)

lemma *match-spair-simps* [simp]:
 $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies match-spair.(:x, y).k = k.x.y$
 $match-spair.\perp.k = \perp$
by (simp-all add: match-spair-def)

lemma *match-sinl-simps* [simp]:
 $x \neq \perp \implies match-sinl.(sinl.x).k = k.x$
 $y \neq \perp \implies match-sinl.(sinr.y).k = fail$
 $match-sinl.\perp.k = \perp$
by (simp-all add: match-sinl-def)

lemma *match-sinr-simps* [simp]:
 $x \neq \perp \implies match-sinr.(sinl.x).k = fail$
 $y \neq \perp \implies match-sinr.(sinr.y).k = k.y$
 $match-sinr.\perp.k = \perp$
by (simp-all add: match-sinr-def)

lemma *match-up-simps* [simp]:
 $match-up.(up.x).k = k.x$
 $match-up.\perp.k = \perp$
by (simp-all add: match-up-def)

lemma *match-ONE-simps* [simp]:
 $match-ONE.ONE.k = k$
 $match-ONE.\perp.k = \perp$
by (simp-all add: match-ONE-def)

lemma *match-TT-simps* [simp]:
 $match-TT.TT.k = k$
 $match-TT.FF.k = fail$
 $match-TT.\perp.k = \perp$
by (simp-all add: match-TT-def)

lemma *match-FF-simps* [simp]:
 $match-FF.FF.k = k$
 $match-FF.TT.k = fail$
 $match-FF.\perp.k = \perp$
by (simp-all add: match-FF-def)

20.3 Mutual recursion

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

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

by *simp*

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

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

lemma *def-cont-fix-eq*:
 $\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot (\text{Abs-CFun } F); \text{cont } F \rrbracket \implies f = F f$
by (*simp, subst fix-eq, simp*)

lemma *def-cont-fix-ind*:
 $\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot (\text{Abs-CFun } F); \text{cont } F; \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P x \implies P (F x) \rrbracket \implies P f$
by (*simp add: fix-ind*)

lemma for proving rewrite rules

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

20.4 Initializing the fixrec package

use *Tools/holcf-library.ML*

use *Tools/fixrec.ML*

setup \ll *Fixrec.setup* \gg

setup \ll
Fixrec.add-matchers
 [(@{const-name up}, @{const-name match-up}),
 (@{const-name sinl}, @{const-name match-sinl}),
 (@{const-name sinr}, @{const-name match-sinr}),
 (@{const-name spair}, @{const-name match-spair}),
 (@{const-name Pair}, @{const-name match-cpair}),
 (@{const-name ONE}, @{const-name match-ONE}),
 (@{const-name TT}, @{const-name match-TT}),
 (@{const-name FF}, @{const-name match-FF}),
 (@{const-name UU}, @{const-name match-UU})]
 \gg

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

end

21 Completion: Defining bifinite domains by ideal completion

```
theory Completion
imports Bifinite
begin
```

21.1 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  $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \preceq y; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \in A$ 
shows ideal A
unfolding ideal-def using prems by fast
```

lemma idealD1:

```
ideal A  $\Longrightarrow \exists x. x \in A$ 
unfolding ideal-def by fast
```

lemma idealD2:

```
 $\llbracket \text{ideal } A; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z$ 
unfolding ideal-def by fast
```

lemma idealD3:

```
 $\llbracket \text{ideal } A; x \preceq y; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \in A$ 
unfolding ideal-def by fast
```

lemma ideal-directed-finite:

```
assumes A: ideal A
shows  $\llbracket \text{finite } U; U \subseteq A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists z \in A. \forall x \in U. x \preceq z$ 
apply (induct U set: finite)
apply (simp add: idealD1 [OF A])
apply (simp, clarify, rename-tac y)
apply (drule (1) idealD2 [OF A])
apply (clarify, erule-tac x=z in rev-bexI)
apply (fast intro: r-trans)
done
```

```

lemma ideal-principal: ideal {x. x  $\preceq$  z}
apply (rule idealI)
apply (rule-tac x=z in exI)
apply (fast intro: r-refl)
apply (rule-tac x=z in bexI, fast)
apply (fast intro: r-refl)
apply (fast intro: r-trans)
done

```

```

lemma ex-ideal:  $\exists A.$  ideal A
by (rule exI, rule ideal-principal)

```

```

lemma directed-image-ideal:
  assumes A: ideal A
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge x y. x \preceq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y$ 
  shows directed (f ‘ A)
apply (rule directedI)
apply (cut-tac idealD1 [OF A], fast)
apply (clarify, rename-tac a b)
apply (drule (1) idealD2 [OF A])
apply (clarify, rename-tac c)
apply (rule-tac x=f c in rev-bexI)
apply (erule imageI)
apply (simp add: f)
done

```

```

lemma lub-image-principal:
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge x y. x \preceq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y$ 
  shows  $(\bigsqcup x \in \{x. x \preceq y\}. f x) = f y$ 
apply (rule thelubI)
apply (rule is-lub-maximal)
apply (rule ub-imageI)
apply (simp add: f)
apply (rule imageI)
apply (simp add: r-refl)
done

```

The set of ideals is a cpo

```

lemma ideal-UN:
  fixes A :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  assumes ideal-A:  $\bigwedge i. \text{ideal } (A\ i)$ 
  assumes chain-A:  $\bigwedge i j. i \leq j \implies A\ i \subseteq A\ j$ 
  shows ideal  $(\bigcup i. A\ i)$ 
apply (rule idealI)
  apply (cut-tac idealD1 [OF ideal-A], fast)
  apply (clarify, rename-tac i j)
  apply (drule subsetD [OF chain-A] [OF le-maxI1]))
  apply (drule subsetD [OF chain-A] [OF le-maxI2]))

```

```

apply (drule (1) idealD2 [OF ideal-A])
apply blast
apply clarify
apply (drule (1) idealD3 [OF ideal-A])
apply fast
done

```

```

lemma typedef-ideal-po:
  fixes Abs :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b::below
  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, po-class)
  apply (intro-classes, unfold below)
  apply (rule subset-refl)
  apply (erule (1) subset-trans)
  apply (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, THEN iffD1])
  apply (erule (1) subset-antisym)
done

```

```

lemma
  fixes Abs :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {S. ideal S}
  assumes below:  $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep } x \subseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
  assumes S: chain S
  shows typedef-ideal-lub: range S <<| Abs ( $\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i)$ )
    and typedef-ideal-rep-contrub:  $\text{Rep } (\bigcap i. S i) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$ 
proof –
  have 1: ideal ( $\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i)$ )
    apply (rule ideal-UN)
    apply (rule type-definition.Rep [OF type, unfolded mem-Collect-eq])
    apply (subst below [symmetric])
    apply (erule chain-mono [OF S])
    done
  hence 2:  $\text{Rep } (\text{Abs } (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$ 
    by (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
  show 3: range S <<| Abs ( $\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i)$ )
    apply (rule is-lubI)
    apply (rule is-ubI)
    apply (simp add: below 2, fast)
    apply (simp add: below 2 is-ub-def, fast)
    done
  hence 4:  $(\bigcap i. S i) = \text{Abs } (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$ 
    by (rule thelubI)
  show 5:  $\text{Rep } (\bigcap i. S i) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$ 
    by (simp add: 4 2)
qed

```

```

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)
by (default, rule exI, erule typedef-ideal-lub [OF type below])

```

end

```

interpretation below: preorder below :: 'a::po  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
apply unfold-locales
apply (rule below-refl)
apply (erule (1) below-trans)
done

```

21.2 Lemmas about least upper bounds

```

lemma finite-directed-contains-lub:
   $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{ directed } S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists u \in S. S <<| u$ 
apply (drule (1) directed-finiteD, rule subset-refl)
apply (erule bexE)
apply (rule rev-bexI, assumption)
apply (erule (1) is-lub-maximal)
done

```

```

lemma lub-finite-directed-in-self:
   $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{ directed } S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{lub } S \in S$ 
apply (drule (1) finite-directed-contains-lub, clarify)
apply (drule thelubI, simp)
done

```

```

lemma finite-directed-has-lub:  $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{ directed } S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists u. S <<| u$ 
by (drule (1) finite-directed-contains-lub, fast)

```

```

lemma is-ub-the lub0:  $\llbracket \exists u. S <<| u; x \in S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq \text{lub } S$ 
apply (erule exE, drule lubI)
apply (drule is-lubD1)
apply (erule (1) is-ubD)
done

```

```

lemma is-lub-the lub0:  $\llbracket \exists u. S <<| u; S <| x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{lub } S \sqsubseteq x$ 
by (erule exE, drule lubI, erule is-lub-lub)

```

21.3 Locale for ideal completion

```

locale basis-take = preorder +
  fixes take :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes take-less: take n a  $\preceq$  a
  assumes take-take: take n (take n a) = take n a
  assumes take-mono: a  $\preceq$  b  $\Longrightarrow$  take n a  $\preceq$  take n b
  assumes take-chain: take n a  $\preceq$  take (Suc n) a
  assumes finite-range-take: finite (range (take n))

```

assumes *take-covers*: $\exists n. \text{take } n \ a = a$
begin

lemma *take-chain-less*: $m < n \implies \text{take } m \ a \preceq \text{take } n \ a$
by (*erule less-Suc-induct*, *rule take-chain*, *erule (1) r-trans*)

lemma *take-chain-le*: $m \leq n \implies \text{take } m \ a \preceq \text{take } n \ a$
by (*cases* $m = n$, *simp add: r-refl*, *simp add: take-chain-less*)

end

locale *ideal-completion* = *basis-take* +
fixes *principal* :: 'a::type \Rightarrow 'b::cpo
fixes *rep* :: 'b::cpo \Rightarrow 'a::type set
assumes *ideal-rep*: $\bigwedge x. \text{preorder.ideal } r \ (\text{rep } x)$
assumes *rep-contrub*: $\bigwedge Y. \text{chain } Y \implies \text{rep } (\bigsqcup i. Y \ i) = (\bigcup i. \text{rep } (Y \ i))$
assumes *rep-principal*: $\bigwedge a. \text{rep } (\text{principal } a) = \{b. b \preceq a\}$
assumes *subset-repD*: $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{rep } x \subseteq \text{rep } y \implies x \sqsubseteq y$
begin

lemma *finite-take-rep*: *finite* (*take* n ' *rep* x)
by (*rule finite-subset* [*OF image-mono* [*OF subset-UNIV*] *finite-range-take*])

lemma *rep-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{rep } x \subseteq \text{rep } y$
apply (*frule bin-chain*)
apply (*drule rep-contrub*)
apply (*simp only: thelubI* [*OF lub-bin-chain*])
apply (*rule subsetI*, *rule UN-I* [**where** $a=0$], *simp-all*)
done

lemma *below-def*: $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{rep } x \subseteq \text{rep } y$
by (*rule iffI* [*OF rep-mono subset-repD*])

lemma *rep-eq*: $\text{rep } x = \{a. \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq x\}$
unfolding *below-def rep-principal*
apply *safe*
apply (*erule (1) idealD3* [*OF ideal-rep*])
apply (*erule subsetD*, *simp add: r-refl*)
done

lemma *mem-rep-iff-principal-below*: $a \in \text{rep } x \longleftrightarrow \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq x$
by (*simp add: rep-eq*)

lemma *principal-below-iff-mem-rep*: $\text{principal } a \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow a \in \text{rep } x$
by (*simp add: rep-eq*)

lemma *principal-below-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{principal } a \sqsubseteq \text{principal } b \longleftrightarrow a \preceq b$
by (*simp add: principal-below-iff-mem-rep rep-principal*)

lemma *principal-eq-iff*: $\text{principal } a = \text{principal } b \iff a \preceq b \wedge b \preceq a$
unfolding *po-eq-conv* [where 'a='b] *principal-below-iff* ..

lemma *repD*: $a \in \text{rep } x \implies \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq x$
by (*simp add: rep-eq*)

lemma *principal-mono*: $a \preceq b \implies \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq \text{principal } b$
by (*simp only: principal-below-iff*)

lemma *belowI*: $(\bigwedge a. \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq x \implies \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq u) \implies x \sqsubseteq u$
unfolding *principal-below-iff-mem-rep*
by (*simp add: below-def subset-eq*)

lemma *lub-principal-rep*: $\text{principal } \text{'rep } x <<| x$
apply (*rule is-lubI*)
apply (*rule ub-imageI*)
apply (*erule repD*)
apply (*subst below-def*)
apply (*rule subsetI*)
apply (*drule (1) ub-imageD*)
apply (*simp add: rep-eq*)
done

21.4 Defining functions in terms of basis elements

definition
basis-fun :: $('a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'c::\text{cpo}) \Rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c$ **where**
basis-fun = $(\lambda f. (\bigwedge x. \text{lub } (f \text{'rep } x)))$

lemma *basis-fun-lemma0*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'c::\text{cpo}$
assumes *f-mono*: $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$
shows $\exists u. f \text{'take } i \text{'rep } x <<| u$
apply (*rule finite-directed-has-lub*)
apply (*rule finite-imageI*)
apply (*rule finite-take-rep*)
apply (*subst image-image*)
apply (*rule directed-image-ideal*)
apply (*rule ideal-rep*)
apply (*rule f-mono*)
apply (*erule take-mono*)
done

lemma *basis-fun-lemma1*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'c::\text{cpo}$
assumes *f-mono*: $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$
shows *chain* $(\lambda i. \text{lub } (f \text{'take } i \text{'rep } x))$
apply (*rule chainI*)
apply (*rule is-lub-the lub0*)

```

  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma0, erule f-mono)
  apply (rule is-ubI, clarsimp, rename-tac a)
  apply (rule below-trans [OF f-mono [OF take-chain]])
  apply (rule is-ub-the lub0)
  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma0, erule f-mono)
  apply simp
done

```

```

lemma basis-fun-lemma2:
  fixes f :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'c::cpo
  assumes f-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$ 
  shows  $f \text{ ' rep } x <<| (\bigsqcup i. \text{ lub } (f \text{ ' take } i \text{ ' rep } x))$ 
  apply (rule is-lubI)
  apply (rule ub-imageI, rename-tac a)
  apply (cut-tac a=a in take-covers, erule exE, rename-tac i)
  apply (erule subst)
  apply (rule rev-below-trans)
  apply (rule-tac x=i in is-ub-the lub)
  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma1, erule f-mono)
  apply (rule is-ub-the lub0)
  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma0, erule f-mono)
  apply simp
  apply (rule is-lub-the lub [OF - ub-rangeI])
  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma1, erule f-mono)
  apply (rule is-lub-the lub0)
  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma0, erule f-mono)
  apply (rule is-ubI, clarsimp, rename-tac a)
  apply (rule below-trans [OF f-mono [OF take-less]])
  apply (erule (1) ub-imageD)
done

```

```

lemma basis-fun-lemma:
  fixes f :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'c::cpo
  assumes f-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$ 
  shows  $\exists u. f \text{ ' rep } x <<| u$ 
  by (rule exI, rule basis-fun-lemma2, erule f-mono)

```

```

lemma basis-fun-beta:
  fixes f :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'c::cpo
  assumes f-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$ 
  shows basis-fun  $f \cdot x = \text{ lub } (f \text{ ' rep } x)$ 
  unfolding basis-fun-def
  proof (rule beta-cfun)
    have lub:  $\bigwedge x. \exists u. f \text{ ' rep } x <<| u$ 
    using f-mono by (rule basis-fun-lemma)
    show cont: cont  $(\lambda x. \text{ lub } (f \text{ ' rep } x))$ 
    apply (rule contI2)
    apply (rule monofunI)
    apply (rule is-lub-the lub0 [OF lub ub-imageI])
  qed

```

```

    apply (rule is-ub-the lub0 [OF lub imageI])
    apply (erule (1) subsetD [OF rep-mono])
    apply (rule is-lub-the lub0 [OF lub ub-imageI])
    apply (simp add: rep-contrub, clarify)
    apply (erule rev-below-trans [OF is-ub-the lub])
    apply (erule is-ub-the lub0 [OF lub imageI])
  done
qed

```

```

lemma basis-fun-principal:
  fixes f :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'c::cpo
  assumes f-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$ 
  shows basis-fun f.(principal a) = f a
  apply (subst basis-fun-beta, erule f-mono)
  apply (subst rep-principal)
  apply (rule lub-image-principal, erule f-mono)
  done

```

```

lemma basis-fun-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 basis-fun f  $\sqsubseteq$  basis-fun g
  apply (rule below-cfun-ext)
  apply (simp only: basis-fun-beta f-mono g-mono)
  apply (rule is-lub-the lub0)
  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma, erule f-mono)
  apply (rule ub-imageI, rename-tac a)
  apply (rule below-trans [OF below])
  apply (rule is-ub-the lub0)
  apply (rule basis-fun-lemma, erule g-mono)
  apply (erule imageI)
  done

```

```

lemma compact-principal [simp]: compact (principal a)
by (rule compactI2, simp add: principal-below-iff-mem-rep rep-contrub)

```

21.5 Bifiniteness of ideal completions

definition

```

completion-approx :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\rightarrow$  'b where
completion-approx = ( $\lambda i. \text{basis-fun } (\lambda a. \text{principal } (\text{take } i a))$ )

```

lemma completion-approx-beta:

```

completion-approx i.x = ( $\bigsqcup_{a \in \text{rep } x} \text{principal } (\text{take } i a)$ )

```

unfolding completion-approx-def

```

by (simp add: basis-fun-beta principal-mono take-mono)

```

lemma completion-approx-principal:

```

  completion-approx i.(principal a) = principal (take i a)
unfolding completion-approx-def
by (simp add: basis-fun-principal principal-mono take-mono)

```

```

lemma chain-completion-approx: chain completion-approx
unfolding completion-approx-def
apply (rule chainI)
apply (rule basis-fun-mono)
apply (erule principal-mono [OF take-mono])
apply (erule principal-mono [OF take-mono])
apply (rule principal-mono [OF take-chain])
done

```

```

lemma lub-completion-approx: ( $\bigsqcup$  i. completion-approx i.x) = x
unfolding completion-approx-beta
apply (subst image-image [where f=principal, symmetric])
apply (rule unique-lub [OF - lub-principal-rep])
apply (rule basis-fun-lemma2, erule principal-mono)
done

```

```

lemma completion-approx-eq-principal:
   $\exists a \in \text{rep } x. \text{ completion-approx } i.x = \text{principal } (\text{take } i \ a)$ 
unfolding completion-approx-beta
apply (subst image-image [where f=principal, symmetric])
apply (subgoal-tac finite (principal ‘ take i ‘ rep x))
apply (subgoal-tac directed (principal ‘ take i ‘ rep x))
  apply (drule (1) lub-finite-directed-in-self, fast)
apply (subst image-image)
apply (rule directed-image-ideal)
apply (rule ideal-rep)
apply (erule principal-mono [OF take-mono])
apply (rule finite-imageI)
apply (rule finite-take-rep)
done

```

```

lemma completion-approx-idem:
  completion-approx i.(completion-approx i.x) = completion-approx i.x
using completion-approx-eq-principal [where i=i and x=x]
by (auto simp add: completion-approx-principal take-take)

```

```

lemma finite-fixes-completion-approx:
  finite {x. completion-approx i.x = x} (is finite ?S)
apply (subgoal-tac ?S  $\subseteq$  principal ‘ range (take i))
apply (erule finite-subset)
apply (rule finite-imageI)
apply (rule finite-range-take)
apply (clarify, erule subst)
apply (cut-tac x=x and i=i in completion-approx-eq-principal)
apply fast

```

done

```
lemma principal-induct:
  assumes adm: adm P
  assumes P:  $\bigwedge a. P$  (principal a)
  shows P x
  apply (subgoal-tac P ( $\bigcup i. completion\text{-}approx\ i \cdot x$ ))
  apply (simp add: lub-completion-approx)
  apply (rule admD [OF adm])
  apply (simp add: chain-completion-approx)
  apply (cut-tac x=x and i=i in completion-approx-eq-principal)
  apply (clarify, simp add: P)
done
```

```
lemma principal-induct2:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge y. adm (\lambda x. P\ x\ y); \bigwedge x. adm (\lambda y. P\ x\ y);$ 
 $\bigwedge a\ b. P$  (principal a) (principal b)  $\rrbracket \implies P\ x\ y$ 
  apply (rule-tac x=y in spec)
  apply (rule-tac x=x in principal-induct, simp)
  apply (rule allI, rename-tac y)
  apply (rule-tac x=y in principal-induct, simp)
  apply simp
done
```

```
lemma compact-imp-principal: compact x  $\implies \exists a. x = principal\ a$ 
  apply (drule adm-compact-neq [OF - cont-id])
  apply (drule admD2 [where Y= $\lambda n. completion\text{-}approx\ n \cdot x$ ])
  apply (simp add: chain-completion-approx)
  apply (simp add: lub-completion-approx)
  apply (erule exE, erule ssubst)
  apply (cut-tac i=i and x=x in completion-approx-eq-principal)
  apply (clarify, erule exI)
done
```

end

end

22 Eventual: Eventually-constant sequences

```
theory Eventual
imports Infinite-Set
begin
```

22.1 Lemmas about MOST

```
lemma MOST-INFM:
  assumes inf: infinite (UNIV::'a set)
```

shows $MOST\ x::'a. P\ x \implies INFM\ x::'a. P\ x$
 unfolding *Alm-all-def Inf-many-def*
 apply (*auto simp add: Collect-neg-eq*)
 apply (*drule (1) finite-UnI*)
 apply (*simp add: Compl-partition2 inf*)
 done

lemma *MOST-SucI*: $MOST\ n. P\ n \implies MOST\ n. P\ (Suc\ n)$
 by (*rule MOST-inj [OF - inj-Suc]*)

lemma *MOST-SucD*: $MOST\ n. P\ (Suc\ n) \implies MOST\ n. P\ n$
 unfolding *MOST-nat*
 apply (*clarify, rule-tac x=Suc m in exI, clarify*)
 apply (*erule Suc-lessE, simp*)
 done

lemma *MOST-Suc-iff*: $(MOST\ n. P\ (Suc\ n)) \longleftrightarrow (MOST\ n. P\ n)$
 by (*rule iffI [OF MOST-SucD MOST-SucI]*)

lemma *INFM-finite-Bex-distrib*:
 $finite\ A \implies (INFM\ y. \exists x \in A. P\ x\ y) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. INFM\ y. P\ x\ y)$
 by (*induct set: finite, simp, simp add: INFM-disj-distrib*)

lemma *MOST-finite-Ball-distrib*:
 $finite\ A \implies (MOST\ y. \forall x \in A. P\ x\ y) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. MOST\ y. P\ x\ y)$
 by (*induct set: finite, simp, simp add: MOST-conj-distrib*)

lemma *MOST-ge-nat*: $MOST\ n::nat. m \leq n$
 unfolding *MOST-nat-le* by *fast*

22.2 Eventually constant sequences

definition

eventually-constant :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow bool$

where

eventually-constant $S = (\exists x. MOST\ i. S\ i = x)$

lemma *eventually-constant-MOST-MOST*:

$eventually-constant\ S \longleftrightarrow (MOST\ m. MOST\ n. S\ n = S\ m)$

unfolding *eventually-constant-def MOST-nat*

apply *safe*

apply (*rule-tac x=m in exI, clarify*)

apply (*rule-tac x=m in exI, clarify*)

apply *simp*

apply *fast*

done

lemma *eventually-constantI*: $MOST\ i. S\ i = x \implies eventually-constant\ S$

unfolding *eventually-constant-def* by *fast*

lemma *eventually-constant-comp*:

eventually-constant $(\lambda i. S\ i) \implies \text{eventually-constant } (\lambda i. f\ (S\ i))$

unfolding *eventually-constant-def*

apply (*erule* *exE*, *rule-tac* $x=f\ x$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*erule* *MOST-mono*, *simp*)

done

lemma *eventually-constant-Suc-iff*:

eventually-constant $(\lambda i. S\ (Suc\ i)) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually-constant } (\lambda i. S\ i)$

unfolding *eventually-constant-def*

by (*subst* *MOST-Suc-iff*, *rule* *refl*)

lemma *eventually-constant-SucD*:

eventually-constant $(\lambda i. S\ (Suc\ i)) \implies \text{eventually-constant } (\lambda i. S\ i)$

by (*rule* *eventually-constant-Suc-iff* [*THEN* *iffD1*])

22.3 Limits of eventually constant sequences

definition

eventual $:: (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

eventual $S = (THE\ x. MOST\ i. S\ i = x)$

lemma *eventual-eqI*: $MOST\ i. S\ i = x \implies \text{eventual } S = x$

unfolding *eventual-def*

apply (*rule* *the-equality*, *assumption*)

apply (*rename-tac* *y*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $MOST\ i::nat. y = x$, *simp*)

apply (*erule* *MOST-rev-mp*)

apply (*erule* *MOST-rev-mp*)

apply *simp*

done

lemma *MOST-eq-eventual*:

eventually-constant $S \implies MOST\ i. S\ i = \text{eventual } S$

unfolding *eventually-constant-def*

by (*erule* *exE*, *simp* *add*: *eventual-eqI*)

lemma *eventual-mem-range*:

eventually-constant $S \implies \text{eventual } S \in \text{range } S$

apply (*erule* *MOST-eq-eventual*)

apply (*simp* *only*: *MOST-nat-le*, *clarify*)

apply (*erule* *spec*, *erule* *mp*, *rule* *order-refl*)

apply (*erule* *range-eqI* [*OF* *sym*])

done

lemma *eventually-constant-MOST-iff*:

assumes $S: \text{eventually-constant } S$

shows $(MOST\ n. P\ (S\ n)) \longleftrightarrow P\ (\text{eventual } S)$

```

apply (subgoal-tac (MOST n. P (S n))  $\longleftrightarrow$  (MOST n::nat. P (eventual S)))
apply simp
apply (rule iffI)
apply (rule MOST-rev-mp [OF MOST-eq-eventual [OF S]])
apply (erule MOST-mono, force)
apply (rule MOST-rev-mp [OF MOST-eq-eventual [OF S]])
apply (erule MOST-mono, simp)
done

```

lemma MOST-eventual:

```

   $\llbracket \text{eventually-constant } S; \text{ MOST } n. P (S n) \rrbracket \implies P (\text{eventual } S)$ 
proof –
  assume eventually-constant S
  hence MOST n. S n = eventual S
    by (rule MOST-eq-eventual)
  moreover assume MOST n. P (S n)
  ultimately have MOST n. S n = eventual S  $\wedge$  P (S n)
    by (rule MOST-conj-distrib [THEN iffD2, OF conjI])
  hence MOST n::nat. P (eventual S)
    by (rule MOST-mono) auto
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

lemma eventually-constant-MOST-Suc-eq:

```

  eventually-constant S  $\implies$  MOST n. S (Suc n) = S n
apply (drule MOST-eq-eventual)
apply (frule MOST-Suc-iff [THEN iffD2])
apply (erule MOST-rev-mp)
apply (erule MOST-rev-mp)
apply simp
done

```

lemma eventual-comp:

```

  eventually-constant S  $\implies$  eventual ( $\lambda i. f (S i)$ ) = f (eventual ( $\lambda i. S i$ ))
apply (rule eventual-eqI)
apply (rule MOST-mono)
apply (erule MOST-eq-eventual)
apply simp
done

```

end

23 Algebraic: Algebraic deflations

theory Algebraic

imports Completion Fix Eventual

begin

23.1 Constructing finite deflations by iteration

lemma *finite-deflation-imp-deflation*:

finite-deflation $d \implies \text{deflation } d$

unfolding *finite-deflation-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *le-Suc-induct*:

assumes *le*: $i \leq j$

assumes *step*: $\bigwedge i. P\ i\ (\text{Suc } i)$

assumes *refl*: $\bigwedge i. P\ i\ i$

assumes *trans*: $\bigwedge i\ j\ k. \llbracket P\ i\ j; P\ j\ k \rrbracket \implies P\ i\ k$

shows $P\ i\ j$

proof (*cases* $i = j$)

assume $i = j$

thus $P\ i\ j$ **by** (*simp add: refl*)

next

assume $i \neq j$

with *le* **have** $i < j$ **by** *simp*

thus $P\ i\ j$ **using** *step trans* **by** (*rule less-Suc-induct*)

qed

definition

eventual-iterate :: $('a \rightarrow 'a::\text{cpo}) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'a)$

where

eventual-iterate $f = \text{eventual } (\lambda n. \text{iterate } n \cdot f)$

A pre-deflation is like a deflation, but not idempotent.

locale *pre-deflation* =

fixes $f :: 'a \rightarrow 'a::\text{cpo}$

assumes *below*: $\bigwedge x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$

assumes *finite-range*: *finite* (*range* ($\lambda x. f \cdot x$))

begin

lemma *iterate-below*: $\text{iterate } i \cdot f \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$

by (*induct i, simp-all add: below-trans [OF below]*)

lemma *iterate-fixed*: $f \cdot x = x \implies \text{iterate } i \cdot f \cdot x = x$

by (*induct i, simp-all*)

lemma *antichain-iterate-app*: $i \leq j \implies \text{iterate } j \cdot f \cdot x \sqsubseteq \text{iterate } i \cdot f \cdot x$

apply (*erule le-Suc-induct*)

apply (*simp add: below*)

apply (*rule below-refl*)

apply (*erule (1) below-trans*)

done

lemma *finite-range-iterate-app*: *finite* (*range* ($\lambda i. \text{iterate } i \cdot f \cdot x$))

proof (*rule finite-subset*)

show *range* ($\lambda i. \text{iterate } i \cdot f \cdot x$) $\subseteq \text{insert } x\ (\text{range } (\lambda x. f \cdot x))$

by (*clarify, case-tac i, simp-all*)

```

  show finite (insert x (range (λx. f·x)))
  by (simp add: finite-range)
qed

```

```

lemma eventually-constant-iterate-app:
  eventually-constant (λi. iterate i·f·x)
unfolding eventually-constant-def MOST-nat-le
proof -
  let ?Y = λi. iterate i·f·x
  have ∃j. ∀k. ?Y j ⊆ ?Y k
    apply (rule finite-range-has-max)
    apply (erule antichain-iterate-app)
    apply (rule finite-range-iterate-app)
  done
  then obtain j where j: ⋀k. ?Y j ⊆ ?Y k by fast
  show ∃z m. ∀n ≥ m. ?Y n = z
  proof (intro exI allI impI)
    fix k
    assume j ≤ k
    hence ?Y k ⊆ ?Y j by (rule antichain-iterate-app)
    also have ?Y j ⊆ ?Y k by (rule j)
    finally show ?Y k = ?Y j .
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma eventually-constant-iterate:
  eventually-constant (λn. iterate n·f)
proof -
  have ∀y ∈ range (λx. f·x). eventually-constant (λi. iterate i·f·y)
    by (simp add: eventually-constant-iterate-app)
  hence ∀y ∈ range (λx. f·x). MOST i. MOST j. iterate j·f·y = iterate i·f·y
    unfolding eventually-constant-MOST-MOST .
  hence MOST i. MOST j. ∀y ∈ range (λx. f·x). iterate j·f·y = iterate i·f·y
    by (simp only: MOST-finite-Ball-distrib [OF finite-range])
  hence MOST i. MOST j. ∀x. iterate j·f·(f·x) = iterate i·f·(f·x)
    by simp
  hence MOST i. MOST j. ∀x. iterate (Suc j)·f·x = iterate (Suc i)·f·x
    by (simp only: iterate-Suc2)
  hence MOST i. MOST j. iterate (Suc j)·f = iterate (Suc i)·f
    by (simp only: expand-cfun-eq)
  hence eventually-constant (λi. iterate (Suc i)·f)
    unfolding eventually-constant-MOST-MOST .
  thus eventually-constant (λi. iterate i·f)
    by (rule eventually-constant-SucD)
qed

```

```

abbreviation
  d :: 'a → 'a
where

```

$d \equiv \text{eventual-iterate } f$

lemma *MOST-d*: $\text{MOST } n. P (\text{iterate } n.f) \implies P d$
unfolding *eventual-iterate-def*
using *eventually-constant-iterate* **by** (rule *MOST-eventual*)

lemma *f-d*: $f.(d.x) = d.x$
apply (rule *MOST-d*)
apply (subst *iterate-Suc* [symmetric])
apply (rule *eventually-constant-MOST-Suc-eq*)
apply (rule *eventually-constant-iterate-app*)
done

lemma *d-fixed-iff*: $d.x = x \longleftrightarrow f.x = x$
proof
assume $d.x = x$
with *f-d* [where $x=x$]
show $f.x = x$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $f.x = x$
have $\forall n. \text{iterate } n.f.x = x$
by (rule *allI*, rule *nat.induct*, *simp*, *simp add: f*)
hence $\text{MOST } n. \text{iterate } n.f.x = x$
by (rule *ALL-MOST*)
thus $d.x = x$
by (rule *MOST-d*)
qed

lemma *finite-deflation-d*: *finite-deflation d*
proof
fix $x :: 'a$
have $d \in \text{range } (\lambda n. \text{iterate } n.f)$
unfolding *eventual-iterate-def*
using *eventually-constant-iterate*
by (rule *eventual-mem-range*)
then obtain n **where** $n: d = \text{iterate } n.f$..
have $\text{iterate } n.f.(d.x) = d.x$
using *f-d* **by** (rule *iterate-fixed*)
thus $d.(d.x) = d.x$
by (*simp add: n*)
next
fix $x :: 'a$
show $d.x \sqsubseteq x$
by (rule *MOST-d*, *simp add: iterate-below*)
next
from *finite-range*
have $\text{finite } \{x. f.x = x\}$
by (rule *finite-range-imp-finite-fixes*)
thus $\text{finite } \{x. d.x = x\}$

by (*simp add: d-fixed-iff*)
qed

lemma *deflation-d: deflation d*
using *finite-deflation-d*
by (*rule finite-deflation-imp-deflation*)

end

lemma *finite-deflation-eventual-iterate:*
pre-deflation d \implies finite-deflation (eventual-iterate d)
by (*rule pre-deflation.finite-deflation-d*)

lemma *pre-deflation-oo:*
assumes *finite-deflation d*
assumes *f: $\bigwedge x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$*
shows *pre-deflation (d oo f)*
proof
interpret *d: finite-deflation d* by fact
fix *x*
show *$\bigwedge x. (d \text{ oo } f) \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$*
by (*simp, rule below-trans [OF d.below f]*)
show *finite (range ($\lambda x. (d \text{ oo } f) \cdot x$))*
by (*rule finite-subset [OF - d.finite-range], auto*)
qed

lemma *eventual-iterate-oo-fixed-iff:*
assumes *finite-deflation d*
assumes *f: $\bigwedge x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$*
shows *eventual-iterate (d oo f) $\cdot x = x \longleftrightarrow d \cdot x = x \wedge f \cdot x = x$*
proof –
interpret *d: finite-deflation d* by fact
let *?e = d oo f*
interpret *e: pre-deflation d oo f*
using *\langle finite-deflation d \rangle f*
by (*rule pre-deflation-oo*)
let *?g = eventual ($\lambda n. \text{iterate } n \cdot ?e$)*
show *?thesis*
apply (*subst e.d-fixed-iff*)
apply *simp*
apply *safe*
apply (*erule subst*)
apply (*rule d.idem*)
apply (*rule below-antisym*)
apply (*rule f*)
apply (*erule subst, rule d.below*)
apply *simp*
done
qed

lemma *eventual-mono*:

assumes *A*: eventually-constant *A*
 assumes *B*: eventually-constant *B*
 assumes below: $\bigwedge n. A\ n \sqsubseteq B\ n$
 shows *eventual A* \sqsubseteq *eventual B*
proof –
 from *A* have *MOST n. A n = eventual A*
 by (rule *MOST-eq-eventual*)
 then have *MOST n. eventual A* \sqsubseteq *B n*
 by (rule *MOST-mono*) (erule *subst*, rule *below*)
 with *B* show *eventual A* \sqsubseteq *eventual B*
 by (rule *MOST-eventual*)
qed

lemma *eventual-iterate-mono*:

assumes *f*: pre-deflation *f* and *g*: pre-deflation *g* and *f* \sqsubseteq *g*
 shows *eventual-iterate f* \sqsubseteq *eventual-iterate g*
unfolding *eventual-iterate-def*
apply (rule *eventual-mono*)
apply (rule *pre-deflation.eventually-constant-iterate* [*OF f*])
apply (rule *pre-deflation.eventually-constant-iterate* [*OF g*])
apply (rule *monofun-cfun-arg* [*OF* $\langle f \sqsubseteq g \rangle$])
done

lemma *cont2cont-eventual-iterate-oo*:

assumes *d*: finite-deflation *d*
 assumes *cont*: *cont f* and below: $\bigwedge x\ y. f\ x \cdot y \sqsubseteq y$
 shows *cont* ($\lambda x. \text{eventual-iterate } (d\ \text{oo } f)\ x$)
 (is *cont ?e*)
proof (rule *contI2*)
 show *monofun ?e*
 apply (rule *monofunI*)
 apply (rule *eventual-iterate-mono*)
 apply (rule *pre-deflation-oo* [*OF d below*])
 apply (rule *pre-deflation-oo* [*OF d below*])
 apply (rule *monofun-cfun-arg*)
 apply (erule *cont2monofunE* [*OF cont*])
done

next

fix *Y* :: *nat* \Rightarrow 'b
assume *Y*: *chain Y*
with *cont* **have** *fY*: *chain* ($\lambda i. f\ (Y\ i)$)
 by (rule *ch2ch-cont*)
assume *eY*: *chain* ($\lambda i. ?e\ (Y\ i)$)
have *lub-below*: $\bigwedge x. f\ (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
 by (rule *admD* [*OF - Y*], *simp add: cont*, rule *below*)
have *deflation* ($?e\ (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$)
 apply (rule *pre-deflation.deflation-d*)

```

    apply (rule pre-deflation-oo [OF d lub-below])
  done
then show ?e ( $\bigsqcup i. Y i$ )  $\sqsubseteq$  ( $\bigsqcup i. ?e (Y i)$ )
proof (rule deflation.belowI)
  fix x :: 'a
  assume ?e ( $\bigsqcup i. Y i$ )·x = x
  hence d·x = x and f ( $\bigsqcup i. Y i$ )·x = x
    by (simp-all add: eventual-iterate-oo-fixed-iff [OF d lub-below])
  hence ( $\bigsqcup i. f (Y i)$ )·x = x
    apply (simp only: cont2contlubE [OF cont Y])
    apply (simp only: contlub-cfun-fun [OF fY])
  done
have compact (d·x)
  using d by (rule finite-deflation.compact)
then have compact x
  using ⟨d·x = x⟩ by simp
then have compact ( $\bigsqcup i. f (Y i)$ )·x
  using ⟨( $\bigsqcup i. f (Y i)$ )·x = x⟩ by simp
then have  $\exists n. \text{max-in-chain } n (\lambda i. f (Y i) \cdot x)$ 
  by - (rule compact-imp-max-in-chain, simp add: fY, assumption)
then obtain n where n:  $\text{max-in-chain } n (\lambda i. f (Y i) \cdot x)$  ..
then have f (Y n)·x = x
  using ⟨( $\bigsqcup i. f (Y i)$ )·x = x⟩ fY by (simp add: maxinch-is-thelub)
with ⟨d·x = x⟩ have ?e (Y n)·x = x
  by (simp add: eventual-iterate-oo-fixed-iff [OF d below])
moreover have ?e (Y n)·x  $\sqsubseteq$  ( $\bigsqcup i. ?e (Y i)$ )·x
  by (rule is-ub-thelub, simp add: eY)
ultimately have x  $\sqsubseteq$  ( $\bigsqcup i. ?e (Y i)$ )·x
  by (simp add: contlub-cfun-fun eY)
also have ( $\bigsqcup i. ?e (Y i)$ )·x  $\sqsubseteq$  x
  apply (rule deflation.below)
  apply (rule admD [OF adm-deflation eY])
  apply (rule pre-deflation.deflation-d)
  apply (rule pre-deflation-oo [OF d below])
  done
finally show ( $\bigsqcup i. ?e (Y i)$ )·x = x ..
qed
qed

```

23.2 Type constructor for finite deflations

default-sort *profinite*

```

typedef (open) 'a fin-defl = {d::'a  $\rightarrow$  'a. finite-deflation d}
by (fast intro: finite-deflation-approx)

```

```

instantiation fin-defl :: (profinite) below
begin

```


definition *below-fin-defl-def*:

$op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep-fin-defl } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-fin-defl } y$

instance ..

end

instance *fin-defl* :: (profinite) *po*

by (rule *typedef-po* [*OF type-definition-fin-defl below-fin-defl-def*])

lemma *finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*: *finite-deflation* (*Rep-fin-defl d*)

using *Rep-fin-defl* **by** *simp*

lemma *deflation-Rep-fin-defl*: *deflation* (*Rep-fin-defl d*)

using *finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*

by (rule *finite-deflation-imp-deflation*)

interpretation *Rep-fin-defl*: *finite-deflation* *Rep-fin-defl d*

by (rule *finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*)

lemma *fin-defl-belowI*:

$(\bigwedge x. \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x) \implies a \sqsubseteq b$

unfolding *below-fin-defl-def*

by (rule *Rep-fin-defl.belowI*)

lemma *fin-defl-belowD*:

$\llbracket a \sqsubseteq b; \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \rrbracket \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x$

unfolding *below-fin-defl-def*

by (rule *Rep-fin-defl.belowD*)

lemma *fin-defl-eqI*:

$(\bigwedge x. \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x) \implies a = b$

apply (rule *below-antisym*)

apply (rule *fin-defl-belowI*, *simp*)

apply (rule *fin-defl-belowI*, *simp*)

done

lemma *Abs-fin-defl-mono*:

$\llbracket \text{finite-deflation } a; \text{finite-deflation } b; a \sqsubseteq b \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{Abs-fin-defl } a \sqsubseteq \text{Abs-fin-defl } b$

unfolding *below-fin-defl-def*

by (*simp add: Abs-fin-defl-inverse*)

23.3 Take function for finite deflations

definition

defl-approx :: *nat* \Rightarrow (*'a* \rightarrow *'a*) \Rightarrow (*'a* \rightarrow *'a*)

where

defl-approx i d = *eventual-iterate* (*approx i oo d*)

```

lemma finite-deflation-defl-approx:
  deflation d  $\implies$  finite-deflation (defl-approx i d)
unfolding defl-approx-def
apply (rule pre-deflation.finite-deflation-d)
apply (rule pre-deflation-oo)
apply (rule finite-deflation-approx)
apply (erule deflation.below)
done

lemma deflation-defl-approx:
  deflation d  $\implies$  deflation (defl-approx i d)
apply (rule finite-deflation-imp-deflation)
apply (erule finite-deflation-defl-approx)
done

lemma defl-approx-fixed-iff:
  deflation d  $\implies$  defl-approx i d  $\cdot x = x \longleftrightarrow$  approx i  $\cdot x = x \wedge d \cdot x = x$ 
unfolding defl-approx-def
apply (rule eventual-iterate-oo-fixed-iff)
apply (rule finite-deflation-approx)
apply (erule deflation.below)
done

lemma defl-approx-below:
   $\llbracket a \sqsubseteq b; \text{deflation } a; \text{deflation } b \rrbracket \implies \text{defl-approx } i \ a \sqsubseteq \text{defl-approx } i \ b$ 
apply (rule deflation.belowI)
apply (erule deflation-defl-approx)
apply (simp add: defl-approx-fixed-iff)
apply (erule (1) deflation.belowD)
apply (erule conjunct2)
done

lemma cont2cont-defl-approx:
  assumes cont: cont f and below:  $\bigwedge x y. f \ x \cdot y \sqsubseteq y$ 
  shows cont  $(\lambda x. \text{defl-approx } i \ (f \ x))$ 
unfolding defl-approx-def
using finite-deflation-approx assms
by (rule cont2cont-eventual-iterate-oo)

definition
  fd-take  $:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fin-defl} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fin-defl}$ 
where
  fd-take i d = Abs-fin-defl (defl-approx i (Rep-fin-defl d))

lemma Rep-fin-defl-fd-take:
  Rep-fin-defl (fd-take i d) = defl-approx i (Rep-fin-defl d)
unfolding fd-take-def
apply (rule Abs-fin-defl-inverse [unfolded mem-Collect-eq])
apply (rule finite-deflation-defl-approx)

```

apply (rule deflation-Rep-fin-defl)
done

lemma fd-take-fixed-iff:
 $Rep-fin-defl\ (fd-take\ i\ d) \cdot x = x \longleftrightarrow$
 $approx\ i \cdot x = x \wedge Rep-fin-defl\ d \cdot x = x$
unfolding Rep-fin-defl-fd-take
apply (rule defl-approx-fixed-iff)
apply (rule deflation-Rep-fin-defl)
done

lemma fd-take-below: $fd-take\ n\ d \sqsubseteq d$
apply (rule fin-defl-belowI)
apply (simp add: fd-take-fixed-iff)
done

lemma fd-take-idem: $fd-take\ n\ (fd-take\ n\ d) = fd-take\ n\ d$
apply (rule fin-defl-eqI)
apply (simp add: fd-take-fixed-iff)
done

lemma fd-take-mono: $a \sqsubseteq b \implies fd-take\ n\ a \sqsubseteq fd-take\ n\ b$
apply (rule fin-defl-belowI)
apply (simp add: fd-take-fixed-iff)
apply (simp add: fin-defl-belowD)
done

lemma approx-fixed-le-lemma: $\llbracket i \leq j; approx\ i \cdot x = x \rrbracket \implies approx\ j \cdot x = x$
by (erule subst, simp add: min-def)

lemma fd-take-chain: $m \leq n \implies fd-take\ m\ a \sqsubseteq fd-take\ n\ a$
apply (rule fin-defl-belowI)
apply (simp add: fd-take-fixed-iff)
apply (simp add: approx-fixed-le-lemma)
done

lemma finite-range-fd-take: $finite\ (range\ (fd-take\ n))$
apply (rule finite-imageD [where $f = \lambda a. \{x. Rep-fin-defl\ a \cdot x = x\}$])
apply (rule finite-subset [where $B = Pow\ \{x. approx\ n \cdot x = x\}$])
apply (clarify, simp add: fd-take-fixed-iff)
apply (simp add: finite-fixes-approx)
apply (rule inj-onI, clarify)
apply (simp add: expand-set-eq fin-defl-eqI)
done

lemma fd-take-covers: $\exists n. fd-take\ n\ a = a$
apply (rule-tac $x =$
 $Max\ ((\lambda x. LEAST\ n. approx\ n \cdot x = x) \text{ ‘ } \{x. Rep-fin-defl\ a \cdot x = x\})$ in exI)
apply (rule below-antisym)

```

apply (rule fd-take-below)
apply (rule fin-defl-belowI)
apply (simp add: fd-take-fixed-iff)
apply (rule approx-fixed-le-lemma)
apply (rule Max-ge)
apply (rule finite-imageI)
apply (rule Rep-fin-defl.finite-fixes)
apply (rule imageI)
apply (erule CollectI)
apply (rule LeastI-ex)
apply (rule profinite-compact-eq-approx)
apply (erule subst)
apply (rule Rep-fin-defl.compact)
done

```

```

interpretation fin-defl: basis-take below fd-take
apply default
apply (rule fd-take-below)
apply (rule fd-take-idem)
apply (erule fd-take-mono)
apply (rule fd-take-chain, simp)
apply (rule finite-range-fd-take)
apply (rule fd-take-covers)
done

```

23.4 Defining algebraic deflations by ideal completion

```

typedef (open) 'a alg-defl =
  {S::'a fin-defl set. below.ideal S}
by (fast intro: below.ideal-principal)

```

```

instantiation alg-defl :: (profinite) below
begin

```

```

definition
   $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-}alg\text{-defl } x \subseteq \text{Rep-}alg\text{-defl } y$ 

```

```

instance ..
end

```

```

instance alg-defl :: (profinite) po
by (rule below.typedef-ideal-po
      [OF type-definition-alg-defl below-alg-defl-def])

```

```

instance alg-defl :: (profinite) cpo
by (rule below.typedef-ideal-cpo
      [OF type-definition-alg-defl below-alg-defl-def])

```

```

lemma Rep-alg-defl-lub:

```

$chain\ Y \implies Rep\text{-}alg\text{-}defl\ (\sqcup i. Y\ i) = (\bigcup i. Rep\text{-}alg\text{-}defl\ (Y\ i))$
by (rule *below.typedef-ideal-rep-contlub*
 [OF *type-definition-alg-defl below-alg-defl-def*])

lemma *ideal-Rep-alg-defl*: *below.ideal* (*Rep-alg-defl xs*)
by (rule *Rep-alg-defl [unfolded mem-Collect-eq]*)

definition

alg-defl-principal :: 'a *fin-defl* \Rightarrow 'a *alg-defl* **where**
alg-defl-principal *t* = *Abs-alg-defl* {*u*. *u* \sqsubseteq *t*}

lemma *Rep-alg-defl-principal*:
Rep-alg-defl (*alg-defl-principal t*) = {*u*. *u* \sqsubseteq *t*}
unfolding *alg-defl-principal-def*
by (*simp add: Abs-alg-defl-inverse below.ideal-principal*)

interpretation *alg-defl*:

ideal-completion below fd-take alg-defl-principal Rep-alg-defl
apply *default*
apply (rule *ideal-Rep-alg-defl*)
apply (erule *Rep-alg-defl-lub*)
apply (rule *Rep-alg-defl-principal*)
apply (*simp only: below-alg-defl-def*)
done

Algebraic deflations are pointed

lemma *finite-deflation-UU*: *finite-deflation* \perp
by *default simp-all*

lemma *alg-defl-minimal*:

alg-defl-principal (*Abs-fin-defl* \perp) \sqsubseteq *x*
apply (*induct x rule: alg-defl.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (rule *alg-defl.principal-mono*)
apply (*induct-tac a*)
apply (rule *Abs-fin-defl-mono*)
apply (rule *finite-deflation-UU*)
apply *simp*
apply (rule *minimal*)
done

instance *alg-defl* :: (*bifinite*) *pcpo*
by *intro-classes (fast intro: alg-defl-minimal)*

lemma *inst-alg-defl-pcpo*: $\perp = alg\text{-}defl\text{-}principal\ (Abs\text{-}fin\text{-}defl\ \perp)$
by (rule *alg-defl-minimal [THEN UU-I, symmetric]*)

Algebraic deflations are profinite

instantiation *alg-defl* :: (*profinite*) *profinite*
begin

definition

approx- alg-defl-def : $\text{approx} = \text{alg-defl.completion-approx}$

instance

apply (*intro-classes*, *unfold approx- alg-defl-def*)
apply (*rule alg-defl.chain-completion-approx*)
apply (*rule alg-defl.lub-completion-approx*)
apply (*rule alg-defl.completion-approx-idem*)
apply (*rule alg-defl.finite-fixes-completion-approx*)
done

end

instance *alg-defl* :: (*bifinite*) *bifinite* ..

lemma *approx- $\text{alg-defl-principal}$* [*simp*]:

approx $n \cdot (\text{alg-defl-principal } t) = \text{alg-defl-principal } (\text{fd-take } n \ t)$

unfolding *approx- alg-defl-def*

by (*rule alg-defl.completion-approx-principal*)

lemma *approx-eq- $\text{alg-defl-principal}$* :

$\exists t \in \text{Rep- alg-defl } xs. \text{approx } n \cdot xs = \text{alg-defl-principal } (\text{fd-take } n \ t)$

unfolding *approx- alg-defl-def*

by (*rule alg-defl.completion-approx-eq-principal*)

23.5 Applying algebraic deflations**definition**

cast :: *'a alg-defl* \rightarrow *'a* \rightarrow *'a*

where

cast = *alg-defl.basis-fun Rep-fin-defl*

lemma *cast- $\text{alg-defl-principal}$* :

cast $\cdot (\text{alg-defl-principal } a) = \text{Rep-fin-defl } a$

unfolding *cast-def*

apply (*rule alg-defl.basis-fun-principal*)

apply (*simp only: below-fin-defl-def*)

done

lemma *deflation-cast*: *deflation* (*cast $\cdot d$*)

apply (*induct d rule: alg-defl.principal-induct*)

apply (*rule adm-subst [OF - adm-deflation], simp*)

apply (*simp add: cast- $\text{alg-defl-principal}$*)

apply (*rule finite-deflation-imp-deflation*)

apply (*rule finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*)

done

lemma *finite-deflation-cast*:

```

  compact d  $\implies$  finite-deflation (cast·d)
apply (drule alg-defl.compact-imp-principal, clarify)
apply (simp add: cast-alg-defl-principal)
apply (rule finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl)
done

interpretation cast: deflation cast·d
by (rule deflation-cast)

declare cast.idem [simp]

lemma cast-approx: cast·(approx n·A) = defl-approx n (cast·A)
apply (rule alg-defl.principal-induct)
apply (rule adm-eq)
apply simp
apply (simp add: cont2cont-defl-approx cast.below)
apply (simp only: approx-alg-defl-principal)
apply (simp only: cast-alg-defl-principal)
apply (simp only: Rep-fin-defl-fd-take)
done

lemma cast-approx-fixed-iff:
  cast·(approx i·A)·x = x  $\longleftrightarrow$  approx i·x = x  $\wedge$  cast·A·x = x
apply (simp only: cast-approx)
apply (rule defl-approx-fixed-iff)
apply (rule deflation-cast)
done

lemma defl-approx-cast: defl-approx i (cast·A) = cast·(approx i·A)
by (rule cast-approx [symmetric])

lemma cast-below-imp-below: cast·A  $\sqsubseteq$  cast·B  $\implies$  A  $\sqsubseteq$  B
apply (rule profinite-below-ext)
apply (drule-tac i=i in defl-approx-below)
apply (rule deflation-cast)
apply (rule deflation-cast)
apply (simp only: defl-approx-cast)
apply (cut-tac x=approx i·A in alg-defl.compact-imp-principal)
apply (rule compact-approx)
apply (cut-tac x=approx i·B in alg-defl.compact-imp-principal)
apply (rule compact-approx)
apply clarsimp
apply (simp add: cast-alg-defl-principal)
apply (simp add: below-fin-defl-def)
done

lemma cast-eq-imp-eq: cast·A = cast·B  $\implies$  A = B
by (simp add: below-antisym cast-below-imp-below)

```

```

lemma cast-strict1 [simp]:  $\text{cast} \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
apply (subst inst-alg-defl-pcpo)
apply (subst cast-alg-defl-principal)
apply (rule Abs-fin-defl-inverse)
apply (simp add: finite-deflation-UU)
done

```

```

lemma cast-strict2 [simp]:  $\text{cast} \cdot A \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
by (rule cast.below [THEN UU-I])

```

23.6 Deflation membership relation

definition

in-deflation :: 'a::profinite \Rightarrow 'a alg-defl \Rightarrow bool (**infixl** :: 50)

where

$x :: A \longleftrightarrow \text{cast} \cdot A \cdot x = x$

```

lemma adm-in-deflation: adm ( $\lambda x. x :: A$ )
unfolding in-deflation-def by simp

```

```

lemma in-deflationI:  $\text{cast} \cdot A \cdot x = x \Longrightarrow x :: A$ 
unfolding in-deflation-def .

```

```

lemma cast-fixed:  $x :: A \Longrightarrow \text{cast} \cdot A \cdot x = x$ 
unfolding in-deflation-def .

```

```

lemma cast-in-deflation [simp]:  $\text{cast} \cdot A \cdot x :: A$ 
unfolding in-deflation-def by (rule cast.idem)

```

```

lemma bottom-in-deflation [simp]:  $\perp :: A$ 
unfolding in-deflation-def by (rule cast-strict2)

```

```

lemma subdeflationD:  $A \sqsubseteq B \Longrightarrow x :: A \Longrightarrow x :: B$ 
unfolding in-deflation-def
apply (rule deflation.belowD)
apply (rule deflation-cast)
apply (erule monofun-cfun-arg)
apply assumption
done

```

```

lemma rev-subdeflationD:  $x :: A \Longrightarrow A \sqsubseteq B \Longrightarrow x :: B$ 
by (rule subdeflationD)

```

```

lemma subdeflationI:  $(\bigwedge x. x :: A \Longrightarrow x :: B) \Longrightarrow A \sqsubseteq B$ 
apply (rule cast-below-imp-below)
apply (rule cast.belowI)
apply (simp add: in-deflation-def)
done

```

Identity deflation:


```

lemma cast·( $\sqcup i$ . alg-defl-principal (Abs-fin-defl (approx i)))·x = x
apply (subst contlub-cfun-arg)
apply (rule chainI)
apply (rule alg-defl.principal-mono)
apply (rule Abs-fin-defl-mono)
apply (rule finite-deflation-approx)
apply (rule finite-deflation-approx)
apply (rule chainE)
apply (rule chain-approx)
apply (simp add: cast-alg-defl-principal
  Abs-fin-defl-inverse finite-deflation-approx)
done

```

23.7 Bifinite domains and algebraic deflations

This lemma says that if we have an ep-pair from a bifinite domain into a universal domain, then $e \circ p$ is an algebraic deflation.

```

lemma
  assumes ep-pair e p
  constrains e :: 'a::profinite  $\rightarrow$  'b::profinite
  shows  $\exists d$ . cast·d = e  $\circ$  p
proof
  interpret ep-pair e p by fact
  let ?a =  $\lambda i$ . e  $\circ$  approx i  $\circ$  p
  have a:  $\bigwedge i$ . finite-deflation (?a i)
    apply (rule finite-deflation-e-d-p)
    apply (rule finite-deflation-approx)
    done
  let ?d =  $\sqcup i$ . alg-defl-principal (Abs-fin-defl (?a i))
  show cast·?d = e  $\circ$  p
    apply (subst contlub-cfun-arg)
    apply (rule chainI)
    apply (rule alg-defl.principal-mono)
    apply (rule Abs-fin-defl-mono [OF a a])
    apply (rule chainE, simp)
    apply (subst cast-alg-defl-principal)
    apply (simp add: Abs-fin-defl-inverse a)
    apply (simp add: expand-cfun-eq lub-distrib)
    done
qed

```

This lemma says that if we have an ep-pair from a cpo into a bifinite domain, and $e \circ p$ is an algebraic deflation, then the cpo is bifinite.

```

lemma
  assumes ep-pair e p
  constrains e :: 'a::cpo  $\rightarrow$  'b::profinite
  assumes d:  $\bigwedge x$ . cast·d·x = e·(p·x)
  obtains a :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\rightarrow$  'a where

```

```


$$\bigwedge i. \text{finite-deflation } (a \ i)$$


$$(\bigsqcup i. a \ i) = ID$$

proof
  interpret ep-pair e p by fact
  let ?a =  $\lambda i. p \text{ oo } \text{cast} \cdot (\text{approx } i \cdot d) \text{ oo } e$ 
  show  $\bigwedge i. \text{finite-deflation } (?a \ i)$ 
    apply (rule finite-deflation-p-d-e)
    apply (rule finite-deflation-cast)
    apply (rule compact-approx)
    apply (rule below-eq-trans [OF - d])
    apply (rule monofun-cfun-fun)
    apply (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
    apply (rule approx-below)
    done
  show  $(\bigsqcup i. ?a \ i) = ID$ 
    apply (rule ext-cfun, simp)
    apply (simp add: lub-distrib)
    apply (simp add: d)
    done
qed

end

```

24 CompactBasis: Compact bases of domains

```

theory CompactBasis
imports Completion
begin

```

24.1 Compact bases of bifinite domains

```

default-sort profinite

```

```

typedef (open) 'a compact-basis = {x::'a::profinite. compact x}
by (fast intro: compact-approx)

```

```

lemma compact-Rep-compact-basis: compact (Rep-compact-basis a)
by (rule Rep-compact-basis [unfolded mem-Collect-eq])

```

```

instantiation compact-basis :: (profinite) below
begin

```

```

definition
  compact-le-def:
    (op  $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv (\lambda x \ y. \text{Rep-compact-basis } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-compact-basis } y)$ 

```

```

instance ..

```

end

instance *compact-basis* :: (profinite) po
by (rule typedef-po
 [OF type-definition-compact-basis compact-le-def])

Take function for compact basis

definition

compact-take :: nat \Rightarrow 'a *compact-basis* \Rightarrow 'a *compact-basis* **where**
compact-take = (λn a. Abs-compact-basis (approx n.(Rep-compact-basis a)))

lemma *Rep-compact-take*:

Rep-compact-basis (*compact-take* n a) = approx n.(*Rep-compact-basis* a)

unfolding *compact-take-def*

by (simp add: Abs-compact-basis-inverse)

lemmas approx-Rep-compact-basis = *Rep-compact-take* [symmetric]

interpretation *compact-basis*:

basis-take below *compact-take*

proof

fix n :: nat **and** a :: 'a *compact-basis*

show *compact-take* n a \sqsubseteq a

unfolding *compact-le-def*

by (simp add: *Rep-compact-take approx-below*)

next

fix n :: nat **and** a :: 'a *compact-basis*

show *compact-take* n (*compact-take* n a) = *compact-take* n a

by (simp add: *Rep-compact-basis-inject [symmetric] Rep-compact-take*)

next

fix n :: nat **and** a b :: 'a *compact-basis*

assume a \sqsubseteq b **thus** *compact-take* n a \sqsubseteq *compact-take* n b

unfolding *compact-le-def Rep-compact-take*

by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)

next

fix n :: nat **and** a :: 'a *compact-basis*

show $\bigwedge n$ a. *compact-take* n a \sqsubseteq *compact-take* (Suc n) a

unfolding *compact-le-def Rep-compact-take*

by (rule chainE, simp)

next

fix n :: nat

show finite (range (*compact-take* n))

apply (rule finite-imageD [where f=Rep-compact-basis])

apply (rule finite-subset [where B=range (λx . approx n.x)])

apply (clarsimp simp add: *Rep-compact-take*)

apply (rule finite-range-approx)

apply (rule inj-onI, simp add: *Rep-compact-basis-inject*)

done

next

```

fix a :: 'a compact-basis
show  $\exists n. \text{compact-take } n \ a = a$ 
  apply (simp add: Rep-compact-basis-inject [symmetric])
  apply (simp add: Rep-compact-take)
  apply (rule profinite-compact-eq-approx)
  apply (rule compact-Rep-compact-basis)
  done
qed

```

Ideal completion

definition

approximants :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis set}$ **where**
approximants = $(\lambda x. \{a. \text{Rep-compact-basis } a \sqsubseteq x\})$

interpretation *compact-basis*:

ideal-completion below compact-take Rep-compact-basis approximants

proof

```

fix w :: 'a
show preorder.ideal below (approximants w)
proof (rule below.idealI)
  show  $\exists x. x \in \text{approximants } w$ 
    unfolding approximants-def
    apply (rule-tac  $x = \text{Abs-compact-basis } (\text{approx } 0 \cdot w)$  in exI)
    apply (simp add: Abs-compact-basis-inverse approx-below)
    done
next
fix x y :: 'a compact-basis
assume  $x \in \text{approximants } w \ y \in \text{approximants } w$ 
thus  $\exists z \in \text{approximants } w. x \sqsubseteq z \wedge y \sqsubseteq z$ 
  unfolding approximants-def
  apply simp
  apply (cut-tac  $a = x$  in compact-Rep-compact-basis)
  apply (cut-tac  $a = y$  in compact-Rep-compact-basis)
  apply (drule profinite-compact-eq-approx)
  apply (drule profinite-compact-eq-approx)
  apply (clarify, rename-tac i j)
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \text{Abs-compact-basis } (\text{approx } (\max i j) \cdot w)$  in exI)
  apply (simp add: compact-le-def)
  apply (simp add: Abs-compact-basis-inverse approx-below)
  apply (erule subst, erule subst)
  apply (simp add: monofun-cfun chain-mono [OF chain-approx])
  done

```

next

```

fix x y :: 'a compact-basis
assume  $x \sqsubseteq y \ y \in \text{approximants } w$  thus  $x \in \text{approximants } w$ 
  unfolding approximants-def
  apply simp
  apply (simp add: compact-le-def)
  apply (erule (1) below-trans)

```

```

    done
  qed
next
  fix Y :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assume Y: chain Y
  show approximants ( $\sqcup$  i. Y i) = ( $\bigcup$  i. approximants (Y i))
    unfolding approximants-def
    apply safe
    apply (simp add: compactD2 [OF compact-Rep-compact-basis Y])
    apply (erule below-trans, rule is-ub-the lub [OF Y])
    done
next
  fix a :: 'a compact-basis
  show approximants (Rep-compact-basis a) = {b. b  $\sqsubseteq$  a}
    unfolding approximants-def compact-le-def ..
next
  fix x y :: 'a
  assume approximants x  $\subseteq$  approximants y thus x  $\sqsubseteq$  y
    apply (subgoal-tac ( $\sqcup$  i. approx i·x)  $\sqsubseteq$  y, simp)
    apply (rule admD, simp, simp)
    apply (drule-tac c=Abs-compact-basis (approx i·x) in subsetD)
    apply (simp add: approximants-def Abs-compact-basis-inverse approx-below)
    apply (simp add: approximants-def Abs-compact-basis-inverse)
    done
qed

minimal compact element

definition
  compact-bot :: 'a::bifinite compact-basis where
  compact-bot = Abs-compact-basis  $\perp$ 

```

```

lemma Rep-compact-bot: Rep-compact-basis compact-bot =  $\perp$ 
unfolding compact-bot-def by (simp add: Abs-compact-basis-inverse)

```

```

lemma compact-bot-minimal [simp]: compact-bot  $\sqsubseteq$  a
unfolding compact-le-def Rep-compact-bot by simp

```

24.2 A compact basis for powerdomains

```

typedef 'a pd-basis =
  {S::'a::profinite compact-basis set. finite S  $\wedge$  S  $\neq$  {}}
by (rule-tac x={arbitrary} in exI, simp)

```

```

lemma finite-Rep-pd-basis [simp]: finite (Rep-pd-basis u)
by (insert Rep-pd-basis [of u, unfolded pd-basis-def]) simp

```

```

lemma Rep-pd-basis-nonempty [simp]: Rep-pd-basis u  $\neq$  {}
by (insert Rep-pd-basis [of u, unfolded pd-basis-def]) simp

```

unit and plus

definition

$PDUnit :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ pd-basis}$ **where**

$PDUnit = (\lambda x. \text{Abs-pd-basis } \{x\})$

definition

$PDPlus :: 'a \text{ pd-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ pd-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ pd-basis}$ **where**

$PDPlus \ t \ u = \text{Abs-pd-basis } (\text{Rep-pd-basis } t \cup \text{Rep-pd-basis } u)$

lemma Rep-PDUnit:

$\text{Rep-pd-basis } (PDUnit \ x) = \{x\}$

unfolding $PDUnit\text{-def}$ **by** (rule $\text{Abs-pd-basis-inverse}$) (simp add: pd-basis-def)

lemma Rep-PDPlus:

$\text{Rep-pd-basis } (PDPlus \ u \ v) = \text{Rep-pd-basis } u \cup \text{Rep-pd-basis } v$

unfolding $PDPlus\text{-def}$ **by** (rule $\text{Abs-pd-basis-inverse}$) (simp add: pd-basis-def)

lemma $PDUnit\text{-inject}$ [simp]: $(PDUnit \ a = PDUnit \ b) = (a = b)$

unfolding $\text{Rep-pd-basis-inject}$ [symmetric] Rep-PDUnit **by** simp

lemma $PDPlus\text{-assoc}$: $PDPlus \ (PDPlus \ t \ u) \ v = PDPlus \ t \ (PDPlus \ u \ v)$

unfolding $\text{Rep-pd-basis-inject}$ [symmetric] Rep-PDPlus **by** (rule Un-assoc)

lemma $PDPlus\text{-commute}$: $PDPlus \ t \ u = PDPlus \ u \ t$

unfolding $\text{Rep-pd-basis-inject}$ [symmetric] Rep-PDPlus **by** (rule Un-commute)

lemma $PDPlus\text{-absorb}$: $PDPlus \ t \ t = t$

unfolding $\text{Rep-pd-basis-inject}$ [symmetric] Rep-PDPlus **by** (rule Un-absorb)

lemma pd-basis-induct1:

assumes $PDUnit$: $\bigwedge a. P \ (PDUnit \ a)$

assumes $PDPlus$: $\bigwedge a \ t. P \ t \Longrightarrow P \ (PDPlus \ (PDUnit \ a) \ t)$

shows $P \ x$

apply (induct x , unfold pd-basis-def , clarify)

apply (erule (1) finite-ne-induct)

apply (cut-tac $a=x$ in $PDUnit$)

apply (simp add: $PDUnit\text{-def}$)

apply (drule-tac $a=x$ in $PDPlus$)

apply (simp add: $PDUnit\text{-def}$ $PDPlus\text{-def}$

$\text{Abs-pd-basis-inverse}$ [unfolded pd-basis-def])

done

lemma pd-basis-induct:

assumes $PDUnit$: $\bigwedge a. P \ (PDUnit \ a)$

assumes $PDPlus$: $\bigwedge t \ u. \llbracket P \ t; P \ u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ (PDPlus \ t \ u)$

shows $P \ x$

apply (induct x rule: pd-basis-induct1)

apply (rule $PDUnit$, erule $PDPlus$ [OF $PDUnit$])

done

fold-pd

definition

```
fold-pd ::
  ('a compact-basis ⇒ 'b::type) ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a pd-basis ⇒ 'b
  where fold-pd g f t = fold1 f (g ' Rep-pd-basis t)
```

lemma fold-pd-PDUnit:

```
assumes class.ab-semigroup-idem-mult f
shows fold-pd g f (PDUnit x) = g x
unfolding fold-pd-def Rep-PDUnit by simp
```

lemma fold-pd-PDPlus:

```
assumes class.ab-semigroup-idem-mult f
shows fold-pd g f (PDPlus t u) = f (fold-pd g f t) (fold-pd g f u)
proof -
  interpret ab-semigroup-idem-mult f by fact
  show ?thesis unfolding fold-pd-def Rep-PDPlus
    by (simp add: image-Un fold1-Un2)
qed
```

Take function for powerdomain basis

definition

```
pd-take :: nat ⇒ 'a pd-basis ⇒ 'a pd-basis where
pd-take n = (λt. Abs-pd-basis (compact-take n ' Rep-pd-basis t))
```

lemma Rep-pd-take:

```
Rep-pd-basis (pd-take n t) = compact-take n ' Rep-pd-basis t
unfolding pd-take-def
apply (rule Abs-pd-basis-inverse)
apply (simp add: pd-basis-def)
done
```

lemma pd-take-simps [simp]:

```
pd-take n (PDUnit a) = PDUnit (compact-take n a)
pd-take n (PDPlus t u) = PDPlus (pd-take n t) (pd-take n u)
apply (simp-all add: Rep-pd-basis-inject [symmetric])
apply (simp-all add: Rep-pd-take Rep-PDUnit Rep-PDPlus image-Un)
done
```

lemma pd-take-idem: $pd\text{-}take\ n\ (pd\text{-}take\ n\ t) = pd\text{-}take\ n\ t$

```
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-take)
apply simp
done
```

lemma finite-range-pd-take: $finite\ (range\ (pd\text{-}take\ n))$

```
apply (rule finite-imageD [where f=Rep-pd-basis])
apply (rule finite-subset [where B=Pow (range (compact-take n))])
apply (clar simp simp add: Rep-pd-take)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.finite-range-take)
```

```

apply (rule inj-onI, simp add: Rep-pd-basis-inject)
done

lemma pd-take-covers:  $\exists n. \text{pd-take } n \ t = t$ 
apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists n. \forall m \geq n. \text{pd-take } m \ t = t$ , fast)
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (cut-tac a=a in compact-basis.take-covers)
apply (clarify, rule-tac x=n in exI)
apply (clarify, simp)
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (rule compact-basis.take-less)
apply (drule-tac a=a in compact-basis.take-chain-le)
apply simp
apply (clarify, rename-tac i j)
apply (rule-tac x=max i j in exI, simp)
done

end

```

25 Universal: A universal bifinite domain

```

theory Universal
imports CompactBasis Nat-Bijection
begin

```

25.1 Basis datatype

```

types 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

```

```

unfolding node-def by simp

```

```

lemma node-gt-0 [simp]: 0 < node i a S

```

```

unfolding node-def by simp

```

```

lemma node-inject [simp]:

```

```

   $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{finite } T \rrbracket$ 

```

```

   $\impl$  node i a S = node j b T  $\longleftrightarrow$  i = j  $\wedge$  a = b  $\wedge$  S = T

```

```

unfolding node-def by (simp add: prod-encode-eq set-encode-eq)

```

```

lemma node-gt0: i < node i a S

```

```

unfolding node-def less-Suc-eq-le

```

```

by (rule le-prod-encode-1)

```



```

lemma node-gt1:  $a < \text{node } i \text{ a } S$ 
unfolding node-def less-Suc-eq-le
by (rule order-trans [OF le-prod-encode-1 le-prod-encode-2])

```

```

lemma nat-less-power2:  $n < 2^n$ 
by (induct n) simp-all

```

```

lemma node-gt2:  $\llbracket \text{finite } S; b \in S \rrbracket \implies b < \text{node } i \text{ a } S$ 
unfolding node-def less-Suc-eq-le set-encode-def
apply (rule order-trans [OF - le-prod-encode-2])
apply (rule order-trans [OF - le-prod-encode-2])
apply (rule order-trans [where y=setsum (op ^ 2) {b}])
apply (simp add: nat-less-power2 [THEN order-less-imp-le])
apply (erule setsum-mono2, simp, simp)
done

```

```

lemma eq-prod-encode-pairI:
 $\llbracket \text{fst } (\text{prod-decode } x) = a; \text{snd } (\text{prod-decode } x) = b \rrbracket \implies x = \text{prod-encode } (a, b)$ 
by (erule subst, erule subst, simp)

```

```

lemma node-cases:
  assumes 1:  $x = 0 \implies P$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge i \text{ a } S. \llbracket \text{finite } S; x = \text{node } i \text{ a } S \rrbracket \implies P$ 
  shows  $P$ 
  apply (cases x)
  apply (erule 1)
  apply (rule 2)
  apply (rule finite-set-decode)
  apply (simp add: node-def)
  apply (rule eq-prod-encode-pairI [OF refl])
  apply (rule eq-prod-encode-pairI [OF refl refl])
done

```

```

lemma node-induct:
  assumes 1:  $P \ 0$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge i \text{ a } S. \llbracket P \ a; \text{finite } S; \forall b \in S. P \ b \rrbracket \implies P \ (\text{node } i \text{ a } S)$ 
  shows  $P \ x$ 
  apply (induct x rule: nat-less-induct)
  apply (case-tac n rule: node-cases)
  apply (simp add: 1)
  apply (simp add: 2 node-gt1 node-gt2)
done

```

25.2 Basis ordering

```

inductive
  ubasis-le ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where

```

```

  ubasis-le-refl: ubasis-le a a
| ubasis-le-trans:
   $\llbracket \text{ubasis-le } a \text{ } b; \text{ubasis-le } b \text{ } c \rrbracket \implies \text{ubasis-le } a \text{ } c$ 
| ubasis-le-lower:
   $\text{finite } S \implies \text{ubasis-le } a \text{ } (\text{node } i \text{ } a \text{ } S)$ 
| ubasis-le-upper:
   $\llbracket \text{finite } S; b \in S; \text{ubasis-le } a \text{ } b \rrbracket \implies \text{ubasis-le } (\text{node } i \text{ } a \text{ } S) \text{ } b$ 

```

```

lemma ubasis-le-minimal: ubasis-le 0 x
apply (induct x rule: node-induct)
apply (rule ubasis-le-refl)
apply (erule ubasis-le-trans)
apply (erule ubasis-le-lower)
done

```

25.2.1 Generic take function

```

function
  ubasis-until :: (ubasis  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ubasis  $\Rightarrow$  ubasis
where
  ubasis-until P 0 = 0
| finite S  $\implies$  ubasis-until P (node i a S) =
  (if P (node i a S) then node i a S else ubasis-until P a)
  apply clarify
  apply (rule-tac x=b in node-cases)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply fast
  apply simp
  apply simp
done

```

```

termination ubasis-until
apply (relation measure snd)
apply (rule wf-measure)
apply (simp add: node-gt1)
done

```

```

lemma ubasis-until: P 0  $\implies$  P (ubasis-until P x)
by (induct x rule: node-induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma ubasis-until': 0 < ubasis-until P x  $\implies$  P (ubasis-until P x)
by (induct x rule: node-induct) auto

```

```

lemma ubasis-until-same: P x  $\implies$  ubasis-until P x = x
by (induct x rule: node-induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma ubasis-until-idem:

```

$P\ 0 \implies \text{ubasis-until } P\ (\text{ubasis-until } P\ x) = \text{ubasis-until } P\ x$
by (rule ubasis-until-same [OF ubasis-until])

lemma ubasis-until-0:

$\forall x. x \neq 0 \longrightarrow \neg P\ x \implies \text{ubasis-until } P\ x = 0$
by (induct x rule: node-induct) simp-all

lemma ubasis-until-less: ubasis-le (ubasis-until P x) x
apply (induct x rule: node-induct)
apply (simp add: ubasis-le-refl)
apply (simp add: ubasis-le-refl)
apply (rule impI)
apply (erule ubasis-le-trans)
apply (erule ubasis-le-lower)
done

lemma ubasis-until-chain:

assumes PQ: $\bigwedge x. P\ x \implies Q\ x$
shows ubasis-le (ubasis-until P x) (ubasis-until Q x)
apply (induct x rule: node-induct)
apply (simp add: ubasis-le-refl)
apply (simp add: ubasis-le-refl)
apply (simp add: PQ)
apply clarify
apply (rule ubasis-le-trans)
apply (rule ubasis-until-less)
apply (erule ubasis-le-lower)
done

lemma ubasis-until-mono:

assumes $\bigwedge i\ a\ S\ b. \llbracket \text{finite } S; P\ (\text{node } i\ a\ S); b \in S; \text{ubasis-le } a\ b \rrbracket \implies P\ b$
shows ubasis-le a b \implies ubasis-le (ubasis-until P a) (ubasis-until P b)
proof (induct set: ubasis-le)
case (ubasis-le-refl a) **show** ?case **by** (rule ubasis-le.ubasis-le-refl)
next
case (ubasis-le-trans a b c) **thus** ?case **by** – (rule ubasis-le.ubasis-le-trans)
next
case (ubasis-le-lower S a i) **thus** ?case
apply (clarsimp simp add: ubasis-le-refl)
apply (rule ubasis-le-trans [OF ubasis-until-less])
apply (erule ubasis-le.ubasis-le-lower)
done
next
case (ubasis-le-upper S b a i) **thus** ?case
apply clarsimp
apply (subst ubasis-until-same)
apply (erule (3) prems)
apply (erule (2) ubasis-le.ubasis-le-upper)
done

qed

lemma *finite-range-ubasis-until*:
 $\text{finite } \{x. P\ x\} \implies \text{finite } (\text{range } (\text{ubasis-until } P))$
apply (rule *finite-subset* [where $B = \text{insert } 0\ \{x. P\ x\}$])
apply (clarsimp simp add: *ubasis-until'*)
apply simp
done

25.2.2 Take function for *ubasis*

definition
 $\text{ubasis-take} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ubasis} \Rightarrow \text{ubasis}$
where
 $\text{ubasis-take } n = \text{ubasis-until } (\lambda x. x \leq n)$

lemma *ubasis-take-le*: $\text{ubasis-take } n\ x \leq n$
unfolding *ubasis-take-def* **by** (rule *ubasis-until*, rule *le0*)

lemma *ubasis-take-same*: $x \leq n \implies \text{ubasis-take } n\ x = x$
unfolding *ubasis-take-def* **by** (rule *ubasis-until-same*)

lemma *ubasis-take-idem*: $\text{ubasis-take } n\ (\text{ubasis-take } n\ x) = \text{ubasis-take } n\ x$
by (rule *ubasis-take-same* [OF *ubasis-take-le*])

lemma *ubasis-take-0* [simp]: $\text{ubasis-take } 0\ x = 0$
unfolding *ubasis-take-def* **by** (simp add: *ubasis-until-0*)

lemma *ubasis-take-less*: $\text{ubasis-le } (\text{ubasis-take } n\ x)\ x$
unfolding *ubasis-take-def* **by** (rule *ubasis-until-less*)

lemma *ubasis-take-chain*: $\text{ubasis-le } (\text{ubasis-take } n\ x)\ (\text{ubasis-take } (\text{Suc } n)\ x)$
unfolding *ubasis-take-def* **by** (rule *ubasis-until-chain*) simp

lemma *ubasis-take-mono*:
assumes *ubasis-le* $x\ y$
shows $\text{ubasis-le } (\text{ubasis-take } n\ x)\ (\text{ubasis-take } n\ y)$
unfolding *ubasis-take-def*
apply (rule *ubasis-until-mono* [OF - prems])
apply (frule (2) *order-less-le-trans* [OF *node-gt2*])
apply (erule *order-less-imp-le*)
done

lemma *finite-range-ubasis-take*: $\text{finite } (\text{range } (\text{ubasis-take } n))$
apply (rule *finite-subset* [where $B = \{..n\}$])
apply (simp add: *subset-eq* *ubasis-take-le*)
apply simp
done

```

lemma ubasis-take-covers:  $\exists n. \text{ubasis-take } n \ x = x$ 
apply (rule exI [where  $x=x$ ])
apply (simp add: ubasis-take-same)
done

```

```

interpretation udom: preorder ubasis-le
apply default
apply (rule ubasis-le-refl)
apply (erule (1) ubasis-le-trans)
done

```

```

interpretation udom: basis-take ubasis-le ubasis-take
apply default
apply (rule ubasis-take-less)
apply (rule ubasis-take-idem)
apply (erule ubasis-take-mono)
apply (rule ubasis-take-chain)
apply (rule finite-range-ubasis-take)
apply (rule ubasis-take-covers)
done

```

25.3 Defining the universal domain by ideal completion

```

typedef (open) udom = {S. udom.ideal S}
by (fast intro: udom.ideal-principal)

```

```

instantiation udom :: below
begin

```

```

definition
   $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-udom } x \subseteq \text{Rep-udom } y$ 

```

```

instance ..
end

```

```

instance udom :: po
by (rule udom.typedef-ideal-po
      [OF type-definition-udom below-udom-def])

```

```

instance udom :: cpo
by (rule udom.typedef-ideal-cpo
      [OF type-definition-udom below-udom-def])

```

```

lemma Rep-udom-lub:
   $\text{chain } Y \Longrightarrow \text{Rep-udom } (\bigsqcup i. Y \ i) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep-udom } (Y \ i))$ 
by (rule udom.typedef-ideal-rep-contlub
      [OF type-definition-udom below-udom-def])

```

```

lemma ideal-Rep-udom: udom.ideal (Rep-udom xs)

```

by (rule *Rep-udom* [unfolded mem-Collect-eq])

definition

udom-principal :: *nat* \Rightarrow *udom* **where**
udom-principal *t* = *Abs-udom* {*u*. *ubasis-le* *u* *t*}

lemma *Rep-udom-principal*:

Rep-udom (*udom-principal* *t*) = {*u*. *ubasis-le* *u* *t*}

unfolding *udom-principal-def*

by (*simp* add: *Abs-udom-inverse* *udom.ideal-principal*)

interpretation *udom*:

ideal-completion *ubasis-le* *ubasis-take* *udom-principal* *Rep-udom*

apply *unfold-locales*

apply (rule *ideal-Rep-udom*)

apply (erule *Rep-udom-lub*)

apply (rule *Rep-udom-principal*)

apply (*simp* only: *below-udom-def*)

done

Universal domain is pointed

lemma *udom-minimal*: *udom-principal* 0 \sqsubseteq *x*

apply (*induct* *x* rule: *udom.principal-induct*)

apply (*simp*, *simp* add: *ubasis-le-minimal*)

done

instance *udom* :: *pcpo*

by *intro-classes* (*fast* *intro*: *udom-minimal*)

lemma *inst-udom-pcpo*: \perp = *udom-principal* 0

by (rule *udom-minimal* [THEN *UU-I*, *symmetric*])

Universal domain is bifinite

instantiation *udom* :: *bifinite*

begin

definition

approx-udom-def: *approx* = *udom.completion-approx*

instance

apply (*intro-classes*, *unfold* *approx-udom-def*)

apply (rule *udom.chain-completion-approx*)

apply (rule *udom.lub-completion-approx*)

apply (rule *udom.completion-approx-idem*)

apply (rule *udom.finite-fixes-completion-approx*)

done

end

lemma *approx-udom-principal* [*simp*]:
 $\text{approx } n \cdot (\text{udom-principal } x) = \text{udom-principal } (\text{ubasis-take } n \ x)$
unfolding *approx-udom-def*
by (*rule udom.completion-approx-principal*)

lemma *approx-eq-udom-principal*:
 $\exists a \in \text{Rep-udom } x. \text{approx } n \cdot x = \text{udom-principal } (\text{ubasis-take } n \ a)$
unfolding *approx-udom-def*
by (*rule udom.completion-approx-eq-principal*)

25.4 Universality of *udom*

default-sort *bifinite*

25.4.1 Choosing a maximal element from a finite set

lemma *finite-has-maximal*:
fixes $A :: 'a::\text{po set}$
shows $\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \exists x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y$
proof (*induct rule: finite-ne-induct*)
case (*singleton x*)
show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*insert a A*)
from $\langle \exists x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y \rangle$
obtain x **where** $x: x \in A$
and $x\text{-eq}: \bigwedge y. \llbracket y \in A; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies x = y$ **by** *fast*
show ?*case*
proof (*intro bexI ballI impI*)
fix y
assume $y \in \text{insert } a \ A$ **and** (*if* $x \sqsubseteq a$ *then* a *else* x) $\sqsubseteq y$
thus (*if* $x \sqsubseteq a$ *then* a *else* x) $= y$
apply *auto*
apply (*frule* (1) *below-trans*)
apply (*frule* (1) *x-eq*)
apply (*rule below-antisym, assumption*)
apply *simp*
apply (*erule* (1) *x-eq*)
done
next
show (*if* $x \sqsubseteq a$ *then* a *else* x) $\in \text{insert } a \ A$
by (*simp add: x*)
qed
qed

definition

choose :: $'a \text{ compact-basis set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis}$
where
 $\text{choose } A = (\text{SOME } x. x \in \{x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y\})$

lemma *choose-lemma*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{choose } A \in \{x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y\}$
unfolding *choose-def*
apply (*rule someI-ex*)
apply (*frule (1) finite-has-maximal, fast*)
done

lemma *maximal-choose*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } A; y \in A; \text{choose } A \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies \text{choose } A = y$
apply (*cases A = \{\}, simp*)
apply (*frule (1) choose-lemma, simp*)
done

lemma *choose-in*: $\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{choose } A \in A$
by (*frule (1) choose-lemma, simp*)

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)
by *auto*

termination *choose-pos*

apply (*relation measure (card \circ fst), simp*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule card-Diff1-less*)
apply *assumption*
apply (*erule choose-in*)
apply *clarsimp*
done

declare *choose-pos.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *choose-pos-choose*: *finite A \implies choose-pos A (choose A) = 0*
by (*simp add: choose-pos.simps*)

lemma *inj-on-choose-pos* [*OF refl*]:

$\llbracket \text{card } A = n; \text{finite } A \rrbracket \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{choose-pos } A) A$
apply (*induct n arbitrary: A*)
 apply *simp*
apply (*case-tac A = \{\}, simp*)
apply (*frule (1) choose-in*)
apply (*rule inj-onI*)
apply (*drule-tac x=A - \{choose A\} in meta-spec, simp*)
apply (*simp add: choose-pos.simps*)
apply (*simp split: split-if-asm*)
apply (*erule (1) inj-onD, simp, simp*)

done

lemma *choose-pos-bounded* [*OF refl*]:

$\llbracket \text{card } A = n; \text{ finite } A; x \in A \rrbracket \implies \text{choose-pos } A \ x < n$

apply (*induct* *n arbitrary: A*)

apply *simp*

apply (*case-tac* *A = {}*, *simp*)

apply (*frule* (1) *choose-in*)

apply (*subst choose-pos.simps*)

apply *simp*

done

lemma *choose-pos-lessD*:

$\llbracket \text{choose-pos } A \ x < \text{choose-pos } A \ y; \text{ finite } A; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies \neg x \sqsubseteq y$

apply (*induct* *A x arbitrary: y rule: choose-pos.induct*)

apply *simp*

apply (*case-tac* *x = choose A*)

apply *simp*

apply (*rule notI*)

apply (*frule* (2) *maximal-choose*)

apply *simp*

apply (*case-tac* *y = choose A*)

apply (*simp add: choose-pos-choose*)

apply (*drule-tac* *x=y in meta-spec*)

apply *simp*

apply (*erule meta-mp*)

apply (*simp add: choose-pos.simps*)

done

25.4.2 Rank of basis elements

primrec

cb-take :: *nat* \Rightarrow 'a *compact-basis* \Rightarrow 'a *compact-basis*

where

cb-take 0 = (λx . *compact-bot*)

| *cb-take* (*Suc n*) = *compact-take n*

lemma *cb-take-covers*: $\exists n. \text{cb-take } n \ x = x$

apply (*rule exE* [*OF compact-basis.take-covers [where a=x]*])

apply (*rename-tac n, rule-tac* *x=Suc n in exI, simp*)

done

lemma *cb-take-less*: *cb-take n x* \sqsubseteq *x*

by (*cases n, simp, simp add: compact-basis.take-less*)

lemma *cb-take-idem*: *cb-take n (cb-take n x)* = *cb-take n x*

by (*cases n, simp, simp add: compact-basis.take-take*)

lemma *cb-take-mono*: *x* \sqsubseteq *y* $\implies \text{cb-take } n \ x \sqsubseteq \text{cb-take } n \ y$

by (*cases* *n*, *simp*, *simp* *add: compact-basis.take-mono*)

lemma *cb-take-chain-le*: $m \leq n \implies \text{cb-take } m \ x \sqsubseteq \text{cb-take } n \ x$
apply (*cases* *m*, *simp*)
apply (*cases* *n*, *simp*)
apply (*simp* *add: compact-basis.take-chain-le*)
done

lemma *range-const*: $\text{range } (\lambda x. c) = \{c\}$
by *auto*

lemma *finite-range-cb-take*: $\text{finite } (\text{range } (\text{cb-take } n))$
apply (*cases* *n*)
apply (*simp* *add: range-const*)
apply (*simp* *add: compact-basis.finite-range-take*)
done

definition

rank :: 'a compact-basis \Rightarrow nat

where

rank *x* = (*LEAST* *n*. $\text{cb-take } n \ x = x$)

lemma *compact-approx-rank*: $\text{cb-take } (\text{rank } x) \ x = x$
unfolding *rank-def*
apply (*rule* *LeastI-ex*)
apply (*rule* *cb-take-covers*)
done

lemma *rank-leD*: $\text{rank } x \leq n \implies \text{cb-take } n \ x = x$
apply (*rule* *below-antisym* [*OF* *cb-take-less*])
apply (*subst* *compact-approx-rank* [*symmetric*])
apply (*erule* *cb-take-chain-le*)
done

lemma *rank-leI*: $\text{cb-take } n \ x = x \implies \text{rank } x \leq n$
unfolding *rank-def* **by** (*rule* *Least-le*)

lemma *rank-le-iff*: $\text{rank } x \leq n \iff \text{cb-take } n \ x = x$
by (*rule* *iffI* [*OF* *rank-leD* *rank-leI*])

lemma *rank-compact-bot* [*simp*]: $\text{rank } \text{compact-bot} = 0$
using *rank-leI* [*of* *0 compact-bot*] **by** *simp*

lemma *rank-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{rank } x = 0 \iff x = \text{compact-bot}$
using *rank-le-iff* [*of* *x 0*] **by** *auto*

definition

rank-le :: 'a compact-basis \Rightarrow 'a 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*: $\text{rank } x = \text{rank } y \implies \text{rank-eq } x = \text{rank-eq } y$
unfolding *rank-eq-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *rank-lt-cong*: $\text{rank } x = \text{rank } y \implies \text{rank-lt } x = \text{rank-lt } y$
unfolding *rank-lt-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *rank-eq-subset*: $\text{rank-eq } x \subseteq \text{rank-le } x$
unfolding *rank-eq-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *rank-lt-subset*: $\text{rank-lt } x \subseteq \text{rank-le } x$
unfolding *rank-lt-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *finite-rank-le*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-le } x)$
unfolding *rank-le-def*
apply (*rule finite-subset* [**where** $B = \text{range } (\text{cb-take } (\text{rank } x))$])
apply *clarify*
apply (*rule range-eqI*)
apply (*erule rank-leD* [*symmetric*])
apply (*rule finite-range-cb-take*)
done

lemma *finite-rank-eq*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-eq } x)$
by (*rule finite-subset* [*OF* *rank-eq-subset finite-rank-le*])

lemma *finite-rank-lt*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-lt } x)$
by (*rule finite-subset* [*OF* *rank-lt-subset finite-rank-le*])

lemma *rank-lt-Int-rank-eq*: $\text{rank-lt } x \cap \text{rank-eq } x = \{\}$
unfolding *rank-lt-def rank-eq-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *rank-lt-Un-rank-eq*: $\text{rank-lt } x \cup \text{rank-eq } x = \text{rank-le } x$
unfolding *rank-lt-def rank-eq-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

25.4.3 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*: $place\ x < card\ (rank\text{-}le\ x)$

unfolding *place-def*

apply (*rule ord-less-eq-trans*)
apply (*rule add-strict-left-mono*)
apply (*rule choose-pos-bounded*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-eq*)
apply (*simp add: rank-eq-def*)
apply (*subst card-Un-disjoint [symmetric]*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-lt*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-eq*)
apply (*rule rank-lt-Int-rank-eq*)
apply (*simp add: rank-lt-Un-rank-eq*)
done

lemma *place-ge*: $card\ (rank\text{-}lt\ x) \leq place\ x$

unfolding *place-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *place-rank-mono*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a\ compact\text{-}basis$
shows $rank\ x < rank\ y \implies place\ x < place\ y$
apply (*rule less-le-trans [OF place-bounded]*)
apply (*rule order-trans [OF - place-ge]*)
apply (*rule card-mono*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-lt*)
apply (*simp add: rank-le-def rank-lt-def subset-eq*)
done

lemma *place-eqD*: $place\ x = place\ y \implies x = y$

apply (*rule linorder-cases [where x=rank x and y=rank y]*)
apply (*drule place-rank-mono, simp*)
apply (*simp add: place-def*)
apply (*rule inj-on-choose-pos [where A=rank-eq x, THEN inj-onD]*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-eq*)
apply (*simp cong: rank-lt-cong rank-eq-cong*)
apply (*simp add: rank-eq-def*)
apply (*simp add: rank-eq-def*)
apply (*drule place-rank-mono, simp*)
done

lemma *inj-place*: *inj place*

by (*rule inj-onI, erule place-eqD*)

25.4.4 Embedding and projection on basis elements

definition

$sub :: 'a\ compact\text{-}basis \Rightarrow 'a\ compact\text{-}basis$

where

$sub\ x = (case\ rank\ x\ of\ 0 \Rightarrow compact-bot \mid Suc\ k \Rightarrow cb-take\ k\ x)$

lemma *rank-sub-less*: $x \neq compact-bot \implies rank\ (sub\ x) < rank\ x$

unfolding *sub-def*

apply (*cases rank x, simp*)

apply (*simp add: less-Suc-eq-le*)

apply (*rule rank-leI*)

apply (*rule cb-take-idem*)

done

lemma *place-sub-less*: $x \neq compact-bot \implies place\ (sub\ x) < place\ x$

apply (*rule place-rank-mono*)

apply (*erule rank-sub-less*)

done

lemma *sub-below*: $sub\ x \sqsubseteq x$

unfolding *sub-def* **by** (*cases rank x, simp-all add: cb-take-less*)

lemma *rank-less-imp-below-sub*: $\llbracket x \sqsubseteq y; rank\ x < rank\ y \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq sub\ y$

unfolding *sub-def*

apply (*cases rank y, simp*)

apply (*simp add: less-Suc-eq-le*)

apply (*subgoal-tac cb-take nat x \sqsubseteq cb-take nat y*)

apply (*simp add: rank-leD*)

apply (*erule cb-take-mono*)

done

function

basis-emb :: 'a compact-basis \Rightarrow ubasis

where

$basis-emb\ x = (if\ x = compact-bot\ then\ 0\ else$
 $\quad node\ (place\ x)\ (basis-emb\ (sub\ x))$
 $\quad (basis-emb\ ' \{y. place\ y < place\ x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y\}))$

by *auto*

termination *basis-emb*

apply (*relation measure place, simp*)

apply (*simp add: place-sub-less*)

apply *simp*

done

declare *basis-emb.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *basis-emb-compact-bot* [*simp*]: $basis-emb\ compact-bot = 0$

by (*simp add: basis-emb.simps*)

lemma *fin1*: *finite* $\{y. place\ y < place\ x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y\}$

apply (*subst Collect-conj-eq*)

```

apply (rule finite-Int)
apply (rule disjI1)
apply (subgoal-tac finite (place - ‘ {n. n < place x})), simp)
apply (rule finite-vimageI [OF - inj-place])
apply (simp add: lessThan-def [symmetric])
done

```

```

lemma fin2: finite (basis-emb ‘ {y. place y < place x ∧ x ⊆ y})
by (rule finite-imageI [OF fin1])

```

```

lemma rank-place-mono:
  [|place x < place y; x ⊆ y|] ⇒ rank x < rank y
apply (rule linorder-cases, assumption)
apply (simp add: place-def cong: rank-lt-cong rank-eq-cong)
apply (drule choose-pos-lessD)
apply (rule finite-rank-eq)
apply (simp add: rank-eq-def)
apply (simp add: rank-eq-def)
apply simp
apply (drule place-rank-mono, simp)
done

```

```

lemma basis-emb-mono:
  x ⊆ y ⇒ ubasis-le (basis-emb x) (basis-emb y)
proof (induct max (place x) (place y) arbitrary: x y rule: less-induct)
  case less
  show ?case proof (rule linorder-cases)
    assume place x < place y
    then have rank x < rank y
      using ⟨x ⊆ y⟩ by (rule rank-place-mono)
    with ⟨place x < place y⟩ show ?case
      apply (case-tac y = compact-bot, simp)
      apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps [of y])
      apply (rule ubasis-le-trans [OF - ubasis-le-lower [OF fin2]])
      apply (rule less)
      apply (simp add: less-max-iff-disj)
      apply (erule place-sub-less)
      apply (erule rank-less-imp-below-sub [OF ⟨x ⊆ y⟩])
    done
  next
    assume place x = place y
    hence x = y by (rule place-eqD)
    thus ?case by (simp add: ubasis-le-refl)
  next
    assume place x > place y
    with ⟨x ⊆ y⟩ show ?case
      apply (case-tac x = compact-bot, simp add: ubasis-le-minimal)
      apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps [of x])
      apply (rule ubasis-le-upper [OF fin2], simp)

```

```

    apply (rule less)
    apply (simp add: less-max-iff-disj)
    apply (erule place-sub-less)
    apply (erule rev-below-trans)
    apply (rule sub-below)
  done
qed
qed

```

```

lemma inj-basis-emb: inj basis-emb
  apply (rule inj-onI)
  apply (case-tac x = compact-bot)
  apply (case-tac [!] y = compact-bot)
  apply simp
  apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps)
  apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps)
  apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps)
  apply (simp add: fin2 inj-eq [OF inj-place])
done

```

definition

basis-prj :: *ubasis* \Rightarrow 'a *compact-basis*

where

basis-prj *x* = *inv basis-emb*

(*ubasis-until* ($\lambda x. x \in \text{range } (\text{basis-emb} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow \text{ubasis})$) *x*)

```

lemma basis-prj-basis-emb:  $\bigwedge x. \text{basis-prj } (\text{basis-emb } x) = x$ 

```

unfolding *basis-prj-def*

```

  apply (subst ubasis-until-same)

```

```

  apply (rule rangeI)

```

```

  apply (rule inv-f-f)

```

```

  apply (rule inj-basis-emb)

```

done

lemma *basis-prj-node*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{ node } i \text{ a } S \notin \text{range } (\text{basis-emb} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \rrbracket$

$\Rightarrow \text{basis-prj } (\text{node } i \text{ a } S) = (\text{basis-prj } a :: 'a \text{ compact-basis})$

unfolding *basis-prj-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *basis-prj-0*: *basis-prj* 0 = *compact-bot*

```

  apply (subst basis-emb-compact-bot [symmetric])

```

```

  apply (rule basis-prj-basis-emb)

```

done

lemma *node-eq-basis-emb-iff*:

finite *S* $\Rightarrow \text{node } i \text{ a } S = \text{basis-emb } x \longleftrightarrow$

$x \neq \text{compact-bot} \wedge i = \text{place } x \wedge a = \text{basis-emb } (\text{sub } x) \wedge$

$S = \text{basis-emb } \{ y. \text{place } y < \text{place } x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y \}$

```

  apply (cases x = compact-bot, simp)

```

```

apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps [of x])
apply (simp add: fin2)
done

lemma basis-prj-mono: ubasis-le a b  $\implies$  basis-prj a  $\sqsubseteq$  basis-prj b
proof (induct a b rule: ubasis-le.induct)
  case (ubasis-le-refl a) show ?case by (rule below-refl)
next
  case (ubasis-le-trans a b c) thus ?case by – (rule below-trans)
next
  case (ubasis-le-lower S a i) thus ?case
    apply (cases node i a S  $\in$  range (basis-emb :: 'a compact-basis  $\Rightarrow$  nat))
    apply (erule rangeE, rename-tac x)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (simp add: node-eq-basis-emb-iff)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (rule sub-below)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-node)
    done
next
  case (ubasis-le-upper S b a i) thus ?case
    apply (cases node i a S  $\in$  range (basis-emb :: 'a compact-basis  $\Rightarrow$  nat))
    apply (erule rangeE, rename-tac x)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (clarsimp simp add: node-eq-basis-emb-iff)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-node)
    done
qed

lemma basis-emb-prj-less: ubasis-le (basis-emb (basis-prj x)) x
unfolding basis-prj-def
apply (subst f-inv-into-f [where f=basis-emb])
apply (rule ubasis-until)
apply (rule range-eqI [where x=compact-bot])
apply simp
apply (rule ubasis-until-less)
done

hide-const (open)
  node
  choose
  choose-pos
  place
  sub

```

25.4.5 EP-pair from any bifinite domain into *u*dom

definition


```

  udom-emb :: 'a::bifinite → udom
where
  udom-emb = compact-basis.basis-fun (λx. udom-principal (basis-emb x))

```

definition

```

  udom-prj :: udom → 'a::bifinite
where
  udom-prj = udom.basis-fun (λx. Rep-compact-basis (basis-prj x))

```

lemma *udom-emb-principal*:

```

  udom-emb.(Rep-compact-basis x) = udom-principal (basis-emb x)

```

unfolding *udom-emb-def*

```

  apply (rule compact-basis.basis-fun-principal)

```

```

  apply (rule udom.principal-mono)

```

```

  apply (erule basis-emb-mono)

```

done

lemma *udom-prj-principal*:

```

  udom-prj.(udom-principal x) = Rep-compact-basis (basis-prj x)

```

unfolding *udom-prj-def*

```

  apply (rule udom.basis-fun-principal)

```

```

  apply (rule compact-basis.principal-mono)

```

```

  apply (erule basis-prj-mono)

```

done

lemma *ep-pair-udom*: *ep-pair udom-emb udom-prj*

```

  apply default

```

```

  apply (rule compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)

```

```

  apply (simp add: udom-emb-principal udom-prj-principal)

```

```

  apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)

```

```

  apply (rule udom.principal-induct, simp)

```

```

  apply (simp add: udom-emb-principal udom-prj-principal)

```

```

  apply (rule basis-emb-prj-less)

```

done

end

26 Domain-Aux: Domain package support

theory *Domain-Aux*

imports *Ssum Sprod Fixrec*

uses

```

  (Tools/Domain/domain-take-proofs.ML)

```

begin

26.1 Continuous isomorphisms

A locale for continuous isomorphisms

```

locale iso =
  fixes abs :: 'a → 'b
  fixes rep :: 'b → 'a
  assumes abs-iso [simp]: rep.(abs·x) = x
  assumes rep-iso [simp]: abs.(rep·y) = y
begin

lemma swap: iso rep abs
  by (rule iso.intro [OF rep-iso abs-iso])

lemma abs-below: (abs·x ⊆ abs·y) = (x ⊆ y)
proof
  assume abs·x ⊆ abs·y
  then have rep.(abs·x) ⊆ rep.(abs·y) by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  then show x ⊆ y by simp
next
  assume x ⊆ y
  then show abs·x ⊆ abs·y by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
qed

lemma rep-below: (rep·x ⊆ rep·y) = (x ⊆ y)
  by (rule iso.abs-below [OF swap])

lemma abs-eq: (abs·x = abs·y) = (x = y)
  by (simp add: po-eq-conv abs-below)

lemma rep-eq: (rep·x = rep·y) = (x = y)
  by (rule iso.abs-eq [OF swap])

lemma abs-strict: abs·⊥ = ⊥
proof –
  have ⊥ ⊆ rep·⊥ ..
  then have abs·⊥ ⊆ abs.(rep·⊥) by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  then have abs·⊥ ⊆ ⊥ by simp
  then show ?thesis by (rule UU-I)
qed

lemma rep-strict: rep·⊥ = ⊥
  by (rule iso.abs-strict [OF swap])

lemma abs-defin': abs·x = ⊥ ⇒ x = ⊥
proof –
  have x = rep.(abs·x) by simp
  also assume abs·x = ⊥
  also note rep-strict
  finally show x = ⊥ .
qed

lemma rep-defin': rep·z = ⊥ ⇒ z = ⊥

```

```

by (rule iso.abs-defin' [OF swap])

lemma abs-defined:  $z \neq \perp \implies \text{abs}.z \neq \perp$ 
by (erule contrapos-nn, erule abs-defin')

lemma rep-defined:  $z \neq \perp \implies \text{rep}.z \neq \perp$ 
by (rule iso.abs-defined [OF iso.swap]) (rule iso-axioms)

lemma abs-defined-iff:  $(\text{abs}.x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$ 
by (auto elim: abs-defin' intro: abs-strict)

lemma rep-defined-iff:  $(\text{rep}.x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$ 
by (rule iso.abs-defined-iff [OF iso.swap]) (rule iso-axioms)

lemma casedist-rule:  $\text{rep}.x = \perp \vee P \implies x = \perp \vee P$ 
by (simp add: rep-defined-iff)

lemma compact-abs-rev:  $\text{compact} (\text{abs}.x) \implies \text{compact } x$ 
proof (unfold compact-def)
  assume adm  $(\lambda y. \neg \text{abs}.x \sqsubseteq y)$ 
  with cont-Rep-CFun2
  have adm  $(\lambda y. \neg \text{abs}.x \sqsubseteq \text{abs}.y)$  by (rule adm-subst)
  then show adm  $(\lambda y. \neg x \sqsubseteq y)$  using abs-below by simp
qed

lemma compact-rep-rev:  $\text{compact} (\text{rep}.x) \implies \text{compact } x$ 
by (rule iso.compact-abs-rev [OF iso.swap]) (rule iso-axioms)

lemma compact-abs:  $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact} (\text{abs}.x)$ 
by (rule compact-rep-rev) simp

lemma compact-rep:  $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact} (\text{rep}.x)$ 
by (rule iso.compact-abs [OF iso.swap]) (rule iso-axioms)

lemma iso-swap:  $(x = \text{abs}.y) = (\text{rep}.x = y)$ 
proof
  assume  $x = \text{abs}.y$ 
  then have  $\text{rep}.x = \text{rep}.(\text{abs}.y)$  by simp
  then show  $\text{rep}.x = y$  by simp
next
  assume  $\text{rep}.x = y$ 
  then have  $\text{abs}.(\text{rep}.x) = \text{abs}.y$  by simp
  then show  $x = \text{abs}.y$  by simp
qed

end

```

26.2 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*: $\bigwedge x. \text{rep} \cdot (\text{abs} \cdot x) = x$

assumes *rep-iso*: $\bigwedge y. \text{abs} \cdot (\text{rep} \cdot y) = y$

shows *deflation d* \implies *deflation (abs oo d oo rep)*

by (*rule ep-pair.deflation-e-d-p*) (*simp add: ep-pair.intro assms*)

lemma *deflation-chain-min*:

assumes *chain*: *chain d*

assumes *deft*: $\bigwedge n. \text{deflation } (d \ n)$

shows $d \ m \cdot (d \ n \cdot x) = d \ (\min \ m \ n) \cdot x$

proof (*rule linorder-le-cases*)

assume $m \leq n$

with chain have $d \ m \sqsubseteq d \ n$ **by** (*rule chain-mono*)

then have $d \ m \cdot (d \ n \cdot x) = d \ m \cdot x$

by (*rule deflation-below-comp1 [OF defl defl]*)

moreover from $\langle m \leq n \rangle$ **have** $\min \ m \ n = m$ **by** *simp*

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

next

assume $n \leq m$

with chain have $d \ n \sqsubseteq d \ m$ **by** (*rule chain-mono*)

then have $d \ m \cdot (d \ n \cdot x) = d \ n \cdot x$

by (*rule deflation-below-comp2 [OF defl defl]*)

moreover from $\langle n \leq m \rangle$ **have** $\min \ m \ n = n$ **by** *simp*

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

qed

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** $x = y$

proof –

have $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n \cdot x) = (\bigsqcup n. t \ n \cdot y)$

using *assms(3)* **by** *simp*

then have $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) \cdot x = (\bigsqcup n. t \ n) \cdot y$

using *assms(1)* **by** (*simp add: lub-distribs*)

then show $x = y$

using *assms(2)* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *lub-ID-reach*:

assumes *chain t* **and** $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) = ID$

shows $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n \cdot x) = x$

using *assms* **by** (*simp add: lub-distribs*)

lemma *lub-ID-take-induct*:
 assumes *chain t* and $(\bigsqcup n. t\ n) = ID$
 assumes *adm P* and $\bigwedge n. P\ (t\ n\ x)$ shows $P\ x$
proof –
 from $\langle chain\ t \rangle$ have $chain\ (\lambda n. t\ n\ x)$ by *simp*
 from $\langle adm\ P \rangle$ this $\langle \bigwedge n. P\ (t\ n\ x) \rangle$ have $P\ (\bigsqcup n. t\ n\ x)$ by (rule *admD*)
 with $\langle chain\ t \rangle$ $\langle \bigsqcup n. t\ n \rangle = ID$ show $P\ x$ by (simp add: *lub-distrib*)
qed

26.3 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 :: $(\iota a :: pcpo \rightarrow \iota a) \Rightarrow bool$

where

decisive d $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. d\cdot x = x \vee d\cdot x = \perp)$

lemma *decisiveI*: $(\bigwedge x. d\cdot x = x \vee d\cdot x = \perp) \Longrightarrow decisive\ d$
unfolding *decisive-def* by *simp*

lemma *decisive-cases*:

assumes *decisive d* obtains $d\cdot x = x \mid d\cdot x = \perp$

using *assms* **unfolding** *decisive-def* by *auto*

lemma *decisive-bottom*: *decisive* \perp
unfolding *decisive-def* by *simp*

lemma *decisive-ID*: *decisive* *ID*
unfolding *decisive-def* by *simp*

lemma *decisive-ssum-map*:

assumes *f*: *decisive f*

assumes *g*: *decisive g*

shows *decisive* (*ssum-map.f.g*)

apply (rule *decisiveI*, rename-tac *s*)

apply (case-tac *s*, *simp-all*)

apply (rule-tac $x=x$ in *decisive-cases* [*OF f*], *simp-all*)

apply (rule-tac $x=y$ in *decisive-cases* [*OF g*], *simp-all*)

done

lemma *decisive-sprod-map*:

assumes *f*: *decisive f*

assumes *g*: *decisive g*

shows *decisive* (*sprod-map.f.g*)

apply (rule *decisiveI*, rename-tac *s*)

apply (case-tac *s*, *simp-all*)

apply (rule-tac $x=x$ in *decisive-cases* [*OF f*], *simp-all*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=y$ **in** *decisive-cases* [*OF* g], *simp-all*)
done

lemma *decisive-abs-rep*:
fixes *abs rep*
assumes *iso*: *iso abs rep*
assumes *d*: *decisive d*
shows *decisive* (*abs oo d oo rep*)
apply (*rule decisiveI*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=rep \cdot x$ **in** *decisive-cases* [*OF* d])
apply (*simp add*: *iso.rep-iso* [*OF iso*])
apply (*simp add*: *iso.abs-strict* [*OF iso*])
done

lemma *lub-ID-finite*:
assumes *chain*: *chain d*
assumes *lub*: $(\bigsqcup n. d \ n) = ID$
assumes *decisive*: $\bigwedge n. \text{decisive } (d \ n)$
shows $\exists n. d \ n \cdot x = x$
proof –
have 1: *chain* $(\lambda n. d \ n \cdot x)$ **using** *chain* **by** *simp*
have 2: $(\bigsqcup n. d \ n \cdot x) = x$ **using** *chain lub* **by** (*rule lub-ID-reach*)
have $\forall n. d \ n \cdot x = x \vee d \ n \cdot x = \perp$
using *decisive unfolding decisive-def* **by** *simp*
hence *range* $(\lambda n. d \ n \cdot x) \subseteq \{x, \perp\}$
by *auto*
hence *finite* (*range* $(\lambda n. d \ n \cdot x)$)
by (*rule finite-subset, simp*)
with 1 **have** *finite-chain* $(\lambda n. d \ n \cdot x)$
by (*rule finite-range-imp-finch*)
then have $\exists n. (\bigsqcup n. d \ n \cdot x) = d \ n \cdot x$
unfolding *finite-chain-def* **by** (*auto simp add: maxinch-is-thelub*)
with 2 **show** $\exists n. d \ n \cdot x = x$ **by** (*auto elim: sym*)
qed

lemma *lub-ID-finite-take-induct*:
assumes *chain d* **and** $(\bigsqcup n. d \ n) = ID$ **and** $\bigwedge n. \text{decisive } (d \ n)$
shows $(\bigwedge n. P \ (d \ n \cdot x)) \implies P \ x$
using *lub-ID-finite* [*OF assms*] **by** *metis*

26.4 ML setup

use *Tools/Domain/domain-take-proofs.ML*

end

27 Representable: Representable Types

```

theory Representable
imports Algebraic Universal Ssum Sprod One Fixrec Domain-Aux
uses
  (Tools/repdef.ML)
  (Tools/Domain/domain-isomorphism.ML)
begin

```

27.1 Class of representable types

Overloaded embedding and projection functions between a representable type and the universal domain.

```

class rep = bifinite +
  fixes emb :: 'a::pcpo  $\rightarrow$  udom
  fixes prj :: udom  $\rightarrow$  'a::pcpo
  assumes ep-pair-emb-prj: ep-pair emb prj

```

```

interpretation rep!:
  pcpo-ep-pair
  emb :: 'a::rep  $\rightarrow$  udom
  prj :: udom  $\rightarrow$  'a::rep
  unfolding pcpo-ep-pair-def
  by (rule ep-pair-emb-prj)

```

```

lemmas emb-inverse = rep.e-inverse
lemmas emb-prj-below = rep.e-p-below
lemmas emb-eq-iff = rep.e-eq-iff
lemmas emb-strict = rep.e-strict
lemmas prj-strict = rep.p-strict

```

27.2 Making *rep* the default class

From now on, free type variables are assumed to be in class *rep*, unless specified otherwise.

```

default-sort rep

```

27.3 Representations of types

A TypeRep is an algebraic deflation over the universe of values.

```

types TypeRep = udom alg-defl
translations (type) TypeRep  $\leftarrow$  (type) udom alg-defl

```

```

definition
  Rep-of :: 'a::rep itself  $\Rightarrow$  TypeRep
where
  Rep-of TYPE('a::rep) =

```

$(\bigsqcup i. \text{alg-defl-principal } (\text{Abs-fin-defl } (\text{emb } \text{oo } (\text{approx } i :: 'a \rightarrow 'a) \text{ oo } \text{prj}))))$

syntax $\text{-REP} :: \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{TypeRep } ((1\text{REP}/(1'(-))))$
translations $\text{REP}(t) \rightleftharpoons \text{CONST Rep-of TYPE}(t)$

lemma cast-REP :

$\text{cast-REP}('a::\text{rep}) = (\text{emb}::'a \rightarrow \text{udom}) \text{ oo } (\text{prj}::\text{udom} \rightarrow 'a)$

proof –

let $?a = \lambda i. \text{emb } \text{oo } \text{approx } i \text{ oo } (\text{prj}::\text{udom} \rightarrow 'a)$

have $a: \bigwedge i. \text{finite-deflation } (?a \ i)$

apply $(\text{rule rep.finite-deflation-e-d-p})$

apply $(\text{rule finite-deflation-approx})$

done

show $?thesis$

unfolding Rep-of-def

apply $(\text{subst contlub-cfun-arg})$

apply (rule chainI)

apply $(\text{rule alg-defl.principal-mono})$

apply $(\text{rule Abs-fin-defl-mono } [OF \ a \ a])$

apply $(\text{rule chainE, simp})$

apply $(\text{subst cast-alg-defl-principal})$

apply $(\text{simp add: Abs-fin-defl-inverse } a)$

apply $(\text{simp add: expand-cfun-eq lub-distrib})$

done

qed

lemma emb-prj : $\text{emb} \cdot ((\text{prj} \cdot x)::'a::\text{rep}) = \text{cast-REP}('a) \cdot x$

by $(\text{simp add: cast-REP})$

lemma in-REP-iff :

$x :: \text{REP}('a::\text{rep}) \longleftrightarrow \text{emb} \cdot ((\text{prj} \cdot x)::'a) = x$

by $(\text{simp add: in-deflation-def cast-REP})$

lemma prj-inverse :

$x :: \text{REP}('a::\text{rep}) \implies \text{emb} \cdot ((\text{prj} \cdot x)::'a) = x$

by $(\text{simp only: in-REP-iff})$

lemma emb-in-REP $[simp]$:

$\text{emb} \cdot (x::'a::\text{rep}) :: \text{REP}('a)$

by $(\text{simp add: in-REP-iff})$

27.4 Coerce operator

definition $\text{coerce} :: 'a \rightarrow 'b$

where $\text{coerce} = \text{prj } \text{oo } \text{emb}$

lemma beta-coerce : $\text{coerce} \cdot x = \text{prj} \cdot (\text{emb} \cdot x)$

by $(\text{simp add: coerce-def})$

lemma *prj-emb*: $\text{prj} \cdot (\text{emb} \cdot x) = \text{coerce} \cdot x$
by (*simp add: coerce-def*)

lemma *coerce-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{coerce} \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: coerce-def*)

lemma *coerce-eq-ID* [*simp*]: $(\text{coerce} :: 'a \rightarrow 'a) = \text{ID}$
by (*rule ext-cfun, simp add: beta-coerce*)

lemma *emb-coerce*:
 $\text{REP}('a) \subseteq \text{REP}('b)$
 $\implies \text{emb} \cdot ((\text{coerce} :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \cdot x) = \text{emb} \cdot x$
apply (*simp add: beta-coerce*)
apply (*rule prj-inverse*)
apply (*erule subdeflationD*)
apply (*rule emb-in-REP*)
done

lemma *coerce-prj*:
 $\text{REP}('a) \subseteq \text{REP}('b)$
 $\implies (\text{coerce} :: 'b \rightarrow 'a) \cdot (\text{prj} \cdot x) = \text{prj} \cdot x$
apply (*simp add: coerce-def*)
apply (*rule emb-eq-iff [THEN iffD1]*)
apply (*simp only: emb-prj*)
apply (*rule deflation-below-comp1*)
apply (*rule deflation-cast*)
apply (*rule deflation-cast*)
apply (*erule monofun-cfun-arg*)
done

lemma *coerce-coerce* [*simp*]:
 $\text{REP}('a) \subseteq \text{REP}('b)$
 $\implies \text{coerce} \cdot ((\text{coerce} :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \cdot x) = \text{coerce} \cdot x$
by (*simp add: beta-coerce prj-inverse subdeflationD*)

lemma *coerce-inverse*:
 $\text{emb} \cdot (x :: 'a) :: \text{REP}('b) \implies \text{coerce} \cdot (\text{coerce} \cdot x :: 'b) = x$
by (*simp only: beta-coerce prj-inverse emb-inverse*)

lemma *coerce-type*:
 $\text{REP}('a) \subseteq \text{REP}('b)$
 $\implies \text{emb} \cdot ((\text{coerce} :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \cdot x) :: \text{REP}('a)$
by (*simp add: beta-coerce prj-inverse subdeflationD*)

lemma *ep-pair-coerce*:
 $\text{REP}('a) \subseteq \text{REP}('b)$
 $\implies \text{ep-pair} (\text{coerce} :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) (\text{coerce} :: 'b \rightarrow 'a)$
apply (*rule ep-pair.intro*)

```

  apply simp
  apply (simp only: beta-coerce)
  apply (rule below-trans)
  apply (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  apply (rule emb-prj-below)
  apply simp
done

```

Isomorphism lemmas used internally by the domain package:

```

lemma domain-abs-iso:
  fixes abs and rep
  assumes REP:  $REP('b) = REP('a)$ 
  assumes abs-def:  $abs \equiv (coerce :: 'a \rightarrow 'b)$ 
  assumes rep-def:  $rep \equiv (coerce :: 'b \rightarrow 'a)$ 
  shows  $rep.(abs.x) = x$ 
unfolding abs-def rep-def by (simp add: REP)

```

```

lemma domain-rep-iso:
  fixes abs and rep
  assumes REP:  $REP('b) = REP('a)$ 
  assumes abs-def:  $abs \equiv (coerce :: 'a \rightarrow 'b)$ 
  assumes rep-def:  $rep \equiv (coerce :: 'b \rightarrow 'a)$ 
  shows  $abs.(rep.x) = x$ 
unfolding abs-def rep-def by (simp add: REP [symmetric])

```

27.5 Proving a subtype is representable

Temporarily relax type constraints for *approx*, *emb*, and *prj*.

```

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name approx}, SOME @{typ nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::cpo  $\rightarrow$  'a}) >>

```

```

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name emb}, SOME @{typ 'a::pcpo  $\rightarrow$  udom}) >>

```

```

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name prj}, SOME @{typ udom  $\rightarrow$  'a::pcpo}) >>

```

definition

```

repdef-approx ::
  ('a::pcpo  $\Rightarrow$  udom)  $\Rightarrow$  (udom  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  udom alg-defl  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\rightarrow$  'a

```

where

```

repdef-approx Rep Abs t = ( $\lambda i. \Lambda x. Abs (cast.(approx i.t).(Rep x))$ )

```

lemma typedef-rep-class:

```

fixes Rep :: 'a::pcpo  $\Rightarrow$  udom
fixes Abs :: udom  $\Rightarrow$  'a::pcpo
fixes t :: TypeRep
assumes type-definition Rep Abs {x. x :: t}
assumes below:  $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$ 

```

assumes emb : $emb \equiv (\Lambda x. Rep\ x)$
assumes prj : $prj \equiv (\Lambda x. Abs\ (cast \cdot t \cdot x))$
assumes $approx$: $(approx :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a) \equiv repdef\text{-}approx\ Rep\ Abs\ t$
shows $OFCLASS('a, rep\text{-}class)$

proof

have adm : $adm\ (\lambda x. x \in \{x. x :: t\})$
by ($simp\ add$: $adm\text{-}in\text{-}deflation$)
have $emb\text{-}beta$: $\bigwedge x. emb \cdot x = Rep\ x$
unfolding emb
apply ($rule\ beta\text{-}cfun$)
apply ($rule\ typedef\text{-}cont\text{-}Rep\ [OF\ type\ below\ adm]$)
done
have $prj\text{-}beta$: $\bigwedge y. prj \cdot y = Abs\ (cast \cdot t \cdot y)$
unfolding prj
apply ($rule\ beta\text{-}cfun$)
apply ($rule\ typedef\text{-}cont\text{-}Abs\ [OF\ type\ below\ adm]$)
apply $simp\text{-}all$
done
have $cast\text{-}cast\text{-}approx$:
 $\bigwedge i\ x. cast \cdot t \cdot (cast \cdot (approx\ i \cdot t) \cdot x) = cast \cdot (approx\ i \cdot t) \cdot x$
apply ($rule\ cast\text{-}fixed$)
apply ($rule\ subdeflationD$)
apply ($rule\ approx.below$)
apply ($rule\ cast\text{-}in\text{-}deflation$)
done
have $approx'$:
 $approx' = (\lambda i. \Lambda(x :: 'a). prj \cdot (cast \cdot (approx\ i \cdot t) \cdot (emb \cdot x)))$
unfolding $approx\ repdef\text{-}approx\text{-}def$
apply ($subst\ cast\text{-}cast\text{-}approx\ [symmetric]$)
apply ($simp\ add$: $prj\text{-}beta\ [symmetric]\ emb\text{-}beta\ [symmetric]$)
done
have $emb\text{-}in\text{-}deflation$: $\bigwedge x :: 'a. emb \cdot x :: t$
using $type\text{-}definition.Rep\ [OF\ type]$
by ($simp\ add$: $emb\text{-}beta$)
have $prj\text{-}emb$: $\bigwedge x :: 'a. prj \cdot (emb \cdot x) = x$
unfolding $prj\text{-}beta$
apply ($simp\ add$: $cast\text{-}fixed\ [OF\ emb\text{-}in\text{-}deflation]$)
apply ($simp\ add$: $emb\text{-}beta\ type\text{-}definition.Rep\text{-}inverse\ [OF\ type]$)
done
have $emb\text{-}prj$: $\bigwedge y. emb \cdot (prj \cdot y :: 'a) = cast \cdot t \cdot y$
unfolding $prj\text{-}beta\ emb\text{-}beta$
by ($simp\ add$: $type\text{-}definition.Abs\text{-}inverse\ [OF\ type]$)
show $ep\text{-}pair\ (emb :: 'a \rightarrow udom)\ prj$
apply $default$
apply ($simp\ add$: $prj\text{-}emb$)
apply ($simp\ add$: $emb\text{-}prj\ cast.below$)
done
show $chain\ (approx :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a)$
unfolding $approx'$ **by** $simp$

```

show  $\bigwedge x :: 'a. (\bigsqcup i. \text{approx } i \cdot x) = x$ 
  unfolding approx'
  apply (simp add: lub-distrib)
  apply (subst cast-fixed [OF emb-in-deflation])
  apply (rule prj-emb)
  done
show  $\bigwedge (i :: \text{nat}) (x :: 'a). \text{approx } i \cdot (\text{approx } i \cdot x) = \text{approx } i \cdot x$ 
  unfolding approx'
  apply simp
  apply (simp add: emb-prj)
  apply (simp add: cast-cast-approx)
  done
show  $\bigwedge i :: \text{nat}. \text{finite } \{x :: 'a. \text{approx } i \cdot x = x\}$ 
  apply (rule-tac B=( $\lambda x. \text{prj} \cdot x$ ) ‘  $\{x. \text{cast} \cdot (\text{approx } i \cdot t) \cdot x = x\}$ 
    in finite-subset)
  apply (clarsimp simp add: approx')
  apply (drule-tac f= $\lambda x. \text{emb} \cdot x$  in arg-cong)
  apply (rule image-eqI)
  apply (rule prj-emb [symmetric])
  apply (simp add: emb-prj)
  apply (simp add: cast-cast-approx)
  apply (rule finite-imageI)
  apply (simp add: cast-approx-fixed-iff)
  apply (simp add: Collect-conj-eq)
  apply (simp add: finite-fixes-approx)
  done
qed

```

Restore original typing constraints

```

setup  $\ll \text{Sign.add-const-constraint}$ 
  ( $\text{@}\{\text{const-name approx}\}, \text{SOME } \text{@}\{\text{typ nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{profinite} \rightarrow 'a\}\rangle\rangle$ 

setup  $\ll \text{Sign.add-const-constraint}$ 
  ( $\text{@}\{\text{const-name emb}\}, \text{SOME } \text{@}\{\text{typ } 'a :: \text{rep} \rightarrow \text{udom}\}\rangle\rangle$ 

setup  $\ll \text{Sign.add-const-constraint}$ 
  ( $\text{@}\{\text{const-name prj}\}, \text{SOME } \text{@}\{\text{typ udom} \rightarrow 'a :: \text{rep}\}\rangle\rangle$ 

```

```

lemma typedef-REP:
  fixes Rep :: 'a :: rep  $\Rightarrow$  udom
  fixes Abs :: udom  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: rep
  fixes t :: TypeRep
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs  $\{x. x :: t\}$ 
  assumes below:  $op \sqsubseteq \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
  assumes emb:  $\text{emb} \equiv (\Lambda x. \text{Rep } x)$ 
  assumes prj:  $\text{prj} \equiv (\Lambda x. \text{Abs } (\text{cast} \cdot t \cdot x))$ 
  shows  $\text{REP}('a) = t$ 
proof -
  have adm:  $\text{adm } (\lambda x. x \in \{x. x :: t\})$ 

```

```

  by (simp add: adm-in-deflation)
have emb-beta:  $\bigwedge x. \text{emb} \cdot x = \text{Rep } x$ 
  unfolding emb
  apply (rule beta-cfun)
  apply (rule typedef-cont-Rep [OF type below adm])
  done
have prj-beta:  $\bigwedge y. \text{prj} \cdot y = \text{Abs } (\text{cast} \cdot t \cdot y)$ 
  unfolding prj
  apply (rule beta-cfun)
  apply (rule typedef-cont-Abs [OF type below adm])
  apply simp-all
  done
have emb-in-deflation:  $\bigwedge x :: 'a. \text{emb} \cdot x :: t$ 
  using type-definition.Rep [OF type]
  by (simp add: emb-beta)
have prj-emb:  $\bigwedge x :: 'a. \text{prj} \cdot (\text{emb} \cdot x) = x$ 
  unfolding prj-beta
  apply (simp add: cast-fixed [OF emb-in-deflation])
  apply (simp add: emb-beta type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type])
  done
have emb-prj:  $\bigwedge y. \text{emb} \cdot (\text{prj} \cdot y :: 'a) = \text{cast} \cdot t \cdot y$ 
  unfolding prj-beta emb-beta
  by (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
show  $\text{REP}('a) = t$ 
  apply (rule cast-eq-imp-eq, rule ext-cfun)
  apply (simp add: cast-REP emb-prj)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma adm-mem-Collect-in-deflation: adm  $(\lambda x. x \in \{x. x :: A\})$ 
unfolding mem-Collect-eq by (rule adm-in-deflation)

```

```

use Tools/repdef.ML

```

27.6 Instances of class *rep*

27.6.1 Universal Domain

The Universal Domain itself is trivially representable.

```

instantiation udom :: rep
begin

```

```

definition emb-udom-def [simp]: emb = (ID :: udom  $\rightarrow$  udom)
definition prj-udom-def [simp]: prj = (ID :: udom  $\rightarrow$  udom)

```

```

instance
  apply (intro-classes)
  apply (simp-all add: ep-pair.intro)
done

```

end

27.6.2 Lifted types

instantiation *lift* :: (countable) rep
begin

definition *emb-lift-def*:
emb = *uom-emb* oo (*FLIFT* *x*. *Def* (*to-nat* *x*))

definition *prj-lift-def*:
prj = (*FLIFT* *n*. if ($\exists x::'a::\text{countable}. n = \text{to-nat } x$)
then *Def* (*THE* *x*::*'a*. *n* = *to-nat* *x*) else \perp) oo *uom-prj*

instance
apply (*intro-classes*, *unfold emb-lift-def prj-lift-def*)
apply (*rule ep-pair-comp* [*OF* - *ep-pair-uom*])
apply (*rule ep-pair.intro*)
apply (*case-tac* *x*, *simp*, *simp*)
apply (*case-tac* *y*, *simp*, *clarsimp*)
done

end

27.6.3 Representable type constructors

Functions between representable types are representable.

instantiation *cfun* :: (rep, rep) rep
begin

definition *emb-cfun-def*: *emb* = *uom-emb* oo *cfun-map*·*prj*·*emb*

definition *prj-cfun-def*: *prj* = *cfun-map*·*emb*·*prj* oo *uom-prj*

instance
apply (*intro-classes*, *unfold emb-cfun-def prj-cfun-def*)
apply (*intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-cfun-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-uom*)
done

end

Strict products of representable types are representable.

instantiation *sprod* :: (rep, rep) rep
begin

definition *emb-sprod-def*: *emb* = *uom-emb* oo *sprod-map*·*emb*·*emb*

definition *prj-sprod-def*: *prj* = *sprod-map*·*prj*·*prj* oo *uom-prj*

instance

```

apply (intro-classes, unfold emb-sprod-def prj-sprod-def)
apply (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-sprod-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-udom)
done

```

end

Strict sums of representable types are representable.

```

instantiation ssum :: (rep, rep) rep
begin

```

```

definition emb-ssum-def: emb = udom-emb oo ssum-map·emb·emb

```

```

definition prj-ssum-def: prj = ssum-map·prj·prj oo udom-prj

```

instance

```

apply (intro-classes, unfold emb-ssum-def prj-ssum-def)
apply (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-ssum-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-udom)
done

```

end

Up of a representable type is representable.

```

instantiation u :: (rep) rep
begin

```

```

definition emb-u-def: emb = udom-emb oo u-map·emb

```

```

definition prj-u-def: prj = u-map·prj oo udom-prj

```

instance

```

apply (intro-classes, unfold emb-u-def prj-u-def)
apply (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-u-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-udom)
done

```

end

Cartesian products of representable types are representable.

```

instantiation * :: (rep, rep) rep
begin

```

```

definition emb-cprod-def: emb = udom-emb oo cprod-map·emb·emb

```

```

definition prj-cprod-def: prj = cprod-map·prj·prj oo udom-prj

```

instance

```

apply (intro-classes, unfold emb-cprod-def prj-cprod-def)
apply (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-cprod-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-udom)
done

```

end

27.7 Type combinators

definition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TypeRep-fun1} &:: \\ &((\text{u dom} \rightarrow \text{u dom}) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'a)) \\ &\Rightarrow (\text{TypeRep} \rightarrow \text{TypeRep}) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TypeRep-fun1 } f &= \\ &\text{alg-defl.basis-fun } (\lambda a. \\ &\quad \text{alg-defl.principal } (\\ &\quad \quad \text{Abs-fin-defl } (\text{u dom-emb } \text{oo } f \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } a) \text{oo u dom-prj}))) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TypeRep-fun2} &:: \\ &((\text{u dom} \rightarrow \text{u dom}) \rightarrow (\text{u dom} \rightarrow \text{u dom}) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'a)) \\ &\Rightarrow (\text{TypeRep} \rightarrow \text{TypeRep} \rightarrow \text{TypeRep}) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TypeRep-fun2 } f &= \\ &\text{alg-defl.basis-fun } (\lambda a. \\ &\quad \text{alg-defl.basis-fun } (\lambda b. \\ &\quad \quad \text{alg-defl.principal } (\\ &\quad \quad \quad \text{Abs-fin-defl } (\text{u dom-emb } \text{oo} \\ &\quad \quad \quad \quad f \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } a) \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } b) \text{oo u dom-prj})))) \end{aligned}$$

definition $\text{cfun-defl} = \text{TypeRep-fun2 } \text{cfun-map}$

definition $\text{ssum-defl} = \text{TypeRep-fun2 } \text{ssum-map}$

definition $\text{sprod-defl} = \text{TypeRep-fun2 } \text{sprod-map}$

definition $\text{cprod-defl} = \text{TypeRep-fun2 } \text{cprod-map}$

definition $\text{u-defl} = \text{TypeRep-fun1 } \text{u-map}$

lemma $\text{Rep-fin-defl-mono}: a \sqsubseteq b \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-fin-defl } b$

unfolding $\text{below-fin-defl-def}$.

lemma cast-TypeRep-fun1 :

assumes $f: \bigwedge a. \text{finite-deflation } a \implies \text{finite-deflation } (f \cdot a)$

shows $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{TypeRep-fun1 } f \cdot A) = \text{u dom-emb } \text{oo } f \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \text{oo u dom-prj}$

proof –

have $1: \bigwedge a. \text{finite-deflation } (\text{u dom-emb } \text{oo } f \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } a) \text{oo u dom-prj})$

apply (rule $\text{ep-pair.finite-deflation-e-d-p}$ [OF ep-pair-u dom])

apply (rule f , rule $\text{finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl}$)

done

show $?thesis$

by (induct A rule: $\text{alg-defl.principal-induct}$, simp)

(simp only: TypeRep-fun1-def

$\text{alg-defl.basis-fun-principal}$

$\text{alg-defl.basis-fun-mono}$

$\text{alg-defl.principal-mono}$

Abs-fin-defl-mono [OF 1 1]

$\text{monofun-cfun below-refl}$

Rep-fin-defl-mono

cast-alg-defl-principal
Abs-fin-defl-inverse [unfolded mem-Collect-eq, OF 1])

qed

lemma *cast-TypeRep-fun2*:
 assumes $f: \bigwedge a\ b. \text{finite-deflation } a \implies \text{finite-deflation } b \implies$
 $\text{finite-deflation } (f \cdot a \cdot b)$
 shows $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{TypeRep-fun2 } f \cdot A \cdot B) =$
 $\text{udom-emb } oo\ f \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) oo\ \text{udom-prj}$
proof –
 have 1: $\bigwedge a\ b. \text{finite-deflation}$
 $(\text{udom-emb } oo\ f \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } a) \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } b) oo\ \text{udom-prj})$
 apply (rule *ep-pair.finite-deflation-e-d-p* [OF *ep-pair-udom*])
 apply (rule *f*, (rule *finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*)+)
 done
 show ?thesis
 by (induct A B rule: *alg-defl.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*)
 (*simp only: TypeRep-fun2-def*
 $\text{alg-defl.basis-fun-principal}$
 $\text{alg-defl.basis-fun-mono}$
 $\text{alg-defl.principal-mono}$
 Abs-fin-defl-mono [OF 1 1]
 $\text{monofun-cfun below-refl}$
 Rep-fin-defl-mono
 $\text{cast-alg-defl-principal}$
 $\text{Abs-fin-defl-inverse}$ [unfolded *mem-Collect-eq*, OF 1])

qed

lemma *cast-cfun-defl*:
 $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{cfun-defl} \cdot A \cdot B) = \text{udom-emb } oo\ \text{cfun-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) oo\ \text{udom-prj}$
unfolding *cfun-defl-def*
apply (rule *cast-TypeRep-fun2*)
apply (erule (1) *finite-deflation-cfun-map*)
done

lemma *cast-ssum-defl*:
 $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{ssum-defl} \cdot A \cdot B) = \text{udom-emb } oo\ \text{ssum-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) oo\ \text{udom-prj}$
unfolding *ssum-defl-def*
apply (rule *cast-TypeRep-fun2*)
apply (erule (1) *finite-deflation-ssum-map*)
done

lemma *cast-sprod-defl*:
 $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{sprod-defl} \cdot A \cdot B) = \text{udom-emb } oo\ \text{sprod-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) oo\ \text{udom-prj}$
unfolding *sprod-defl-def*
apply (rule *cast-TypeRep-fun2*)
apply (erule (1) *finite-deflation-sprod-map*)
done

lemma *cast-cprod-defl*:

cast.(*cprod-defl*·*A*·*B*) = *udom-emb* oo *cprod-map*·(*cast*·*A*)·(*cast*·*B*) oo *udom-prj*
unfolding *cprod-defl-def*
apply (*rule cast-TypeRep-fun2*)
apply (*erule* (1) *finite-deflation-cprod-map*)
done

lemma *cast-u-defl*:

cast.(*u-defl*·*A*) = *udom-emb* oo *u-map*·(*cast*·*A*) oo *udom-prj*
unfolding *u-defl-def*
apply (*rule cast-TypeRep-fun1*)
apply (*erule finite-deflation-u-map*)
done

REP of type constructor = type combinator

lemma *REP-cfun*: $REP('a \rightarrow 'b) = cfun-defl \cdot REP('a) \cdot REP('b)$
apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)
apply (*simp add: cast-REP cast-cfun-defl*)
apply (*simp add: cfun-map-def*)
apply (*simp only: prj-cfun-def emb-cfun-def*)
apply (*simp add: expand-cfun-eq ep-pair.e-eq-iff* [*OF ep-pair-udom*])
done

lemma *REP-ssum*: $REP('a \oplus 'b) = ssum-defl \cdot REP('a) \cdot REP('b)$
apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)
apply (*simp add: cast-REP cast-ssum-defl*)
apply (*simp add: prj-ssum-def*)
apply (*simp add: emb-ssum-def*)
apply (*simp add: ssum-map-map cfcomp1*)
done

lemma *REP-sprod*: $REP('a \otimes 'b) = sprod-defl \cdot REP('a) \cdot REP('b)$
apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)
apply (*simp add: cast-REP cast-sprod-defl*)
apply (*simp add: prj-sprod-def*)
apply (*simp add: emb-sprod-def*)
apply (*simp add: sprod-map-map cfcomp1*)
done

lemma *REP-cprod*: $REP('a \times 'b) = cprod-defl \cdot REP('a) \cdot REP('b)$
apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)
apply (*simp add: cast-REP cast-cprod-defl*)
apply (*simp add: prj-cprod-def*)
apply (*simp add: emb-cprod-def*)
apply (*simp add: cprod-map-map cfcomp1*)
done

lemma *REP-up*: $REP('a \ u) = u-defl \cdot REP('a)$
apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)

```

apply (simp add: cast-REP cast-u-defl)
apply (simp add: prj-u-def)
apply (simp add: emb-u-def)
apply (simp add: u-map-map cfcomp1)
done

```

```

lemmas REP-simps =
  REP-cfun
  REP-ssum
  REP-sprod
  REP-cprod
  REP-up

```

27.8 Isomorphic deflations

definition

$isodefl :: ('a::rep \rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow udom\ alg-defl \Rightarrow bool$

where

$isodefl\ d\ t \iff cast \cdot t = emb \circ d \circ prj$

```

lemma isodeflI: ( $\bigwedge x. cast \cdot t \cdot x = emb \cdot (d \cdot (prj \cdot x))$ )  $\implies isodefl\ d\ t$ 
unfolding isodefl-def by (simp add: ext-cfun)

```

```

lemma cast-isodefl:  $isodefl\ d\ t \implies cast \cdot t = (\bigwedge x. emb \cdot (d \cdot (prj \cdot x)))$ 
unfolding isodefl-def by (simp add: ext-cfun)

```

```

lemma isodefl-strict:  $isodefl\ d\ t \implies d \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
unfolding isodefl-def
by (drule cfun-fun-cong [where x= $\perp$ ], simp)

```

lemma *isodefl-imp-deflation*:

fixes $d :: 'a::rep \rightarrow 'a$

assumes $isodefl\ d\ t$ **shows** *deflation d*

proof

note *prems* [*unfolded isodefl-def, simp*]

fix $x :: 'a$

show $d \cdot (d \cdot x) = d \cdot x$

using *cast.idem* [*of t emb·x*] **by** *simp*

show $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$

using *cast.below* [*of t emb·x*] **by** *simp*

qed

```

lemma isodefl-ID-REP:  $isodefl\ (ID :: 'a \rightarrow 'a)\ REP('a)$ 
unfolding isodefl-def by (simp add: cast-REP)

```

```

lemma isodefl-REP-imp-ID:  $isodefl\ (d :: 'a \rightarrow 'a)\ REP('a) \implies d = ID$ 
unfolding isodefl-def
apply (simp add: cast-REP)
apply (simp add: expand-cfun-eq)

```

```

apply (rule allI)
apply (drule-tac x=emb·x in spec)
apply simp
done

```

```

lemma isodeft-bottom: isodeft  $\perp$   $\perp$ 
unfolding isodeft-def by (simp add: expand-cfun-eq)

```

```

lemma adm-isodeft:
  cont f  $\implies$  cont g  $\implies$  adm ( $\lambda x$ . isodeft (f x) (g x))
unfolding isodeft-def by simp

```

```

lemma isodeft-lub:
  assumes chain d and chain t
  assumes  $\bigwedge i$ . isodeft (d i) (t i)
  shows isodeft ( $\bigsqcup i$ . d i) ( $\bigsqcup i$ . t i)
using prems unfolding isodeft-def
by (simp add: contrlub-cfun-arg contrlub-cfun-fun)

```

```

lemma isodeft-fix:
  assumes  $\bigwedge d$  t. isodeft d t  $\implies$  isodeft (f·d) (g·t)
  shows isodeft (fix·f) (fix·g)
unfolding fix-def2
apply (rule isodeft-lub, simp, simp)
apply (induct-tac i)
apply (simp add: isodeft-bottom)
apply (simp add: prems)
done

```

```

lemma isodeft-coerce:
  fixes d :: 'a  $\rightarrow$  'a
  assumes REP: REP('b) = REP('a)
  shows isodeft d t  $\implies$  isodeft (coerce oo d oo coerce :: 'b  $\rightarrow$  'b) t
unfolding isodeft-def
apply (simp add: expand-cfun-eq)
apply (simp add: emb-coerce coerce-prj REP)
done

```

```

lemma isodeft-abs-rep:
  fixes abs and rep and d
  assumes REP: REP('b) = REP('a)
  assumes abs-def: abs  $\equiv$  (coerce :: 'a  $\rightarrow$  'b)
  assumes rep-def: rep  $\equiv$  (coerce :: 'b  $\rightarrow$  'a)
  shows isodeft d t  $\implies$  isodeft (abs oo d oo rep) t
unfolding abs-def rep-def using REP by (rule isodeft-coerce)

```

```

lemma isodeft-cfun:
  isodeft d1 t1  $\implies$  isodeft d2 t2  $\implies$ 
  isodeft (cfun-map·d1·d2) (cfun-defl·t1·t2)

```

```

apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-cfun-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-cfun-def prj-cfun-def)
apply (simp add: cfun-map-map cfcomp1)
done

```

```

lemma isodefl-ssum:
  isodefl d1 t1  $\implies$  isodefl d2 t2  $\implies$ 
    isodefl (ssum-map·d1·d2) (ssum-defl·t1·t2)
apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-ssum-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-ssum-def prj-ssum-def)
apply (simp add: ssum-map-map isodefl-strict)
done

```

```

lemma isodefl-sprod:
  isodefl d1 t1  $\implies$  isodefl d2 t2  $\implies$ 
    isodefl (sprod-map·d1·d2) (sprod-defl·t1·t2)
apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-sprod-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-sprod-def prj-sprod-def)
apply (simp add: sprod-map-map isodefl-strict)
done

```

```

lemma isodefl-cprod:
  isodefl d1 t1  $\implies$  isodefl d2 t2  $\implies$ 
    isodefl (cprod-map·d1·d2) (cprod-defl·t1·t2)
apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-cprod-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-cprod-def prj-cprod-def)
apply (simp add: cprod-map-map cfcomp1)
done

```

```

lemma isodefl-u:
  isodefl d t  $\implies$  isodefl (u-map·d) (u-defl·t)
apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-u-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-u-def prj-u-def)
apply (simp add: u-map-map)
done

```

27.9 Constructing Domain Isomorphisms

```

use Tools/Domain/domain-isomorphism.ML

```

```

setup ⟨⟨
  fold Domain-Isomorphism.add-type-constructor
    [(@{type-name cfun}, @{term cfun-defl}, @{const-name cfun-map}, @{thm
REP-cfun},

```

```

    (@{thm isodefl-cfun}, @{thm cfun-map-ID}, @{thm deflation-cfun-map}),

    (@{type-name ssum}, @{term ssum-defl}, @{const-name ssum-map}, @{thm
    REP-ssum},
    @{thm isodefl-ssum}, @{thm ssum-map-ID}, @{thm deflation-ssum-map}),

    (@{type-name sprod}, @{term sprod-defl}, @{const-name sprod-map}, @{thm
    REP-sprod},
    @{thm isodefl-sprod}, @{thm sprod-map-ID}, @{thm deflation-sprod-map}),

    (@{type-name *}, @{term cprod-defl}, @{const-name cprod-map}, @{thm
    REP-cprod},
    @{thm isodefl-cprod}, @{thm cprod-map-ID}, @{thm deflation-cprod-map}),

    (@{type-name u}, @{term u-defl}, @{const-name u-map}, @{thm REP-up},
    @{thm isodefl-u}, @{thm u-map-ID}, @{thm deflation-u-map})]
  >>
end

```

28 Domain: Domain package

```

theory Domain
imports Ssum Sprod Up One Tr Fixrec Representable
uses
  (Tools/cont-consts.ML)
  (Tools/cont-proc.ML)
  (Tools/Domain/domain-constructors.ML)
  (Tools/Domain/domain-library.ML)
  (Tools/Domain/domain-axioms.ML)
  (Tools/Domain/domain-theorems.ML)
  (Tools/Domain/domain-extender.ML)
begin

default-sort pcpo

```

28.1 Casedist

```

lemma ex-one-defined-iff:
   $(\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp) = P\ ONE$ 
apply safe
apply (rule-tac p=x in oneE)
apply simp
apply simp
apply force
done

```

```

lemma ex-up-defined-iff:

```

```

( $\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp$ ) = ( $\exists x. P\ (up\cdot x)$ )
apply safe
apply (rule-tac  $p=x$  in upE)
apply simp
apply fast
apply (force intro!: up-defined)
done

```

```

lemma ex-sprod-defined-iff:
( $\exists y. P\ y \wedge y \neq \perp$ ) =
( $\exists x\ y. (P\ (:x, y:) \wedge x \neq \perp) \wedge y \neq \perp$ )
apply safe
apply (rule-tac  $p=y$  in sprodE)
apply simp
apply fast
apply (force intro!: spair-defined)
done

```

```

lemma ex-sprod-up-defined-iff:
( $\exists y. P\ y \wedge y \neq \perp$ ) =
( $\exists x\ y. P\ (:up\cdot x, y:) \wedge y \neq \perp$ )
apply safe
apply (rule-tac  $p=y$  in sprodE)
apply simp
apply (rule-tac  $p=x$  in upE)
apply simp
apply fast
apply (force intro!: spair-defined)
done

```

```

lemma ex-ssum-defined-iff:
( $\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp$ ) =
( $(\exists x. P\ (sinl\cdot x) \wedge x \neq \perp) \vee$ 
 $(\exists x. P\ (sinr\cdot x) \wedge x \neq \perp)$ )
apply (rule iffI)
apply (erule exE)
apply (erule conjE)
apply (rule-tac  $p=x$  in ssumE)
apply simp
apply (rule disjI1, fast)
apply (rule disjI2, fast)
apply (erule disjE)
apply force
apply force
done

```

```

lemma exh-start:  $p = \perp \vee (\exists x. p = x \wedge x \neq \perp)$ 
by auto

```

lemmas *ex-defined-iffs* =
ex-ssum-defined-iff
ex-sprod-up-defined-iff
ex-sprod-defined-iff
ex-up-defined-iff
ex-one-defined-iff

Rules for turning exh into casedist

lemma *exh-casedist0*: $\llbracket R; R \Longrightarrow P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$
by *auto*

lemma *exh-casedist1*: $((P \vee Q \Longrightarrow R) \Longrightarrow S) \equiv (\llbracket P \Longrightarrow R; Q \Longrightarrow R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow S)$
by *rule auto*

lemma *exh-casedist2*: $(\exists x. P\ x \Longrightarrow Q) \equiv (\bigwedge x. P\ x \Longrightarrow Q)$
by *rule auto*

lemma *exh-casedist3*: $(P \wedge Q \Longrightarrow R) \equiv (P \Longrightarrow Q \Longrightarrow R)$
by *rule auto*

lemmas *exh-casedists* = *exh-casedist1 exh-casedist2 exh-casedist3*

28.2 Combinators for building copy functions

lemmas *domain-map-stricts* =
ssum-map-strict sprod-map-strict u-map-strict

lemmas *domain-map-simps* =
ssum-map-sinl ssum-map-sinr sprod-map-spair u-map-up

28.3 Installing the domain package

lemmas *con-strict-rules* =
sinl-strict sinr-strict spair-strict1 spair-strict2

lemmas *con-defin-rules* =
sinl-defined sinr-defined spair-defined up-defined ONE-defined

lemmas *con-defined-iff-rules* =
sinl-defined-iff sinr-defined-iff spair-strict-iff up-defined ONE-defined

lemmas *con-below-iff-rules* =
sinl-below sinr-below sinl-below-sinr sinr-below-sinl con-defined-iff-rules

lemmas *con-eq-iff-rules* =
sinl-eq sinr-eq sinl-eq-sinr sinr-eq-sinl con-defined-iff-rules

lemmas *sel-strict-rules* =
cfcomp2 sscase1 sfst-strict ssnd-strict fup1


```

lemma sel-app-extra-rules:
  sscase·ID· $\perp$ ·(sinr·x) =  $\perp$ 
  sscase·ID· $\perp$ ·(sinl·x) = x
  sscase· $\perp$ ·ID·(sinl·x) =  $\perp$ 
  sscase· $\perp$ ·ID·(sinr·x) = x
  fup·ID·(up·x) = x
by (cases x =  $\perp$ , simp, simp) +

lemmas sel-app-rules =
  sel-strict-rules sel-app-extra-rules
  ssnd-spair sfst-spair up-defined spair-defined

lemmas sel-defined-iff-rules =
  cfcomp2 sfst-defined-iff ssnd-defined-iff

lemmas take-con-rules =
  ssum-map-sinl' ssum-map-sinr' sprod-map-spair' u-map-up
  deflation-strict deflation-ID ID1 cfcomp2

use Tools/cont-consts.ML
use Tools/cont-proc.ML
use Tools/Domain/domain-library.ML
use Tools/Domain/domain-axioms.ML
use Tools/Domain/domain-constructors.ML
use Tools/Domain/domain-theorems.ML
use Tools/Domain/domain-extender.ML

end

```

29 UpperPD: Upper powerdomain

```

theory UpperPD
imports CompactBasis
begin

```

29.1 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]:  $t \leq_{\#} t$ 
unfolding upper-le-def by fast

```

```

lemma upper-le-trans:  $\llbracket t \leq_{\#} u; u \leq_{\#} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq_{\#} v$ 
unfolding upper-le-def
apply (rule ballI)

```

```

apply (drule (1) bspec, erule bexE)
apply (drule (1) bspec, erule bexE)
apply (erule rev-bexE)
apply (erule (1) below-trans)
done

```

```

interpretation upper-le: preorder upper-le
by (rule preorder.intro, rule upper-le-refl, rule upper-le-trans)

```

```

lemma upper-le-minimal [simp]: PDUnit compact-bot  $\leq_\#$  t
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDUnit by simp

```

```

lemma PDUnit-upper-mono:  $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{PDUnit } x \leq_\# \text{PDUnit } y$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDUnit by simp

```

```

lemma PDPlus-upper-mono:  $\llbracket s \leq_\# t; u \leq_\# v \rrbracket \implies \text{PDPlus } s \ u \leq_\# \text{PDPlus } t \ v$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus by fast

```

```

lemma PDPlus-upper-le: PDPlus t u  $\leq_\#$  t
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus by fast

```

```

lemma upper-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff [simp]:
  (PDUnit a  $\leq_\#$  PDUnit b) =  $a \sqsubseteq b$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDUnit by fast

```

```

lemma upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff:
  (PDPlus t u  $\leq_\#$  PDUnit a) =  $(t \leq_\# \text{PDUnit } a \vee u \leq_\# \text{PDUnit } a)$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus Rep-PDUnit by fast

```

```

lemma upper-le-PDPlus-iff:  $(t \leq_\# \text{PDPlus } u \ v) = (t \leq_\# u \wedge t \leq_\# v)$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus by fast

```

```

lemma upper-le-induct [induct set: upper-le]:
  assumes le:  $t \leq_\# u$ 
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge a \ b. a \sqsubseteq b \implies P (\text{PDUnit } a) (\text{PDUnit } b)$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge t \ u \ a. P \ t (\text{PDUnit } a) \implies P (\text{PDPlus } t \ u) (\text{PDUnit } a)$ 
  assumes 3:  $\bigwedge t \ u \ v. \llbracket P \ t \ u; P \ t \ v \rrbracket \implies P \ t (\text{PDPlus } u \ v)$ 
  shows  $P \ t \ u$ 
using le apply (induct u arbitrary: t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (erule rev-mp)
apply (induct-tac t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: 1)
apply (simp add: upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff)
apply (simp add: 2)
apply (subst PDPlus-commute)
apply (simp add: 2)
apply (simp add: upper-le-PDPlus-iff 3)
done

```

```

lemma pd-take-upper-chain:
  pd-take n t ≤# pd-take (Suc n) t
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-chain)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-upper-mono)
done

```

```

lemma pd-take-upper-le: pd-take i t ≤# t
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-less)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-upper-mono)
done

```

```

lemma pd-take-upper-mono:
  t ≤# u ⇒ pd-take n t ≤# pd-take n u
apply (erule upper-le-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-mono)
apply (simp add: upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff)
apply (simp add: upper-le-PDPlus-iff)
done

```

29.2 Type definition

```

typedef (open) 'a upper-pd =
  {S::'a pd-basis set. upper-le.ideal S}
by (fast intro: upper-le.ideal-principal)

```

```

instantiation upper-pd :: (profinite) below
begin

```

```

definition
  x ⊆ y ⟷ Rep-upper-pd x ⊆ Rep-upper-pd y

```

```

instance ..
end

```

```

instance upper-pd :: (profinite) po
by (rule upper-le.typedef-ideal-po
    [OF type-definition-upper-pd below-upper-pd-def])

```

```

instance upper-pd :: (profinite) cpo
by (rule upper-le.typedef-ideal-cpo
    [OF type-definition-upper-pd below-upper-pd-def])

```

```

lemma Rep-upper-pd-lub:
  chain Y ⇒ Rep-upper-pd (⋒ i. Y i) = (⋒ i. Rep-upper-pd (Y i))
by (rule upper-le.typedef-ideal-rep-conclub
    [OF type-definition-upper-pd below-upper-pd-def])

```

lemma *ideal-Rep-upper-pd*: *upper-le.ideal (Rep-upper-pd xs)*
by (*rule Rep-upper-pd [unfolded mem-Collect-eq]*)

definition

upper-principal :: 'a *pd-basis* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* **where**
upper-principal *t* = *Abs-upper-pd* {*u*. *u* $\leq_{\#}$ *t*}

lemma *Rep-upper-principal*:

Rep-upper-pd (upper-principal t) = {*u*. *u* $\leq_{\#}$ *t*}

unfolding *upper-principal-def*

by (*simp add: Abs-upper-pd-inverse upper-le.ideal-principal*)

interpretation *upper-pd*:

ideal-completion upper-le pd-take upper-principal Rep-upper-pd

apply *unfold-locales*

apply (*rule pd-take-upper-le*)

apply (*rule pd-take-idem*)

apply (*erule pd-take-upper-mono*)

apply (*rule pd-take-upper-chain*)

apply (*rule finite-range-pd-take*)

apply (*rule pd-take-covers*)

apply (*rule ideal-Rep-upper-pd*)

apply (*erule Rep-upper-pd-lub*)

apply (*rule Rep-upper-principal*)

apply (*simp only: below-upper-pd-def*)

done

Upper powerdomain is pointed

lemma *upper-pd-minimal*: *upper-principal (PDUnit compact-bot)* \sqsubseteq *ys*

by (*induct ys rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp*)

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *pcpo*

by *intro-classes (fast intro: upper-pd-minimal)*

lemma *inst-upper-pd-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{upper-principal } (PDUnit \text{ compact-bot})$

by (*rule upper-pd-minimal [THEN UU-I, symmetric]*)

Upper powerdomain is profinite

instantiation *upper-pd* :: (*profinite*) *profinite*

begin

definition

approx-upper-pd-def: *approx* = *upper-pd.completion-approx*

instance

apply (*intro-classes, unfold approx-upper-pd-def*)

apply (*rule upper-pd.chain-completion-approx*)

apply (*rule upper-pd.lub-completion-approx*)

apply (*rule upper-pd.completion-approx-idem*)

apply (rule *upper-pd.finite-fixes-completion-approx*)
done

end

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *bifinite* ..

lemma *approx-upper-principal* [*simp*]:
 $\text{approx } n \cdot (\text{upper-principal } t) = \text{upper-principal } (\text{pd-take } n \ t)$
unfolding *approx-upper-pd-def*
by (rule *upper-pd.completion-approx-principal*)

lemma *approx-eq-upper-principal*:
 $\exists t \in \text{Rep-} \text{upper-pd } xs. \text{approx } n \cdot xs = \text{upper-principal } (\text{pd-take } n \ t)$
unfolding *approx-upper-pd-def*
by (rule *upper-pd.completion-approx-eq-principal*)

29.3 Monadic unit and plus

definition

upper-unit :: 'a \rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* **where**
upper-unit = *compact-basis.basis-fun* ($\lambda a. \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDUnit } a)$)

definition

upper-plus :: 'a *upper-pd* \rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* \rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* **where**
upper-plus = *upper-pd.basis-fun* ($\lambda t. \text{upper-pd.basis-fun } (\lambda u. \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDPlus } t \ u)))$)

abbreviation

upper-add :: 'a *upper-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd*
(infixl + $\#$ 65) **where**
 $xs +\# ys == \text{upper-plus} \cdot xs \cdot ys$

syntax

-upper-pd :: *args* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* ($\{-\}\#$)

translations

$\{x, xs\}\# == \{x\}\# +\# \{xs\}\#$
 $\{x\}\# == \text{CONST } \text{upper-unit} \cdot x$

lemma *upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*simp*]:
 $\{\text{Rep-compact-basis } a\}\# = \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDUnit } a)$
unfolding *upper-unit-def*
by (*simp add: compact-basis.basis-fun-principal PDUnit-upper-mono*)

lemma *upper-plus-principal* [*simp*]:
 $\text{upper-principal } t +\# \text{upper-principal } u = \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDPlus } t \ u)$
unfolding *upper-plus-def*
by (*simp add: upper-pd.basis-fun-principal*)

upper-pd.basis-fun-mono PDPlus-upper-mono)

lemma *approx-upper-unit* [*simp*]:
 $\text{approx } n \cdot \{x\}^\# = \{\text{approx } n \cdot x\}^\#$
apply (*induct* *x* *rule*: *compact-basis.principal-induct*, *simp*)
apply (*simp* *add*: *approx-Rep-compact-basis*)
done

lemma *approx-upper-plus* [*simp*]:
 $\text{approx } n \cdot (xs +^\# ys) = (\text{approx } n \cdot xs) +^\# (\text{approx } n \cdot ys)$
by (*induct* *xs* *ys* *rule*: *upper-pd.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*, *simp*)

interpretation *upper-add!*: *semilattice upper-add* **proof**
fix *xs* *ys* *zs* :: 'a *upper-pd*
show $(xs +^\# ys) +^\# zs = xs +^\# (ys +^\# zs)$
apply (*induct* *xs* *ys* *arbitrary*: *zs* *rule*: *upper-pd.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*)
apply (*rule-tac* *x=zs* **in** *upper-pd.principal-induct*, *simp*)
apply (*simp* *add*: *PDPlus-assoc*)
done
show $xs +^\# ys = ys +^\# xs$
apply (*induct* *xs* *ys* *rule*: *upper-pd.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*)
apply (*simp* *add*: *PDPlus-commute*)
done
show $xs +^\# xs = xs$
apply (*induct* *xs* *rule*: *upper-pd.principal-induct*, *simp*)
apply (*simp* *add*: *PDPlus-absorb*)
done
qed

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*: $xs +^\# ys \sqsubseteq xs$
apply (*induct* *xs* *ys* *rule*: *upper-pd.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*)
apply (*simp* *add*: *PDPlus-upper-le*)
done

lemma *upper-plus-below2*: $xs +^\# ys \sqsubseteq ys$

by (subst upper-plus-commute, rule upper-plus-below1)

lemma upper-plus-greatest: $\llbracket xs \sqsubseteq ys; xs \sqsubseteq zs \rrbracket \implies xs \sqsubseteq ys +\# zs$
 apply (subst upper-plus-absorb [of xs, symmetric])
 apply (erule (1) monofun-cfun [OF monofun-cfun-arg])
 done

lemma upper-below-plus-iff:
 $xs \sqsubseteq ys +\# zs \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq ys \wedge xs \sqsubseteq zs$
 apply safe
 apply (erule below-trans [OF - upper-plus-below1])
 apply (erule below-trans [OF - upper-plus-below2])
 apply (erule (1) upper-plus-greatest)
 done

lemma upper-plus-below-unit-iff:
 $xs +\# ys \sqsubseteq \{z\}\# \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq \{z\}\# \vee ys \sqsubseteq \{z\}\#$
 apply (rule iffI)
 apply (subgoal-tac
 adm ($\lambda f. f \cdot xs \sqsubseteq f \cdot \{z\}\# \vee f \cdot ys \sqsubseteq f \cdot \{z\}\#$))
 apply (drule admD, rule chain-approx)
 apply (drule-tac f=approx i in monofun-cfun-arg)
 apply (cut-tac x=approx i.xs in upper-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp)
 apply (cut-tac x=approx i.ys in upper-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp)
 apply (cut-tac x=approx i.z in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp)
 apply (clarify, simp add: upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff)
 apply simp
 apply simp
 apply (erule disjE)
 apply (erule below-trans [OF upper-plus-below1])
 apply (erule below-trans [OF upper-plus-below2])
 done

lemma upper-unit-below-iff [simp]: $\{x\}\# \sqsubseteq \{y\}\# \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$
 apply (rule iffI)
 apply (rule profinite-below-ext)
 apply (drule-tac f=approx i in monofun-cfun-arg, simp)
 apply (cut-tac x=approx i.x in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp)
 apply (cut-tac x=approx i.y in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp)
 apply clarsimp
 apply (erule monofun-cfun-arg)
 done

lemmas upper-pd-below-simps =
 upper-unit-below-iff
 upper-below-plus-iff
 upper-plus-below-unit-iff

lemma upper-unit-eq-iff [simp]: $\{x\}\# = \{y\}\# \longleftrightarrow x = y$

unfolding *po-eq-conv* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-unit-strict* [*simp*]: $\{\perp\}^\# = \perp$

unfolding *inst-upper-pd-pcpo Rep-compact-bot* [*symmetric*] **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-plus-strict1* [*simp*]: $\perp +^\# ys = \perp$

by (*rule UU-I*, *rule upper-plus-below1*)

lemma *upper-plus-strict2* [*simp*]: $xs +^\# \perp = \perp$

by (*rule UU-I*, *rule upper-plus-below2*)

lemma *upper-unit-strict-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}^\# = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$

unfolding *upper-unit-strict* [*symmetric*] **by** (*rule upper-unit-eq-iff*)

lemma *upper-plus-strict-iff* [*simp*]:

$xs +^\# ys = \perp \longleftrightarrow xs = \perp \vee ys = \perp$

apply (*rule iffI*)

apply (*erule rev-mp*)

apply (*rule upper-pd.principal-induct2* [**where** $x=xs$ **and** $y=ys$], *simp*, *simp*)

apply (*simp add: inst-upper-pd-pcpo upper-pd.principal-eq-iff*
upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *compact-upper-unit-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } \{x\}^\# \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$

unfolding *profinite-compact-iff* **by** *simp*

lemma *compact-upper-plus* [*simp*]:

$\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{compact } (xs +^\# ys)$

by (*auto dest!: upper-pd.compact-imp-principal*)

29.4 Induction rules

lemma *upper-pd-induct1*:

assumes $P: \text{adm } P$

assumes *unit*: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}^\#$

assumes *insert*: $\bigwedge x ys. \llbracket P \{x\}^\#; P ys \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\{x\}^\# +^\# ys)$

shows $P (xs::'a \text{ upper-pd})$

apply (*induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct*, *rule P*)

apply (*induct-tac a rule: pd-basis-induct1*)

apply (*simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*symmetric*])

apply (*rule unit*)

apply (*simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*symmetric*]

upper-plus-principal [*symmetric*])

apply (*erule insert* [*OF unit*])

done

lemma *upper-pd-induct*:

assumes $P: \text{adm } P$


```

assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}^\#$ 
assumes plus:  $\bigwedge xs \ ys. \llbracket P \ xs; \ P \ ys \rrbracket \implies P \ (xs \ +^\# \ ys)$ 
shows  $P \ (xs :: 'a \ \text{upper-pd})$ 
apply (induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, rule P)
apply (induct-tac a rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] unit)
apply (simp only: upper-plus-principal [symmetric] plus)
done

```

29.5 Monadic bind

definition

```

upper-bind-basis ::
  'a pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b upper-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b upper-pd where
upper-bind-basis = fold-pd
  ( $\lambda a. \ \Lambda f. \ f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
  ( $\lambda x \ y. \ \Lambda f. \ x \cdot f \ +^\# \ y \cdot f$ )

```

lemma ACI-upper-bind:

```

class.ab-semigroup-idem-mult ( $\lambda x \ y. \ \Lambda f. \ x \cdot f \ +^\# \ y \cdot f$ )
apply unfold-locales
apply (simp add: upper-plus-assoc)
apply (simp add: upper-plus-commute)
apply (simp add: eta-cfun)
done

```

lemma upper-bind-basis-simps [simp]:

```

upper-bind-basis (PDUnit a) =
  ( $\Lambda f. \ f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
upper-bind-basis (PDPlus t u) =
  ( $\Lambda f. \ \text{upper-bind-basis } t \cdot f \ +^\# \ \text{upper-bind-basis } u \cdot f$ )
unfolding upper-bind-basis-def
apply –
apply (rule fold-pd-PDUnit [OF ACI-upper-bind])
apply (rule fold-pd-PDPlus [OF ACI-upper-bind])
done

```

lemma upper-bind-basis-mono:

```

 $t \leq^\# u \implies \text{upper-bind-basis } t \sqsubseteq \text{upper-bind-basis } u$ 
unfolding expand-cfun-below
apply (erule upper-le-induct, safe)
apply (simp add: monofun-cfun)
apply (simp add: below-trans [OF upper-plus-below1])
apply (simp add: upper-below-plus-iff)
done

```

definition

```

upper-bind :: 'a upper-pd  $\rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b upper-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b upper-pd where
upper-bind = upper-pd.basis-fun upper-bind-basis

```

lemma *upper-bind-principal* [simp]:
 $upper_bind.(upper_principal\ t) = upper_bind_basis\ t$
unfolding *upper-bind-def*
apply (rule *upper-pd.basis-fun-principal*)
apply (erule *upper-bind-basis-mono*)
done

lemma *upper-bind-unit* [simp]:
 $upper_bind.\{x\}\sharp.f = f.x$
by (induct *x* rule: *compact-basis.principal-induct*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *upper-bind-plus* [simp]:
 $upper_bind.(xs +\sharp ys).f = upper_bind.xs.f +\sharp upper_bind.y.s.f$
by (induct *xs ys* rule: *upper-pd.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *upper-bind-strict* [simp]: $upper_bind.\perp.f = f.\perp$
unfolding *upper-unit-strict* [symmetric] **by** (rule *upper-bind-unit*)

29.6 Map and join

definition
 $upper_map :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a\ upper_pd \rightarrow 'b\ upper_pd$ **where**
 $upper_map = (\Lambda\ f\ xs.\ upper_bind.xs.(\Lambda\ x.\ \{f.x\}\sharp))$

definition
 $upper_join :: 'a\ upper_pd\ upper_pd \rightarrow 'a\ upper_pd$ **where**
 $upper_join = (\Lambda\ xss.\ upper_bind.xss.(\Lambda\ xs.\ xs))$

lemma *upper-map-unit* [simp]:
 $upper_map.f.\{x\}\sharp = \{f.x\}\sharp$
unfolding *upper-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-map-plus* [simp]:
 $upper_map.f.(xs +\sharp ys) = upper_map.f.xs +\sharp upper_map.f.y.s$
unfolding *upper-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-join-unit* [simp]:
 $upper_join.\{xs\}\sharp = xs$
unfolding *upper-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-join-plus* [simp]:
 $upper_join.(xss +\sharp yss) = upper_join.xss +\sharp upper_join.yss$
unfolding *upper-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-map-ident*: $upper_map.(\Lambda\ x.\ x).xs = xs$
by (induct *xs* rule: *upper-pd-induct*, *simp-all*)

lemma *upper-map-ID*: $upper_map.ID = ID$

by (*simp add: expand-cfun-eq ID-def upper-map-ident*)

lemma *upper-map-map*:

upper-map.f · (upper-map.g.xs) = upper-map.($\Lambda x. f.(g.x)$).xs

by (*induct xs rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-join-map-unit*:

upper-join.(upper-map.upper-unit.xs) = xs

by (*induct xs rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-join-map-join*:

upper-join.(upper-map.upper-join.xsss) = upper-join.(upper-join.xsss)

by (*induct xsss rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-join-map-map*:

upper-join.(upper-map.(upper-map.f).xss) =

upper-map.f.(upper-join.xss)

by (*induct xss rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-map-approx*: *upper-map.(approx n).xs = approx n.xs*

by (*induct xs rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *ep-pair-upper-map*: *ep-pair e p \implies ep-pair (upper-map.e) (upper-map.p)*

apply *default*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all add: ep-pair.e-inverse*)

apply (*induct-tac y rule: upper-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: ep-pair.e-p-below monofun-cfun*)

done

lemma *deflation-upper-map*: *deflation d \implies deflation (upper-map.d)*

apply *default*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all add: deflation.idem*)

apply (*induct-tac x rule: upper-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: deflation.below monofun-cfun*)

done

end

30 LowerPD: Lower powerdomain

theory *LowerPD*

imports *CompactBasis*

begin

30.1 Basis preorder

definition

lower-le :: *'a pd-basis \Rightarrow 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow bool* (**infix** \leq_b 50) **where**

$lower-le = (\lambda u v. \forall x \in Rep-pd-basis\ u. \exists y \in Rep-pd-basis\ v. x \sqsubseteq y)$

lemma *lower-le-refl* [simp]: $t \leq_b t$
unfolding *lower-le-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *lower-le-trans*: $\llbracket t \leq_b u; u \leq_b v \rrbracket \implies t \leq_b v$
unfolding *lower-le-def*
apply (*rule ballI*)
apply (*drule* (1) *bspec*, *erule* *bexE*)
apply (*drule* (1) *bspec*, *erule* *bexE*)
apply (*erule* *rev-bexI*)
apply (*erule* (1) *below-trans*)
done

interpretation *lower-le*: *preorder lower-le*
by (*rule* *preorder.intro*, *rule* *lower-le-refl*, *rule* *lower-le-trans*)

lemma *lower-le-minimal* [simp]: $PDUnit\ compact-bot \leq_b t$
unfolding *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDUnit*
by (*simp*, *rule* *Rep-pd-basis-nonempty* [folded *ex-in-conv*])

lemma *PDUnit-lower-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies PDUnit\ x \leq_b PDUnit\ y$
unfolding *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDUnit* **by** *fast*

lemma *PDPlus-lower-mono*: $\llbracket s \leq_b t; u \leq_b v \rrbracket \implies PDPlus\ s\ u \leq_b PDPlus\ t\ v$
unfolding *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDPlus* **by** *fast*

lemma *PDPlus-lower-le*: $t \leq_b PDPlus\ t\ u$
unfolding *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDPlus* **by** *fast*

lemma *lower-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff* [simp]:
 $(PDUnit\ a \leq_b PDUnit\ b) = a \sqsubseteq b$
unfolding *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDUnit* **by** *fast*

lemma *lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff*:
 $(PDUnit\ a \leq_b PDPlus\ t\ u) = (PDUnit\ a \leq_b t \vee PDUnit\ a \leq_b u)$
unfolding *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDPlus* *Rep-PDUnit* **by** *fast*

lemma *lower-le-PDPlus-iff*: $(PDPlus\ t\ u \leq_b v) = (t \leq_b v \wedge u \leq_b v)$
unfolding *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDPlus* **by** *fast*

lemma *lower-le-induct* [induct set: *lower-le*]:
assumes *le*: $t \leq_b u$
assumes 1: $\bigwedge a\ b. a \sqsubseteq b \implies P\ (PDUnit\ a)\ (PDUnit\ b)$
assumes 2: $\bigwedge t\ u\ a. P\ (PDUnit\ a)\ t \implies P\ (PDUnit\ a)\ (PDPlus\ t\ u)$
assumes 3: $\bigwedge t\ u\ v. \llbracket P\ t\ v; P\ u\ v \rrbracket \implies P\ (PDPlus\ t\ u)\ v$
shows $P\ t\ u$
using *le*
apply (*induct* *t* *arbitrary*: *u* *rule*: *pd-basis-induct*)

```

apply (erule rev-mp)
apply (induct-tac u rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: 1)
apply (simp add: lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff)
apply (simp add: 2)
apply (subst PDPlus-commute)
apply (simp add: 2)
apply (simp add: lower-le-PDPlus-iff 3)
done

```

```

lemma pd-take-lower-chain:
  pd-take n t ≤b pd-take (Suc n) t
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-chain)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-lower-mono)
done

```

```

lemma pd-take-lower-le: pd-take i t ≤b t
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-less)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-lower-mono)
done

```

```

lemma pd-take-lower-mono:
  t ≤b u ⇒ pd-take n t ≤b pd-take n u
apply (erule lower-le-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-mono)
apply (simp add: lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff)
apply (simp add: lower-le-PDPlus-iff)
done

```

30.2 Type definition

```

typedef (open) 'a lower-pd =
  {S::'a pd-basis set. lower-le.ideal S}
by (fast intro: lower-le.ideal-principal)

```

```

instantiation lower-pd :: (profinite) below
begin

```

```

definition
  x ⊆ y ⟷ Rep-lower-pd x ⊆ Rep-lower-pd y

```

```

instance ..
end

```

```

instance lower-pd :: (profinite) po
by (rule lower-le.typedef-ideal-po
  [OF type-definition-lower-pd below-lower-pd-def])

```

instance *lower-pd* :: (profinite) cpo
by (rule *lower-le.typedef-ideal-cpo*
 [OF *type-definition-lower-pd below-lower-pd-def*])

lemma *Rep-lower-pd-lub*:
 $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{Rep-lower-pd } (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep-lower-pd } (Y i))$
by (rule *lower-le.typedef-ideal-rep-contlub*
 [OF *type-definition-lower-pd below-lower-pd-def*])

lemma *ideal-Rep-lower-pd*: *lower-le.ideal* (*Rep-lower-pd xs*)
by (rule *Rep-lower-pd [unfolded mem-Collect-eq]*)

definition
lower-principal :: 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow 'a lower-pd **where**
lower-principal t = *Abs-lower-pd* {*u*. *u* \leq *t*}

lemma *Rep-lower-principal*:
 $\text{Rep-lower-pd } (\text{lower-principal } t) = \{u. u \leq t\}$
unfolding *lower-principal-def*
by (simp add: *Abs-lower-pd-inverse lower-le.ideal-principal*)

interpretation *lower-pd*:
ideal-completion lower-le pd-take lower-principal Rep-lower-pd
apply *unfold-locales*
apply (rule *pd-take-lower-le*)
apply (rule *pd-take-idem*)
apply (erule *pd-take-lower-mono*)
apply (rule *pd-take-lower-chain*)
apply (rule *finite-range-pd-take*)
apply (rule *pd-take-covers*)
apply (rule *ideal-Rep-lower-pd*)
apply (erule *Rep-lower-pd-lub*)
apply (rule *Rep-lower-principal*)
apply (simp only: *below-lower-pd-def*)
done

Lower powerdomain is pointed

lemma *lower-pd-minimal*: *lower-principal* (*PDUnit compact-bot*) \sqsubseteq *ys*
by (induct *ys* rule: *lower-pd.principal-induct*, *simp*, *simp*)

instance *lower-pd* :: (bifinite) pcpo
by *intro-classes* (fast intro: *lower-pd-minimal*)

lemma *inst-lower-pd-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{lower-principal } (\text{PDUnit compact-bot})$
by (rule *lower-pd-minimal [THEN UU-I, symmetric]*)

Lower powerdomain is profinite

instantiation *lower-pd* :: (profinite) profinite

begin

definition

approx-lower-pd-def: $\text{approx} = \text{lower-pd.completion-approx}$

instance

apply (*intro-classes*, *unfold approx-lower-pd-def*)
apply (*rule lower-pd.chain-completion-approx*)
apply (*rule lower-pd.lub-completion-approx*)
apply (*rule lower-pd.completion-approx-idem*)
apply (*rule lower-pd.finite-fixes-completion-approx*)
done

end

instance *lower-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *bifinite* ..

lemma *approx-lower-principal* [*simp*]:

$\text{approx } n \cdot (\text{lower-principal } t) = \text{lower-principal } (\text{pd-take } n \ t)$

unfolding *approx-lower-pd-def*

by (*rule lower-pd.completion-approx-principal*)

lemma *approx-eq-lower-principal*:

$\exists t \in \text{Rep-lower-pd } xs. \text{approx } n \cdot xs = \text{lower-principal } (\text{pd-take } n \ t)$

unfolding *approx-lower-pd-def*

by (*rule lower-pd.completion-approx-eq-principal*)

30.3 Monadic unit and plus

definition

lower-unit :: 'a \rightarrow 'a *lower-pd* **where**

lower-unit = *compact-basis.basis-fun* ($\lambda a. \text{lower-principal } (\text{PDUnit } a)$)

definition

lower-plus :: 'a *lower-pd* \rightarrow 'a *lower-pd* \rightarrow 'a *lower-pd* **where**

lower-plus = *lower-pd.basis-fun* ($\lambda t. \text{lower-pd.basis-fun } (\lambda u. \text{lower-principal } (\text{PDPlus } t \ u))$)

abbreviation

lower-add :: 'a *lower-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *lower-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *lower-pd*

(**infixl** +b 65) **where**

$xs \ +b \ ys == \text{lower-plus} \cdot xs \cdot ys$

syntax

-lower-pd :: *args* \Rightarrow 'a *lower-pd* ($\{-\}b$)

translations

$\{x, xs\}b == \{x\}b \ +b \ \{xs\}b$

$\{x\}b == \text{CONST } \text{lower-unit} \cdot x$

lemma *lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [simp]:
 $\{ \text{Rep-compact-basis } a \} \vdash = \text{lower-principal } (\text{PDUnit } a)$
unfolding *lower-unit-def*
by (simp add: compact-basis.basis-fun-principal PDUnit-lower-mono)

lemma *lower-plus-principal* [simp]:
 $\text{lower-principal } t \vdash \text{lower-principal } u = \text{lower-principal } (\text{PDPlus } t \ u)$
unfolding *lower-plus-def*
by (simp add: lower-pd.basis-fun-principal
lower-pd.basis-fun-mono PDPlus-lower-mono)

lemma *approx-lower-unit* [simp]:
 $\text{approx } n \cdot \{x\} \vdash = \{ \text{approx } n \cdot x \} \vdash$
apply (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: approx-Rep-compact-basis)
done

lemma *approx-lower-plus* [simp]:
 $\text{approx } n \cdot (xs \vdash ys) = (\text{approx } n \cdot xs) \vdash (\text{approx } n \cdot ys)$
by (induct xs ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp, simp)

interpretation *lower-add!*: *semilattice lower-add* **proof**
fix xs ys zs :: 'a lower-pd
show $(xs \vdash ys) \vdash zs = xs \vdash (ys \vdash zs)$
apply (induct xs ys arbitrary: zs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp)
apply (rule-tac x=zs in lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-assoc)
done
show $xs \vdash ys = ys \vdash xs$
apply (induct xs ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-commute)
done
show $xs \vdash xs = xs$
apply (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-absorb)
done
qed

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*: $xs \sqsubseteq xs +\flat ys$

apply (*induct xs ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp*)

apply (*simp add: PDPlus-lower-le*)

done

lemma *lower-plus-below2*: $ys \sqsubseteq xs +\flat ys$

by (*subst lower-plus-commute, rule lower-plus-below1*)

lemma *lower-plus-least*: $\llbracket xs \sqsubseteq zs; ys \sqsubseteq zs \rrbracket \implies xs +\flat ys \sqsubseteq zs$

apply (*subst lower-plus-absorb [of zs, symmetric]*)

apply (*erule (1) monofun-cfun [OF monofun-cfun-arg]*)

done

lemma *lower-plus-below-iff*:

$xs +\flat ys \sqsubseteq zs \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq zs \wedge ys \sqsubseteq zs$

apply *safe*

apply (*erule below-trans [OF lower-plus-below1]*)

apply (*erule below-trans [OF lower-plus-below2]*)

apply (*erule (1) lower-plus-least*)

done

lemma *lower-unit-below-plus-iff*:

$\{x\}\flat \sqsubseteq ys +\flat zs \longleftrightarrow \{x\}\flat \sqsubseteq ys \vee \{x\}\flat \sqsubseteq zs$

apply (*rule iffI*)

apply (*subgoal-tac*

adm ($\lambda f. f \cdot \{x\}\flat \sqsubseteq f \cdot ys \vee f \cdot \{x\}\flat \sqsubseteq f \cdot zs$))

apply (*drule admD, rule chain-approx*)

apply (*drule-tac f=approx i in monofun-cfun-arg*)

apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.x in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp*)

apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.y in lower-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp*)

apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.zs in lower-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp*)

apply (*clarify, simp add: lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff*)

apply *simp*

apply *simp*

apply (*erule disjE*)

apply (*erule below-trans [OF - lower-plus-below1]*)

apply (*erule below-trans [OF - lower-plus-below2]*)

done

lemma *lower-unit-below-iff [simp]*: $\{x\}\flat \sqsubseteq \{y\}\flat \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$

apply (*rule iffI*)

apply (*rule profinite-below-ext*)

apply (*drule-tac f=approx i in monofun-cfun-arg, simp*)

apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.x in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp*)

apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.y in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp*)

apply *clarsimp*

apply (*erule monofun-cfun-arg*)
done

lemmas *lower-pd-below-simps* =
lower-unit-below-iff
lower-plus-below-iff
lower-unit-below-plus-iff

lemma *lower-unit-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}^\flat = \{y\}^\flat \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*simp add: po-eq-conv*)

lemma *lower-unit-strict* [*simp*]: $\{\perp\}^\flat = \perp$
unfolding *inst-lower-pd-pcpo Rep-compact-bot* [*symmetric*] **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-unit-strict-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}^\flat = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
unfolding *lower-unit-strict* [*symmetric*] **by** (*rule lower-unit-eq-iff*)

lemma *lower-plus-strict-iff* [*simp*]:
 $xs +^\flat ys = \perp \longleftrightarrow xs = \perp \wedge ys = \perp$
apply *safe*
apply (*rule UU-I, erule subst, rule lower-plus-below1*)
apply (*rule UU-I, erule subst, rule lower-plus-below2*)
apply (*rule lower-plus-absorb*)
done

lemma *lower-plus-strict1* [*simp*]: $\perp +^\flat ys = ys$
apply (*rule below-antisym [OF - lower-plus-below2]*)
apply (*simp add: lower-plus-least*)
done

lemma *lower-plus-strict2* [*simp*]: $xs +^\flat \perp = xs$
apply (*rule below-antisym [OF - lower-plus-below1]*)
apply (*simp add: lower-plus-least*)
done

lemma *compact-lower-unit-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } \{x\}^\flat \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$
unfolding *profinite-compact-iff* **by** *simp*

lemma *compact-lower-plus* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{compact } (xs +^\flat ys)$
by (*auto dest!: lower-pd.compact-imp-principal*)

30.4 Induction rules

lemma *lower-pd-induct1*:
assumes *P: adm P*
assumes *unit: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}^\flat$*
assumes *insert:*
 $\bigwedge x \text{ } ys. \llbracket P \{x\}^\flat; P \text{ } ys \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\{x\}^\flat +^\flat ys)$

```

  shows  $P$  ( $xs::'a$  lower-pd)
apply (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, rule  $P$ )
apply (induct-tac a rule: pd-basis-induct1)
apply (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric])
apply (rule unit)
apply (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric]
              lower-plus-principal [symmetric])
apply (erule insert [OF unit])
done

lemma lower-pd-induct:
  assumes  $P$ : adm  $P$ 
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}^b$ 
  assumes plus:  $\bigwedge xs \ ys. \llbracket P \ xs; P \ ys \rrbracket \implies P \ (xs \ +^b \ ys)$ 
  shows  $P$  ( $xs::'a$  lower-pd)
apply (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, rule  $P$ )
apply (induct-tac a rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] unit)
apply (simp only: lower-plus-principal [symmetric] plus)
done

```

30.5 Monadic bind

definition

```

lower-bind-basis ::
  'a pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b lower-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b lower-pd where
lower-bind-basis = fold-pd
  ( $\lambda a. \Lambda f. f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
  ( $\lambda x \ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \ +^b \ y \cdot f$ )

```

lemma ACI-lower-bind:

```

  class.ab-semigroup-idem-mult ( $\lambda x \ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \ +^b \ y \cdot f$ )
apply unfold-locales
apply (simp add: lower-plus-assoc)
apply (simp add: lower-plus-commute)
apply (simp add: eta-cfun)
done

```

lemma lower-bind-basis-simps [simp]:

```

  lower-bind-basis (PDUnit a) =
    ( $\Lambda f. f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
  lower-bind-basis (PDPlus t u) =
    ( $\Lambda f. \text{lower-bind-basis } t \cdot f \ +^b \ \text{lower-bind-basis } u \cdot f$ )
unfolding lower-bind-basis-def
apply -
apply (rule fold-pd-PDUnit [OF ACI-lower-bind])
apply (rule fold-pd-PDPlus [OF ACI-lower-bind])
done

```

lemma *lower-bind-basis-mono*:
 $t \leq_b u \implies \text{lower-bind-basis } t \sqsubseteq \text{lower-bind-basis } u$
unfolding *expand-cfun-below*
apply (*erule lower-le-induct, safe*)
apply (*simp add: monofun-cfun*)
apply (*simp add: rev-below-trans [OF lower-plus-below1]*)
apply (*simp add: lower-plus-below-iff*)
done

definition
 $\text{lower-bind} :: 'a \text{ lower-pd} \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \text{ lower-pd}) \rightarrow 'b \text{ lower-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{lower-bind} = \text{lower-pd.basis-fun lower-bind-basis}$

lemma *lower-bind-principal [simp]*:
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot (\text{lower-principal } t) = \text{lower-bind-basis } t$
unfolding *lower-bind-def*
apply (*rule lower-pd.basis-fun-principal*)
apply (*erule lower-bind-basis-mono*)
done

lemma *lower-bind-unit [simp]*:
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot \{x\}b \cdot f = f \cdot x$
by (*induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp, simp*)

lemma *lower-bind-plus [simp]*:
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot (xs +b ys) \cdot f = \text{lower-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f +b \text{lower-bind} \cdot ys \cdot f$
by (*induct xs ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp, simp*)

lemma *lower-bind-strict [simp]*: $\text{lower-bind} \cdot \perp \cdot f = f \cdot \perp$
unfolding *lower-unit-strict [symmetric]* **by** (*rule lower-bind-unit*)

30.6 Map and join

definition
 $\text{lower-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd} \rightarrow 'b \text{ lower-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{lower-map} = (\Lambda f \text{ xs}. \text{lower-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. \{f \cdot x\}b))$

definition
 $\text{lower-join} :: 'a \text{ lower-pd lower-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{lower-join} = (\Lambda xss. \text{lower-bind} \cdot xss \cdot (\Lambda xs. xs))$

lemma *lower-map-unit [simp]*:
 $\text{lower-map} \cdot f \cdot \{x\}b = \{f \cdot x\}b$
unfolding *lower-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-map-plus [simp]*:
 $\text{lower-map} \cdot f \cdot (xs +b ys) = \text{lower-map} \cdot f \cdot xs +b \text{lower-map} \cdot f \cdot ys$
unfolding *lower-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-join-unit* [*simp*]:

lower-join·{*xs*} \flat = *xs*

unfolding *lower-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-join-plus* [*simp*]:

lower-join·(*xss* \flat *yss*) = *lower-join*·*xss* \flat *lower-join*·*yss*

unfolding *lower-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-map-ident*: *lower-map*·($\Lambda x. x$)·*xs* = *xs*

by (*induct xs rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *lower-map-ID*: *lower-map*·*ID* = *ID*

by (*simp add: expand-cfun-eq ID-def lower-map-ident*)

lemma *lower-map-map*:

lower-map·*f*·(*lower-map*·*g*·*xs*) = *lower-map*·($\Lambda x. f$ ·(*g*·*x*))·*xs*

by (*induct xs rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *lower-join-map-unit*:

lower-join·(*lower-map*·*lower-unit*·*xs*) = *xs*

by (*induct xs rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *lower-join-map-join*:

lower-join·(*lower-map*·*lower-join*·*xsss*) = *lower-join*·(*lower-join*·*xsss*)

by (*induct xsss rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *lower-join-map-map*:

lower-join·(*lower-map*·(*lower-map*·*f*)·*xss*) =

lower-map·*f*·(*lower-join*·*xss*)

by (*induct xss rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *lower-map-approx*: *lower-map*·(*approx n*)·*xs* = *approx n*·*xs*

by (*induct xs rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *ep-pair-lower-map*: *ep-pair* *e p* \implies *ep-pair* (*lower-map*·*e*) (*lower-map*·*p*)

apply *default*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all add: ep-pair.e-inverse*)

apply (*induct-tac y rule: lower-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: ep-pair.e-p-below monofun-cfun*)

done

lemma *deflation-lower-map*: *deflation d* \implies *deflation* (*lower-map*·*d*)

apply *default*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all add: deflation.idem*)

apply (*induct-tac x rule: lower-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: deflation.below monofun-cfun*)

done

end

31 ConvexPD: Convex powerdomain

```
theory ConvexPD
imports UpperPD LowerPD
begin
```

31.1 Basis preorder

definition

```
convex-le :: 'a pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  'a pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  50) where
convex-le = ( $\lambda u v. u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v \wedge u \leq_b v$ )
```

lemma *convex-le-refl* [simp]: $t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t$

unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: upper-le-refl lower-le-refl)

lemma *convex-le-trans*: $\llbracket t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} u; u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v$

unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: upper-le-trans lower-le-trans)

interpretation *convex-le*: preorder *convex-le*

by (rule preorder.intro, rule convex-le-refl, rule convex-le-trans)

lemma *upper-le-minimal* [simp]: $PDUnit\ compact_bot \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t$

unfolding *convex-le-def* *Rep-PDUnit* **by** simp

lemma *PDUnit-convex-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow PDUnit\ x \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ y$

unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: PDUnit-upper-mono PDUnit-lower-mono)

lemma *PDPlus-convex-mono*: $\llbracket s \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t; u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow PDPlus\ s\ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDPlus\ t\ v$

unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: PDPlus-upper-mono PDPlus-lower-mono)

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff* [simp]:

```
(PDUnit a  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  PDUnit b) =  $a \sqsubseteq b$ 
```

unfolding *convex-le-def* *upper-le-def* *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDUnit* **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma1*:

```
(PDUnit a  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  t) = ( $\forall b \in Rep\_pd\_basis\ t. a \sqsubseteq b$ )
```

unfolding *convex-le-def* *upper-le-def* *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDUnit*

using *Rep-pd-basis-nonempty* [of t, folded ex-in-conv] **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff* [simp]:

```
(PDUnit a  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  PDPlus t u) = (PDUnit a  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  t  $\wedge$  PDUnit a  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  u)
```

unfolding *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma1* *Rep-PDPlus* **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma2*:

```
(t  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  PDUnit b) = ( $\forall a \in Rep\_pd\_basis\ t. a \sqsubseteq b$ )
```

unfolding *convex-le-def* *upper-le-def* *lower-le-def* *Rep-PDUnit*

using *Rep-pd-basis-nonempty* [of t, folded ex-in-conv] **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff* [simp]:

$(PDPlus\ t\ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ a) = (t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ a \wedge u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} PDUnit\ a)$

unfolding *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma2 Rep-PDPlus* **by** *fast*

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 (*intro exI conjI*)

let $?A = \{b \in Rep\text{-}pd\text{-}basis\ z. \exists a \in Rep\text{-}pd\text{-}basis\ t. a \sqsubseteq b\}$

let $?B = \{b \in Rep\text{-}pd\text{-}basis\ z. \exists a \in Rep\text{-}pd\text{-}basis\ u. a \sqsubseteq b\}$

let $?v = Abs\text{-}pd\text{-}basis\ ?A$

let $?w = Abs\text{-}pd\text{-}basis\ ?B$

have *Rep-v: Rep-pd-basis ?v = ?A*

apply (*rule Abs-pd-basis-inverse*)

apply (*rule Rep-pd-basis-nonempty* [of *t*, folded *ex-in-conv*, THEN *exE*])

apply (*cut-tac z, simp only: convex-le-def lower-le-def, clarify*)

apply (*drule-tac x=x in bspec, simp add: Rep-PDPlus, erule bexE*)

apply (*simp add: pd-basis-def*)

apply *fast*

done

have *Rep-w: Rep-pd-basis ?w = ?B*

apply (*rule Abs-pd-basis-inverse*)

apply (*rule Rep-pd-basis-nonempty* [of *u*, folded *ex-in-conv*, THEN *exE*])

apply (*cut-tac z, simp only: convex-le-def lower-le-def, clarify*)

apply (*drule-tac x=x in bspec, simp add: Rep-PDPlus, erule bexE*)

apply (*simp add: pd-basis-def*)

apply *fast*

done

show $z = PDPlus\ ?v\ ?w$

apply (*insert z*)

apply (*simp add: convex-le-def, erule conjE*)

apply (*simp add: Rep-pd-basis-inject* [symmetric] *Rep-PDPlus*)

apply (*simp add: Rep-v Rep-w*)

apply (*rule equalityI*)

apply (*rule subsetI*)

apply (*simp only: upper-le-def*)

apply (*drule* (1) *bspec, erule bexE*)

apply (*simp add: Rep-PDPlus*)

apply *fast*

apply *fast*

done

show $t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} ?v\ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} ?w$

apply (*insert z*)

apply (*simp-all add: convex-le-def upper-le-def lower-le-def Rep-PDPlus Rep-v*

Rep-w)

apply *fast+*

done

qed

```

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  $P t u$ 
using le apply (induct t arbitrary: u rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (erule rev-mp)
apply (induct-tac u rule: pd-basis-induct1)
apply (simp add: 3)
apply (simp, clarify, rename-tac a b t)
apply (subgoal-tac P (PDPlus (PDUnit a) (PDUnit a)) (PDPlus (PDUnit b) t))
apply (simp add: PDPlus-absorb)
apply (erule (1) 4 [OF 3])
apply (drule convex-le-PDPlus-lemma, clarify)
apply (simp add: 4)
done

lemma pd-take-convex-chain:
  pd-take n t  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  pd-take (Suc n) t
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-chain)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-convex-mono)
done

lemma pd-take-convex-le: pd-take i t  $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$  t
apply (induct t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-less)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-convex-mono)
done

lemma pd-take-convex-mono:
   $t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} u \implies pd-take n t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} pd-take n u$ 
apply (erule convex-le-induct)
apply (erule (1) convex-le-trans)
apply (simp add: compact-basis.take-mono)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-convex-mono)
done

```

31.2 Type definition

```

typedef (open) 'a convex-pd =
  {S::'a pd-basis set. convex-le.ideal S}
by (fast intro: convex-le.ideal-principal)

```

```

instantiation convex-pd :: (profinite) below
begin

```


definition

$$x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-convex-pd } x \subseteq \text{Rep-convex-pd } y$$
instance ..**end****instance** *convex-pd* :: (profinite) *po***by** (rule *convex-le.typedef-ideal-po*[*OF type-definition-convex-pd below-convex-pd-def*])**instance** *convex-pd* :: (profinite) *cpo***by** (rule *convex-le.typedef-ideal-cpo*[*OF type-definition-convex-pd below-convex-pd-def*])**lemma** *Rep-convex-pd-lub*:
$$\text{chain } Y \implies \text{Rep-convex-pd } (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep-convex-pd } (Y i))$$
by (rule *convex-le.typedef-ideal-rep-contlub*[*OF type-definition-convex-pd below-convex-pd-def*])**lemma** *ideal-Rep-convex-pd*: *convex-le.ideal* (*Rep-convex-pd xs*)**by** (rule *Rep-convex-pd [unfolded mem-Collect-eq]*)**definition***convex-principal* :: 'a *pd-basis* \Rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* **where***convex-principal* *t* = *Abs-convex-pd* {*u*. *u* $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$ *t*}**lemma** *Rep-convex-principal*:
$$\text{Rep-convex-pd } (\text{convex-principal } t) = \{u. u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t\}$$
unfolding *convex-principal-def***by** (simp add: *Abs-convex-pd-inverse convex-le.ideal-principal*)**interpretation** *convex-pd*:*ideal-completion convex-le pd-take convex-principal Rep-convex-pd***apply** *unfold-locales***apply** (rule *pd-take-convex-le*)**apply** (rule *pd-take-idem*)**apply** (erule *pd-take-convex-mono*)**apply** (rule *pd-take-convex-chain*)**apply** (rule *finite-range-pd-take*)**apply** (rule *pd-take-covers*)**apply** (rule *ideal-Rep-convex-pd*)**apply** (erule *Rep-convex-pd-lub*)**apply** (rule *Rep-convex-principal*)**apply** (simp only: *below-convex-pd-def*)**done**

Convex powerdomain is pointed

lemma *convex-pd-minimal*: *convex-principal* (*PDUnit compact-bot*) \sqsubseteq *ys***by** (induct *ys* rule: *convex-pd.principal-induct*, simp, simp)

```

instance convex-pd :: (bifinite) pcpo
by intro-classes (fast intro: convex-pd-minimal)

lemma inst-convex-pd-pcpo:  $\perp = \text{convex-principal } (PDUnit \text{ compact-bot})$ 
by (rule convex-pd-minimal [THEN UU-I, symmetric])

Convex powerdomain is profinite

instantiation convex-pd :: (profinite) profinite
begin

definition
  approx-convex-pd-def: approx = convex-pd.completion-approx

instance
apply (intro-classes, unfold approx-convex-pd-def)
apply (rule convex-pd.chain-completion-approx)
apply (rule convex-pd.lub-completion-approx)
apply (rule convex-pd.completion-approx-idem)
apply (rule convex-pd.finite-fixes-completion-approx)
done

end

instance convex-pd :: (bifinite) bifinite ..

lemma approx-convex-principal [simp]:
  approx n.(convex-principal t) = convex-principal (pd-take n t)
unfolding approx-convex-pd-def
by (rule convex-pd.completion-approx-principal)

lemma approx-eq-convex-principal:
   $\exists t \in \text{Rep-convex-pd } xs. \text{ approx } n.xs = \text{convex-principal } (\text{pd-take } n \ t)$ 
unfolding approx-convex-pd-def
by (rule convex-pd.completion-approx-eq-principal)

```

31.3 Monadic unit and plus

```

definition
  convex-unit :: 'a  $\rightarrow$  'a convex-pd where
  convex-unit = compact-basis.basis-fun ( $\lambda a. \text{convex-principal } (PDUnit \ a)$ )

definition
  convex-plus :: 'a convex-pd  $\rightarrow$  'a convex-pd  $\rightarrow$  'a convex-pd where
  convex-plus = convex-pd.basis-fun ( $\lambda t. \text{convex-pd.basis-fun } (\lambda u. \text{convex-principal } (PDPlus \ t \ u))$ )

abbreviation
  convex-add :: 'a convex-pd  $\Rightarrow$  'a convex-pd  $\Rightarrow$  'a convex-pd

```

(infixl +_h 65) where
 $xs +_h ys == convex-plus \cdot xs \cdot ys$

syntax

$-convex-pd :: args \Rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd } (\{-\}_h)$

translations

$\{x, xs\}_h == \{x\}_h +_h \{xs\}_h$
 $\{x\}_h == CONST \text{ convex-unit} \cdot x$

lemma *convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [simp]:*

$\{Rep-compact-basis \ a\}_h = convex-principal \ (PDUnit \ a)$

unfolding *convex-unit-def*

by (*simp add: compact-basis.basis-fun-principal PDUnit-convex-mono*)

lemma *convex-plus-principal [simp]:*

$convex-principal \ t +_h convex-principal \ u = convex-principal \ (PDPlus \ t \ u)$

unfolding *convex-plus-def*

by (*simp add: convex-pd.basis-fun-principal*
convex-pd.basis-fun-mono PDPlus-convex-mono)

lemma *approx-convex-unit [simp]:*

$approx \ n \cdot \{x\}_h = \{approx \ n \cdot x\}_h$

apply (*induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp*)

apply (*simp add: approx-Rep-compact-basis*)

done

lemma *approx-convex-plus [simp]:*

$approx \ n \cdot (xs +_h ys) = approx \ n \cdot xs +_h approx \ n \cdot ys$

by (*induct xs ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp, simp*)

interpretation *convex-add!:* *semilattice convex-add proof*

fix $xs \ ys \ zs :: 'a \text{ convex-pd}$

show $(xs +_h ys) +_h zs = xs +_h (ys +_h zs)$

apply (*induct xs ys arbitrary: zs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp*)

apply (*rule-tac x=zs in convex-pd.principal-induct, simp*)

apply (*simp add: PDPlus-assoc*)

done

show $xs +_h ys = ys +_h xs$

apply (*induct xs ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp*)

apply (*simp add: PDPlus-commute*)

done

show $xs +_h xs = xs$

apply (*induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp*)

apply (*simp add: PDPlus-absorb*)

done

qed

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*]:
 $\{x\} \sqsubseteq ys + \sqsubseteq zs \longleftrightarrow \{x\} \sqsubseteq ys \wedge \{x\} \sqsubseteq zs$
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*subgoal-tac*
adm ($\lambda f. f \cdot \{x\} \sqsubseteq f \cdot ys \wedge f \cdot \{x\} \sqsubseteq f \cdot zs$))
apply (*drule admD, rule chain-approx*)
apply (*drule-tac f=approx i in monofun-cfun-arg*)
apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.x in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp*)
apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.y in convex-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp*)
apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.zs in convex-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp*)
apply (*clarify, simp*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply (*erule conjE*)
apply (*subst convex-plus-absorb [of {x} \sqsubseteq, symmetric]*)
apply (*erule (1) monofun-cfun [OF monofun-cfun-arg]*)
done

lemma *convex-plus-below-unit-iff* [*simp*]:
 $xs + \sqsubseteq ys \sqsubseteq \{z\} \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq \{z\} \wedge ys \sqsubseteq \{z\}$
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*subgoal-tac*
adm ($\lambda f. f \cdot xs \sqsubseteq f \cdot \{z\} \wedge f \cdot ys \sqsubseteq f \cdot \{z\}$))
apply (*drule admD, rule chain-approx*)
apply (*drule-tac f=approx i in monofun-cfun-arg*)
apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.xs in convex-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp*)
apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.y in convex-pd.compact-imp-principal, simp*)
apply (*cut-tac x=approx i.z in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp*)
apply (*clarify, simp*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply (*erule conjE*)
apply (*subst convex-plus-absorb [of {z} \sqsubseteq, symmetric]*)
apply (*erule (1) monofun-cfun [OF monofun-cfun-arg]*)
done

```

lemma convex-unit-below-iff [simp]:  $\{x\} \sqsubseteq \{y\} \iff x \sqsubseteq y$ 
apply (rule iffI)
apply (rule profinite-below-ext)
apply (drule-tac f=approx i in monofun-cfun-arg, simp)
apply (cut-tac x=approx i.x in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp)
apply (cut-tac x=approx i.y in compact-basis.compact-imp-principal, simp)
apply clarsimp
apply (erule monofun-cfun-arg)
done

```

```

lemma convex-unit-eq-iff [simp]:  $\{x\} = \{y\} \iff x = y$ 
unfolding po-eq-conv by simp

```

```

lemma convex-unit-strict [simp]:  $\{\perp\} = \perp$ 
unfolding inst-convex-pd-pcpo Rep-compact-bot [symmetric] by simp

```

```

lemma convex-unit-strict-iff [simp]:  $\{x\} = \perp \iff x = \perp$ 
unfolding convex-unit-strict [symmetric] by (rule convex-unit-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma compact-convex-unit-iff [simp]:
  compact  $\{x\} \iff$  compact  $x$ 
unfolding profinite-compact-iff by simp

```

```

lemma compact-convex-plus [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (xs + ys)$ 
by (auto dest!: convex-pd.compact-imp-principal)

```

31.4 Induction rules

```

lemma convex-pd-induct1:
  assumes P: adm P
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}$ 
  assumes insert:  $\bigwedge x \text{ ys}. \llbracket P \{x\}; P \text{ ys} \rrbracket \implies P (\{x\} + ys)$ 
  shows P (xs::'a convex-pd)
apply (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, rule P)
apply (induct-tac a rule: pd-basis-induct1)
apply (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric])
apply (rule unit)
apply (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric]
  convex-plus-principal [symmetric])
apply (erule insert [OF unit])
done

```

```

lemma convex-pd-induct:
  assumes P: adm P
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}$ 
  assumes plus:  $\bigwedge xs \text{ ys}. \llbracket P xs; P ys \rrbracket \implies P (xs + ys)$ 
  shows P (xs::'a convex-pd)
apply (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, rule P)

```

```

apply (induct-tac a rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] unit)
apply (simp only: convex-plus-principal [symmetric] plus)
done

```

31.5 Monadic bind

definition

```

convex-bind-basis ::
  'a pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b convex-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b convex-pd where
convex-bind-basis = fold-pd
  ( $\lambda a. \Lambda f. f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
  ( $\lambda x y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f +_{\mathbb{I}} y \cdot f$ )

```

lemma *ACI-convex-bind*:

```

  class.ab-semigroup-idem-mult ( $\lambda x y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f +_{\mathbb{I}} y \cdot f$ )
apply unfold-locales
apply (simp add: convex-plus-assoc)
apply (simp add: convex-plus-commute)
apply (simp add: eta-cfun)
done

```

lemma *convex-bind-basis-simps* [*simp*]:

```

convex-bind-basis (PDUnit a) =
  ( $\Lambda f. f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
convex-bind-basis (PDPlus t u) =
  ( $\Lambda f. \text{convex-bind-basis } t \cdot f +_{\mathbb{I}} \text{convex-bind-basis } u \cdot f$ )
unfolding convex-bind-basis-def
apply –
apply (rule fold-pd-PDUnit [OF ACI-convex-bind])
apply (rule fold-pd-PDPlus [OF ACI-convex-bind])
done

```

lemma *monofun-LAM*:

```

 $\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{cont } g; \bigwedge x. f x \sqsubseteq g x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\Lambda x. f x) \sqsubseteq (\Lambda x. g x)$ 
by (simp add: expand-cfun-below)

```

lemma *convex-bind-basis-mono*:

```

  t  $\leq_{\mathbb{I}}$  u  $\Longrightarrow \text{convex-bind-basis } t \sqsubseteq \text{convex-bind-basis } u$ 
apply (erule convex-le-induct)
apply (erule (1) below-trans)
apply (simp add: monofun-LAM monofun-cfun)
apply (simp add: monofun-LAM monofun-cfun)
done

```

definition

```

convex-bind :: 'a convex-pd  $\rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b convex-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b convex-pd where
convex-bind = convex-pd.basis-fun convex-bind-basis

```

lemma *convex-bind-principal* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-principal } t) = \text{convex-bind-basis } t$
unfolding *convex-bind-def*
apply (rule *convex-pd.basis-fun-principal*)
apply (erule *convex-bind-basis-mono*)
done

lemma *convex-bind-unit* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-bind} \cdot \{x\} \cdot f = f \cdot x$
by (induct *x* rule: *compact-basis.principal-induct*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *convex-bind-plus* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-bind} \cdot (xs + \cdot ys) \cdot f = \text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f + \cdot \text{convex-bind} \cdot ys \cdot f$
by (induct *xs* *ys* rule: *convex-pd.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *convex-bind-strict* [simp]: $\text{convex-bind} \cdot \perp \cdot f = f \cdot \perp$
unfolding *convex-unit-strict* [symmetric] **by** (rule *convex-bind-unit*)

31.6 Map and join

definition
 $\text{convex-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd} \rightarrow 'b \text{ convex-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{convex-map} = (\Lambda f \text{ xs}. \text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. \{f \cdot x\} \cdot))$

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-map-unit* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-unit} \cdot x) = \text{convex-unit} \cdot (f \cdot x)$
unfolding *convex-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-map-plus* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (xs + \cdot ys) = \text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot xs + \cdot \text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot ys$
unfolding *convex-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-join-unit* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-join} \cdot \{xs\} \cdot = xs$
unfolding *convex-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-join-plus* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-join} \cdot (xss + \cdot yss) = \text{convex-join} \cdot xss + \cdot \text{convex-join} \cdot yss$
unfolding *convex-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-map-ident*: $\text{convex-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. x) \cdot xs = xs$
by (induct *xs* rule: *convex-pd-induct*, *simp-all*)

lemma *convex-map-ID*: $\text{convex-map} \cdot ID = ID$
by (*simp add: expand-cfun-eq ID-def convex-map-ident*)

lemma *convex-map-map*:

$\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot g \cdot xs) = \text{convex-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. f \cdot (g \cdot x)) \cdot xs$

by (*induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-join-map-unit*:

$\text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot \text{convex-unit} \cdot xs) = xs$

by (*induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-join-map-join*:

$\text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot \text{convex-join} \cdot xsss) = \text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-join} \cdot xsss)$

by (*induct xsss rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-join-map-map*:

$\text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot f) \cdot xss) =$
 $\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-join} \cdot xss)$

by (*induct xss rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-map-approx*: $\text{convex-map} \cdot (\text{approx } n) \cdot xs = \text{approx } n \cdot xs$

by (*induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *ep-pair-convex-map*:

$\text{ep-pair } e \ p \implies \text{ep-pair } (\text{convex-map} \cdot e) \ (\text{convex-map} \cdot p)$

apply *default*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all add: ep-pair.e-inverse*)

apply (*induct-tac y rule: convex-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: ep-pair.e-p-below monofun-cfun*)

done

lemma *deflation-convex-map*: $\text{deflation } d \implies \text{deflation } (\text{convex-map} \cdot d)$

apply *default*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all add: deflation.idem*)

apply (*induct-tac x rule: convex-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: deflation.below monofun-cfun*)

done

31.7 Conversions to other powerdomains

Convex to upper

lemma *convex-le-imp-upper-le*: $t \leq_{\sharp} u \implies t \leq_{\sharp}^{\#} u$

unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** *simp*

definition

$\text{convex-to-upper} :: 'a \text{ convex-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{convex-to-upper} = \text{convex-pd.basis-fun upper-principal}$

lemma *convex-to-upper-principal* [*simp*]:

$\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot (\text{convex-principal } t) = \text{upper-principal } t$

unfolding *convex-to-upper-def*


```

apply (rule convex-pd.basis-fun-principal)
apply (rule upper-pd.principal-mono)
apply (erule convex-le-imp-upper-le)
done

```

```

lemma convex-to-upper-unit [simp]:
  convex-to-upper. $\{x\}\sharp = \{x\}\sharp$ 
by (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp, simp)

```

```

lemma convex-to-upper-plus [simp]:
  convex-to-upper. $(xs +\sharp ys) = convex-to-upper.xs +\sharp convex-to-upper.ys$ 
by (induct xs ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct2, simp, simp, simp)

```

```

lemma approx-convex-to-upper:
  approx i. $(convex-to-upper.xs) = convex-to-upper.(approx i.xs)$ 
by (induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp, simp, simp)

```

```

lemma convex-to-upper-bind [simp]:
  convex-to-upper. $(convex-bind.xs.f) =$ 
    upper-bind. $(convex-to-upper.xs).(convex-to-upper \circ f)$ 
by (induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp, simp, simp)

```

```

lemma convex-to-upper-map [simp]:
  convex-to-upper. $(convex-map.f.xs) = upper-map.f.(convex-to-upper.xs)$ 
by (simp add: convex-map-def upper-map-def cfcomp-LAM)

```

```

lemma convex-to-upper-join [simp]:
  convex-to-upper. $(convex-join.xss) =$ 
    upper-bind. $(convex-to-upper.xss).convex-to-upper$ 
by (simp add: convex-join-def upper-join-def cfcomp-LAM eta-cfun)

```

Convex to lower

```

lemma convex-le-imp-lower-le:  $t \leq\sharp u \implies t \leq\flat u$ 
unfolding convex-le-def by simp

```

definition

```

convex-to-lower :: 'a convex-pd  $\rightarrow$  'a lower-pd where
convex-to-lower = convex-pd.basis-fun lower-principal

```

```

lemma convex-to-lower-principal [simp]:
  convex-to-lower. $(convex-principal t) = lower-principal t$ 
unfolding convex-to-lower-def
apply (rule convex-pd.basis-fun-principal)
apply (rule lower-pd.principal-mono)
apply (erule convex-le-imp-lower-le)
done

```

```

lemma convex-to-lower-unit [simp]:
  convex-to-lower. $\{x\}\sharp = \{x\}\flat$ 

```

by (*induct* x *rule*: *compact-basis.principal-induct*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *convex-to-lower-plus* [*simp*]:

$\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (xs + \natural ys) = \text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs + \natural \text{convex-to-lower} \cdot ys$

by (*induct* xs ys *rule*: *convex-pd.principal-induct2*, *simp*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *approx-convex-to-lower*:

$\text{approx } i \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs) = \text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (\text{approx } i \cdot xs)$

by (*induct* xs *rule*: *convex-pd-induct*, *simp*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *convex-to-lower-bind* [*simp*]:

$\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (\text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f) =$

$\text{lower-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs) \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower } oo f)$

by (*induct* xs *rule*: *convex-pd-induct*, *simp*, *simp*, *simp*)

lemma *convex-to-lower-map* [*simp*]:

$\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot xs) = \text{lower-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs)$

by (*simp* *add*: *convex-map-def* *lower-map-def* *cfcomp-LAM*)

lemma *convex-to-lower-join* [*simp*]:

$\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (\text{convex-join} \cdot xss) =$

$\text{lower-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xss) \cdot \text{convex-to-lower}$

by (*simp* *add*: *convex-join-def* *lower-join-def* *cfcomp-LAM* *eta-cfun*)

Ordering property

lemma *convex-pd-below-iff*:

$(xs \sqsubseteq ys) =$

$(\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot xs \sqsubseteq \text{convex-to-upper} \cdot ys \wedge$

$\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs \sqsubseteq \text{convex-to-lower} \cdot ys)$

apply (*safe elim!*: *monofun-cfun-arg*)

apply (*rule* *profinite-below-ext*)

apply (*drule-tac* $f = \text{approx } i$ **in** *monofun-cfun-arg*)

apply (*drule-tac* $f = \text{approx } i$ **in** *monofun-cfun-arg*)

apply (*cut-tac* $x = \text{approx } i \cdot xs$ **in** *convex-pd.compact-imp-principal*, *simp*)

apply (*cut-tac* $x = \text{approx } i \cdot ys$ **in** *convex-pd.compact-imp-principal*, *simp*)

apply *clarify*

apply (*simp* *add*: *approx-convex-to-upper* *approx-convex-to-lower* *convex-le-def*)

done

lemmas *convex-plus-below-plus-iff* =

convex-pd-below-iff [**where** $xs = xs + \natural ys$ **and** $ys = zs + \natural ws$, *standard*]

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
```

32 Powerdomains: Powerdomains

```

theory Powerdomains
imports Representable ConvexPD
begin

```

32.1 Powerdomains are representable

Upper powerdomain of a representable type is representable.

```

instantiation upper-pd :: (rep) rep
begin

```

```

definition emb-upper-pd-def: emb = udom-emb oo upper-map·emb

```

```

definition prj-upper-pd-def: prj = upper-map·prj oo udom-prj

```

```

instance
  apply (intro-classes, unfold emb-upper-pd-def prj-upper-pd-def)
  apply (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-upper-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-udom)
done

```

```
end
```

Lower powerdomain of a representable type is representable.

```

instantiation lower-pd :: (rep) rep
begin

```

```

definition emb-lower-pd-def: emb = udom-emb oo lower-map·emb

```

```

definition prj-lower-pd-def: prj = lower-map·prj oo udom-prj

```

```

instance
  apply (intro-classes, unfold emb-lower-pd-def prj-lower-pd-def)
  apply (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-lower-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-udom)
done

```

```
end
```

Convex powerdomain of a representable type is representable.

```

instantiation convex-pd :: (rep) rep
begin

```

definition *emb-convex-pd-def*: $emb = udom-emb \circ convex-map \circ emb$

definition *prj-convex-pd-def*: $prj = convex-map \circ prj \circ udom-prj$

instance

apply (*intro-classes*, *unfold emb-convex-pd-def prj-convex-pd-def*)

apply (*intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-convex-map ep-pair-emb-prj ep-pair-udom*)

done

end

32.2 Finite deflation lemmas

TODO: move these lemmas somewhere else

lemma *finite-compact-range-imp-finite-range*:

fixes $d :: 'a::profinite \rightarrow 'b::cpo$

assumes *finite* $((\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ‘ } \{x. compact\} x)$

shows *finite* $(range (\lambda x. d \cdot x))$

proof (*rule finite-subset [OF - prems]*)

{

fix $x :: 'a$

have $range (\lambda i. d \cdot (approx\ i \cdot x)) \subseteq (\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ‘ } \{x. compact\} x$

by *auto*

hence *finite* $(range (\lambda i. d \cdot (approx\ i \cdot x)))$

using *prems* **by** (*rule finite-subset*)

hence *finite-chain* $(\lambda i. d \cdot (approx\ i \cdot x))$

by (*simp add: finite-range-imp-finch*)

hence $\exists i. (\bigsqcup i. d \cdot (approx\ i \cdot x)) = d \cdot (approx\ i \cdot x)$

by (*simp add: finite-chain-def maxinch-is-thelub*)

hence $\exists i. d \cdot x = d \cdot (approx\ i \cdot x)$

by (*simp add: lub-distrib*)

hence $d \cdot x \in (\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ‘ } \{x. compact\} x$

by *auto*

}

thus $range (\lambda x. d \cdot x) \subseteq (\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ‘ } \{x. compact\} x$

by *clarsimp*

qed

lemma *finite-deflation-upper-map*:

assumes *finite-deflation d* **shows** *finite-deflation* $(upper-map \cdot d)$

proof (*intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro*)

interpret d : *finite-deflation d* **by** *fact*

have *deflation d* **by** *fact*

thus *deflation* $(upper-map \cdot d)$ **by** (*rule deflation-upper-map*)

have *finite* $(range (\lambda x. d \cdot x))$ **by** (*rule d.finite-range*)

hence *finite* $(Rep-compact-basis \text{ – ‘ } range (\lambda x. d \cdot x))$

by (*rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-compact-basis-inject*)

hence *finite* $(Pow (Rep-compact-basis \text{ – ‘ } range (\lambda x. d \cdot x)))$ **by** *simp*

hence *finite* $(Rep-pd-basis \text{ – ‘ } (Pow (Rep-compact-basis \text{ – ‘ } range (\lambda x. d \cdot x))))$

by (*rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-pd-basis-inject*)

hence *finite* (*upper-principal* ‘ *Rep-pd-basis* – ‘ (*Pow* (*Rep-compact-basis* – ‘
range ($\lambda x. d \cdot x$)))) **by** *simp*
hence *finite* (($\lambda xs. \text{upper-map} \cdot d \cdot xs$) ‘ *range upper-principal*)
apply (*rule finite-subset* [*COMP swap-prems-rl*])
apply (*clarsimp*, *rename-tac* *t*)
apply (*induct-tac* *t* *rule: pd-basis-induct*)
apply (*simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*symmetric*] *upper-map-unit*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\exists b. d \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a) = \text{Rep-compact-basis } b$)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule imageI*)
apply (*rule vimageI2*)
apply (*simp add: Rep-PDUnit*)
apply (*rule image-eqI*)
apply (*erule sym*)
apply *simp*
apply (*rule exI*)
apply (*rule Abs-compact-basis-inverse* [*symmetric*])
apply (*simp add: d.compact*)
apply (*simp only: upper-plus-principal* [*symmetric*] *upper-map-plus*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule imageI*)
apply (*rule vimageI2*)
apply (*simp add: Rep-PDPlus*)
done
moreover **have** $\{xs::'a \text{ upper-pd. compact } xs\} = \text{range upper-principal}$
by (*auto dest: upper-pd.compact-imp-principal*)
ultimately **have** *finite* (($\lambda xs. \text{upper-map} \cdot d \cdot xs$) ‘ $\{xs::'a \text{ upper-pd. compact } xs\}$)
by *simp*
hence *finite* (*range* ($\lambda xs. \text{upper-map} \cdot d \cdot xs$))
by (*rule finite-compact-range-imp-finite-range*)
thus *finite* $\{xs. \text{upper-map} \cdot d \cdot xs = xs\}$
by (*rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes*)
qed

lemma *finite-deflation-lower-map*:

assumes *finite-deflation* *d* **shows** *finite-deflation* (*lower-map* *d*)
proof (*intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro*)
interpret *d*: *finite-deflation* *d* **by** *fact*
have *deflation* *d* **by** *fact*
thus *deflation* (*lower-map* *d*) **by** (*rule deflation-lower-map*)
have *finite* (*range* ($\lambda x. d \cdot x$)) **by** (*rule d.finite-range*)
hence *finite* (*Rep-compact-basis* – ‘ *range* ($\lambda x. d \cdot x$))
by (*rule finite-vimageI*, *simp add: inj-on-def Rep-compact-basis-inject*)
hence *finite* (*Pow* (*Rep-compact-basis* – ‘ *range* ($\lambda x. d \cdot x$))) **by** *simp*
hence *finite* (*Rep-pd-basis* – ‘ (*Pow* (*Rep-compact-basis* – ‘ *range* ($\lambda x. d \cdot x$))))
by (*rule finite-vimageI*, *simp add: inj-on-def Rep-pd-basis-inject*)
hence *finite* (*lower-principal* ‘ *Rep-pd-basis* – ‘ (*Pow* (*Rep-compact-basis* – ‘ *range*
 $(\lambda x. d \cdot x)$)))) **by** *simp*
hence *finite* (($\lambda xs. \text{lower-map} \cdot d \cdot xs$) ‘ *range lower-principal*)

```

apply (rule finite-subset [COMP swap-prems-rl])
apply (clarsimp, rename-tac t)
apply (induct-tac t rule: pd-basis-induct)
apply (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] lower-map-unit)
apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists b. d.(Rep-compact-basis\ a) = Rep-compact-basis\ b$ )
apply clarsimp
apply (rule imageI)
apply (rule vimageI2)
apply (simp add: Rep-PDUnit)
apply (rule image-eqI)
apply (erule sym)
apply simp
apply (rule exI)
apply (rule Abs-compact-basis-inverse [symmetric])
apply (simp add: d.compact)
apply (simp only: lower-plus-principal [symmetric] lower-map-plus)
apply clarsimp
apply (rule imageI)
apply (rule vimageI2)
apply (simp add: Rep-PDPlus)
done
moreover have {xs::'a lower-pd. compact xs} = range lower-principal
  by (auto dest: lower-pd.compact-imp-principal)
ultimately have finite (( $\lambda xs. lower-map.d.xs$ ) ‘ {xs::'a lower-pd. compact xs})
  by simp
hence finite (range ( $\lambda xs. lower-map.d.xs$ ))
  by (rule finite-compact-range-imp-finite-range)
thus finite {xs. lower-map.d.xs = xs}
  by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

lemma finite-deflation-convex-map:

```

assumes finite-deflation d shows finite-deflation (convex-map.d)
proof (intro finite-deflation.intro finite-deflation-axioms.intro)
  interpret d: finite-deflation d by fact
  have deflation d by fact
  thus deflation (convex-map.d) by (rule deflation-convex-map)
  have finite (range ( $\lambda x. d.x$ )) by (rule d.finite-range)
  hence finite (Rep-compact-basis – ‘ range ( $\lambda x. d.x$ ))
    by (rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-compact-basis-inject)
  hence finite (Pow (Rep-compact-basis – ‘ range ( $\lambda x. d.x$ ))) by simp
  hence finite (Rep-pd-basis – ‘ (Pow (Rep-compact-basis – ‘ range ( $\lambda x. d.x$ ))))
    by (rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-pd-basis-inject)
  hence finite (convex-principal ‘ Rep-pd-basis – ‘ (Pow (Rep-compact-basis – ‘
range ( $\lambda x. d.x$ )))) by simp
  hence finite (( $\lambda xs. convex-map.d.xs$ ) ‘ range convex-principal)
    apply (rule finite-subset [COMP swap-prems-rl])
    apply (clarsimp, rename-tac t)
    apply (induct-tac t rule: pd-basis-induct)

```

```

apply (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] convex-map-unit)
apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists b. d.(Rep-compact-basis\ a) = Rep-compact-basis\ b$ )
apply clarsimp
apply (rule imageI)
apply (rule vimageI2)
apply (simp add: Rep-PDUnit)
apply (rule image-eqI)
apply (erule sym)
apply simp
apply (rule exI)
apply (rule Abs-compact-basis-inverse [symmetric])
apply (simp add: d.compact)
apply (simp only: convex-plus-principal [symmetric] convex-map-plus)
apply clarsimp
apply (rule imageI)
apply (rule vimageI2)
apply (simp add: Rep-PDPlus)
done
moreover have  $\{xs::'a\ convex-pd. compact\ xs\} = range\ convex-principal$ 
by (auto dest: convex-pd.compact-imp-principal)
ultimately have finite  $((\lambda xs. convex-map.d.xs)\ ' \{xs::'a\ convex-pd. compact$ 
 $xs\})$ 
by simp
hence finite  $(range\ (\lambda xs. convex-map.d.xs))$ 
by (rule finite-compact-range-imp-finite-range)
thus finite  $\{xs. convex-map.d.xs = xs\}$ 
by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

32.3 Deflation combinators

definition *upper-defl* = TypeRep-fun1 upper-map

definition *lower-defl* = TypeRep-fun1 lower-map

definition *convex-defl* = TypeRep-fun1 convex-map

lemma *cast-upper-defl*:

$cast.(upper-defl.A) = udom-emb\ oo\ upper-map.(cast.A)\ oo\ udom-prj$

unfolding *upper-defl-def*

apply (rule cast-TypeRep-fun1)

apply (erule finite-deflation-upper-map)

done

lemma *cast-lower-defl*:

$cast.(lower-defl.A) = udom-emb\ oo\ lower-map.(cast.A)\ oo\ udom-prj$

unfolding *lower-defl-def*

apply (rule cast-TypeRep-fun1)

apply (erule finite-deflation-lower-map)

done

lemma *cast-convex-defl*:

cast.(*convex-defl*.*A*) = *udom-emb* oo *convex-map*.(*cast*.*A*) oo *udom-prj*

unfolding *convex-defl-def*

apply (*rule cast-TypeRep-fun1*)

apply (*erule finite-deflation-convex-map*)

done

lemma *REP-upper*: *REP*('a *upper-pd*) = *upper-defl*.*REP*('a)

apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)

apply (*simp add: cast-REP cast-upper-defl*)

apply (*simp add: prj-upper-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: emb-upper-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: upper-map-map cfcomp1*)

done

lemma *REP-lower*: *REP*('a *lower-pd*) = *lower-defl*.*REP*('a)

apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)

apply (*simp add: cast-REP cast-lower-defl*)

apply (*simp add: prj-lower-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: emb-lower-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: lower-map-map cfcomp1*)

done

lemma *REP-convex*: *REP*('a *convex-pd*) = *convex-defl*.*REP*('a)

apply (*rule cast-eq-imp-eq*, *rule ext-cfun*)

apply (*simp add: cast-REP cast-convex-defl*)

apply (*simp add: prj-convex-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: emb-convex-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: convex-map-map cfcomp1*)

done

lemma *isodefl-upper*:

isodefl d t \implies *isodefl* (*upper-map*.d) (*upper-defl*.t)

apply (*rule isodeflI*)

apply (*simp add: cast-upper-defl cast-isodefl*)

apply (*simp add: emb-upper-pd-def prj-upper-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: upper-map-map*)

done

lemma *isodefl-lower*:

isodefl d t \implies *isodefl* (*lower-map*.d) (*lower-defl*.t)

apply (*rule isodeflI*)

apply (*simp add: cast-lower-defl cast-isodefl*)

apply (*simp add: emb-lower-pd-def prj-lower-pd-def*)

apply (*simp add: lower-map-map*)

done

lemma *isodefl-convex*:

isodefl d t \implies *isodefl* (*convex-map*.d) (*convex-defl*.t)


```

apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-convex-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-convex-pd-def prj-convex-pd-def)
apply (simp add: convex-map-map)
done

```

32.4 Domain package setup for powerdomains

```

setup ⟨⟨
  fold Domain-Isomorphism.add-type-constructor
  [(@{type-name upper-pd}, @{term upper-defl}, @{const-name upper-map},
    @{thm REP-upper}, @{thm isodefl-upper}, @{thm upper-map-ID},
    @{thm deflation-upper-map}),

    (@{type-name lower-pd}, @{term lower-defl}, @{const-name lower-map},
    @{thm REP-lower}, @{thm isodefl-lower}, @{thm lower-map-ID},
    @{thm deflation-lower-map}),

    (@{type-name convex-pd}, @{term convex-defl}, @{const-name convex-map},
    @{thm REP-convex}, @{thm isodefl-convex}, @{thm convex-map-ID},
    @{thm deflation-convex-map})]
  ⟩⟩
end

```

```

theory HOLCF
imports
  Main
  Domain
  Powerdomains
begin

```

```

default-sort pcpo

```

```

ML ⟨⟨ path-add ~~/src/HOLCF/Library ⟩⟩

```

Legacy theorem names

```

lemmas sq-ord-less-eq-trans = below-eq-trans
lemmas sq-ord-eq-less-trans = eq-below-trans
lemmas refl-less = below-refl
lemmas trans-less = below-trans
lemmas antisym-less = below-antisym
lemmas antisym-less-inverse = below-antisym-inverse
lemmas box-less = box-below
lemmas rev-trans-less = rev-below-trans
lemmas not-less2not-eq = not-below2not-eq
lemmas less-UU-iff = below-UU-iff

```

```

lemmas flat-less-iff = flat-below-iff
lemmas adm-less = adm-below
lemmas adm-not-less = adm-not-below
lemmas adm-compact-not-less = adm-compact-not-below
lemmas less-fun-def = below-fun-def
lemmas expand-fun-less = expand-fun-below
lemmas less-fun-ext = below-fun-ext
lemmas less-discr-def = below-discr-def
lemmas discr-less-eq = discr-below-eq
lemmas less-unit-def = below-unit-def
lemmas less-cprod-def = below-prod-def
lemmas prod-lessI = prod-belowI
lemmas Pair-less-iff = Pair-below-iff
lemmas fst-less-iff = fst-below-iff
lemmas snd-less-iff = snd-below-iff
lemmas expand-cfun-less = expand-cfun-below
lemmas less-cfun-ext = below-cfun-ext
lemmas injection-less = injection-below
lemmas approx-less = approx-below
lemmas profinite-less-ext = profinite-below-ext
lemmas less-up-def = below-up-def
lemmas not-Iup-less = not-Iup-below
lemmas Iup-less = Iup-below
lemmas up-less = up-below
lemmas Def-inject-less-eq = Def-below-Def
lemmas Def-less-is-eq = Def-below-iff
lemmas spair-less-iff = spair-below-iff
lemmas less-sprod = below-sprod
lemmas spair-less = spair-below
lemmas sfst-less-iff = sfst-below-iff
lemmas ssnd-less-iff = ssnd-below-iff
lemmas fix-least-less = fix-least-below
lemmas dist-less-one = dist-below-one
lemmas less-ONE = below-ONE
lemmas ONE-less-iff = ONE-below-iff
lemmas less-sinlD = below-sinlD
lemmas less-sinrD = below-sinrD

```

end