

Abstract Hoare Logics

Tobias Nipkow

March 17, 2025

Abstract

These theories describe Hoare logics for a number of imperative language constructs, from while-loops to mutually recursive procedures. Both partial and total correctness are treated. In particular a proof system for total correctness of recursive procedures in the presence of unbounded nondeterminism is presented.

Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 2 | Hoare Logics for While | 2 |
| 2.1 | The language | 2 |
| 2.2 | Hoare logic for partial correctness | 4 |
| 2.3 | Termination | 7 |
| 2.4 | Hoare logic for total correctness | 9 |
| 3 | Hoare Logics for 1 Procedure | 12 |
| 3.1 | The language | 12 |
| 3.2 | Hoare logic for partial correctness | 16 |
| 3.3 | Termination | 20 |
| 3.4 | Hoare logic for total correctness | 22 |
| 4 | Hoare Logics for Mutually Recursive Procedure | 37 |
| 4.1 | The language | 38 |
| 4.2 | Hoare logic for partial correctness | 41 |
| 4.3 | Termination | 45 |
| 4.4 | Hoare logic for total correctness | 47 |

1 Introduction

These are the theories underlying the publications [2, 1]. They should be consulted for explanatory text. The local variable declaration construct in [2] has been generalized; see Section 2.1.

2 Hoare Logics for While

theory *Lang* **imports** *Main* **begin**

2.1 The language

We start by declaring a type of states:

typedecl *state*

Our approach is completely parametric in the state space. We define expressions (*bexp*) as functions from states to the booleans:

type-synonym *bexp* = *state* \Rightarrow *bool*

Instead of modelling the syntax of boolean expressions, we model their semantics. The (abstract and concrete) syntax of our programming is defined as a recursive datatype:

datatype *com* = *Do* (*state* \Rightarrow *state set*)
 | *Semi* *com com* ($\langle -; - \rangle$ [*60*, *60*] *10*)
 | *Cond* *bexp com com* ($\langle \text{IF} - \text{THEN} - \text{ELSE} - \rangle$ *60*)
 | *While* *bexp com* ($\langle \text{WHILE} - \text{DO} - \rangle$ *60*)
 | *Local* (*state* \Rightarrow *state*) *com* (*state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *state*)
 ($\langle \text{LOCAL} -; -; - \rangle$ [*0*,*0*,*60*] *60*)

Statements in this language are called *commands*. They are modelled as terms of type *com*. *Do f* represents an atomic nondeterministic command that changes the state from *s* to some element of *f s*. Thus the command that does nothing, often called **skip**, can be represented by *Do* ($\lambda s. \{s\}$). Again we have chosen to model the semantics rather than the syntax, which simplifies matters enormously. Of course it means that we can no longer talk about certain syntactic matters, but that is just fine.

The constructors *Semi*, *Cond* and *While* represent sequential composition, conditional and while-loop. The annotations allow us to write

$$c_1; c_2 \quad \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \quad \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c$$

instead of *Semi* *c*₁ *c*₂, *Cond* *b* *c*₁ *c*₂ and *While* *b* *c*.

The command *LOCAL f; c; g* applies function *f* to the state, executes *c*, and then combines initial and final state via function *g*. More below. The semantics of commands is defined inductively by a so-called big-step semantics.

inductive

exec :: *state* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle -/ \text{ ---} / - \rangle$ [*50*,*0*,*50*] *50*)

where

$t \in f s \implies s - \text{Do } f \rightarrow t$

$\llbracket s_0 - c_1 \rightarrow s_1; s_1 - c_2 \rightarrow s_2 \rrbracket \implies s_0 - c_1; c_2 \rightarrow s_2$

$| \llbracket b \ s; \ s - c1 \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s - IF \ b \ THEN \ c1 \ ELSE \ c2 \rightarrow t$
 $| \llbracket \neg b \ s; \ s - c2 \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s - IF \ b \ THEN \ c1 \ ELSE \ c2 \rightarrow t$
 $| \neg b \ s \Longrightarrow s - WHILE \ b \ DO \ c \rightarrow s$
 $| \llbracket b \ s; \ s - c \rightarrow t; \ t - WHILE \ b \ DO \ c \rightarrow u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s - WHILE \ b \ DO \ c \rightarrow u$
 $| f \ s - c \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow s - LOCAL \ f; \ c; \ g \rightarrow g \ s \ t$

Assuming that the state is a function from variables to values, the declaration of a new local variable x with initial value a can be modelled as $LOCAL \ (\lambda s. \ s(x := a \ s)); \ c; \ (\lambda s \ t. \ t(x := s \ x))$.

lemma *exec-Do-iff*[*iff*]: $(s - Do \ f \rightarrow t) = (t \in f \ s)$
by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [*iff*]: $(s - c; d \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. \ s - c \rightarrow t \wedge t - d \rightarrow u)$
by(*best elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [*iff*]: $(s - IF \ b \ THEN \ c \ ELSE \ d \rightarrow t) =$
 $(s - if \ b \ s \ then \ c \ else \ d \rightarrow t)$
apply *auto*
apply(*blast elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)
done

lemma [*iff*]: $(s - LOCAL \ f; \ c; \ g \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. \ f \ s - c \rightarrow t \wedge u = g \ s \ t)$
by(*fastforce elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma *unfold-while*:
 $(s - WHILE \ b \ DO \ c \rightarrow u) =$
 $(s - IF \ b \ THEN \ c; \ WHILE \ b \ DO \ c \ ELSE \ Do(\lambda s. \ \{s\}) \rightarrow u)$
by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros split:if-split-asm*)

lemma *while-lemma*[*rule-format*]:
 $s - w \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow \forall b \ c. \ w = WHILE \ b \ DO \ c \wedge P \ s \wedge$
 $(\forall s \ s'. \ P \ s \wedge b \ s \wedge s - c \rightarrow s' \longrightarrow P \ s') \longrightarrow P \ t \wedge \neg b \ t$
apply(*erule exec.induct*)
apply *clarify+*
defer
apply *clarify+*
apply(*subgoal-tac P t*)
apply *blast*
apply *blast*
done

lemma *while-rule*:
 $\llbracket s - WHILE \ b \ DO \ c \rightarrow t; \ P \ s; \ \forall s \ s'. \ P \ s \wedge b \ s \wedge s - c \rightarrow s' \longrightarrow P \ s' \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow P \ t \wedge \neg b \ t$
apply(*drule while-lemma*)
prefer 2 **apply** *assumption*

apply *blast*
done

end

theory *Hoare* **imports** *Lang* **begin**

2.2 Hoare logic for partial correctness

We continue our semantic approach by modelling assertions just like boolean expressions, i.e. as functions:

type-synonym *assn* = *state* \Rightarrow *bool*

Hoare triples are triples of the form $\{P\} c \{Q\}$, where the assertions P and Q are the so-called pre and postconditions. Such a triple is *valid* (denoted by \models) iff every (terminating) execution starting in a state satisfying P ends up in a state satisfying Q :

definition

hoare-valid :: *assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \vdash \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $\models \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall s t. s -c \rightarrow t \longrightarrow P s \longrightarrow Q t)$

This notion of validity is called *partial correctness* because it does not require termination of c .

Provability in Hoare logic is indicated by \vdash and defined inductively:

inductive

hoare :: *assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \vdash (\{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\}) \rangle$ 50)

where

$\vdash \{\lambda s. \forall t \in f s. P t\} Do f \{P\}$

$\mid \llbracket \vdash \{P\}c1\{Q\}; \vdash \{Q\}c2\{R\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash \{P\} c1;c2 \{R\}$

$\mid \llbracket \vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge b s\} c1 \{Q\}; \vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg b s\} c2 \{Q\} \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow \vdash \{P\} IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 \{Q\}$

$\mid \vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge b s\} c \{P\} \Longrightarrow \vdash \{P\} WHILE b DO c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg b s\}$

$\mid \llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash \{P'\}c\{Q'\}$

$\mid \llbracket \bigwedge s. P s \Longrightarrow P' s (f s); \forall s. \vdash \{P' s\} c \{Q \circ (g s)\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\vdash \{P\} LOCAL f;c;g \{Q\}$

Soundness is proved by induction on the derivation of $\vdash \{P\} c \{Q\}$:

theorem *hoare-sound*: $\vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \models \{P\}c\{Q\}$

apply(*unfold hoare-valid-def*)

apply(*erule hoare.induct*)

apply *blast*

apply *blast*

```

    apply clarsimp
  apply clarify
  apply (erule while-rule)
  prefer 3
  apply (assumption, assumption, blast)
  apply blast
  apply clarify
  apply (erule allE)
  apply clarify
  apply (erule allE)
  apply (erule allE)
  apply (erule impE)
  apply assumption
  apply simp
  apply (erule mp)
  apply (simp)
done

```

Completeness is not quite as straightforward, but still easy. The proof is best explained in terms of the *weakest precondition*:

definition

```

wp :: com ⇒ assn ⇒ assn where
wp c Q = (λs. ∀ t. s -c→ t ⟶ Q t)

```

Dijkstra calls this the weakest *liberal* precondition to emphasize that it corresponds to partial correctness. We use “weakest precondition” all the time and let the context determine if we talk about partial or total correctness — the latter is introduced further below.

The following lemmas about *wp* are easily derived:

```

lemma [simp]: wp (Do f) Q = (λs. ∀ t ∈ f s. Q(t))
apply (unfold wp-def)
apply (rule ext)
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma [simp]: wp (c1;c2) R = wp c1 (wp c2 R)
apply (unfold wp-def)
apply (rule ext)
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma [simp]:
  wp (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) Q = (λs. wp (if b s then c1 else c2) Q s)
apply (unfold wp-def)
apply (rule ext)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma wp-while:

```

```

wp (WHILE b DO c) Q =
  (λs. if b s then wp (c; WHILE b DO c) Q s else Q s)
apply(rule ext)
apply(unfold wp-def)
apply auto
apply(blast intro:exec.intros)
apply(simp add:unfold-while)
apply(blast intro:exec.intros)
apply(simp add:unfold-while)
done

lemma [simp]:
  wp (LOCAL f;c;g) Q = (λs. wp c (Q o (g s)) (f s))
apply(unfold wp-def)
apply(rule ext)
apply auto
done

lemma strengthen-pre: [ [ ∀ s. P' s → P s; ⊢ {P}c{Q} ] ] ⇒ ⊢ {P'}c{Q}
by(erule hoare.Conseq, assumption, blast)

lemma weaken-post: [ [ ⊢ {P}c{Q}; ∀ s. Q s → Q' s ] ] ⇒ ⊢ {P}c{Q'}
apply(rule hoare.Conseq)
apply(fast, assumption, assumption)
done

  By induction on  $c$  one can easily prove

lemma wp-is-pre[rule-format]: ⊢ {wp c Q} c {Q}
apply (induct c arbitrary: Q)
apply simp-all

apply(blast intro:hoare.Do hoare.Conseq)

apply(blast intro:hoare.Semi hoare.Conseq)

apply(blast intro:hoare.If hoare.Conseq)

apply(rule weaken-post)
apply(rule hoare.While)
apply(rule strengthen-pre)
prefer 2
apply blast
apply(clarify)
apply(drule fun-eq-iff[THEN iffD1, OF wp-while, THEN spec, THEN iffD1])
apply simp
apply(clarify)
apply(drule fun-eq-iff[THEN iffD1, OF wp-while, THEN spec, THEN iffD1])
apply(simp split:if-split-asm)

```

apply(*fast intro!*: *hoare.Local*)
done

from which completeness follows more or less directly via the rule of consequence:

theorem *hoare-relative-complete*: $\models \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\}$

apply (*rule strengthen-pre*[*OF - wp-is-pre*])

apply(*unfold hoare-valid-def wp-def*)

apply *blast*

done

end

theory *Termi* **imports** *Lang* **begin**

2.3 Termination

Although partial correctness appeals because of its simplicity, in many cases one would like the additional assurance that the command is guaranteed to terminate if started in a state that satisfies the precondition. Even to express this we need to define when a command is guaranteed to terminate. We can do this without modifying our existing semantics by merely adding a second inductively defined judgement $c \downarrow s$ that expresses guaranteed termination of c started in state s :

inductive

termi :: *com* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infixl** $\langle \downarrow \rangle$ 50)

where

$f s \neq \{\}$ \implies *Do* $f \downarrow s$

| $\llbracket c_1 \downarrow s_0; \forall s_1. s_0 -c_1 \rightarrow s_1 \longrightarrow c_2 \downarrow s_1 \rrbracket \implies (c_1; c_2) \downarrow s_0$

| $\llbracket b s; c_1 \downarrow s \rrbracket \implies$ *IF* b *THEN* c_1 *ELSE* $c_2 \downarrow s$

| $\llbracket \neg b s; c_2 \downarrow s \rrbracket \implies$ *IF* b *THEN* c_1 *ELSE* $c_2 \downarrow s$

| $\neg b s \implies$ *WHILE* b *DO* $c \downarrow s$

| $\llbracket b s; c \downarrow s; \forall t. s -c \rightarrow t \longrightarrow$ *WHILE* b *DO* $c \downarrow t \rrbracket \implies$ *WHILE* b *DO* $c \downarrow s$

| $c \downarrow f s \implies$ *LOCAL* $f; c; g \downarrow s$

lemma [*iff*]: $Do f \downarrow s = (f s \neq \{\})$

apply(*rule iffI*)

prefer 2

apply(*best intro:termi.intros*)

apply(*erule termi.cases*)

apply *blast+*

done

lemma [iff]: $((c_1; c_2) \downarrow s_0) = (c_1 \downarrow s_0 \wedge (\forall s_1. s_0 -c_1 \rightarrow s_1 \longrightarrow c_2 \downarrow s_1))$
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(best intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
done

lemma [iff]: $(IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2 \downarrow s) = ((if\ b\ s\ then\ c_1\ else\ c_2) \downarrow s)$
apply simp
apply(rule conjI)
apply(rule impI)
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(blast intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
apply(rule impI)
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(blast intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
done

lemma [iff]: $(LOCAL\ f; c; g \downarrow s) = (c \downarrow f\ s)$
by(fast elim: termi.cases intro:termi.intros)

lemma termi-while-lemma[rule-format]:
 $w \downarrow f k \implies$
 $(\forall k\ b\ c. f k = f k \wedge w = WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \wedge (\forall i. f\ i -c \rightarrow f(Suc\ i)) \longrightarrow (\exists i. \neg b(f\ i)))$
apply(erule termi.induct)
apply simp-all
apply blast
apply blast
done

lemma termi-while:
 $\llbracket (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c) \downarrow f\ k; \forall i. f\ i -c \rightarrow f(Suc\ i) \rrbracket \implies \exists i. \neg b(f\ i)$
by(blast intro:termi-while-lemma)

lemma wf-termi: $wf\ \{(t, s). WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \downarrow s \wedge b\ s \wedge s -c \rightarrow t\}$
apply(subst wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
apply(rule notI)
apply clarsimp
apply(insert termi-while)

apply *blast*
done

end

theory *HoareTotal* **imports** *Hoare Termini* **begin**

2.4 Hoare logic for total correctness

Now that we have termination, we can define total validity, \models_t , as partial validity and guaranteed termination:

definition

hoare-tvalid :: *assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \models_t \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \models \{P\}c\{Q\} \wedge (\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow c\downarrow s)$

Proveability of Hoare triples in the proof system for total correctness is written $\vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$ and defined inductively. The rules for \vdash_t differ from those for \vdash only in the one place where nontermination can arise: the *While*-rule.

inductive

thoare :: *assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \vdash_t \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50)

where

Do: $\vdash_t \{\lambda s. (\forall t \in f\ s. P\ t) \wedge f\ s \neq \{\}\} Do\ f\ \{P\}$
Semi: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}; \vdash_t \{Q\}d\{R\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P\}c;d\{R\}$
If: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge b\ s\}c\{Q\}; \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \sim b\ s\}d\{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\vdash_t \{P\} IF\ b\ THEN\ c\ ELSE\ d\ \{Q\}$
While:
 $\llbracket wf\ r; \forall s'. \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge b\ s \wedge s' = s\} c\ \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge (s, s') \in r\} \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P\} WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \neg b\ s\}$
Conseq: $\llbracket \forall s. P'\ s \longrightarrow P\ s; \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}; \forall s. Q\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\vdash_t \{P'\}c\{Q'\}$
Local: $\llbracket !!s. P\ s \Longrightarrow P'\ s\ (f\ s) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \forall p. \vdash_t \{P'\ p\} c\ \{Q\ o\ (g\ p)\} \Longrightarrow$
 $\vdash_t \{P\} LOCAL\ f;c;g\ \{Q\}$

The *While*-rule is like the one for partial correctness but it requires additionally that with every execution of the loop body a wellfounded relation (*wf r*) on the state space decreases.

The soundness theorem

theorem $\vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$
apply(*unfold hoare-tvalid-def hoare-valid-def*)
apply(*erule thoare.induct*)
apply *blast*
apply *blast*
apply *clarsimp*
defer
apply *blast*

```

apply(rule conjI)
apply clarify
apply(erule allE)
apply clarify
apply(erule allE, erule allE, erule impE, erule asm-rl)
apply simp
apply(erule mp)
apply(simp)
apply blast
apply(rule conjI)
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule wf-induct)
apply clarify
apply(erule unfold-while[THEN iffD1])
apply (simp split: if-split-asm)
apply blast
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule wf-induct)
apply clarify
apply(case-tac b x)
apply (blast intro: termi.WhileTrue)
apply (erule termi.WhileFalse)
done

```

In the *While*-case we perform a local proof by wellfounded induction over the given relation r .

The completeness proof proceeds along the same lines as the one for partial correctness. First we have to strengthen our notion of weakest precondition to take termination into account:

definition

$wpt :: com \Rightarrow assn \Rightarrow assn (\langle wpt \rangle)$ **where**
 $wpt\ c\ Q = (\lambda s. wp\ c\ Q\ s \wedge c \downarrow s)$

lemmas $wp-defs = wp-def\ wpt-def$

lemma [simp]: $wpt\ (Do\ f)\ Q = (\lambda s. (\forall t \in f\ s. Q\ t) \wedge f\ s \neq \{\})$
by(simp add: wpt-def)

lemma [simp]: $wpt\ (c_1; c_2)\ R = wpt\ c_1\ (wpt\ c_2\ R)$
apply(unfold wp-defs)
apply(rule ext)
apply blast
done

lemma [simp]:
 $wpt\ (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2)\ Q = (\lambda s. wpt\ (if\ b\ s\ then\ c_1\ else\ c_2)\ Q\ s)$
apply(unfold wp-defs)
apply(rule ext)

apply *auto*
done

lemma [*simp*]: $wp_t (LOCAL\ f;c;g)\ Q = (\lambda s. wp_t\ c\ (Q\ o\ (g\ s))\ (f\ s))$
apply (*unfold wp-defs*)
apply (*rule ext*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *strengthen-pre*: $\llbracket \forall s. P'\ s \longrightarrow P\ s; \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P'\}c\{Q\}$
by (*erule thoare.Conseq, assumption, blast*)

lemma *weaken-post*: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}; \forall s. Q\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q'\}$
apply (*rule thoare.Conseq*)
apply (*fast, assumption, assumption*)
done

inductive-cases [*elim!*]: *WHILE* *b DO c* \downarrow *s*

lemma *wp-is-pre*[*rule-format*]: $\vdash_t \{wp_t\ c\ Q\}\ c\ \{Q\}$
apply (*induct c arbitrary: Q*)
 apply *simp-all*
 apply (*blast intro:thoare.Do thoare.Conseq*)
 apply (*blast intro:thoare.Semi thoare.Conseq*)
 apply (*blast intro:thoare.If thoare.Conseq*)
 defer
 apply (*fastforce intro!: thoare.Local*)
apply (*rename-tac b c Q*)
apply (*rule weaken-post*)
 apply (*rule-tac b=b and c=c in thoare.While*)
 apply (*rule-tac b=b and c=c in wf-termi*)
 defer
 apply (*simp add:wp-defs unfold-while*)
apply (*rule allI*)
apply (*rule strengthen-pre*)
 prefer 2
 apply *fast*
apply (*clarsimp simp add: wp-defs*)
apply (*blast intro:exec.intros*)
done

The *While*-case is interesting because we now have to furnish a suitable wellfounded relation. Of course the execution of the loop body directly yields the required relation. The actual completeness theorem follows directly, in the same manner as for partial correctness.

theorem $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$
apply (*rule strengthen-pre[OF - wp-is-pre]*)
apply (*unfold hoare-tvalid-def hoare-valid-def wp-defs*)
apply *blast*

done

end

3 Hoare Logics for 1 Procedure

theory *PLang* imports *Main* begin

3.1 The language

typedecl *state*

type-synonym *bexp* = *state* \Rightarrow *bool*

datatype *com* = *Do* (*state* \Rightarrow *state set*)
| *Semi* *com com* ($\langle -; - \rangle$ [*60*, *60*] *10*)
| *Cond* *bexp com com* ($\langle \text{IF} - \text{THEN} - \text{ELSE} - \rangle$ *60*)
| *While* *bexp com* ($\langle \text{WHILE} - \text{DO} - \rangle$ *60*)
| *CALL*
| *Local* (*state* \Rightarrow *state*) *com* (*state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *state*)
($\langle \text{LOCAL} -; -; - \rangle$ [*0*, *0*, *60*] *60*)

There is only one parameterless procedure in the program. Hence *CALL* does not even need to mention the procedure name. There is no separate syntax for procedure declarations. Instead we declare a HOL constant that represents the body of the one procedure in the program.

consts *body* :: *com*

As before, command execution is described by transitions $s -c \rightarrow t$. The only new rule is the one for *CALL* — it requires no comment:

inductive

exec :: *state* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle -/ -\rightarrow / - \rangle$ [*50*, *0*, *50*] *50*)

where

Do: $t \in f s \Longrightarrow s -\text{Do } f \rightarrow t$

| *Semi*: $\llbracket s0 -c1 \rightarrow s1; s1 -c2 \rightarrow s2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s0 -c1; c2 \rightarrow s2$

| *IfTrue*: $\llbracket b s; s -c1 \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s -\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2 \rightarrow t$
| *IfFalse*: $\llbracket \neg b s; s -c2 \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s -\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2 \rightarrow t$

| *WhileFalse*: $\neg b s \Longrightarrow s -\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \rightarrow s$
| *WhileTrue*: $\llbracket b s; s -c \rightarrow t; t -\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \rightarrow u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s -\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \rightarrow u$

| $s -\text{body} \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow s -\text{CALL} \rightarrow t$

| *Local*: $f s -c \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow s -\text{LOCAL } f; c; g \rightarrow g s t$

lemma [iff]: $(s - Do f \rightarrow t) = (t \in f s)$
by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - c; d \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. s - c \rightarrow t \wedge t - d \rightarrow u)$
by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - IF b THEN c ELSE d \rightarrow t) =$
 $(s - if b s then c else d \rightarrow t)$
apply(*rule iffI*)
apply(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)
apply(*auto intro:exec.intros split:if-split-asm*)
done

lemma *unfold-while*:
 $(s - WHILE b DO c \rightarrow u) =$
 $(s - IF b THEN c; WHILE b DO c ELSE Do(\lambda s. \{s\}) \rightarrow u)$
by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros split:if-split-asm*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - CALL \rightarrow t) = (s - body \rightarrow t)$
by(*blast elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - LOCAL f; c; g \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. f s - c \rightarrow t \wedge u = g s t)$
by(*fastforce elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [simp]: $\neg b s \implies s - WHILE b DO c \rightarrow s$
by(*fast intro:exec.intros*)

lemma *WhileI*: $\llbracket b s; s - c \rightarrow t; t - WHILE b DO c \rightarrow u \rrbracket \implies s - WHILE b DO c \rightarrow u$
by(*fastforce elim:exec.WhileTrue*)

This semantics turns out not to be fine-grained enough. The soundness proof for the Hoare logic below proceeds by induction on the call depth during execution. To make this work we define a second semantics $s - c - n \rightarrow t$ which expresses that the execution uses at most n nested procedure invocations, where n is a natural number. The rules are straightforward: n is just passed around, except for procedure calls, where it is decremented:

inductive

execn :: *state* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* (*⟨-/ ---->/ ->* [50,0,0,50] 50)

where

$t \in f s \implies s - Do f - n \rightarrow t$

$\llbracket s0 - c1 - n \rightarrow s1; s1 - c2 - n \rightarrow s2 \rrbracket \implies s0 - c1; c2 - n \rightarrow s2$

$\llbracket b s; s - c1 - n \rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies s - IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 - n \rightarrow t$

$\llbracket \neg b s; s - c2 - n \rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies s - IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 - n \rightarrow t$

$| \neg b \ s \Longrightarrow s - \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c - n \rightarrow s$
 $| \llbracket b \ s; s - c - n \rightarrow t; t - \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c - n \rightarrow u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s - \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c - n \rightarrow u$
 $| s - \text{body} - n \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow s - \text{CALL} - \text{Suc } n \rightarrow t$
 $| f \ s - c - n \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow s - \text{LOCAL } f; c; g - n \rightarrow g \ s \ t$

lemma [iff]: $(s - \text{Do } f - n \rightarrow t) = (t \in f \ s)$
by(*auto elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - c1; c2 - n \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. s - c1 - n \rightarrow t \wedge t - c2 - n \rightarrow u)$
by(*best elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c \ \text{ELSE } d - n \rightarrow t) =$
 $(s - \text{if } b \ s \ \text{then } c \ \text{else } d - n \rightarrow t)$

apply *auto*
apply(*blast elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)
done

lemma [iff]: $(s - \text{CALL} - 0 \rightarrow t) = \text{False}$
by(*blast elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - \text{CALL} - \text{Suc } n \rightarrow t) = (s - \text{body} - n \rightarrow t)$
by(*blast elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - \text{LOCAL } f; c; g - n \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. f \ s - c - n \rightarrow t \wedge u = g \ s \ t)$
by(*auto elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)

By induction on $s - c - m \rightarrow t$ we show monotonicity w.r.t. the call depth:

lemma *exec-mono*[*rule-format*]: $s - c - m \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow \forall n. m \leq n \longrightarrow s - c - n \rightarrow t$
apply(*erule execn.induct*)

apply(*blast*)
apply(*blast*)
apply(*simp*)
apply(*simp*)
apply(*simp add:execn.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execn.intros*)
apply(*clarify*)
apply(*rename-tac m*)
apply(*case-tac m*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply *blast*
done

With the help of this lemma we prove the expected relationship between the two semantics:

```

lemma exec-iff-execn:  $(s -c \rightarrow t) = (\exists n. s -c-n \rightarrow t)$ 
apply(rule iffI)
apply(erule exec.induct)
  apply blast
  apply clarify
  apply(rename-tac m n)
  apply(rule-tac x = max m n in exI)
  apply(fastforce intro:exec.intros exec-mono simp add:max-def)
  apply fastforce
  apply fastforce
  apply(blast intro:execn.intros)
  apply clarify
  apply(rename-tac m n)
  apply(rule-tac x = max m n in exI)
  apply(fastforce elim:execn.WhileTrue exec-mono simp add:max-def)
  apply blast
  apply blast
apply(erule exE, erule execn.induct)
  apply blast
  apply blast
  apply fastforce
  apply fastforce
  apply(erule exec.WhileFalse)
  apply(blast intro: exec.intros)
  apply blast
  apply blast
done

```

```

lemma while-lemma[rule-format]:
 $s -w-n \rightarrow t \implies \forall b c. w = \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \wedge P s \wedge$ 
 $(\forall s s'. P s \wedge b s \wedge s -c-n \rightarrow s' \longrightarrow P s') \longrightarrow P t \wedge \neg b t$ 
apply(erule execn.induct)
apply clarify+
defer
apply clarify+
apply(subgoal-tac P t)
apply blast
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma while-rule:
 $\llbracket s - \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c -n \rightarrow t; P s; \bigwedge s s'. \llbracket P s; b s; s -c-n \rightarrow s' \rrbracket \implies P s \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P t \wedge \neg b t$ 
apply(drule while-lemma)
prefer 2 apply assumption
apply blast
done

```

end

theory *PHoare* **imports** *PLang* **begin**

3.2 Hoare logic for partial correctness

Taking auxiliary variables seriously means that assertions must now depend on them as well as on the state. Initially we do not fix the type of auxiliary variables but parameterize the type of assertions with a type variable *'a*:

type-synonym *'a assn* = *'a* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool*

The second major change is the need to reason about Hoare triples in a context: proofs about recursive procedures are conducted by induction where we assume that all *CALLS* satisfy the given pre/postconditions and have to show that the body does as well. The assumption is stored in a context, which is a set of Hoare triples:

type-synonym *'a cntxt* = (*'a assn* \times *com* \times *'a assn*)*set*

In the presence of only a single procedure the context will always be empty or a singleton set. With multiple procedures, larger sets can arise.

Now that we have contexts, validity becomes more complicated. Ordinary validity (w.r.t. partial correctness) is still what it used to be, except that we have to take auxiliary variables into account as well:

definition

valid :: *'a assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *'a assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \models \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $\models \{P\}c\{Q\} \iff (\forall s t. s -c \rightarrow t \longrightarrow (\forall z. P z s \longrightarrow Q z t))$

Auxiliary variables are always denoted by *z*.

Validity of a context and validity of a Hoare triple in a context are defined as follows:

definition

valids :: *'a cntxt* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \models - \rangle$ 50) **where**
[*simp*]: $\models C \equiv (\forall (P,c,Q) \in C. \models \{P\}c\{Q\})$

definition

cvalid :: *'a cntxt* \Rightarrow *'a assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *'a assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \vdash \models / \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $C \vdash \models \{P\}c\{Q\} \iff \models C \longrightarrow \models \{P\}c\{Q\}$

Note that $\{\} \vdash \models \{P\} c \{Q\}$ is equivalent to $\models \{P\} c \{Q\}$.

Unfortunately, this is not the end of it. As we have two semantics, $-c \rightarrow$ and $-c-n \rightarrow$, we also need a second notion of validity parameterized with the recursion depth *n*:

definition

nvalid :: *nat* \Rightarrow *'a assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *'a assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \models - \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**

$$\models_n \{P\}c\{Q\} \equiv (\forall s t. s -c-n \rightarrow t \longrightarrow (\forall z. P z s \longrightarrow Q z t))$$

definition

$nvalids :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ ($\langle \models' - / - \rangle 50$) **where**
 $\models_n C \equiv (\forall (P,c,Q) \in C. \models_n \{P\}c\{Q\})$

definition

$nvalid :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow bool$ ($\langle \vdash - / \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle 50$) **where**

$$C \models_n \{P\}c\{Q\} \iff \models_n C \longrightarrow \models_n \{P\}c\{Q\}$$

Finally we come to the proof system for deriving triples in a context:

inductive

$hoare :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow bool$ ($\langle \vdash - / \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle 50$)

where

$$C \vdash \{\lambda z s. \forall t \in f s. P z t\} Do f \{P\}$$

$$\llbracket C \vdash \{P\}c1\{Q\}; C \vdash \{Q\}c2\{R\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\} c1;c2 \{R\}$$

$$\llbracket C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge b s\}c1\{Q\}; C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge \neg b s\}c2\{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\} IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 \{Q\}$$

$$\llbracket C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge b s\} c \{P\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\} WHILE b DO c \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge \neg b s\}$$

$$\llbracket C \vdash \{P'\}c\{Q'\}; \forall s t. (\forall z. P' z s \longrightarrow Q' z t) \longrightarrow (\forall z. P z s \longrightarrow Q z t) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\}$$

$$\llbracket (P, CALL, Q) \rrbracket \vdash \{P\}body\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{\} \vdash \{P\} CALL \{Q\}$$

$$\llbracket (P, CALL, Q) \rrbracket \vdash \{P\} CALL \{Q\} \llbracket \forall s'. C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s' \wedge s = f s'\} c \{\lambda z t. Q z (g s' t)\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\} LOCAL f;c;g \{Q\}$$

abbreviation $hoare1 :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow 'a assn \times com \times 'a assn \Rightarrow bool$ ($\langle \vdash - \rangle$)

where

$$C \vdash x \equiv C \vdash \{fst x\}fst (snd x)\{snd (snd x)\}$$

The first four rules are familiar, except for their adaptation to auxiliary variables. The *CALL* rule embodies induction and has already been motivated above. Note that it is only applicable if the context is empty. This shows that we never need nested induction. For the same reason the assumption rule (the last rule) is stated with just a singleton context.

The rule of consequence is explained in the accompanying paper.

lemma *strengthen-pre*:

$$\llbracket \forall z s. P' z s \longrightarrow P z s; C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P'\}c\{Q\}$$

by(rule *hoare.Conseq, assumption, blast*)

lemmas *valid-defs* = *valid-def* *valids-def* *cvalid-def*
nvalid-def *nvalids-def* *cnvalid-def*

theorem *hoare-sound*: $C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies C \models \{P\}c\{Q\}$

requires a generalization: $\forall n. C \models_n \{P\} c \{Q\}$ is proved instead, from which the actual theorem follows directly via lemma *exec-iff-execn* in §??. The generalization is proved by induction on c . The reason for the generalization is that soundness of the *CALL* rule is proved by induction on the maximal call depth, i.e. n .

```

apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall n. C \models_n \{P\}c\{Q\}$ )
apply(unfold valid-defs exec-iff-execn)
apply fast
apply(erule hoare.induct)
  apply simp
  apply fast
  apply simp
  apply clarify
  apply(erule while-rule)
  prefer 3
  apply (assumption, assumption)
  apply fast
  apply fast
  prefer 2
  apply simp
apply(rule allI, rule impI)
apply(induct-tac n)
  apply blast
  apply clarify
  apply (simp(no-asm-use))
  apply blast
apply auto
done

```

The completeness proof employs the notion of a *most general triple* (or *most general formula*):

definition

$MGT :: com \Rightarrow state\ assn \times com \times state\ assn$ **where**
 $MGT\ c = (\lambda z\ s. z = s, c, \lambda z\ t. z -c \rightarrow t)$

declare *MGT-def*[*simp*]

Note that the type of z has been identified with *state*. This means that for every state variable there is an auxiliary variable, which is simply there to record the value of the program variables before execution of a command. This is exactly what, for example, VDM offers by allowing you to refer to the pre-value of a variable in a postcondition. The intuition behind $MGT\ c$ is that it completely describes the operational behaviour of c . It is easy to see that, in the presence of the new consequence rule, $\{\} \vdash MGT\ c$ implies completeness:

```

lemma MGT-implies-complete:
  {} ⊢ MGT c ⇒ {} ⊢ {P}c{Q} ⇒ {} ⊢ {P}c{Q::state assn}
apply(simp add: MGT-def)
apply (erule hoare.Conseq)
apply(simp add: valid-defs)
done

```

In order to discharge $\{\} \vdash \text{MGT } c$ one proves

```

lemma MGT-lemma: C ⊢ MGT CALL ⇒ C ⊢ MGT c
apply (simp)
apply(induct-tac c)
  apply (rule strengthen-pre[OF - hoare.Do])
  apply blast
  apply(blast intro:hoare.Semi hoare.Conseq)
  apply(rule hoare.If)
  apply(erule hoare.Conseq)
  apply simp
  apply(erule hoare.Conseq)
  apply simp
  prefer 2
  apply simp
apply(rename-tac b c)
apply(rule hoare.Conseq)
apply(rule-tac P = λz s. (z,s) ∈ ((s,t). b s ∧ s -c→ t)̂*)
  in hoare.While)
apply(erule hoare.Conseq)
apply(blast intro:rtrancl-into-rtrancl)
apply clarsimp
apply(rename-tac s t)
apply(erule-tac x = s in allE)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule converse-rtrancl-induct)
  apply simp
apply(fast elim:exec.WhileTrue)
apply(fastforce intro: hoare.Local elim!: hoare.Conseq)
done

```

The proof is by induction on c . In the *While*-case it is easy to show that $\lambda z t. (z, t) \in \{(s, t). b s \wedge s -c \rightarrow t\}^*$ is invariant. The precondition $\lambda z s. z=s$ establishes the invariant and a reflexive transitive closure induction shows that the invariant conjoined with $\neg b t$ implies the postcondition $\lambda z. \text{exec } z \text{ (WHILE } b \text{ DO } c)$. The remaining cases are trivial.

Using the *MGT-lemma* (together with the *CALL* and the assumption rule) one can easily derive

```

lemma MGT-CALL: {} ⊢ MGT CALL
apply(simp add: MGT-def)
apply (rule hoare.Call)
apply (rule hoare.Conseq[OF MGT-lemma[simplified], OF hoare.Asm])
apply (fast intro:exec.intros)

```

done

Using the *MGT-lemma* once more we obtain $\{\} \vdash \text{MGT } c$ and thus by *MGT-implies-complete* completeness.

theorem $\{\} \models \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \{\} \vdash \{P\}c\{Q::\text{state assn}\}$
apply(*erule MGT-implies-complete*[*OF MGT-lemma*[*OF MGT-CALL*]])
done

end

theory *PTermi* **imports** *PLang* **begin**

3.3 Termination

inductive

termi :: *com* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infixl** $\langle \downarrow \rangle$ 50)

where

Do[*iff*]: $f \ s \neq \{\} \implies \text{Do } f \ \downarrow \ s$
| *Semi*[*intro!*]: $\llbracket c1 \ \downarrow \ s0; \wedge s1. \ s0 \ -c1 \rightarrow \ s1 \implies c2 \ \downarrow \ s1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies (c1;c2) \ \downarrow \ s0$

| *IfTrue*[*intro,simp*]: $\llbracket b \ s; \ c1 \ \downarrow \ s \rrbracket \implies \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2 \ \downarrow \ s$
| *IfFalse*[*intro,simp*]: $\llbracket \neg b \ s; \ c2 \ \downarrow \ s \rrbracket \implies \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2 \ \downarrow \ s$

| *WhileFalse*: $\neg b \ s \implies \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \ \downarrow \ s$

| *WhileTrue*: $\llbracket b \ s; \ c \ \downarrow \ s; \ \wedge t. \ s \ -c \rightarrow \ t \implies \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \ \downarrow \ t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \ \downarrow \ s$
| *body* $\downarrow \ s \implies \text{CALL } \downarrow \ s$

| *Local*: $c \ \downarrow \ f \ s \implies \text{LOCAL } f;c;g \ \downarrow \ s$

lemma [*iff*]: $(\text{Do } f \ \downarrow \ s) = (f \ s \neq \{\})$

apply(*rule iffI*)

prefer 2

apply(*best intro:termi.intros*)

apply(*erule termi.cases*)

apply *blast+*

done

lemma [*iff*]: $((c1;c2) \ \downarrow \ s0) = (c1 \ \downarrow \ s0 \wedge (\forall s1. \ s0 \ -c1 \rightarrow \ s1 \ \longrightarrow \ c2 \ \downarrow \ s1))$

apply(*rule iffI*)

prefer 2

apply(*best intro:termi.intros*)

apply(*erule termi.cases*)

apply *blast+*

done

lemma [*iff*]: $(\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2 \ \downarrow \ s) =$

```

      ((if b s then c1 else c2) ↓ s)
apply simp
apply(rule conjI)
apply(rule impI)
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(blast intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
apply(rule impI)
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(blast intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
done

lemma [iff]: (CALL ↓ s) = (body ↓ s)
by(fast elim: termi.cases intro:termi.intros)

lemma [iff]: (LOCAL f;c;g ↓ s) = (c ↓ f s)
by(fast elim: termi.cases intro:termi.intros)

lemma termi-while-lemma[rule-format]:
  w ↓ f k ⇒
  (∀ k b c. f k = f k ∧ w = WHILE b DO c ∧ (∀ i. f i -c → f(Suc i))
    → (∃ i. ¬b(f i)))
apply(erule termi.induct)
apply simp-all
apply blast
apply blast
done

lemma termi-while:
  [| (WHILE b DO c) ↓ f k; ∀ i. f i -c → f(Suc i) |] ⇒ ∃ i. ¬b(f i)
by(blast intro:termi-while-lemma)

lemma wf-termi: wf {(t,s). WHILE b DO c ↓ s ∧ b s ∧ s -c → t}
apply(subst wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
apply(rule notI)
apply clarsimp
apply(insert termi-while)
apply blast
done

end

theory PHoareTotal imports PHoare PTermi begin

```

3.4 Hoare logic for total correctness

Validity is defined as expected:

definition

$tvalid :: 'a\ assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a\ assn \Rightarrow bool$ ($\langle \models_t \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \models \{P\}c\{Q\} \wedge (\forall z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \longrightarrow c\downarrow s)$

definition

$ctvalid :: 'a\ cntxt \Rightarrow 'a\ assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a\ assn \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle \cdot / \models_t \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $C \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall (P',c',Q') \in C.\ \models_t \{P'\}c'\{Q'\}) \longrightarrow \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$

inductive

$thoare :: 'a\ cntxt \Rightarrow 'a\ assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a\ assn \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle \cdot \vdash_t / \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ [50,0,0,0] 50)

where

- | *Do*: $C \vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ (\forall t \in fs.\ P\ z\ t) \wedge fs \neq \{\}\} Do\ f\ \{P\}$
- | *Semi*: $\llbracket C \vdash_t \{P\}c1\{Q\}; C \vdash_t \{Q\}c2\{R\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash_t \{P\}c1;c2\{R\}$
- | *If*: $\llbracket C \vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge b\ s\}c\{Q\}; C \vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge \sim b\ s\}d\{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash_t \{P\} IF\ b\ THEN\ c\ ELSE\ d\ \{Q\}$
- | *While*:
 $\llbracket wf\ r; \forall s'. C \vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge b\ s \wedge s' = s\} c\ \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge (s,s') \in r\} \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow C \vdash_t \{P\} WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge \neg b\ s\}$
- | *Call*:
 $\llbracket wf\ r; \forall s'. \{(\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge (s,s') \in r,\ CALL,\ Q)\} \vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge s = s'\} body\ \{Q\}\rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow \{\} \vdash_t \{P\} CALL\ \{Q\}$
- | *Asm*: $\{(P,CALL,Q)\} \vdash_t \{P\} CALL\ \{Q\}$
- | *Conseq*:
 $\llbracket C \vdash_t \{P'\}c\{Q'\};$
 $(\forall s\ t.\ (\forall z.\ P'\ z\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ z\ t) \longrightarrow (\forall z.\ P\ z\ s \longrightarrow Q\ z\ t)) \wedge$
 $(\forall s.\ (\exists z.\ P\ z\ s) \longrightarrow (\exists z.\ P'\ z\ s)) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$
- | *Local*: $\llbracket \forall s'. C \vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s' \wedge s = fs'\} c\ \{\lambda z\ t.\ Q\ z\ (g\ s'\ t)\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash_t \{P\} LOCAL\ f;c;g\ \{Q\}$

abbreviation $hoare1 :: 'a\ cntxt \Rightarrow 'a\ assn \times com \times 'a\ assn \Rightarrow bool$ ($\langle \cdot \vdash_t \cdot \rangle$)

where

$C \vdash_t x \equiv C \vdash_t \{fst\ x\}fst\ (snd\ x)\{snd\ (snd\ x)\}$

The side condition in our rule of consequence looks quite different from the one by Kleymann, but the two are in fact equivalent:

lemma $((\forall s\ t.\ (\forall z.\ P'\ z\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ z\ t) \longrightarrow (\forall z.\ P\ z\ s \longrightarrow Q\ z\ t)) \wedge (\forall s.\ (\exists z.\ P\ z\ s) \longrightarrow (\exists z.\ P'\ z\ s)))$

$= (\forall z s. P z s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \exists z'. P' z' s \wedge (Q' z' t \longrightarrow Q z t)))$

by *blast*

The key difference to the work by Kleymann (and America and de Boer) is that soundness and completeness are shown for arbitrary, i.e. unbounded nondeterminism. This is a significant extension and appears to have been an open problem. The details are found below and are explained in a separate paper [1].

lemma *strengthen-pre*:

$\llbracket \forall z s. P' z s \longrightarrow P z s; C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash_t \{P'\}c\{Q\}$
by(*rule thoare.Conseq, assumption, blast*)

lemma *weaken-post*:

$\llbracket C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}; \forall z s. Q z s \longrightarrow Q' z s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q'\}$
by(*erule thoare.Conseq, blast*)

lemmas *tvalid-defs = tvalid-def ctvalid-def valid-defs*

lemma [*iff*]:

$(\models_t \{\lambda z s. \exists n. P n z s\}c\{Q\}) = (\forall n. \models_t \{P n\}c\{Q\})$

apply(*unfold tvalid-defs*)

apply *fast*

done

lemma [*iff*]:

$(\models_t \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge P'\}c\{Q\}) = (P' \longrightarrow \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\})$

apply(*unfold tvalid-defs*)

apply *fast*

done

lemma [*iff*]: $(\models_t \{P\}CALL\{Q\}) = (\models_t \{P\}body\{Q\})$

apply(*unfold tvalid-defs*)

apply *fast*

done

theorem $C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow C \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$

apply(*erule thoare.induct*)

apply(*simp only:tvalid-defs*)

apply *fast*

apply(*simp only:tvalid-defs*)

apply *fast*

apply(*simp only:tvalid-defs*)

apply *clarsimp*

prefer 3

apply(*simp add:tvalid-defs*)

prefer 3

apply(*simp only:tvalid-defs*)

apply *blast*

```

apply(simp only:tvalid-defs)
apply(rule impI, rule conjI)
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule wf-induct)
apply clarify
apply(drule unfold-while[THEN iffD1])
apply (simp split: if-split-asm)
apply fast
apply(rule allI, rule allI)
apply(erule wf-induct)
apply clarify
apply(case-tac b x)
prefer 2
apply (erule termi.WhileFalse)
apply(rule termi.WhileTrue, assumption)
apply fast
apply (subgoal-tac (t,x):r)
apply fast
apply blast
apply(simp (no-asm-use) add:ctvalid-def)
apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall n. \models_t \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge s=n\}$  body {Q})
apply(simp (no-asm-use) add:tvalid-defs)
apply blast
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule wf-induct)
apply(unfold tvalid-defs)
apply fast
apply fast
done

```

definition $MGT_t :: com \Rightarrow state\ assn \times com \times state\ assn$ **where**
 $[simp]: MGT_t\ c = (\lambda z s. z = s \wedge c \downarrow s, c, \lambda z t. z -c \rightarrow t)$

lemma *MGT-implies-complete*:
 $\{\} \vdash_t MGT_t\ c \Longrightarrow \{\} \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{\} \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q::state\ assn\}$
apply(simp add: MGT_t-def)
apply (erule thoare.Conseq)
apply(simp add: tvalid-defs)
apply blast
done

lemma *while-termiE*: $\llbracket WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \downarrow s; b\ s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow c \downarrow s$
by(erule termi.cases, auto)

lemma *while-termiE2*:
 $\llbracket WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \downarrow s; b\ s; s -c \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \downarrow t$
by(erule termi.cases, auto)


```

lemma MGT-lemma:  $C \vdash_t \text{MGT}_t \text{ CALL} \implies C \vdash_t \text{MGT}_t c$ 
apply (simp)
apply(induct-tac c)
  apply (rule strengthen-pre[OF - thoare.Do])
  apply blast
  apply(rename-tac com1 com2)
  apply(rule-tac  $Q = \lambda z s. z - \text{com1} \rightarrow s \ \& \ \text{com2} \downarrow s$  in thoare.Semi)
  apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
  apply fast
  apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
  apply fast
  apply(rule thoare.If)
  apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
  apply simp
  apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
  apply simp
  defer
  apply simp
  apply(fast intro:thoare.Local elim!: thoare.Conseq)
  apply(rename-tac b c)
  apply(rule-tac  $P' = \lambda z s. (z, s) \in (\{(s, t). b \ s \wedge s - c \rightarrow t\})^{\wedge*} \wedge$ 
     $\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \downarrow s$  in thoare.Conseq)
  apply(rule-tac thoare.While[OF wf-termi])
  apply(rule allI)
  apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
  apply(fastforce intro:rtrancl-into-rtrancl dest:while-termiE while-termiE2)
  apply(rule conjI)
  apply clarsimp
  apply(erule-tac  $x = s$  in allE)
  apply clarsimp
  apply(erule converse-rtrancl-induct)
  apply simp
  apply(fast elim:exec.WhileTrue)
  apply(fast intro: rtrancl-refl)
done

```

inductive-set

```

exec1 :: ((com list  $\times$  state)  $\times$  (com list  $\times$  state))set
and exec1' :: (com list  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  (com list  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\leftarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$  [81,81]
100)

```

where

```

cs0  $\rightarrow$  cs1  $\equiv$  (cs0, cs1) : exec1

```

```

| Do[iff]:  $t \in f \ s \implies ((\text{Do } f) \# \text{cs}, s) \rightarrow (cs, t)$ 

```

```

| Semi[iff]:  $((c1; c2) \# \text{cs}, s) \rightarrow (c1 \# c2 \# \text{cs}, s)$ 

```

```

| IfTrue:  $b \ s \implies ((\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2) \# \text{cs}, s) \rightarrow (c1 \# \text{cs}, s)$ 

```

| *IfFalse*: $\neg b \ s \Longrightarrow ((IF \ b \ THEN \ c1 \ ELSE \ c2)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (c2\#cs,s)$

| *WhileFalse*: $\neg b \ s \Longrightarrow ((WHILE \ b \ DO \ c)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (cs,s)$

| *WhileTrue*: $b \ s \Longrightarrow ((WHILE \ b \ DO \ c)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (c\#(WHILE \ b \ DO \ c)\#cs,s)$

| *Call*[*iff*]: $(CALL\#cs,s) \rightarrow (body\#cs,s)$

| *Local*[*iff*]: $((LOCAL \ f;c;g)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (c \# Do(\lambda t. \{g \ s \ t\})\#cs, f \ s)$

abbreviation

exectr :: $(com \ list \times \ state) \Rightarrow (com \ list \times \ state) \Rightarrow \text{bool} \quad (\leftarrow \rightarrow^* \rightarrow [81,81] \ 100)$
where $cs0 \rightarrow^* cs1 \equiv (cs0,cs1) : \text{exec1} \hat{\ }^*$

inductive-cases *exec1E*[*elim!*]:

$([],s) \rightarrow (cs',s')$
 $(Do \ f\#cs,s) \rightarrow (cs',s')$
 $((c1;c2)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (cs',s')$
 $((IF \ b \ THEN \ c1 \ ELSE \ c2)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (cs',s')$
 $((WHILE \ b \ DO \ c)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (cs',s')$
 $(CALL\#cs,s) \rightarrow (cs',s')$
 $((LOCAL \ f;c;g)\#cs,s) \rightarrow (cs',s')$

lemma [*iff*]: $\neg ([],s) \rightarrow u$
by (*induct* *u*) *blast*

lemma *app-exec*: $(cs,s) \rightarrow (cs',s') \Longrightarrow (cs@cs2,s) \rightarrow (cs'@cs2,s')$
apply (*erule* *exec1.induct*)
apply (*simp-all* *del:fun-upd-apply*)
apply (*blast* *intro:exec1.intros*)
done

lemma *app-execs*: $(cs,s) \rightarrow^* (cs',s') \Longrightarrow (cs@cs2,s) \rightarrow^* (cs'@cs2,s')$
apply (*erule* *rtrancl-induct2*)
apply *blast*
apply (*blast* *intro:app-exec* *rtrancl-trans*)
done

lemma *exec-impl-execs*[*rule-format*]:
 $s -c \rightarrow s' \Longrightarrow \forall cs. (c\#cs,s) \rightarrow^* (cs,s')$
apply (*erule* *exec.induct*)
apply *blast*
apply (*blast* *intro:rtrancl-trans*)
apply (*blast* *intro:exec1.IfTrue* *rtrancl-trans*)
apply (*blast* *intro:exec1.IfFalse* *rtrancl-trans*)
apply (*blast* *intro:exec1.WhileFalse* *rtrancl-trans*)
apply (*blast* *intro:exec1.WhileTrue* *rtrancl-trans*)
apply (*blast* *intro:rtrancl-trans*)
apply (*blast* *intro:rtrancl-trans*)
done

inductive
execs :: *state* \Rightarrow *com list* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle _ / \Rightarrow _ / \rangle$ [50,0,50] 50)
where
 $s = [] \Rightarrow s$
 $| s - c \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow t = cs \Rightarrow u \Longrightarrow s = c \# cs \Rightarrow u$

inductive-cases [*elim!*]:
 $s = [] \Rightarrow t$
 $s = c \# cs \Rightarrow t$

theorem *exec1s-impl-execs*: $(cs, s) \rightarrow^* ([], t) \Longrightarrow s = cs \Rightarrow t$
apply(*erule converse-rtrancl-induct2*)
apply(*rule execs.intros*)
apply(*erule exec1.cases*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*fastforce intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*fastforce intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros exec.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros exec.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros exec.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros exec.intros*)
done

theorem *exec1s-impl-exec*: $([c], s) \rightarrow^* ([], t) \Longrightarrow s - c \rightarrow t$
by(*blast dest: exec1s-impl-execs*)

primrec *termis* :: *com list* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infixl** $\langle \Downarrow \rangle$ 60) **where**
 $[] \Downarrow s = \text{True}$
 $| c \# cs \Downarrow s = (c \Downarrow s \wedge (\forall t. s - c \rightarrow t \longrightarrow cs \Downarrow t))$

lemma *exec1-pres-termis*: $(cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s') \Longrightarrow cs \Downarrow s \longrightarrow cs' \Downarrow s'$
apply(*erule exec1.induct*)
apply(*simp-all*)
apply *blast*
apply(*blast intro:while-termiE while-termiE2 exec.WhileTrue*)
apply *blast*
done

lemma *execs-pres-termis*: $(cs, s) \rightarrow^* (cs', s') \Longrightarrow cs \Downarrow s \longrightarrow cs' \Downarrow s'$
apply(*erule rtrancl-induct2*)
apply *blast*
apply(*blast dest:exec1-pres-termis*)
done

lemma *execs-pres-termi*: $\llbracket ([c], s) \rightarrow^* (c' \# cs', s'); c \Downarrow s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow c' \Downarrow s'$
apply(*insert execs-pres-termis[of [c] - c' \# cs', simplified]*)

apply *blast*
done

definition

termi-call-steps :: (state × state)set **where**
termi-call-steps = {(t,s). *body*↓s ∧ (∃ cs. ([*body*], s) →* (CALL # cs, t))}

lemma *lem*:

$\forall y. (a,y) \in r^+ \longrightarrow P a \longrightarrow P y \implies ((b,a) \in \{(y,x). P x \wedge (x,y):r\}^+) = ((b,a) \in \{(y,x). P x \wedge (x,y) \in r^+\})$

apply(*rule iffI*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*erule trancl-induct*)
apply *blast*
apply(*blast intro:trancl-trans*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*erule trancl-induct*)
apply *blast*
apply(*blast intro:trancl-trans*)
done

lemma *renumber-aux*:

$\llbracket \forall i. (a,f i) : r^{\widehat{*}} \wedge (f i, f(Suc i)) : r; (a,b) : r^{\widehat{*}} \rrbracket \implies b = f 0 \longrightarrow (\exists f. f 0 = a \ \& \ (\forall i. (f i, f(Suc i)) : r))$

apply(*erule converse-rtrancl-induct*)
apply *blast*
apply(*clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac x=λi. case i of 0 ⇒ y | Suc i ⇒ fa i in exI*)
apply *simp*
apply *clarify*
apply(*case-tac i*)
apply *simp-all*
done

lemma *renumber*:

$\forall i. (a,f i) : r^{\widehat{*}} \wedge (f i, f(Suc i)) : r \implies \exists f. f 0 = a \ \& \ (\forall i. (f i, f(Suc i)) : r)$
by(*blast dest:renumber-aux*)

definition *inf* :: com list ⇒ state ⇒ bool **where**

inf cs s $\longleftrightarrow (\exists f. f 0 = (cs,s) \wedge (\forall i. f i \rightarrow f(Suc i)))$

lemma [*iff*]: $\neg \text{inf } s$

apply(*unfold inf-def*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*erule-tac x = 0 in allE*)
apply *simp*
done

```

lemma [iff]:  $\neg \text{inf } [Do f] s$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply clarify
apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
apply(erule-tac x = 1 in allE)
apply(case-tac fa (Suc 0))
apply clarsimp
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $\text{inf } ((c1;c2)\#cs) s = \text{inf } (c1\#c2\#cs) s$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarify
apply(rule-tac x =  $\lambda i. f(Suc i)$  in exI)
apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
apply(case-tac f (Suc 0))
apply clarsimp
apply clarify
apply(rule-tac x =  $\lambda i. \text{case } i \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow ((c1;c2)\#cs,s) \mid \text{Suc } i \Rightarrow f i$  in exI)
apply(simp split:nat.split)
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $\text{inf } ((IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2)\#cs) s =$ 
 $\text{inf } ((if b s then c1 else c2)\#cs) s$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarsimp
apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
apply (case-tac f (Suc 0))
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x =  $\lambda i. f(Suc i)$  in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x =  $\lambda i. f(Suc i)$  in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x =  $\lambda i. \text{case } i \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow ((IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2)\#cs,s) \mid \text{Suc } i \Rightarrow f i$  in exI)
apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
done

```

```

lemma [simp]:
 $\text{inf } ((WHILE b DO c)\#cs) s =$ 
 $(if b s then \text{inf } (c\#(WHILE b DO c)\#cs) s else \text{inf } cs s)$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarsimp

```

```

apply(frule-tac  $x = 0$  in spec)
apply (case-tac  $f$  (Suc 0))
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. f(\text{Suc } i)$  in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. f(\text{Suc } i)$  in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply (clarsimp split:if-splits)
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. \text{case } i \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow ((\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c)\#cs,s) \mid \text{Suc } i \Rightarrow f \ i$  in
exI)
apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. \text{case } i \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow ((\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c)\#cs,s) \mid \text{Suc } i \Rightarrow f \ i$  in
exI)
apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $\text{inf } (\text{CALL}\#cs) \ s = \ \text{inf } (\text{body}\#cs) \ s$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarsimp
apply(frule-tac  $x = 0$  in spec)
apply (case-tac  $f$  (Suc 0))
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. f(\text{Suc } i)$  in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. \text{case } i \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow (\text{CALL}\#cs,s) \mid \text{Suc } i \Rightarrow f \ i$  in exI)
apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $\text{inf } ((\text{LOCAL } f;c;g)\#cs) \ s =$ 
 $\text{inf } (c\#\text{Do}(\lambda t. \{g \ s \ t\})\#cs) \ (f \ s)$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarsimp
apply(rename-tac F)
apply(frule-tac  $x = 0$  in spec)
apply (case-tac  $F$  (Suc 0))
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. F(\text{Suc } i)$  in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply (clarsimp)
apply(rename-tac F)
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. \text{case } i \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow ((\text{LOCAL } f;c;g)\#cs,s) \mid \text{Suc } i \Rightarrow F \ i$  in exI)
apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
done

```

lemma *exec1-only1-aux*: $(ccs, s) \rightarrow (cs', t) \implies$
 $\forall c \text{ cs. } ccs = c\#cs \implies (\exists cs1. cs' = cs1 @ cs)$
apply(*erule exec1.induct*)
apply *blast*
apply *force+*
done

lemma *exec1-only1*: $(c\#cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', t) \implies \exists cs1. cs' = cs1 @ cs$
by(*blast dest:exec1-only1-aux*)

lemma *exec1-drop-suffix-aux*:
 $(cs12, s) \rightarrow (cs1'2, s') \implies \forall cs1 \text{ cs2 } cs1'.$
 $cs12 = cs1 @ cs2 \ \& \ cs1'2 = cs1' @ cs2 \ \& \ cs1 \neq [] \implies (cs1, s) \rightarrow (cs1', s')$
apply(*erule exec1.induct*)
apply (*force intro:exec1.intros simp add: neq-Nil-conv*)
done

lemma *exec1-drop-suffix*:
 $(cs1 @ cs2, s) \rightarrow (cs1' @ cs2, s') \implies cs1 \neq [] \implies (cs1, s) \rightarrow (cs1', s')$
by(*blast dest:exec1-drop-suffix-aux*)

lemma *execs-drop-suffix*[*rule-format(no-asm)*]:
 $\llbracket f \ 0 = (c\#cs, s); \forall i. f(i) \rightarrow f(\text{Suc } i) \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\forall i < k. p \ i \neq [] \ \& \ \text{fst}(f \ i) = p \ i @ cs) \implies \text{fst}(f \ k) = p \ k @ cs$
 $\implies ([c], s) \rightarrow^* (p \ k, \text{snd}(f \ k))$
apply(*induct-tac k*)
apply *simp*
apply (*clarsimp*)
apply(*erule rtrancl-into-rtrancl*)
apply(*erule-tac x = n in allE*)
apply(*erule-tac x = n in allE*)
apply(*case-tac f n*)
apply(*case-tac f(Suc n)*)
apply *simp*
apply(*blast dest:exec1-drop-suffix*)
done

lemma *execs-drop-suffix0*:
 $\llbracket f \ 0 = (c\#cs, s); \forall i. f(i) \rightarrow f(\text{Suc } i); \forall i < k. p \ i \neq [] \ \& \ \text{fst}(f \ i) = p \ i @ cs;$
 $\text{fst}(f \ k) = cs; p \ k = [] \rrbracket \implies ([c], s) \rightarrow^* ([], \text{snd}(f \ k))$
apply(*drule execs-drop-suffix, assumption, assumption*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
done

lemma *skolemize1*: $\forall x. P \ x \implies (\exists y. Q \ x \ y) \implies \exists f. \forall x. P \ x \implies Q \ x \ (f \ x)$
apply(*rule-tac x = $\lambda x. \text{SOME } y. Q \ x \ y$ in exI*)
apply(*fast intro:someI2*)
done

lemma *least-aux*: $\llbracket f\ 0 = (c\ \#\ cs,\ s); \forall i. f\ i \rightarrow f\ (Suc\ i);$
 $fst(f\ k) = cs; \forall i < k. fst(f\ i) \neq cs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall i \leq k. (\exists p. (p \neq \square) = (i < k) \ \& \ fst(f\ i) = p\ @\ cs)$
apply(rule *allI*)
apply(*induct-tac* *i*)
apply *simp*
apply (rule *ccontr*)
apply *simp*
apply *clarsimp*
apply(*drule* *order-le-imp-less-or-eq*)
apply(*erule* *disjE*)
prefer 2
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply(*erule-tac* $x = n$ **in** *allE*)
apply(*erule-tac* $x = Suc\ n$ **in** *allE*)
apply(*case-tac* *f* *n*)
apply(*case-tac* *f*(*Suc* *n*))
apply *simp*
apply(*rename-tac* *sn* *csn1* *sn1*)
apply (*clarsimp* *simp* *add*: *neq-Nil-conv*)
apply(*drule* *exec1-only1*)
apply (*clarsimp* *simp* *add*: *neq-Nil-conv*)
apply(*erule* *disjE*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply *clarsimp*
apply(*case-tac* *cs1*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
done

lemma *least-lem*: $\llbracket f\ 0 = (c\ \#\ cs,\ s); \forall i. f\ i \rightarrow f\ (Suc\ i); \exists i. fst(f\ i) = cs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists k. fst(f\ k) = cs \ \& \ ([c],s) \rightarrow^* ([],snd(f\ k))$
apply(*rule-tac* $x=LEAST\ i. fst(f\ i) = cs$ **in** *exI*)
apply(rule *conjI*)
apply(*fast* *intro*: *LeastI*)
apply(*subgoal-tac*
 $\forall i \leq LEAST\ i. fst\ (f\ i) = cs. \exists p. ((p \neq \square) = (i < (LEAST\ i. fst\ (f\ i) = cs))) \ \&$
 $fst(f\ i) = p@cs$)
apply(*drule* *skolemize1*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*rename-tac* *p*)
apply(*erule-tac* $p=p$ **in** *execs-drop-suffix0*, *assumption*)
apply (*blast* *dest*:*order-less-imp-le*)
apply(*fast* *intro*: *LeastI*)
apply(*erule* *thin-rl*)
apply(*erule-tac* $x = LEAST\ j. fst\ (f\ j) = fst\ (f\ i)$ **in** *allE*)
apply *blast*


```

apply(erule least-aux,assumption)
  apply(fast intro: LeastI)
apply clarify
apply(drule not-less-Least)
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma skolemize2:  $\forall x.\exists y. P x y \implies \exists f.\forall x. P x (f x)$ 
apply(rule-tac x =  $\lambda x. \text{SOME } y. P x y$  in exI)
apply(fast intro:someI2)
done

```

```

lemma inf-cases:  $\text{inf } (c\#cs) s \implies \text{inf } [c] s \vee (\exists t. s -c \rightarrow t \wedge \text{inf } cs t)$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply (clarsimp del: disjCI)
apply(case-tac  $\exists i. \text{fst}(f i) = cs$ )
  apply(rule disjI2)
  apply(drule least-lem, assumption, assumption)
  apply clarify
  apply(drule exec1s-impl-exec)
  apply(case-tac f k)
  apply simp
  apply (rule exI, rule conjI, assumption)
  apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda i. f(i+k)$  in exI)
  apply (clarsimp)
apply(rule disjI1)
apply simp
apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall i. \exists p. p \neq [] \wedge \text{fst}(f i) = p@cs$ )
  apply(drule skolemize2)
  apply clarify
  apply(rename-tac p)
  apply(rule-tac x =  $\lambda i. (p i, \text{snd}(f i))$  in exI)
  apply(rule conjI)
  apply(erule-tac x = 0 in alle, erule conjE)
  apply simp
  apply clarify
  apply(erule-tac x = i in alle)
  apply(erule-tac x = i in alle)
  apply(erule-tac x = i in spec)
  apply(erule-tac x = Suc i in alle)
  apply(case-tac f i)
  apply(case-tac f(Suc i))
  apply clarsimp
  apply(blast intro:exec1-drop-suffix)
apply(clarify)
apply(induct-tac i)
  apply force
  apply clarsimp
apply(case-tac p)

```

```

apply blast
apply(erule-tac  $x=n$  in allE)
apply(erule-tac  $x=Suc\ n$  in allE)
apply(case-tac  $f\ n$ )
apply(case-tac  $f(Suc\ n)$ )
apply clarsimp
apply(drule exec1-only1)
apply clarsimp
done

```

```

lemma termi-impl-not-inf:  $c \downarrow s \implies \neg inf\ [c]\ s$ 
apply(erule termi.induct)

```

```

apply clarify

```

```

apply(blast dest:inf-cases)

```

```

apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp

```

```

apply clarsimp
apply(fastforce dest:inf-cases)

```

```

apply blast

```

```

apply(blast dest:inf-cases)
done

```

```

lemma termi-impl-no-inf-chain:
 $c \downarrow s \implies \neg(\exists f. f\ 0 = ([c],s) \wedge (\forall i::nat. (f\ i, f(i+1)) : exec1^+))$ 
apply(subgoal-tac  $wf(\{(y,x). ([c],s) \rightarrow^* x \ \& \ x \rightarrow y\}^+)$ )
apply(simp only:wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
apply(erule contrapos-nn)
apply clarify
apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall i. ([c], s) \rightarrow^* f\ i$ )
prefer 2
apply(rule allI)
apply(induct-tac  $i$ )
apply simp
apply simp
apply(blast intro: trancl-into-rtrancl rtrancl-trans)
apply(rule-tac  $x=f$  in exI)
apply clarify
apply(drule-tac  $x=i$  in spec)
apply(subst lem)
apply(blast intro: trancl-into-rtrancl rtrancl-trans)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule wf-trancl)
apply(simp only:wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)

```

apply(clarify)
apply simp
apply(drule renumber)
apply(fold inf-def)
apply(simp add: termi-impl-not-inf)
done

primrec cseq :: (nat \Rightarrow state) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow com list **where**
cseq S 0 = []
| cseq S (Suc i) = (SOME cs. ([body], S i) \rightarrow^* (CALL # cs, S(i+1))) @ cseq S i

lemma wf-termi-call-steps: wf termi-call-steps
apply(unfold termi-call-steps-def)
apply(simp only:wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
apply(clarify)
apply(rename-tac S)
apply simp
apply(subgoal-tac \exists Cs. Cs 0 = [] & (\forall i. (body # Cs i, S i) \rightarrow^* (CALL # Cs(i+1), S(i+1))))
prefer 2
apply(rule-tac x = cseq S **in** exI)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule-tac x=i **in** allE)
apply(clarify)
apply(erule-tac P = λ cs.([body],S i) \rightarrow^* (CALL # cs, S(Suc i)) **in** someI2)
apply(fastforce dest:app-execs)
apply clarify
apply(subgoal-tac \forall i. ((body # Cs i, S i), (body # Cs(i+1), S(i+1))) : exec1 $\hat{+}$)
prefer 2
apply(blast intro:rtrancl-into-trancl1)
apply(subgoal-tac \exists f. f 0 = ([body],S 0) \wedge (\forall i. (f i, f(i+1)) : exec1 $\hat{+}$)
prefer 2
apply(rule-tac x = λ i.(body#Cs i, S i) **in** exI)
apply blast
apply(blast dest:termi-impl-no-inf-chain)
done

lemma CALL-lemma:
 $\{(\lambda z s. (z=s \wedge \text{body} \downarrow s) \wedge (s,t) \in \text{termi-call-steps}, \text{CALL}, \lambda z s. z - \text{body} \rightarrow s)\} \vdash_t$
 $\{\lambda z s. (z=s \wedge \text{body} \downarrow t) \wedge (\exists cs. ([\text{body}],t) \rightarrow^* (c\#cs,s))\} c \{\lambda z s. z - c \rightarrow s\}$
apply(induct-tac c)

apply (rule strengthen-pre[OF - thoare.Do])
apply(blast dest: execs-pres-termi)

apply(rename-tac c1 c2)
apply(rule-tac Q = $\lambda z s. \text{body} \downarrow t$ & (\exists cs. ([body], t) \rightarrow^* (c2#cs,s)) & z - c1 \rightarrow s
& c2 \downarrow s **in** thoare.Semi)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)

```

apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(subgoal-tac s -c1 → ta)
  prefer 2
  apply(blast intro: exec1.Semi exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(subgoal-tac ([body], t) →* (c2 # cs, ta))
  prefer 2
apply(blast intro:exec1.Semi[THEN r-into-rtrancl] exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(subgoal-tac ([body], t) →* (c2 # cs, ta))
  prefer 2
  apply(blast intro: exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
  apply(blast intro:exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans execs-pres-termi)
apply(fast intro: exec1.Semi rtrancl-trans)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply blast

```

```

prefer 3
apply(simp only:termi-call-steps-def)
apply(rule thoare.Conseq[OF thoare.Asm])
apply(blast dest: execs-pres-termi)

```

```

apply(rule thoare.If)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply simp
apply(blast intro: exec1.IfTrue rtrancl-trans)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply simp
apply(blast intro: exec1.IfFalse rtrancl-trans)

```

```

defer
apply simp
apply(rule thoare.Local)
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply (clarsimp)
apply(rule conjI)
apply (clarsimp)
apply(drule rtrancl-trans[OF - r-into-rtrancl[OF exec1.Local]])
apply(fast)
apply (clarsimp)
apply(drule rtrancl-trans[OF - r-into-rtrancl[OF exec1.Local]])
apply blast
apply(rename-tac b c)
apply(rule-tac  $P' = \lambda z s. (z,s) \in (\{(s,t). b s \wedge s -c \rightarrow t\})^* \wedge body \downarrow t \wedge$ 
 $(\exists cs. ([body], t) \rightarrow^* ((WHILE b DO c) \# cs, s))$  in thoare.Conseq)
apply(rule-tac thoare.While[OF wf-termi])
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply clarsimp

```

```

apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule conjI)
  apply(blast intro: rtrancl-trans exec1.WhileTrue)
apply(rule conjI)
  apply(rule exI, rule rtrancl-trans, assumption)
  apply(blast intro: exec1.WhileTrue exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(rule conjI)
  apply(blast intro:execs-pres-termi)
  apply(blast intro: exec1.WhileTrue exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(blast intro: exec1.WhileTrue exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule-tac x = s in allE)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule impE)
  apply blast
apply clarify
apply(erule-tac a=s in converse-rtrancl-induct)
  apply simp
apply(fast elim:exec.WhileTrue)
apply(fast intro: rtrancl-refl)
done

```

```

lemma CALL-cor:
   $\{(\lambda z s. (z=s \wedge \text{body} \downarrow s) \wedge (s,t) \in \text{termi-call-steps}, \text{CALL}, \lambda z s. z - \text{body} \rightarrow s)\} \vdash_t$ 
   $\{\lambda z s. (z=s \wedge \text{body} \downarrow s) \wedge s = t\} \text{body} \{\lambda z s. z - \text{body} \rightarrow s\}$ 
apply(rule strengthen-pre[OF - CALL-lemma])
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma MGT-CALL:  $\{\} \vdash_t \text{MGT}_t \text{CALL}$ 
apply(simp add: MGTt-def)
apply(blast intro:thoare.Call wf-termi-call-steps CALL-cor)
done

```

```

theorem  $\{\} \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \{\} \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q::\text{state assn}\}$ 
apply(erule MGT-implies-complete[OF MGT-lemma[OF MGT-CALL]])
done

```

end

4 Hoare Logics for Mutually Recursive Procedure

```

theory PsLang imports Main begin

```

4.1 The language

typeddecl *state*

typeddecl *pname*

type-synonym *bexp* = *state* \Rightarrow *bool*

datatype

com = *Do state* \Rightarrow *state set*

- | *Semi com com* ($\langle -; - \rangle$ [60, 60] 10)
- | *Cond bexp com com* ($\langle IF - THEN - ELSE - \rangle$ 60)
- | *While bexp com* ($\langle WHILE - DO - \rangle$ 60)
- | *CALL pname*
- | *Local (state \Rightarrow state) com (state \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow state)*
 $(\langle LOCAL -; -; - \rangle$ [0,0,60] 60)

consts *body* :: *pname* \Rightarrow *com*

We generalize from a single procedure to a whole set of procedures following the ideas of von Oheimb [3]. The basic setup is modified only in a few places:

- We introduce a new basic type *pname* of procedure names.
- Constant *body* is now of type *pname* \Rightarrow *com*.
- The *CALL* command now has an argument of type *pname*, the name of the procedure that is to be called.

inductive

exec :: *state* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle -/ -\rightarrow / - \rangle$ [50,0,50] 50)

where

Do: $t \in f s \implies s -Do f \rightarrow t$

| *Semi*: $\llbracket s0 -c1 \rightarrow s1; s1 -c2 \rightarrow s2 \rrbracket \implies s0 -c1;c2 \rightarrow s2$

| *IfTrue*: $\llbracket b s; s -c1 \rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies s -IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 \rightarrow t$

| *IfFalse*: $\llbracket \neg b s; s -c2 \rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies s -IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 \rightarrow t$

| *WhileFalse*: $\neg b s \implies s -WHILE b DO c \rightarrow s$

| *WhileTrue*: $\llbracket b s; s -c \rightarrow t; t -WHILE b DO c \rightarrow u \rrbracket$
 $\implies s -WHILE b DO c \rightarrow u$

| *Call*: $s -body p \rightarrow t \implies s -CALL p \rightarrow t$

| *Local*: $f s -c \rightarrow t \implies s -LOCAL f; c; g \rightarrow g s t$

lemma [*iff*]: $(s -Do f \rightarrow t) = (t \in f s)$

by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - c; d \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. s - c \rightarrow t \wedge t - d \rightarrow u)$
by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - IF\ b\ THEN\ c\ ELSE\ d \rightarrow t) =$
 $(s - if\ b\ s\ then\ c\ else\ d \rightarrow t)$
apply(*rule iffI*)
apply(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)
apply(*auto intro:exec.intros split:if-split-asm*)
done

lemma [iff]: $(s - CALL\ p \rightarrow t) = (s - body\ p \rightarrow t)$
by(*blast elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - LOCAL\ f; c; g \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. f\ s - c \rightarrow t \wedge u = g\ s\ t)$
by(*fastforce elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros*)

inductive

execn :: *state* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \cdot / \dashrightarrow / \rightarrow [50,0,0,50] 50$)

where

Do: $t \in f\ s \Longrightarrow s - Do\ f - n \rightarrow t$

| *Semi*: $\llbracket s0 - c0 - n \rightarrow s1; s1 - c1 - n \rightarrow s2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s0 - c0; c1 - n \rightarrow s2$

| *IfTrue*: $\llbracket b\ s; s - c0 - n \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s - IF\ b\ THEN\ c0\ ELSE\ c1 - n \rightarrow t$

| *IfFalse*: $\llbracket \neg b\ s; s - c1 - n \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s - IF\ b\ THEN\ c0\ ELSE\ c1 - n \rightarrow t$

| *WhileFalse*: $\neg b\ s \Longrightarrow s - WHILE\ b\ DO\ c - n \rightarrow s$

| *WhileTrue*: $\llbracket b\ s; s - c - n \rightarrow t; t - WHILE\ b\ DO\ c - n \rightarrow u \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow s - WHILE\ b\ DO\ c - n \rightarrow u$

| *Call*: $s - body\ p - n \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow s - CALL\ p - Suc\ n \rightarrow t$

| *Local*: $f\ s - c - n \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow s - LOCAL\ f; c; g - n \rightarrow g\ s\ t$

lemma [iff]: $(s - Do\ f - n \rightarrow t) = (t \in f\ s)$
by(*auto elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - c1; c2 - n \rightarrow u) = (\exists t. s - c1 - n \rightarrow t \wedge t - c2 - n \rightarrow u)$
by(*best elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*)

lemma [iff]: $(s - IF\ b\ THEN\ c\ ELSE\ d - n \rightarrow t) =$
 $(s - if\ b\ s\ then\ c\ else\ d - n \rightarrow t)$
apply *auto*
apply(*blast elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros*) +
done

lemma [iff]: $(s - CALL\ p - 0 \rightarrow t) = False$

```

by(blast elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros)

lemma [iff]: (s -CALL p-Suc n → t) = (s -body p-n → t)
by(blast elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros)

lemma [iff]: (s -LOCAL f; c; g-n → u) = ( $\exists t. f\ s -c-n \rightarrow t \wedge u = g\ s\ t$ )
by(auto elim: execn.cases intro:execn.intros)

lemma exec-mono[rule-format]: s -c-m → t  $\implies \forall n. m \leq n \longrightarrow s -c-n \rightarrow t$ 
apply(erule execn.induct)
  apply(blast)
  apply(blast)
  apply(simp)
  apply(simp)
  apply(simp add:execn.intros)
  apply(blast intro:execn.intros)
  apply(clarify)
  apply(rename-tac m)
  apply(case-tac m)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply blast
done

lemma exec-iff-execn: (s -c → t) = ( $\exists n. s -c-n \rightarrow t$ )
apply(rule iffI)
  apply(erule exec.induct)
    apply blast
    apply clarify
    apply(rename-tac m n)
    apply(rule-tac x = max m n in exI)
    apply(fastforce intro:exec.intros exec-mono simp add:max-def)
    apply fastforce
    apply fastforce
    apply(blast intro:execn.intros)
    apply clarify
    apply(rename-tac m n)
    apply(rule-tac x = max m n in exI)
    apply(fastforce elim:execn.WhileTrue exec-mono simp add:max-def)
    apply blast
  apply blast
  apply(erule exE, erule execn.induct)
    apply blast
    apply blast
    apply fastforce
    apply fastforce
    apply(erule exec.WhileFalse)
    apply(blast intro: exec.intros)

```


apply *blast*
apply *blast*
done

lemma *while-lemma*[*rule-format*]:
 $s -w-n \rightarrow t \implies \forall b c. w = \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \wedge P s \wedge$
 $(\forall s s'. P s \wedge b s \wedge s -c-n \rightarrow s' \longrightarrow P s') \longrightarrow P t \wedge \neg b t$
apply(*erule execn.induct*)
apply *clarify+*
defer
apply *clarify+*
apply(*subgoal-tac P t*)
apply *blast*
apply *blast*
done

lemma *while-rule*:
 $\llbracket s - \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c -n \rightarrow t; P s; \bigwedge s s'. \llbracket P s; b s; s -c-n \rightarrow s' \rrbracket \implies P s' \rrbracket$
 $\implies P t \wedge \neg b t$
apply(*drule while-lemma*)
prefer 2 **apply** *assumption*
apply *blast*
done

end

theory *PsHoare* **imports** *PsLang* **begin**

4.2 Hoare logic for partial correctness

type-synonym *'a assn* = *'a* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool*
type-synonym *'a cntxt* = (*'a assn* \times *com* \times *'a assn*)*set*

definition
 $valid :: 'a assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow bool (\langle | \models \{(1-\)} / (-) / \{(1-\)} \rangle 50)$ **where**
 $\models \{P\}c\{Q\} \equiv (\forall s t z. s -c \rightarrow t \longrightarrow P z s \longrightarrow Q z t)$

definition
 $valids :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow bool (\langle | \models - \rangle 50)$ **where**
 $\models D \equiv (\forall (P,c,Q) \in D. \models \{P\}c\{Q\})$

definition
 $nvalid :: nat \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow bool (\langle | \models - \{(1-\)} / (-) / \{(1-\)} \rangle 50)$
where
 $\models n \{P\}c\{Q\} \equiv (\forall s t z. s -c-n \rightarrow t \longrightarrow P z s \longrightarrow Q z t)$

definition
 $nvalids :: nat \Rightarrow 'a cntxt \Rightarrow bool (\langle | \models -- \rangle 50)$ **where**

$$\models\text{-}n C \equiv (\forall (P,c,Q) \in C. \models\text{-}n \{P\}c\{Q\})$$

We now need an additional notion of validity $C \models D$ where D is a set as well. The reason is that we can now have mutually recursive procedures whose correctness needs to be established by simultaneous induction. Instead of sets of Hoare triples we may think of conjunctions. We define both $C \models D$ and its relativized version:

definition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cvalids} &:: 'a \text{ cntxt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cntxt} \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\langle \cdot \models / \rightarrow 50) \text{ where} \\ C \models D &\longleftrightarrow \models C \longrightarrow \models D \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cvalids} &:: 'a \text{ cntxt} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cntxt} \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\langle \cdot \models\text{-}/ \rightarrow 50) \text{ where} \\ C \models\text{-}n D &\longleftrightarrow \models\text{-}n C \longrightarrow \models\text{-}n D \end{aligned}$$

Our Hoare logic now defines judgements of the form $C \Vdash D$ where both C and D are (potentially infinite) sets of Hoare triples; $C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\}$ is simply an abbreviation for $C \Vdash \{(P,c,Q)\}$.

inductive

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hoare} &:: 'a \text{ cntxt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cntxt} \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\langle \cdot \Vdash / \rightarrow 50) \\ \text{and hoare3} &:: 'a \text{ cntxt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ assn} \Rightarrow \text{com} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ assn} \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\langle \cdot \vdash / (\{(1-\}) / (-) / \{(1-\}) \rangle \rightarrow 50) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} &\equiv C \Vdash \{(P,c,Q)\} \\ | \text{Do: } &C \vdash \{\lambda z s. \forall t \in f s. P z t\} \text{ Do } f \{P\} \\ | \text{Semi: } &[C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\}; C \vdash \{Q\}d\{R\}] \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\} c; d \{R\} \\ | \text{If: } &[C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge b s\}c\{Q\}; C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge \neg b s\}d\{Q\}] \Longrightarrow \\ &C \vdash \{P\} \text{ IF } b \text{ THEN } c \text{ ELSE } d \{Q\} \\ | \text{While: } &C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge b s\} c \{P\} \Longrightarrow \\ &C \vdash \{P\} \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge \neg b s\} \\ | \text{Conseq: } &[C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\}; \\ &\quad \forall s t. (\forall z. P' z s \longrightarrow Q' z t) \longrightarrow (\forall z. P z s \longrightarrow Q z t)] \Longrightarrow \\ &C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \\ | \text{Call: } &[\forall (P,c,Q) \in C. \exists p. c = \text{CALL } p; \\ &C \Vdash \{(P,b,Q). \exists p. (P, \text{CALL } p, Q) \in C \wedge b = \text{body } p\}] \\ &\Longrightarrow \{\} \Vdash C \\ | \text{Asm: } &(P, \text{CALL } p, Q) \in C \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\} \text{ CALL } p \{Q\} \\ | \text{ConjI: } &\forall (P,c,Q) \in D. C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow C \Vdash D \\ | \text{ConjE: } &[C \Vdash D; (P,c,Q) \in D] \Longrightarrow C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \\ | \text{Local: } &[\forall s'. C \vdash \{\lambda z s. P z s' \wedge s = f s'\} c \{\lambda z t. Q z (g s' t)\}] \Longrightarrow \\ &C \vdash \{P\} \text{ LOCAL } f; c; g \{Q\} \end{aligned}$$

monos split-beta

lemmas *valid-defs = valid-def valids-def cvalids-def
 nvalid-def nvalids-def cnvalids-def*

theorem $C \Vdash D \implies C \models D$

As before, we prove a generalization of $C \models D$, namely $\forall n. C \models\text{-}n D$, by induction on $C \Vdash D$, with an induction on n in the *CALL* case.

apply(*subgoal-tac* $\forall n. C \models\text{-}n D$)
apply(*unfold valid-defs exec-iff-execn*[*THEN eq-reflection*])
apply *fast*
apply(*erule hoare.induct*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply *fast*
apply *simp*
apply *clarify*
apply(*drule while-rule*)
prefer 3
apply (*assumption, assumption*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply *fast*
apply(*rule allI, rule impI*)
apply(*induct-tac n*)
apply *force*
apply *clarify*
apply(*frule bspec, assumption*)
apply (*simp(no-asm-use)*)
apply *fast*
apply *simp*
apply *fast*

apply *simp*
apply *fast*

apply *fast*

apply *fastforce*
done

definition *MGT* :: *com* \implies *state assn* \times *com* \times *state assn* **where**
 [*simp*]: $MGT\ c = (\lambda z\ s. z = s, c, \lambda z\ t. z -c \rightarrow t)$

lemma *strengthen-pre*:

$\llbracket \forall z\ s. P'\ z\ s \implies P\ z\ s; C \vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \rrbracket \implies C \vdash \{P'\}c\{Q\}$
by(*rule hoare.Conseq, assumption, blast*)

lemma *MGT-implies-complete*:

$\{\} \Vdash \{MGT\ c\} \implies \models \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \{\} \vdash \{P\}c\{Q::state\ assn\}$
apply(*unfold MGT-def*)

```

apply (erule hoare.Conseq)
apply(simp add: valid-defs)
done

```

lemma *MGT-lemma*: $\forall p. C \vdash \{MGT(CALL\ p)\} \implies C \vdash \{MGT\ c\}$

```

apply (simp)
apply(induct-tac c)
  apply (rule strengthen-pre[OF - hoare.Do])
  apply blast
  apply simp
  apply (rule hoare.Semi)
  apply blast
  apply (rule hoare.Conseq)
  apply blast
  apply blast
  apply clarsimp
  apply(rule hoare.If)
  apply(rule hoare.Conseq)
  apply blast
  apply simp
  apply(rule hoare.Conseq)
  apply blast
  apply simp
prefer 2
apply simp
apply(rename-tac b c)
apply(rule hoare.Conseq)
  apply(rule-tac  $P = \lambda z\ s. (z,s) \in (\{(s,t). b\ s \wedge s -c \rightarrow t\})^*$ 
    in hoare.While)
  apply(erule hoare.Conseq)
  apply(blast intro:rtrancl-into-rtrancl)
apply clarsimp
apply(rename-tac s t)
apply(erule-tac  $x = s$  in allE)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule converse-rtrancl-induct)
  apply(blast intro:exec.intros)
apply(fast elim:exec.WhileTrue)

apply(fastforce intro: hoare.Local elim!: hoare.Conseq)
done

```

lemma *MGT-body*: $(P, CALL\ p, Q) = MGT\ (CALL\ pa) \implies C \vdash \{MGT\ (body\ p)\} \implies C \vdash \{P\}\ body\ p\ \{Q\}$

```

apply clarsimp
done

```

```

declare MGT-def[simp del]

```

```

lemma MGT-CALL:  $\{\} \Vdash \{mgt. \exists p. mgt = MGT(CALL\ p)\}$ 
apply (rule hoare.Call)
  apply(fastforce simp add:MGT-def)
apply(rule hoare.ConjI)
apply clarsimp
apply (erule MGT-body)
apply(rule MGT-lemma)
apply(unfold MGT-def)
apply(fast intro: hoare.Asm)
done

```

```

theorem Complete:  $\models \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \{\} \vdash \{P\}c\{Q::state\ assn\}$ 
apply(rule MGT-implies-complete)
  prefer 2
  apply assumption
apply (rule MGT-lemma)
apply(rule allI)
apply(unfold MGT-def)
apply(rule hoare.ConjE[OF MGT-CALL])
apply(simp add:MGT-def fun-eq-iff)
done

```

end

theory *PsTermi* **imports** *PsLang* **begin**

4.3 Termination

inductive

termi :: *com* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infixl** $\langle \downarrow \rangle$ 50)

where

```

  Do[iff]:  $f\ s \neq \{\} \implies Do\ f\ \downarrow\ s$ 
  | Semi[intro!]:  $\llbracket c1\ \downarrow\ s0; \bigwedge s1. s0 -c1 \rightarrow s1 \implies c2\ \downarrow\ s1 \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies (c1;c2)\ \downarrow\ s0$ 

  | IfTrue[intro,simp]:  $\llbracket b\ s; c1\ \downarrow\ s \rrbracket \implies IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2\ \downarrow\ s$ 
  | IfFalse[intro,simp]:  $\llbracket \neg b\ s; c2\ \downarrow\ s \rrbracket \implies IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2\ \downarrow\ s$ 

  | WhileFalse:  $\neg b\ s \implies WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ \downarrow\ s$ 

  | WhileTrue:  $\llbracket b\ s; c\ \downarrow\ s; \bigwedge t. s -c \rightarrow t \implies WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ \downarrow\ t \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ \downarrow\ s$ 

  | body p  $\downarrow\ s \implies CALL\ p\ \downarrow\ s$ 

  | Local:  $c\ \downarrow\ f\ s \implies LOCAL\ f;c;g\ \downarrow\ s$ 

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $(Do\ f\ \downarrow\ s) = (f\ s \neq \{\})$ 
apply(rule iffI)

```

```

prefer 2
apply(best intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $((c1;c2) \downarrow s0) = (c1 \downarrow s0 \wedge (\forall s1. s0 -c1 \rightarrow s1 \longrightarrow c2 \downarrow s1))$ 
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(best intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $(IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2 \downarrow s) =$ 
 $((if\ b\ s\ then\ c1\ else\ c2) \downarrow s)$ 
apply simp
apply(rule conjI)
apply(rule impI)
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(blast intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
apply(rule impI)
apply(rule iffI)
prefer 2
apply(blast intro:termi.intros)
apply(erule termi.cases)
apply blast+
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $(CALL\ p \downarrow s) = (body\ p \downarrow s)$ 
by(fast elim: termi.cases intro:termi.intros)

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $(LOCAL\ f;c;g \downarrow s) = (c \downarrow f\ s)$ 
by(fast elim: termi.cases intro:termi.intros)

```

```

lemma termi-while-lemma[rule-format]:
 $w \downarrow fk \implies$ 
 $(\forall k\ b\ c. fk = f\ k \wedge w = WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \wedge (\forall i. f\ i -c \rightarrow f(Suc\ i))$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\exists i. \neg b(f\ i)))$ 
apply(erule termi.induct)
apply simp-all
apply blast
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma termi-while:

```

$\llbracket (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) \downarrow f k; \forall i. f i -c \rightarrow f(\text{Suc } i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists i. \neg b(f i)$
by(blast intro:termi-while-lemma)

lemma wf-termi: wf $\{(t,s). \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \downarrow s \wedge b s \wedge s -c \rightarrow t\}$
apply(subst wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
apply(rule notI)
apply clarsimp
apply(insert termi-while)
apply blast
done

end

theory PsHoareTotal **imports** PsHoare PsTermi **begin**

4.4 Hoare logic for total correctness

definition

tvalid :: 'a assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow bool ($\langle \models_t \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \models \{P\}c\{Q\} \wedge (\forall z s. P z s \longrightarrow c \downarrow s)$

definition

valids :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow bool ($\langle \models_t - \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $\models_t D \longleftrightarrow (\forall (P,c,Q) \in D. \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\})$

definition

ctvalid :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow bool
 $(\langle (-) / \models_t \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\} \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $C \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \models_t C \longrightarrow \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$

definition

cvalids :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow 'a cntxt \Rightarrow bool ($\langle - \models_t / - \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $C \models_t D \longleftrightarrow \models_t C \longrightarrow \models_t D$

inductive

thoare :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow 'a cntxt \Rightarrow bool ($\langle (-) \models_t / - \rangle$ 50)
and thoare' :: 'a cntxt \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow 'a assn \Rightarrow bool
 $(\langle (-) \models_t / (\{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\}) \rangle$ [50,0,0,0] 50)

where

$C \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \equiv C \models_t \{(P,c,Q)\}$
| Do: $C \models_t \{\lambda z s. (\forall t \in f s. P z t) \wedge f s \neq \{\}\} \text{Do } f \{P\}$
| Semi: $\llbracket C \models_t \{P\}c1\{Q\}; C \models_t \{Q\}c2\{R\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C \models_t \{P\} c1;c2 \{R\}$
| If: $\llbracket C \models_t \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge b s\}c\{Q\}; C \models_t \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge \neg b s\}d\{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $C \models_t \{P\} \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c \text{ ELSE } d \{Q\}$
| While:
 $\llbracket \text{wf } r; \forall s'. C \models_t \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge b s \wedge s' = s\} c \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge (s,s') \in r\} \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow C \models_t \{P\} \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{\lambda z s. P z s \wedge \neg b s\}$

| *Call*:
 $\llbracket wf\ r;$
 $\forall q\ pre.$
 $(\bigcup p. \{(\lambda z\ s.\ P\ p\ z\ s \wedge ((p,s),(q,pre)) \in r, CALL\ p,\ Q\ p)\})$
 $\vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ q\ z\ s \wedge s = pre\}\ body\ q\ \{Q\ q\}$ \rrbracket
 $\implies \{\}\ \vdash_t \bigcup p. \{(P\ p,\ CALL\ p,\ Q\ p)\}$

| *Asm*: $(P, CALL\ p, Q) \in C \implies C \vdash_t \{P\}\ CALL\ p\ \{Q\}$

| *Conseq*:
 $\llbracket C \vdash_t \{P'\}c\{Q'\};$
 $(\forall s\ t.\ (\forall z.\ P'\ z\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ z\ t) \longrightarrow (\forall z.\ P\ z\ s \longrightarrow Q\ z\ t)) \wedge$
 $(\forall s.\ (\exists z.\ P\ z\ s) \longrightarrow (\exists z.\ P'\ z\ s))$ \rrbracket
 $\implies C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$

| *ConjI*: $\forall (P, c, Q) \in D.\ C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies C \vdash_t D$
| *ConjE*: $\llbracket C \vdash_t D; (P, c, Q) \in D \rrbracket \implies C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$

| *Local*: $\llbracket \forall s'. C \vdash_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s' \wedge s = f\ s'\}\ c\ \{\lambda z\ t.\ Q\ z\ (g\ s'\ t)\} \rrbracket \implies$
 $C \vdash_t \{P\}\ LOCAL\ f;g\ \{Q\}$

monos *split-beta*

lemma *strengthen-pre*:
 $\llbracket \forall z\ s.\ P'\ z\ s \longrightarrow P\ z\ s; C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \rrbracket \implies C \vdash_t \{P'\}c\{Q\}$
by(*rule thoare.Conseq, assumption, blast*)

lemma *weaken-post*:
 $\llbracket C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}; \forall z\ s.\ Q\ z\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ z\ s \rrbracket \implies C \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q'\}$
by(*erule thoare.Conseq, blast*)

lemmas *tvalid-defs = tvalid-def ctvalid-def valids-def cvalids-def valid-defs*

lemma [*iff*]:
 $(\models_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ \exists n.\ P\ n\ z\ s\}c\{Q\}) = (\forall n.\ \models_t \{P\ n\}c\{Q\})$
apply(*unfold tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*
done

lemma [*iff*]:
 $(\models_t \{\lambda z\ s.\ P\ z\ s \wedge P'\}c\{Q\}) = (P' \longrightarrow \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\})$
apply(*unfold tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*
done

lemma [*iff*]: $(\models_t \{P\}\ CALL\ p\ \{Q\}) = (\models_t \{P\}\ body\ p\ \{Q\})$
apply(*unfold tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*
done

lemma *unfold-while*:
 $(s - \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \rightarrow u) =$
 $(s - \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c; \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ ELSE Do}(\lambda s. \{s\}) \rightarrow u)$
by(*auto elim: exec.cases intro:exec.intros split:if-split-asm*)

theorem $C \Vdash_t D \implies C \Vdash_t D$
apply(*erule thoare.induct*)
apply(*simp only:tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*
apply(*simp add:tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*
apply(*simp only:tvalid-defs*)
apply *clarsimp*
prefer 3
apply(*simp add:tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*
prefer 3
apply(*simp add:tvalid-defs*)
apply *blast*
apply(*simp add:tvalid-defs*)
apply(*rule impI, rule conjI*)
apply(*rule allI*)
apply(*erule wf-induct*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*drule unfold-while[THEN iffD1]*)
apply (*simp split: if-split-asm*)
apply *fast*
apply(*rule allI, rule allI*)
apply(*erule wf-induct*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*case-tac b x*)
prefer 2
apply (*erule termi.WhileFalse*)
apply(*rule termi.WhileTrue, assumption*)
apply *fast*
apply (*subgoal-tac (t,x):r*)
apply *fast*
apply *blast*

defer

apply(*simp add:tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*

apply(*simp (no-asm-use) add:tvalid-defs*)
apply *fast*

apply(*simp add:tvalid-defs*)

apply fast

```
apply(simp (no-asm-use) add:valids-def ctvalid-def cvalids-def)
apply(rule allI)
apply(rename-tac q)
apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall$  pre.  $\models_t \{\lambda z s. P (fst(q,pre)) z s \ \& \ s=(snd(q,pre))\}$  body (fst(q,pre))
{Q (fst(q,pre))})
  apply(simp (no-asm-use) add:tvalid-defs)
  apply fast
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule-tac wf-induct)
apply(simp add:split-paired-all)
apply(rename-tac q pre)
apply(erule allE, erule allE, erule conjE, erule impE)
prefer 2
  apply assumption
apply(rotate-tac 1, erule thin-rl)
apply(unfold tvalid-defs)
apply fast
done
```

definition $MGT_t :: com \Rightarrow state\ assn \times com \times state\ assn$ **where**
[simp]: $MGT_t\ c = (\lambda z s. z = s \wedge c \downarrow s, c, \lambda z t. z -c \rightarrow t)$

lemma *MGT-implies-complete*:

```
{ }  $\models_t \{MGT_t\ c\} \Longrightarrow \{ } \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{ } \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q::state\ assn\}$ 
apply(unfold  $MGT_t$ -def)
apply (erule thoare.Conseq)
apply(simp add: tvalid-defs)
apply blast
done
```

lemma *while-termiE*: $\llbracket WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \downarrow s; b\ s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow c \downarrow s$
by(erule termi.cases, auto)

lemma *while-termiE2*: $\llbracket WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \downarrow s; b\ s; s -c \rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow WHILE\ b\ DO\ c$
 $\downarrow t$
by(erule termi.cases, auto)

lemma *MGT-lemma*: $\forall p. \{ } \models_t \{MGT_t(CALL\ p)\} \Longrightarrow \{ } \models_t \{MGT_t\ c\}$

```
apply (simp)
apply(induct-tac c)
  apply (rule strengthen-pre[OF - thoare.Do])
  apply blast
  apply(rename-tac com1 com2)
  apply(rule-tac  $Q = \lambda z s. z -com1 \rightarrow s \ \& \ com2 \downarrow s$  in thoare.Semi)
  apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
  apply fast
  apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
```

```

apply fast
apply(rule thoare.If)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply simp
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply simp
defer
apply simp
apply(fast intro:thoare.Local elim!: thoare.Conseq)
apply(rename-tac b c)
apply(rule-tac  $P' = \lambda z s. (z, s) \in (\{(s, t). b s \wedge s -c \rightarrow t\})^{\wedge} * \wedge$ 
       $WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \downarrow s\ \mathbf{in}\ thoare.Conseq$ )
apply(rule-tac thoare.While[OF wf-termi])
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply(fastforce intro:rtrancl-into-rtrancl dest:while-termiE while-termiE2)
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule-tac  $x = s\ \mathbf{in}\ allE$ )
apply clarsimp
apply(erule converse-rtrancl-induct)
apply(erule exec.WhileFalse)
apply(fast elim:exec.WhileTrue)
apply(fast intro: rtrancl-refl)
done

```

inductive-set

```

exec1 :: ((com list  $\times$  state)  $\times$  (com list  $\times$  state))set
and exec1' :: (com list  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  (com list  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\leftarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$  [81,81]
100)

```

where

```

cs0  $\rightarrow$  cs1  $\equiv$  (cs0, cs1) : exec1

```

```

| Do[iff]:  $t \in f\ s \Longrightarrow ((Do\ f)\#cs, s) \rightarrow (cs, t)$ 

```

```

| Semi[iff]:  $((c1; c2)\#cs, s) \rightarrow (c1\#c2\#cs, s)$ 

```

```

| IfTrue:  $b\ s \Longrightarrow ((IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2)\#cs, s) \rightarrow (c1\#cs, s)$ 

```

```

| IfFalse:  $\neg b\ s \Longrightarrow ((IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2)\#cs, s) \rightarrow (c2\#cs, s)$ 

```

```

| WhileFalse:  $\neg b\ s \Longrightarrow ((WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\#cs, s) \rightarrow (cs, s)$ 

```

```

| WhileTrue:  $b\ s \Longrightarrow ((WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\#cs, s) \rightarrow (c\#(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\#cs, s)$ 

```

```

| Call[iff]:  $(CALL\ p\#cs, s) \rightarrow (body\ p\#cs, s)$ 

```

```

| Local[iff]:  $((LOCAL\ f; c; g)\#cs, s) \rightarrow (c\ \# Do(\lambda t. \{g\ s\ t\})\#cs, f\ s)$ 

```

abbreviation

$execr :: (com\ list \times state) \Rightarrow (com\ list \times state) \Rightarrow bool \ (\leftarrow \rightarrow^* \rightarrow [81,81] 100)$
where $cs0 \rightarrow^* cs1 \equiv (cs0, cs1) : exec1 \widehat{*}$

inductive-cases $exec1E[elim!]$:

$([], s) \rightarrow (cs', s')$
 $(Do\ f \# cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s')$
 $((c1; c2) \# cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s')$
 $((IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2) \# cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s')$
 $((WHILE\ b\ DO\ c) \# cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s')$
 $(CALL\ p \# cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s')$
 $((LOCAL\ f; c; g) \# cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s')$

lemma $[iff]$: $\neg ([], s) \rightarrow u$
by $(induct\ u)\ blast$

lemma $app-exec$: $(cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s') \Longrightarrow (cs @ cs2, s) \rightarrow (cs' @ cs2, s')$
apply $(erule\ exec1.induct)$
apply $(simp-all\ del:fun-upd-apply)$
apply $(blast\ intro:exec1.intros) +$
done

lemma $app-execs$: $(cs, s) \rightarrow^* (cs', s') \Longrightarrow (cs @ cs2, s) \rightarrow^* (cs' @ cs2, s')$
apply $(erule\ rtrancl-induct2)$
apply $blast$
apply $(blast\ intro:app-exec\ rtrancl-trans)$
done

lemma $exec-impl-execs[rule-format]$:
 $s - c \rightarrow s' \Longrightarrow \forall cs. (c \# cs, s) \rightarrow^* (cs, s')$
apply $(erule\ exec.induct)$
apply $blast$
apply $(blast\ intro:rtrancl-trans)$
apply $(blast\ intro:exec1.IfTrue\ rtrancl-trans)$
apply $(blast\ intro:exec1.IfFalse\ rtrancl-trans)$
apply $(blast\ intro:exec1.WhileFalse\ rtrancl-trans)$
apply $(blast\ intro:exec1.WhileTrue\ rtrancl-trans)$
apply $(blast\ intro:rtrancl-trans)$
apply $(blast\ intro:rtrancl-trans)$
done

inductive

$execs :: state \Rightarrow com\ list \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow bool \ (\leftarrow / \Longrightarrow / \rightarrow [50,0,50] 50)$

where

$s = [] \Rightarrow s$
 $| s - c \rightarrow t \Longrightarrow t = cs \Rightarrow u \Longrightarrow s = c \# cs \Rightarrow u$

inductive-cases $[elim!]$:

$s = [] \Rightarrow t$
 $s = c \# cs \Rightarrow t$

theorem *exec1s-impl-execs*: $(cs, s) \rightarrow^* ([], t) \implies s = cs \Rightarrow t$
apply(*erule converse-rtrancl-induct2*)
apply(*rule execs.intros*)
apply(*erule exec1.cases*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*fastforce intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*fastforce intro:execs.intros*)
apply(*blast intro:execs.intros exec.intros*) +
done

theorem *exec1s-impl-exec*: $([c], s) \rightarrow^* ([], t) \implies s -c \rightarrow t$
by(*blast dest: exec1s-impl-execs*)

primrec *termis* :: *com list* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infixl** \Downarrow 60) **where**
 $[], \Downarrow s = \text{True}$
 $| c \# cs \Downarrow s = (c \downarrow s \wedge (\forall t. s -c \rightarrow t \longrightarrow cs \Downarrow t))$

lemma *exec1-pres-termis*: $(cs, s) \rightarrow (cs', s') \implies cs \Downarrow s \longrightarrow cs' \Downarrow s'$
apply(*erule exec1.induct*)
apply(*simp-all del:fun-upd-apply*)
apply *blast*
apply(*blast intro:exec.WhileFalse*)
apply(*blast intro:while-termiE while-termiE2 exec.WhileTrue*)
apply *blast*
done

lemma *execs-pres-termis*: $(cs, s) \rightarrow^* (cs', s') \implies cs \Downarrow s \longrightarrow cs' \Downarrow s'$
apply(*erule rtrancl-induct2*)
apply *blast*
apply(*blast dest:exec1-pres-termis*)
done

lemma *execs-pres-termi*: $\llbracket ([c], s) \rightarrow^* (c' \# cs', s'); c \downarrow s \rrbracket \implies c' \downarrow s'$
apply(*insert execs-pres-termis[of [c] - c' \# cs', simplified]*)
apply *blast*
done

definition *termi-call-steps* :: $((pname \times state) \times (pname \times state))\text{set}$ **where**
termi-call-steps =
 $\{((q, t), (p, s)). \text{body } p \downarrow s \wedge (\exists cs. ([\text{body } p], s) \rightarrow^* (\text{CALL } q \# cs, t))\}$

lemma *lem*:
 $\forall y. (a, y) \in r^+ \longrightarrow P a \longrightarrow P y \implies ((b, a) \in \{(y, x). P x \wedge (x, y) \in r\}^+) = ((b, a) \in \{(y, x). P x \wedge (x, y) \in r^+\})$
apply(*rule iffI*)

```

apply clarify
apply(erule trancl-induct)
apply blast
apply(blast intro:trancl-trans)
apply clarify
apply(erule trancl-induct)
apply blast
apply(blast intro:trancl-trans)
done

```

```

lemma renumber-aux:
   $\llbracket \forall i. (a, f i) \in r^{\widehat{*}} \wedge (f i, f(Suc i)) : r; (a, b) : r^{\widehat{*}} \rrbracket \implies b = f 0 \longrightarrow (\exists f. f 0 = a$ 
   $\& (\forall i. (f i, f(Suc i)) : r)$ 
apply(erule converse-rtrancl-induct)
apply blast
apply(clarsimp)
apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda i. case i of 0 \Rightarrow y \mid Suc i \Rightarrow fa i$  in exI)
apply simp
apply clarify
apply(case-tac i)
apply simp-all
done

```

```

lemma renumber:
   $\forall i. (a, f i) : r^{\widehat{*}} \wedge (f i, f(Suc i)) : r \implies \exists f. f 0 = a \& (\forall i. (f i, f(Suc i)) : r)$ 
by(blast dest:renumber-aux)

```

```

definition inf :: com list  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  inf cs s  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists f. f 0 = (cs, s) \wedge (\forall i. f i \rightarrow f(Suc i)))$ 

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $\neg inf [] s$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply clarify
apply(erule-tac x = 0 in allE)
apply simp
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $\neg inf [Do f] s$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply clarify
apply(erule-tac x = 0 in spec)
apply(erule-tac x = 1 in allE)
apply (case-tac fa (Suc 0))
apply clarsimp
done

```

```

lemma [iff]:  $inf ((c1;c2)\#cs) s = inf (c1\#c2\#cs) s$ 

```

```

apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarify
apply(rule-tac x = λi. f(Suc i) in exI)
apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
apply (case-tac f (Suc 0))
apply clarsimp
apply clarify
apply(rule-tac x = λi. case i of 0 ⇒ ((c1;c2)#cs,s) | Suc i ⇒ f i in exI)
apply(simp split:nat.split)
done

```

```

lemma [iff]: inf ((IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2)#cs) s =
               inf ((if b s then c1 else c2)#cs) s

```

```

apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarsimp
apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
apply (case-tac f (Suc 0))
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x = λi. f(Suc i) in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x = λi. f(Suc i) in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x = λi. case i of 0 ⇒ ((IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2)#cs,s) | Suc i ⇒
f i in exI)
apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
done

```

```

lemma [simp]:
  inf ((WHILE b DO c)#cs) s =
    (if b s then inf (c#(WHILE b DO c)#cs) s else inf cs s)
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply(rule iffI)
apply clarsimp
apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
apply (case-tac f (Suc 0))
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x = λi. f(Suc i) in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(rule-tac x = λi. f(Suc i) in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply (clarsimp split:if-splits)
apply(rule-tac x = λi. case i of 0 ⇒ ((WHILE b DO c)#cs,s) | Suc i ⇒ f i in

```

```

exI)
  apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
  apply(rule-tac x = λi. case i of 0 ⇒ ((WHILE b DO c)#cs,s) | Suc i ⇒ f i in
exI)
  apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
  done

```

```

lemma [iff]: inf (CALL p#cs) s = inf (body p#cs) s
  apply(unfold inf-def)
  apply(rule iffI)
  apply clarsimp
  apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
  apply (case-tac f (Suc 0))
  apply clarsimp
  apply(rule-tac x = λi. f(Suc i) in exI)
  apply clarsimp
  apply clarsimp
  apply(rule-tac x = λi. case i of 0 ⇒ (CALL p#cs,s) | Suc i ⇒ f i in exI)
  apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
  done

```

```

lemma [iff]: inf ((LOCAL f;c;g)#cs) s =
  inf (c#Do(λt. {g s t})#cs) (f s)
  apply(unfold inf-def)
  apply(rule iffI)
  apply clarsimp
  apply(rename-tac F)
  apply(frule-tac x = 0 in spec)
  apply (case-tac F (Suc 0))
  apply clarsimp
  apply(rule-tac x = λi. F(Suc i) in exI)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (clarsimp)
  apply(rename-tac F)
  apply(rule-tac x = λi. case i of 0 ⇒ ((LOCAL f;c;g)#cs,s) | Suc i ⇒ F i in exI)
  apply(simp add: exec1.intros split:nat.split)
  done

```

```

lemma exec1-only1-aux: (ccs,s) → (cs',t) ⇒
  ∀ c cs. ccs = c#cs → (∃ cs1. cs' = cs1 @ cs)
  apply(erule exec1.induct)
  apply force+
  done

```

```

lemma exec1-only1: (c#cs,s) → (cs',t) ⇒ ∃ cs1. cs' = cs1 @ cs
  by(blast dest:exec1-only1-aux)

```

```

lemma exec1-drop-suffix-aux:
  (cs12,s) → (cs1'2,s') ⇒ ∀ cs1 cs2 cs1'.

```


$cs12 = cs1 @ cs2 \ \& \ cs1'2 = cs1' @ cs2 \ \& \ cs1 \neq [] \longrightarrow (cs1, s) \rightarrow (cs1', s')$
apply(*erule exec1.induct*)
apply (*force intro:exec1.intros simp add: neq-Nil-conv*)
done

lemma *exec1-drop-suffix*:
 $(cs1 @ cs2, s) \rightarrow (cs1' @ cs2, s') \implies cs1 \neq [] \implies (cs1, s) \rightarrow (cs1', s')$
by(*blast dest:exec1-drop-suffix-aux*)

lemma *execs-drop-suffix*[*rule-format(no-asm)*]:
 $\llbracket f \ 0 = (c \# cs, s); \forall i. f(i) \rightarrow f(Suc \ i) \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\forall i < k. p \ i \neq [] \ \& \ fst(f \ i) = p \ i @ cs) \longrightarrow fst(f \ k) = p \ k @ cs$
 $\longrightarrow ([c], s) \rightarrow^* (p \ k, snd(f \ k))$
apply(*induct-tac k*)
apply *simp*
apply (*clarsimp*)
apply(*erule rtrancl-into-rtrancl*)
apply(*erule-tac x = n in allE*)
apply(*erule-tac x = n in allE*)
apply(*case-tac f n*)
apply(*case-tac f(Suc n)*)
apply *simp*
apply(*blast dest:exec1-drop-suffix*)
done

lemma *execs-drop-suffix0*:
 $\llbracket f \ 0 = (c \# cs, s); \forall i. f(i) \rightarrow f(Suc \ i); \forall i < k. p \ i \neq [] \ \& \ fst(f \ i) = p \ i @ cs;$
 $fst(f \ k) = cs; p \ k = [] \rrbracket \implies ([c], s) \rightarrow^* ([], snd(f \ k))$
apply(*drule execs-drop-suffix, assumption, assumption*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
done

lemma *skolemize1*: $\forall x. P \ x \longrightarrow (\exists y. Q \ x \ y) \implies \exists f. \forall x. P \ x \longrightarrow Q \ x \ (f \ x)$
apply(*rule-tac x = $\lambda x. SOME \ y. Q \ x \ y$ in exI*)
apply(*fast intro:someI2*)
done

lemma *least-aux*: $\llbracket f \ 0 = (c \ # \ cs, \ s); \forall i. f \ i \rightarrow f \ (Suc \ i);$
 $fst(f \ k) = cs; \forall i < k. fst(f \ i) \neq cs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall i \leq k. (\exists p. (p \neq []) = (i < k) \ \& \ fst(f \ i) = p @ cs)$
apply(*rule allI*)
apply(*induct-tac i*)
apply *simp*
apply (*rule ccontr*)
apply *simp*
apply *clarsimp*
apply(*drule order-le-imp-less-or-eq*)
apply(*erule disjE*)

```

prefer 2
apply simp
apply simp
apply(erule-tac  $x = n$  in allE)
apply(erule-tac  $x = \text{Suc } n$  in allE)
apply(case-tac  $f\ n$ )
apply(case-tac  $f(\text{Suc } n)$ )
apply simp
apply(rename-tac  $sn\ csn1\ sn1$ )
apply (clarsimp simp add: neq-Nil-conv)
apply(drule exec1-only1)
apply (clarsimp simp add: neq-Nil-conv)
apply(erule disjE)
  apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp
apply(case-tac  $cs1$ )
  apply simp
apply simp
done

```

```

lemma least-lem:  $\llbracket f\ 0 = (c\#\ cs,s); \forall i. f\ i \rightarrow f(\text{Suc } i); \exists i. \text{fst}(f\ i) = cs \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists k. \text{fst}(f\ k) = cs \ \& \ ([c],s) \rightarrow^* ([],\text{snd}(f\ k))$ 
apply(rule-tac  $x=\text{LEAST } i. \text{fst}(f\ i) = cs$  in exI)
apply(rule conjI)
  apply(fast intro: LeastI)
apply(subgoal-tac
   $\forall i \leq \text{LEAST } i. \text{fst}(f\ i) = cs. \exists p. ((p \neq []) = (i < (\text{LEAST } i. \text{fst}(f\ i) = cs))) \ \&$ 
   $\text{fst}(f\ i) = p@cs$ )
  apply(drule skolemize1)
  apply clarify
  apply(rename-tac  $p$ )
  apply(erule-tac  $p=p$  in execs-drop-suffix0, assumption)
    apply (blast dest:order-less-imp-le)
  apply(fast intro: LeastI)
apply(erule thin-rl)
apply(erule-tac  $x = \text{LEAST } j. \text{fst}(f\ j) = \text{fst}(f\ i)$  in allE)
apply blast
apply(erule least-aux,assumption)
  apply(fast intro: LeastI)
apply clarify
apply(drule not-less-Least)
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma skolemize2:  $\forall x.\exists y. P\ x\ y \implies \exists f.\forall x. P\ x\ (f\ x)$ 
apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda x. \text{SOME } y. P\ x\ y$  in exI)
apply(fast intro:someI2)
done

```

```

lemma inf-cases:  $\text{inf } (c\#cs) s \implies \text{inf } [c] s \vee (\exists t. s -c\rightarrow t \wedge \text{inf } cs t)$ 
apply(unfold inf-def)
apply (clarsimp del: disjCI)
apply(case-tac  $\exists i. \text{fst}(f i) = cs$ )
  apply(rule disjI2)
  apply(drule least-lem, assumption, assumption)
  apply clarify
  apply(drule exec1s-impl-exec)
  apply(case-tac f k)
  apply simp
  apply (rule exI, rule conjI, assumption)
  apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. f(i+k)$  in exI)
  apply (clarsimp)
apply(rule disjI1)
apply simp
apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall i. \exists p. p \neq [] \wedge \text{fst}(f i) = p@cs$ )
  apply(drule skolemize2)
  apply clarify
  apply(rename-tac p)
  apply(rule-tac  $x = \lambda i. (p i, \text{snd}(f i))$  in exI)
  apply(rule conjI)
  apply(erule-tac  $x = 0$  in allE, erule conjE)
  apply simp
  apply clarify
  apply(erule-tac  $x = i$  in allE)
  apply(erule-tac  $x = i$  in allE)
  apply(frule-tac  $x = i$  in spec)
  apply(erule-tac  $x = \text{Suc } i$  in allE)
  apply(case-tac f i)
  apply(case-tac f(Suc i))
  apply clarsimp
  apply(blast intro:exec1-drop-suffix)
apply(clarify)
apply(induct-tac i)
  apply force
apply clarsimp
apply(case-tac p)
  apply blast
apply(erule-tac  $x=n$  in allE)
apply(erule-tac  $x=\text{Suc } n$  in allE)
apply(case-tac f n)
apply(case-tac f(Suc n))
apply clarsimp
apply(drule exec1-only1)
apply clarsimp
done

```

```

lemma termi-impl-not-inf:  $c \downarrow s \implies \neg \text{inf } [c] s$ 
apply(erule termi.induct)

```

```

apply clarify

apply(blast dest:inf-cases)

apply clarsimp
apply clarsimp

apply clarsimp
apply(fastforce dest:inf-cases)

apply blast

apply(blast dest:inf-cases)
done

lemma termi-impl-no-inf-chain:
   $c \downarrow s \implies \neg(\exists f. f\ 0 = ([c],s) \wedge (\forall i::nat. (f\ i, f(i+1)) : exec1^+))$ 
apply(subgoal-tac wf({(y,x). ([c],s)  $\rightarrow^*$  x & x  $\rightarrow$  y}^+))
apply(simp only:wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
apply(erule contrapos-nn)
apply clarify
apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall i. ([c], s) \rightarrow^* f\ i$ )
prefer 2
apply(rule allI)
apply(induct-tac i)
apply simp
apply simp
apply(blast intro: trancl-into-rtrancl rtrancl-trans)
apply(rule-tac  $x=f$  in exI)
apply clarify
apply(drule-tac  $x=i$  in spec)
apply(subst lem)
apply(blast intro: trancl-into-rtrancl rtrancl-trans)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule wf-trancl)
apply(simp only:wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
apply(clarify)
apply simp
apply(drule renumber)
apply(fold inf-def)
apply(simp add: termi-impl-not-inf)
done

primrec cseq :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  pname  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  com list where
  cseq S 0 = []
| cseq S (Suc i) = (SOME cs. ([body(fst(S i))], snd(S i))  $\rightarrow^*$ 
  (CALL(fst(S(i+1)))# cs, snd(S(i+1)))) @ cseq S i

```

lemma *wf-termi-call-steps: wf termi-call-steps*
apply(*unfold termi-call-steps-def*)
apply(*simp only:wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain*)
apply(*clarify*)
apply(*rename-tac S*)
apply *simp*
apply(*subgoal-tac*
 $\exists Cs. Cs\ 0 = [] \ \& \ (\forall i. (body(fst(S\ i)) \# Cs\ i, snd(S\ i)) \rightarrow^*$
 $(CALL(fst(S(i+1))) \# Cs(i+1), snd(S(i+1))))$)
prefer 2
apply(*rule-tac x = cseq S in exI*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply(*erule-tac x=i in allE*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply(*rename-tac q t p s cs*)
apply(*erule-tac P = $\lambda cs. ([body\ p], s) \rightarrow^* (CALL\ q \# cs, t)$ in someI2*)
apply(*fastforce dest:app-execs*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*subgoal-tac*
 $\forall i. ((body(fst(S\ i)) \# Cs\ i, snd(S\ i)), (body(fst(S(i+1))) \# Cs(i+1), snd(S(i+1))))$
 $: exec1^+$)
prefer 2
apply(*blast intro:rtrancl-into-trancl1*)
apply(*subgoal-tac $\exists f. f\ 0 = ([body(fst(S\ 0))], snd(S\ 0)) \wedge (\forall i. (f\ i, f(i+1)) :$*
 $exec1^+)$)
prefer 2
apply(*rule-tac x = $\lambda i. (body(fst(S\ i)) \# Cs\ i, snd(S\ i))$ in exI*)
apply *blast*
apply(*erule-tac x=0 in allE*)
apply(*simp add:split-def*)
apply *clarify*
apply(*drule termi-impl-no-inf-chain*)
apply *simp*
apply *blast*
done

lemma *CALL-lemma:*

$(\bigcup p. \{(\lambda z\ s. (z=s \wedge body\ p \downarrow s) \wedge ((p,s),(q,pre)) \in termi-call-steps, CALL\ p,$
 $\lambda z\ s. z - body\ p \rightarrow s)\} \vdash_t$
 $\{\lambda z\ s. (z=s \wedge body\ q \downarrow pre) \wedge (\exists cs. ([body\ q], pre) \rightarrow^* (c \# cs, s))\} \ c$
 $\{\lambda z\ s. z - c \rightarrow s\}$
apply(*induct-tac c*)

apply (*rule strengthen-pre[OF - thoare.Do]*)
apply(*blast dest: execs-pres-termi*)

apply(*rename-tac c1 c2*)
apply(*rule-tac Q = $\lambda z\ s. body\ q \downarrow pre \ \& \ (\exists cs. ([body\ q], pre) \rightarrow^* (c2 \# cs, s)) \ \&$*
 $z - c1 \rightarrow s \ \& \ c2 \downarrow s$ **in** *thoare.Semi*)

```

apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(subgoal-tac  $s - c1 \rightarrow t$ )
  prefer 2
  apply(blast intro: exec1.Semi exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(subgoal-tac ([body q], pre)  $\rightarrow^*$  (c2 # cs, t))
  prefer 2
apply(blast intro:exec1.Semi[THEN r-into-rtrancl] exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(subgoal-tac ([body q], pre)  $\rightarrow^*$  (c2 # cs, t))
  prefer 2
  apply(blast intro: exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
  apply(blast intro:exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans execs-pres-termi)
apply(fast intro: exec1.Semi rtrancl-trans)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply blast

```

```

prefer 3
apply(simp only:termi-call-steps-def)
apply(rule thoare.Conseq[OF thoare.Asm])
  apply blast
apply(blast dest: execs-pres-termi)

```

```

apply(rule thoare.If)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply simp
apply(blast intro: exec1.IfTrue rtrancl-trans)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply simp
apply(blast intro: exec1.IfFalse rtrancl-trans)

```

```

defer
apply simp
apply(rule thoare.Local)
apply(rule allI)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply (clarsimp)
apply(rule conjI)
apply (clarsimp)
apply(drule rtrancl-trans[OF - r-into-rtrancl[OF exec1.Local]])
apply(fast)
apply (clarsimp)
apply(drule rtrancl-trans[OF - r-into-rtrancl[OF exec1.Local]])
apply blast

```

```

apply(rename-tac b c)
apply(rule-tac  $P' = \lambda z s. (z,s) \in (\{(s,t). b s \wedge s - c \rightarrow t\})^* \wedge \text{body } q \downarrow \text{pre} \wedge$ 
   $(\exists cs. ([\text{body } q], \text{pre}) \rightarrow^* ((\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) \# cs, s))$  in thoare.Conseq)
apply(rule-tac thoare.While[OF wf-termi])

```

```

apply(rule allI)
apply(erule thoare.Conseq)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(rule conjI)
  apply(blast intro: rtrancl-trans exec1.WhileTrue)
apply(rule conjI)
  apply(rule exI, rule rtrancl-trans, assumption)
  apply(blast intro: exec1.WhileTrue exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(rule conjI)
  apply(blast intro:execs-pres-termi)
apply(blast intro: exec1.WhileTrue exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(blast intro: exec1.WhileTrue exec-impl-execs rtrancl-trans)
apply(rule conjI)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule-tac x = s in allE)
apply clarsimp
apply(erule impE)
  apply blast
apply clarify
apply(erule-tac a=s in converse-rtrancl-induct)
  apply(erule exec.WhileFalse)
apply(fast elim:exec.WhileTrue)
apply(fast intro: rtrancl-refl)
done

```

```

lemma CALL-cor:
( $\bigcup p. \{(\lambda z s. (z=s \wedge \text{body } p \downarrow s) \wedge ((p,s),(q,pre)) \in \text{termi-call-steps}, \text{CALL } p, \lambda z s. z -\text{body } p \rightarrow s)\} \vdash_t$ 
 $\{\lambda z s. (z=s \wedge \text{body } q \downarrow s) \wedge s = pre\} \text{body } q \{\lambda z s. z -\text{body } q \rightarrow s\}$ )
apply(rule strengthen-pre[OF - CALL-lemma])
apply blast
done

```

```

lemma MGT-CALL:  $\{\} \vdash_t (\bigcup p. \{MGT_t(\text{CALL } p)\})$ 
apply(simp add: MGT_t-def)
apply(rule thoare.Call)
apply(rule wf-termi-call-steps)
apply clarify
apply(rule CALL-cor)
done

```

```

lemma MGT-CALL1:  $\forall p. \{\} \vdash_t \{MGT_t(\text{CALL } p)\}$ 
by(fastforce intro:MGT-CALL[THEN ConjE])

```

```

theorem  $\{\} \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \{\} \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q::\text{state assn}\}$ 
apply(erule MGT-implies-complete[OF MGT-lemma[OF MGT-CALL1]])
done

```

end

References

- [1] T. Nipkow. Hoare logics for recursive procedures and unbounded non-determinism. In J. Bradfield, editor, *Computer Science Logic (CSL 2002)*, volume 2471, pages 103–119, 2002.
- [2] T. Nipkow. Hoare logics in Isabelle/HOL. In H. Schwichtenberg and R. Steinbrüggen, editors, *Proof and System-Reliability*, pages 341–367. Kluwer, 2002.
- [3] D. v. Oheimb. Hoare logic for mutual recursion and local variables. In C. P. Rangan, V. Raman, and R. Ramanujam, editors, *Foundations of Software Technology and Theoretical Computer Science (FST&TCS)*, volume 1738, pages 168–180, 1999.