

# Alpha-Beta Pruning

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March 17, 2025

## Abstract

Alpha-beta pruning is an efficient search strategy for two-player game trees. It was invented in the late 1950s and is at the heart of most implementations of combinatorial game playing programs. These theories formalize and verify a number of variations of alpha-beta pruning, in particular fail-hard and fail-soft, and valuations into linear orders, distributive lattices and domains with negative values.

A detailed presentation of these theories can be found in the chapter *Alpha-Beta Pruning* in the (forthcoming) book [Functional Data Structures and Algorithms — A Proof Assistant Approach](#).

# Chapter 1

## Overview

### 1.1 Introduction

Alpha-beta pruning is an efficient search strategy for two-player game trees. It was invented in the late 1950s and is at the heart of most implementations of combinatorial game playing programs. Most publications assume that the game values are numbers augmented with  $\pm\infty$ . This generalizes easily to an arbitrary linear order with  $\perp$  and  $\top$  values. We consider this standard case first. Later it was realized that alpha-beta pruning can be generalized to distributive lattices. We consider this case separately. In both cases we analyze two variants: *fail-hard* (analyzed by Knuth and Moore [3]) and *fail-soft* (introduced by Fishburn [2]). Our analysis focusses on functional correctness, not quantitative results. All algorithms operate on game trees of this type:

```
datatype 'a tree = Lf 'a | Nd ('a tree list)
```

### 1.2 Linear Orders

We assume that the type of values is a bounded linear order with  $\perp$  and  $\top$ . Game trees are evaluated in the standard manner via functions *maxmin* (the maximizer) and the dual *minmax* (the minimizer).

```
maxmin :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a
maxmin (Lf x) = x
maxmin (Nd ts) = maxs (map minmax ts)

minmax :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a
minmax (Lf x) = x
minmax (Nd ts) = mins (map maxmin ts)

maxs :: 'a list ⇒ 'a
```

```

maxs [] = ⊥
maxs (x # xs) = max x (maxs xs)
mins :: 'a list ⇒ 'a
mins [] = ⊤
mins (x # xs) = min x (mins xs)

```

The maximizer and minimizer functions are dual to each other. In this overview we will only show the maximizer side from now on.

### 1.2.1 Fail-Hard

The fail-hard variant of alpha-beta pruning is defined like this:

```

ab_max :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree ⇒ 'a
ab_max _ _ (Lf x) = x
ab_max a b (Nd ts) = ab_maxs a b ts
ab_maxs :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree list ⇒ 'a
ab_maxs a _ [] = a
ab_maxs a b (t # ts)
= (let a' = max a (ab_min a b t)
   in if b ≤ a' then a' else ab_maxs a' b ts)

```

The intuitive meaning of  $ab\_max a b t$  roughly is this: search  $t$ , focussing on values in the interval from  $a$  to  $b$ . That is,  $a$  is the maximum value that the maximizer is already assured of and  $b$  is the minimum value that the minimizer is already assured of (by the search so far). During the search, the maximizer will increase  $a$ , the minimizer will decrease  $b$ .

The desired correctness property is that alpha-beta pruning with the full interval yields the value of the game tree:

$$ab\_max \perp \top t = maxmin t \quad (1.1)$$

Knuth and Moore generalize this property for arbitrary  $a$  and  $b$ , using the following predicate:

$$\begin{aligned} x \cong y \pmod{a,b} &\equiv \\ ((y \leq a \rightarrow x \leq a) \wedge \\ (a < y \wedge y < b \rightarrow y = x) \wedge \\ (b \leq y \rightarrow b \leq x)) \end{aligned}$$

It follows easily that  $x \cong y \pmod{\perp, \top}$  implies  $x = y$ . (Also interesting to note is commutativity:  $a < b \implies x \cong y \pmod{a,b} = y \cong x \pmod{a,b}$ .) We have verified Knuth and Moore's correctness theorem

$$a < b \implies maxmin t \cong ab\_max a b t \pmod{a,b}$$

which immediately implies (1.1).

### 1.2.2 Fail-Soft

Fishburn introduced the fail-soft variant that agrees with fail-hard if the value is in between  $a$  and  $b$  but is more precise otherwise, where fail-hard just returns  $a$  or  $b$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
ab\_max' &:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree} \Rightarrow 'a \\
ab\_max' \_ \_ (Lf x) &= x \\
ab\_max' a b (Nd ts) &= ab\_maxs' a b \perp ts \\
ab\_maxs' &:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree list} \Rightarrow 'a \\
ab\_maxs' \_ \_ m [] &= m \\
ab\_maxs' a b m (t \# ts) &= (\text{let } m' = \max m (ab\_min' (\max m a) b t) \\
&\quad \text{in if } b \leq m' \text{ then } m' \text{ else } ab\_maxs' a b m' ts)
\end{aligned}$$

Fishburn claims that fail-soft searches the same part of the tree as fail-hard but that sometimes fail-soft bounds the real value more tightly than fail-hard because fail-soft satisfies

$$a < b \implies ab\_max' a b t \leq \maxmin t \pmod{a,b} \quad (1.2)$$

where  $\leq$  is a strengthened version of  $\cong$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
ab \leq v \pmod{a,b} &\equiv \\
((ab \leq a \longrightarrow v \leq ab) \wedge \\
(a < ab \wedge ab < b \longrightarrow ab = v) \wedge \\
(b \leq ab \longrightarrow ab \leq v))
\end{aligned}$$

We can confirm both claims. However, what Fishburn misses is that fail-hard already satisfies *fishburn*:

$$a < b \implies ab\_max a b t \leq \maxmin t \pmod{a,b}$$

Thus (1.2) does not imply that fail-soft is better. However, we have proved

$$a < b \implies ab\_max a b t \leq ab\_max' a b t \pmod{a,b}$$

which does indeed show that fail-soft approximates the real value at least as well as fail-hard.

Fail-soft does not improve matters if one only looks at the top-level call with  $\perp$  and  $\top$ . It comes into its own when the tree is actually a graph and nodes are visited repeatedly from different directions with different  $a$  and  $b$  which are typically not  $\perp$  and  $\top$ . Then it becomes crucial to store the results of previous alpha-beta calls in a cache and use it to (possibly) narrow the search window on successive searches of the same subgraph. The justification: Let  $ab$  be some search function that *fishburn* the real value. If on a previous call  $b \leq ab a b t$ , then in a subsequent search of the same  $t$  with possibly different  $a'$  and  $b'$ , we can replace  $a'$  by  $\max a' (ab a b t)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & [\forall a b. \ abf a b t \leq \maxmin t (\text{mod } a, b); b \leq abf a b t; \\ & \quad \max a' (abf a b t) < b] \\ \implies & abf (\max a' (abf a b t)) b' t \leq \maxmin t (\text{mod } a', b') \end{aligned}$$

There is a dual lemma for replacing  $b'$  by  $\min b' (ab a b t)$ .

We have a verified version of alpha-beta pruning with a cache, but it is not yet part of this development.

### 1.2.3 Negation

Traditionally the definition of both the evaluation and of alpha-beta pruning does not define a minimizer and maximizer separately. Instead it defines only one function and uses negation (on numbers!) to flip between the two players. This is evaluation and the fail-hard and fail-soft variants of alpha-beta pruning:

$$\begin{aligned} negmax :: 'a \text{ tree} \Rightarrow 'a \\ negmax (Lf x) = x \\ negmax (Nd ts) = maxs (map (\lambda t. - negmax t) ts) \\ \\ ab\_negmax :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree} \Rightarrow 'a \\ ab\_negmax \_ \_ (Lf x) = x \\ ab\_negmax a b (Nd ts) = ab\_negmaxs a b ts \\ ab\_negmaxs :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree list} \Rightarrow 'a \\ ab\_negmaxs a \_ [] = a \\ ab\_negmaxs a b (t \# ts) \\ = (\text{let } a' = \max a (- ab\_negmax (- b) (- a) t) \\ \quad \text{in if } b \leq a' \text{ then } a' \text{ else } ab\_negmaxs a' b ts) \\ \\ ab\_negmax' :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree} \Rightarrow 'a \\ ab\_negmax' \_ \_ (Lf x) = x \\ ab\_negmax' a b (Nd ts) = ab\_negmaxs' a b \perp ts \\ ab\_negmaxs' :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree list} \Rightarrow 'a \\ ab\_negmaxs' \_ \_ m [] = m \\ ab\_negmaxs' a b m (t \# ts) \\ = (\text{let } m' = \max m (- ab\_negmax' (- b) (- \max m a) t) \\ \quad \text{in if } b \leq m' \text{ then } m' \text{ else } ab\_negmaxs' a b m' ts) \end{aligned}$$

However, what does “ $-$ ” on a linear order mean? It turns out that the following two properties of “ $-$ ” are required to make things work:

$$-\min x y = \max (-x) (-y) \quad -(-x) = x$$

We call such linear orders *de Morgan orders*. We have proved correctness of alpha-beta pruning on de Morgan orders:

$$\begin{aligned}
a < b \implies ab\_negmax\ a\ b\ t &\leq negmax\ t \ (\text{mod } a, b) \\
a < b \implies ab\_negmax'\ a\ b\ t &\leq negmax\ t \ (\text{mod } a, b) \\
a < b \implies ab\_negmax\ a\ b\ t &\leq ab\_negmax'\ a\ b\ t \ (\text{mod } a, b)
\end{aligned}$$

### 1.3 Lattices

Bird and Hughes [1] were the first to generalize alpha-beta pruning from linear orders to lattices. The generalization of the code is easy: simply replace *min* and *max* by  $(\sqcap)$  and  $(\sqcup)$ . Thus, the value of a game tree is now defined like this:

$$\begin{aligned}
supinf :: 'a\ tree \Rightarrow 'a \\
supinf\ (Lf\ x) &= x \\
supinf\ (Nd\ ts) &= sups\ (map\ infsup\ ts) \\
sups :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a \\
sups\ [] &= \perp \\
sups\ (x\ #\ xs) &= x \sqcup sups\ xs
\end{aligned}$$

And similarly fail-hard and fail-soft alpha-beta pruning:

$$\begin{aligned}
ab\_sup :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ tree \Rightarrow 'a \\
ab\_sup\ _\_\_ (Lf\ x) &= x \\
ab\_sup\ a\ b\ (Nd\ ts) &= ab\_sups\ a\ b\ ts \\
ab\_sups :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ tree\ list \Rightarrow 'a \\
ab\_sups\ a\ _\_ [] &= a \\
ab\_sups\ a\ b\ (t\ #\ ts) \\
&= (\text{let } a' = a \sqcup ab\_inf\ a\ b\ t \\
&\quad \text{in if } b \leq a' \text{ then } a' \text{ else } ab\_sups\ a'\ b\ ts) \\
ab\_sup' :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ tree \Rightarrow 'a \\
ab\_sup'\ _\_\_ (Lf\ x) &= x \\
ab\_sup'\ a\ b\ (Nd\ ts) &= ab\_sups'\ a\ b\ \perp\ ts \\
ab\_sups' :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ tree\ list \Rightarrow 'a \\
ab\_sups'\ _\_\_ m\ [] &= m \\
ab\_sups'\ a\ b\ m\ (t\ #\ ts) \\
&= (\text{let } m' = m \sqcup ab\_inf'\ (m \sqcup a)\ b\ t \\
&\quad \text{in if } b \leq m' \text{ then } m' \text{ else } ab\_sups'\ a\ b\ m'\ ts)
\end{aligned}$$

It turns out that this version of alpha-beta pruning works for bounded distributive lattices. To prove this we can generalize both  $\cong$  and  $\leq$  by first rephrasing them (for linear orders)

$$a < b \implies x \cong y \pmod{a,b} = (\max a \ (\min x \ b) = \max a \ (\min y \ b))$$

$$a < b \implies ab \leq v \pmod{a,b} = (\min v \ b \leq ab \wedge ab \leq \max v \ a)$$

and then deriving from the right-hand sides new versions  $\simeq$  and  $\sqsubseteq$  appropriate for lattices:

$$x \simeq y \pmod{a,b} \equiv a \sqcup x \sqcap b = a \sqcup y \sqcap b$$

$$ab \sqsubseteq v \pmod{a,b} \equiv b \sqcap v \leq ab \wedge ab \leq a \sqcup v$$

As for linear orders,  $\sqsubseteq$  implies  $\simeq$ , but not the other way around:

$$ab \sqsubseteq v \pmod{a,b} \implies ab \simeq v \pmod{a,b}$$

Both fail-hard and fail-soft are correct w.r.t.  $\sqsubseteq$ :

$$\text{ab\_sup } a \ b \ t \sqsubseteq \text{supinf } t \pmod{a,b}$$

$$\text{ab\_sup' } a \ b \ t \sqsubseteq \text{supinf } t \pmod{a,b}$$

### 1.3.1 Negation

This time we extend bounded distributive lattices to *de Morgan algebras* by adding “ $-$ ” and assuming

$$-(x \sqcap y) = -x \sqcup -y \quad -(-x) = x$$

Game tree evaluation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{negsup} &:: 'a \text{ tree} \Rightarrow 'a \\ \text{negsup} \ (Lf \ x) &= x \\ \text{negsup} \ (Nd \ ts) &= \text{sups} \ (\text{map} \ (\lambda t. \ -\text{negsup} \ t) \ ts) \end{aligned}$$

Fail-hard alpha-beta pruning:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ab\_negsup} &:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree} \Rightarrow 'a \\ \text{ab\_negsup} \ _\_ \ (Lf \ x) &= x \\ \text{ab\_negsup} \ a \ b \ (Nd \ ts) &= \text{ab\_negsups} \ a \ b \ ts \\ \text{ab\_negsups} &:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree list} \Rightarrow 'a \\ \text{ab\_negsups} \ a \ _\_ \ [] &= a \\ \text{ab\_negsups} \ a \ b \ (t \ \# \ ts) &= (\text{let } a' = a \sqcup -\text{ab\_negsup} \ (-b) \ (-a) \ t \\ &\quad \text{in if } b \leq a' \text{ then } a' \text{ else } \text{ab\_negsups} \ a' \ b \ ts) \end{aligned}$$

Fail-soft alpha-beta pruning:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ab\_negsup'} &:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree} \Rightarrow 'a \\ \text{ab\_negsup'} \ _\_ \ (Lf \ x) &= x \\ \text{ab\_negsup'} \ a \ b \ (Nd \ ts) &= \text{ab\_negsups}' \ a \ b \ \perp \ ts \end{aligned}$$

```

ab_negsups' :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree list ⇒ 'a
ab_negsups' _ _ m [] = m
ab_negsups' a b m (t # ts)
= (let m' = m ∪ - ab_negsup' (- b) (- (m ∪ a)) t
  in if b ≤ m' then m' else ab_negsups' a b m' ts)

```

Correctness:

```

ab_negsup a b t ⊑ negsup t (mod a,b)
ab_negsup' a b t ⊑ negsup t (mod a,b)

```

# Bibliography

- [1] R. S. Bird and J. Hughes. The alpha-beta algorithm: An exercise in program transformation. *Inf. Process. Lett.*, 24(1):53–57, 1987.
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- [3] D. E. Knuth and R. W. Moore. An analysis of alpha-beta pruning. *Artif. Intell.*, 6(4):293–326, 1975.

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# Chapter 2

# Linear Orders

```

theory Alpha_Beta_Linear
imports
  HOL-Library.Extended_Real
begin

  class bounded_linorder = linorder + order_top + order_bot
begin

  notation
    bot (⊥) and
    top (⊤)

  lemma bounded_linorder-collapse:
    assumes ¬ ⊥ < ⊤ shows (x::'a) = y
  proof -
    from assms have ⊤ ≤ ⊥ by(rule leI)
    have x = ⊤ using order.trans[OF ⊤ ≤ ⊥ bot_least[of x]] top_unique by metis
    moreover
    have y = ⊤ using order.trans[OF ⊤ ≤ ⊥ bot_least[of y]] top_unique by metis
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed

  end

  class de_morgan_order = bounded_linorder + uminus +
  assumes de_morgan_min: - min x y = max (- x) (- y)
  assumes neg_neg[simp]: - (- x) = x
begin

  lemma de_morgan_max: - max x y = min (- x) (- y)
  by (metis de_morgan_min neg_neg)

```

```

lemma neg_top[simp]:  $\neg \top = \perp$ 
by (metis de_morgan_max max_top2 min_bot neg_neg)

lemma neg_bot[simp]:  $\neg \perp = \top$ 
using neg_neg neg_top by blast

lemma uminus_eq_iff[simp]:  $\neg a = \neg b \longleftrightarrow a = b$ 
by (metis neg_neg)

lemma uminus_le_reorder:  $(\neg a \leq b) = (\neg b \leq a)$ 
by (metis de_morgan_max max.absorb_iff1 min.absorb_iff1 neg_neg)

lemma uminus_less_reorder:  $(\neg a < b) = (\neg b < a)$ 
by (metis order.strict_iff_not neg_neg uminus_le_reorder)

lemma minus_le_minus[simp]:  $\neg a \leq \neg b \longleftrightarrow b \leq a$ 
by (metis neg_neg uminus_le_reorder)

lemma minus_less_minus[simp]:  $\neg a < \neg b \longleftrightarrow b < a$ 
by (metis neg_neg uminus_less_reorder)

lemma less_uminus_reorder:  $a < \neg b \longleftrightarrow b < \neg a$ 
by (metis neg_neg uminus_less_reorder)

end

```

```

instance bool :: bounded_linorder ..

instantiation ereal :: de_morgan_order
begin

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: max_def)
  next
    case 2
    thus ?case by (simp add: min_def)
  qed

end

```

## 2.2 Game Tree Evaluation

**datatype** 'a tree = Lf 'a | Nd 'a tree list

```

datatype_compat tree

fun maxs :: ('a::bounded_linorder) list ⇒ 'a where
maxs [] = ⊥ |
maxs (x#xs) = max x (maxs xs)

fun mins :: ('a::bounded_linorder) list ⇒ 'a where
mins [] = ⊤ |
mins (x#xs) = min x (mins xs)

fun maxmin :: ('a::bounded_linorder) tree ⇒ 'a
and minmax :: ('a::bounded_linorder) tree ⇒ 'a where
maxmin (Lf x) = x |
maxmin (Nd ts) = maxs (map minmax ts) |
minmax (Lf x) = x |
minmax (Nd ts) = mins (map maxmin ts)

Cannot use Max instead of maxs because Max {} is undefined.

No need for bounds if lists are nonempty:

fun invar :: 'a tree ⇒ bool where
invar (Lf x) = True |
invar (Nd ts) = (ts ≠ [] ∧ (∀ t ∈ set ts. invar t))

fun maxs1 :: ('a::linorder) list ⇒ 'a where
maxs1 [x] = x |
maxs1 (x#xs) = max x (maxs1 xs)

fun mins1 :: ('a::linorder) list ⇒ 'a where
mins1 [x] = x |
mins1 (x#xs) = min x (mins1 xs)

fun maxmin1 :: ('a::bounded_linorder) tree ⇒ 'a
and minmax1 :: ('a::bounded_linorder) tree ⇒ 'a where
maxmin1 (Lf x) = x |
maxmin1 (Nd ts) = maxs1 (map minmax1 ts) |
minmax1 (Lf x) = x |
minmax1 (Nd ts) = mins1 (map maxmin1 ts)

lemma maxs1_maxs: xs ≠ [] ⇒ maxs1 xs = maxs xs
by(induction xs rule: maxs1.induct) auto

lemma mins1_mins: xs ≠ [] ⇒ mins1 xs = mins xs
by(induction xs rule: mins1.induct) auto

lemma maxmin1_maxmin:
shows invar t ⇒ maxmin1 t = maxmin t
and invar t ⇒ minmax1 t = minmax t
proof(induction t rule: maxmin1_minmax1.induct)
case 2 thus ?case by (simp add: maxs1_maxs cong: map_cong)

```

```

next
  case 4 thus ?case by (simp add: mins1_mins cong: map_cong)
qed auto

```

### 2.2.1 Parameterized by the orderings

```

fun maxs_le :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  maxs_le bo le [] = bo |
  maxs_le bo le (x#xs) = (let m = maxs_le bo le xs in if le x m then m else x)

fun maxmin_le :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  maxmin_le _ _ _ (Lf x) = x |
  maxmin_le bo to le (Nd ts) = maxs_le bo le (map (maxmin_le to bo (λx y. le y x)) ts)

lemma maxs_le_maxs: maxs_le ⊥ ( $\leq$ ) xs = maxs xs
by(induction xs) (auto simp: Let_def)

lemma maxs_le_mins: maxs_le ⊤ ( $\geq$ ) xs = mins xs
by(induction xs) (auto simp: Let_def)

lemma maxmin_le_maxmin:
  shows maxmin_le ⊥ ⊤ ( $\leq$ ) t = maxmin t
  and maxmin_le ⊤ ⊥ ( $\geq$ ) t = minmax t
by(induction t and t rule: maxmin_minmax.induct)
  (auto simp add: Let_def max_def maxs_maxs maxs_le_maxs mins cong: map_cong)

```

### 2.2.2 Negamax: de Morgan orders

```

fun negmax :: ('a::de_morgan_order) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  negmax (Lf x) = x |
  negmax (Nd ts) = maxs (map (λt. - negmax t) ts)

lemma de_morgan_mins:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::de_morgan_order
  shows - mins (map f xs) = maxs (map (λx. - f x) xs)
by(induction xs)(auto simp: de_morgan_min)

fun negate :: bool  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::de_morgan_order) tree  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::de_morgan_order) tree
where
  negate b (Lf x) = Lf (if b then -x else x) |
  negate b (Nd ts) = Nd (map (negate (¬b)) ts)

lemma negate_negate: negate f (negate f t) = t
by(induction t arbitrary: f)(auto cong: map_cong)

lemma maxmin_negmax: maxmin t = negmax (negate False t)
  and minmax_negmax: minmax t = - negmax (negate True t)
by(induction t and t rule: maxmin_minmax.induct)
  (auto simp flip: de_morgan_mins cong: map_cong)

```

```

lemma maxmin t = negmax (negate False t)
and minmax t = - negmax (negate True t)
proof(induction t and t rule: maxmin_minmax.induct)
  case (2 ts)
    have maxmin (Nd ts) = maxs (map minmax ts)
      by simp
    also have ... = maxs (map (λt. - negmax (negate True t)) ts)
      using 2.IH by (simp cong: map_cong)
    also have ... = maxs (map ((λt. - negmax t) o (negate True)) ts)
      by (metis comp_apply)
    also have ... = maxs (map (λt. - negmax t) (map (negate True) ts))
      by(simp)
    also have ... = negmax (Nd (map (negate True) ts))
      by simp
    also have ... = negmax (negate False (Nd ts))
      by simp
    finally show ?case .
  next
    case (4 ts)
    have minmax (Nd ts) = mins (map maxmin ts)
      by simp
    also have ... = mins (map (λt. negmax (negate False t)) ts)
      using 4.IH by (simp cong: map_cong)
    also have ... = - (- mins (map (λt. negmax (negate False t)) ts))
      by simp
    also have ... = - maxs (map (λt. - negmax (negate False t)) ts)
      by(simp only: de_morgan_mins)
    also have ... = - maxs (map ((λt. - negmax t) o (negate False)) ts)
      by (metis comp_apply)
    also have ... = - maxs (map (λt. - negmax t) (map (negate False) ts))
      by(simp)
    also have ... = - negmax (Nd (map (negate False) ts))
      by simp
    finally show ?case .
  qed (auto)

lemma shows negmax_maxmin: negmax t = maxmin(negate False t)
and negmax t = - minmax(negate True t)
apply (simp add: maxmin_negmax negate_negate)
by (simp add: minmax_negmax negate_negate)

lemma maxs_append: maxs (xs @ ys) = max (maxs xs) (maxs ys)
by(induction xs) (auto simp: max.assoc)

```

```

lemma maxs_rev: maxs (rev xs) = maxs xs
by(induction xs) (auto simp: max.commute maxs_append)

```

## 2.3 Specifications

### 2.3.1 The squash operator $\max a (\min x b)$

**abbreviation** mm **where**  $mm\ a\ x\ b == \min(\max\ a\ x)\ b$

```

lemma max_min_commute: ( $a::linorder$ )  $\leq b \implies \max a (\min x b) = \min b$ 
( $\max x a$ )
by (metis max.absorb2 max.commute min.commute max_min_distrib1)

```

```

lemma max_min_commute2: ( $a::linorder$ )  $\leq b \implies \max a (\min x b) = \min$ 
( $\max a x$ )  $b$ 
by (metis max.absorb2 max.commute max_min_distrib1)

```

```

lemma max_min_neg:  $a < b \implies \max(a :: de_morgan_order) (\min x b) = -$ 
 $\max(-b) (\min(-x) (-a))$ 
by(simp add: max_min_commute de_morgan_min de_morgan_max)

```

### 2.3.2 Fail-Hard and Soft

Specification of fail-hard; symmetric in  $x$  and  $y$ !

**abbreviation**

```

knuth ( $a::linorder$ ) b x y ==
((y  $\leq a \rightarrow x \leq a$ )  $\wedge$  (a  $< y \wedge y < b \rightarrow y = x$ )  $\wedge$  (b  $\leq y \rightarrow b \leq x$ ))

```

```

abbreviation knuth2 :: ('a::linorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle(\_ \cong / \_) \rangle$  [51,51,0,0])
where knuth2 x y a b  $\equiv$  knuth a b x y

```

**notation** (latex output) knuth2 ( $\langle(\_ \cong / \_) \rangle$  [51,51,0,0])

```

lemma knuth_bot_top: knuth  $\perp \top x y \implies x = (y :: bounded\_linorder)$ 
by (metis bot.extremum_uniqueI linorder_le_less_linear top.extremum_uniqueI)

```

The equational version of *knuth*. First, automatically:

```

lemma knuth_iff_max_min:  $a < b \implies \text{knuth } a\ b\ x\ y \leftrightarrow \max a (\min x b) =$ 
 $\max a (\min y b)$ 
by (smt (verit) linorder_not_le max.absorb4 max_min_distrib2 max_min_same(1)
min.absorb_iff2)

```

Needs  $a < b$ : take everything  $= \infty$ ,  $x = 0$

```

lemma knuth_if_mm:  $a < b \implies \text{mm } a\ y\ b = \text{mm } a\ x\ b \implies \text{knuth } a\ b\ x\ y$ 
by (smt (verit, del_insts) le_max_iff_disj min_def nle_le nless_le)

```

```

lemma mm_if_knuth: knuth a b y x  $\implies \text{mm } a\ y\ b = \text{mm } a\ x\ b$ 
by (metis leI max.orderE min.absorb_iff2 min_max_distrib1)

```

Now readable:

```

lemma mm_iff_knuth: assumes (a::linorder) < b
shows max a (min x b) = max a (min y b)  $\longleftrightarrow$  knuth a b y x (is ?mm = ?h)
proof -
  have max a (min x b) = max a (min y b)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (min x b  $\leq$  a  $\longleftrightarrow$  min y b  $\leq$  a)  $\wedge$  (a < min x b  $\longrightarrow$  min x b = min y b)
    by (metis linorder_not_le max_def nle_le)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  (x  $\leq$  a  $\longleftrightarrow$  y  $\leq$  a)  $\wedge$  (a < x  $\longrightarrow$  min x b = min y b)
    using assms apply (simp add: linorder_not_le) by (metis leD min_le_iff_disj)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  (x  $\leq$  a  $\longleftrightarrow$  y  $\leq$  a)  $\wedge$  (a < x  $\longrightarrow$  (b  $\leq$  x  $\longleftrightarrow$  b  $\leq$  y))  $\wedge$  (x <
    b  $\longrightarrow$  x=y)
    by (metis leI min.strict_order_iff min_absorb2)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  (x  $\leq$  a  $\longleftrightarrow$  y  $\leq$  a)  $\wedge$  (a < x  $\longrightarrow$  (b  $\leq$  x  $\longleftrightarrow$  b  $\leq$  y))  $\wedge$  (a
    < x  $\wedge$  x < b  $\longrightarrow$  x=y)
    by blast
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  (x  $\leq$  a  $\longleftrightarrow$  y  $\leq$  a)  $\wedge$  (b  $\leq$  x  $\longleftrightarrow$  b  $\leq$  y)  $\wedge$  (a < x  $\wedge$  x < b
     $\longrightarrow$  x=y)
    using assms dual_order.strict_trans2 linorder_not_less by blast
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  (x  $\leq$  a  $\longrightarrow$  y  $\leq$  a)  $\wedge$  (x  $\geq$  b  $\longrightarrow$  y  $\geq$  b)  $\wedge$  (a < x  $\wedge$  x < b
     $\longrightarrow$  x=y)
    by (metis assms order.strict_trans linorder_le_less_linear nless_le)
  finally show ?thesis by blast
qed

corollary mm_iff_knuth': a < b  $\Longrightarrow$  max a (min x b) = max a (min y b)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
knuth a b x y
using mm_iff_knuth by (metis mm_iff_knuth)

```

```

corollary knuth_comm: a < b  $\Longrightarrow$  knuth a b x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  knuth a b y x
using mm_iff_knuth[of a b x y] mm_iff_knuth[of a b y x]
by metis

```

Specification of fail-soft:  $v$  is the actual value,  $ab$  the approximation.

```

abbreviation
fishburn (a::linorder) b v ab ==
((ab  $\leq$  a  $\longrightarrow$  v  $\leq$  ab)  $\wedge$  (a < ab  $\wedge$  ab < b  $\longrightarrow$  ab = v)  $\wedge$  (b  $\leq$  ab  $\longrightarrow$  ab  $\leq$  v))

abbreviation fishburn2 :: ('a::linorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle(\_ \leq / \_) \rangle$  [51,51,0,0])
where fishburn2 ab v a b  $\equiv$  fishburn a b v ab

notation (latex output) fishburn2 ( $\langle(\_ \leq / \_) \rangle$  [51,51,0,0])

lemma fishburn_iff_min_max: a < b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn a b v ab  $\longleftrightarrow$  min v b  $\leq$  ab  $\wedge$ 
ab  $\leq$  max v a
by (metis (full_types) le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le min_le_iff_disj nle_le)

```

```

lemma knuth_if_fishburn: fishburn a b x y  $\implies$  knuth a b x y
using order_trans by blast

corollary fishburn_bot_top: fishburn  $\perp \top$  (x::::bounded_linorder) y  $\implies$  x = y
by (metis bot.extremum bot.not_eq_extremum nle_le top.not_eq_extremum top_greatest)

lemma trans_fishburn: fishburn a b x y  $\implies$  fishburn a b y z  $\implies$  fishburn a b x z
using order.trans by blast

```

An simple alternative formulation:

```

lemma fishburn2: a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b f g = ((g > a  $\longrightarrow$  f  $\geq$  g)  $\wedge$  (g < b  $\longrightarrow$ 
f  $\leq$  g))
by auto

```

Like *fishburn2* above, but exchanging *f* and *g*. Not clearly related to *knuth* and *fishburn*.

```
abbreviation lb_ub a b f g  $\equiv$  ((f  $\geq$  a  $\longrightarrow$  g  $\geq$  a)  $\wedge$  (f  $\leq$  b  $\longrightarrow$  g  $\leq$  b))
```

```

lemma (a::nat) < b  $\implies$  knuth a b f g  $\implies$  lb_ub a b f g
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops

```

```

lemma (a::nat) < b  $\implies$  lb_ub a b f g  $\implies$  knuth a b f g
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops

```

```

lemma fishburn a b f g  $\implies$  lb_ub a b f g
by (metis order.trans nle_le)

```

```

lemma (a::nat) < b  $\implies$  lb_ub a b f g  $\implies$  fishburn a b f g
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops

```

```

lemma a<(b::int)  $\implies$  fishburn a b f g  $\implies$  fishburn a b g f
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops

```

```

lemma a<(b::int)  $\implies$  knuth a b f g  $\implies$  fishburn a b f g
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops

```

```

lemma fishburn_trans: fishburn a b f g  $\implies$  fishburn a b g h  $\implies$  fishburn a b f h
by auto

```

Exactness: if the real value is within the bounds, *ab* is exact. More interesting would be the other way around. The impact of the exactness lemmas below is unclear.

```

lemma fishburn_exact: a  $\leq$  v  $\wedge$  v  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  fishburn a b v ab  $\implies$  ab = v
by auto

```

Let everything = 0 and  $ab = 1$ :

```

lemma mm_not_exact:  $a \leq (v::bool) \wedge v \leq b \Rightarrow mm\ a\ v\ b = mm\ a\ ab\ b \Rightarrow ab = v$ 
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops
lemma knuth_not_exact:  $a \leq (v::ereal) \wedge v \leq b \Rightarrow knuth\ a\ b\ v\ ab \Rightarrow ab = v$ 
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops
lemma mm_not_exact:  $a < b \Rightarrow (a::ereal) \leq v \wedge v \leq b \Rightarrow mm\ a\ v\ b = mm\ a\ ab\ b \Rightarrow ab = v$ 
quickcheck[expect=counterexample]
oops

```

## 2.4 Alpha-Beta for Linear Orders

### 2.4.1 From the Left

#### Hard

```

fun ab_max :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_maxs ab_min ab_mins
where
ab_max a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_max a b (Nd ts) = ab_maxs a b ts |

ab_maxs a b [] = a |
ab_maxs a b (t#ts) = (let a' = max a (ab_min a b t) in if a'  $\geq$  b then a' else
ab_maxs a' b ts) |

ab_min a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_min a b (Nd ts) = ab_mins a b ts |

ab_mins a b [] = b |
ab_mins a b (t#ts) = (let b' = min b (ab_max a b t) in if b'  $\leq$  a then b' else
ab_mins a b' ts)

lemma ab_maxs_ge_a: ab_maxs a b ts  $\geq$  a
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use max.bounded_iff in blast)

lemma ab_mins_le_b: ab_mins a b ts  $\leq$  b
apply(induction ts arbitrary: b)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use min.bounded_iff in blast)

```

Automatic fishburn proof:

```

theorem
shows a < b  $\Rightarrow$  fishburn a b (maxmin t) (ab_max a b t)
and a < b  $\Rightarrow$  fishburn a b (maxmin (Nd ts)) (ab_maxs a b ts)
and a < b  $\Rightarrow$  fishburn a b (minmax t) (ab_min a b t)
and a < b  $\Rightarrow$  fishburn a b (minmax (Nd ts)) (ab_mins a b ts)

```

```

proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
    then show ?case
      apply(simp add: Let_def)
        by (smt (verit, del_insts) ab_maxs_ge_a le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le
nle_le)
  next
    case (8 a b t ts)
    then show ?case
      apply(simp add: Let_def)
        by (smt (verit, del_insts) ab_mins_le_b linorder_not_le min.bounded_iff
nle_le)
  qed auto

```

Detailed *fishburn* proof:

```

theorem fishburn_val_ab:
  shows a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (maxmin t) (ab_max a b t)
  and a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (maxmin (Nd ts)) (ab_maxs a b ts)
  and a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (minmax t) (ab_min a b t)
  and a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (minmax (Nd ts)) (ab_mins a b ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
    let ?abt = ab_min a b t let ?a' = max a ?abt let ?abts = ab_maxs ?a' b ts
    let ?mmt = minmax t let ?mmts = maxmin (Nd ts)
    let ?abtts = ab_maxs a b (t # ts) let ?mmtts = maxmin (Nd (t # ts))
    note IH1 = 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a<b›]
    have 1: ?mmtts  $\leq$  ?abtts if ab: ?abtts  $\leq$  a
    proof (cases b  $\leq$  ?a')
      case True
      note ‹a<b›
      also note True
      also have ?a' = ?abtts using True by simp
      also note ‹...  $\leq$  a›
      finally have False by simp
      thus ?thesis ..
    next
      case False
      hence IH2: fishburn ?a' b ?mmts ?abts using 4(2)[OF refl] ‹a<b› linorder_not_le
      by blast
      from False ab have ab: ?abts  $\leq$  a by(simp)
      have ?a'  $\leq$  ?abts by(rule ab_maxs_ge_a)

      hence ?mmt  $\leq$  ?abt using IH1 ab by (metis order.trans linorder_not_le
max.absorb4)
      have ?abts  $\leq$  ?a' using ab le_max_iff_disj by blast
      have ?a'  $\leq$  a using ‹?a'  $\leq$  ?abts› ab by(rule order.trans)
      hence ?mmts  $\leq$  ?abts using IH2 ‹?abts  $\leq$  ?a'› by blast
      with ‹?mmt  $\leq$  ?abt› show ?thesis using False ‹?a'  $\leq$  ?abts› by(auto)

```

qed

have 2:  $?abtts \leq ?mmtts$  if  $ab: b \leq ?abtts$

proof (cases  $b \leq ?a'$ )

case True

hence  $b \leq ?abt$  using  $\langle a < b \rangle$  by (metis linorder\_not\_le max\_less\_iff\_conj)

hence  $?abt \leq ?mmt$  using IH1 by blast

moreover

then have  $a \leq ?mmt$  using  $\langle a < b \rangle \langle b \leq ?abt \rangle$  by (simp)

ultimately show ?thesis using True by (simp add: max.coboundedI1)

next

case False

hence  $b \leq ?abts$  using ab by simp

hence  $?abts \leq ?mmts$  using 4.IH(2)[OF refl] False by (meson linorder\_not\_le)

then show ?thesis using False by (simp add: le\_max\_iff\_disj)

qed

have 3:  $?abtts = ?mmtts$  if  $ab: a < ?abtts \quad ?abtts < b$

proof (cases  $b \leq ?a'$ )

case True

also have  $?a' = ?abtts$  using True by simp

also note ab(2)

finally have False by simp

thus ?thesis ..

next

case False

hence IH2: fishburn  $?a' b ?mmts ?abts$  using 4(2)[OF refl]  $\langle a < b \rangle$  linorder\_not\_le

by blast

have  $?abtts = ?abts$  using False by (simp)

have  $?mmtts = max ?mmt ?mmts$  by simp

note IH11 = IH1[THEN conjunct1] note IH12 = IH1[THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1]

note IH21 = IH2[THEN conjunct1] note IH22 = IH2[THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1]

have arecb:  $a < ?abts \wedge ?abts < b$  using ab False by (auto)

have  $?abt \leq a \vee a < ?abt$  by auto

hence  $?abts = max ?mmt ?mmts$

proof

assume  $?abt \leq a$

hence  $?a' = a$  by simp

hence  $?abts = ?mmts$  using IH22 arecb by presburger

moreover

have  $?mmt \leq ?mmts$  using IH11  $\langle ?abt \leq a \rangle$  arecb  $\langle ?abts = ?mmts \rangle$  by auto

ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: Let\_def)

next

assume  $a < ?abt$

have  $?abt < b$  by (meson False linorder\_not\_le max\_less\_iff\_conj)

hence  $?abt = ?mmt$  using IH12  $\langle a < ?abt \rangle$  by blast

have  $?a' < ?abts \vee ?a' = ?abts$  using ab\_maxs\_ge\_a[of ?a' b ts] or-

```

der_le_less by blast
thus ?thesis
proof
  assume ?a' < ?abts
  thus ?thesis using ‹?abt = ?mmt› IH22 arecb by(simp)
next
  assume ?a' = ?abts
  then show ?thesis using ‹?abt = ?mmt› ‹a < ?abt› IH21 by(simp)
qed
qed
thus ?thesis using ‹?abts = ?abts› ‹?mmtts = max ?mmt ?mmnts› by simp
qed

show ?case using 1 2 3 by blast
next
  case 8 thus ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, del_insts) ab_mins_le_b linorder_le_cases linorder_not_le
min_le_iff_disj order_antisym)
qed auto

```

**corollary**  $ab\_max\_bot\_top: ab\_max \perp \top t = maxmin t$   
**by** (metis bounded\_linorder-collapse fishburn\_val\_ab(1) fishburn\_bot\_top)

A detailed *knuth* proof, similar to  $a < b \implies ab\_max a b t \leq maxmin t$   
 $(\text{mod } a, b)$

$a < b \implies ab\_maxs a b ts \leq maxmin (Nd ts) (\text{mod } a, b)$

$a < b \implies ab\_min a b t \leq minmax t (\text{mod } a, b)$

$a < b \implies ab\_mins a b ts \leq minmax (Nd ts) (\text{mod } a, b)$  proof:

**theorem** *knuth\_val\_ab*:

**shows**  $a < b \implies knuth a b (maxmin t) (ab\_max a b t)$

**and**  $a < b \implies knuth a b (maxmin (Nd ts)) (ab\_maxs a b ts)$

**and**  $a < b \implies knuth a b (minmax t) (ab\_min a b t)$

**and**  $a < b \implies knuth a b (minmax (Nd ts)) (ab\_mins a b ts)$

**proof**(induction a b t **and** a b ts **and** a b t **and** a b ts rule: *ab\_max\_ab\_maxs\_ab\_min\_ab\_mins.induct*)

**case** (4 a b t ts)

**let** ?abt =  $ab\_min a b t$  **let** ?a' =  $max a$  **let** ?abts =  $ab\_maxs ?a' b ts$

**let** ?mmt =  $minmax t$  **let** ?mmnts =  $maxmin (Nd ts)$

**note**  $IH1 = 4.IH(1)[OF \langle a < b \rangle]$

**have** 1:  $maxmin (Nd (t \# ts)) \leq a$  **if**  $ab: ab\_maxs a b (t \# ts) \leq a$   
**proof** (cases  $b \leq ?a'$ )

**case** True

**note**  $\langle a < b \rangle$

**also note** True

**also have**  $?a' = ab\_maxs a b (t \# ts)$  **using** True **by** simp

**also note**  $\langle \dots \leq a \rangle$

**finally have** False **by** simp

**thus** ?thesis ..

```

next
  case False
    hence IH2: knuth ?a' b ?mmts ?abts
      using 4(2)[OF refl] <a

```

```

assume ?abt ≤ a
hence ?a' = a by simp
hence ?abts = ?mmts using IH22 arecb by presburger
moreover
have ?mmt ≤ ?mmts using IH11 ‹?abt ≤ a› arecb ‹?abts = ?mmts› by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using ab_maxs a b (t # ts) = ?abts by(simp
add:Let_def)
next
assume a < ?abt
have ?abt = minmax t using IH12 ‹a < ?abt› ‹?abt < b› by blast
have ?a' < ?abts ∨ ?a' = ?abts using ab_maxs_ge_a[of ?a' b ts] or-
der_le_less by blast
thus ?thesis
proof
assume ?a' < ?abts
then show ?thesis using ‹?abt = ?mmt› False IH22 arecb by(simp)
next
assume ?a' = ?abts
then show ?thesis using ‹?abt = ?mmt› False ‹a < ?abt› IH21 by(simp)
qed
qed
qed

show ?case using 1 2 3 by blast
next
case 8 thus ?case
apply(simp add: Let_def)
by (smt (verit, del_insts) ab_maxs_le_b linorder_le_cases linorder_not_le
min_le_iff_disj order_antisym)
qed auto

```

Towards exactness:

```

lemma ab_max_le_b: [a ≤ b; maxmin t ≤ b] ==> ab_max a b t ≤ b
and [a ≤ b; maxmin (Nd ts) ≤ b] ==> ab_maxs a b ts ≤ b
and [a ≤ minmax t; a ≤ b] ==> a ≤ ab_min a b t
and [a ≤ minmax (Nd ts); a ≤ b] ==> a ≤ ab_mins a b ts
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
case (4 a b t ts)
show ?case
proof (cases t)
case Lf
then show ?thesis using 4.IH(2) 4.prem by(simp add: Let_def)
next
case Nd
then show ?thesis
apply(simp add: Let_def leI ab_mins_le_b)
using 4.IH(2) 4.prem ab_mins_le_b by auto
qed
next

```

```

case (8 a b t ts)
show ?case
proof (cases t)
case Lf
then show ?thesis using 8.IH(2) 8.prems by(simp add: Let_def)
next
case Nd
then show ?thesis
apply(simp add: Let_def leI ab_maxs_ge_a)
using 8.IH(2) 8.prems ab_maxs_ge_a by auto
qed
qed auto

lemma ab_max_exact:
assumes v = maxmin t a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b
shows ab_max a b t = v
proof (cases t)
case Lf with assms show ?thesis by simp
next
case Nd
then show ?thesis using assms
by (smt (verit) ab_max.simps(2) ab_max_le_b ab_maxs_ge_a order.order_iff_strict
order_le_less_trans fishburn_val_ab(1))
qed

```

### Hard, max/min flag

```

fun ab_minmax :: bool ⇒ ('a::linorder) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree ⇒ 'a and ab_minmaxs
where
ab_minmax mx a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_minmax mx a b (Nd ts) = ab_minmaxs mx a b ts |

ab_minmaxs mx a b [] = a |
ab_minmaxs mx a b (t#ts) =
(let abt = ab_minmax (¬mx) b a t;
 a' = (if mx then max else min) a abt
 in if (if mx then (≥) else (≤)) a' b then a' else ab_minmaxs mx a' b ts)

lemma ab_max_ab_minmax:
shows ab_max a b t = ab_minmax True a b t
and ab_maxs a b ts = ab_minmaxs True a b ts
and ab_min b a t = ab_minmax False a b t
and ab_mins b a ts = ab_minmaxs False a b ts
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and b a t and b a ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
qed (auto simp add: Let_def)

```

### Hard, abstracted over ≤

```

fun ab_le :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a::linorder)tree ⇒ 'a and ab_les
where

```

```

ab_le le a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_le le a b (Nd ts) = ab_les le a b ts |

ab_les le a b [] = a |
ab_les le a b (t#ts) = (let abt = ab_le ( $\lambda x y. le y x$ ) b a t;
  a' = if le a abt then abt else a in if le b a' then a' else ab_les le a' b ts)

lemma ab_max_ab_le:
  shows ab_max a b t = ab_le ( $\leq$ ) a b t
  and ab_maxs a b ts = ab_les ( $\leq$ ) a b ts
  and ab_min b a t = ab_le ( $\geq$ ) a b t
  and ab_mins b a ts = ab_les ( $\geq$ ) a b ts
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and b a t and b a ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
qed (auto simp add: Let_def)

Delayed test:

fun ab_le3 :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_les3
where
ab_le3 le a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_le3 le a b (Nd ts) = ab_les3 le a b ts |

ab_les3 le a b [] = a |
ab_les3 le a b (t#ts) =
(if le b a then a else
 let abt = ab_le3 ( $\lambda x y. le y x$ ) b a t;
  a' = if le a abt then abt else a
  in ab_les3 le a' b ts)

lemma ab_max_ab_le3:
  shows a < b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_max a b t = ab_le3 ( $\leq$ ) a b t
  and a < b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_maxs a b ts = ab_les3 ( $\leq$ ) a b ts
  and a > b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_min b a t = ab_le3 ( $\geq$ ) a b t
  and a > b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_mins b a ts = ab_les3 ( $\geq$ ) a b ts
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and b a t and b a ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
  show ?case
  proof (cases ts)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis using 4 by (simp add: Let_def)
  next
    case Cons
    then show ?thesis using 4 by (auto simp add: Let_def le_max_iff_disj)
  qed
next
  case (8 a b t ts)
  show ?case
  proof (cases ts)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis using 8 by (simp add: Let_def)
  qed

```

```

next
  case Cons
    then show ?thesis using 8 by (auto simp add: Let_def min_le_iff_disj)
    qed
  qed auto

corollary ab_le3_bot_top: ab_le3 ( $\leq$ )  $\perp \top t = maxmin t$ 
by (metis (mono_tags, lifting) ab_max_ab_le3(1) ab_max_bot_top bounded_linorderCollapse)

```

### Hard, max/min in Lf

Idea due to Bird and Hughes

```

fun ab_max2 :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_maxs2 and ab_min2
and ab_mins2 where
  ab_max2 a b (Lf x) = max a (min x b) |
  ab_max2 a b (Nd ts) = ab_maxs2 a b ts |

  ab_maxs2 a b [] = a |
  ab_maxs2 a b (t#ts) = (let a' = ab_min2 a b t in if a' = b then a' else ab_maxs2 a' b ts) |

  ab_min2 a b (Lf x) = max a (min x b) |
  ab_min2 a b (Nd ts) = ab_mins2 a b ts |

  ab_mins2 a b [] = b |
  ab_mins2 a b (t#ts) = (let b' = ab_max2 a b t in if a = b' then b' else ab_mins2 a b' ts)

lemma ab_max2_max_min_maxmin:
shows a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_max2 a b t = max a (min (maxmin t) b)
and a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_maxs2 a b ts = max a (min (maxmin (Nd ts)) b)
and a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_min2 a b t = max a (min (minmax t) b)
and a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_mins2 a b ts = max a (min (minmax (Nd ts)) b)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_max2_ab_maxs2_ab_min2_ab_mins2.induct)
  case 4 thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) max.assoc max_min_same(4) min_max_distrib1)
next
  case 8 thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (metis (no_types, opaque_lifting) max.left_idem max_min_distrib2 max_min_same(1)
      min.assoc min.commute)
  qed auto

corollary ab_max2_bot_top: ab_max2  $\perp \top t = maxmin t$ 
by (simp add: ab_max2_max_min_maxmin)

```

Now for the *ab* version parameterized with *le*:

```

fun ab_le2 :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_les2
where
  ab_le2 le a b (Lf x) =

```

```

(let xb = if le x b then x else b
  in if le a xb then xb else a) |
ab_le2 le a b (Nd ts) = ab_les2 le a b ts |

ab_les2 le a b [] = a |
ab_les2 le a b (t#ts) = (let a' = ab_le2 ( $\lambda x y.$  le y x) b a t in if a' = b then a'
else ab_les2 le a' b ts)

```

Relate  $ab\_le2$  back to  $ab\_max2$  (using  $a \leq b \implies ab\_max2 a b t = max a (\min (maxmin t) b)$ )

$$a \leq b \implies ab\_maxs2 a b ts = max a (\min (maxmin (Nd ts)) b)$$

$$a \leq b \implies ab\_min2 a b t = max a (\min (minmax t) b)$$

$$a \leq b \implies ab\_mins2 a b ts = max a (\min (minmax (Nd ts)) b)!$$

**lemma**  $ab\_le2\_ab\_max2$ :

```

fixes a :: _ :: bounded_linorder
shows a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_le2 ( $\leq$ ) a b t = ab_max2 a b t
and a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_les2 ( $\leq$ ) a b ts = ab_maxs2 a b ts
and a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_le2 ( $\geq$ ) b a t = ab_min2 a b t
and a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  ab_les2 ( $\geq$ ) b a ts = ab_mins2 a b ts
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_max2_ab_maxs2_ab_min2_ab_mins2.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts) thus ?case
    apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (metis ab_max2_max_min_maxmin(3) max.boundedI min.cobounded2)
next
  case 8 thus ?case
    apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (metis ab_max2_max_min_maxmin(1) max.cobounded1)
qed auto

```

**corollary**  $ab\_le2\_bot\_top$ :  $ab\_le2 (\leq) \perp \top t = maxmin t$   
by (simp add: ab\_le2\_ab\_max2(1) ab\_max2\_bot\_top)

## Hard, Delayed Test

```

fun ab_max3 :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_maxs3 and ab_min3
and ab_mins3 where
ab_max3 a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_max3 a b (Nd ts) = ab_maxs3 a b ts |

ab_maxs3 a b [] = a |
ab_maxs3 a b (t#ts) = (if a  $\geq$  b then a else ab_maxs3 (max a (ab_min3 a b t))
b ts) |

ab_min3 a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_min3 a b (Nd ts) = ab_mins3 a b ts |

ab_mins3 a b [] = b |
ab_mins3 a b (t#ts) = (if a  $\geq$  b then b else ab_mins3 a (min b (ab_max3 a b t))
ts)

```

```

lemma ab_max3_ab_max:
shows a < b ==> ab_max3 a b t = ab_max a b t
and a < b ==> ab_maxs3 a b ts = ab_maxs a b ts
and a < b ==> ab_min3 a b t = ab_min a b t
and a < b ==> ab_mins3 a b ts = ab_mins a b ts
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_max3_ab_maxs3_ab_min3_ab_mins3.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
  show ?case
  proof(cases ts)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis using 4 by (simp add: Let_def)
  next
    case Cons
    then show ?thesis using 4 by (auto simp add: Let_def le_max_iff_disj)
  qed
next
  case (8 a b t ts)
  show ?case
  proof(cases ts)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis using 8 by (simp add: Let_def)
  next
    case Cons
    then show ?thesis using 8 by (auto simp add: Let_def min_le_iff_disj)
  qed
qed auto

```

corollary ab\_max3\_bot\_top: ab\_max3 ⊥ ⊤ t = maxmin t  
by(metis fishburn\_bot\_top ab\_max3\_ab\_max(1) fishburn\_val\_ab(1) bounded\_linorderCollapse)

## Soft

Fishburn

```

fun ab_max' :: 'a::bounded_linorder => 'a => 'a tree => 'a and ab_maxs' ab_min'
ab_mins' where
ab_max' a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_max' a b (Nd ts) = ab_maxs' a b ⊥ ts |

ab_maxs' a b m [] = m |
ab_maxs' a b m (t#ts) =
  (let m' = max m (ab_min' (max m a) b t) in if m' ≥ b then m' else ab_maxs'
a b m' ts) |

ab_min' a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_min' a b (Nd ts) = ab_mins' a b ⊥ ts |

ab_mins' a b m [] = m |
ab_mins' a b m (t#ts) =

```

```
(let m' = min m (ab_max' a (min m b) t) in if m' ≤ a then m' else ab_mins' a b m' ts)
```

```
lemma ab_maxs'_ge_a: ab_maxs' a b m ts ≥ m
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a b m)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use max.bounded_iff in blast)
```

```
lemma ab_mins'_le_a: ab_mins' a b m ts ≤ m
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a b m)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use min.bounded_iff in blast)
```

Find  $a, b$  and  $t$  such that  $a < b$  and fail-soft is closer to the real value than fail-hard.

```
lemma let a = -∞; b = ereal 0; t = Nd []]
  in a < b ∧ ab_max a b t = 0 ∧ ab_max' a b t = ∞ ∧ maxmin t = ∞
by eval
```

```
theorem fishburn_val_ab':
shows a < b ⇒ fishburn a b (maxmin t) (ab_max' a b t)
  and max m a < b ⇒ fishburn (max m a) b (maxmin (Nd ts)) (ab_maxs' a b m ts)
  and a < b ⇒ fishburn a b (minmax t) (ab_min' a b t)
  and a < min m b ⇒ fishburn a (min m b) (minmax (Nd ts)) (ab_mins' a b m ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts and a b t and a b m ts rule: ab_max'_ab_maxs'_ab_min'_ab_mins'.indu
  case (4 a b m t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, best) ab_maxs'_ge_a max.absorb_iff2 max.coboundedI1 max.commute
      nle_le nless_le)
  next
    case (8 a b m t ts)
    then show ?case
      apply (simp add: Let_def)
      by (smt (verit) ab_mins'_le_a linorder_not_le min.absorb_iff2 min.coboundedI1
        min_def)
  qed auto
```

```
theorem fishburn_ab'_ab:
shows a < b ⇒ fishburn a b (ab_max' a b t) (ab_max a b t)
  and max m a < b ⇒ fishburn a b (ab_maxs' a b m ts) (ab_maxs (max m a) b ts)
  and a < b ⇒ fishburn a b (ab_min' a b t) (ab_min a b t)
  and a < min m b ⇒ a < m ⇒ fishburn a b (ab_mins' a b m ts) (ab_mins a (min m b) ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts and a b t and a b m ts rule: ab_max'_ab_maxs'_ab_min'_ab_mins'.indu
```

```

case 3 thus ?case apply simp
  by (metis linorder_not_le max.absorb4 max.order_iff)
next
case (4 a b m t ts)
  thus ?case using [[simp_depth_limit=2]] apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) linorder_not_le max.absorb2 max_less_iff_conj
        nle_le)
next
case 6 thus ?case
  apply simp using top.extremum_strict top.not_eq_extremum by blast
next
case 7 thus ?case apply simp
  by (metis linorder_not_le min.absorb4 min.order_iff)
next
case (8 a b m t ts)
  thus ?case using [[simp_depth_limit=2]] apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit) linorder_not_le min_def nle_le fishburn2)
qed auto

```

Fail-soft can be more precise than fail-hard:

```

lemma let a = ereal 0; b = 1; t = Nd [] in
  maxmin t = ab_max' a b t ∧ maxmin t ≠ ab_max a b t
by eval

```

```

lemma ab_max'_lb_ub:
shows a ≤ b ⇒ lb_ub a b (maxmin t) (ab_max' a b t)
and a ≤ b ⇒ lb_ub a b (max i (maxmin (Nd ts))) (ab_maxs' a b i ts)
and a ≤ b ⇒ lb_ub a b (minmax t) (ab_min' a b t)
and a ≤ b ⇒ lb_ub a b (min i (minmax (Nd ts))) (ab_mins' a b i ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b i ts and a b t and a b i ts rule: ab_max'_ab_maxs'_ab_min'_ab_mins'.induct)
case (4 a b m t ts)
then show ?case
  apply(simp_all add: Let_def)
  by (smt (verit) max.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI2 max_def)
next
case (8 a b m t ts)
then show ?case
  apply(simp_all add: Let_def)
  by (smt (verit, del_insts) min.coboundedI1 min.coboundedI2 min_def)
qed auto

```

```

lemma ab_max'_exact_less: [ a < b; v = maxmin t; a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b ] ⇒ ab_max'
  a b t = v
using fishburn_val_ab'(1) by force

```

```

lemma ab_max'_exact: [ v = maxmin t; a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b ] ⇒ ab_max' a b t = v
using ab_max'_exact_less ab_max'_lb_ub(1)
by (metis order.strict_trans2 nless_le)

```

## Searched trees

Hard:

```
fun abt_max :: ('a::linorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree and abt_maxs abt_min  
abt_mins where  
abt_max a b (Lf x) = Lf x |  
abt_max a b (Nd ts) = Nd (abt_maxs a b ts) |  
  
abt_maxs a b [] = [] |  
abt_maxs a b (t#ts) = (let u = abt_min a b t; a' = max a (ab_min a b t) in  
u # (if a'  $\geq$  b then [] else abt_maxs a' b ts)) |  
  
abt_min a b (Lf x) = Lf x |  
abt_min a b (Nd ts) = Nd (abt_mins a b ts) |  
  
abt_mins a b [] = [] |  
abt_mins a b (t#ts) = (let u = abt_max a b t; b' = min b (ab_max a b t) in  
u # (if b'  $\leq$  a then [] else abt_mins a b' ts))
```

Soft:

```
fun abt_max' :: ('a::bounded_linorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree and abt_maxs'  
abt_min' abt_mins' where  
abt_max' a b (Lf x) = Lf x |  
abt_max' a b (Nd ts) = Nd (abt_maxs' a b ⊥ ts) |  
  
abt_maxs' a b m [] = [] |  
abt_maxs' a b m (t#ts) =  
(let u = abt_min' (max m a) b t; m' = max m (ab_min' (max m a) b t) in  
u # (if m'  $\geq$  b then [] else abt_maxs' a b m' ts)) |  
  
abt_min' a b (Lf x) = Lf x |  
abt_min' a b (Nd ts) = Nd (abt_mins' a b ⊤ ts) |  
  
abt_mins' a b m [] = [] |  
abt_mins' a b m (t#ts) =  
(let u = abt_max' a (min m b) t; m' = min m (ab_max' a (min m b) t) in  
u # (if m'  $\leq$  a then [] else abt_mins' a b m' ts))  
  
lemma abt_max'_abt_max:  
shows a < b  $\implies$  abt_max' a b t = abt_max a b t  
and max m a < b  $\implies$  abt_maxs' a b m ts = abt_maxs (max m a) b ts  
and a < b  $\implies$  abt_min' a b t = abt_min a b t  
and a < min m b  $\implies$  abt_mins' a b m ts = abt_mins a (min m b) ts  
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts and a b t and a b m ts rule: abt_max'_abt_maxs'_abt_min'_abt_mins'.in)  
case (4 a b m t ts)  
thus ?case unfolding abt_maxs'.simp(2) abt_maxs.simps(2) Let_def  
using fishburn_ab'_ab(3)  
by (smt (verit, best) le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le max_def nless_le)  
next
```

```

case (8 a b m t ts)
then show ?case unfolding abt_mins'.simp(2) abt_mins.simp(2) Let_def
  using fishburn_ab'_ab(1)
  by (smt (verit, del_insts) linorder_not_le min.absorb1 min.absorb3 min.commute
min_le_iff_disj)
qed (auto)

```

An annotated tree of *ab* calls with the *a,b* window.

```

datatype 'a tri = Ma 'a 'a 'a tr | Mi 'a 'a 'a tr
and 'a tr = No 'a tri list | Le 'a

```

```

fun abtr_max :: ('a::linorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tri and abtr_maxs abtr_min
abtr_mins where
abtr_max a b (Lf x) = Ma a b (Le x) |
abtr_max a b (Nd ts) = Ma a b (No (abtr_maxs a b ts)) |

```

```

abtr_maxs a b [] = [] |
abtr_maxs a b (t#ts) = (let u = abtr_min a b t; a' = max a (ab_min a b t) in
u # (if a'  $\geq$  b then [] else abtr_maxs a' b ts)) |

```

```

abtr_min a b (Lf x) = Mi a b (Le x) |
abtr_min a b (Nd ts) = Mi a b (No (abtr_mins a b ts)) |

```

```

abtr_mins a b [] = [] |
abtr_mins a b (t#ts) = (let u = abtr_max a b t; b' = min b (ab_max a b t) in
u # (if b'  $\leq$  a then [] else abtr_mins a b' ts)) |

```

For better readability get rid of *ereal*:

```

fun de :: erreal  $\Rightarrow$  real where

```

```

de (ereal x) = x |

```

```

de PInfty = 100 |

```

```

de MInfty = -100

```

```

fun detri and detr where

```

```

detri (Ma a b t) = Ma (de a) (de b) (detr t) |

```

```

detri (Mi a b t) = Mi (de a) (de b) (detr t) |

```

```

detr (No ts) = No (map detri ts) |

```

```

detr (Le x) = Le (de x)

```

Example in Knuth and Moore. Evaluation confirms that all subtrees *u* are pruned.

```

value let

```

```

t11 = Nd[Nd[Lf 3,Lf 1,Lf 4], Nd[Lf 1,t], Nd[Lf 2,Lf 6,Lf 5]];

```

```

t12 = Nd[Nd[Lf 3,Lf 5,Lf 8], u]; t13 = Nd[Nd[Lf 8,Lf 4,Lf 6], u];

```

```

t21 = Nd[Nd[Lf 3,Lf 2],Nd[Lf 9,Lf 5,Lf 0],Nd[Lf 2,u]];

```

```

t31 = Nd[Nd[Lf 0,u],Nd[Lf 4,Lf 9,Lf 4],Nd[Lf 4,u]];

```

```

t32 = Nd[Nd[Lf 2,u],Nd[Lf 7,Lf 8,Lf 1],Nd[Lf 6,Lf 4,Lf 0]];

```

```

t = Nd[Nd[t11, t12, t13], Nd[t21,u], Nd[t31,t32,u]]

```

```

in (ab_max (-∞::ereal) ∞ t,abt_max (-∞::ereal) ∞ t,detri(abtr_max (-∞::ereal)
∞ t))

```

## Soft, generalized, attempts

Attempts to prove correct General version due to Junkang Li et al.

This first version (not worth following!) stops the list iteration as soon as  $\max m a \geq b$  (I call this "delayed test", it complicates proofs a little.) and the initial value is fixed  $a$  (not  $\text{if } 0/1$ )

```

fun abil0' :: ('a::bounded_linorder)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a and abils0' abil1' abils1'
where
abil0' (Lf x) a b = x |
abil0' (Nd ts) a b = abils0' ts a b a |

abils0' [] a b m = m |
abils0' (t#ts) a b m =
(if max m a  $\geq$  b then m else abils0' ts (max m a) b (max m (abil1' t b (max m a)))) |

abil1' (Lf x) a b = x |
abil1' (Nd ts) a b = abils1' ts a b a |

abils1' [] a b m = m |
abils1' (t#ts) a b m =
(if min m a  $\leq$  b then m else abils1' ts (min m a) b (min m (abil0' t b (min m a)))))

lemma abils0'_ge_i: abils0' ts a b i  $\geq$  i
apply(induction ts arbitrary: i a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use max.bounded_iff in blast)

lemma abils1'_le_i: abils1' ts a b i  $\leq$  i
apply(induction ts arbitrary: i a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use min.bounded_iff in blast)

lemma fishburn_abil0':
shows a < b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn a b (maxmin t) (abil0' t a b)
and a < b  $\Longrightarrow$  i < b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn (max a i) b (maxmin (Nd ts)) (abils0' ts a b i)
and a > b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn b a (minmax t) (abil1' t a b)
and a > b  $\Longrightarrow$  i > b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn b (min a i) (minmax (Nd ts)) (abils1' ts a b i)
proof(induction t a b and ts a b i and t a b and ts a b i rule: abil0'_abils0'_abil1'_abils1'.induct)
case (4 t ts a b m)
thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
by (smt (verit) abils0'.elims abils0'_ge_i max.absorb_iff1 max.coboundedI2
max_def nless_le)
next
case (8 t ts a b m)
thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
by (smt (verit, best) abils1'.elims abils1'_le_i linorder_not_le min.absorb2

```

```
min_def min_le_iff_disj)
qed auto
```

This second computes the value of  $t$  before deciding if it needs to look at  $ts$  as well. This simplifies the proof (also in other versions, independently of initialization). The initial value is not fixed but determined by  $i0/1$ . The "real" constraint on  $i0/1$  is commented out and replaced by the simplified value  $a$ .

```
locale LeftSoft =
fixes i0 i1 :: 'a::bounded_linorder tree list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
assumes i0: i0 ts a ≤ a — max a (maxmin (Nd ts)) and i1: i1 ts a ≥ a — min a (minmax (Nd ts))
begin

fun abil0' :: ('a::bounded_linorder)tree ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a and abils0' abil1' abils1'
where
abil0' (Lf x) a b = x |
abil0' (Nd ts) a b = abils0' ts a b (i0 ts a) |

abils0' [] a b m = m |
abils0' (t#ts) a b m =
(let m' = max m (abil1' t b (max m a)) in if m' ≥ b then m' else abils0' ts a b m') |

abil1' (Lf x) a b = x |
abil1' (Nd ts) a b = abils1' ts a b (i1 ts a) |

abils1' [] a b m = m |
abils1' (t#ts) a b m =
(let m' = min m (abil0' t b (min m a)) in if m' ≤ b then m' else abils1' ts a b m') |

lemma abils0'_ge_i: abils0' ts a b i ≥ i
apply(induction ts arbitrary: i)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use max.bounded_iff in blast)

lemma abils1'_le_i: abils1' ts a b i ≤ i
apply(induction ts arbitrary: i)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use min.bounded_iff in blast)

Generalizations that don't seem to work: a)  $\max a i \rightarrow \max (\max a (\maxmin (Nd ts))) i$  b) ?

lemma fishburn_abil01':
shows a < b ⇒ fishburn a b (maxmin t) (abil0' t a b)
and a < b ⇒ i < b ⇒ fishburn (max a i) b (maxmin (Nd ts)) (abils0' ts a b i)
and a > b ⇒ fishburn b a (minmax t) (abil1' t a b)
and a > b ⇒ i > b ⇒ fishburn b (min a i) (minmax (Nd ts)) (abils1' ts a b i)
```

```

proof(induction t a b and ts a b i and t a b and ts a b i rule: abil0'_abils0'_abil1'_abils1'.induct)
  case (2 ts a b)
    thus ?case using i0[of ts a] by auto
  next
    case (4 i t ts a b)
      thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
        by (smt (verit) abils0'_ge_i le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le max.absorb1
          nle_le)
    next
      case (6 ts a b)
        thus ?case using i1[of a ts] by simp
    next
      case (8 i t ts a b)
        thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
          by (smt (verit, best) abils1'_le_i linorder_not_le min_def min_less_iff_conj
            nle_le)
    qed auto

```

Note the  $a \leq b$  instead of the  $a < b$  in theorem *fishburn\_abir01*:

```

lemma abil0'lb_ub:
  shows a ≤ b ==> lb_ub a b (maxmin t) (abil0' t a b)
  and a ≤ b ==> lb_ub a b (max i (maxmin (Nd ts))) (abil0' ts a b i)
  and a ≥ b ==> lb_ub b a (minmax t) (abil1' t a b)
  and a ≥ b ==> lb_ub b a (min i (minmax (Nd ts))) (abil1' ts a b i)
proof(induction t a b and ts a b i and t a b and ts a b i rule: abil0'_abils0'_abil1'_abils1'.induct)
  case (2 ts a b)
    then show ?case by simp (meson order.trans i0 le_max_iff_disj)
  next
    case (4 t ts a b m)
      then show ?case
        apply(simp add: Let_def)
        by (smt (verit, best) max.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI2 max_def)
  next
    case (6 ts a b)
      then show ?case
        by simp (meson i1 min.coboundedI2 order_trans)
  next
    case (8 t ts a b m)
      then show ?case
        apply(simp add: Let_def)
        by (smt (verit, del_insts) min.coboundedI1 min.coboundedI2 min_def)
  qed auto

lemma abil0'_exact_less: [| a < b; v = maxmin t; a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b |] ==> abil0' t a b
= v
using fishburn_abil01'(1) by force

lemma abil0'_exact: [| v = maxmin t; a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b |] ==> abil0' t a b = v
by (metis abil0'_exact_less abil0'lb_ub(1) order.trans leD order_le_imp_less_or_eq)

```

end

### Transposition Table / Graph / Repeated AB

```

lemma ab_twice_lb:
   $\llbracket \forall a b. \text{fishburn } a b (\text{maxmin } t) (\text{abf } a b t); b \leq \text{abf } a b t; \text{max } a' (\text{abf } a b t) < b' \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{fishburn } a' b' (\text{maxmin } t) (\text{abf } (\text{max } a' (\text{abf } a b t)) b' t)$ 
by (smt (verit, del_insts) order.eq_iff order.strict_trans leI max_less_iff_conj)

lemma ab_twice_ub:
   $\llbracket \forall a b. \text{fishburn } a b (\text{maxmin } t) (\text{abf } a b t); \text{abf } a b t \leq a; \text{min } b' (\text{abf } a b t) > a' \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{fishburn } a' b' (\text{maxmin } t) (\text{abf } a' (\text{min } b' (\text{abf } a b t)) t)$ 
by (smt (verit, best) linorder_not_le min.absorb1 min.absorb2 min.strict_boundedE
nless_le)

```

But what does a narrower window achieve? Less precise bounds but prefix of search space. For fail-hard and fail-soft.

```

fun prefix prefixes where
  prefix (Lf x) (Lf y) = (x=y) |
  prefix (Nd ts) (Nd us) = prefixes ts us |
  prefix _ _ = False |

  prefixes [] us = True |
  prefixes (t#ts) (u#us) = (prefix t u ∧ prefixes ts us) |
  prefixes _ _ = False

lemma fishburn_ab_max_windows:
shows  $\llbracket a < b; a' \leq a; b \leq b' \rrbracket \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{ab\_max } a' b' t) (\text{ab\_max } a b t)$ 
and  $\llbracket a < b; a' \leq a; b \leq b' \rrbracket \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{ab\_maxs } a' b' ts) (\text{ab\_maxs } a b ts)$ 
and  $\llbracket a < b; a' \leq a; b \leq b' \rrbracket \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{ab\_min } a' b' t) (\text{ab\_min } a b t)$ 
and  $\llbracket a < b; a' \leq a; b \leq b' \rrbracket \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{ab\_mins } a' b' ts) (\text{ab\_mins } a b ts)$ 
proof (induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts
  arbitrary: a' b' and a' b' and a' b' and a' b'
  rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
case 2 show ?case
  using 2.preds apply simp
  using 2.IH by presburger
next
case (4 a b t ts) show ?case using 4.preds
  apply (simp add: Let_def)
  using 4.IH
  by (smt (verit, del_insts) ab_maxs_ge_a le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le
max_def nle_le)
next

```

```

case 6 show ?case
  using 6.premss apply simp
  using 6.IH by presburger
next
  case (8 a b t ts) show ?case using 8.premss
    apply (simp add: Let_def)
    using 8.IH
    by (smt (verit, best) ab_maxs_le_b order.strict_trans1 linorder_not_le min.absorb1
min.absorb2 nle_le)
qed auto

lemma abt_max_prefix_windows:
shows [[ a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ]] ==> prefix (abt_max a b t) (abt_max a' b' t)
and [[ a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ]] ==> prefixes (abt_maxs a b ts) (abt_maxs a' b' ts)
and [[ a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ]] ==> prefix (abt_min a b t) (abt_min a' b' t)
and [[ a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ]] ==> prefixes (abt_mins a b ts) (abt_mins a' b' ts)
proof (induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts
arbitrary: a' b' and a' b' and a' b' and a' b'
rule: abt_max_abt_maxs_abt_min_abt_mins.induct)
case (4 a b t ts)
then show ?case
  apply (simp add: Let_def)
  by (smt (verit, del_insts) fishburn_ab_max_windows(3) linorder_not_le max.coboundedI1
max.orderI max_def)
next
  case (8 a b t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, del_insts) fishburn_ab_max_windows(1) le_cases3 linorder_not_less
min_def_raw knuth_if_fishburn)
qed auto

lemma fishburn_ab_max'_windows:
shows [[ a < b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ]] ==> fishburn a b (ab_max' a' b' t) (ab_max' a b t)
and [[ max m a < b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b'; m' ≤ m ]] ==> fishburn (max m a) b (ab_maxs' a' b' m' ts) (ab_maxs' a b m ts)
and [[ a < b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ]] ==> fishburn a b (ab_min' a' b' t) (ab_min' a b t)
and [[ a < min m b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b'; m ≤ m' ]] ==> fishburn a (min m b) (ab_mins' a' b' m' ts) (ab_mins' a b m ts)
proof (induction a b t and a b m ts and a b t and a b m ts
arbitrary: a' b' and a' b' m' and a' b' and a' b' m'
rule: ab_max'_ab_maxs'_ab_min'_ab_mins'.induct)
case (2 a b ts)
show ?case
  using 2.premss apply simp
  using 2.IH by (metis max_bot nle_le)
next
  case (4 a b m t ts)

```

```

show ?case
  using 4.prems apply (simp add: Let_def)
  using 4.IH ab_maxs'_ge_a
  by (smt (verit) knuth_comm linorder_le_cases max.absorb1 max.absorb2 max.absorb4
       max.bounded_iff)
next
  case (6 a b ts)
  show ?case
    using 6.prems apply simp
    using 6.IH by (metis min_top nle_le)
next
  case (8 a b m t ts)
  show ?case
    using 8.prems apply (simp add: Let_def)
    using 8.IH ab_mins'_le_a
    by (smt (verit) leD linorder_linear min.absorb1 min.absorb2 min.bounded_iff
        not_le_imp_less)
qed auto

```

Example of reduced search space:

```

lemma let a = 0; b = (1::ereal); a' = 0; b' = 2; t = Nd [Lf 1, Lf 0]
  in abt_max' a b t = Nd [Lf 1] ∧ abt_max' a' b' t = t
  by eval

lemma abt_max'_prefix_windows:
shows [[ a < b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ] ⇒ prefix (abt_max' a b t) (abt_max' a' b' t)]
and [[ max m a < b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b'; m' ≤ m ] ⇒ prefixes (abt_maxs' a b m ts)
      (abt_maxs' a' b' m' ts)]
and [[ a < b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b' ] ⇒ prefix (abt_min' a b t) (abt_min' a' b' t)]
and [[ a < min m b; a' ≤ a; b ≤ b'; m ≤ m' ] ⇒ prefixes (abt_mins' a b m ts)
      (abt_mins' a' b' m' ts)]
proof (induction a b t and a b m ts and a b t and a b m ts
      arbitrary: a' b' and a' b' m' and a' b' and a' b' m'
      rule: abt_max'_abt_maxs'_abt_min'_abt_mins'.induct)
  case (4 a b m t ts)
  then show ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
    using fishburn_ab_max'_windows(3)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) add_mono linorder_le_cases max.absorb2
        max.assoc max.order_iff order.strict_iff_not trans_le_add1)
next
  case (8 a b t ts)
  then show ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
    using fishburn_ab_max'_windows(1)
    by (smt (verit, best) add_le_mono le_add1 linorder_not_less min.mono min_less_iff_conj
        order.trans nle_le)
qed auto

```

## 2.4.2 From the Right

The literature uniformly considers iteration from the left only. Iteration from the right is technically simpler but needs to go through all successors, which means generating all of them. This is typically done anyway to reorder them based on heuristic evaluations. This rules out an infinite list of successors, but it is unclear if there are any applications.

Naming convention: 0 = max, 1 = min

### Hard

```

fun abr0 :: ('a::linorder)tree => 'a => 'a => 'a and abrs0 and abr1 and abrs1
where
  abr0 (Lf x) a b = x |
  abr0 (Nd ts) a b = abrs0 ts a b |

  abrs0 [] a b = a |
  abrs0 (t#ts) a b = (let m = abrs0 ts a b in if m ≥ b then m else max (abr1 t b m)
  m) |

  abr1 (Lf x) a b = x |
  abr1 (Nd ts) a b = abrs1 ts a b |

  abrs1 [] a b = a |
  abrs1 (t#ts) a b = (let m = abrs1 ts a b in if m ≤ b then m else min (abr0 t b m)
  m)

lemma abrs0_ge_a: abrs0 ts a b ≥ a
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use max.coboundedI2 in blast)

lemma abrs1_le_a: abrs1 ts a b ≤ a
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use min.coboundedI2 in blast)

theorem abr01_mm:
  shows mm a (abr0 t a b) b = mm a (maxmin t) b
  and mm a (abrs0 ts a b) b = mm a (maxmin (Nd ts)) b
  and mm b (abr1 t a b) a = mm b (minmax t) a
  and mm b (abrs1 ts a b) a = mm b (minmax (Nd ts)) a
proof(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abr0_abrs0_abr1_abrs1.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)
  then show ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit) max.left_commute max_def_raw min.commute min.orderE
    min_max_distrib1)
  next
  case (8 t ts a b)

```

```

then show ?case
  apply(simp add: Let_def)
  by (smt (verit) max.left_idem max.orderE max_min_distrib2 max_min_same(4)
min.assoc)
qed auto

```

As a corollary:

```

corollary knuth_abr01_cor:  $a < b \Rightarrow \text{knuth } a \ b (\maxmin t) (\text{abr0 } t \ a \ b)$ 
by (meson knuth_if_mm abr01_mm(1))

```

```

corollary maxmin_mm_abr0:  $\llbracket a \leq \maxmin t; \maxmin t \leq b \rrbracket \Rightarrow \maxmin t =$ 
 $\text{mm } a (\text{abr0 } t \ a \ b) \ b$ 
by (metis max_def min.absorb1 abr01_mm(1))
corollary maxmin_mm_abrs0:  $\llbracket a \leq \maxmin (\text{Nd } ts); \maxmin (\text{Nd } ts) \leq b \rrbracket$ 
 $\Rightarrow \maxmin (\text{Nd } ts) = \text{mm } a (\text{abrs0 } ts \ a \ b) \ b$ 
by (metis max_def min.absorb1 abr01_mm(2))

```

The stronger *fishburn* spec:

Needs  $a < b$ .

```

theorem fishburn_abr01:
  shows  $a < b \Rightarrow \text{fishburn } a \ b (\maxmin t) (\text{abr0 } t \ a \ b)$ 
  and  $a < b \Rightarrow \text{fishburn } a \ b (\maxmin (\text{Nd } ts)) (\text{abrs0 } ts \ a \ b)$ 
  and  $a > b \Rightarrow \text{fishburn } b \ a (\minmax t) (\text{abr1 } t \ a \ b)$ 
  and  $a > b \Rightarrow \text{fishburn } b \ a (\minmax (\text{Nd } ts)) (\text{abrs1 } ts \ a \ b)$ 
proof(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abr0_abrs0_abr1_abrs1.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)
  then show ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, best) leI max.absorb_iff2 max.coboundedI1 max.orderE or-
der.strict_iff_not)
next
  case (8 t ts a b)
  then show ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, best) order.trans linorder_not_le min.absorb3 min.absorb_iff2
nle_le)
qed auto

```

Above lemma does not work for  $a = b$  and  $a > b$ . Not fishburn:  $\text{abr0} \leq a$  but not  $\maxmin \leq \text{abr0}$ . Not knuth:  $\text{abr0} \leq a$  but not  $\maxmin \leq a$

```

lemma let  $a = 0::\text{ereal}$ ;  $t = \text{Nd } [Lf 1, Lf 0]$  in  $\text{abr0 } t \ a \ a = 0 \wedge \maxmin t = 1$ 
by eval
lemma let  $a = 0::\text{ereal}$ ;  $b = -1$ ;  $t = \text{Nd } [Lf 1, Lf 0]$  in  $\text{abr0 } t \ a \ b = 0 \wedge \maxmin$ 
 $t = 1$ 
by eval

```

The following lemma does not follow from *fishburn* because of the weaker assumption  $a \leq b$  that is required for the later exactness lemma.

```

lemma abr0_le_b:  $\llbracket a \leq b; \maxmin t \leq b \rrbracket \Rightarrow \text{abr0 } t \ a \ b \leq b$ 

```

```

and  $\llbracket a \leq b; \text{maxmin } (\text{Nd } ts) \leq b \rrbracket \implies \text{abrs0 } ts \ a \ b \leq b$ 
and  $\llbracket b \leq \text{minmax } t; b \leq a \rrbracket \implies b \leq \text{abr1 } t \ a \ b$ 
and  $\llbracket b \leq \text{minmax } (\text{Nd } ts); b \leq a \rrbracket \implies b \leq \text{abrs1 } ts \ a \ b$ 
proof(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abr0_abrs0_abr1_abrs1.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)
  show ?case
  proof (cases t)
    case Lf
    then show ?thesis using 4.IH(1) 4.prems by(simp add: Let_def)
  next
  case Nd
  then show ?thesis
    apply(simp add: Let_def leI abrs1_le_a)
    using 4.IH(1) 4.prems by auto
  qed
next
  case (8 t ts a b)
  show ?case
  proof (cases t)
    case Lf
    then show ?thesis using 8.IH(1) 8.prems by(simp add: Let_def)
  next
  case Nd
  then show ?thesis
    apply(simp add: Let_def leI abrs0_ge_a)
    using 8.IH(1) 8.prems by auto
  qed
qed auto

lemma abr0_exact_less:
assumes a < b v = maxmin t a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b
shows abr0 t a b = v
using fishburn_exact[OF assms(3)] fishburn_abr01[OF assms(1)] assms(2) by metis

lemma abr0_exact:
assumes v = maxmin t a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b
shows abr0 t a b = v
using abr0_exact_less abr0_le_b abrs0_ge_a assms(1,2) abr0.elims
by (smt (verit, best) dual_order.trans led maxmin.simps(1) order_le_imp_less_or_eq)

```

Another proof:

```

lemma abr0_exact2:
assumes v = maxmin t a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b
shows abr0 t a b = v
proof (cases t)
  case Lf with assms show ?thesis by simp
next
  case Nd
  then show ?thesis using assms

```

```
by (smt (verit, del_insts) abr0.simps(2) abr0_le_b abrs0_ge_a order.order_iff_strict
order_le_less_trans fishburn_abr01(1))
```

**qed**

## Soft

Starting at  $\perp$  (after Fishburn)

```
fun abr0' :: ('a::bounded_linorder)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a and abrs0' and abr1' and
abrs1' where
abr0' (Lf x) a b = x |
abr0' (Nd ts) a b = abrs0' ts a b |
```

```
abrs0' [] a b =  $\perp$  |
abrs0' (t#ts) a b = (let m = abrs0' ts a b in if m  $\geq$  b then m else max (abr1' t b
(max m a)) m) |
```

```
abr1' (Lf x) a b = x |
abr1' (Nd ts) a b = abrs1' ts a b |
```

```
abrs1' [] a b =  $\top$  |
abrs1' (t#ts) a b = (let m = abrs1' ts a b in if m  $\leq$  b then m else min (abr0' t b
(min m a)) m)
```

**theorem** fishburn\_abr01':

```
shows a < b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn a b (maxmin t) (abr0' t a b)
and a < b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn a b (maxmin (Nd ts)) (abrs0' ts a b)
and a > b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn b a (minmax t) (abr1' t a b)
and a > b  $\Longrightarrow$  fishburn b a (minmax (Nd ts)) (abrs1' ts a b)
```

**proof**(induction t a b **and** ts a b **and** t a b **and** ts a b rule: abr0'\_abrs0'\_abr1'\_abrs1'.induct)

**case** (4 t ts a b)

**then show** ?case

**apply**(simp add: Let\_def)

**by** (smt (verit, ccfv\_SIG) le\_max\_iff\_disj linorder\_not\_le max.absorb3 max.absorb\_iff2)

**next**

**case** (8 t ts a b)

**then show** ?case

**apply**(simp add: Let\_def)

**by** (smt (verit, best) linorder\_not\_le min.absorb\_iff1 min.absorb\_iff2 nle\_le

fishburn2)

**qed auto**

Same as for abr0: Above lemma does not work for  $a = b$  and  $a > b$ . Not fishburn:  $abr0' \leq a$  but not  $maxmin \leq abr0'$ . Not knuth:  $abr0' \leq a$  but not  $maxmin \leq a$

**lemma** let a = 0::ereal; t = Nd [Lf 1, Lf 0] in abr0' t a a = 0  $\wedge$  maxmin t = 1

**by eval**

**lemma** let a = 0::ereal; b = -1; t = Nd [Lf 1, Lf 0] in abr0' t a b = 0  $\wedge$  maxmin t = 1

by eval

Fails for  $a=b=-1$  and  $t = Nd []$

```
theorem fishburn2_abr01_abr01':
  shows  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a \ b (\text{abr0}' t a b) \ (\text{abr0 } t a b)$ 
  and  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a \ b (\text{abrs0}' ts a b) \ (\text{abrs0 } ts a b)$ 
  and  $a > b \implies \text{fishburn } b \ a (\text{abr1}' t a b) \ (\text{abr1 } t a b)$ 
  and  $a > b \implies \text{fishburn } b \ a (\text{abrs1}' ts a b) \ (\text{abrs1 } ts a b)$ 
proof(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abr0_abrs0_abr1_abrs1.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)
    thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
      by (smt (verit) abrs0_ge_a max.absorb2 max.assoc max.commute nle_le or-
der_le_imp_less_or_eq)
  next
    case (8 t ts a b)
    thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
      by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) abrs1_le_a min.absorb_iff2 min.bounded_iff
nle_le order.strict_iff_order)
  qed auto
```

Towards ‘exactness’:

No need for restricting  $a,b$ , but only corollaries:

```
corollary abr0'_mm:  $mm \ a (\text{abr0}' t a b) \ b = mm \ a (\maxmin t) \ b$ 
by (smt (verit) max.absorb1 max.cobounded2 max.strict_order_iff min.absorb2
min.absorb3 min.cobounded1 mm_if_knuth fishburn_abr01'(1))
corollary abrs0'_mm:  $mm \ a (\text{abrs0}' ts a b) \ b = mm \ a (\maxmin (Nd ts)) \ b$ 
by (metis abr0'.simp(2) abr0'_mm)
corollary abr1'_mm:  $mm \ b (\text{abr1}' t a b) \ a = mm \ b (\minmax t) \ a$ 
by (smt (verit, best) linorder_not_le max.absorb1 max_less_iff_conj min.absorb2
fishburn_abr01'(3))
corollary abrs1'_mm:  $mm \ b (\text{abrs1}' ts a b) \ a = mm \ b (\minmax (Nd ts)) \ a$ 
by (metis abr1'.simp(2) abr1'_mm)

corollary li1:  $\llbracket a \leq \maxmin t; \ \maxmin t \leq b \rrbracket \implies mm \ a (\text{abr0}' t a b) \ b = \maxmin t$ 
by (simp add: abr0'_mm)
```

Note the  $a \leq b$  instead of the  $a < b$  in  $a < b \implies \text{abr0}' t a b \leq \maxmin t \ (\text{mod } a,b)$

$a < b \implies \text{abrs0}' ts a b \leq \maxmin (Nd ts) \ (\text{mod } a,b)$   
 $b < a \implies \text{abr1}' t a b \leq \minmax t \ (\text{mod } b,a)$   
 $b < a \implies \text{abrs1}' ts a b \leq \minmax (Nd ts) \ (\text{mod } b,a)$ :

```
lemma abr01'lb_ub:
  shows  $a \leq b \implies lb\_ub \ a \ b (\maxmin t) \ (\text{abr0}' t a b)$ 
  and  $a \leq b \implies lb\_ub \ a \ b (\maxmin (Nd ts)) \ (\text{abrs0}' ts a b)$ 
  and  $a \geq b \implies lb\_ub \ b \ a (\minmax t) \ (\text{abr1}' t a b)$ 
  and  $a \geq b \implies lb\_ub \ b \ a (\minmax (Nd ts)) \ (\text{abrs1}' ts a b)$ 
apply(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abr0'_abrs0'_abr1'_abrs1'.induct)
```

```

by(auto simp add: Let_def le_max_iff_disj min_le_iff_disj)

lemma abr0'_exact_less: [| a < b; v = maxmin t; a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b |] ==> abr0' t a b
= v
using fishburn_abr01'(1) by force

lemma abr0'_exact: [| v = maxmin t; a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b |] ==> abr0' t a b = v
by (metis abr0'_exact_less abr01'lb_ub(1) order.trans leD order_le_imp_less_or_eq)

```

### Also returning the searched tree

Hard:

```

fun abtr0 :: ('a::linorder) tree => 'a => 'a * 'a tree and abtrs0 and abtr1 and
abtrs1 where
abtr0 (Lf x) a b = (x, Lf x) |
abtr0 (Nd ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs0 ts a b in (m, Nd us)) |

abtrs0 [] a b = (a,[])
abtrs0 (t#ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs0 ts a b in
if m ≥ b then (m,us) else let (n,u) = abtr1 t b m in (max n m, u#us)) |

abtr1 (Lf x) a b = (x, Lf x) |
abtr1 (Nd ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs1 ts a b in (m, Nd us)) |

abtrs1 [] a b = (a,[])
abtrs1 (t#ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs1 ts a b in
if m ≤ b then (m,us) else let (n,u) = abtr0 t b m in (min n m, u#us))

```

Soft:

```

fun abr0' :: ('a::bounded_linorder) tree => 'a => 'a * 'a tree and abtrs0' and
abtr1' and abtrs1' where
abtr0' (Lf x) a b = (x, Lf x) |
abtr0' (Nd ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs0' ts a b in (m, Nd us)) |

abtrs0' [] a b = (⊥,[])
abtrs0' (t#ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs0' ts a b in
if m ≥ b then (m,us) else let (n,u) = abtr1' t b (max m a) in (max n m, u#us)) |

abtr1' (Lf x) a b = (x, Lf x) |
abtr1' (Nd ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs1' ts a b in (m, Nd us)) |

abtrs1' [] a b = (⊤,[])
abtrs1' (t#ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs1' ts a b in
if m ≤ b then (m,us) else let (n,u) = abtr0' t b (min m a) in (min n m, u#us))

lemma fst_abtr01:
shows fst(abtr0 t a b) = abr0 t a b
and fst(abtrs0 ts a b) = abrs0 ts a b
and fst(abtr1 t a b) = abr1 t a b

```

```

and fst(abtrs1 ts a b) = abrs1 ts a b
by(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abtr0_abtrs0_abtr1_abtrs1.induct)
(auto simp: Let_def split: prod.split)

lemma fst_abtr01':
shows fst(abtr0' t a b) = abr0' t a b
and fst(abtrs0' ts a b) = abrs0' ts a b
and fst(abtr1' t a b) = abr1' t a b
and fst(abtrs1' ts a b) = abrs1' ts a b
by(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abtr0'_abtrs0'_abtr1'_abtrs1'.induct)
(auto simp: Let_def split: prod.split)

lemma snd_abtr01'_abtr01:
shows a < b ==> snd(abtr0' t a b) = snd(abtr0 t a b)
and a < b ==> snd(abtrs0' ts a b) = snd(abtrs0 ts a b)
and a > b ==> snd(abtr1' t a b) = snd(abtr1 t a b)
and a > b ==> snd(abtrs1' ts a b) = snd(abtrs1 ts a b)
proof(induction t a b and ts a b and t a b and ts a b rule: abtr0'_abtrs0'_abtr1'_abtrs1'.induct)
case (4 t ts a b)
then show ?case
apply(simp add: Let_def split: prod.split)
using fst_abtr01(2) fst_abtr01'(2) fishburn2_abr01_abr01'(2) abrs0_ge_a
by (smt (verit, best) fst_conv le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le max.absorb1
nle_le sndI)
next
case (8 t ts a b)
then show ?case
apply(simp add: Let_def split: prod.split)
using fst_abtr01(4) fst_abtr01'(4) fishburn2_abr01_abr01'(4) abrs1_le_a
by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) fst_conv linorder_not_le min.absorb1 min.absorb_if2
order.strict_trans2 snd_conv)
qed (auto simp add: split_beta)

```

## Generalized

General version due to Junkang Li et al.:

```

locale SoftGeneral =
fixes i0 i1 :: 'a::bounded_linorder tree list => 'a => 'a
assumes i0: i0 ts a ≤ max a (maxmin(Nd ts)) and i1: i1 ts a ≥ min a (minmax
(Nd ts))
begin

fun abir0' :: ('a::bounded_linorder)tree => 'a => 'a => 'a and abirs0' and abir1'
and abirs1' where
abir0' (Lf x) a b = x |
abir0' (Nd ts) a b = abirs0' (i0 ts a) ts a b |

abirs0' i [] a b = i |
abirs0' i (t#ts) a b =

```

```

(let m = abirs0' i ts a b in if m ≥ b then m else max (abir1' t b (max m a)) m) |
abir1' (Lf x) a b = x |
abir1' (Nd ts) a b = abirs1' (il ts a) ts a b |
abirs1' i [] a b = i |
abirs1' i (t#ts) a b =
(let m = abirs1' i ts a b in if m ≤ b then m else min (abir0' t b (min m a)) m)

```

Unused:

```

lemma abirs0'_ge_i: abirs0' i ts a b ≥ i
apply(induction ts)
by (auto simp: Let_def) (metis max.coboundedI2)

```

```

lemma abirs1'_le_i: abirs1' i ts a b ≤ i
apply(induction ts)
by (auto simp: Let_def) (metis min.coboundedI2)

```

```

lemma fishburn_abir01':
shows a < b ==> fishburn a b (maxmin t) (abir0' t a b)
and a < b ==> fishburn a b (max i (maxmin (Nd ts))) (abirs0' i ts a b)
and a > b ==> fishburn b a (minmax t) (abir1' t a b)
and a > b ==> fishburn b a (min i (minmax (Nd ts))) (abirs1' i ts a b)
proof(induction t a b and i ts a b and t a b and i ts a b rule: abir0'_abirs0'_abir1'_abirs1'.induct)
case (2 ts a b)
thus ?case using i0[of ts a] apply simp
  by (smt (verit, best) leD le_max_iff_disj max_def)
next
case (4 i t ts a b)
thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
  by (smt (verit, ccfv_SIG) linorder_not_le max.coboundedI2 max_def nle_le)
next
case (6 ts a b)
thus ?case
  using il1[of a ts] apply simp by (smt (verit, del_insts) leD min_le_iff_disj
nle_le)
next
case (8 i t ts a b)
thus ?case apply (simp add: Let_def)
  by (smt (verit, ccfv_SIG) linorder_not_le min.absorb2 min_le_iff_disj nle_le)
qed auto

```

Note the  $a \leq b$  instead of the  $a < b$  in  $a < b \Rightarrow abir0' t a b \leq maxmin t \text{ (mod } a,b)$

$$\begin{aligned} a < b &\Rightarrow abirs0' i ts a b \leq max i (maxmin (Nd ts)) \text{ (mod } a,b) \\ b < a &\Rightarrow abir1' t a b \leq minmax t \text{ (mod } b,a) \\ b < a &\Rightarrow abirs1' i ts a b \leq min i (minmax (Nd ts)) \text{ (mod } b,a): \end{aligned}$$

```

lemma abir0'lb_ub:
shows a ≤ b ==> lb_ub a b (maxmin t) (abir0' t a b)

```

```

and  $a \leq b \implies lb\_ub\ a\ b\ (\max i\ (\maxmin\ (Nd\ ts)))\ (abirs0'\ i\ ts\ a\ b)$ 
and  $a \geq b \implies lb\_ub\ b\ a\ (\minmax t)\ (abir1'\ t\ a\ b)$ 
and  $a \geq b \implies lb\_ub\ b\ a\ (\min i\ (\minmax\ (Nd\ ts)))\ (abirs1'\ i\ ts\ a\ b)$ 
by(induction t a b and i ts a b and t a b and i ts a b rule: abir0'_abirs0'_abir1'_abirs1'.induct)
  (auto simp add: Let_def le_max_iff_disj min_le_iff_disj
    intro: order_trans[OF i0] order_trans[OF _ i1])

```

```

lemma abir0'_exact_less:  $\llbracket a < b; v = \maxmin t; a \leq v \wedge v \leq b \rrbracket \implies abir0'\ t\ a\ b = v$ 
using fishburn_abir01'(1) by force

```

```

lemma abir0'_exact:  $\llbracket v = \maxmin t; a \leq v \wedge v \leq b \rrbracket \implies abir0'\ t\ a\ b = v$ 
by (metis abir0'_exact_less abir0'lb_ub(1) order.trans leD order_le_imp_less_or_eq)

```

end

Now with explicit parameters  $i0$  and  $i1$  such that we can vary them:

```

fun abir0' ::  $\_ \Rightarrow \_ \Rightarrow ('a::bounded\_linorder)tree \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$  and abirs0'
and abir1' and abirs1' where
  abir0' i0 i1 (Lf x) a b = x |
  abir0' i0 i1 (Nd ts) a b = abirs0' i0 i1 (i0 ts a) ts a b |

  abirs0' i0 i1 i [] a b = i |
  abirs0' i0 i1 i (t#ts) a b =
    (let m = abirs0' i0 i1 i ts a b in if m ≥ b then m else max (abir1' i0 i1 t b (max m a)) m) |

  abir1' i0 i1 (Lf x) a b = x |
  abir1' i0 i1 (Nd ts) a b = abirs1' i0 i1 (i1 ts a) ts a b |

  abirs1' i0 i1 i [] a b = i |
  abirs1' i0 i1 i (t#ts) a b =
    (let m = abirs1' i0 i1 i ts a b in if m ≤ b then m else min (abir0' i0 i1 t b (min m a)) m)

```

First, the same theorem as in the locale *SoftGeneral*:

```

definition bnd i0 i1 ≡
   $\forall ts\ a.\ i0\ ts\ a \leq \max a\ (\maxmin\ (Nd\ ts)) \wedge i1\ ts\ a \geq \min a\ (\minmax\ (Nd\ ts))$ 

```

```

declare [[unify_search_bound=400,unify_trace_bound=400]]

```

```

lemma fishburn_abir01':
  shows  $a < b \implies bnd\ i0\ i1 \implies \text{fishburn}\ a\ b\ (\maxmin\ t) \quad (abir0'\ i0\ i1\ t\ a\ b)$ 
  and  $a < b \implies bnd\ i0\ i1 \implies \text{fishburn}\ a\ b\ (\max i\ (\maxmin\ (Nd\ ts)))\ (abirs0'\ i0\ i1\ i\ ts\ a\ b)$ 
  and  $a > b \implies bnd\ i0\ i1 \implies \text{fishburn}\ b\ a\ (\minmax t) \quad (abir1'\ i0\ i1\ t\ a\ b)$ 
  and  $a > b \implies bnd\ i0\ i1 \implies \text{fishburn}\ b\ a\ (\min i\ (\minmax\ (Nd\ ts)))\ (abirs1'\ i0\ i1\ i\ ts\ a\ b)$ 

```

```

proof(induction  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $t$   $a$   $b$  and  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $i$   $ts$   $a$   $b$  and  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $t$   $a$   $b$  and  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $i$   $ts$   $a$   $b$ 
    rule:  $\text{abir0}'\_\text{abirs0}'\_\text{abir1}'\_\text{abirs1}'.\text{induct}$ )
  case (2  $ts$   $a$   $b$ )
    thus ?case unfolding  $\text{bnd\_def}$  apply  $\text{simp}$ 
      by (smt (verit, best)  $\text{leD}$   $\text{le\_max\_iff\_disj}$   $\text{max\_def}$ )
  next
    case (4  $i$   $t$   $ts$   $a$   $b$ )
      thus ?case apply (simp add:  $\text{Let\_def}$ )
        by (smt (verit, ccfv_SIG)  $\text{linorder\_not\_le}$   $\text{max.coboundedI2}$   $\text{max\_def}$   $\text{nle\_le}$ )
  next
    case (6  $ts$   $a$   $b$ )
      thus ?case
        unfolding  $\text{bnd\_def}$  apply  $\text{simp}$ 
        by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold)  $\text{linorder\_not\_le}$   $\text{min.absorb2}$   $\text{min\_def}$   $\text{min\_le\_iff\_disj}$ )
  next
    case (8  $i$   $t$   $ts$   $a$   $b$ )
      thus ?case apply (simp add:  $\text{Let\_def}$ )
        by (smt (verit, ccfv_SIG)  $\text{linorder\_not\_le}$   $\text{min.absorb2}$   $\text{min\_le\_iff\_disj}$   $\text{nle\_le}$ )
  qed (auto)

```

Unused:

```

lemma  $\text{abirs0}'\_\text{ge\_i}: \text{abirs0}' \text{i0} \text{i1} i \text{ts} a b \geq i$ 
by(induction  $ts$ ) (auto simp:  $\text{Let\_def}$   $\text{max.coboundedI2}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{abirs0}'\_\text{eq\_i}: i \geq b \implies \text{abirs0}' \text{i0} \text{i1} i \text{ts} a b = i$ 
by(induction  $ts$ ) (auto simp:  $\text{Let\_def}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{abirs1}'\_\text{le\_i}: \text{abirs1}' \text{i0} \text{i1} i \text{ts} a b \leq i$ 
by(induction  $ts$ ) (auto simp:  $\text{Let\_def}$   $\text{min.coboundedI2}$ )

```

Monotonicity wrt the init functions, below/above  $a$ :

```

definition  $\text{bnd\_mono} \text{i0} \text{i1} \text{i0}' \text{i1}' =$ 
   $(\forall ts a. \text{i0}' \text{ts} a \leq a \wedge \text{i1}' \text{ts} a \geq a \wedge \text{i0} \text{ts} a \leq \text{i0}' \text{ts} a \wedge \text{i1} \text{ts} a \geq \text{i1}' \text{ts} a)$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{fishburn\_abir0}'\_\text{mono}:$ 
shows  $a < b \implies \text{bnd\_mono} \text{i0} \text{i1} \text{i0}' \text{i1}' \implies \text{fishburn} a b (\text{abir0}' \text{i0} \text{i1} t a b) (\text{abir0}' \text{i0}' \text{i1}' t a b)$ 
and  $a < b \implies \text{bnd\_mono} \text{i0} \text{i1} \text{i0}' \text{i1}' \implies i = \text{i0} (ts0 @ ts) a \implies$ 
   $\text{fishburn} a b (\text{abirs0}' \text{i0} \text{i1} i \text{ts} a b) (\text{abirs0}' \text{i0}' \text{i1}' (\text{i0}' (ts0 @ ts) a) \text{ts} a b)$ 
and  $a > b \implies \text{bnd\_mono} \text{i0} \text{i1} \text{i0}' \text{i1}' \implies \text{fishburn} b a (\text{abir1}' \text{i0} \text{i1} t a b) (\text{abir1}' \text{i0}' \text{i1}' t a b)$ 
and  $a > b \implies \text{bnd\_mono} \text{i0} \text{i1} \text{i0}' \text{i1}' \implies i = \text{i1} (ts0 @ ts) a \implies$ 
   $\text{fishburn} b a (\text{abirs1}' \text{i0} \text{i1} i \text{ts} a b) (\text{abirs1}' \text{i0}' \text{i1}' (\text{i1}' (ts0 @ ts) a) \text{ts} a b)$ 
proof(induction  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $t$   $a$   $b$  and  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $i$   $ts$   $a$   $b$  and  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $t$   $a$   $b$  and  $\text{i0}$   $\text{i1}$   $i$   $ts$   $a$   $b$ 
  arbitrary:  $\text{i0}' \text{i1}'$  and  $\text{i0}' \text{i1}' \text{ts} 0$  and  $\text{i0}' \text{i1}'$  and  $\text{i0}' \text{i1}' \text{ts} 0$ 
  rule:  $\text{abir0}'\_\text{abirs0}'\_\text{abir1}'\_\text{abirs1}'.\text{induct}$ )
  case 1
  then show ?case by  $\text{simp}$ 
  next

```

```

case 2
then show ?case by (metis abir0'.simp(2) append_Nil)
next
case 3
then show ?case unfolding bnd_mono_def
apply simp by (metis order.strict_trans1 leD)
next
case (4  $\lambda 0\ i1\ i\ t\ ts\ a\ b$ )
show ?case
using 4.prem 4.IH(2)[OF refl, of  $\lambda 0'\ i1'$ ] 4.IH(1)[OF  $\langle a < b \rangle$ , of  $\lambda 0'\ i1'$  ts0 @ [t]]
by (smt (verit) abirs0'.simp(2) append_Cons append_eq_append_conv2 linorder_not_less
max.absorb4
max.absorb_iff2 max.coboundedI2 max.order_iff self_append_conv)
next
case 5
then show ?case by simp
next
case 6
then show ?case by (metis abir1'.simp(2) append_Nil)
next
case 7
then show ?case unfolding bnd_mono_def
apply simp by (metis leD order_le_less_trans)
next
case (8  $\lambda 0\ i1\ i\ t\ ts\ a\ b$ )
then show ?case
using 8.prem 8.IH(2)[OF refl, of  $\lambda 0'\ i1'$ ] 8.IH(1)[OF  $\langle a > b \rangle$ , of  $\lambda 0'\ i1'$  ts0 @ [t]]
by (smt (verit) Cons_eq_appendI abirs1'.simp(2) append_eq_append_conv2
linorder_le_less_linear min.absorb2 min.absorb3 min.order_iff min_less_iff_conj
self_append_conv)
qed

```

The  $i0$  bound of  $a$  cannot be increased to  $\max a$  ( $\maxmin(Nd\ ts)$ ) (as the theorem *fishburn\_abir0'* might suggest). Problem: if  $b \leq i0\ a\ ts < i0'\ a\ ts$  then it can happen that  $b \leq abirs0' i0\ i1\ t\ a\ b < abirs0' i0'\ i1'\ t\ a\ b$ , which violates *fishburn*.

```

value let a = -∞; b = 0::ereal; t = Nd [Lf (1::ereal)] in
(abir0' (λts a. max a (maxmin(Nd ts))) i1' t a b,
 abir0' (λts a. max a (maxmin(Nd ts))-1) i1 t a b)

lemma let a = -∞; b = 0::ereal; ts = [Lf (1::ereal)] in
abirs0' (λts a. max a (maxmin(Nd ts))-1) (λ_ a. a+1) (max a (maxmin(Nd
ts))-1) ts a b = 0
unfolding Let_def
using [[simp_trace]] by (simp add:Let_def)

```

## 2.5 Alpha-Beta for De Morgan Orders

### 2.5.1 From the Left, Fail-Hard

Like Knuth.

```
fun ab_negmax :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a::de_morgan_order)tree ⇒ 'a and ab_negmaxs
where
ab_negmax a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_negmax a b (Nd ts) = ab_negmaxs a b ts |

ab_negmaxs a b [] = a |
ab_negmaxs a b (t#ts) = (let a' = max a (- ab_negmax (-b) (-a) t) in if a' ≥
b then a' else ab_negmaxs a' b ts)
```

Via *foldl*. Wasteful: *foldl* consumes whole list.

```
definition ab_negmaxf :: ('a::de_morgan_order) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree ⇒ 'a where
ab_negmaxf b = (λa t. if a ≥ b then a else max a (- ab_negmax (-b) (-a) t))
```

```
lemma foldl_ab_negmaxf_idemp:
b ≤ a ⇒ foldl (ab_negmaxf b) a ts = a
by(induction ts) (auto simp: ab_negmaxf_def)

lemma ab_negmaxs_foldl:
(a::'a::de_morgan_order) < b ⇒ ab_negmaxs a b ts = foldl (ab_negmaxf b) a
ts
using foldl_ab_negmaxf_idemp[where 'a='a]
by(induction ts arbitrary: a) (auto simp: ab_negmaxf_def Let_def dest: not_le_imp_less)
```

Also returning the searched tree.

```
fun abtl :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a::de_morgan_order)tree ⇒ 'a * ('a::de_morgan_order)tree
and abtls where
abtl a b (Lf x) = (x, Lf x) |
abtl a b (Nd ts) = (let (m,us) = abtls a b ts in (m, Nd us)) |

abtls a b [] = (a,[])
abtls a b (t#ts) = (let (a',u) = abtl (-b) (-a) t; a' = max a (-a') in
if a' ≥ b then (a',[u]) else let (n,us) = abtls a' b ts in (n,u#us))
```

```
lemma fst_abtl:
shows fst(abtl a b t) = ab_negmax a b t
and fst(abtls a b ts) = ab_negmaxs a b ts
by(induction a b t and a b ts rule: abtl_abtls.induct)
(auto simp: Let_def split: prod.split)
```

### Correctness Proofs

First, a very direct proof.

```
lemma ab_negmaxs_ge_a: ab_negmaxs a b ts ≥ a
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
```

```

by (auto simp: Let_def) (metis max.bounded_iff)

lemma fishburn_val_ab_neg:
shows a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax t) (ab_negmax (a) b t)
and a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax (Nd ts)) (ab_negmaxs (a) b ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts rule: ab_negmax_ab_negmaxs.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def less_uminus_reorder)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) ab_negmaxs_ge_a_le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le_minus_minus_nle_le_uminus_less_reorder)
qed auto

```

Now an indirect one by reduction to the min/max alpha-beta. Direct proof is simpler!

Relate ordinary and negmax ab:

```

theorem ab_max_negmax:
shows ab_max a b t = ab_negmax a b (negate False t)
and ab_maxs a b ts = ab_negmaxs a b (map (negate True) ts)
and ab_min a b t = - ab_negmax (-b) (-a) (negate True t)
and ab_mins a b ts = - ab_negmaxs (-b) (-a) (map (negate False) ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
  case 8
  then show ?case by(simp add: Let_def de_morgan_max de_morgan_min uminus_le_reorder)
qed (simp_all add: Let_def)

```

```

corollary fishburn_negmax_ab_negmax: a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax t) (ab_negmax a b t)
using fishburn_val_ab(1) ab_max_negmax(1) negmax_maxmin(1) negate_negate
by (metis (no_types, lifting))

```

```

lemma ab_negmax_ab_le:
shows ab_negmax a b t = ab_le (≤) a b (negate False t)
and ab_negmaxs a b ts = ab_les (≤) a b (map (negate True) ts)
and ab_negmax a b t = - ab_le (≥) (-a) (-b) (negate True t)
and ab_negmaxs a b ts = - ab_les (≥) (-a) (-b) (map (negate False) ts)
by(induction a b t and a b ts and b a t and b a ts rule: ab_max_ab_maxs_ab_min_ab_mins.induct)
  (auto simp add: Let_def max_def ab_max_ab_le[symmetric] ab_max_negmax
  negate_negate o_def)

```

Pointless? Weaker than fishburn and direct proof rather than corollary as via *ab\_max\_negmax*

Weaker max-min property. Proof: Case False one eqn chain, but dualized IH:

**theorem**

```

shows ab_negmax_negmax2: max a (min (ab_negmax a b t) b) = max a (min
(negmax t) b)
and ab_negmaxs_maxs_neg3: a < b ==> min (ab_negmaxs a b ts) b = max a
(min (negmax (Nd ts)) b)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts rule: ab_negmax_ab_negmaxs.induct)
  case 2
  thus ?case apply simp
    by (metis leI max_absorb1 max_def min.coboundedI2)
next
  case (4 a b t ts)
  let ?abt = ab_negmax (- b) (- a) t let ?a' = max a (- ?abt)
  let ?T = negmax t let ?S = negmax (Nd ts)
  show ?case

  proof (cases b ≤ ?a')
    case True
      have min b (max (- ?abt) a) = min b (max (- ?T) a) using 4.IH(1) 4.prems
        by (metis (no_types) neg_neg de_morgan_min)
      hence b = min b (max (- ?T) a) using True
        by (metis max.commute min.orderE)
      hence b ≤ max (- ?T) a
        by (metis min.cobounded2)
      hence b: b ≤ - ?T
        by (meson 4.prems leD le_max_iff_disj)
      have min (ab_negmaxs a b (t # ts)) b = min ?a' b
        using True by simp
      also have ... = b
        using True min.absorb2 by blast
      also have ... = max a (max (min (- ?T) b) (min ?S b))
        using b 4.prems by simp
      also have ... = max a (min (max (- ?T) ?S) b)
        by (metis min_max_distrib1)
      also have ... = max a (min (negmax (Nd (t # ts))) b)
        by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    hence 1: - ?abt < b
      by (metis le_max_iff_disj linorder_not_le)
    have IH1: max a (min (- ?abt) b) = max a (min (- ?T) b)
      using 4.IH(1) a<b by (metis max_min_neg_neg)
    have min (ab_negmaxs a b (t # ts)) b = min (ab_negmaxs (max a (- ?abt))
      b ts) b
      using False by(simp)
    also have ... = max (max a (- ?abt)) (min ?S b)
      using 4.IH(2) 4.prems 1 False by(simp)
    also have ... = max (max a (min (- ?abt) b)) (max a (min ?S b))
      using 1 by (simp add: max.assoc max.left_commute)
    also have ... = max (max a (min (- ?T) b)) (max a (min ?S b))

```

```

using IH1 by presburger
also have ... = max a (min (max (- ?T) ?S) b)
by (metis (no_types, lifting) max.assoc max.commute max.right_idem min_max_distrib1)
also have ... = max a (min (negmax (Nd (t # ts))) b) by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed auto

```

**corollary** ab\_negmax\_negmax\_cor2: ab\_negmax  $\perp \top t = \text{negmax } t$   
**using** ab\_negmax\_negmax2[of  $\perp \top t$ ] **by** (simp)

### 2.5.2 From the Left, Fail-Soft

After Fishburn

```

fun ab_negmax' :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::de_morgan_order)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_negmaxs'
where
ab_negmax' a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_negmax' a b (Nd ts) = (ab_negmaxs' a b  $\perp$  ts) |
ab_negmaxs' a b m [] = m |
ab_negmaxs' a b m (t#ts) = (let m' = max m (- ab_negmax' (-b) (- max m a))
t) in
if m'  $\geq$  b then m' else ab_negmaxs' a b m' ts)

lemma ab_negmaxs'_ge_a: ab_negmaxs' a b m ts  $\geq$  m
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a b m)
by (auto simp: Let_def) (metis max.bounded_iff)

```

```

theorem fishburn_val_ab_neg':
shows a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (negmax t) (ab_negmax' a b t)
and max a m < b  $\implies$  fishburn (max a m) b (negmax (Nd ts)) (ab_negmaxs' a b m ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts rule: ab_negmax'_ab_negmaxs'.induct)
case (4 a b m t ts)
then show ?case
apply (simp add: Let_def)
by (smt (verit, del_insts) ab_negmaxs'_ge_a minus_le_minus_uminus_le_reorder
linorder_not_le max.absorb1 max.absorb4 max.coboundedI2 max.commute)
qed auto

```

```

theorem fishburn_ab'_ab_neg:
shows a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (ab_negmax' a b t) (ab_negmax a b t)
and max m a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (ab_negmaxs' a b m ts) (ab_negmaxs (max m a) b ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts rule: ab_negmax'_ab_negmaxs'.induct)
case 1

```

```

then show ?case by auto
next
  case 2
    then show ?case
      by fastforce
next
  case 3
    then show ?case apply simp
      by (metis linorder_linear linorder_not_le max.commute max.orderE)
next
  case (4 a b m t ts)
    then show ?case
      apply (simp)
      by (smt (verit) minus_le_minus_neg_leD linorder_le_less_linear linorder_linear
max.absorb_iff1 max.assoc max.commute nle_le)
qed

```

Another proof of *fishburn\_negmax\_ab\_negmax*, just by transitivity:

```

corollary a < b  $\implies$  fishburn a b (negmax t) (ab_negmax a b t)
by(rule trans_fishburn[OF fishburn_val_ab_neg'(1) fishburn_ab'_ab_neg(1)])

```

Now fail-soft with traversed trees.

```

fun abtl' :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::de_morgan_order)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a * ('a::de_morgan_order)tree
and abtls' where
  abtl' a b (Lf x) = (x, Lf x) |
  abtl' a b (Nd ts) = (let (m,us) = abtls' a b  $\perp$  ts in (m, Nd us)) |
  abtls' a b m [] = (m,[])
  abtls' a b m (t#ts) = (let (m',u) = abtl' (-b) (- max m a) t; m' = max m (-
  m') in
    if m'  $\geq$  b then (m',[u]) else let (n,us) = abtls' a b m' ts in (n,u#us))

```

```

lemma fst_abtl':
shows fst(abtl' a b t) = ab_negmax' a b t
and fst(abtls' a b m ts) = ab_negmaxs' a b m ts
by(induction a b t and a b m ts rule: abtl'_abtls'.induct)
  (auto simp: Let_def split: prod.split)

```

Fail-hard and fail-soft search the same part of the tree:

```

lemma snd_abtl'_abtl:
shows a < b  $\implies$  abtl' a b t = (ab_negmax' a b t, snd(abtl a b t))
and max m a < b  $\implies$  abtls' a b m ts = (ab_negmaxs' a b m ts, snd(abtls (max
m a) b ts))
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts rule: abtl'_abtls'.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)
    then show ?case
      apply(simp add: Let_def split: prod.split)
      by (smt (verit) fishburn_ab'_ab_neg(1) fst_abtl(1) fst_conv linorder_neq_iff
max.absorb3 max.cobounded2 max.coboundedI2 max_def minus_less_minus_snd_conv
uminus_less_reordered)

```

```

qed (auto simp add: split_beta)

min/max in Lf

fun ab_negmax2 :: ('a::de_morgan_order)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_negmaxs2
where
ab_negmax2 a b (Lf x) = max a (min x b) |
ab_negmax2 a b (Nd ts) = ab_negmaxs2 a b ts |

ab_negmaxs2 a b [] = a |
ab_negmaxs2 a b (t#ts) = (let a' = - ab_negmax2 (-b) (-a) t in if a' = b then
a' else ab_negmaxs2 a' b ts)

lemma ab_negmax2_max_min_negmax:
shows a < b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_negmax2 a b t = max a (min (negmax t) b)
and a < b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_negmaxs2 a b ts = max a (min (negmax (Nd ts)) b)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts rule: ab_negmax2_ab_negmaxs2.induct)
next
case 4 thus ?case
apply (simp add: Let_def)
by (smt (verit) less_le_not_le linorder_less_linear max.absorb3 max.cobounded1
max.commute max_min_commute2
min.absorb2 min.commute minus_le_minus neg_nug)
qed auto

corollary ab_negmax2_bot_top: ab_negmax2  $\perp$  t = negmax t
by (metis ab_negmax2_max_min_negmax(1) bounded_linorder_collapse max_bot
min_top2)

```

### Delayed test

Now a variant that delays the test to the next call of *ab\_negmaxs*. Like Bird and Hughes' version, except that *ab\_negmax3* does not cut off the return value.

```

fun ab_negmax3 :: ('a::de_morgan_order)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_negmaxs3
where
ab_negmax3 a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_negmax3 a b (Nd ts) = ab_negmaxs3 a b ts |

ab_negmaxs3 a b [] = a |
ab_negmaxs3 a b (t#ts) = (if a  $\geq$  b then a else ab_negmaxs3 (max a (- ab_negmax3
(-b) (-a) t)) b ts)

lemma ab_negmax3_ab_negmax:
shows a < b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_negmax3 a b t = ab_negmax a b t
and a < b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_negmaxs3 a b ts = ab_negmaxs a b ts
proof(induction a b t and a b ts rule: ab_negmax3_ab_negmaxs3.induct)
case (4 a b t ts)
show ?case

```

```

proof (cases ts)
  case Nil
    then show ?thesis using 4 by (simp add: Let_def)
  next
    case Cons
      then show ?thesis using 4 by (auto simp add: Let_def le_max_iff_disj)
    qed
  qed auto

corollary ab_negmax3_bot_top: ab_negmax3 ⊥ T t = negmax t
by(metis fishburn_negmax_ab_negmax ab_negmax3_ab_negmax(1) bounded_linorderCollapse
fishburn_bot_top)

```

```

lemma ab_negmaxs3_foldl:
  ab_negmaxs3 a b ts = foldl (λa t. if a ≥ b then a else max a (− ab_negmax3
  (−b) (−a) t)) a ts
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
by (auto simp: Let_def) (metis ab_negmaxs3.elims)

```

### 2.5.3 From the Right, Fail-Hard

```

fun abr :: ('a::de_morgan_order)tree ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a and abrs where
  abr (Lf x) a b = x |
  abr (Nd ts) a b = abrs ts a b |
  abrs [] a b = a |
  abrs (t#ts) a b = (let m = abrs ts a b in if m ≥ b then m else max (− abr t (−b)
  (−m)) m)

```

```

lemma Lf_eq_negateD: Lf x = negate f t ⇒ t = Lf(if f then −x else x)
by(cases t) auto

```

```

lemma Nd_eq_negateD: Nd ts' = negate f t ⇒ ∃ ts. t = Nd ts ∧ ts' = map
(negate (¬f)) ts
by(cases t) (auto simp: comp_def cong: map_cong)

```

```

lemma abr01_negate:
shows abr0 (negate f t) a b = − abr1 (negate (¬f) t) (−a) (−b)
and abrs0 (map (negate f) ts) a b = − abrs1 (map (negate (¬f)) ts) (−a) (−b)
and abr1 (negate f t) a b = − abr0 (negate (¬f) t) (−a) (−b)
and abrs1 (map (negate f) ts) a b = − abrs0 (map (negate (¬f)) ts) (−a) (−b)
proof(induction negate f t a b and map (negate f) ts a b and negate f t a
b and map (negate f) ts a b arbitrary: f t and f ts and f t and f ts rule:
abr0_abrs0_abr1_abrs1.induct)
  case (1 x a b)
  from Lf_eq_negateD[OF this] show ?case by simp
  next
    case (2 ts a b)
    from Nd_eq_negateD[OF 2(2)] 2(1) show ?case by auto

```

```

next
  case (3 a b)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (4 t ts a b)
  from Cons_eq_map_D[OF 4(3)] 4(1) 4(2)[OF refl] show ?case
    by (auto simp: Let_def de_morgan_min) (metis neg_neg_uminus_le_reordered)+
next
  case (5 x a b)
  from Lf_eq_negateD[OF this] show ?case by simp
next
  case (6 ts a b)
  from Nd_eq_negateD[OF 6(2)] 6(1) show ?case by auto
next
  case (7 a b)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (8 t ts a b)
  from Cons_eq_map_D[OF 8(3)] 8(1) 8(2)[OF refl] show ?case
    by (auto simp: Let_def de_morgan_max_uminus_le_reordered)
qed

lemma abr_abr0:
  shows abr t a b = abr0 (negate False t) a b
  and abrs ts a b = abrs0 (map (negate True) ts) a b
proof (induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr_abrs.induct)
  case (1 x a b)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (2 ts a b)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (3 a b)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (4 t ts a b)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: Let_def abr01_negate(3))
qed

```

### Relationship to *foldr*

```

fun foldr :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b where
  foldr f v [] = v |
  foldr f v (x#xs) = f x (foldr f v xs)

```

**definition** abrsf b = ( $\lambda t m. \text{if } m \geq b \text{ then } m \text{ else } \max(-\text{abr } t (-b) (-m)) m$ )

**lemma** abrs\_foldr: abrs ts a b = foldr (abrsf b) a ts

```
by(induction ts arbitrary: a) (auto simp: abrsf_def Let_def)
```

A direct (rather than mutually) recursive def of *abr*

**lemma** *abr\_Nd\_foldr*:

```
abr (Nd ts) a b = foldr (abrsf b) a ts
by (simp add: abrs_foldr)
```

Direct correctness proof of *foldr* version is no simpler than proof via *abr/abrs*:

**lemma** *fishburn\_abr\_foldr*:  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{negmax } t) (\text{abr } t a b)$

**proof**(induction t arbitrary: a b)

case (Lf)

then show ?case by simp

next

case (Nd ts)

then show ?case

**proof**(induction ts)

case Nil

then show ?case apply simp using linorder\_not\_less by blast

next

case (Cons t ts)

then show ?case using Nd

apply (simp add: abrsf\_def abr\_Nd\_foldr)

by (smt (verit) max.absorb3 max.bounded\_iff max.commute minus\_le\_minus\_nle\_le nless\_le uminus\_less\_reordered)

qed

qed

The long proofs that follows are duplicated from the *bounded\_linorder* section.

## *fishburn* Proofs

**lemma** *abrs\_ge\_a*:  $\text{abrs } ts a b \geq a$

by (simp add: abr\_abr0(2) abrs0\_ge\_a)

Automatic correctness proof, also works for *knuth* instead of *fishburn*:

**corollary** *fishburn\_abr\_negmax*:

shows  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{negmax } t) (\text{abr } t a b)$

and  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{negmax } (\text{Nd } ts)) (\text{abrs } ts a b)$

apply (metis abr\_abr0(1) negmax\_maxmin fishburn\_abr01(1))

by (metis abr.simps(2) abr\_abr0(1) negmax\_maxmin fishburn\_abr01(1))

**corollary** *knuth\_abr\_negmax*:  $a < b \implies \text{knuth } a b (\text{negmax } t) (\text{abr } t a b)$

by (meson order.trans fishburn\_abr\_negmax(1))

**corollary** *abr\_cor*:  $\text{abr } t \perp \top = \text{negmax } t$

by (metis (mono\_tags) bot.extremum\_strict knuth\_abr\_negmax knuth\_bot\_top linorder\_not\_less)

Detailed *fishburn2* proof (85 lines):

```

theorem fishburn2_abr:
  shows a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax t) (abr t a b)
    and a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax (Nd ts)) (abrs ts a b)
  unfolding fishburn2
  proof(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr_abrs.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)

  let ?m = abrs ts a b
  let ?ab = abrs (t # ts) a b
  let ?nm1 = negmax t
  let ?nms = negmax (Nd ts)
  let ?nm1s = negmax (Nd (t # ts))
  let ?r = abr t (- b) (- ?m)

  have 1: ?nm1s ≤ ?ab if asm: ?ab < b
  proof -
    have ¬ b ≤ ?m using asm by(auto simp add: Let_def)
    hence ?ab = max (- ?r) ?m by(simp add: Let_def)
    hence - b < ?r using uminus_less_reorder asm by auto
    have ‹?nm1s = max (- ?nm1) ?nms› by simp
    also have ... ≤ max (- ?r) ?m
    proof -
      have - ?nm1 ≤ - ?r
      using 4.IH(2)[OF refl, THEN conjunct1] ‹- b < ?r› ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› by auto
      moreover have ?nms ≤ ?m
      using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a < b›, THEN conjunct2] ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› leI by blast
      ultimately show ?thesis by (metis max.mono)
    qed
    also note ‹?ab = max (- ?r) ?m›[symmetric]
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

  have 2: ?ab ≤ ?nm1s if a < ?ab
  proof cases
    assume b ≤ ?m
    have ?ab = ?m using ‹b ≤ ?m› by(simp)
    also have ... ≤ ?nms using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a < b›, THEN conjunct1]
      by (metis order.strict_trans2[OF ‹a < b› ‹b ≤ ?m›])
    also have ... ≤ max (- ?nm1) ?nms
      using max.cobounded2 by blast
    also have ... = ?nm1s by simp
    finally show ?thesis .

  next
    assume ¬ b ≤ ?m
    hence IH2: ?r < - ?m → ?nm1 ≤ ?r
    using 4.IH(2)[OF refl, THEN conjunct2] minus_less_minus linorder_not_le
    by blast
    have a < ?m ∨ ¬ a < ?m ∧ a < - ?r using ‹a < ?ab› ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›

```

```

by(auto simp: Let_def less_max_iff_disj)
then show ?thesis
proof
  assume a < ?m
  hence IH1: ?m ≤ ?nms
    using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a<b›, THEN conjunct1] by blast
  have 1: - ?r ≤ ?nm1s
  proof cases
    assume ?r < - ?m
    thus ?thesis using IH2 by (simp add: le_max_iff_disj)
  next
    assume ¬ ?r < - ?m
    thus ?thesis using IH1
      apply simp
      by (smt (verit) le_max_iff_disj linorder_le_less_linear_order.trans that
          uminus_le_reorder)
  qed
  have 2: ?m ≤ ?nm1s
    using IH1 by(auto simp: le_max_iff_disj)
  show ?thesis
    using ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› 1 2 by(simp add: Let_def not_le_imp_less)
  next
    assume a: ¬ a < ?m ∧ a < - ?r
    have 1 : - ?r ≤ - ?nm1
      using ‹¬ a < ?m ∧ a < - ?r› IH2 less_uminus_reorder
      by (metis abrs_ge_a linorder_not_le_minus_le_minus_nle_le)
    have 2: ?m ≤ - ?nm1
      using a 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a<b›, THEN conjunct1] 1
      by (meson dual_order.strict_iff_not_order.trans nle_le)
    have ?ab = max (- ?r) ?m
      using a ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› by(simp add: Let_def)
    also have ... ≤ max (- ?nm1) ?nms
      using 1 2 by (simp add: max.coboundedI1)
    also have ... = ?nm1s
      by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed
show ?case using 1 2 by blast
qed auto

```

Detailed *fishburn* proof (100 lines):

```

theorem fishburn_abr:
  shows a < b ⟹ fishburn a b (negmax t) (abr t a b)
  and a < b ⟹ fishburn a b (negmax (Nd ts)) (abrs ts a b)
proof(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr_abrs.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)
  let ?m = abrs ts a b
  let ?ab = abrs (t # ts) a b

```

```

let ?r = abr t (‐ b) (‐ ?m)
let ?nm1 = negmax t
let ?nms = negmax (Nd ts)
let ?nm1s = negmax (Nd (t # ts))
have ?nm1s = max (‐ ?nm1) ?nms by simp

have 1: ?nm1s ≤ ?ab if asm: ?ab ≤ a
proof –
  have ¬ b ≤ ?m by (rule ccontr) (use ‹?ab ≤ a› ‹a < b› in simp)
  hence *: ?ab = max (‐ ?r) ?m by(simp add: Let_def)
  hence ?m ≤ a – ?r ≤ a using asm by auto
  have – b < ?r using ‹‐ ?r ≤ a› ‹a < b› uminus_less_reordered_order_le_less_trans
by blast
  note ‹?nm1s = _›
  also have max (‐ ?nm1) ?nms ≤ max (‐ ?r) ?m
  proof –
    have – ?nm1 ≤ – ?r
    proof cases
      assume – ?m ≤ ?r
      thus ?thesis using 4.IH(2)[THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct2] ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›
    by auto
    next
      assume ¬ – ?m ≤ ?r
      thus ?thesis using 4.IH(2)[THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1] ‹¬ b ≤
      ?m› ‹‐ b < ?r› by (simp)
    qed
    moreover have ?nms ≤ ?m
    using ‹?m ≤ a› 4.IH(1)[OF 4.prem, THEN conjunct1] by (auto)
    ultimately show ?thesis by (metis max.mono)
  qed
  also note *[symmetric]
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

have 2: ?ab ≤ ?nm1s if b ≤ ?ab
proof cases
  assume ?m ≥ b
  show ?thesis using ‹?m ≥ b›
  using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a < b›, THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct2] max.coboundedI2
by auto
next
  assume ¬ ?m ≥ b
  hence ?ab = max (‐ ?r) ?m by(simp add: Let_def)
  hence – ?r ≥ b using ‹b ≤ ?ab› ‹¬ ?m ≥ b› by (metis le_max_iff_disj)
  hence ?ab = – ?r
  using ‹?ab = _› ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› by(metis not_le_imp_less_le_trans
max.absorb3)
  also have ... ≤ – ?nm1 using 4.IH(2)[OF refl, THEN conjunct1] ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›
  ‹b ≤ – ?r›

```

```

by (metis minus_le_minus_uminus_le_reordered linorder_not_le)
also have ... ≤ max (− ?nm1) ?nms by auto
also note ‹?nm1s = ...›[symmetric]
finally show ?thesis .
qed

have 3: ?ab = ?nm1s if asm: a < ?ab ?ab < b
proof –
  have ¬ b ≤ ?m by (rule ccontr) (use ‹?ab < b› in simp)
  hence *: ?ab = max (− ?r) ?m by(simp add: Let_def)
  hence − ?r < b using ‹?ab < b› by auto
  note *
  also have max (− ?r) ?m = ?nm1s
  proof –
    have ?r = ?nm1 ∧ ?nms ≤ − ?r if ‹¬ − ?r ≤ ?m›
    proof
      have − b < ?r ∧ ?r < − ?m
      using ‹− ?r < b› ‹¬ − ?r ≤ ?m›
      by (metis minus_less_minus_neg_neg linorder_not_le)
      thus ?r = ?nm1
        using 4.IH(2)[OF refl, THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1] ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›
        using order.strict_trans by blast
      show ?nms ≤ − ?r
      proof cases
        assume ?m ≤ a
        thus ?thesis using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a < b›, THEN conjunct1] ‹¬ − ?r ≤ ?m›
        by simp
      next
        assume ¬ ?m ≤ a
        thus ?thesis
          using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a < b›, THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1] ‹¬ − ?r ≤
          ?m› ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› by auto
        qed
      qed
      moreover have ?m = ?nms ∧ − ?nm1 ≤ ?m if − ?r ≤ ?m
      proof
        note ‹a < ?ab›
        also note *
        also have max (− ?r) ?m = ?m using ‹− ?r ≤ ?m› using max.absorb2
        by blast
        finally have a < ?m .
        thus ?m = ?nms
          using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a < b›, THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1] ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›
          not_le by blast
        have − ?nm1 ≤ − ?r
        using 4.IH(2)[OF refl, THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct2] ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›
        ‹− ?r ≤ ?m›
          by (metis neg_neg_not_le_minus_le_minus)
        also note ‹− ?r ≤ ?m›
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

    finally show  $- \ ?nm1 \leq \ ?m$  .
qed
ultimately show ?thesis using  $\langle \ ?nm1s = \_ \rangle$  by fastforce
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed
show ?case using 1 2 3 by blast
qed auto

```

### Explicit equational knuth proofs via min/max

Not mm, only min and max. Only min in abrs.  $a < b$  required: a=1, b=-1, t=[]

```

theorem shows abr_negmax3: max a (min (abr t a b) b) = max a (min (negmax
t) b)
and  $a < b \implies \min(abrs\ ts\ a\ b) = \max(a (\min(\negmax(Nd\ ts))\ b)$ 
proof(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr_abrs.induct)
  case (2 ts a b)
  then show ?case apply simp
    by (metis max_def min.strict_boundE order_neq_le_trans)
next
  case (4 t ts a b)
  let ?abts = abrs ts a b let ?abt = abr t (- b) (- ?abts)
  show ?case
  proof(cases b ≤ ?abts)
    case True
    thus ?thesis using 4.IH(1)[OF 4.prem] apply (simp add: Let_def)
      by (metis (no_types) max.left_commute max_min_same(2) min.commute
min_max_distrib2)
  next
    case False
    have IH2:  $\min b (\max (- ?abt) ?abts) = \min b (\max (- \negmax t) ?abts)$ 
      using 4.IH(2) False by (metis (no_types) neg_neg_de_morgan_max)
    have min(abrs(t # ts) a b) b = min(max(- ?abt) ?abts) b
      using False by (simp add: Let_def)
    also have ... = min b (max(- ?abt) ?abts)
      by (metis min.commute)
    also have ... = min b (max(- \negmax t) ?abts)
      using IH2 by blast
    also have ... = max(min(- \negmax t) b) (min ?abts b)
      by (metis min.commute min_max_distrib2)
    also have ... = max(min(- \negmax t) b) (max a (min(\negmax(Nd ts)) b))
      using 4.IH(1)[OF 4.prem] by presburger
    also have ... = max a (min(max(- \negmax t) (\negmax(Nd ts)))) b
      by (metis max.left_commute min_max_distrib1)
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed auto

```

Not mm, only min and max. Also max in abrs:

```

theorem shows abr_negmax2: max a (min (abr t a b) b) = max a (min (negmax t) b)
  and a < b  $\implies$  max a (min (abrs ts a b) b) = max a (min (negmax (Nd ts)) b)
proof(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr_abrs.induct)
  case 2
    thus ?case apply simp
      by (metis max.orderE min.strict_boundE not_le_imp_less)
    case (4 t ts a b)
      let ?abts = abrs ts a b let ?abt = abr t (- b) (- ?abts)
      show ?case
        proof (cases b  $\leq$  ?abts)
          case True
            thus ?thesis using 4.IH(1)[OF 4.prem] apply (simp add: Let_def)
              by (metis (no_types) max.left_commute max_min_same(2) min.commute
min_max_distrib2)
          next
            case False
              hence max a (min (abrs (t # ts) a b) b) = max a (min (max (- ?abt) ?abts)
b)
                by (simp add: Let_def linorder_not_le)
                also have ... = max a (-(max (min ?abt (- ?abts)) (-b)))
                  by (metis neg_neg de_morgan_max)
                also have ... = max a (-(max (-b) (min ?abt (- ?abts))))
                  by (metis max.commute)
                also have ... = max a (-(max (-b) (min (negmax t) (- ?abts))))
                  using 4.IH(2)[OF refl] False by (simp add: linorder_not_le)
                also have ... = max a ((min b (max (- negmax t) ?abts)))
                  by (metis neg_neg de_morgan_min)
                also have ... = max (min (- negmax t) b) (max a (min ?abts b))
                  by (metis max.left_commute min.commute min_max_distrib2)
                also have ... = max (min (- negmax t) b) (max a (min (negmax (Nd ts)) b))
                  using 4.IH(1)[OF 4.prem] by presburger
                also have ... = max a (min (max (- negmax t) (negmax (Nd ts))) b)
                  by (metis max.left_commute min_max_distrib1)
                finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  qed auto

```

### Relating iteration from right and left

Enables porting *abr* lemmas to *abr\_negmax* lemmas, eg correctness.

```

fun mirror :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where
  mirror (Lf x) = Lf x |
  mirror (Nd ts) = Nd (rev (map mirror ts))

```

**lemma** abrs\_append:

```

abrs (ts1 @ ts2) a b = (let m = abrs ts2 a b in if m ≥ b then m else abrs ts1 m
b)
by(induction ts1 arbitrary: ts2) (auto simp add: Let_def)

lemma ab_negmax_abr_mirror:
shows a < b ==> ab_negmax a b t = abr (mirror t) a b
and a < b ==> ab_negmaxs a b ts = abrs (rev (map mirror ts)) a b
proof(induction a b t and a b ts rule: ab_negmax_ab_negmaxs.induct)
case 4
then show ?case by (fastforce simp: Let_def abrs_append max.commute)
qed auto

lemma negmax_mirror:
fixes t :: 'a::de_morgan_order tree and ts :: 'a::de_morgan_order tree list
shows negmax (mirror t) = negmax t ∧ negmax (Nd (rev (map mirror ts))) =
negmax (Nd ts)
by(rule compat_tree_list.induct)(auto simp: max.commute maxs_rev maxs_append)

```

Correctness of  $ab\_negmax$  from correctness of  $abr$ :

```

theorem fishburn_ab_negmax_negmax_mirror:
shows a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax t) (ab_negmax a b t)
and a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax (Nd ts)) (ab_negmaxs a b ts)
apply (metis (no_types) ab_negmax_abr_mirror(1) negmax_mirror fishburn_abr_negmax(1))
by (metis (no_types) ab_negmax_abr_mirror(2) negmax_mirror fishburn_abr_negmax(2))

```

#### 2.5.4 From the Right, Fail-Soft

Starting at  $\perp$  (after Fishburn)

```

fun abr' :: ('a::de_morgan_order)tree => 'a => 'a and abrs' where
abr' (Lf x) a b = x |
abr' (Nd ts) a b = abrs' ts a b |

abrs' [] a b = ⊥ |
abrs' (t#ts) a b = (let m = abrs' ts a b in
if m ≥ b then m else max (- abr' t (-b)) (- max m a)) m)

```

```

lemma abr01'_negate:
shows abr0' (negate f t) a b = - abr1' (negate (¬f) t) (-a) (-b)
and abrs0' (map (negate f) ts) a b = - abrs1' (map (negate (¬f)) ts) (-a) (-b)
and abr1' (negate f t) a b = - abr0' (negate (¬f) t) (-a) (-b)
and abrs1' (map (negate f) ts) a b = - abrs0' (map (negate (¬f)) ts) (-a) (-b)
proof(induction negate f t a b and map (negate f) ts a b and negate f t a
b and map (negate f) ts a b arbitrary: f t and f ts and f t and f ts rule:
abr0'_abrs0'_abr1'_abrs1'.induct)
case (1 x a b)
from Lf_eq_negateD[OF this] show ?case by simp
next
case (2 ts a b)

```

```

from Nd_eq_negateD[OF 2(2)] 2(1) show ?case by auto
next
  case (3 a b)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (4 t ts a b)
  from Cons_eq_map_D[OF 4(3)] 4(1) 4(2)[OF refl] show ?case
    apply (clar simp simp add: Let_def de_morgan_max de_morgan_min)
    by (metis neg_neg uminus_le_reorder)
next
  case (5 x a b)
  from Lf_eq_negateD[OF this] show ?case by simp
next
  case (6 ts a b)
  from Nd_eq_negateD[OF 6(2)] 6(1) show ?case by auto
next
  case (7 a b)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (8 t ts a b)
  from Cons_eq_map_D[OF 8(3)] 8(1) 8(2)[OF refl] show ?case
    by (auto simp: Let_def de_morgan_max de_morgan_min uminus_le_reorder)
qed

lemma abr_abr0':
  shows abr' t a b = abr0' (negate False t) a b
  and abrs' ts a b = abrs0' (map (negate True) ts) a b
  proof (induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr'_abrs'.induct)
    case (1 x a b)
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (2 ts a b)
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (3 a b)
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (4 t ts a b)
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: Let_def abr01'_negate(3))
qed

corollary fishburn_abr'_negmax_cor:
  shows a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax t) (abr' t a b)
  and a < b ==> fishburn a b (negmax (Nd ts)) (abrs' ts a b)
  apply (metis abr_abr0'(1) negmax_maxmin fishburn_abr01'(1))
  by (metis abr'.simp(2) abr_abr0'(1) negmax_maxmin fishburn_abr01'(1))

lemma abr'_exact: [| v = negmax t; a ≤ v ∧ v ≤ b |] ==> abr' t a b = v

```

**by** (*simp add: abr0'\_exact abr\_abr0'(1) negmax\_maxmin*)

Now a lot of copy-paste-modify from *bounded\_linorder*.

**theorem**

**shows**  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{abr}' t a b) (\text{abr } t a b)$

**and**  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{abrs}' ts a b) (\text{abrs } ts a b)$

**proof**(*induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr\_abrs.induct*)

**case** (4 *t ts a b*)

**then show** ?case **apply** (*simp add: Let\_def*)

**by** (*smt (verit) order\_eq\_iff abrs\_ge\_a le\_max\_iff\_disj less\_uminus\_reorder max\_def minus\_less\_minus nless\_le*)

**qed auto**

**theorem** fishburn2\_abr\_abr':

**shows**  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{abr}' t a b) (\text{abr } t a b)$

**and**  $a < b \implies \text{fishburn } a b (\text{abrs}' ts a b) (\text{abrs } ts a b)$

**unfolding** fishburn2

**proof**(*induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr\_abrs.induct*)

**case** (4 *t ts a b*)

**let** ?m = abrs ts a b

**let** ?ab = abrs (t # ts) a b

**let** ?r = abr t (- b) (- ?m)

**let** ?m' = abrs' ts a b

**let** ?ab' = abrs' (t # ts) a b

**let** ?r' = abr' t (- b) (- max ?m' a)

**note** IH1 = 4.IH(1)[OF ⟨a < b⟩] **note** IH11 = IH1[THEN conjunct1] **note** IH12 = IH1[THEN conjunct2]

**have** 1: ?ab ≤ ?ab' **if** a < ?ab

**proof cases**

**assume** b ≤ ?m

**thus** ?thesis **using** IH11 ⟨a < b⟩ **by** (auto simp: Let\_def)

**next**

**assume** ¬ b ≤ ?m

**hence** ?ab = max (- ?r) ?m **by** (*simp add: Let\_def*)

**hence** a < max (- ?r) ?m **using** ⟨a < ?ab⟩ **by** presburger

**have** IH22: ?r < - ?m → abr' t (- b) (- ?m) ≤ ?r

**using** ⟨¬ b ≤ ?m⟩ 4.IH(2) **by** auto

**have** ¬ b ≤ ?m' **using** IH12 ⟨¬ b ≤ ?m⟩ **by** auto

**hence** ?ab' = max (- ?r') ?m' **by** (*simp add: Let\_def*)

**have** ?m' ≤ ?m **using** IH12 ⟨¬ b ≤ ?m⟩ linorder\_not\_le **by** blast

**have** max ?m' a = ?m

**proof cases**

**assume** ?m ≤ a

**thus** ?thesis **using** ⟨?m' ≤ ?m⟩ abrs\_ge\_a

**by** (metis max.absorb1 max.commute)

**next**

**assume** ¬ ?m ≤ a

```

thus ?thesis using IH11 ‹?m' ≤ ?m› by auto
qed
have ‹- ?r ≤ max (- ?r') ?m'›
proof cases
  assume ‹?r < - ?m›
  thus ?thesis using IH22 ‹max ?m' a = ?m›
    by (simp add: max.coboundedI1)
next
  assume ‹¬ ?r < - ?m›
  hence ‹?m = ?m'› using ‹a < max (- ?r) ?m› ‹max ?m' a = ?m›
    by (metis linorder_not_le max.commute max.order_iff_nle_le uminus_le_reorder)
  thus ‹- ?r ≤ max (- ?r') ?m'› using ‹¬ ?r < - ?m›
    by (simp add: max.coboundedI2 uminus_le_reorder)
qed
moreover have ‹?m ≤ max (- ?r') (?m')›
proof cases
  assume ‹a < ?m›
  hence ‹?m ≤ ?m'› using IH11 by simp
  then show ?thesis using le_max_iff_disj by blast
next
  assume ‹¬ a < ?m›
  hence ‹?m ≤ a› by simp
  also have ‹a < - ?r› using ‹a < max (- ?r) ?m› ‹¬ a < ?m› less_max_iff_disj
  by blast
  also note ‹- ?r ≤ max (- ?r') ?m'›
  finally show ?thesis using order.order_iff_strict by blast
qed
ultimately show ?thesis using ‹?ab = _› ‹?ab' = _› by (metis max.bounded_iff)
qed

have 2: ‹?ab' ≤ ?ab› if ‹?ab < b›
proof cases
  assume ‹b ≤ ?m›
  thus ?thesis
    using ‹?ab < b› by (simp add: Let_def)
next
  assume ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›
  hence ‹- ?r < b› using ‹?ab < b› by (auto simp: Let_def)
  with 4.IH(2) ‹¬ b ≤ ?m›
  have IH21: ‹?r ≤ abr' t (- b) (- ?m)›
    by (metis linorder_le_less_linear_minus_minus_uminus_less_reorder)
  have ‹¬ b ≤ ?m'› using IH12 ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› by auto
  have ‹?ab = max (- ?r) ?m› using ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› by (simp add: Let_def)
  hence ‹?ab' = max (- ?r') ?m'› using ‹¬ b ≤ ?m'› by (simp add: Let_def)
  have ‹- ?r' ≤ - ?r›
  proof cases
    assume ‹a < ?m›
    hence ‹?m' = ?m› using IH11 ‹?m' ≤ ?m› nle_le by blast
    hence ‹- ?r' = - abr' t (- b) (- ?m)› using ‹a < ?m› by simp
  qed

```

```

also have ... ≤ − ?r using IH21 minus_le_minus by blast
finally show ?thesis .

next
  assume ¬ a < ?m
  have ?m = a using ‹¬ a < abrs ts a b› abrs_ge_a by (metis order_le_imp_less_or_eq)
    hence max ?m' a = a using ‹?m' ≤ ?m› by simp
    with ‹?m = a› show ?thesis using IH21 by simp
qed
then have − ?r' ≤ max (− ?r) ?m using max.coboundedI1 by blast
hence max (− ?r') ?m' ≤ max (− ?r) ?m
  using ‹?m' ≤ ?m› by (metis max.absorb2 max.bounded_iff max.cobounded2)
thus ?thesis using ‹?ab = _› ‹?ab' = _› by metis
qed

show ?case using 1 2 by blast

qed(auto simp add: bot_ereal_def)

theorem fishburn_abr'_negmax:
  shows a < b ⟹ fishburn a b (negmax t) (abr' t a b)
  and a < b ⟹ fishburn a b (negmax (Nd ts)) (abrs' ts a b)
unfolding fishburn2
proof(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr'_abrs'.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)

  let ?m = abrs' ts a b
  let ?ab = abrs' (t # ts) a b
  let ?nm1 = negmax t
  let ?nms = negmax (Nd ts)
  let ?nm1s = negmax (Nd (t # ts))
  let ?r = abr' t (− b) (− max ?m a)

  have 1: ?nm1s ≤ ?ab if asm: ?ab < b
  proof −
    have ¬ b ≤ ?m using asm by (auto simp add: Let_def)
    hence ?ab = max (− ?r) ?m by (simp add: Let_def)
    hence − b < ?r using uminus_less_reorder asm by auto
    have ‹?nm1s = max (− ?nm1) ?nms› by simp
    also have ... ≤ max (− ?r) ?m
  proof −
    have − ?nm1 ≤ − ?r
      using 4.IH(2)[OF refl, THEN conjunct1] ‹a < b› ‹− b < ?r› ‹− b ≤ ?m› by
    auto
    moreover have ?nms ≤ ?m
      using 4.IH(1)[OF ‹a < b›, THEN conjunct2] ‹¬ b ≤ ?m› leI by blast
    ultimately show ?thesis by (metis max.mono)
  qed
  also note ‹?ab = max (− ?r) ?m›[symmetric]
  finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

have 2:  $?ab \leq ?nm1s$  if  $a < ?ab$

proof cases

assume  $b \leq ?m$

have  $?ab = ?m$  using  $\langle b \leq ?m \rangle$  by (simp)

also have  $\dots \leq ?nms$  using 4.IH(1)[OF  $\langle a < b \rangle$ , THEN conjunct1]

by (metis order.strict\_trans2[OF  $\langle a < b \rangle \langle b \leq ?m \rangle$ ])

also have  $\dots \leq \max(-?nm1) ?nms$

using max.cobounded2 by blast

also have  $\dots = ?nm1s$  by simp

finally show ?thesis .

next

assume  $\neg b \leq ?m$

hence IH2:  $?r < - ?m \longrightarrow ?nm1 \leq ?r$

using 4.IH(2)[OF refl, THEN conjunct2]  $\langle a < b \rangle \langle a < ?ab \rangle$  by (auto simp: less\_uminus\_reorder)

have  $a < ?m \vee \neg a < ?m \wedge a < - ?r$  using  $\langle a < ?ab \rangle \neg b \leq ?m$

by (auto simp: Let\_def less\_max\_iff\_disj)

then show ?thesis

proof

assume  $a < ?m$

hence IH1:  $?m \leq ?nms$

using 4.IH(1)[OF  $\langle a < b \rangle$ , THEN conjunct1] by blast

have 1:  $- ?r \leq ?nm1s$

proof cases

assume  $?r < - ?m$

thus ?thesis using IH2 by (simp add: le\_max\_iff\_disj)

next

assume  $\neg ?r < - ?m$

thus ?thesis using IH1

by (simp add: less\_uminus\_reorder max.coboundedI2)

qed

have 2:  $?m \leq ?nm1s$

using IH1 by (auto simp: le\_max\_iff\_disj)

show ?thesis

using  $\neg b \leq ?m$  1 2 by (simp add: Let\_def not\_le\_imp\_less)

next

assume  $a: \neg a < ?m \wedge a < - ?r$

have 1:  $- ?r \leq - ?nm1$

using  $\neg a < ?m \wedge a < - ?r$  IH2 by (auto simp: less\_uminus\_reorder)

have 2:  $?m \leq - ?nm1$

using a 4.IH(1)[OF  $\langle a < b \rangle$ , THEN conjunct1] 1

by (meson dual\_order.strict\_iff\_not order.trans nle\_le)

have  $?ab = \max(- ?r) ?m$

using a  $\neg b \leq ?m$  by (simp add: Let\_def)

also have  $\dots \leq \max(- ?nm1) ?nms$

using 1 2 by (simp add: max.coboundedI1)

also have  $\dots = ?nm1s$

```

    by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
show ?case using 1 2 by blast
qed (auto simp add: bot_ereal_def)

```

Automatic proof:

```

theorem
  shows  $a < b \Rightarrow \text{fishburn } a b (\text{negmax } t) (\text{abr}' t a b)$ 
        and  $a < b \Rightarrow \text{fishburn } a b (\text{negmax } (\text{Nd } ts)) (\text{abrs}' ts a b)$ 
  unfolding fishburn2
proof(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abr'_abrs'.induct)
  case (4 t ts a b)
  then show ?case
    apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, best) abrs_ge_a less_uminus_reorder uminus_less_reorder
      linorder_not_le max.absorb1 max.absorb_iff2 nle_le order.trans)
qed (auto simp add: bot_ereal_def)

```

### Also returning the searched tree

Hard:

```

fun abtr :: ('a::de_morgan_order) tree => 'a => 'a * 'a tree and abtrs where
abtr (Lf x) a b = (x, Lf x) |
abtr (Nd ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs ts a b in (m, Nd us)) |

abtrs [] a b = (a,[])
abtrs (t#ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs ts a b in
  if m ≥ b then (m,us) else let (n,u) = abtr t (-b) (-m) in (max (-n) m, u#us))

```

Soft:

```

fun abtr' :: ('a::de_morgan_order) tree => 'a => 'a * 'a tree and abtrs'
where
abtr' (Lf x) a b = (x, Lf x) |
abtr' (Nd ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs' ts a b in (m, Nd us)) |

abtrs' [] a b = (⊥,[])
abtrs' (t#ts) a b = (let (m,us) = abtrs' ts a b in
  if m ≥ b then (m,us) else let (n,u) = abtr' t (-b) (-max m a) in (max (-n) m, u#us))

```

```

lemma fst_abtr:
shows fst(abtr t a b) = abr t a b
and fst(abtrs ts a b) = abrs ts a b
by(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abtr_abtrs.induct)
  (auto simp: Let_def split: prod.split)

```

```

lemma fst_abtr':

```

```

shows fst(abtr' t a b) = abr' t a b
and fst(abtrs' ts a b) = abrs' ts a b
by(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abtr'_abtrs'.induct)
(auto simp: Let_def split: prod.split)

lemma snd_abtr'_abtr:
shows a < b ==> snd(abtr' t a b) = snd(abtr t a b)
and a < b ==> snd(abtrs' ts a b) = snd(abtrs ts a b)
proof(induction t a b and ts a b rule: abtr'_abtrs'.induct)
case (4 t ts a b)
then show ?case
apply(simp add: Let_def split: prod.split)
using fst_abtr(2) fst_abtr'(2) fishburn2_abr_abr'(2) abrs_ge_a
by (smt (verit, best) fst_conv le_max iff_disj linorder_not_le max.absorb1
nle_le sndI)
qed (auto simp add: split_beta)

```

### Fail-Soft Generalized

```

fun abir' :: _ => ('a::de_morgan_order)tree => 'a => 'a => 'a and abirs' where
abir' i0 (Lf x) a b = x |
abir' i0 (Nd ts) a b = abirs' i0 (i0 (map (negate True) ts) a) ts a b |

abirs' i0 i [] a b = i |
abirs' i0 i (t#ts) a b =
(let m = abirs' i0 i ts a b
in if m ≥ b then m else max (- abir' i0 t (- b) (- max m a)) m)

```

**abbreviation** neg\_all ≡ negate True o negate False

```

lemma neg_all_negate: neg_all (negate f t) = negate (¬f) t
proof(induction t arbitrary: f)
case (Nd ts)
{ fix t
assume t ∈ set ts
from Nd[Of this, of True] have neg_all t = negate False (negate True t)
by (metis comp_apply negate_negate)
}
with Nd[of _ False] show ?case
by (cases f) (auto simp: negate_negate)
qed simp

```

```

lemma neg_all_negate': neg_all o negate f = negate (¬f)
using neg_all_negate by fastforce

```

```

lemma abir01'_negate:
shows ∀ ts a. i1 ts a = - i0 (map neg_all ts) (-a) ==>
abir0' i0 i1 (negate f t) a b = - abir1' i0 i1 (negate (¬f) t) (-a) (-b)
and ∀ ts a. i1 ts a = - i0 (map neg_all ts) (-a) ==>

```

```

abirs0' i0 i1 i (map (negate f) ts) a b = - abirs1' i0 i1 (-i) (map (negate (¬f))
ts) (-a) (-b)
and ∀ ts a. i1 ts a = - i0 (map neg_all ts) (-a) ==>
    abir1' i0 i1 (negate f t) a b = - abir0' i0 i1 (negate (¬f) t) (-a) (-b)
and ∀ ts a. i1 ts a = - i0 (map neg_all ts) (-a) ==>
    abirs1' i0 i1 i (map (negate f) ts) a b = - abirs0' i0 i1 (-i) (map (negate (¬f))
ts) (-a) (-b)
proof(induction i0 i1 negate f t a b and i0 i1 i map (negate f) ts a b and i0 i1
negate f t a b and i0 i1 i map (negate f) ts a b arbitrary: f t and f ts and f t and
f ts rule: abir0'_abirs0'_abir1'_abirs1'.induct)
case (1 x a b)
from Lf_eq_negated this show ?case by fastforce
next
case (2 i0 i1 ts a b)
from Nd_eq_negated[OF 2(2)] 2(1,3) show ?case by (auto simp: neg_all_negate')
next
case (3 a b)
then show ?case by simp
next
case (4 i0 i1 i t ts a b)
from Cons_eq_map_D[OF 4(3)] 4(1,4) 4(2)[OF refl] show ?case
    apply (clarify simp: Let_def de_morgan_min de_morgan_max)
    by (metis neg_neg uminus_le_reorder)
next
case (5 i0 i1 x a b)
from Lf_eq_negated this show ?case by fastforce
next
case (6 i0 i1 ts a b)
from Nd_eq_negated[OF 6(2)] obtain us where t = Nd us ts = map (negate
(¬f)) us by blast
    with 6(1)[of Not f us] 6(3) show ?case by (auto simp: neg_all_negate')
next
case (7 i0 i1 i a b)
then show ?case by simp
next
case (8 i0 i1 i t ts a b)
from Cons_eq_map_D[OF 8(3)] 8(1,4) 8(2)[OF refl] show ?case
    by (auto simp: Let_def de_morgan_max de_morgan_min uminus_le_reorder)
qed

```

```

lemma abir'_abir0':
shows abir' i0 t a b
    = abir0' i0 (λts a. - i0 (map neg_all ts) (-a)) (negate False t) a b
and abirs' i0 i ts a b
    = abirs0' i0 (λts a. - i0 (map neg_all ts) (-a)) i (map (negate True) ts) a b
proof(induction i0 t a b and i0 i ts a b rule: abir'_abirs'.induct)
case (1 i0 x a b)
then show ?case by simp

```

```

next
  case (2  $\lambda t s a b$ )
    then show ?case by simp
next
  case (3  $\lambda i a b$ )
    then show ?case by simp
next
  case (4  $\lambda i t t s a b$ )
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp add: Let_def abir01'_negate(3) o_def)
qed

corollary fishburn_abir'_negmax_cor:
  shows  $a < b \implies \text{bnd } \lambda t s. -\lambda t (\text{map neg\_all } ts) (-a) \implies \text{fishburn } a b$ 
  ( $\text{negmax } t$ ) ( $\text{abir}' \lambda t a b$ )
  and  $a < b \implies \text{bnd } \lambda t s. -\lambda t (\text{map neg\_all } ts) (-a) \implies \text{fishburn } a b$ 
  ( $\max_i (\text{negmax } (\text{Nd } ts))$ ) ( $\text{abirs}' \lambda i t s a b$ )
unfolding bnd_def
apply (metis (no_types, lifting) bnd_def abir'_abir0'(1) negmax_maxmin fishburn_abir01'(1))
by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) bnd_def abir'_abir0'(2) negate.simps(2) negmax_maxmin
fishburn_abir01'(2))

end

```

# Chapter 3

# Distributive Lattices

```
theory Alpha_Beta_Lattice
imports Alpha_Beta_Linear
begin

class distrib_bounded_lattice = distrib_lattice + bounded_lattice

instance bool :: distrib_bounded_lattice ..
instance ereal :: distrib_bounded_lattice ..
instance set :: (type) distrib_bounded_lattice ..

unbundle lattice_syntax
```

## 3.1 Game Tree Evaluation

```
fun sups :: ('a::bounded_lattice) list ⇒ 'a where
sups [] = ⊥ |
sups (x#xs) = x ⋄ sups xs

fun infs :: ('a::bounded_lattice) list ⇒ 'a where
infs [] = ⊤ |
infs (x#xs) = x ⌠ infs xs

fun supinf :: ('a::distrib_bounded_lattice) tree ⇒ 'a
and infsup :: ('a::distrib_bounded_lattice) tree ⇒ 'a where
supinf (Lf x) = x |
supinf (Nd ts) = sups (map infsup ts) |
infsup (Lf x) = x |
infsup (Nd ts) = infs (map supinf ts)
```

## 3.2 Distributive Lattices

```
lemma sup_inf_assoc:
```

$(a::\text{distrib\_lattice}) \leq b \implies a \sqcup (x \sqcap b) = (a \sqcup x) \sqcap b$   
**by** (metis inf.orderE inf.sup\_distrib2)

**lemma** sup\_inf\_assoc\_iff:

$(a::\text{distrib\_lattice}) \sqcup x \sqcap b = a \sqcup y \sqcap b \longleftrightarrow (a \sqcup x) \sqcap b = (a \sqcup y) \sqcap b$   
**by** (metis (no\_types, opaque\_lifting) inf.left\_idem inf.commute inf.sup\_distrib1 sup.left\_idem sup.inf\_distrib1)

Generalization of Knuth and Moore's equivalence modulo:

**abbreviation**

$\text{eq\_mod} :: ('a::\text{lattice}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool} ((\_\simeq/\_/\text{'(mod }_,_,_')))$   
[51,51,0,0] **where**  
 $\text{eq\_mod } x \ y \ a \ b \equiv a \sqcup x \sqcap b = a \sqcup y \sqcap b$

**notation** (latex output)  $\text{eq\_mod} ((\_\simeq/\_/\text{'(mod }_,_,_')))$  [51,51,0,0]

$ab$  is bounded by  $v \bmod a, b$ , or the other way around.

**abbreviation** bounded ( $a::\text{lattice}$ )  $b \ v \ ab \equiv b \sqcap v \leq ab \wedge ab \leq a \sqcup v$

**abbreviation** bounded2 ( $'a::\text{lattice}$ )  $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool} ((\_\sqsubseteq/\_/\text{'(mod }_,_,_')))$   
[51,51,0,0] **where** bounded2  $ab \ v \ a \ b \equiv \text{bounded } a \ b \ v \ ab$

**notation** (latex output)  $\text{bounded2} ((\_\sqsubseteq/\_/\text{'(mod }_,_,_')))$  [51,51,0,0]

**lemma** bounded\_bot\_top:

**fixes**  $v \ ab :: 'a::\text{distrib\_bounded\_lattice}$   
**shows**  $\text{bounded } \perp \top \ v \ ab \implies ab = v$   
**by** (simp add: order\_eq\_if)

$\text{bounded}$  implies eq-mod, but not the other way around:

$\text{bounded}$  implies eq-mod:

**lemma** eq\_mod\_if\_bounded: **assumes** bounded  $a \ b \ v \ ab$   
**shows**  $a \sqcup ab \sqcap b = a \sqcup v \sqcap (b::\text{distrib\_lattice})$   
**proof** (rule antisym)  
have  $a \leq a \sqcup v \sqcap b$  **by** simp  
moreover have  $ab \sqcap b \leq a \sqcup v \sqcap b$   
**proof** –  
have  $ab \sqcap b \leq (a \sqcup v) \sqcap b$  **by** (fact inf\_mono[OF conjunct2[OF assms] order.refl])  
also have ... =  $a \sqcup b \sqcap v \sqcap b$  **by** (fact inf\_sup\_distrib2)  
also have ...  $\leq a \sqcup v \sqcap b$  **by** (fact sup\_mono[OF inf\_cobounded1 order.refl])  
finally show ?thesis .

**qed**

ultimately show  $a \sqcup ab \sqcap b \leq a \sqcup v \sqcap b$  **by** (metis sup.bounded\_if)

**next**

have  $a \leq a \sqcup ab \sqcap b$  **by** simp  
moreover have  $v \sqcap b \leq a \sqcup ab \sqcap b$   
**proof** –

```

have  $v \sqcap b = (v \sqcap b) \sqcap b$  by simp
  also have  $\dots \leq ab \sqcap b$  by(metis inf.commute inf.mono[OF conjunct1[OF assms] order.refl])
    also have  $\dots \leq a \sqcup ab \sqcap b$  by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  ultimately show  $a \sqcup v \sqcap b \leq a \sqcup ab \sqcap b$  by(metis sup.bounded_iff)
qed

```

Converse is not true, even for *linorder*, even if  $a < b$ :

```

lemma let  $a=0$ ;  $b=1$ ;  $ab=2$ ;  $v=1$ 
  in  $a \sqcup ab \sqcap b = a \sqcup v \sqcap (b::nat)$   $\wedge \neg(b \sqcap v \leq ab \wedge ab \leq a \sqcup v)$ 
by eval

```

Because for *linord* we have:  $bounded(a < b \Rightarrow ab \leq v \text{ (mod } a,b\text{)} = (\min v b \leq ab \wedge ab \leq \max v a))$  and  $eq\_mod = knuth(a < b \Rightarrow (\max a (\min x b) = \max a (\min y b)) = y \cong x \text{ (mod } a,b\text{)})$  but we know *fishburn* is stronger than *knuth*.

These equivalences do not even hold as implications in *distrib\_lattice*, even if  $a < b$ . (We need to redefine *knuth* and *fishburn* for *distrib\_lattice* first)

```

context
begin

```

**definition**

```

knuth' ( $a::distrib\_lattice$ )  $b$   $x$   $y$  ==
   $((y \leq a \rightarrow x \leq a) \wedge (a < y \wedge y < b \rightarrow y = x) \wedge (b \leq y \rightarrow b \leq x))$ 

```

```

lemma let  $a=\{\}$ ;  $b=\{1::int\}$ ;  $ab=\{\}$ ;  $v=\{0\}$ 
  in  $\neg(a \sqcup ab \sqcap b = a \sqcup v \sqcap b \rightarrow knuth' a b v ab)$ 
by eval

```

```

lemma let  $a=\{\}$ ;  $b=\{1::int\}$ ;  $ab=\{0\}$ ;  $v=\{1\}$ 
  in  $\neg(knuth' a b v ab \rightarrow a \sqcup ab \sqcap b = a \sqcup v \sqcap b)$ 
by eval

```

**definition**

```

fishburn' ( $a::distrib\_lattice$ )  $b$   $v$   $ab$  ==
   $((ab \leq a \rightarrow v \leq ab) \wedge (a < ab \wedge ab < b \rightarrow ab = v) \wedge (b \leq ab \rightarrow ab \leq v))$ 

```

Same counterexamples as above:

```

lemma let  $a=\{\}$ ;  $b=\{1::int\}$ ;  $ab=\{\}$ ;  $v=\{0\}$ 
  in  $\neg(bounded a b v ab \rightarrow fishburn' a b v ab)$ 
by eval

```

```

lemma let  $a=\{\}$ ;  $b=\{1::int\}$ ;  $ab=\{0\}$ ;  $v=\{1\}$ 
  in  $\neg(fishburn' a b v ab \rightarrow bounded a b v ab)$ 
by eval

```

end

### 3.2.1 Fail-Hard

**Basic** *ab\_sup*

Improved version of Bird and Hughes. No squashing in base case.

```

fun ab_sup :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::distrib_lattice)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_sups and ab_inf
and ab_infs where
  ab_sup a b (Lf x) = x |
  ab_sup a b (Nd ts) = ab_sups a b ts |
  ab_sups a b [] = a |
  ab_sups a b (t#ts) = (let a' = a  $\sqcup$  ab_inf a b t in if a'  $\geq$  b then a' else ab_sups a' b ts) |
  ab_inf a b (Lf x) = x |
  ab_inf a b (Nd ts) = ab_infs a b ts |
  ab_infs a b [] = b |
  ab_infs a b (t#ts) = (let b' = b  $\sqcap$  ab_sup a b t in if b'  $\leq$  a then b' else ab_infs a b' ts)

lemma ab_sups_ge_a: ab_sups a b ts  $\geq$  a
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use le_sup_iff in blast)

lemma ab_infs_le_b: ab_infs a b ts  $\leq$  b
apply(induction ts arbitrary: b)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use le_inf_iff in blast)

lemma eq_mod_ab_val_auto:
shows a  $\sqcup$  ab_sup a b t  $\sqcap$  b = a  $\sqcup$  supinf t  $\sqcap$  b
and a  $\sqcup$  ab_sups a b ts  $\sqcap$  b = a  $\sqcup$  supinf (Nd ts)  $\sqcap$  b
and a  $\sqcup$  ab_inf a b t  $\sqcap$  b = a  $\sqcup$  infsup t  $\sqcap$  b
and a  $\sqcup$  ab_infs a b ts  $\sqcap$  b = a  $\sqcup$  infsup (Nd ts)  $\sqcap$  b
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup_ab_sups_ab_inf_ab_infs.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) ab_sups_ge_a inf.absorb_iff2 inf_left_commute
      inf_sup_distrib2 sup.left_idem sup_absorb1 sup_absorb2 sup_assoc sup_inf_assoc_iff)
  next
    case (8 a b t ts)
    then show ?case
      apply(simp add: Let_def)
      by (smt (verit) ab_infs_le_b inf.absorb_iff2 inf_assoc inf_commute inf_right_idem
        sup.absorb1 sup_inf_distrib1)
  qed auto

```

A readable proof. Some steps still tricky. Complication: sometimes  $a \sqcup x \sqcap b$  is better and sometimes  $(a \sqcup x) \sqcap b$ .

```

lemma eq_mod_ab_val:
shows a ⊔ ab_sup a b t ⊓ b = a ⊔ supinf t ⊓ b
and a ⊔ ab_sups a b ts ⊓ b = a ⊔ supinf (Nd ts) ⊓ b
and a ⊔ ab_inf a b t ⊓ b = a ⊔ infsup t ⊓ b
and a ⊔ ab_infs a b ts ⊓ b = a ⊔ infsup (Nd ts) ⊓ b
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup_ab_sups_ab_inf_ab_infs.induct)
  case (8 a b t ts)
    let ?abt = ab_sup a b t let ?abts = ab_infs a (b ⊓ ?abt) ts
    let ?vt = supinf t let ?vts = infsup (Nd ts)
    show ?case
    proof(cases b ⊓ ?abt ≤ a)
      case True
        hence b: a ⊓ ?vt ⊓ b = a using 8.IH(1) True by (metis sup_absorb1
inf_commute)
        have a ⊓ ab_infs a b (t#ts) ⊓ b = a ⊓ b ⊓ ?abt ⊓ b using True by (simp)
        also have ... = a ⊓ ?abt ⊓ b by (simp add: inf_commute)
        also have ... = a ⊓ ?vt ⊓ b by (simp add: 8.IH(1))
        also have ... = a ⊓ (?vt ⊓ ?vt ⊓ ?vts) ⊓ b by (simp)
        also have ... = a ⊓ (?vt ⊓ b ⊓ ?vt ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b) by (metis inf_sup_distrib2)
        also have ... = a ⊓ ?vt ⊓ b ⊓ ?vt ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b by (metis sup_assoc)
        also have ... = a ⊓ ?vt ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b by (metis b)
        also have ... = a ⊓ infsup (Nd (t # ts)) ⊓ b by (simp)
        finally show ?thesis .
      next
        case False
        from 8.IH(2)[OF refl False] ab_infs_le_b
        have IH2': a ⊓ ?abts ⊓ b = a ⊓ ?vts ⊓ ?abt ⊓ b
          by (metis (no_types, lifting) inf_absorb1 inf_assoc inf_commute inf_idem)
        have a ⊓ ab_infs a b (t#ts) ⊓ b = a ⊓ ?abts ⊓ b using False by (simp)
        also have ... = a ⊓ ?abt ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b using IH2' by (metis inf_commute)
        also have ... = a ⊓ ?vt ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b using 8.IH(1)
          by (metis (no_types, lifting) inf_assoc inf_commute sup_inf_distrib1)
        also have ... = a ⊓ infsup (Nd (t # ts)) ⊓ b by (simp)
        finally show ?thesis .
      qed
    next
      case (4 a b t ts)
        let ?abt = ab_inf a b t let ?abts = ab_sups (a ⊓ ?abt) b ts
        let ?vt = infsup t let ?vts = supinf (Nd ts)
        show ?case
        proof(cases b ≤ a ⊓ ?abt)
          case True
            have IH1': ⌘(a ⊓ ?abt) ⊓ b = (a ⊓ ?vt) ⊓ b by (metis sup_inf_assoc_iff
4.IH(1))
            hence b: (a ⊓ ?vt) ⊓ b = b using True inf_absorb2 by metis
            have (a ⊓ ab_sups a b (t#ts)) ⊓ b = (a ⊓ (a ⊓ ?abt)) ⊓ b using True by
(simp)
            also have ... = (a ⊓ ?abt) ⊓ b by (simp)
            also have ... = (a ⊓ ?vt) ⊓ b by (simp add: IH1')
        end
    end
end

```

```

also have ... = (a ⊔ ?vt ⊔ ?vts) ⊓ (a ⊔ ?vt) ⊓ b by (simp add: inf.absorb2)
also have ... = (a ⊔ ?vt ⊔ ?vts) ⊓ b by (simp add: b inf_assoc)
also have ... = (a ⊔ supinf (Nd (t # ts))) ⊓ b by (simp add: sup.assoc)
finally show ?thesis
  using sup_inf_assoc_iff by blast
next
  case False
  from 4.IH(2)[OF refl False] ab_sups_ge_a
  have IH2': (a ⊔ ?abts) ⊓ b = (a ⊔ ?abt ⊔ ?vts) ⊓ b
    by (smt (verit, best) le_sup_iff sup_absorb2 sup_inf_assoc_iff)
  have (a ⊔ ab_sups a b (t#ts)) ⊓ b = (a ⊔ ?abts) ⊓ b using False by (simp)
  also have ... = (a ⊔ ?abt ⊔ ?vts) ⊓ b using IH2' by blast
  also have ... = a ⊓ b ⊓ ?abt ⊓ b ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b by (simp add: inf_sup_distrib2)
  also have ... = (a ⊔ ?abt ⊓ b) ⊓ b ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b by (metis inf_sup_distrib2
  inf.right_idem)
  also have ... = (a ⊔ ?vt ⊓ b) ⊓ b ⊓ ?vts ⊓ b using 4.IH(1) by simp
  also have ... = (a ⊔ ?vt ⊔ ?vts) ⊓ b by (simp add: inf_sup_distrib2)
  also have ... = (a ⊔ supinf (Nd (t # ts))) ⊓ b by (simp add: sup.assoc)
  finally show ?thesis
    using sup_inf_assoc_iff by blast
qed
qed (simp_all)

```

**corollary** ab\_sup\_bot\_top: ab\_sup ⊥ ⊤ t = supinf t  
**by** (metis eq\_mod\_ab\_val(1) inf\_top\_right sup\_bot.left\_neutral)

Predicate *knuth* (and thus *fishburn*) does not hold:

**lemma** let a = {False}; b = {False, True}; t = Nd [Lf {True}];  
 ab = ab\_sup a b t; v = supinf t in v = {True} ∧ ab = {True, False} ∧ b ≤ ab ∧  
 $\neg b \leq v$   
**by eval**

Worse: *fishburn* (and *knuth*) only caters for a “linear” analysis where *ab* lies wrt  $a < b$ . But *ab* may not satisfy either of the 3 alternatives in *fishburn*:

**lemma** let a = {}; b = {True}; t = Nd [Lf {False}]; ab = ab\_sup a b t; v = supinf t in  
 $v = \{False\} \wedge ab = \{False\} \wedge \neg ab \leq a \wedge \neg ab \geq b \wedge \neg (a < ab \wedge ab < b)$   
**by eval**

## A stronger correctness property

The stronger correctness property *bounded*:

**lemma**  
**shows** bounded a b (supinf t) (ab\_sup a b t)  
**and** bounded a b (supinf (Nd ts)) (ab\_sups a b ts)  
**and** bounded a b (infsup t) (ab\_inf a b t)  
**and** bounded a b (infsup (Nd ts)) (ab\_infs a b ts)  
**proof**(induction a b t **and** a b ts **and** a b t **and** a b ts rule: ab\_sup\_ab\_sups\_ab\_inf\_ab\_infs.induct)  
**case** (4 a b t ts)

```

thus ?case
  apply(simp add: Let_def inf.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI1)
  by (smt (verit, best) ab_sups_ge_a inf_sup_distrib1 sup.absorb_iff2 sup_assoc
       sup_commute)
next
  case (8 t ts a b)
  thus ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def inf.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI1)
    by (smt (verit) ab_infs_le_b inf.absorb_iff2 inf_commute inf_left_commute
         sup_inf_distrib1)
qed auto

lemma bounded_val_ab:
shows bounded a b (supinf t) (ab_sup a b t)
and bounded a b (supinf (Nd ts)) (ab_sups a b ts)
and bounded a b (infsup t) (ab_inf a b t)
and bounded a b (infsup (Nd ts)) (ab_infs a b ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup_ab_sups_ab_inf_ab_infs.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
  let ?abt = ab_inf a b t let ?abts = ab_sups (a ⊔ ?abt) b ts
  let ?vt = infsup t let ?vts = sups (map infsup ts)
  have b ⊑ supinf (Nd (t # ts)) ≤ ab_sups a b (t # ts)
  proof -
    have b ⊑ supinf (Nd (t # ts)) = b ⊑ (?vt ⊔ ?vts) by(simp)
    also have ... = b ⊑ ?vt ⊔ b ⊑ ?vts by(fact inf_sup_distrib1)
    also have ... ≤ ?abt ⊔ b ⊑ ?vts using 4.IH(1) by(metis order.refl sup.mono)
    also have ... ≤ ab_sups a b (t # ts)
    proof cases
      assume b ≤ a ⊔ ?abt
      have ?abt ⊔ b ⊑ ?vts ≤ a ⊔ ?abt ⊔ b ⊑ ?vts by(simp add: sup_assoc)
      also have ... = a ⊔ ?abt using ‹b ≤ a ⊔ ?abt› by(meson le_infI1 sup.absorbI1)
      also have ... = ab_sups a b (t # ts) using ‹b ≤ a ⊔ ?abt› by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    next
      assume ¬ b ≤ a ⊔ ?abt
      have ?abt ⊔ b ⊑ ?vts ≤ ?abt ⊔ ?abts
        using 4.IH(2)[OF refl ‹¬ b ≤ a ⊔ ?abt›] sup.mono by auto
      also have ... ≤ ?abts by(meson ab_sups_ge_a le_sup_iff order_refl)
      also have ... = ab_sups a b (t # ts) using ‹¬ b ≤ a ⊔ ?abt› by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  moreover
  have ab_sups a b (t # ts) ≤ a ⊔ supinf (Nd (t # ts))
  proof cases
    assume b ≤ a ⊔ ?abt
    then have ab_sups a b (t # ts) = a ⊔ ?abt by(simp add: Let_def)
    also have ... ≤ a ⊔ ?vt using 4.IH(1) by simp
  qed

```

```

also have ... ≤ a ∪ ?vt ∪ ?vts by simp
also have ... = a ∪ supinf (Nd (t # ts)) by (simp add: sup_assoc)
finally show ?thesis .
next
  assume ¬ b ≤ a ∪ ?abt
  then have ab_sup a b (t # ts) = ?abts by(simp add: Let_def)
  also have ... ≤ a ∪ ?abt ∪ ?vts using 4.IH(2)[OF refl ← b ≤ a ∪ ?abt] by
    simp
  also have ... ≤ a ∪ ?vt ∪ ?vts using 4.IH(1)
    by (metis sup_mono inf_sup_absorb le_inf_iff sup_cobounded2 sup_idem)
  also have ... = a ∪ supinf (Nd (t # ts)) by (simp add: sup_assoc)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
ultimately show ?case ..
next
  case 8 thus ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit) ab_infs_le_b inf.absorb_iff2 inf.cobounded2 inf.orderE inf_assoc
      inf_idem sup.coboundedI1 sup_inf_distrib1)
  qed auto

```

### Bird and Hughes

```

fun ab_sup2 :: ('a::distrib_lattice) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree ⇒ 'a and ab_sup2 and ab_inf2
and ab_infs2 where
  ab_sup2 a b (Lf x) = a ∪ x ▷ b |
  ab_sup2 a b (Nd ts) = ab_sup2 a b ts |

  ab_sup2 a b [] = a |
  ab_sup2 a b (t#ts) = (let a' = ab_inf2 a b t in if a' = b then b else ab_sup2 a'
    b ts) |

  ab_inf2 a b (Lf x) = (a ∪ x) ▷ b |
  ab_inf2 a b (Nd ts) = ab_infs2 a b ts |

  ab_infs2 a b [] = b |
  ab_infs2 a b (t#ts) = (let b' = ab_sup2 a b t in if a = b' then a else ab_infs2 a
    b' ts)

lemma eq_mod_ab2_val:
  shows a ≤ b ⇒ ab_sup2 a b t = a ∪ (supinf t ▷ b)
  and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_sup2 a b ts = a ∪ (supinf (Nd ts) ▷ b)
  and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_inf2 a b t = (a ∪ infsup t) ▷ b
  and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_infs2 a b ts = (a ∪ infsup(Nd ts)) ▷ b
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup2_ab_sup2_ab_inf2_ab_infs2.induct)
  case 4 thus ?case
    apply (simp add: Let_def)
    by (smt (verit, best) inf_commute inf_sup_distrib2 sup_assoc sup_inf_absorb
      sup_inf_assoc)

```

```

next
case 8 thus ?case
  apply (simp add: Let_def)
  by (smt (verit, del_insts) inf_assoc inf_commutate inf_sup_absorb sup_inf_assoc
sup_inf_distrib1)
qed simp_all

corollary ab_sup2_bot_top: ab_sup2 ⊥ ⊤ t = supinf t
using eq_mod_ab2_val(1)[of ⊥ ⊤] by simp

```

Simpler proof with sets; not really surprising.

```

lemma ab_sup2_bounded_set:
shows a≤(b:: _ set)  $\Rightarrow$  ab_sup2 a b t = a ∪ (supinf t ∩ b)
and a≤b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_sups2 a b ts = a ∪ (supinf (Nd ts) ∩ b)
and a≤b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_inf2 a b t = (a ∪ infsup t) ∩ b
and a≤b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_infs2 a b ts = (a ∪ infsup(Nd ts)) ∩ b
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup2_ab_sups2_ab_inf2_ab_infs2.induct)
qed (auto simp: Let_def)

```

## Delayed Test

```

fun ab_sup3 :: ('a::distrib_lattice)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_sups3 and ab_inf3
and ab_infs3 where
ab_sup3 a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_sup3 a b (Nd ts) = ab_sups3 a b ts |

ab_sups3 a b [] = a |
ab_sups3 a b (t#ts) = (if a ≥ b then a else ab_sups3 (a ∪ ab_inf3 a b t) b ts) |

ab_inf3 a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_inf3 a b (Nd ts) = ab_infs3 a b ts |

ab_infs3 a b [] = b |
ab_infs3 a b (t#ts) = (if a ≥ b then b else ab_infs3 a (b ∩ ab_sup3 a b t) ts)

```

```

lemma ab_sups3_ge_a: ab_sups3 a b ts ≥ a
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use le_sup_iff in blast)

```

```

lemma ab_infs3_le_b: ab_infs3 a b ts ≤ b
apply(induction ts arbitrary: b)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use le_inf_iff in blast)

```

```

lemma ab_sup3_ab_sup:
shows a<b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_sup3 a b t = ab_sup a b t
and a<b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_sups3 a b ts = ab_sups a b ts
and a<b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_inf3 a b t = ab_inf a b t
and a<b  $\Rightarrow$  ab_infs3 a b ts = ab_infs a b ts

```

```
quickcheck[expect=no_counterexample]
oops
```

### Bird and Hughes plus delayed test

```
fun ab_sup4 :: ('a::distrib_lattice) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree ⇒ 'a and ab_sups4 and ab_inf4
and ab_infs4 where
ab_sup4 a b (Lf x) = a ∪ x ⊓ b |
ab_sup4 a b (Nd ts) = ab_sups4 a b ts |

ab_sups4 a b [] = a |
ab_sups4 a b (t#ts) = (if a = b then a else ab_sups4 (ab_inf4 a b t) b ts) |

ab_inf4 a b (Lf x) = (a ∪ x) ⊓ b |
ab_inf4 a b (Nd ts) = ab_infs4 a b ts |

ab_infs4 a b [] = b |
ab_infs4 a b (t#ts) = (if a = b then b else ab_infs4 a (ab_sup4 a b t) ts)
```

```
lemma ab_sup4_bounded:
shows a ≤ b ⇒ ab_sup4 a b t = a ∪ (supinf t ⊓ b)
and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_sups4 a b ts = a ∪ (supinf (Nd ts) ⊓ b)
and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_inf4 a b t = (a ∪ infsup t) ⊓ b
and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_infs4 a b ts = (a ∪ infsup(Nd ts)) ⊓ b
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup4_ab_sups4_ab_inf4_ab_infs4.induct)
  case 3 thus ?case by (simp add: sup_absorb1)
next
  case 4 thus ?case
    apply (simp add: sup_absorb1)
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) inf_sup_distrib2 sup_assoc sup_inf_assoc)
next
  case 7 thus ?case by (simp add: inf.absorb2)
next
  case (8 a b t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply (simp add: inf.absorb2)
    by (simp add: inf_assoc inf_commute sup_absorb2 sup_inf_distrib1)
qed simp_all

lemma ab_sup4_bounded_set:
shows a ≤ (b:: _ set) ⇒ ab_sup4 a b t = a ∪ (supinf t ⊓ b)
and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_sups4 a b ts = a ∪ (supinf (Nd ts) ⊓ b)
and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_inf4 a b t = (a ∪ infsup t) ⊓ b
and a ≤ b ⇒ ab_infs4 a b ts = (a ∪ infsup(Nd ts)) ⊓ b
by (induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup4_ab_sups4_ab_inf4_ab_infs4.induct)
  auto
```

### 3.2.2 Fail-Soft

```

fun ab_sup' :: 'a::distrib_bounded_lattice  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_sups'
ab_inf' ab_infs' where
ab_sup' a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_sup' a b (Nd ts) = ab_sups' a b  $\perp$  ts |

ab_sups' a b m [] = m |
ab_sups' a b m (t#ts) =
  (let m' = m  $\sqcup$  (ab_inf' (m  $\sqcup$  a) b t) in if m'  $\geq$  b then m' else ab_sups' a b m'
  ts) |

ab_inf' a b (Lf x) = x |
ab_inf' a b (Nd ts) = ab_infs' a b  $\top$  ts |

ab_infs' a b m [] = m |
ab_infs' a b m (t#ts) =
  (let m' = m  $\sqcap$  (ab_sup' a (m  $\sqcap$  b) t) in if m'  $\leq$  a then m' else ab_infs' a b m'
  ts)

```

**lemma** ab\_sups'\_ge\_m: ab\_sups' a b m ts  $\geq$  m  
**apply**(induction ts arbitrary: a b m)  
**by** (auto simp: Let\_def)(use le\_sup\_iff in blast)

**lemma** ab\_infs'\_le\_m: ab\_infs' a b m ts  $\leq$  m  
**apply**(induction ts arbitrary: a b m)  
**by** (auto simp: Let\_def)(use le\_inf\_iff in blast)

Fail-soft correctness:

```

lemma bounded_val_ab':
shows bounded (a) b (supinf t) (ab_sup' a b t)
and bounded (a  $\sqcup$  m) b (supinf (Nd ts)) (ab_sups' a b m ts)
and bounded a b (infsup t) (ab_inf' a b t)
and bounded a (b  $\sqcap$  m) (infsup (Nd ts)) (ab_infs' a b m ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts and a b t and a b m ts rule: ab_sup'_ab_sups'_ab_inf'_ab_infs'.induct)
  case (4 a b m t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def inf.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI1)
    by (smt (verit) ab_sups'_ge_m inf_sup_distrib1 sup.absorb_iff1 sup_commute
      sup_left_commute)
  next
    case (8 a b m t ts)
    then show ?case
      apply(simp add: Let_def inf.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI1)
      by (smt (verit) ab_infs'_le_m inf.absorb_iff2 inf_assoc inf_left_commute
        sup_inf_distrib1)
  qed auto

```

**corollary** ab\_sup'  $\perp$   $\top$  t = supinf t

```
by (rule bounded_bot_top[OF bounded_val_ab'(1)])
```

```
lemma eq_mod_ab'_val:
shows a ⊔ ab_sup' a b t ⊓ b = a ⊔ supinf t ⊓ b
and (m ⊔ a) ⊔ ab_sups' a b m ts ⊓ b = (m ⊔ a) ⊔ supinf (Nd ts) ⊓ b
and a ⊔ ab_inf' a b t ⊓ b = a ⊔ infsup t ⊓ b
and a ⊔ ab_infs' a b m ts ⊓ (m ⊓ b) = a ⊔ infsup (Nd ts) ⊓ (m ⊓ b)
apply (meson bounded_val_ab'(1) eq_mod_if_bounded)
apply (metis bounded_val_ab'(2) eq_mod_if_bounded sup_commute)
apply (meson bounded_val_ab'(3) eq_mod_if_bounded)
by (metis bounded_val_ab'(4) eq_mod_if_bounded inf_commute)
```

```
lemma ab_sups'_le_ab_sups: ab_sups' a b c t ⊓ b ≤ ab_sups (a ⊔ c) b t
by (smt (verit, best) ab_sups_ge_a bounded_val_ab(2) eq_mod_ab'_val(2) inf_commute
sup.absorb_iff2 sup_assoc sup_commute)
```

```
lemma ab_sup'_le_ab_sup: ab_sup' a b t ⊓ b ≤ ab_sup a b t
by (metis ab_sup'.elims ab_sup.simps(1) ab_sup.simps(2) ab_sups'_le_ab_sups
inf.cobounded1 sup_bot_right)
```

## Towards bounded of Fail-Soft

```
theorem bounded_ab'_ab:
shows bounded (a) b (ab_sup' a b t) (ab_sup a b t)
and bounded a b (ab_sups' a b m ts) (ab_sups (sup m a) b ts)
and bounded a b (ab_inf' a b t) (ab_inf a b t)
and bounded a b (ab_infs' a b m ts) (ab_infs a (inf m b) ts)
oops
```

## 3.3 De Morgan Algebras

Now: also negation. But still not a boolean algebra but only a De Morgan algebra:

```
class de_morgan_algebra = distrib_bounded_lattice + uminus
opening lattice_syntax +
assumes de_Morgan_inf: - (x ⊓ y) = - x ⊓ - y
assumes neg_neg[simp]: - (- x) = x
begin

lemma de_Morgan_sup: - (x ⊔ y) = - x ⊓ - y
by (metis de_Morgan_inf neg_neg)

lemma neg_top[simp]: - ⊤ = ⊥
by (metis bot_eq_sup_iff de_Morgan_inf inf_top.right_neutral neg_neg)
```

```

lemma neg_bot[simp]:  $\neg \perp = \top$ 
using neg_neg neg_top by blast

lemma uminus_eq_iff[simp]:  $-a = -b \longleftrightarrow a = b$ 
by (metis neg_neg)

lemma uminus_le_reorder:  $(\neg a \leq b) = (\neg b \leq a)$ 
by (metis de_Morgan_sup inf.absorb_iff2 le_iff_sup neg_neg)

lemma uminus_less_reorder:  $(\neg a < b) = (\neg b < a)$ 
by (metis order.strict_iff_not neg_neg uminus_le_reorder)

lemma minus_le_minus[simp]:  $-a \leq -b \longleftrightarrow b \leq a$ 
by (metis neg_neg uminus_le_reorder)

lemma minus_less_minus[simp]:  $-a < -b \longleftrightarrow b < a$ 
by (metis neg_neg uminus_less_reorder)

lemma less_uminus_reorder:  $a < -b \longleftrightarrow b < -a$ 
by (metis neg_neg uminus_less_reorder)

end

instantiation ereal :: de_morgan_algebra
begin

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1
  thus ?case by (simp add: min_def)
  next
    case 2
    thus ?case by (simp)
  qed

end

instantiation set :: (type)de_morgan_algebra
begin

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1
  thus ?case by (simp)
  next
    case 2
    thus ?case by (simp)
  qed

```

```

end

fun negsup :: ('a :: de_morgan_algebra)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  negsup (Lf x) = x |
  negsup (Nd ts) = sups (map ( $\lambda t.$  - negsup t) ts)

fun negate :: bool  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::de_morgan_algebra) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where
  negate b (Lf x) = Lf (if b then  $-x$  else x) |
  negate b (Nd ts) = Nd (map (negate ( $\neg b$ )) ts)

lemma negate_negate: negate f (negate f t) = t
by(induction t arbitrary: f)(auto cong: map_cong)

lemma uminus_infs:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::de_morgan_algebra
  shows - infs (map f xs) = sups (map ( $\lambda x.$  - f x) xs)
  by(induction xs) (auto simp: de_Morgan_inf)

lemma supinf_negate: supinf (negate b t) = - infsup (negate ( $\neg b$ ) (t::(::_:de_morgan_algebra)tree))
by(induction t) (auto simp: uminus_infs cong: map_cong)

lemma negsup_supinf_negate: negsup t = supinf(negate False t)
by(induction t) (auto simp: supinf_negate cong: map_cong)

```

### 3.3.1 Fail-Hard

```

fun ab_negsup :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::de_morgan_algebra)tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a and ab_negsups
where
  ab_negsup a b (Lf x) = x |
  ab_negsup a b (Nd ts) = ab_negsups a b ts |

  ab_negsups a b [] = a |
  ab_negsups a b (t#ts) =
    (let a' = a  $\sqcup$  - ab_negsup (-b) (-a) t
     in if a'  $\geq$  b then a' else ab_negsups a' b ts)

  A direct bounded proof:

lemma ab_negsups_ge_a: ab_negsups a b ts  $\geq$  a
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use le_sup_iff in blast)

lemma bounded_val_ab_neg:
shows bounded (a) b (negsup t) (ab_negsup (a) b t)
and bounded a b (negsup (Nd ts)) (ab_negsups (a) b ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts rule: ab_negsup_ab_negsups.induct)
  case (4 a b t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply(simp add: Let_def inf.coboundedI1)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) ab_negsups_ge_a de_Morgan_sup de_morgan_algebra_class.neg_neg
          inf.absorb_iff2 inf_sup_distrib1 le_iff_sup sup_commute sup_left_commute)

```

**qed auto**

An indirect proof:

```

theorem ab_sup_ab_negsup:
shows ab_sup a b t = ab_negsup a b (negate False t)
and ab_sups a b ts = ab_negsups a b (map (negate True) ts)
and ab_inf a b t = - ab_negsup (-b) (-a) (negate True t)
and ab_infs a b ts = - ab_negsups (-b) (-a) (map (negate False) ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b ts and a b t and a b ts rule: ab_sup_ab_sups_ab_inf_ab_infs.induct)
  case 8 then show ?case
    by(simp add: Let_def de_Morgan_sup de_Morgan_inf uminus_le_reorder)
qed (simp_all add: Let_def)

corollary ab_negsup_bot_top: ab_negsup ⊥ ⊤ t = negsup t
by (metis ab_sup_bot_top ab_sup_ab_negsup(1) negate_negate negsup_supinf_negate)

```

Correctness statements derived from non-negative versions:

```

corollary eq_mod_ab_negsup_supinf_negate:
  a ∘ ab_negsup a b t ∘ b = a ∘ supinf (negate False t) ∘ b
by (metis eq_mod_ab_val(1) ab_sup_ab_negsup(1) negate_negate)

corollary bounded_negsup_ab_negsup:
  bounded a b (negsup t) (ab_negsup a b t)
by (metis negate_negate ab_sup_ab_negsup(1) bounded_val_ab(1) negsup_supinf_negate)

```

### 3.3.2 Fail-Soft

```

fun ab_negsup' :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a::de_morgan_algebra)tree ⇒ 'a and ab_negsups'
where
  ab_negsup' a b (Lf x) = x |
  ab_negsup' a b (Nd ts) = (ab_negsups' a b ⊥ ts) |

  ab_negsups' a b m [] = m |
  ab_negsups' a b m (t#ts) = (let m' = sup m (- ab_negsup' (-b) (- sup m a) t)
  in
    if m' ≥ b then m' else ab_negsups' a b m' ts)

```

Relate un-negated to negated:

```

theorem ab_sup'_ab_negsup':
shows ab_sup' a b t = ab_negsup' a b (negate False t)
and ab_sups' a b m ts = ab_negsups' a b m (map (negate True) ts)
and ab_inf' a b t = - ab_negsup' (-b) (-a) (negate True t)
and ab_infs' a b m ts = - ab_negsups' (-b) (-a) (-m) (map (negate False) ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts and a b t and a b m ts rule: ab_sup'_ab_sups'_ab_inf'_ab_infs'.induct)
  case (4 a b m t ts)
  then show ?case
    by(simp add: Let_def de_Morgan_sup de_Morgan_inf uminus_le_reorder)
next

```

```

case (8 a b m t ts)
then show ?case
  by(simp add: Let_def de_Morgan_sup de_Morgan_inf uminus_le_reorder)
qed auto

lemma ab_negsups'_ge_a: ab_negsups' a b m ts  $\geq m$ 
apply(induction ts arbitrary: a b m)
by (auto simp: Let_def)(use le_sup_iff in blast)

theorem bounded_val_ab'_neg:
shows bounded a b (negsup t) (ab_negsup' a b t)
  and bounded (sup a m) b (negsup (Nd ts)) (ab_negsups' a b m ts)
proof(induction a b t and a b m ts rule: ab_negsup'_ab_negsups'.induct)
  case (4 a b m t ts)
  then show ?case
    apply (auto simp add: Let_def inf.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI1)
    apply (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) de_Morgan_sup neg_neg inf.coboundedI1
    le_iff_sup sup.cobounded1 sup_assoc sup_commute)
    apply (metis (no_types, lifting) ab_negsups'_ge_a de_Morgan_sup neg_neg
    inf.coboundedI1 inf_sup_distrib1 le_iff_sup le_sup_iff)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) de_Morgan_inf de_morgan_algebra_class.neg_neg
    inf.orderE le_iff_sup sup.idem sup_commute sup_left_commute)
  qed auto

corollary bounded a b (negsup t) (ab_negsup' a b t)
by (metis negate_negate ab_sup'_ab_negsup'(1) bounded_val_ab'(1) negsup_supinf_negate)

```

```

theorem bounded_ab_neg'_ab_neg:
shows bounded a b (ab_negsup' a b t) (ab_negsup a b t)
  and bounded (sup a m) b (ab_negsups' a b m ts) (ab_negsup (a  $\sqcup$  m) b (Nd ts))
oops

end

```

## Chapter 4

# An Application: Tic-Tac-Toe

```
theory TicTacToe
imports
  Alpha_Beta_Pruning.Alpha_Beta_Linear
begin
```

We formalize a general nxn version of tic-tac-toe (noughts and crosses). The winning condition is very simple: a full horizontal, vertical or diagonal line occupied by one player.

A square is either empty (*None*) or occupied by one of the two players (*Some b*).

```
type_synonym sq = bool option
type_synonym row = sq list
type_synonym position = row list
```

Successor positions:

```
fun next_rows :: sq ⇒ row ⇒ row list where
  next_rows s' (s#ss) = (if s=Some None then [s'#ss] else []) @ map ((#) s) (next_rows
    s' ss) |
  next_rows _ [] = []
```

```
fun next_pos :: sq ⇒ position ⇒ position list where
  next_pos s' (ss#sss) = map (λss'. ss' # sss) (next_rows s' ss) @ map ((#) ss)
    (next_pos s' sss) |
  next_pos _ [] = []
```

A game is won if a full line is occupied by a given square:

```
fun diag :: 'a list list ⇒ 'a list where
  diag ((x#_) # xss) = x # diag (map tl xss) |
  diag [] = []
```

```
fun lines :: position ⇒ sq list list where
  lines sss = diag sss # diag (map rev sss) # sss @ transpose sss
```

```
fun won :: sq ⇒ position ⇒ bool where
```

*won*  $sq$  *pos* = ( $\exists ss \in set (lines pos)$ .  $\forall s \in set ss. s = sq$ )

How many lines are almost won (i.e. all  $sq$  except one *None*)? Not actually used for heuristic evaluation, too slow.

```
fun awon :: sq ⇒ position ⇒ nat where
awon sq sss = length (filter (λss. filter (λs. s≠sq) ss = [None]) (lines sss))
```

The game tree up to a given depth  $n$ . Trees at depth  $\geq n$  are replaced by  $Lf 0$  for simplicity; no heuristic evaluation.

```
fun tree :: nat ⇒ bool ⇒ position ⇒ ereal tree where
tree (Suc n) b pos = (
  if won (Some (¬b)) pos then Lf(if b then -∞ else ∞) — Opponent won
  else
    case next_poss (Some b) pos of
      [] ⇒ Lf 0 — Draw |
      poss ⇒ Nd (map (tree n (¬b)) poss)) |
  tree 0 b pos = Lf 0
```

```
definition start :: nat ⇒ position where
start n = replicate n (replicate n None)
```

Now we evaluate the game for small  $n$ .

The trivial cases:

```
lemma maxmin (tree 2 True (start 1)) = ∞
by eval
```

```
lemma maxmin (tree 5 True (start 2)) = ∞
by eval
```

3x3, full game tree (depth=10), no noticeable speedup of alpha-beta.

```
lemma maxmin (tree 10 True (start 3)) = 0
by eval
lemma ab_max (-∞) ∞ (tree 10 True (start 3)) = 0
by eval
```

4x4, game tree up to depth 7, alpha-beta noticeably faster.

```
lemma maxmin (tree 7 True (start 4)) = 0
by eval
lemma ab_max (-∞) ∞ (tree 7 True (start 4)) = 0
by eval
```

end