

Completeness for FOL

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1 Permutation Lemmas

```
theory PermutationLemmas
imports HOL-Library.Multiset
begin
```

— following function is very close to that in multisets- now we can make the connection that $x < > y$ iff the multiset of x is the same as that of y

1.1 perm, count equivalence

```
lemma count-eq:
  <count-list xs x = Multiset.count (mset xs) x>
<proof>
```

```
lemma perm-count: mset A = mset B ==> (forall x. count-list A x = count-list B x)
<proof>
```

```
lemma count-0: (forall x. count-list B x = 0) = (B = [])
<proof>
```

```
lemma count-Suc: count-list B a = Suc m ==> a : set B
<proof>
```

```
lemma count-perm: !! B. (forall x. count-list A x = count-list B x) ==> mset A =
mset B
<proof>
```

```
lemma perm-count-conv: mset A = mset B <-> (forall x. count-list A x = count-list
B x)
<proof>
```

1.2 Properties closed under Perm and Contr hold for x iff hold for $\text{remdups } x$

```
lemma remdups-append: y : set ys --> remdups (ws@y#ys) = remdups (ws@ys)
```

<proof>

lemma perm-contr': **assumes** perm[rule-format]: ! xs ys. mset xs = mset ys -->
(P xs = P ys)
and contr'[rule-format]: ! x xs. P(x#x#xs) = P (x#xs)
shows ! xs. length xs = n --> (P xs = P (remdups xs))
<proof>

lemma perm-contr: **assumes** perm: ! xs ys. mset xs = mset ys --> (P xs = P
ys)
and contr': ! x xs. P(x#x#xs) = P (x#xs)
shows (P xs = P (remdups xs))
<proof>

1.3 List properties closed under Perm, Weak and Contr are monotonic in the set of the list

definition

rem :: 'a => 'a list => 'a list **where**
rem x xs = filter (%y. y ~ = x) xs

lemma rem: x ~: set (rem x xs)
<proof>

lemma length-rem: length (rem x xs) <= length xs
<proof>

lemma rem-notin: x ~: set xs ==> rem x xs = xs
<proof>

lemma perm-weak-filter': **assumes** perm[rule-format]: ! xs ys. mset xs = mset ys
--> (P xs = P ys)
and weak[rule-format]: ! x xs. P xs --> P (x#xs)
shows ! ys. P (ys@filter Q xs) --> P (ys@xs)
<proof>

lemma perm-weak-filter: **assumes** perm: ! xs ys. mset xs = mset ys --> (P xs
= P ys)
and weak: ! x xs. P xs --> P (x#xs)
shows P (filter Q xs) ==> P xs
<proof>

lemma perm-weak-contr-mono:
assumes perm: ! xs ys. mset xs = mset ys --> (P xs = P ys)
and contr: ! x xs. P (x#x#xs) --> P (x#xs)
and weak: ! x xs. P xs --> P (x#xs)
and xy: set x <= set y
and Px : P x

shows $P y$
<proof>

end

2 Base

theory *Base*
imports *PermutationLemmas*
begin

2.1 Integrate with Isabelle libraries?

lemma *natset-finite-max*: assumes a : *finite A*

shows $Suc (Max A) \notin A$

<proof>

lemma *not-finite-univ*: $\sim finite (UNIV::nat set)$

<proof>

lemma *LeastI-ex*: $(\exists x. P (x::'a::wellorder)) \implies P (LEAST x. P x)$

<proof>

2.2 Summation

primrec *summation* :: $(nat \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$summation f 0 = f 0$

| $summation f (Suc n) = f (Suc n) + summation f n$

2.3 Termination Measure

primrec *exp* :: $[nat, nat] \Rightarrow nat$

where

$exp x 0 = 1$

| $exp x (Suc m) = x * exp x m$

primrec *sumList* :: $nat list \Rightarrow nat$

where

$sumList [] = 0$

| $sumList (x\#xs) = x + sumList xs$

2.4 Functions

definition

preImage :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow 'a set$ where

$preImage f A = \{ x . f x \in A \}$

definition

pre :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a set$ where

$pre\ f\ a = \{ x . f\ x = a \}$

definition

$equalOn :: ['a\ set, 'a ==> 'b, 'a ==> 'b] ==> bool$ **where**
 $equalOn\ A\ f\ g = (!x:A. f\ x = g\ x)$

lemma *preImage-insert*: $preImage\ f\ (insert\ a\ A) = pre\ f\ a\ Un\ preImage\ f\ A$
<proof>

lemma *preImageI*: $f\ x : A ==> x : preImage\ f\ A$
<proof>

lemma *preImageE*: $x : preImage\ f\ A ==> f\ x : A$
<proof>

lemma *equalOn-Un*: $equalOn\ (A\ \cup\ B)\ f\ g = (equalOn\ A\ f\ g \wedge equalOn\ B\ f\ g)$
<proof>

lemma *equalOnD*: $equalOn\ A\ f\ g ==> (\forall\ x \in A . f\ x = g\ x)$
<proof>

lemma *equalOnI*: $(\forall\ x \in A . f\ x = g\ x) ==> equalOn\ A\ f\ g$
<proof>

lemma *equalOn-UnD*: $equalOn\ (A\ Un\ B)\ f\ g ==> equalOn\ A\ f\ g \ \&\ equalOn\ B\ f\ g$
<proof>

lemma *inj-inv-singleton[simp]*: $\llbracket inj\ f; f\ z = y \rrbracket ==> \{x. f\ x = y\} = \{z\}$
<proof>

lemma *finite-pre[simp]*: $inj\ f ==> finite\ (pre\ f\ x)$
<proof>

lemma *finite-preImage[simp]*: $\llbracket finite\ A; inj\ f \rrbracket ==> finite\ (preImage\ f\ A)$
<proof>

end

3 Formula

theory *Formula*
imports *Base*
begin

3.1 Variables

datatype *vbl = X nat*

— FIXME there's a lot of stuff about this datatype that is really just a lifting

from nat (what else could it be). Makes me wonder whether things wouldn't be clearer if we just identified vbls with nats

primrec $deX :: vbl \Rightarrow nat$ **where** $deX (X n) = n$

lemma $X-deX[simp]$: $X (deX a) = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $zeroX = X 0$

primrec

$nextX :: vbl \Rightarrow vbl$ **where**
 $nextX (X n) = X (Suc n)$

definition

$vblcase :: ['a, vbl \Rightarrow 'a, vbl] \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $vblcase a f n = (@z. (n=zeroX \longrightarrow z=a) \wedge (!x. n=nextX x \longrightarrow z=f(x)))$

declare $[[case-translation vblcase zeroX nextX]]$

definition

$freshVar :: vbl set \Rightarrow vbl$ **where**
 $freshVar vs = X (LEAST n. n \notin deX 'vs)$

lemma $nextX-nextX[iff]$: $nextX x = nextX y = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inj-nextX$: $inj nextX$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ind' : $P zeroX \implies (! v . P v \longrightarrow P (nextX v)) \implies P v'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ind : $[[P zeroX; \wedge v. P v \implies P (nextX v)]] \implies P v'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $zeroX-nextX[iff]$: $zeroX \sim= nextX a$ — FIXME iff?
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $nextX-zeroX[iff] = not-sym[OF zeroX-nextX]$

lemma $nextX$: $nextX (X n) = X (Suc n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vblcase-zeroX[simp]$: $vblcase a b zeroX = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vblcase-nextX[simp]$: $vblcase a b (nextX n) = b n$

<proof>

lemma *vbl-cases*: $x = \text{zero}X \mid (? y . x = \text{next}X y)$
<proof>

lemma *vbl-casesE*: $\llbracket x = \text{zero}X \implies P; \bigwedge y. x = \text{next}X y \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
<proof>

lemma *comp-vblcase*: $f \circ \text{vblcase } a \ b = \text{vblcase } (f \ a) \ (f \circ \ b)$
<proof>

lemma *equalOn-vblcaseI'*: $\text{equalOn } (\text{preImage } \text{next}X \ A) \ f \ g \implies \text{equalOn } A \ (\text{vblcase } x \ f) \ (\text{vblcase } x \ g)$
<proof>

lemma *equalOn-vblcaseI*: $(\text{zero}X : A \dashrightarrow x=y) \implies \text{equalOn } (\text{preImage } \text{next}X \ A) \ f \ g \implies \text{equalOn } A \ (\text{vblcase } x \ f) \ (\text{vblcase } y \ g)$
<proof>

lemma *X-deX-connection*: $X \ n : A = (n : (\text{de}X \ 'A))$
<proof>

lemma *finiteFreshVar*: $\text{finite } A \implies \text{freshVar } A \ \sim : A$
<proof>

lemma *freshVarI*: $\llbracket \text{finite } A; B \leq A \rrbracket \implies \text{freshVar } A \ \sim : B$
<proof>

lemma *freshVarI2*: $\text{finite } A \implies !x . x \sim : A \dashrightarrow P \ x \implies P \ (\text{freshVar } A)$
<proof>

lemmas *vblsimps* = *vblcase-zeroX vblcase-nextX zeroX-nextX nextX-zeroX nextX-nextX comp-vblcase*

3.2 Predicates

datatype *predicate* = *Predicate nat*

datatype *signs* = *Pos* | *Neg*

lemma *signsE*: $\llbracket \text{signs} = \text{Neg} \implies P; \text{signs} = \text{Pos} \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
<proof>

lemma *expand-case-signs*: $Q(\text{case-signs } v\text{pos } v\text{neg } F) = ($
 $(F = \text{Pos} \dashrightarrow Q \ (v\text{pos})) \ \&$
 $(F = \text{Neg} \dashrightarrow Q \ (v\text{neg}))$
 $)$
<proof>

primrec *sign* :: *signs* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

sign Pos *x* = *x*
| *sign Neg* *x* = (\neg *x*)

lemma *sign-arg-cong*: *x* = *y* \implies *sign z x* = *sign z y* \langle *proof* \rangle

primrec *invSign* :: *signs* \Rightarrow *signs*

where

invSign Pos = *Neg*
| *invSign Neg* = *Pos*

3.3 Formulas

datatype *formula* =

FAtom signs predicate (vbl list)
| *FConj signs formula formula*
| *FAll signs formula*

3.4 formula signs induct, formula signs cases

lemma *formula-signs-induct*: []

 ! *p vs*. *P (FAtom Pos p vs)*;
 ! *p vs*. *P (FAtom Neg p vs)*;
 !! *A B* . [] *P A; P B* [] \implies *P (FConj Pos A B)*;
 !! *A B* . [] *P A; P B* [] \implies *P (FConj Neg A B)*;
 !! *A* . [] *P A* [] \implies *P (FAll Pos A)*;
 !! *A* . [] *P A* [] \implies *P (FAll Neg A)*
 []
 \implies *P A*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *formula-signs-cases*: !!*P*.

 [] !! *p vs* . *P (FAtom Pos p vs)*;
 !! *p vs* . *P (FAtom Neg p vs)*;
 !! *f1 f2* . *P (FConj Pos f1 f2)*;
 !! *f1 f2* . *P (FConj Neg f1 f2)*;
 !! *f1* . *P (FAll Pos f1)*;
 !! *f1* . *P (FAll Neg f1)* []
 \implies *P A*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *strong-formula-induct'*: !*A*. (! *B*. *size B* < *size A* \implies *P B*) \implies *P A*

\implies ! *A*. *size A* = *n* \implies *P (A::formula)*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *strong-formula-induct*: (! *A*. (! *B*. *size B* < *size A* \implies *P B*) \implies *P A*)

\implies *P (A::formula)*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *sizelemmas*: *size A* < *size (FConj z A B)*

$size\ B < size\ (FConj\ z\ A\ B)$
 $size\ A < size\ (FAll\ z\ A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expand-case-formula*:

$Q(case\text{-}formula\ fatom\ fconj\ fall\ F) = ($
 $(! z\ P\ vs . F = FAtom\ z\ P\ vs \dashrightarrow Q\ (fatom\ z\ P\ vs)) \ \&$
 $(! z\ A0\ A1 . F = FConj\ z\ A0\ A1 \dashrightarrow Q\ (fconj\ z\ A0\ A1)) \ \&$
 $(! z\ A . F = FAll\ z\ A \dashrightarrow Q\ (fall\ z\ A))$
 $)$
 ⟨proof⟩

primrec *FNot* :: *formula* => *formula*

where

$FNot\text{-}FAtom: FNot\ (FAtom\ z\ P\ vs) = FAtom\ (invSign\ z)\ P\ vs$
 $| FNot\text{-}FConj: FNot\ (FConj\ z\ A0\ A1) = FConj\ (invSign\ z)\ (FNot\ A0)\ (FNot\ A1)$
 $| FNot\text{-}FAll: FNot\ (FAll\ z\ body) = FAll\ (invSign\ z)\ (FNot\ body)$

primrec *neg* :: *signs* => *signs*

where

$neg\ Pos = Neg$
 $| neg\ Neg = Pos$

primrec

$dual :: [(signs => signs), (signs => signs), (signs => signs)] => formula =>$
 $formula$

where

$dual\text{-}FAtom: dual\ p\ q\ r\ (FAtom\ z\ P\ vs) = FAtom\ (p\ z)\ P\ vs$
 $| dual\text{-}FConj: dual\ p\ q\ r\ (FConj\ z\ A0\ A1) = FConj\ (q\ z)\ (dual\ p\ q\ r\ A0)\ (dual\ p\ q\ r\ A1)$
 $| dual\text{-}FAll: dual\ p\ q\ r\ (FAll\ z\ body) = FAll\ (r\ z)\ (dual\ p\ q\ r\ body)$

lemma *dualCompose*: $dual\ p\ q\ r\ o\ dual\ P\ Q\ R = dual\ (p\ o\ P)\ (q\ o\ Q)\ (r\ o\ R)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dualFNot'*: $dual\ invSign\ invSign\ invSign = FNot$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dualFNot*: $dual\ invSign\ id\ id\ (FNot\ A) = FNot\ (dual\ invSign\ id\ id\ A)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dualId*: $dual\ id\ id\ id\ A = A$

⟨proof⟩

3.5 Frees

primrec *freeVarsF* :: *formula* => *vbl set*

where

$freeVarsFAtom: freeVarsF (FAtom z P vs) = set vs$
 $| freeVarsFConj: freeVarsF (FConj z A0 A1) = (freeVarsF A0) \cup (freeVarsF A1)$
 $| freeVarsFAll: freeVarsF (FAll z body) = preImage nextX (freeVarsF body)$

definition

$freeVarsFL :: formula list => vbl set$ **where**
 $freeVarsFL gamma = Union (freeVarsF ` (set gamma))$

lemma $freeVarsF-FNot[simp]: freeVarsF (FNot A) = freeVarsF A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finite-freeVarsF[simp]: finite (freeVarsF A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $freeVarsFL-nil[simp]: freeVarsFL ([]) = \{ \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $freeVarsFL-cons: freeVarsFL (A \# Gamma) = freeVarsF A \cup freeVarsFL Gamma$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finite-freeVarsFL[simp]: finite (freeVarsFL gamma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $freeVarsDual: freeVarsF (dual p q r A) = freeVarsF A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.6 Substitutions

primrec $subF :: [vbl => vbl, formula] => formula$

where

$subFAtom: subF theta (FAtom z P vs) = FAtom z P (map theta vs)$
 $| subFConj: subF theta (FConj z A0 A1) = FConj z (subF theta A0) (subF theta A1)$
 $| subFAll: subF theta (FAll z body) =$
 $FAll z (subF (% v . (case v of zeroX => zeroX | nextX v => nextX (theta v)))$
 $body)$

lemma $size-subF: !!theta. size (subF theta A) = size (A::formula)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $subFNot: !!theta. subF theta (FNot A) = FNot (subF theta A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $subFDual: !!theta. subF theta (dual p q r A) = dual p q r (subF theta A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

instanceF :: [vbl,formula] => formula **where**
instanceF w body = subF (%v. case v of zeroX => w | nextX v => v) body

lemma *size-instance*: !!v. size (*instanceF* v A) = size (A::formula)
 <proof>

lemma *instanceFDual*: *instanceF* u (dual p q r A) = dual p q r (*instanceF* u A)
 <proof>

3.7 Models

typedecl
 object

axiomatization *obj* :: nat => object
where *inj-obj*: inj *obj*

3.8 model, non empty set and positive atom valuation

definition *model* = {z :: (object set * ([predicate,object list] => bool)). (fst z ~ = {})}

typedef *model* = *model*
 <proof>

definition
objects :: model => object set **where**
objects M = fst (Rep-model M)

definition
evalP :: model => predicate => object list => bool **where**
evalP M = snd (Rep-model M)

lemma *evalP-arg2-cong*: x = y ==> *evalP* M p x = *evalP* M p y <proof>

lemma *objectsNonEmpty*: *objects* M ≠ {}
 <proof>

lemma *modelsNonEmptyI*: fst (Rep-model M) ≠ {}
 <proof>

3.9 Validity

primrec *evalF* :: [model,vbl => object,formula] => bool
where

evalFAtom: *evalF* M phi (FAtom z P vs) = sign z (*evalP* M P (map phi vs))
 | *evalFConj*: *evalF* M phi (FConj z A0 A1) = sign z (sign z (*evalF* M phi A0) &
 sign z (*evalF* M phi A1))
 | *evalFAll*: *evalF* M phi (FAll z body) = sign z (!x: (objects M)).

sign z
 $(evalF M (\%v . (case v of$
 $zeroX => x$
 $| nextX v => phi v))$

body))

definition

valid :: *formula* => *bool* **where**
valid F $\longleftrightarrow (\forall M phi. evalF M phi F = True)$

lemma *evalF-FAll*: $evalF M phi (FAll Pos A) = (!x: (objects M). (evalF M (vblcase x (\%v . phi v)) A))$
<proof>

lemma *evalF-FEx*: $evalF M phi (FAll Neg A) = (? x:(objects M). (evalF M (vblcase x (\%v . phi v)) A))$
<proof>

lemma *evalF-arg2-cong*: $x = y \implies evalF M p x = evalF M p y$ *<proof>*

lemma *evalF-FNot*: $!!phi. evalF M phi (FNot A) = (\neg evalF M phi A)$
<proof>

lemma *evalF-equiv[rule-format]*: $! f g. (equalOn (freeVarsF A) f g) \longrightarrow (evalF M f A = evalF M g A)$
<proof>

lemma *evalF-subF-eq*: $!phi theta. evalF M phi (subF theta A) = evalF M (phi o theta) A$
<proof>

lemma *o-id'[simp]*: $f o (\% x. x) = f$
<proof>

lemma *evalF-instance*: $evalF M phi (instanceF u A) = evalF M (vblcase (phi u) phi) A$
<proof>

lemma *s[simp]*: $FConj signs formula1 formula2 \neq formula1$
<proof>

lemma *s'[simp]*: $FConj signs formula1 formula2 \neq formula2$
<proof>

lemma *instanceF-E*: $instanceF g formula \neq FAll signs formula$
<proof>

end

4 Sequents

```
theory Sequents
imports Formula
begin
```

```
type-synonym sequent = formula list
```

definition

```
evalS :: [model, vbl => object, formula list] => bool where
evalS M phi fs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists f : \text{set } fs . \text{evalF } M \text{ phi } f = \text{True}$ )
```

```
lemma evalS-nil[simp]: evalS M phi [] = False
  <proof>
```

```
lemma evalS-cons[simp]: evalS M phi (A # Gamma) = (evalF M phi A | evalS M phi Gamma)
  <proof>
```

```
lemma evalS-append: evalS M phi (Gamma @ Delta) = (evalS M phi Gamma | evalS M phi Delta)
  <proof>
```

```
lemma evalS-equiv[rule-format]: (equalOn (freeVarsFL Gamma) f g)  $\longrightarrow$  (evalS M f Gamma = evalS M g Gamma)
  <proof>
```

definition

```
modelAssigns :: [model] => (vbl => object) set where
modelAssigns M = { phi . range phi <= objects M }
```

```
lemma modelAssignsI: range f <= objects M  $\implies$  f : modelAssigns M
  <proof>
```

```
lemma modelAssignsD: f : modelAssigns M  $\implies$  range f <= objects M
  <proof>
```

definition

```
validS :: formula list => bool where
validS fs  $\longleftrightarrow$  (! M . ! phi : modelAssigns M . evalS M phi fs = True)
```

4.1 Rules

```
type-synonym rule = sequent * (sequent set)
```

definition

```
concR :: rule => sequent where
concR = (%(conc, prems). conc)
```

definition

premsR :: rule => sequent set **where**
premsR = (%(conc,prems). prems)

definition

mapRule :: (formula => formula) => rule => rule **where**
mapRule = (%f (conc,prems) . (map f conc,(map f) ' prems))

lemma *mapRuleI*: [| A = map f a; B = (map f) ' b |] ==> (A,B) = mapRule f
(a,b)
⟨proof⟩

4.2 Deductions

lemmas *Powp-mono* [mono] = *Pow-mono* [to-pred pred-subset-eq]

inductive-set

deductions :: rule set => formula list set
for *rules* :: rule set

where

inferI: [| (conc,prems) : rules;
prems : Pow(deductions(rules))
|] ==> conc : deductions(rules)

lemma *mono-deductions*: [| A <= B |] ==> deductions(A) <= deductions(B)
⟨proof⟩

4.3 Basic Rule sets

definition

Axioms = { z. ? p vs. z = ([FAtom Pos p vs,FAtom Neg p vs],{ }) }

definition

Conjs = { z. ? A0 A1 Delta Gamma. z = (FConj Pos A0 A1#Gamma @
Delta,{A0#Gamma,A1#Delta}) }

definition

Disjs = { z. ? A0 A1 Gamma. z = (FConj Neg A0 A1#Gamma,{A0#A1#Gamma})
}

definition

Alls = { z. ? A x Gamma. z = (FAll Pos A#Gamma,{instanceF x
A#Gamma}) & x ~: freeVarsFL (FAll Pos A#Gamma) }

definition

Exs = { z. ? A x Gamma. z = (FAll Neg A#Gamma,{instanceF x
A#Gamma}) }

definition

Weaks = { z. ? A Gamma. z = (A#Gamma,{Gamma}) }

definition

Contrs = { z. ? A Gamma. z = (A#Gamma,{A#A#Gamma}) }

definition

$Cuts = \{ z. ? C \Delta \quad \Gamma. z = (\Gamma @ \Delta, \{ C \# \Gamma, FNot \ C \# \Delta \}) \}$

definition

$Perms = \{ z. ? \Gamma \Gamma' . z = (\Gamma, \{ \Gamma' \}) \ \& \ mset \ \Gamma = mset \ \Gamma' \}$

definition

$DAxioms = \{ z. ? p \ vs. \quad z = ([FAtom \ Neg \ p \ vs, FAtom \ Pos \ p \ vs], \{\}) \}$

lemma *AxiomI*: $[[\ Axioms \ \leq \ A \]] \implies [FAtom \ Pos \ p \ vs, FAtom \ Neg \ p \ vs] : deductions(A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DAxiomsI*: $[[\ DAxioms \ \leq \ A \]] \implies [FAtom \ Neg \ p \ vs, FAtom \ Pos \ p \ vs] : deductions(A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DisjI*: $[[\ A0 \# A1 \# \Gamma : deductions(A); Disjs \ \leq \ A \]] \implies (FConj \ Neg \ A0 \ A1 \# \Gamma) : deductions(A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ConjI*: $[[\ (A0 \# \Gamma) : deductions(A); (A1 \# \Delta) : deductions(A); Conjs \ \leq \ A \]] \implies FConj \ Pos \ A0 \ A1 \# \Gamma @ \Delta : deductions(A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AllI*: $[[\ instanceF \ w \ A \# \Gamma : deductions(R); w \ \sim : freeVarsFL \ (Fall \ Pos \ A \# \Gamma); Alls \ \leq \ R \]] \implies (Fall \ Pos \ A \# \Gamma) : deductions(R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ExI*: $[[\ instanceF \ w \ A \# \Gamma : deductions(R); Exs \ \leq \ R \]] \implies (Fall \ Neg \ A \# \Gamma) : deductions(R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *WeakI*: $[[\ \Gamma : deductions \ R; Weaks \ \leq \ R \]] \implies A \# \Gamma : deductions(R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ContrI*: $[[\ A \# A \# \Gamma : deductions \ R; Contrs \ \leq \ R \]] \implies A \# \Gamma : deductions(R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *PermI*: $[[\ \Gamma' : deductions \ R; mset \ \Gamma = mset \ \Gamma'; Perms \ \leq \ R \]] \implies \Gamma : deductions(R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.4 Derived Rules

lemma *WeakI1*: $[[\ \Gamma : deductions(A); Weaks \ \leq \ A \]] \implies (\Delta @ \Gamma) : deductions(A)$

<proof>

lemma *WeakI2*: $[[\text{Gamma} : \text{deductions}(A); \text{Perms} \leq A; \text{Weaks} \leq A]]$ \implies
 $(\text{Gamma} @ \text{Delta}) : \text{deductions}(A)$
<proof>

lemma *SATAxiomI*: $[[\text{Axioms} \leq A; \text{Weaks} \leq A; \text{Perms} \leq A; \text{forms} =$
 $[\text{FAtom Pos } n \text{ vs}, \text{FAtom Neg } n \text{ vs}] @ \text{Gamma}]]$ $\implies \text{forms} : \text{deductions}(A)$
<proof>

lemma *DisjI1*: $[[(\text{A1} \# \text{Gamma}) : \text{deductions}(A); \text{Disjs} \leq A; \text{Weaks} \leq A]]$
 $\implies \text{FConj Neg } \text{A0 } \text{A1} \# \text{Gamma} : \text{deductions}(A)$
<proof>

lemma *DisjI2*: $!!A. [[(\text{A0} \# \text{Gamma}) : \text{deductions}(A); \text{Disjs} \leq A; \text{Weaks} \leq A;$
 $\text{Perms} \leq A]]$ $\implies \text{FConj Neg } \text{A0 } \text{A1} \# \text{Gamma} : \text{deductions}(A)$
<proof>

lemma *perm-tmp4*: $\text{Perms} \subseteq R \implies A @ (a \# \text{list}) @ (a \# \text{list}) : \text{deductions } R$
 $\implies (a \# a \# A) @ \text{list} @ \text{list} : \text{deductions } R$
<proof>

lemma *weaken-append[rule-format]*: $\text{Contrs} \leq R \implies \text{Perms} \leq R \implies !A.$
 $A @ \text{Gamma} @ \text{Gamma} : \text{deductions}(R) \dashrightarrow A @ \text{Gamma} : \text{deductions}(R)$
<proof>

lemma *ListWeakI*: $\text{Perms} \leq R \implies \text{Contrs} \leq R \implies x \# \text{Gamma} @ \text{Gamma}$
 $: \text{deductions}(R) \implies x \# \text{Gamma} : \text{deductions}(R)$
<proof>

lemma *ConjI'*: $[[(\text{A0} \# \text{Gamma}) : \text{deductions}(A); (\text{A1} \# \text{Gamma}) : \text{deductions}(A);$
 $\text{Contrs} \leq A; \text{Conjs} \leq A; \text{Perms} \leq A]]$ $\implies \text{FConj Pos } \text{A0 } \text{A1} \# \text{Gamma} :$
 $\text{deductions}(A)$
<proof>

4.5 Standard Rule Sets For Predicate Calculus

definition

PC :: rule set **where**

PC = Union {*Perms*, *Axioms*, *Conjs*, *Disjs*, *Alls*, *Exs*, *Weaks*, *Contrs*, *Cuts*}

definition

CutFreePC :: rule set **where**

CutFreePC = Union {*Perms*, *Axioms*, *Conjs*, *Disjs*, *Alls*, *Exs*, *Weaks*, *Contrs*}

lemma *rulesInPCs*: *Axioms* \leq *PC* *Axioms* \leq *CutFreePC*

Conjs \leq *PC* *Conjs* \leq *CutFreePC*

Disjs \leq *PC* *Disjs* \leq *CutFreePC*

Alls \leq *PC* *Alls* \leq *CutFreePC*

Exs \leq *PC* *Exs* \leq *CutFreePC*

```

Weaks <= PC Weaks <= CutFreePC
Contrs <= PC Contrs <= CutFreePC
Perms <= PC Perms <= CutFreePC
Cuts <= PC
CutFreePC <= PC
⟨proof⟩

```

4.6 Monotonicity for CutFreePC deductions

definition

```

inDed :: formula list => bool where
inDed xs <=> xs : deductions CutFreePC

```

lemma perm: ! xs ys. mset xs = mset ys --> (inDed xs = inDed ys)
⟨proof⟩

lemma contr: ! x xs. inDed (x#x#xs) --> inDed (x#xs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma weak: ! x xs. inDed xs --> inDed (x#xs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inDed-mono'[simplified inDed-def]: set x <= set y ==> inDed x ==>
inDed y
⟨proof⟩

lemma inDed-mono[simplified inDed-def]: inDed x ==> set x <= set y ==>
inDed y
⟨proof⟩

end

theory Tree imports Main begin

4.7 Tree

inductive-set

```

tree :: ['a => 'a set, 'a] => (nat * 'a) set
for subs :: 'a => 'a set and gamma :: 'a

```

where

```

tree0: (0, gamma) : tree subs gamma

```

```

| tree1: [| (n, delta) : tree subs gamma; sigma : subs delta |]
==> (Suc n, sigma) : tree subs gamma

```

declare tree.cases [elim]

declare tree.intros [intro]

lemma tree0Eq: (0, y) : tree subs gamma = (y = gamma)

<proof>

lemma *tree1Eq* [rule-format]:

$\forall Y. (Suc\ n, Y) \in tree\ subs\ gamma = (\exists\ sigma \in subs\ gamma . (n, Y) \in tree\ subs\ sigma)$

<proof>

definition

incLevel :: $nat * 'a \Rightarrow nat * 'a$ **where**

incLevel = (% (n,a). (Suc n,a))

lemma *injIncLevel*: *inj incLevel*

<proof>

lemma *treeEquation*: $tree\ subs\ gamma = insert\ (0, gamma)\ (UN\ delta: subs\ gamma . incLevel\ ' tree\ subs\ delta)$

<proof>

definition

fans :: $['a \Rightarrow 'a\ set] \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

fans *subs* $\longleftrightarrow (!x. finite\ (subs\ x))$

lemma *fansD*: *fans* *subs* $\implies finite\ (subs\ A)$

<proof>

lemma *fansI*: $(!A. finite\ (subs\ A)) \implies fans\ subs$

<proof>

4.8 Terminal

definition

terminal :: $['a \Rightarrow 'a\ set, 'a] \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

terminal *subs* *delta* $\longleftrightarrow subs(delta) = \{\}$

lemma *terminalD*: *terminal* *subs* *Gamma* $\implies x \sim: subs\ Gamma$

<proof>

lemma *terminalI*: $x \in subs\ Gamma \implies \sim\ terminal\ subs\ Gamma$

<proof>

4.9 Inherited

definition

inherited :: $['a \Rightarrow 'a\ set, (nat * 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool] \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

inherited *subs* *P* $\longleftrightarrow (!A\ B. (P\ A \& P\ B) = P\ (A\ Un\ B))$

$\& (!A. P\ A = P\ (incLevel\ ' A))$

$\& (!n\ Gamma\ A. \sim(terminal\ subs\ Gamma) \dashrightarrow P\ A = P$

$(insert\ (n, Gamma)\ A))$

$\& (P\ \{\})$

— FIXME tjr why does it have to be invariant under inserting nonterminal nodes?

lemma *inheritedUn*[rule-format]: *inherited subs* $P \dashrightarrow P A \dashrightarrow P B \dashrightarrow P (A \text{ Un } B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inheritedIncLevel*[rule-format]: *inherited subs* $P \dashrightarrow P A \dashrightarrow P (\text{incLevel } ' A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inheritedEmpty*[rule-format]: *inherited subs* $P \dashrightarrow P \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inheritedInsert*[rule-format]:
inherited subs $P \dashrightarrow \sim(\text{terminal subs } \text{Gamma}) \dashrightarrow P A \dashrightarrow P (\text{insert } (n, \text{Gamma}) A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inheritedI*[rule-format]: $[[\forall A B . (P A \ \& \ P B) = P (A \text{ Un } B);$
 $\forall A . P A = P (\text{incLevel } ' A);$
 $\forall n \ \text{Gamma } A . \sim(\text{terminal subs } \text{Gamma}) \dashrightarrow P A = P (\text{insert } (n, \text{Gamma}) A);$
 $P \{\}]] \implies \text{inherited subs } P$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inheritedUnEq*[rule-format, symmetric]: *inherited subs* $P \dashrightarrow (P A \ \& \ P B) = P (A \text{ Un } B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inheritedIncLevelEq*[rule-format, symmetric]: *inherited subs* $P \dashrightarrow P A = P (\text{incLevel } ' A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inheritedInsertEq*[rule-format, symmetric]: *inherited subs* $P \dashrightarrow \sim(\text{terminal subs } \text{Gamma}) \dashrightarrow P A = P (\text{insert } (n, \text{Gamma}) A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *inheritedUnD* = *iffD1*[OF *inheritedUnEq*]

lemmas *inheritedInsertD* = *inheritedInsertEq*[THEN *iffD1*]

lemmas *inheritedIncLevelD* = *inheritedIncLevelEq*[THEN *iffD1*]

lemma *inheritedUNEq*[rule-format]:
finite $A \dashrightarrow \text{inherited subs } P \dashrightarrow (!x:A. P (B x)) = P (\text{UN } a:A. B a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *inheritedUN* = *inheritedUNEq*[*THEN iffD1*]

lemmas *inheritedUND*[*rule-format*] = *inheritedUNEq*[*THEN iffD2*]

lemma *inheritedPropagateEq*[*rule-format*]: **assumes** *a*: *inherited subs P*
and *b*: *fans subs*
and *c*: $\sim(\text{terminal subs delta})$
shows $P(\text{tree subs delta}) = (!\text{sigma}:\text{subs delta}. P(\text{tree subs sigma}))$
<proof>

lemma *inheritedPropagate*:
[[$\sim P(\text{tree subs delta})$; *inherited subs P*; *fans subs*; $\sim(\text{terminal subs delta})$]]
==> $\exists \text{sigma} \in \text{subs delta} . \sim P(\text{tree subs sigma})$
<proof>

lemma *inheritedViaSub*: [[*inherited subs P*; *fans subs*; $P(\text{tree subs delta})$; $\text{sigma} \in \text{subs delta}$]]
==> $P(\text{tree subs sigma})$
<proof>

lemma *inheritedJoin*[*rule-format*]:
(*inherited subs P* & *inherited subs Q*) --> *inherited subs* ($\%x. P x \ \& \ Q x$)
<proof>

lemma *inheritedJoinI*[*rule-format*]: [[*inherited subs P*; *inherited subs Q*; $R = (\%x. P x \ \& \ Q x)$]]
==> *inherited subs R*
<proof>

4.10 bounded, boundedBy

definition

boundedBy :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} * 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{boundedBy } N A \longleftrightarrow (\forall (n, \text{delta}) \in A. n < N)$

definition

bounded :: $(\text{nat} * 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{bounded } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists N . \text{boundedBy } N A)$

lemma *boundedByEmpty*[*simp*]: $\text{boundedBy } N \ \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByInsert*: $\text{boundedBy } N (\text{insert } (n, \text{delta}) B) = (n < N \ \& \ \text{boundedBy } N B)$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByUn*: $\text{boundedBy } N (A \ \text{Un} \ B) = (\text{boundedBy } N A \ \& \ \text{boundedBy } N B)$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByIncLevel'*: $\text{boundedBy } (\text{Suc } N) (\text{incLevel } ' A) = \text{boundedBy } N A$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByAdd1*: $\text{boundedBy } N B \implies \text{boundedBy } (N+M) B$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByAdd2*: $\text{boundedBy } M B \implies \text{boundedBy } (N+M) B$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByMono*: $\text{boundedBy } m B \implies m < M \implies \text{boundedBy } M B$
<proof>

lemmas *boundedByMonoD* = *boundedByMono*

lemma *boundedBy0*: $\text{boundedBy } 0 A = (A = \{\})$
<proof>

lemma *boundedBySuc'*: $\text{boundedBy } N A \implies \text{boundedBy } (\text{Suc } N) A$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByIncLevel*: $\text{boundedBy } n (\text{incLevel } ' (\text{tree subs gamma})) = (\exists m . n = \text{Suc } m \ \& \ \text{boundedBy } m (\text{tree subs gamma}))$
<proof>

lemma *boundedByUN*: $\text{boundedBy } N (\text{UN } x:A. B x) = (!x:A. \text{boundedBy } N (B x))$
<proof>

lemma *boundedBySuc[rule-format]*: $\text{sigma} \in \text{subs Gamma} \implies \text{boundedBy } (\text{Suc } n) (\text{tree subs Gamma}) \longrightarrow \text{boundedBy } n (\text{tree subs sigma})$
<proof>

4.11 Inherited Properties- bounded

lemma *boundedEmpty*: $\text{bounded } \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *boundedUn*: $\text{bounded } (A \text{ Un } B) = (\text{bounded } A \ \& \ \text{bounded } B)$
<proof>

lemma *boundedIncLevel*: $\text{bounded } (\text{incLevel } ' A) = (\text{bounded } A)$
<proof>

lemma *boundedInsert*: $\text{bounded } (\text{insert } a B) = (\text{bounded } B)$
<proof>

lemma *inheritedBounded*: $\text{inherited subs bounded}$
<proof>

4.12 founded

definition

$founded :: ['a \Rightarrow 'a\ set, 'a \Rightarrow bool, (nat * 'a)\ set] \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $founded\ subs\ Pred = (\%A. !(n, delta):A. terminal\ subs\ delta \dashrightarrow Pred\ delta)$

lemma $foundedD$: $founded\ subs\ P\ (tree\ subs\ delta) \Longrightarrow terminal\ subs\ delta \Longrightarrow P\ delta$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $foundedMono$: $[| founded\ subs\ P\ A; \forall x. P\ x \dashrightarrow Q\ x |] \Longrightarrow founded\ subs\ Q\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $foundedSubs$: $founded\ subs\ P\ (tree\ subs\ Gamma) \Longrightarrow sigma \in subs\ Gamma \Longrightarrow founded\ subs\ P\ (tree\ subs\ sigma)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.13 Inherited Properties- founded

lemma $foundedInsert$ $[rule-format]$: $\sim terminal\ subs\ delta \dashrightarrow founded\ subs\ P\ (insert\ (n, delta)\ B) = (founded\ subs\ P\ B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $foundedUn$: $(founded\ subs\ P\ (A\ Un\ B)) = (founded\ subs\ P\ A \ \&\ founded\ subs\ P\ B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $foundedIncLevel$: $founded\ subs\ P\ (incLevel\ 'A) = (founded\ subs\ P\ A)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $foundedEmpty$: $founded\ subs\ P\ \{\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inheritedFounded$: $inherited\ subs\ (founded\ subs\ P)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.14 Inherited Properties- finite

lemmas $finiteInsert = finite-insert$

lemma $finiteUn$: $finite\ (A\ Un\ B) = (finite\ A \ \&\ finite\ B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finiteIncLevel$: $finite\ (incLevel\ 'A) = finite\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finiteEmpty$: $finite\ \{\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inheritedFinite$: $inherited\ subs\ (\%A. finite\ A)$

<proof>

4.15 path: follows a failing inherited property through tree

definition

failingSub :: [*'a* => *'a set, (nat * 'a) set => bool, 'a*] => *'a* **where**
failingSub subs P gamma = (*SOME sigma. (sigma:subs gamma & ~P(tree subs sigma))*)

lemma *failingSubProps*: [| *inherited subs P; ~P (tree subs gamma)*; *~(terminal subs gamma)*; *fans subs* |]
=> *failingSub subs P gamma* ∈ *subs gamma* & *~(P (tree subs (failingSub subs P gamma)))*
<proof>

lemma *failingSubFailsI*: [| *inherited subs P; ~P (tree subs gamma)*; *~(terminal subs gamma)*; *fans subs* |]
=> *~(P (tree subs (failingSub subs P gamma)))*
<proof>

lemmas *failingSubFailsE* = *failingSubFailsI[THEN notE]*

lemma *failingSubSubs*: [| *inherited subs P; ~P (tree subs gamma)*; *~(terminal subs gamma)*; *fans subs* |]
=> *failingSub subs P gamma* ∈ *subs gamma*
<proof>

primrec *path* :: [*'a* => *'a set, 'a, (nat * 'a) set => bool, nat*] => *'a*
where

path0: *path subs gamma P 0* = *gamma*
| *pathSuc*: *path subs gamma P (Suc n)* = (*if terminal subs (path subs gamma P n)*
 then path subs gamma P n
 else failingSub subs P (path subs gamma P n))

lemma *pathFailsP*: [| *inherited subs P; fans subs; ~P(tree subs gamma)* |]
=> *~(P (tree subs (path subs gamma P n)))*
<proof>

lemmas *PpathE* = *pathFailsP[THEN notE]*

lemma *pathTerminal[rule-format]*: [| *inherited subs P; fans subs; terminal subs gamma* |]
=> *terminal subs (path subs gamma P n)*
<proof>

lemma *pathStarts*: *path subs gamma P 0* = *gamma*
<proof>

lemma *pathSubs*: $[[\text{inherited subs } P; \text{fans subs}; \sim P(\text{tree subs gamma}); \sim (\text{terminal subs } (\text{path subs gamma } P \ n))]]$
 $\implies \text{path subs gamma } P \ (Suc \ n) \in \text{subs } (\text{path subs gamma } P \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathStops*: $\text{terminal subs } (\text{path subs gamma } P \ n) \implies \text{path subs gamma } P \ (Suc \ n) = \text{path subs gamma } P \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.16 Branch

definition

branch :: $['a \implies 'a \ \text{set}, 'a, \text{nat} \implies 'a] \implies \text{bool}$ **where**
branch subs $\text{Gamma } f \longleftrightarrow f \ 0 = \text{Gamma}$
 $\& (\!n . \text{terminal subs } (f \ n) \dashrightarrow f \ (Suc \ n) = f \ n)$
 $\& (\!n . \sim \text{terminal subs } (f \ n) \dashrightarrow f \ (Suc \ n) \in \text{subs } (f \ n))$

lemma *branch0*: $\text{branch subs } \text{Gamma } f \implies f \ 0 = \text{Gamma}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *branchStops*: $\text{branch subs } \text{Gamma } f \implies \text{terminal subs } (f \ n) \implies f \ (Suc \ n) = f \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *branchSubs*: $\text{branch subs } \text{Gamma } f \implies \sim \text{terminal subs } (f \ n) \implies f \ (Suc \ n) \in \text{subs } (f \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *branchI*: $[[(f \ 0 = \text{Gamma});$
 $\!n . \text{terminal subs } (f \ n) \dashrightarrow f \ (Suc \ n) = f \ n;$
 $\!n . \sim \text{terminal subs } (f \ n) \dashrightarrow f \ (Suc \ n) \in \text{subs } (f \ n)]]$ $\implies \text{branch subs } \text{Gamma } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *branchTerminalPropagates*: $\text{branch subs } \text{Gamma } f \implies \text{terminal subs } (f \ m) \implies \text{terminal subs } (f \ (m + n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *branchTerminalMono*: $\text{branch subs } \text{Gamma } f \implies m < n \implies \text{terminal subs } (f \ m) \implies \text{terminal subs } (f \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *branchPath*:

$[[\text{inherited subs } P; \text{fans subs}; \sim P(\text{tree subs gamma})]]$
 $\implies \text{branch subs gamma } (\text{path subs gamma } P)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.17 failing branch property: abstracts path defn

lemma *failingBranchExistence*: $!! \text{subs}$.

$\llbracket \text{inherited subs } P; \text{ fans subs}; \sim P(\text{tree subs gamma}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists f . \text{branch subs gamma } f \ \& \ (\forall n . \sim P(\text{tree subs } (f \ n)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$\text{infBranch} :: ['a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}, 'a, \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{infBranch subs Gamma } f \iff f \ 0 = \text{Gamma} \ \& \ (\forall n . f \ (\text{Suc } n) \in \text{subs } (f \ n))$

lemma *infBranchI*: $\llbracket (f \ 0 = \text{Gamma}); !n . f \ (\text{Suc } n) \in \text{subs } (f \ n) \rrbracket \implies \text{infBranch}$
 $\text{subs Gamma } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.18 Tree induction principles

lemma *boundedTreeInduction'*:

$\llbracket \text{fans subs};$
 $\quad \forall \text{delta} . \sim \text{terminal subs delta} \dashrightarrow (\forall \text{sigma} \in \text{subs delta} . P \ \text{sigma}) \dashrightarrow P$
 $\text{delta} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall \text{Gamma} . \text{boundedBy } m \ (\text{tree subs Gamma}) \longrightarrow \text{founded subs } P \ (\text{tree subs}$
 $\text{Gamma}) \longrightarrow P \ \text{Gamma}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *boundedTreeInduction*:

$\llbracket \text{fans subs};$
 $\quad \text{bounded } (\text{tree subs Gamma}); \text{founded subs } P \ (\text{tree subs Gamma});$
 $\forall \text{delta} . \sim \text{terminal subs delta} \dashrightarrow (\forall \text{sigma} \in \text{subs delta} . P \ \text{sigma}) \dashrightarrow P \ \text{delta}$
 $\rrbracket \implies P \ \text{Gamma}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *boundedTreeInduction2'*:

$\llbracket \text{fans subs};$
 $\quad \forall \text{delta} . (\forall \text{sigma} \in \text{subs delta} . P \ \text{sigma}) \dashrightarrow P \ \text{delta} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall \text{Gamma} . \text{boundedBy } m \ (\text{tree subs Gamma}) \longrightarrow P \ \text{Gamma}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *boundedTreeInduction2*:

$\llbracket \text{fans subs}; \text{boundedBy } m \ (\text{tree subs Gamma});$
 $\quad \forall \text{delta} . (\forall \text{sigma} \in \text{subs delta} . P \ \text{sigma}) \dashrightarrow P \ \text{delta} \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \ \text{Gamma}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

5 Completeness

theory *Completeness*
imports *Tree Sequents*
begin

5.1 pseq: type represents a processed sequent

type-synonym *atom* = (*signs* * *predicate* * *vbl list*)

type-synonym *nform* = (*nat* * *formula*)

type-synonym *pseq* = (*atom list* * *nform list*)

definition

sequent :: *pseq* => *formula list* **where**
sequent = (%(*atoms,nforms*) . *map snd nforms* @ *map* (% (*z,p,vs*) . *FAtom z p vs*) *atoms*)

definition

pseq :: *formula list* => *pseq* **where**
pseq fs = ([], *map* (%*f*.(0,*f*)) *fs*)

definition *atoms* :: *pseq* => *atom list* **where** *atoms* = *fst*

definition *nforms* :: *pseq* => *nform list* **where** *nforms* = *snd*

5.2 subs: SATAxiom

definition

SATAxiom :: *formula list* => *bool* **where**
SATAxiom fs \longleftrightarrow (? *n vs* . *FAtom Pos n vs* : *set fs* & *FAtom Neg n vs* : *set fs*)

5.3 subs: a CutFreePC justifiable backwards proof step

definition

subsFAtom :: [*atom list*, (*nat* * *formula*) *list*, *signs*, *predicate*, *vbl list*] => *pseq set*
where
subsFAtom atms nAs z P vs = { ((*z,P,vs*)#*atms,nAs*) }

definition

subsFConj :: [*atom list*, (*nat* * *formula*) *list*, *signs*, *formula*, *formula*] => *pseq set*
where
subsFConj atms nAs z A0 A1 =
 (*case z of*
 Pos => { (*atms*, (0, *A0*)#*nAs*), (*atms*, (0, *A1*)#*nAs*) }
 | *Neg* => { (*atms*, (0, *A0*)#(0, *A1*)#*nAs*) }

definition

subsFAll :: [*atom list*, (*nat* * *formula*) *list*, *nat*, *signs*, *formula*, *vbl set*] => *pseq set*
where
subsFAll atms nAs n z A frees =
 (*case z of*
 Pos => { *let v = freshVar frees in* (*atms*, (0, *instanceF v A*)#*nAs*) }
 | *Neg* => { (*atms*, (0, *instanceF (X n) A*)#*nAs* @ [(*Suc n*, *FAll Neg A*)]) }

definition

subs :: *pseq* => *pseq set* **where**
subs = (% *pseq* .

```

if SATAxiom (sequent pseq) then
  {}
else let (atms,nforms) = pseq
  in case nforms of
    [] => {}
  | nA#nAs => let (n,A) = nA
    in (case A of
      FAtom z P vs => subsFAtom atms nAs z P vs
    | FConj z A0 A1 => subsFConj atms nAs z A0 A1
    | FAll z A      => subsFAll atms nAs n z A
    ))
  (freeVarsFL (sequent pseq)))

```

5.4 proofTree(**Gamma**) says whether tree(**Gamma**) is a proof

definition

```

proofTree :: (nat * pseq) set => bool where
proofTree A <-> bounded A & founded subs (SATAxiom o sequent) A

```

5.5 path: considers, contains, costBarrier

definition

```

considers :: [nat => pseq,nat * formula,nat] => bool where
considers f nA n = (case (snd (f n)) of [] => False | x#xs => x=nA)

```

definition

```

contains :: [nat => pseq,nat * formula,nat] => bool where
contains f nA n <-> nA : set (snd (f n))

```

definition

```

costBarrier :: [nat * formula,pseq] => nat where

```

```

costBarrier nA = (%(atms,nAs).
  let barrier = takeWhile (%x. nA ~ x) nAs
  in let costs = map (exp 3 o size o snd) barrier
  in sumList costs)

```

5.6 path: eventually

definition

```

EV :: [nat => bool] => bool where
EV f == (? n . f n)

```

5.7 path: counter model

definition

```

counterM :: (nat => pseq) => object set where
counterM f = range obj

```

definition

```

counterEvalP :: (nat => pseq) => predicate => object list => bool where

```

$counterEvalP f = (\%p\ args . ! i . \sim(EV (contains f (i, FAtom Pos p (map (X o inv obj) args))))))$

definition

$counterModel :: (nat => pseq) => model$ **where**
 $counterModel f = Abs-model (counterM f, counterEvalP f)$

primrec $counterAssign :: vbl => object$
where $counterAssign (X n) = obj n$

5.8 subs: finite

lemma $finite\text{-}subs: finite (subs\ gamma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fansSubs: fans\ subs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $subs\text{-}def2:$

$!!gamma.$

$\sim SATAxiom (sequent\ gamma) ==>$

$subs\ gamma = (case\ nforms\ gamma\ of$

$\quad [] \Rightarrow \{$

$\quad | nA\#nAs \Rightarrow let\ (n,A) = nA$

$\quad in\ (case\ A\ of$

$\quad \quad FAtom\ z\ P\ vs \Rightarrow subsFAtom\ (atoms\ gamma)$

$nAs\ z\ P\ vs$

$\quad | FConj\ z\ A0\ A1 \Rightarrow subsFConj\ (atoms\ gamma)$

$nAs\ z\ A0\ A1$

$\quad | FALL\ z\ A \Rightarrow subsFALL\ (atoms\ gamma)\ nAs\ n$

$z\ A\ (freeVarsFL\ (sequent\ gamma))))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

5.9 inherited: proofTree

lemma $proofTree\text{-}def2: proofTree = (\% x . bounded\ x \& founded\ subs\ (SATAxiom\ o\ sequent)\ x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inheritedProofTree: inherited\ subs\ proofTree$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $proofTreeI: [| bounded\ A; founded\ subs\ (SATAxiom\ o\ sequent)\ A |] ==> proofTree\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $proofTreeBounded: proofTree\ A ==> bounded\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *proofTreeTerminal*: *proofTree A ==> (n,delta) : A ==> terminal subs delta ==> SATAxiom (sequent delta)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.10 pseq: lemma

lemma *snd-o-Pair*: *(snd o (Pair x)) = (% x. x)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sequent-pseq*: *sequent (pseq fs) = fs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.11 SATAxiom: proofTree

lemma *SATAxiomTerminal[rule-format]*: *SATAxiom (sequent gamma) --> terminal subs gamma*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *SATAxiomBounded:SATAxiom* *(sequent gamma) ==> bounded (tree subs gamma)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *SATAxiomFounded*: *SATAxiom (sequent gamma) ==> founded subs (SATAxiom o sequent) (tree subs gamma)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *SATAxiomProofTree[rule-format]*: *SATAxiom (sequent gamma) --> proofTree (tree subs gamma)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *SATAxiomEq*: *(proofTree (tree subs gamma) & terminal subs gamma) = SATAxiom (sequent gamma)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.12 SATAxioms are deductions: - needed

lemma *SAT-deduction*: *SATAxiom x ==> x : deductions CutFreePC*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.13 proofTrees are deductions: subs respects rules - messy start and end

lemma *subsJustified'*:

notes *ss = subs-def2 nforms-def Let-def atoms-def sequent-def subsFAtom-def subsFConj-def subsFAll-def*

shows \neg *SATAxiom (sequent (ats, (n, f) # list)) --> \neg terminal subs (ats, (n, f) # list)*

$--> (\forall \sigma \in \text{subs } (ats, (n, f) \# list). \text{sequent } \sigma \in \text{deductions CutFreePC})$

$--> \text{sequent } (ats, (n, f) \# list) \in \text{deductions CutFreePC}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subsJustified*: !! $\text{gamma} . \sim \text{terminal subs gamma}$
==> ! $\text{sigma} : \text{subs gamma} . \text{sequent sigma} : \text{deductions (CutFreePC)}$
==> $\text{sequent gamma} : \text{deductions (CutFreePC)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.14 proofTrees are deductions: instance of boundedTreeInduction

lemmas *proofTreeD* = *proofTree-def* [THEN *iffD1*]

lemma *proofTreeDeductionD*[*rule-format*]: $\text{proofTree}(\text{tree subs gamma}) \implies \text{sequent gamma} : \text{deductions (CutFreePC)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.15 contains, considers:

lemma *contains-def2*: $\text{contains } f \text{ } iA \text{ } n = (iA : \text{set } (n\text{forms } (f \text{ } n)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *considers-def2*: $\text{considers } f \text{ } iA \text{ } n = (? \text{ } nAs . n\text{forms } (f \text{ } n) = iA \# nAs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *containsI* = *contains-def2*[THEN *iffD2*]

5.16 path: nforms = [] implies

lemma *nformsNoContains*: $[\text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree}(\text{tree subs } (f \text{ } n))]; n\text{forms } (f \text{ } n) = [] \implies \sim \text{contains } f \text{ } iA \text{ } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nformsTerminal*: $n\text{forms } (f \text{ } n) = [] \implies \text{terminal subs } (f \text{ } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nformsStops*: !! $f .$
 $[\text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree}(\text{tree subs } (f \text{ } n))];$
 $n\text{forms } (f \text{ } n) = []$
 $\implies n\text{forms } (f \text{ } (\text{Suc } n)) = [] \ \& \ \text{atoms } (f \text{ } (\text{Suc } n)) = \text{atoms } (f \text{ } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.17 path: cases

lemma *terminalNFormCases*: !! $f . \text{terminal subs } (f \text{ } n) \mid (? \text{ } i \text{ } A \text{ } nAs . n\text{forms } (f \text{ } n) = (i, A) \# nAs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cases*[*elim-format*]: $\text{terminal subs } (f \text{ } n) \mid (\neg (\text{terminal subs } (f \text{ } n) \ \& \ (? \text{ } i \text{ } A \text{ } nAs . n\text{forms } (f \text{ } n) = (i, A) \# nAs)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.18 path: contains not terminal and propagate condition

lemma *containsNotTerminal*: $\llbracket \text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n))}; \text{contains } f \text{ iA } n \rrbracket \implies \sim (\text{terminal subs (f n)})$
<proof>

lemma *containsPropagates*: $!!f.$
 $\llbracket \text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n))};$
 $\text{contains } f \text{ iA } n \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{contains } f \text{ iA (Suc } n) \mid \text{considers } f \text{ iA } n$
<proof>

5.19 path: no consider lemmas

lemma *noConsidersD*: $!!f. \sim \text{considers } f \text{ iA } n \implies n \text{forms (f } n) = x \# xs \implies \text{iA}$
 $\sim = x$
<proof>

lemma *considersD*: $!!f. \text{considers } f \text{ iA } n \implies ? xs . n \text{forms (f } n) = \text{iA} \# xs$
<proof>

5.20 path: contains initially

lemma *contains-initially*:
 $\text{branch subs (pseq gamma) } f \implies A : \text{set gamma} \implies (\text{contains } f (0, A) 0)$
<proof>

lemma *contains-initialEVs*:
 $\text{branch subs (pseq gamma) } f \implies A : \text{set gamma} \implies \text{EV (contains } f (0, A))$
<proof>

5.21 termination: (for EV contains implies EV considers)

lemmas $r = \text{wf-induct[of measure } m \text{srFn, OF wf-measure]}$ **for** $m \text{srFn}$
lemmas $r' = r[\text{simplified measure-def inv-image-def less-than-def less-eq mem-Collect-eq}]$

lemma r'' : $(\forall x. (\forall y. ((m \text{srFn}::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) y) < ((m \text{srFn}::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) x)) \longrightarrow$
 $P y) \longrightarrow P x) \implies P a$
<proof>

lemma *terminationRule* [rule-format]:
 $! n. P n \dashrightarrow (\sim(P (\text{Suc } n)) \mid (P (\text{Suc } n) \ \& \ m \text{srFn} (\text{Suc } n) < (m \text{srFn}::\text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat } n))) \implies P m \dashrightarrow (? n . P n \ \& \ \sim(P (\text{Suc } n)))$
 $(\text{is } - \implies ?P m)$
<proof>

5.22 costBarrier: lemmas

5.23 costBarrier: exp3 lemmas - bit specific...

lemma *exp3Min*: $\text{exp } 3 a > 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exp1*: $\text{exp } 3 (A) + \text{exp } 3 (B) < 3 * ((\text{exp } 3 A) * (\text{exp } 3 B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exp1'*: $\text{exp } 3 (A) < 3 * ((\text{exp } 3 A) * (\text{exp } 3 B)) + C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exp2*: $\text{Suc } 0 < 3 * \text{exp } 3 (B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *expSum*: $\text{exp } x (a+b) = (\text{exp } x a) * (\text{exp } x b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.24 costBarrier: decreases whilst contains and unconsiders

lemma *costBarrierDecreases'*:

notes *ss = subs-def2 nforms-def Let-def subsFAtom-def subsFConj-def subs-FAAll-def costBarrier-def atoms-def exp3Min expSum*

shows $\sim \text{SATAxiom}$ (sequent
 $(a, (\text{num}, \text{fm}) \# \text{list}) \longrightarrow iA \sim = (\text{num}, \text{fm}) \longrightarrow \neg \text{proofTree} (\text{tree subs } (a, (\text{num}, \text{fm}) \# \text{list})) \longrightarrow f\text{Sucn} : \text{subs } (a, (\text{num}, \text{fm}) \# \text{list}) \longrightarrow iA \in \text{set list} \longrightarrow \text{costBarrier } iA (f\text{Sucn}) < \text{costBarrier } iA (a, (\text{num}, \text{fm}) \# \text{list})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *costBarrierDecreases*:

$\llbracket \text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree} (\text{tree subs } (f n)); \text{contains } f iA n; \sim (\text{considers } f iA) n \rrbracket \implies \text{costBarrier } iA (f (\text{Suc } n)) < \text{costBarrier } iA (f n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.25 path: EV contains implies EV considers

lemma *considersContains*: $\text{considers } f iA n \implies \text{contains } f iA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *containsConsiders*: $\llbracket \text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree} (\text{tree subs } (f n)); \text{EV } (\text{contains } f iA) \rrbracket \implies \text{EV } (\text{considers } f iA)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.26 EV contains: common lemma

lemma *lemmaA*:

$\llbracket \text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree} (\text{tree subs } (f n)); \text{EV } (\text{contains } f (i,A)) \rrbracket$

$\implies ? n \text{ nAs. } \sim \text{SATAxiom (sequent (f n)) \& (nforms (f n) = (i,A) \# \text{nAs} \& f$
 $(\text{Suc } n) : \text{subs (f n))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.27 EV contains: FConj,FDisj,FAll

lemma *EV-disj*: $(EV P \mid EV Q) = EV (\lambda n. P n \mid Q n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evContainsConj*: $[[EV (\text{contains } f (i, \text{FConj Pos } A0 A1));$
 $\text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n))}$
 $]] \implies EV (\text{contains } f (0, A0)) \mid EV (\text{contains } f (0, A1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evContainsDisj*: $[[EV (\text{contains } f (i, \text{FConj Neg } A0 A1));$
 $\text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n))}$
 $]] \implies EV (\text{contains } f (0, A0)) \& EV (\text{contains } f (0, A1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evContainsAll*:
 $[[EV (\text{contains } f (i, \text{FAll Pos body}); \text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree (tree}$
 subs (f n))
 $]]$
 $\implies ? v . EV (\text{contains } f (0, \text{instanceF } v \text{ body}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evContainsEx-instance*:
 $[[EV (\text{contains } f (i, \text{FAll Neg body}); \text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree (tree}$
 subs (f n))
 $]]$
 $\implies EV (\text{contains } f (0, \text{instanceF } (X i) \text{ body}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evContainsEx-repeat*:
 $[[\text{branch subs gamma } f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n));}$
 $EV (\text{contains } f (i, \text{FAll Neg body}))]]$
 $\implies EV (\text{contains } f (\text{Suc } i, \text{FAll Neg body}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.28 EV contains: lemmas (temporal related)

lemma *lemma1*: $[[P A n ; !A n. P A n \dashrightarrow P A (\text{Suc } n)]]$
 $\implies P A (n + m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma2*:
 $[[P A n ; P B m ; ! A n. P A n \dashrightarrow P A (\text{Suc } n)]]$
 $\implies ? n . P A n \& P B n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.29 EV contains: FAtoms

lemma *notTerminalNotSATAxiom*: $\neg \text{terminal subs gamma} \implies \neg \text{SATAxiom}$
(sequent gamma)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTerminalNforms*: $\neg \text{terminal subs (f n)} \implies \text{nforms (f n)} \neq []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *atomsPropagate*: $[[\text{branch subs gamma f }]]$
 $\implies x : \text{set (atoms (f n))} \dashrightarrow x : \text{set (atoms (f (Suc n)))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.30 EV contains: FEx cases

lemma *evContainsEx0-allRepeats*:
 $[[\text{branch subs gamma f; !n . } \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n));}$
 $\text{EV (contains f (0, Fall Neg A)) }]]$
 $\implies \text{EV (contains f (i, Fall Neg A))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evContainsEx0-allInstances*:
 $[[\text{branch subs gamma f; !n . } \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n));}$
 $\text{EV (contains f (0, Fall Neg A)) }]]$
 $\implies \text{EV (contains f (0, instanceF (X i) A))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.31 pseq: creates initial pseq

lemma *containsPSeq0D*: $\text{branch subs (pseq fs) f} \implies \text{contains f (i, A) 0} \implies i=0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.32 EV contains: contain any (i, FEx y) means contain all (i, FEx y)

lemma *claim*: $(A \mid B \mid C) = (\sim C \dashrightarrow \sim B \dashrightarrow A) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natPredCases*: $(!n . P n) \mid (\sim P 0) \mid (? n . P n \ \& \ \sim P (Suc n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *containsNotTerminal'*:
 $[[\text{branch subs gamma f; !n . } \sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n)); contains f i A n }]]$
 $\implies \sim \text{terminal subs (f n)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTerminalSucNotTerminal*: $[[\neg \text{terminal subs (f (Suc n)); branch subs gamma f }]]$
 $\implies \neg \text{terminal subs (f n)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evContainsExSuc-containsEx*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{branch subs } (pseq fs) f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree } (tree\ \text{subs } (f\ n)); \\ & \quad \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (Suc\ i, Fall\ Neg\ body)) \rrbracket \\ \implies & \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (i, Fall\ Neg\ body)) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

5.33 EV contains: contain any (i,FEx y) means contain all (i,FEx y)

lemma *evContainsEx-containsEx0*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{branch subs } (pseq fs) f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree } (tree\ \text{subs } (f\ n)) \rrbracket \\ \implies & \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (i, Fall\ Neg\ A)) \dashrightarrow \\ & \quad \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (0, Fall\ Neg\ A)) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *evContainsExval*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (i, Fall\ Neg\ body)); \text{branch subs } (pseq fs) f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree} \\ & \text{(tree subs } (f\ n)) \\ & \rrbracket \\ \implies & !v . \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (0, instanceF\ v\ body)) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

5.34 EV contains: atoms

lemma *atomsInSequentI*[*rule-format*]: $(z, P, vs) : \text{set } (fst\ ps) \dashrightarrow$

$$FAtom\ z\ P\ vs : \text{set } (\text{sequent } ps)$$

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

lemma *evContainsAtom1*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{branch subs } (pseq fs) f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree } (tree\ \text{subs } (f\ n)); \\ & \quad \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (i, FAtom\ z\ P\ vs)) \rrbracket \\ \implies & ?n . (z, P, vs) : \text{set } (fst\ (f\ n)) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemmas *atomsPropagate''* = *atomsPropagate*[*rule-format*]

lemmas *atomsPropagate'* = *atomsPropagate''*[*simplified atoms-def, simplified*]

lemma *evContainsAtom*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{branch subs } (pseq fs) f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree } (tree\ \text{subs } (f\ n)); \\ & \quad \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (i, FAtom\ z\ P\ vs)) \rrbracket \\ \implies & ?n . (!m . FAtom\ z\ P\ vs : \text{set } (\text{sequent } (f\ (n + m)))) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *notEvContainsBothAtoms*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{branch subs } (pseq fs) f; !n . \sim \text{proofTree } (tree\ \text{subs } (f\ n)) \rrbracket \\ \implies & \sim \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (i, FAtom\ Pos\ p\ vs)) \mid \\ & \quad \sim \text{EV } (\text{contains } f\ (j, FAtom\ Neg\ p\ vs)) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

5.35 counterModel: lemmas

lemma *counterModelInRepn*: (*counterM f*, *counterEvalP f*) : *model*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *Abs-counterModel-inverse = counterModelInRepn*[*THEN Abs-model-inverse*]

lemma *inv-obj-obj*: *inv obj (obj n) = n*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map-X-map-counterAssign*: *map X (map (inv obj) (map counterAssign xs))*
 = *xs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *objectsCounterModel*: *objects (counterModel f) = { z . ? i . z = obj i }*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inCounterM*: *counterAssign v : objects (counterModel f)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *counterAssign-eqI*[*rule-format*]: *x : objects (counterModel f) --> z = X*
 (*inv obj x*) --> *counterAssign z = x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *evalPCounterModel*: *M = counterModel f ==> evalP M = counterEvalP*
f
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.36 counterModel: all path formula value false - step by step

lemma *path-evalF'*:

notes *ss = evalPCounterModel counterEvalP-def map-X-map-counterAssign map-map*[*symmetric*]
and *ss1 = instanceF-def evalF-subF-eq comp-vblcase id-def*[*symmetric*]
shows [] *branch subs (pseq fs) f*;
 !*n . ~ proofTree (tree subs (f n))*
 [] ==> (*? i . EV (contains f (i, A))*) → *~(evalF (counterModel f) counterAssign*
A)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *path-evalF'' = mp*[*OF path-evalF'*]

5.37 adequacy

lemma *counterAssignModelAssign*: *counterAssign : modelAssigns (counterModel*
gamma)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *branch-contains-initially*: *branch subs (pseq fs) f ==> x : set fs ==> contains*
f (0, x) 0

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-evalF*:

$[[\text{branch subs (pseq fs) } f;$
 $\forall n. \neg \text{proofTree (tree subs (f n));}$
 $x \in \text{set fs}$
 $]] \implies \neg \text{evalF (counterModel f) counterAssign } x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *validProofTree*: $\sim \text{proofTree (tree subs (pseq fs))} \implies \sim(\text{validS fs})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *adequacy[simplified sequent-pseq]*: $\text{validS fs} \implies (\text{sequent (pseq fs)}) : \text{deductions CutFreePC}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

6 Soundness

theory *Soundness* **imports** *Completeness* **begin**

lemma *permutation-validS*: $\text{mset fs} = \text{mset gs} \implies (\text{validS fs} = \text{validS gs})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *modelAssigns-vblcase*: $\text{phi} \in \text{modelAssigns } M \implies x \in \text{objects } M \implies \text{vblcase } x \text{ phi} \in \text{modelAssigns } M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tmp*: $(!x : A. P x \mid Q) \implies (!x : A. P x) \mid Q$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *soundnessFAll*: $!!\text{Gamma.}$

$[[u \sim : \text{freeVarsFL (FAll Pos A \# Gamma);}$
 $\text{validS (instanceF u A \# Gamma) }]]$
 $\implies \text{validS (FAll Pos A \# Gamma)}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *soundnessFEx*: $\text{validS (instanceF x A \# Gamma)} \implies \text{validS (FAll Neg A \# Gamma)}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *soundnessFCut*: $[[\text{validS (C \# Gamma); validS (FNot C \# Delta) }]]$ $\implies \text{validS (Gamma @ Delta)}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *soundness*: $\text{fs} : \text{deductions(PC)} \implies (\text{validS fs})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *completeness*: $fs : \text{deductions } (PC) = \text{validS } fs$
<proof>

end