

# Context-Free Grammars and Languages

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## Abstract

This is a basic library of definitions and results about context-free grammars and languages. It includes context-free grammars and languages, parse trees, Chomsky normal form, pumping lemmas and the relationship of right-linear grammars to finite automata.

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# 1 Context-Free Grammars

```
theory Context_Free_Grammar
imports HOL-Library.Infinite_Typeclass
begin

definition fresh :: ('n::infinite) set ⇒ 'n where
fresh A = (SOME x. x ∉ A)

lemma fresh_finite: finite A ⇒ fresh A ∉ A
unfolding fresh_def by (metis arb_element someI)

declare relpowp.simps(2)[simp del]

lemma bex_pair_conv: (∃(x,y) ∈ R. P x y) ←→ (∃x y. (x,y) ∈ R ∧ P x y)
by auto

lemma in_image_map_prod: fgp ∈ map_prod f g ` R ←→ (∃(x,y) ∈ R. fgp = (f
x, g y))
by auto
```

## 1.1 Symbols and Context-Free Grammars

Most of the theory is based on arbitrary sets of productions. Finiteness of the set of productions is only required where necessary. Finiteness of the type of terminal symbols is only required where necessary. Whenever fresh nonterminals need to be invented, the type of nonterminals is assumed to be infinite.

```
datatype ('n,'t) sym = Nt 'n | Tm 't

type_synonym ('n,'t) syms = ('n,'t) sym list

type_synonym ('n,'t) prod = 'n × ('n,'t) syms

type_synonym ('n,'t) prods = ('n,'t) prod list
type_synonym ('n,'t) Prods = ('n,'t) prod set

datatype ('n,'t) cfg = cfg (prods : ('n,'t) prods) (start : 'n)
datatype ('n,'t) Cfg = Cfg (Prods : ('n,'t) Prods) (Start : 'n)

definition isTm :: ('n, 't) sym ⇒ bool where
isTm S = (∃ a. S = Tm a)

definition isNt :: ('n, 't) sym ⇒ bool where
isNt S = (∃ A. S = Nt A)

fun destTm :: ('n, 't) sym ⇒ 't where
destTm (Tm a) = a
```

```

lemma isTm_simps[simp]:
  ‹isTm (Nt A) = False›
  ‹isTm (Tm a)›
by (simp_all add: isTm_def)

lemma filter_isTm_map_Tm[simp]: ‹filter isTm (map Tm xs) = map Tm xs›
by(induction xs) auto

lemma destTm_o_Tm[simp]: ‹destTm o Tm = id›
by auto

definition nts_syms :: "('n,'t)syms ⇒ 'n set where
nts_syms w = {A. Nt A ∈ set w}

definition tms_syms :: "('n,'t)syms ⇒ 't set where
tms_syms w = {a. Tm a ∈ set w}

definition Nts :: ('n,'t)Prods ⇒ 'n set where
Nts P = (⋃(A,w)∈P. {A} ∪ nts_syms w)

definition Tms :: ('n,'t)Prods ⇒ 't set where
Tms P = (⋃(A,w)∈P. tms_syms w)

abbreviation nts :: ('n,'t) prods ⇒ 'n set where
nts P ≡ Nts (set P)

definition Syms :: ('n,'t)Prods ⇒ ('n,'t) sym set where
Syms P = (⋃(A,w)∈P. {Nt A} ∪ set w)

abbreviation tms :: ('n,'t) prods ⇒ 't set where
tms P ≡ Tms (set P)

abbreviation syms :: ('n,'t) prods ⇒ ('n,'t) sym set where
syms P ≡ Syms (set P)

definition Lhss :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n set where
Lhss P = (⋃(A,w) ∈ P. {A})

abbreviation lhss :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ 'n set where
lhss ps ≡ Lhss(set ps)

definition Rhs_Nts :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n set where
Rhs_Nts P = (⋃(_,w)∈P. nts_syms w)

definition Rhss :: ('n × 'a) set ⇒ 'n ⇒ 'a set where
Rhss P A = {w. (A,w) ∈ P}

lemma inj_Nt: inj Nt

```

```

by (simp add: inj_def)

lemma map_Tm_inject_iff[simp]: map Tm xs = map Tm ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs = ys
by (metis sym.inject(2) list.inj_map_strong)

lemma map_Nt_eq_map_Nt_iff[simp]: map Nt u = map Nt v  $\longleftrightarrow$  u = v
by(rule inj_map_eq_map[OF inj_Nt])

lemma map_Nt_eq_map_Tm_iff[simp]: map Nt u = map Tm v  $\longleftrightarrow$  u = []  $\wedge$  v
= []
by (cases u) auto

lemmas map_Tm_eq_map_Nt_iff[simp] = eq_iff_swap[OF map_Nt_eq_map_Tm_iff]

lemma nts_syms Nil[simp]: nts_syms [] = {}
unfolding nts_syms_def by auto

lemma nts_syms_Cons[simp]: nts_syms (a#v) = (case a of Nt A  $\Rightarrow$  {A} | _  $\Rightarrow$  {})  $\cup$  nts_syms v
by (auto simp: nts_syms_def split: sym.split)

lemma nts_syms_append[simp]: nts_syms (u @ v) = nts_syms u  $\cup$  nts_syms v
by (auto simp: nts_syms_def)

lemma nts_syms_map_Nt[simp]: nts_syms (map Nt w) = set w
unfolding nts_syms_def by auto

lemma nts_syms_map_Tm[simp]: nts_syms (map Tm w) = {}
unfolding nts_syms_def by auto

lemma in_Nts_iff_in_Syms: B  $\in$  Nts P  $\longleftrightarrow$  Nt B  $\in$  Syms P
unfolding Nts_def Syms_def nts_syms_def by (auto)

lemma Nts_Un: Nts (P1  $\cup$  P2) = Nts P1  $\cup$  Nts P2
by (simp add: Nts_def)

lemma Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts: Nts P = Lhss P  $\cup$  Rhs_Nts P
unfolding Nts_def Lhss_def Rhs_Nts_def by auto

lemma Nts_nts_syms: w  $\in$  Rhss P A  $\Longrightarrow$  nts_syms w  $\subseteq$  Nts P
unfolding Rhss_def Nts_def by blast

lemma Syms_simps[simp]:
  Syms {} = {}
  Syms(insert (A,w) P) = {Nt A}  $\cup$  set w  $\cup$  Syms P
  Syms(P  $\cup$  P') = Syms P  $\cup$  Syms P'
by(auto simp: Syms_def)

lemma Lhss_simps[simp]:

```

```

Lhss {} = {}
Lhss(insert (A,w) P) = {A} ∪ Lhss P
Lhss(P ∪ P') = Lhss P ∪ Lhss P'
by(auto simp: Lhss_def)

```

### 1.1.1 Finiteness Lemmas

```

lemma finite_nts_syms: finite (nts_syms w)
proof -
  have Nt ` {A. Nt A ∈ set w} ⊆ set w by auto
  from finite_inverse_image[OF _ inj_Nt]
  show ?thesis unfolding nts_syms_def using finite_inverse_image[OF _ inj_Nt]
by auto
qed

lemma finite_nts: finite(nts ps)
unfolding Nts_def by (simp add: finite_nts_syms split_def)

lemma fresh_nts: fresh(nts ps) ∉ nts ps
by(fact fresh_finite[OF finite_nts])

lemma finite_nts_prods_start: finite(nts(prods g) ∪ {start g})
unfolding Nts_def by (simp add: finite_nts_syms split_def)

lemma fresh_nts_prods_start: fresh(nts(prods g) ∪ {start g}) ∉ nts(prods g) ∪
{start g}
by(fact fresh_finite[OF finite_nts_prods_start])

lemma finite_Nts: finite P ==> finite (Nts P)
unfolding Nts_def by (simp add: case_prod_beta finite_nts_syms)

lemma finite_Rhss: finite P ==> finite (Rhss P A)
unfolding Rhss_def by (metis Image_singleton finite_Image)

```

## 1.2 Derivations

### 1.2.1 The standard derivations $\Rightarrow$ , $\Rightarrow^*$ , $\Rightarrow(n)$

```

inductive derive :: ('n,'t) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) syms  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t)syms  $\Rightarrow$  bool
((2_  $\vdash$  / (_  $\Rightarrow$  / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
(A,α) ∈ P  $\Rightarrow$  P  $\vdash$  u @ [Nt A] @ v  $\Rightarrow$  u @ α @ v

```

```

abbreviation deriven ((2_  $\vdash$  / (_  $\Rightarrow$  / _)) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50) where
P  $\vdash$  u  $\Rightarrow$ (n) v ≡ (derive P  $\wedge^n$ ) u v

```

```

abbreviation derives ((2_  $\vdash$  / (_  $\Rightarrow$  * / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
P  $\vdash$  u  $\Rightarrow$ * v ≡ ((derive P)  $\wedge^{**}$ ) u v

```

```

definition Ders :: ('n,'t) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  'n  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t)syms set where
Ders P A = {w. P  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow$ * w}

```

**abbreviation**  $\text{ders} :: ('n, 't)\text{prods} \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('n, 't)\text{syms set where}$   
 $\text{ders } ps \equiv \text{Ders } (\text{set } ps)$

**lemma**  $\text{DersI}:$

**assumes**  $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* w$  **shows**  $w \in \text{Ders } P A$   
**using**  $\text{assms by} (\text{auto simp: Ders_def})$

**lemma**  $\text{DersD}:$

**assumes**  $w \in \text{Ders } P A$  **shows**  $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* w$   
**using**  $\text{assms by} (\text{auto simp: Ders_def})$

**lemmas**  $\text{DersE} = \text{DersD}[\text{elim_format}]$

**definition**  $\text{Lang} :: ('n, 't)\text{Prods} \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 't \text{ list set where}$   
 $\text{Lang } P A = \{w. P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map Tm } w\}$

**abbreviation**  $\text{lang} :: ('n, 't)\text{prods} \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 't \text{ list set where}$   
 $\text{lang } ps A \equiv \text{Lang } (\text{set } ps) A$

**abbreviation**  $\text{LangS} :: ('n, 't)\text{ Cfg} \Rightarrow 't \text{ list set where}$   
 $\text{LangS } G \equiv \text{Lang } (\text{Prods } G) (\text{Start } G)$

**abbreviation**  $\text{langS} :: ('n, 't)\text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 't \text{ list set where}$   
 $\text{langS } g \equiv \text{lang } (\text{prods } g) (\text{start } g)$

**lemma**  $\text{Lang_Ders}: \text{map Tm } '(\text{Lang } P A) \subseteq \text{Ders } P A$   
**unfolding**  $\text{Lang_def Ders_def by auto}$

**lemma**  $\text{Lang_eqI_derives}:$

**assumes**  $\bigwedge v. R \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map Tm } v \longleftrightarrow S \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map Tm } v$   
**shows**  $\text{Lang } R A = \text{Lang } S A$   
**by**  $(\text{auto simp: Lang_def assms})$

**lemma**  $\text{derive_iff}: R \vdash u \Rightarrow v \longleftrightarrow (\exists (A, w) \in R. \exists u1 u2. u = u1 @ Nt A \# u2 \wedge v = u1 @ w @ u2)$   
**apply**  $(\text{rule iffI})$   
**apply**  $(\text{induction rule: derive.induct})$   
**apply**  $(\text{fastforce})$   
**using**  $\text{derive.intros by fastforce}$

**lemma**  $\text{not_derive_from_Tms}: \neg P \vdash \text{map Tm } as \Rightarrow w$   
**by**  $(\text{auto simp add: derive_iff map_eq_append_conv})$

**lemma**  $\text{deriven_from_TmsD}: P \vdash \text{map Tm } as \Rightarrow (n) w \implies w = \text{map Tm } as$   
**by**  $(\text{metis not_derive_from_Tms relpowp_E2})$

**lemma**  $\text{derives_from_Tms_iff}: P \vdash \text{map Tm } as \Rightarrow^* w \longleftrightarrow w = \text{map Tm } as$   
**by**  $(\text{meson deriven_from_TmsD rtranclp.rtrancl_refl rtranclp_power})$

```

lemma Un_derive:  $R \cup S \vdash y \Rightarrow z \longleftrightarrow R \vdash y \Rightarrow z \vee S \vdash y \Rightarrow z$ 
by (fastforce simp: derive_iff)

lemma derives_rule:
assumes 2:  $(A,w) \in R$  and 1:  $R \vdash x \Rightarrow^* y @ Nt A \# z$  and 3:  $R \vdash y @ w @ z \Rightarrow^* v$ 
shows  $R \vdash x \Rightarrow^* v$ 
proof-
note 1
also have  $R \vdash y @ Nt A \# z \Rightarrow y @ w @ z$ 
using derive.intros[OF 2] by simp
also note 3
finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma derives_Cons_rule:
assumes 1:  $(A,w) \in R$  and 2:  $R \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow^* v$  shows  $R \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
using derives_rule[OF 1, of Nt A # u [] u v] 2 by auto

lemma deriven_mono:  $P \subseteq P' \implies P \vdash u \Rightarrow^*(n) v \implies P' \vdash u \Rightarrow^*(n) v$ 
by (metis Un_derive relpowp_mono subset_Un_eq)

lemma derives_mono:  $P \subseteq P' \implies P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \implies P' \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
by (meson deriven_mono rtranclp_power)

lemma Lang_mono:  $P \subseteq P' \implies \text{Lang } P A \subseteq \text{Lang } P' A$ 
by (auto simp: Lang_def derives_mono)

1.2.2 Customized Induction Principles

lemma deriven_induct[consumes 1, case_names 0 Suc]:
assumes  $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow^*(n) ys$ 
and  $Q 0 xs$ 
and  $\bigwedge n u A v w. [P \vdash xs \Rightarrow^*(n) u @ [Nt A] @ v; Q n (u @ [Nt A] @ v); (A,w) \in P] \implies Q (\text{Suc } n) (u @ w @ v)$ 
shows  $Q n ys$ 
using assms(1) proof (induction n arbitrary: ys)
case 0
thus ?case using assms(2) by auto
next
case (Suc n)
from relopwp_Suc_E[OF Suc.prem]
obtain  $xs'$  where  $n: P \vdash xs \Rightarrow^*(n) xs'$  and 1:  $P \vdash xs' \Rightarrow ys$  by auto
from derive.cases[OF 1] obtain  $u A v w$  where  $xs' = u @ [Nt A] @ v$   $(A,w) \in P$   $ys = u @ w @ v$ 
by metis
with Suc.IH[OF n] assms(3) n
show ?case by blast

```

**qed**

```
lemma derives_induct[consumes 1, case_names base step]:
  assumes P ⊢ xs ⇒* ys
  and Q xs
  and ⋀ u A v w. [ P ⊢ xs ⇒* u @ [Nt A] @ v; Q (u @ [Nt A] @ v); (A,w) ∈ P ]
    ==> Q (u @ w @ v)
  shows Q ys
  using assms
proof (induction rule: rtranclp_induct)
  case base
  from this(1) show ?case .
next
  case step
  from derive.cases[OF step(2)] step(1,3-) show ?case by metis
qed
```

```
lemma converse_derives_induct[consumes 1, case_names base step]:
  assumes P ⊢ xs ⇒* ys
  and Base: Q ys
  and Step: ⋀ u A v w. [ P ⊢ u @ [Nt A] @ v ⇒* ys; Q (u @ w @ v); (A,w) ∈ P ]
    ==> Q (u @ [Nt A] @ v)
  shows Q xs
  using assms(1)
apply (induction rule: converse_rtranclp_induct)
by (auto elim!: derive.cases intro!: Base Step intro: derives_rule)
```

### 1.2.3 (De)composing derivations

```
lemma derive_append:
  G ⊢ u ⇒ v ==> G ⊢ u@w ⇒ v@w
apply(erule derive.cases)
using derive.intros by fastforce
```

```
lemma derive_prepend:
  G ⊢ u ⇒ v ==> G ⊢ w@u ⇒ w@v
apply(erule derive.cases)
by (metis append.assoc derive.intros)
```

```
lemma derive_n_append:
  P ⊢ u ⇒(n) v ==> P ⊢ u @ w ⇒(n) v @ w
apply (induction n arbitrary: v)
apply simp
using derive_append by (fastforce simp: relpowp_Suc_right)
```

```
lemma derive_n_prepend:
  P ⊢ u ⇒(n) v ==> P ⊢ w @ u ⇒(n) w @ v
apply (induction n arbitrary: v)
apply simp
```

```
using derive_prepend by (fastforce simp: relpowp_Suc_right)
```

**lemma** derives\_append:

$P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \implies P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow^* v @ w$

**by** (metis derive\_append rtranclp\_power)

**lemma** derives\_prepend:

$P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \implies P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow^* w @ v$

**by** (metis derive\_append rtranclp\_power)

**lemma** derive\_append\_decomp:

$P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow w \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists u'. w = u' @ v \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow u') \vee (\exists v'. w = u @ v' \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow v')$

**(is** ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)

**proof**

assume ?l

then obtain A r u1 u2

where Ar: (A,r)  $\in P$

and uv:  $u @ v = u1 @ Nt A \# u2$

and w:  $w = u1 @ r @ u2$

by (auto simp: derive\_ifff)

from uv have  $(\exists s. u2 = s @ v \wedge u = u1 @ Nt A \# s) \vee$

$(\exists s. u1 = u @ s \wedge v = s @ Nt A \# u2)$

by (auto simp: append\_eq\_append\_conv2 append\_eq\_Cons\_conv)

with Ar w show ?r by (fastforce simp: derive\_ifff)

**next**

show ?r  $\implies$  ?l

by (auto simp add: derive\_append derive\_prepend)

**qed**

**lemma** deriveen\_append\_decomp:

$P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow(n) w \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists n1 n2 w1 w2. n = n1 + n2 \wedge w = w1 @ w2 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n1) w1 \wedge P \vdash v$

$\Rightarrow(n2) w2)$

**(is** ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)

**proof**

show ?l  $\implies$  ?r

proof (induction n arbitrary: u v)

case 0

then show ?case by simp

**next**

case (Suc n)

from Suc.prem

obtain u' v'

where or:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow u' \wedge v' = v \vee u' = u \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow v'$

and n:  $P \vdash u' @ v' \Rightarrow(n) w$

by (fastforce simp: relpowp\_Suc\_left derive\_append\_decomp)

from Suc.IH[OF n] or

show ?case

```

apply (elim disjE)
  apply (metis add_Suc relpowp_Suc_I2)
  by (metis add_Suc_right relpowp_Suc_I2)
qed
next
  assume ?r
  then obtain n1 n2 w1 w2
    where [simp]:  $n = n1 + n2$   $w = w1 @ w2$ 
      and  $u: P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n1) w1$  and  $v: P \vdash v \Rightarrow (n2) w2$ 
    by auto
  from u deriven_append
  have  $P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow (n1) w1 @ v$  by fastforce
  also from v deriven_prepend
  have  $P \vdash w1 @ v \Rightarrow (n2) w1 @ w2$  by fastforce
  finally show ?l by auto
qed

lemma derives_append_decomp:
   $P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow^* w \longleftrightarrow (\exists u' v'. P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* u' \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow^* v' \wedge w = u' @ v')$ 
  by (auto simp: rtranclp_power deriven_append_decomp)

lemma derives_concat:
   $\forall i \in set is. P \vdash f i \Rightarrow^* g i \implies P \vdash concat(map f is) \Rightarrow^* concat(map g is)$ 
proof(induction is)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case Cons
  thus ?case by (auto simp: derives_append_decomp less_Suc_eq)
qed

lemma derives_concat1:
   $\forall i \in set is. P \vdash [f i] \Rightarrow^* g i \implies P \vdash map f is \Rightarrow^* concat(map g is)$ 
  using derives_concat[where  $f = \lambda i. [f i]$ ] by auto

lemma derive_Cons:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow v \implies P \vdash a \# u \Rightarrow a \# v$ 
  using derive_prepend[of P u v [a]] by auto

lemma derives_Cons:
   $R \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \implies R \vdash a \# u \Rightarrow^* a \# v$ 
  using derives_prepend[of _ _ _ [a]] by simp

lemma derive_from_empty[simp]:
   $P \vdash [] \Rightarrow w \longleftrightarrow False$ 
  by (auto simp: derive_iff)

lemma deriven_from_empty[simp]:
   $P \vdash [] \Rightarrow (n) w \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \wedge w = []$ 

```

```

by (induct n, auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left)

lemma derives_from_empty[simp]:
  G ⊢ [] ⇒* w ↔ w = []
  by (auto elim: converse_rtranclpE)

lemma derive_start1:
  assumes P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒(n) map Tm w
  shows ∃α m. n = Suc m ∧ P ⊢ α ⇒(m) (map Tm w) ∧ (A,α) ∈ P
proof (cases n)
  case 0
  thus ?thesis
    using assms by auto
next
  case (Suc m)
  then obtain α where *: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ α P ⊢ α ⇒(m) map Tm w
    using assms by (meson relpowp_Suc_E2)
  from derive.cases[OF *(1)] have (A, α) ∈ P
    by (simp add: Cons_eq_append_conv) blast
  thus ?thesis using *(2) Suc by auto
qed

lemma derives_start1: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w ⟹ ∃α. P ⊢ α ⇒* map Tm
w ∧ (A,α) ∈ P
using derive_start1 by (metis rtranclp_power)

lemma Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss: A ∉ Lhss P ⟹ Lang P A = {}
unfolding Lhss_def Lang_def
using derives_start1 by fastforce

lemma derive_Tm_Cons:
  P ⊢ Tm a # u ⇒ v ↔ (∃ w. v = Tm a # w ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒ w)
  by (fastforce simp: derive_iff Cons_eq_append_conv)

lemma deriveen_Tm_Cons:
  P ⊢ Tm a # u ⇒(n) v ↔ (∃ w. v = Tm a # w ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒(n) w)
proof (induction n arbitrary: u)
  case 0
  show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case by (force simp: derive_Tm_Cons relpowp_Suc_left OO_def)
qed

lemma derives_Tm_Cons:
  P ⊢ Tm a # u ⇒* v ↔ (∃ w. v = Tm a # w ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒* w)
  by (metis deriveen_Tm_Cons rtranclp_power)

lemma derives_Tm[simp]: P ⊢ [Tm a] ⇒* w ↔ w = [Tm a]

```

```

by(simp add: derives_Tm_Cons)

lemma derive_singleton:  $P \vdash [a] \Rightarrow u \longleftrightarrow (\exists A. (A,u) \in P \wedge a = Nt A)$ 
  by (auto simp: derive_iff Cons_eq_append_conv)

lemma derive_singleton:  $P \vdash [a] \Rightarrow (n) u \longleftrightarrow ($ 
  case n of 0  $\Rightarrow u = [a]$ 
  | Suc m  $\Rightarrow \exists (A,w) \in P. a = Nt A \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow (m) u$ 
  (is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
proof
  show ?l  $\Rightarrow$  ?r
  proof (induction n)
    case 0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?case
    by (smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) case_prod_conv derive_singleton nat.simps(5)
      relpowp_Suc_E2)
    qed
    show ?r  $\Rightarrow$  ?l
    by (auto simp: derive_singleton relpowp_Suc_I2 split: nat.splits)
  qed

lemma derive_Cons_decomp:
   $P \vdash a \# u \Rightarrow (n) v \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists v2. v = a \# v2 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v2) \vee$ 
   $(\exists n1 n2 A w v1 v2. n = Suc (n1 + n2) \wedge v = v1 @ v2 \wedge a = Nt A \wedge$ 
   $(A,w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow (n1) v1 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n2) v2)$ 
  (is ?l = ?r)
proof
  assume ?l
  then obtain n1 n2 v1 v2
    where [simp]:  $n = n1 + n2$   $v = v1 @ v2$ 
    and 1:  $P \vdash [a] \Rightarrow (n1) v1$  and 2:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n2) v2$ 
    unfolding derive_append_decomp[of n P [a] u v,simplified]
    by auto
  show ?r
  proof (cases n1)
    case 0
    with 1 2 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case [simp]: (Suc m)
    with 1 obtain A w
      where [simp]:  $a = Nt A$   $(A,w) \in P$  and  $w: P \vdash w \Rightarrow (m) v1$ 
      by (auto simp: derive_singleton)
    with 2
    have  $n = Suc (m + n2) \wedge v = v1 @ v2 \wedge a = Nt A \wedge$ 
       $(A,w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow (m) v1 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n2) v2$ 

```

```

    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: append_eq_Cons_conv)
qed
next
  assume ?r
  then
  show ?l
  proof (elim disjE exE conjE)
    fix v2
    assume [simp]:  $v = a \# v2$  and  $u: P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v2$ 
    from derivev_append[OF u, of [a]]
    show ?thesis
      by auto
  next
    fix n1 n2 A w v1 v2
    assume [simp]:  $n = Suc(n1 + n2)$   $v = v1 @ v2$   $a = Nt A$ 
    and Aw:  $(A, w) \in P$ 
    and w:  $P \vdash w \Rightarrow (n1) v1$ 
    and u:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n2) v2$ 
    have P ⊢ [a] ⇒ w
      by (simp add: Aw derive_singleton)
    with w have P ⊢ [a] ⇒ (Suc n1) v1
      by (metis relpowp_Suc_I2)
    from derivev_append[OF this]
    have 1:  $P \vdash a \# u \Rightarrow (Suc n1) v1 @ u$ 
      by auto
    also have P ⊢ ... ⇒ (n2) v1 @ v2
      using derivev_append[OF u].
    finally
      show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

lemma derives_Cons_decomp:
   $P \vdash s \# u \Rightarrow^* v \longleftrightarrow (\exists v2. v = s \# v2 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v2) \vee (\exists A w v1 v2. v = v1 @ v2 \wedge s = Nt A \wedge (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow^* v1 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v2)$  (is ?L ↔ ?R)
proof
  assume ?L thus ?R using derivev_Cons_decomp[of _ P s u v] by (metis rtranclp_power)
next
  assume ?R thus ?L by (meson derives_Cons derives_Cons_rule derives_append_decomp)
qed

lemma derivev_Suc_decomp_left:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (Suc n) v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p A u2 w v1 v2 n1 n2. u = p @ Nt A \# u2 \wedge v = p @ v1 @ v2 \wedge n = n1 + n2 \wedge$ 

```

```

 $(A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow (n1) v1 \wedge$ 
 $P \vdash u2 \Rightarrow (n2) v2 \text{ (is } ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)$ 
proof
  show  $?r \implies ?l$ 
    by (auto intro!: deriven_prepend simp: deriven_Cons_decomp)
  show  $?l \implies ?r$ 
  proof (induction u arbitrary: v n)
    case Nil
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    case (Cons a u)
    from Cons.premis[unfolded deriven_Cons_decomp]
    show ?case
    proof (elim disjE exE conjE, goal_cases)
      case (1 v2)
      with Cons.IH[OF this(2)] show ?thesis
        by (metis append_Cons)
    next
      case (2 n1 n2 A w v1 v2)
      then show ?thesis by (fastforce simp: Cons_eq_append_conv)
    qed
  qed
lemma derives_NilD:  $P \vdash w \Rightarrow * \implies s \in set w \implies P \vdash [s] \Rightarrow *$ 
proof (induction arbitrary: s rule: converse_derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (step u A v w)
  then show ?case using derives_append_decomp[where u=[Nt A] and v=v]
    by (auto simp: derives_append_decomp)
qed

lemma derive_decomp_Tm:  $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow (n) map Tm \beta \implies$ 
 $\exists \beta s ns. \beta = concat \beta s \wedge length \alpha = length \beta s \wedge length \alpha = length ns \wedge sum\_list$ 
 $ns = n \wedge (\forall i < length \beta s. P \vdash [\alpha ! i] \Rightarrow (ns!i) map Tm (\beta s ! i))$ 
 $(\text{is } \_ \implies \exists \beta s ns. ?G \alpha \beta n \beta s ns)$ 
proof (induction alpha arbitrary: beta n)
  case (Cons s alpha)
  from deriven_Cons_decomp[THEN iffD1, OF Cons.premis]
  show ?case
  proof (elim disjE exE conjE)
    fix gamma assume as: map Tm beta = s # gamma  $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow (n) \gamma$ 
    then obtain s' gamma' where beta = s' # gamma'  $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow (n) map Tm \gamma' s = Tm s'$  by
    force
    from Cons.IH[OF this(2)] obtain beta s ns where *: ?G alpha gamma' n beta s ns
    by blast

```

```

let ?βs = [s']#βs
let ?ns = 0#ns
have ?G (s#α) β n ?βs ?ns
  using ‹β = _› as * by (auto simp: nth_Cons')
  then show ?thesis by blast
next
fix n1 n2 A w β1 β2
assume *: n = Suc (n1 + n2) map Tm β = β1 @ β2 s = Nt A (A, w) ∈ P
P ⊢ w ⇒(n1) β1 P ⊢ α ⇒(n2) β2
  then obtain β1' β2' where **: β = β1' @ β2' P ⊢ w ⇒(n1) map Tm β1'
P ⊢ α ⇒(n2) map Tm β2'
  by (metis (no_types, lifting) append_eq_map_conv)
from Cons.IH[OF this(3)] obtain βs ns
  where ***: ?G α β2' n2 βs ns
    by blast
let ?βs = β1'#βs
let ?ns = Suc n1 # ns
from * ** have P ⊢ [(s#α) ! 0] ⇒(?ns ! 0) map Tm (?βs ! 0)
  by (metis derive_singleton nth_Cons_0 relpowp_Suc_I2)
then have ?G (s#α) β n ?βs ?ns
  using * *** *** by (auto simp add: nth_Cons' derives_Cons_rule fold_plus_sum_list_rev)
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed simp

lemma derives_simul_rules:
assumes ⋀A w. (A,w) ∈ P ⟹ P' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* w
shows P ⊢ w ⇒* w' ⟹ P' ⊢ w ⇒* w'
proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (step u A v w)
  then show ?case
    by (meson assms derives_append derives_prepend rtranclp_trans)
qed

lemma derives_set_subset:
P ⊢ u ⇒* v ⟹ set v ⊆ set u ∪ Syms P
proof (induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (step u A v w)
  then show ?case unfolding Syms_def by (auto)
qed

lemma derives_nts_syms_subset:
P ⊢ u ⇒* v ⟹ nts_syms v ⊆ nts_syms u ∪ Nts P

```

```

proof (induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (step u A v w)
      then show ?case unfolding Nts_def nts_syms_def by (auto)
  qed

```

Bottom-up definition of  $\Rightarrow^*$ . Single definition yields more compact inductions. But *derives\_induct* may already do the job.

```

inductive derives_bu :: ('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) syms  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) syms  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((?_  $\vdash$  / (_  $\Rightarrow$  bu / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) for P :: ('n, 't) Prods
  where
    bu_refl: P  $\vdash \alpha \Rightarrow bu \alpha$  |
    bu_prod: (A, \alpha)  $\in P \implies P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow bu \alpha$  |
    bu_embed: [P  $\vdash \alpha \Rightarrow bu \alpha_1 @ \alpha_2 @ \alpha_3; P \vdash \alpha_2 \Rightarrow bu \beta$ ]  $\implies P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow bu \alpha_1 @ \beta @ \alpha_3$ 

lemma derives_if_bu: P  $\vdash \alpha \Rightarrow bu \beta \implies P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* \beta$ 
proof (induction rule: derives_bu.induct)
  case (bu_refl) then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (bu_prod A \alpha) then show ?case by (simp add: derives_Cons_rule)
  next
    case (bu_embed \alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \beta) then show ?case
      by (meson derives_append derives_prepend rtranclp_trans)
  qed

lemma derives_bu_if: P  $\vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* \beta \implies P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow bu \beta$ 
proof (induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
    then show ?case by (simp add: bu_refl)
  next
    case (step u A v w)
      then show ?case
        by (meson bu_embed bu_prod)
  qed

lemma derives_bu_iff: P  $\vdash \alpha \Rightarrow bu \beta \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* \beta$ 
by (meson derives_bu_if derives_if_bu)

```

#### 1.2.4 Leftmost/Rightmost Derivations

```

inductive derivelf :: ('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) syms  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) syms  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((?_  $\vdash$  / (_  $\Rightarrow l$  / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
  (A, \alpha)  $\in P \implies P \vdash map Tm u @ Nt A \# v \Rightarrow l map Tm u @ \alpha @ v$ 

abbreviation derivels ((?_  $\vdash$  / (_  $\Rightarrow l$  / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
  P  $\vdash u \Rightarrow l$ * v  $\equiv$  ((derivelf P)  $\wedge$ ***) u v

```

```

abbreviation derivels1 (( $\lambda \_ \vdash / (\_ \Rightarrow l+/ \_)$ ) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l+ v \equiv ((\text{derive} P) \wedge \wedge) u v$ 

abbreviation deriveln (( $\lambda \_ \vdash / (\_ \Rightarrow l'(\_)/ \_)$ ) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50) where
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) v \equiv ((\text{derive} P) \wedge \wedge n) u v$ 

inductive deriver :: ('n,'t) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) syms  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t)syms  $\Rightarrow$  bool
(( $\lambda \_ \vdash / (\_ \Rightarrow r/ \_)$ ) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
 $(A,\alpha) \in P \implies P \vdash u @ Nt A \# map Tm v \Rightarrow r u @ \alpha @ map Tm v$ 

abbreviation derivers (( $\lambda \_ \vdash / (\_ \Rightarrow r*/ \_)$ ) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow r* v \equiv ((\text{deriver} P) \wedge \wedge *) u v$ 

abbreviation derivern (( $\lambda \_ \vdash / (\_ \Rightarrow r'(\_)/ \_)$ ) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50) where
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) v \equiv ((\text{deriver} P) \wedge \wedge n) u v$ 

lemma derive_if:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow l v \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists (A,w) \in R. \exists u1 u2. u = map Tm u1 @ Nt A \# u2 \wedge v = map Tm u1 @ w @ u2)$ 
by (auto simp: derive_if.simps)

lemma derive_from_empty[simp]:
 $P \vdash [] \Rightarrow l w \longleftrightarrow False$  by (auto simp: derive_if)

lemma derive_ln_from_empty[simp]:
 $P \vdash [] \Rightarrow l(n) w \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \wedge w = []$ 
by (induct n, auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left)

lemma derive_ls_from_empty[simp]:
 $\mathcal{G} \vdash [] \Rightarrow l* w \longleftrightarrow w = []$ 
by (auto elim: converse_rtranclpE)

lemma Un_derivel:  $R \cup S \vdash y \Rightarrow l z \longleftrightarrow R \vdash y \Rightarrow l z \vee S \vdash y \Rightarrow l z$ 
by (fastforce simp: derive_if)

lemma derive_append:
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l v \implies P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow l v @ w$ 
by (force simp: derive_if)

lemma derive_ln_append:
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) v \implies P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow l(n) v @ w$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: u)
case 0
then show ?case by simp

```

```

next
  case (Suc n)
    then obtain y where uy:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow^l y$  and yv:  $P \vdash y \Rightarrow^l(n) v$ 
      by (auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left)
    have  $P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow^l y @ w$ 
      using derivel_append[OF uy].
    also from Suc.IH yv have  $P \vdash \dots \Rightarrow^l(n) v @ w$  by auto
    finally show ?case.
  qed

lemma derivels_append:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow^l* v \implies P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow^l* v @ w$ 
  by (metis deriveln_append rtranclp_power)

lemma derivels1_append:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow^l+ v \implies P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow^l+ v @ w$ 
  by (metis deriveln_append tranclp_power)

lemma derivel_Tm_Cons:
   $P \vdash Tm a \# u \Rightarrow^l v \iff (\exists w. v = Tm a \# w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow^l w)$ 
  apply (cases v)
  apply (simp add: derivel_iff)
  apply (fastforce simp: derivel.simps Cons_eq_append_conv Cons_eq_map_conv)
  done

lemma deriveln_Tm_Cons:
   $P \vdash Tm a \# u \Rightarrow^l(n) v \iff (\exists w. v = Tm a \# w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow^l(n) w)$ 
  by (induction n arbitrary: u v;
    fastforce simp: derivel_Tm_Cons relpowp_Suc_right OO_def)

lemma derivels_Tm_Cons:
   $P \vdash Tm a \# u \Rightarrow^l* v \iff (\exists w. v = Tm a \# w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow^l* w)$ 
  by (metis deriveln_Tm_Cons rtranclp_power)

lemma derivel_Nt_Cons:
   $P \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow^l v \iff (\exists w. (A,w) \in P \wedge v = w @ u)$ 
  by (auto simp: derivel_iff Cons_eq_append_conv Cons_eq_map_conv)

lemma derivels1_Nt_Cons:
   $P \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow^l+ v \iff (\exists w. (A,w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow^l* v)$ 
  by (auto simp: tranclp_unfold_left derivel_Nt_Cons OO_def)

lemma derivels_Nt_Cons:
   $P \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow^l* v \iff v = Nt A \# u \vee (\exists w. (A,w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow^l* v)$ 
  by (auto simp: Nitpick.rtranclp_unfold derivels1_Nt_Cons)

lemma deriveln_Nt_Cons:
   $P \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow^l(n) v \iff ($ 

```

```

case n of 0 ⇒ v = Nt A # u
| Suc m ⇒ ∃ w. (A,w) ∈ P ∧ P ⊢ w @ u ⇒l(m) v)
by (cases n) (auto simp: derivel_Nt_Cons relpowp_Suc_left OO_def)

lemma derivel_map_Tm_append:
P ⊢ map Tm w @ u ⇒l v ↔ (∃ x. v = map Tm w @ x ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒l x)
apply (induction w arbitrary:v)
by (auto simp: derivel_Tm_Cons Cons_eq_append_conv)

lemma deriveln_map_Tm_append:
P ⊢ map Tm w @ u ⇒l(n) v ↔ (∃ x. v = map Tm w @ x ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒l(n) x)
by (induction n arbitrary: u;
    force simp: derivel_map_Tm_append relpowp_Suc_left OO_def)

lemma derivels_map_Tm_append:
P ⊢ map Tm w @ u ⇒l* v ↔ (∃ x. v = map Tm w @ x ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒l* x)
by (metis deriveln_map_Tm_append rtranclp_power)

lemma derivel_not_elim_Tm:
assumes P ⊢ xs ⇒l map Nt w
shows ∃ v. xs = map Nt v
proof -
from assms obtain A α u xs' where
  A_w: (A, α) ∈ P
  and xs: xs = map Tm u @ Nt A # xs'
  and ys: map Nt w = map Tm u @ α @ xs'
  unfolding derivel_iff by fast

from ys have u1: u = []
  by (metis Nil_is_append_conv Nil_is_map_conv hd_append list.map_sel(1)
      sym.simps(4))
moreover from ys obtain u' where xs' = map Nt u'
  by (metis append_eq_map_conv)

ultimately have xs = map Nt (A # u')
  by (simp add: xs)
then show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma deriveln_not_elim_Tm:
assumes P ⊢ xs ⇒l(n) map Nt w
shows ∃ v. xs = map Nt v
using assms
proof (induction n arbitrary: xs)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  then obtain z where P ⊢ xs ⇒l z and P ⊢ z ⇒l(n) map Nt w

```

```

using relpowp_Suc_E2 by metis
with Suc show ?case using derivel_not_elim_Tm
    by blast
qed

lemma decomp_derivel_map_Nts:
  assumes P ⊢ map Nt Xs ⇒l map Nt Zs
  shows ∃ X Xs' Ys. Xs = X # Xs' ∧ P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒l map Nt Ys ∧ Zs = Ys @ Xs'
  using assms unfolding derivel_iff
  by (fastforce simp: map_eq_append_conv split: prod.splits)

lemma derivel_imp_derive: P ⊢ u ⇒l v ⇒ P ⊢ u ⇒ v
  using derive.simps derivel.cases self_append_conv2 by fastforce

lemma deriveln_imp_deriven:
  P ⊢ u ⇒l(n) v ⇒ P ⊢ u ⇒(n) v
  using relpowp_mono derivel_imp_derive by metis

lemma derivels_imp_derives:
  P ⊢ u ⇒l* v ⇒ P ⊢ u ⇒* v
  by (metis derivel_imp_derive mono_rtranclp)

lemma deriveln_iff_deriven:
  P ⊢ u ⇒l(n) map Tm v ↔ P ⊢ u ⇒(n) map Tm v
  (is ?l ↔ ?r)
proof
  show ?l ⇒ ?r using deriveln_imp_deriven.
  assume ?r
  then show ?l
  proof (induction n arbitrary: u v rule: less_induct)
    case (less n)
    from ‹P ⊢ u ⇒(n) map Tm v›
    show ?case
    proof (induction u arbitrary: v)
      case Nil
      then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (Cons a u)
      show ?case
        using Cons.preds(1) Cons.IH less.IH
        by (auto simp: deriveln_Cons_decomp deriveln_Tm_Cons deriveln_Nt_Cons)
          (metis deriveln_append_decomp lessI)
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma derivels_iff_derives: P ⊢ u ⇒l* map Tm v ↔ P ⊢ u ⇒* map Tm v
  using deriveln_iff_deriven

```

```

by (metis rtranclp_power)

lemma deriver_iff:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow r v \longleftrightarrow (\exists (A,w) \in R. \exists u1 u2. u = u1 @ Nt A \# map Tm u2 \wedge v = u1 @ w @ map Tm u2)$ 
  by (auto simp: deriver.simps)

lemma deriver_imp_derive:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow r v \implies R \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ 
  by (auto simp: deriver_iff derive_iff)

lemma derivern_imp_deriven:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) v \implies R \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v$ 
  by (metis (no_types, lifting) deriver_imp_derive relpowp_mono)

lemma derivers_imp_derives:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow r* v \implies R \vdash u \Rightarrow * v$ 
  by (metis deriver_imp_derive mono_rtranclp)

lemma deriver_iff_rev_derivel:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow r v \longleftrightarrow map\_prod id rev ` P \vdash rev u \Rightarrow l rev v$  (is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
proof
  assume ?l
  then obtain A w u1 u2 where Aw:  $(A,w) \in P$ 
    and u:  $u = u1 @ Nt A \# map Tm u2$ 
    and v:  $v = u1 @ w @ map Tm u2$  by (auto simp: deriver.simps)
  from bexI[OF _ Aw] have (A, rev w)  $\in map\_prod id rev ` P$  by (auto simp: image_def)
  from derivel.intros[OF this, of rev u2 rev u1] u v
  show ?r by (simp add: rev_map)
next
  assume ?r
  then obtain A w u1 u2 where Aw:  $(A,w) \in P$ 
    and u:  $u = u1 @ Nt A \# map Tm u2$ 
    and v:  $v = u1 @ w @ map Tm u2$ 
    by (auto simp: deriver_iff rev_eq_append_conv rev_map)
  then show ?l by (auto simp: deriver_iff)
qed

lemma rev_deriver_iff_derivel:
   $map\_prod id rev ` P \vdash u \Rightarrow r v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash rev u \Rightarrow l rev v$ 
  by (simp add: deriver_iff_rev_derivel image_image prod.map_comp o_def)

lemma derivern_iff_rev_deriveln:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) v \longleftrightarrow map\_prod id rev ` P \vdash rev u \Rightarrow l(n) rev v$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: u)
  case 0
  show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  apply (unfold relpowp_Suc_left OO_def)

```

```

apply (unfold Suc deriver_iff_rev_derivel)
  by (metis rev_rev_ident)
qed

lemma rev_derivern_iff_deriveln:
  map_prod id rev ` P ⊢ u ⇒ r(n) v ↔ P ⊢ rev u ⇒ l(n) rev v
  by (simp add: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln image_image_prod.map_comp o_def)

lemma derivers_iff_rev_derivels:
  P ⊢ u ⇒ r* v ↔ map_prod id rev ` P ⊢ rev u ⇒ l* rev v
  using derivern_iff_rev_deriveln
  by (metis rtranclp_power)

lemma rev_derivers_iff_derivels:
  map_prod id rev ` P ⊢ u ⇒ r* v ↔ P ⊢ rev u ⇒ l* rev v
  by (simp add: derivers_iff_rev_derivels image_image_prod.map_comp o_def)

lemma rev_derive:
  map_prod id rev ` P ⊢ u ⇒ v ↔ P ⊢ rev u ⇒ rev v
  by (force simp: derive_iff_rev_eq_append_conv bex_pair_conv_in_image_map_prod
    intro: exI[of _ rev _])

lemma rev_deriven:
  map_prod id rev ` P ⊢ u ⇒(n) v ↔ P ⊢ rev u ⇒(n) rev v
  apply (induction n arbitrary: u)
  apply simp
  by (auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left OO_def rev_derive intro: exI[of _ rev _])

lemma rev_derives:
  map_prod id rev ` P ⊢ u ⇒* v ↔ P ⊢ rev u ⇒* rev v
  using rev_deriven
  by (metis rtranclp_power)

lemma derivern_iff_deriven: P ⊢ u ⇒ r(n) map Tm v ↔ P ⊢ u ⇒(n) map Tm
  v
  by (auto simp: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln rev_map_deriveln_iff_deriven rev_deriven)

lemma derivers_iff_derives: P ⊢ u ⇒ r* map Tm v ↔ P ⊢ u ⇒* map Tm v
  by (simp add: derivern_iff_deriven rtranclp_power)

lemma deriver_append_map_Tm:
  P ⊢ u @ map Tm w ⇒ r v ↔ (exists x. v = x @ map Tm w ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒ r x)
  by (fastforce simp: deriver_iff_rev_derivel rev_map_derivel_map_Tm_append
    rev_eq_append_conv)

lemma derivern_append_map_Tm:
  P ⊢ u @ map Tm w ⇒ r(n) v ↔ (exists x. v = x @ map Tm w ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒ r(n) x)
  by (fastforce simp: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln rev_map_deriveln_map_Tm_append
    rev_eq_append_conv)

```

```

lemma deriver_snoc_Nt:
   $P \vdash u @ [Nt A] \Rightarrow r v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge v = u @ w)$ 
  by (force simp: deriver_iff_rev_derivel_derivel_Nt_Cons rev_eq_append_conv)

lemma deriver_singleton:
   $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow r v \longleftrightarrow (A, v) \in P$ 
  using deriver_snoc_Nt[of P []] by auto

lemma derivers1_snoc_Nt:
   $P \vdash u @ [Nt A] \Rightarrow r+ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow r* v)$ 
  by (auto simp: tranclp_unfold_left deriver_snoc_Nt OO_def)

lemma derivers_snoc_Nt:
   $P \vdash u @ [Nt A] \Rightarrow r* v \longleftrightarrow v = u @ [Nt A] \vee (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow r* v)$ 
  by (auto simp: Nitpick.rtranclp_unfold derivers1_snoc_Nt)

lemma derivern_snoc_Tm:
   $P \vdash u @ [Tm a] \Rightarrow r(n) v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. v = w @ [Tm a] \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) w)$ 
  by (force simp: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln_deriveln_Tm_Cons)

lemma derivern_snoc_Nt:
   $P \vdash u @ [Nt A] \Rightarrow r(n) v \longleftrightarrow (\begin{array}{l} \text{case } n \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow v = u @ [Nt A] \\ \mid Suc m \Rightarrow \exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow r(m) v \end{array})$ 
  by (cases n) (auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left deriver_snoc_Nt OO_def)

lemma derivern_singleton:
   $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow r(n) v \longleftrightarrow (\begin{array}{l} \text{case } n \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow v = [Nt A] \\ \mid Suc m \Rightarrow \exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow r(m) v \end{array})$ 
  using derivern_snoc_Nt[of n P [] A v] by (cases n, auto)

```

### 1.3 Substitution in Lists

Function *substs*  $y$   $ys$   $xs$  replaces every occurrence of  $y$  in  $xs$  with the list  $ys$

```

fun substs :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  substs  $y$   $ys$  [] = []
  substs  $y$   $ys$  ( $x \# xs$ ) = (if  $x = y$  then  $ys @ substs y ys xs$  else  $x \# substs y ys xs$ )

```

Alternative definition, but apparently no simpler to use:  $substs y ys xs = concat (map (\lambda x. if x = y then ys else [x]) xs)$

**abbreviation** substsNt  $A \equiv substs (Nt A)$

```

lemma substs_append[simp]:  $substs y ys (xs @ xs') = substs y ys xs @ substs y ys xs'$ 
  by (induction xs) auto

```

```

lemma substs_skip:  $y \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{substs } y \text{ ys } xs = xs$ 
by (induction xs) auto

lemma substsNT_map_Tm[simp]:  $\text{substsNt } A \alpha (\text{map } Tm w) = \text{map } Tm w$ 
by(rule substs_skip) auto

lemma substs_len:  $\text{length } (\text{substs } y [y] xs) = \text{length } xs$ 
by (induction xs) auto

lemma substs_rev:  $y' \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{substs } y' [y] (\text{substs } y [y] xs) = xs$ 
by (induction xs) auto

lemma substs_der:
 $(B, v) \in P \implies P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* \text{substs } (Nt B) v u$ 
proof (induction u)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a u)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp add: derives_Cons_rule derives_prepend derives_Cons)
qed

```

## 1.4 Epsilon-Freeness

```

definition Eps_free where  $Eps\_free R = (\forall (a, r) \in R. r \neq [])$ 

abbreviation eps_free rs == Eps_free(set rs)

lemma Eps_freeI:
 $\text{assumes } \bigwedge A r. (A, r) \in R \implies r \neq [] \text{ shows } Eps\_free R$ 
using assms by (auto simp: Eps_free_def)

lemma Eps_free_Nil:  $Eps\_free R \implies (A, []) \notin R$ 
by (auto simp: Eps_free_def)

lemma Eps_freeE_Cons:  $Eps\_free R \implies (A, w) \in R \implies \exists a u. w = a \# u$ 
by (cases w, auto simp: Eps_free_def)

lemma Eps_free_derives_Nil:
 $\text{assumes } R: Eps\_free R \text{ shows } R \vdash l \Rightarrow^* [] \longleftrightarrow l = [] \text{ (is } ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r\text{)}$ 
proof
  show ?l == ?r
  proof (induction rule: converse_derives_induct)
    case base
    show ?case by simp
next
  case (step u A v w)
  then show ?case by (auto simp: Eps_free_Nil[OF R])

```

```

qed
qed auto

lemma Eps_free_derivels_Nil: Eps_free R ==> R ⊢ l ⇒ l* [] ↔ l = []
by (meson Eps_free_derives_Nil derivels_from_empty derivels_imp_derives)

lemma Eps_free_deriveln_Nil: Eps_free R ==> R ⊢ l ⇒ l(n) [] ==> l = []
by (metis Eps_free_derivels_Nil relpowp_imp_rtranclp)

lemma decomp_deriveln_map_Nts:
assumes Eps_free P
shows P ⊢ Nt X # map Nt Xs ⇒ l(n) map Nt Zs ==>
    ∃ Ys'. Ys' @ Xs = Zs ∧ P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒ l(n) map Nt Ys'
proof (induction n arbitrary: Zs)
case 0
then show ?case
by (auto)
next
case (Suc n)
then obtain ys where n: P ⊢ Nt X # map Nt Xs ⇒ l(n) ys and P ⊢ ys ⇒
map Nt Zs
using relpowp_Suc_E by metis
from ⟨P ⊢ ys ⇒ l map Nt Zs⟩ obtain Ys where ys = map Nt Ys
using derivel_not_elim_Tm by blast
from Suc.IH[of Ys] this n
obtain Ys' where Ys = Ys' @ Xs ∧ P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒ l(n) map Nt Ys' by auto
moreover from ⟨ys = _⟩ ⟨P ⊢ ys ⇒ l map Nt Zs⟩ decomp_deriveln_map_Nts[of
P Ys Zs]
obtain Y Xs' Ysa where Ys = Y # Xs' ∧ P ⊢ [Nt Y] ⇒ l map Nt Ysa ∧ Zs =
Ysa @ Xs' by auto
ultimately show ?case using Eps_free_deriveln_Nil[OF assms, of n [Nt X]]
by (auto simp: Cons_eq_append_conv derivel_Nt_Cons relpowp_Suc_I)
qed

end

```

## 2 Parse Trees

```

theory Parse_Tree
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

datatype ('n,'t) tree = Sym ('n,'t) sym | Rule 'n ('n,'t) tree list
datatype_compat tree

fun root :: ('n,'t) tree ⇒ ('n,'t) sym where
root(Sym s) = s |
root(Rule A _) = Nt A

```

```

fun fringe :: ('n,'t) tree  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) syms where
fringe(Sym s) = [s] |
fringe(Rule _ ts) = concat(map fringe ts)

abbreviation fringes ts  $\equiv$  concat(map fringe ts)

fun parse_tree :: ('n,'t) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
parse_tree P (Sym s) = True |
parse_tree P (Rule A ts) = (( $\forall t \in set ts.$  parse_tree P t)  $\wedge$  (A,map root ts)  $\in P)$ 

lemma fringe_steps_if_parse_tree: parse_tree P t  $\implies$  P  $\vdash [root t] \Rightarrow^* fringe t$ 
proof(induction t)
case (Sym s)
then show ?case by (auto)
next
case (Rule A ts)
have P  $\vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow map root ts$ 
using Rule.prem by (simp add: derive_singleton)
with Rule show ?case apply(simp)
using derives_concat1 by (metis converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp)
qed

fun subst_pt and subst_pts where
subst_pt t' 0 (Sym _) = t' |
subst_pt t' m (Rule A ts) = Rule A (subst_pts t' m ts) |
subst_pts t' m (t#ts) =
(let n = length(fringe t) in if m < n then subst_pt t' m t # ts
 else t # subst_pts t' (m-n) ts)

lemma fringe_subst_pt: i < length(fringe t)  $\implies$ 
fringe(subst_pt t' i t) = take i (fringe t) @ fringe t' @ drop (Suc i) (fringe t)
and
fringe_subst_pts: i < length(fringes ts)  $\implies$ 
fringes (subst_pts t' i ts) =
take i (fringes ts) @ fringe t' @ drop (Suc i) (fringes ts)
proof(induction t' i t and t' i ts rule: subst_pt_subst_pts.induct)
case (3 t' m t ts)
let ?n = length (fringe t)
show ?case
proof (cases m < ?n)
case True
thus ?thesis using 3.IH(1)[OF refl] by (simp add: Let_def)
next
case False
thus ?thesis using 3.IH(2)[OF refl] 3.prem by (simp add: Suc_diff_le)
qed
qed auto

lemma root_subst_pt:  $\llbracket i < length(fringe t); fringe t ! i = Nt A; root t' = Nt A \rrbracket$ 

```

```

 $\implies \text{root}(\text{subst\_pt } t' i t) = \text{root } t \text{ and}$ 
 $\text{map\_root\_subst\_pts}: \llbracket i < \text{length}(\text{fringes } ts); \text{fringes } ts ! i = Nt A; \text{root } t' = Nt A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{map root}(\text{subst\_pts } t' i ts) = \text{map root } ts$ 
proof(induction t' i t and t' i ts rule: subst_pt_subst_pts.induct)
case ( $\exists t' m t ts$ )
then show ?case by (auto simp add: nth_append Let_def)
qed auto

lemma parse_tree_subst_pt:
 $\llbracket \text{parse\_tree } P t; i < \text{length}(\text{fringe } t); \text{fringe } t ! i = Nt A; \text{parse\_tree } P t'; \text{root } t' = Nt A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{parse\_tree } P (\text{subst\_pt } t' i t)$ 
and parse_tree_subst_pts:
 $\llbracket \forall t \in \text{set } ts. \text{parse\_tree } P t; i < \text{length}(\text{fringes } ts); \text{fringes } ts ! i = Nt A; \text{parse\_tree } P t'; \text{root } t' = Nt A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \forall t' \in \text{set}(\text{subst\_pts } t' i ts). \text{parse\_tree } P t'$ 
proof(induction t' i t and t' i ts rule: subst_pt_subst_pts.induct)
case ( $\exists m A ts$ )
then show ?case
using map_root_subst_pts by fastforce
next
case ( $\exists m t ts$ )
then show ?case by(auto simp add: nth_append Let_def)
qed auto

lemma parse_tree_if_derives:  $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* w \implies \exists t. \text{parse\_tree } P t \wedge \text{fringe } t = w \wedge \text{root } t = Nt A$ 
proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
case base
then show ?case
using fringe.simps(1) parse_tree.simps(1) root.simps(1) by blast
next
case (step u A' v w)
then obtain t where 1: parse_tree P t and 2: fringe t = u @ [Nt A'] @ v and
3: <root t = Nt A>
by blast
let ?t' = Rule A' (map Sym w)
let ?t = subst_pt ?t' (length u) t
have fringe ?t = u @ w @ v
using 2 fringe_subst_pt[of length u t ?t'] by(simp add: o_def)
moreover have parse_tree P ?t
using parse_tree_subst_pt[OF 1, of length u] step.hyps(2) 2 by(simp add: o_def)
moreover have <root ?t = Nt A> by (simp add: 2 3 root_subst_pt)
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

end

```

### 3 Renaming Nonterminals

```
theory Renaming_CFG
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin
```

This theory provides lemmas that relate derivations w.r.t. some set of productions  $P$  to derivations w.r.t. a renaming of the nonterminals in  $P$ .

```
fun rename_sym :: ('old ⇒ 'new) ⇒ ('old,'t) sym ⇒ ('new,'t) sym where
  rename_sym f (Nt n) = Nt (f n) |
  rename_sym f (Tm t) = Tm t
```

```
abbreviation rename_syms f ≡ map (rename_sym f)
```

```
fun rename_prod :: ('old ⇒ 'new) ⇒ ('old,'t) prod ⇒ ('new,'t) prod where
  rename_prod f (A,w) = (f A, rename_syms f w)
```

```
abbreviation rename_Prods f P ≡ rename_prod f ` P
```

```
lemma rename_sym_o_Tm[simp]: rename_sym f ∘ Tm = Tm
by(rule ext) simp
```

```
lemma Nt_notin_rename_syms_if_notin_range:
  x ∉ range f ⟹ Nt x ∉ set (rename_syms f w)
by(auto elim!: rename_sym.elims[OF sym])
```

```
lemma in_Nts_rename_Prods: B ∈ Nts (rename_Prods f P) = (∃ A ∈ Nts P. f
A = B)
unfolding Nts_def nts_syms_def by(force split: prod.splits elim!: rename_sym.elims[OF
sym])
```

```
lemma rename_preserves_deriven:
  P ⊢ α ⇒(n) β ⟹ rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒(n) rename_syms
f β
proof (induction rule: deriven_induct)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  let ?F = rename_syms f
  case (Suc n u A v w)
  then have (f A, rename_syms f w) ∈ rename_Prods f P
    by (metis image_eqI rename_prod.simps)
  from derive.intros[OF this] have rename_Prods f P ⊢ ?F u @ ?F [Nt A] @ ?F
v ⇒ ?F u @ ?F w @ ?F v
    by auto
  with Suc show ?case
    by (simp add: relpowp_Suc_I)
qed
```

```

lemma rename_preserves_derives:
   $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* \beta \implies \text{rename\_Prods } f P \vdash \text{rename\_syms } f \alpha \Rightarrow^* \text{rename\_syms } f \beta$ 
  by (meson rename_preserves_deriven rtranclp_power)

lemma rename_preserves_derivel:
  assumes  $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow l \beta$ 
  shows  $\text{rename\_Prods } f P \vdash \text{rename\_syms } f \alpha \Rightarrow l \text{rename\_syms } f \beta$ 
  proof -
    from assms obtain A w u1 u2
    where  $A\_w\_u1\_u2 : (A, w) \in P \wedge \alpha = \text{map Tm } u1 @ \text{Nt } A \# u2 \wedge \beta = \text{map Tm } u1 @ w @ u2$ 
    unfolding derivel_iff by fast
    then have  $(f A, \text{rename\_syms } f w) \in (\text{rename\_Prods } f P) \wedge$ 
       $\text{rename\_syms } f \alpha = \text{map Tm } u1 @ \text{Nt } (f A) \# \text{rename\_syms } f u2 \wedge$ 
       $\text{rename\_syms } f \beta = \text{map Tm } u1 @ \text{rename\_syms } f w @ \text{rename\_syms } f u2$ 
    by force
    then have  $\exists (A, w) \in \text{rename\_Prods } f P.$ 
       $\exists u1 u2. \text{rename\_syms } f \alpha = \text{map Tm } u1 @ \text{Nt } A \# u2 \wedge \text{rename\_syms } f \beta = \text{map Tm } u1 @ w @ u2$ 
    by blast
    then show ?thesis by (simp only: derivel_iff)
  qed

lemma rename_preserves_deriveln:
   $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow l(n) \beta \implies \text{rename\_Prods } f P \vdash \text{rename\_syms } f \alpha \Rightarrow l(n) \text{rename\_syms } f \beta$ 
  proof (induction n arbitrary:  $\beta$ )
    case 0
    then show ?case by simp
    next
    case Suc then show ?case
      by (metis relpowp_Suc_E relpowp_Suc_I rename_preserves_derivel)
  qed

lemma rename_preserves_derivels:
   $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow l* \beta \implies \text{rename\_Prods } f P \vdash \text{rename\_syms } f \alpha \Rightarrow l* \text{rename\_syms } f \beta$ 
  by (meson rename_preserves_deriveln rtranclp_power)

lemma rename_deriven_iff_inj:
  fixes P :: ('a, 't) Prods
  assumes inj_on f (Nts P  $\cup$  nts_syms α  $\cup$  nts_syms β)
  shows  $\text{rename\_Prods } f P \vdash \text{rename\_syms } f \alpha \Rightarrow (n) \text{rename\_syms } f \beta \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow (n) \beta$  (is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
  proof
    show ?r  $\implies$  ?l by (rule rename_preserves_deriven)
  next

```

```

let ?M = Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β
obtain g where g = the_inv_into ?M f and inv: (Λx. x ∈ ?M ⇒ (g (f x) =
x))
  using assms by (simp add: the_inv_into_f_f_inj_on_Un)
  then have s ∈ Syms P ∪ set α ∪ set β ⇒ rename_sym g (rename_sym f s) =
s for s::('a,'t) sym
    by (cases s) (auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def nts_syms_def)
    then have inv_rename_syms: Λ(ss::('a,'t) syms). set ss ⊆ Syms P ∪ set α ∪
set β ⇒ rename_syms g (rename_syms f ss) = ss
      by (simp add: list.map_ident_strong_subset_iff)
      with inv have p ∈ P ⇒ rename_prod g (rename_prod f p) = p for p::('a,'t)
prod
        by(cases p)(auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def)
        then have inv_rename_prods: rename_Prods g (rename_Prods f P) = P
          using image_iff by fastforce
        then show ?l ⇒ ?r
          using rename_preserves_deriven inv_rename_syms by (metis Un_upper2
le_supI1)
qed

lemma rename derives iff inj:
assumes inj_on f (Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β)
shows rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒* rename_syms f β ←→ P ⊢
α ⇒* β
by (meson assms relpowp_imp_rtranclp rename_deriven_if_inj rtranclp_imp_relpowp)

lemma rename_deriveln iff inj:
fixes P :: ('a,'t)Prods
assumes inj_on f (Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β)
shows rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒ l(n) rename_syms f β ←→ P ⊢
α ⇒ l(n) β (is ?l ←→ ?r)
proof
  show ?r ⇒ ?l by (rule rename_preserves_deriveln)
next
  let ?M = Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β
  obtain g where g = the_inv_into ?M f and inv: (Λx. x ∈ ?M ⇒ (g (f x) =
x))
    using assms by (simp add: the_inv_into_f_f_inj_on_Un)
    then have s ∈ Syms P ∪ set α ∪ set β ⇒ rename_sym g (rename_sym f s) =
s for s::('a,'t) sym
      by (cases s) (auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def nts_syms_def)
      then have inv_rename_syms: Λ(ss::('a,'t) syms). set ss ⊆ Syms P ∪ set α ∪
set β ⇒ rename_syms g (rename_syms f ss) = ss
        by (simp add: list.map_ident_strong_subset_iff)
        with inv have p ∈ P ⇒ rename_prod g (rename_prod f p) = p for p::('a,'t)
prod
          by(cases p)(auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def)
          then have inv_rename_prods: rename_Prods g (rename_Prods f P) = P
            using image_iff by fastforce

```

```

then show ?l  $\implies$  ?r
  using rename_preserves_deriveln inv_rename_syms by (metis Un_upper2
le_supI1)
qed

lemma rename_derivels_iff_inj:
  assumes inj_on f (Nts P  $\cup$  nts_syms  $\alpha$   $\cup$  nts_syms  $\beta$ )
  shows rename_Prods f P  $\vdash$  rename_syms f  $\alpha \Rightarrow l^* \text{rename\_syms } f \beta \longleftrightarrow P \vdash$ 
 $\alpha \Rightarrow l^* \beta$ 
by (meson assms relpowp_imp_rtranclp rename_deriveln_iff_inj rtranclp_imp_relpowp)

lemma Lang_rename_Prods:
  assumes inj_on f (Nts P  $\cup$  {S})
  shows Lang (rename_Prods f P) (f S) = Lang P S
proof -
  from assms rename_derives_iff_inj[of f P [Nt S] map Tm _]
  show ?thesis unfolding Lang_def by (simp)
qed

lemma derives_preserves_renaming:
  assumes rename_Prods f P  $\vdash$  rename_syms f u  $\Rightarrow * fv$ 
  shows  $\exists v. fv = \text{rename\_syms } f v$ 
  using assms
proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (step u A v w)
  then obtain A' where A'_src: rename_syms f [Nt A'] = [Nt A] by auto
  from step obtain drvW where rename_syms f drvW = u @ [Nt A] @ v by
  auto
  then have uAv_split: u @ rename_syms f [Nt A'] @ v = rename_syms f drvW
  using A'_src by simp
  from uAv_split obtain u' where u'_src: rename_syms f u' = u by (metis
  map_eq_append_conv)
  from uAv_split obtain v' where v'_src: rename_syms f v' = v by (metis
  map_eq_append_conv)
  from step obtain w' where rename_syms f w' = w by auto
  then have u @ w @ v = rename_syms f (u' @ w' @ v') using u'_src v'_src
  by auto
  then show ?case by fast
qed

end

```

## 4 Disjoint Union of Sets of Productions

```

theory Disjoint_Union_CFG
imports

```

*Regular-Sets.Regular\_Set  
Context\_Free\_Grammar*

**begin**

This theory provides lemmas relevant when combining the productions of two grammars with disjoint sets of nonterminals. In particular that the languages of the nonterminals of one grammar is unchanged by adding productions involving only disjoint nonterminals.

**lemma** *derivel\_disj\_Un\_if*:  
**assumes** *Rhs\_Nts P*  $\cap$  *Lhss P' = {}*  
**and** *P*  $\cup$  *P'*  $\vdash u \Rightarrow l v$   
**and** *nts\_syms u*  $\cap$  *Lhss P' = {}*  
**shows** *P*  $\vdash u \Rightarrow l v \wedge nts\_syms v \cap Lhss P' = {}$

**proof –**  
**from** *assms(2)* **obtain** *A w u' v'* **where**  
*A\_w: (A, w) ∈ (P ∪ P')*  
**and** *u: u = map Tm u' @ Nt A # v'*  
**and** *v: v = map Tm u' @ w @ v'*  
**unfolding** *derivel\_iff* **by** *fast*  
**then have** *(A, w) ∈ P'* **using** *assms(3)* **unfolding** *nts\_syms\_def Lhss\_def* **by**  
*auto*  
**then have** *(A, w) ∈ P* **using** *A\_w* **by** *blast*  
**with** *u v have* *(A, w) ∈ P*  
**and** *u: u = map Tm u' @ Nt A # v'*  
**and** *v: v = map Tm u' @ w @ v'* **by** *auto*  
**then have** *P ⊢ u ⇒ l v* **using** *derivel.intros* **by** *fastforce*  
**moreover have** *nts\_syms v ∩ Lhss P' = {}*  
**using** *u v assms <(A, w) ∈ P>* **unfolding** *nts\_syms\_def Nts\_def Rhs\_Nts\_def*  
**by** *auto*  
**ultimately show** *?thesis* **by** *fast*  
**qed**

**lemma** *derive\_disj\_Un\_if*:  
**assumes** *Rhs\_Nts P*  $\cap$  *Lhss P' = {}*  
**and** *P*  $\cup$  *P'*  $\vdash u \Rightarrow v$   
**and** *nts\_syms u*  $\cap$  *Lhss P' = {}*  
**shows** *P*  $\vdash u \Rightarrow v \wedge nts\_syms v \cap Lhss P' = {}$

**proof –**  
**from** *assms(2)* **obtain** *A w u' v'* **where**  
*A\_w: (A, w) ∈ P ∪ P'*  
**and** *u: u = u' @ Nt A # v'*  
**and** *v: v = u' @ w @ v'*  
**unfolding** *derive\_iff* **by** *fast*  
**then have** *(A, w) ∈ P'* **using** *assms(3)* **unfolding** *nts\_syms\_def Lhss\_def* **by**  
*auto*  
**then have** *(A, w) ∈ P* **using** *A\_w* **by** *blast*  
**with** *u v have* *(A, w) ∈ P* **and** *u: u = u' @ Nt A # v'* **and** *v: v = u' @ w @ v'* **by** *auto*  
**then have** *P ⊢ u ⇒ v* **using** *derive.intros* **by** *fastforce*

```

moreover have nts_syms v ∩ Lhss P' = {}
  using u v assms ⟨(A, w) ∈ P⟩ unfolding nts_syms_def Nts_def Rhs_Nts_def
by auto
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma derive_ln_disj_Un_if:
assumes Rhs_Nts P ∩ Lhss P' = {}
shows [| P ∪ P' ⊢ u ⇒ l(n) v; nts_syms u ∩ Lhss P' = {} |] ==>
  P ⊢ u ⇒ l(n) v ∧ nts_syms v ∩ Lhss P' = {}
proof (induction n arbitrary: v)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n')
  then obtain v' where split: P ∪ P' ⊢ u ⇒ l(n') v' ∧ P ∪ P' ⊢ v' ⇒ l v
    by (meson relpowp_Suc_E)
  with Suc have P ⊢ u ⇒ l(n') v' ∧ nts_syms v' ∩ Lhss P' = {}
    by fast
  with Suc show ?case using assms derive_ln_disj_Un_if
    by (metis split relpowp_Suc_I)
qed

lemma derive_en_disj_Un_if:
assumes Rhs_Nts P ∩ Lhss P' = {}
shows [| P ∪ P' ⊢ u ⇒(n) v; nts_syms u ∩ Lhss P' = {} |] ==>
  P ⊢ u ⇒(n) v ∧ nts_syms v ∩ Lhss P' = {}
proof (induction n arbitrary: v)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n')
  then obtain v' where split: P ∪ P' ⊢ u ⇒(n') v' ∧ P ∪ P' ⊢ v' ⇒ v
    by (meson relpowp_Suc_E)
  with Suc have P ⊢ u ⇒(n') v' ∧ nts_syms v' ∩ Lhss P' = {}
    by fast
  with Suc show ?case using assms derive_en_disj_Un_if
    by (metis split relpowp_Suc_I)
qed

lemma derive_el_disj_Un_iff:
assumes Rhs_Nts P ∩ Lhss P' = {}
  and nts_syms u ∩ Lhss P' = {}
shows P ∪ P' ⊢ u ⇒ l v ↔ P ⊢ u ⇒ l v
using assms Un_derive derive_el_disj_Un_if by fastforce

lemma derive_en_disj_Un_iff:
assumes Rhs_Nts P ∩ Lhss P' = {}
  and nts_syms u ∩ Lhss P' = {}

```

```

shows  $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ 
using assms Un_derive derive_disj_Un_if by fastforce

lemma derive_ln_disj_Un_iff:
assumes Rhs_Nts  $P \cap Lhss P' = \{\}$ 
and nts_syms  $u \cap Lhss P' = \{\}$ 
shows  $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) v$ 
by (metis Un_derivel assms(1,2) derive_ln_disj_Un_if relpowp_mono)

lemma derive_en_disj_Un_iff:
assumes Rhs_Nts  $P \cap Lhss P' = \{\}$ 
and nts_syms  $u \cap Lhss P' = \{\}$ 
shows  $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v$ 
by (metis Un_derive assms(1,2) derive_en_disj_Un_if relpowp_mono)

lemma derives_disj_Un_iff:
assumes Rhs_Nts  $P \cap Lhss P' = \{\}$ 
and nts_syms  $u \cap Lhss P' = \{\}$ 
shows  $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
by (simp add: derive_en_disj_Un_if[OF assms] rtranclp_power)

lemma Lang_disj_Un1:
assumes Rhs_Nts  $P \cap Lhss P' = \{\}$ 
and  $S \notin Lhss P'$ 
shows  $\text{Lang } P S = \text{Lang } (P \cup P') S$ 
proof -
from assms(2) have nts_syms [Nt S]  $\cap Lhss P' = \{\}$  unfolding nts_syms_def
Lhss_def by simp
then show ?thesis unfolding Lang_def
by (simp add: derives_disj_Un_iff[OF assms(1)])
qed

```

## 4.1 Disjoint Concatenation

```

lemma Lang_concat_disj:
assumes Nts P1  $\cap$  Nts P2 =  $\{\}$   $S \notin Nts P1 \cup Nts P2 \cup \{S1, S2\}$   $S1 \notin Nts P2$ 
 $S2 \notin Nts P1$ 
shows  $\text{Lang } (\{(S, [Nt S1, Nt S2])\} \cup (P1 \cup P2)) S = \text{Lang } P1 S1 @\@ \text{Lang } P2 S2$ 
proof -
let ?P =  $\{(S, [Nt S1, Nt S2])\} \cup (P1 \cup P2)$ 
let ?L1 =  $\text{Lang } P1 S1$ 
let ?L2 =  $\text{Lang } P2 S2$ 
have Lang ?P S  $\subseteq$  ?L1 @\@ ?L2
proof
fix w
assume  $w \in \text{Lang } ?P S$ 
then have ?P  $\vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$  using Lang_def by fastforce
then obtain  $\alpha$  where ?P  $\vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w \wedge (S, \alpha) \in ?P$  using de-

```

```

rives_start1 by fast
  then have derivs: ?P ⊢ [Nt S1, Nt S2] ⇒* map Tm w using assms unfolding
  Nts_def by auto
  then obtain w1 w2 where ?P ⊢ [Nt S1] ⇒* map Tm w1 ?P ⊢ [Nt S2] ⇒*
  map Tm w2 w = w1 @ w2
    using derives_append_decomp[of ?P [Nt S1] [Nt S2]] by (auto simp:
    map_eq_append_conv)
    then have P1 ∪ ({(S, [Nt S1, Nt S2])} ∪ P2) ⊢ [Nt S1] ⇒* map Tm w1
      and P2 ∪ ({(S, [Nt S1, Nt S2])} ∪ P1) ⊢ [Nt S2] ⇒* map Tm w2 by
      (simp_all add: Un_commute)
      from derives_disj_Un_iff[THEN iffD1, OF __ this(1)]
      derives_disj_Un_iff[THEN iffD1, OF __ this(2)] assms
      have P1 ⊢ [Nt S1] ⇒* map Tm w1 P2 ⊢ [Nt S2] ⇒* map Tm w2
        by (auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts)
      then have w1 ∈ ?L1 w2 ∈ ?L2 unfolding Lang_def by simp_all
      with ⟨w = ⟩ show w ∈ ?L1 @@ ?L2 by blast
qed
moreover
have ?L1 @@ ?L2 ⊆ Lang ?P S
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ ?L1 @@ ?L2
  then obtain w1 w2 where w12_src: w1 ∈ ?L1 ∧ w2 ∈ ?L2 ∧ w = w1 @
  w2 using assms by blast
  have P1 ⊆ ?P P2 ⊆ ?P by auto
  from w12_src have 1: P1 ⊢ [Nt S1] ⇒* map Tm w1 and 2: P2 ⊢ [Nt S2]
  ⇒* map Tm w2
    using Lang_def by fast+
  have ?P ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒ [Nt S1, Nt S2]
    using derive.intros[of S [Nt S1, Nt S2] ?P []] by auto
    also have ?P ⊢ ... ⇒* map Tm w1 @ [Nt S2] using derives_append
    derives_mono[OF ⟨P1 ⊆ ?P⟩]
    using derives_append[OF derives_mono[OF ⟨P1 ⊆ ?P⟩ 1], of [Nt S2]] by
    simp
    also have ?P ⊢ ... ⇒* map Tm w1 @ map Tm w2
      using derives_prepend[OF derives_mono[OF ⟨P2 ⊆ ?P⟩ 2]] by simp
      ultimately have ?P ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w using w12_src by simp
      then show w ∈ Lang ?P S unfolding Lang_def by auto
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

## 4.2 Disjoint Union including start fork

```

lemma derive_from_isolated_fork:
  [| A ∉ Lhss P; {(A,α1),(A,α2)} ∪ P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ β |] ==> β = α1 ∨ β = α2
unfolding derive_singleton by(auto simp: Lhss_def)

```

```

lemma derives_fork_if_derives1:

```

```

assumes  $P \vdash [Nt B1] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w$ 
shows  $\{(A,[Nt B1]), (A,[Nt B2])\} \cup P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w$  (is  $?P \vdash \_ \Rightarrow^*$ )
 $\_$ )
proof –
  have  $?P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow [Nt B1]$  using derive_singleton by auto
  also have  $?P \vdash [Nt B1] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w$  using assms
    by (meson derives_mono sup_ge2)
  finally show  $?thesis$  .
qed

lemma derives_disj_if_derives_fork:
assumes  $A \notin Nts P \cup \{B1, B2\}$ 
and  $\{(A,[Nt B1]), (A,[Nt B2])\} \cup P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w$  (is  $?P \vdash \_ \Rightarrow^* \_$ )
shows  $P \vdash [Nt B1] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w \vee P \vdash [Nt B2] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w$ 
proof –
  obtain  $\beta$  where steps:  $?P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow \beta$   $?P \vdash \beta \Rightarrow^* map Tm w$ 
    using converse_rtranclpE[OF assms(2)] by blast
  have  $\beta = [Nt B1] \vee \beta = [Nt B2]$ 
    using steps(1) derive_from_isolated_fork[of A P] assms(1) by (auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts)
  then show  $?thesis$ 
    using steps(2) derives_disj_Un_iff[of P {(A,[Nt B1]), (A,[Nt B2])} \beta] assms
      by (auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts)
qed

lemma Lang_distrib_eq_Un_Lang2:
assumes  $A \notin Nts P \cup \{B1, B2\}$ 
shows  $Lang (\{(A,[Nt B1]), (A,[Nt B2])\} \cup P) A = (Lang P B1 \cup Lang P B2)$ 
(is  $Lang ?P \_ = \_$  is  $?L1 = ?L2$ )
proof
  show  $?L2 \subseteq ?L1$  unfolding Lang_def
    using derives_fork_if_derives1[of P B1 _ A B2] derives_fork_if_derives1[of P B2 _ A B1]
      by (auto simp add: insert_commute)
next
  show  $?L1 \subseteq ?L2$ 
    unfolding Lang_def using derives_disj_if_derives_fork[OF assms] by auto
qed

lemma Lang_disj_Un2:
assumes  $Nts P1 \cap Nts P2 = \{\}$   $S \notin Nts(P1 \cup P2) \cup \{S1, S2\}$   $S1 \notin Nts P2$   $S2 \notin Nts P1$ 
shows  $Lang (\{(S,[Nt S1]), (S,[Nt S2])\} \cup (P1 \cup P2)) S = Lang P1 S1 \cup Lang P2 S2$ 
proof –
  let  $?P = \{(S, [Nt S1]), (S, [Nt S2])\} \cup (P1 \cup P2)$ 
  have  $Lang ?P S = Lang (P1 \cup P2) S1 \cup Lang (P1 \cup P2) S2$ 
    using Lang_distrib_eq_Un_Lang2[OF assms(2)] by simp
  moreover have  $Lang (P1 \cup P2) S1 = Lang P1 S1$  using assms(1,3)

```

```

apply(subst Lang_disj_Un1[of P1 P2 S1]) unfolding Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts by
blast+
moreover have Lang (P2 ∪ P1) S2 = Lang P2 S2 using assms(1,4)
apply(subst Lang_disj_Un1[of P2 P1 S2]) unfolding Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts by
blast+
ultimately show ?thesis
by (metis sup_commute)
qed

end

```

## 5 Context-Free Languages

```

theory Context_Free_Language
imports

```

```

Regular-Sets.Regular_Set
Renaming_CFG
Disjoint_Union_CFG
begin

```

### 5.1 Auxiliary: *lfp* as Kleene Fixpoint

```

definition omega_chain :: (nat ⇒ ('a::complete_lattice)) ⇒ bool where
omega_chain C = (∀ i. C i ≤ C(Suc i))

```

```

definition omega_cont :: (('a::complete_lattice) ⇒ ('b::complete_lattice)) ⇒ bool
where
omega_cont f = (∀ C. omega_chain C → f(SUP n. C n) = (SUP n. f(C n)))

```

```

lemma omega_chain_mono: omega_chain C ⇒ i ≤ j ⇒ C i ≤ C j
unfolding omega_chain_def using lift_Suc_mono_le[of C]
by(induction j-i arbitrary: i j)auto

```

```

lemma mono_if_omega_cont: fixes f :: ('a::complete_lattice) ⇒ ('b::complete_lattice)
assumes omega_cont f shows mono f
proof
fix a b :: 'a assume a ≤ b
let ?C = λn::nat. if n=0 then a else b
have *: omega_chain ?C using ‹a ≤ b› by(auto simp: omega_chain_def)
have f a ≤ sup (f a) (SUP n. f(?C n)) by(rule sup.cobounded1)
also have ... = sup (f(?C 0)) (SUP n. f(?C n)) by(simp)
also have ... = (SUP n. f (?C n)) using SUP_absorb[OF UNIV_I] .
also have ... = f (SUP n. ?C n)
using assms * by(simp add: omega_cont_def del: if_image_distrib)
also have f (SUP n. ?C n) = f b
using ‹a ≤ b› by(auto simp add: gt_ex sup.absorb2 split: if_splits)
finally show f a ≤ f b .
qed

```

```

lemma omega_chain_iterates: fixes f :: ('a::complete_lattice) ⇒ 'a
  assumes mono f shows omega_chain(λn. (f `` n) bot)
proof-
  have (f `` n) bot ≤ (f `` Suc n) bot for n
  proof (induction n)
    case 0 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc n) thus ?case using assms by (auto simp: mono_def)
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: omega_chain_def assms)
qed

theorem Kleene_lfp:
  assumes omega_cont f shows lfp f = (SUP n. (f `` n) bot) (is _ = ?U)
proof(rule Orderings.antisym)
  from assms mono_if_omega_cont
  have mono: (f `` n) bot ≤ (f `` Suc n) bot for n
    using funpow_decreasing [of n Suc n] by auto
  show lfp f ≤ ?U
  proof (rule lfp_lowerbound)
    have f ?U = (SUP n. (f `` Suc n) bot)
      using omega_chain_iterates[OF mono_if_omega_cont[OF assms]] assms
      by (simp add: omega_cont_def)
    also have ... = ?U using mono by (blast intro: SUP_eq)
    finally show f ?U ≤ ?U by simp
  qed
  next
  have (f `` n) bot ≤ p if f p ≤ p for n p
  proof -
    show ?thesis
    proof(induction n)
      case 0 show ?case by simp
    next
      case Suc
        from monoD[OF mono_if_omega_cont[OF assms]] Suc ⟨f p ≤ p⟩
        show ?case by simp
    qed
    qed
    thus ?U ≤ lfp f
      using lfp_unfold[OF mono_if_omega_cont[OF assms]]
      by (simp add: SUP_le_iff)
  qed

```

## 5.2 Basic Definitions

This definition depends on the type of nonterminals of the grammar.

**definition**  $CFL :: 'n \text{ itself} \Rightarrow 't \text{ list set} \Rightarrow \text{bool where}$   
 $CFL (\text{TYPE}'n)) L = (\exists P S :: 'n. L = Lang P S \wedge \text{finite } P)$

Ideally one would existentially quantify over ' $n$ ' on the right-hand side,

but we cannot quantify over types in HOL. But we can prove that the type is irrelevant because we can always use another type via renaming.

```
lemma arb_inj_on_finite_infinite: finite(A :: 'a set)  $\Rightarrow \exists f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::infinite. inj\_on f A$ 
by (meson arb_finite_subset card_le_inj infinite_imp_nonempty)
```

```
lemma CFL_change_Nt_type: assumes CFL TYPE('t1::infinite) L shows CFL TYPE('t2::infinite) L
```

**proof** –

```
  from assms obtain P and S :: 't1 where L = Lang P S and finite P
    unfolding CFL_def by blast
  have fin: finite(Nts P  $\cup$  {S}) using ⟨finite P⟩
    by(simp add: finite_Nts)
  obtain f :: 't1  $\Rightarrow$  't2 where inj_on f (Nts P  $\cup$  {S})
    using arb_inj_on_finite_infinite[OF fin] by blast
  from Lang_rename_Prods[OF this] ⟨L = _⟩ have Lang (rename_Prods f P) (f S) = L
    by blast
  moreover have finite(rename_Prods f P) using ⟨finite P⟩
    by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding CFL_def by blast
qed
```

For hiding the infinite type of nonterminals:

```
abbreviation cfl :: 'a lang  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
cfl L  $\equiv$  CFL (TYPE(nat)) L
```

### 5.3 Closure Properties

```
lemma CFL_Un_closed:
```

```
  assumes CFL TYPE('n1) L1 CFL TYPE('n2) L2
  shows CFL TYPE((‘n1 + ‘n2)option) (L1  $\cup$  L2)
```

**proof** –

```
  from assms obtain P1 P2 and S1 :: 'n1 and S2 :: 'n2
    where L: L1 = Lang P1 S1 L2 = Lang P2 S2 and fin: finite P1 finite P2
    unfolding CFL_def by blast
  let ?f1 = Some o (Inl:: 'n1  $\Rightarrow$  'n1 + 'n2)
  let ?f2 = Some o (Inr:: 'n2  $\Rightarrow$  'n1 + 'n2)
  let ?P1 = rename_Prods ?f1 P1
  let ?P2 = rename_Prods ?f2 P2
  let ?S1 = ?f1 S1
  let ?S2 = ?f2 S2
  let ?P = {(None, [Nt ?S1]), (None, [Nt ?S2])}  $\cup$  (?P1  $\cup$  ?P2)
  have Lang ?P None = Lang ?P1 ?S1  $\cup$  Lang ?P2 ?S2
    by (rule Lang_disj_Un2)(auto simp: Nts_Un in_Nts_rename_Prods)
  moreover have ... = Lang P1 S1  $\cup$  Lang P2 S2
  proof –
    have Lang ?P1 ?S1 = L1 unfolding ⟨L1 = _⟩
    by (meson Lang_rename_Prods comp_inj_on inj_Inl inj_Some)
```

```

moreover have Lang ?P2 ?S2 = L2 unfolding <L2 = _>
  by (meson Lang_rename_Prods comp_inj_on inj_Inr inj_Some)
ultimately show ?thesis using L by argo
qed
moreover have finite ?P using fin by auto
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding CFL_def using L by blast
qed

lemma CFL_concat_closed:
assumes CFL_TYPE('n1) L1 and CFL_TYPE('n2) L2
shows CFL_TYPE((n1 + n2) option) (L1 @@ L2)
proof -
  obtain P1 S1 where L1_def: L1 = Lang P1 (S1::'n1) finite P1
    using assms(1) CFL_def[of L1] by auto
  obtain P2 S2 where L2_def: L2 = Lang P2 (S2::'n2) finite P2
    using assms(2) CFL_def[of L2] by auto
  let ?f1 = Some o (Inl:: 'n1 => 'n1 + 'n2)
  let ?f2 = Some o (Inr:: 'n2 => 'n1 + 'n2)
  let ?P1 = rename_Prods ?f1 P1
  let ?P2 = rename_Prods ?f2 P2
  let ?S1 = ?f1 S1
  let ?S2 = ?f2 S2
  let ?S = None :: ('n1 +'n2)option
  let ?P = {(None, [Nt ?S1, Nt ?S2])} ∪ (?P1 ∪ ?P2)
  have inj ?f1 by (simp add: inj_on_def)
  then have L1r_def: L1 = Lang ?P1 ?S1
    using L1_def Lang_rename_Prods[of ?f1 P1 S1] inj_on_def by force
  have inj ?f2 by (simp add: inj_on_def)
  then have L2r_def: L2 = Lang ?P2 ?S2
    using L2_def Lang_rename_Prods[of ?f2 P2 S2] inj_on_def by force
  have Lang ?P ?S = L1 @@ L2 unfolding L1r_def L2r_def
    by(rule Lang_concat_disj) (auto simp add: disjoint_iff_in_Nts_rename_Prods)
  moreover have finite ?P using <finite P1> <finite P2> by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding CFL_def by blast
qed

```

## 5.4 CFG as an Equation System

A CFG can be viewed as a system of equations. The least solution is denoted by *Lang\_lfp*.

```

definition inst_sym :: ('n ⇒ 't lang) ⇒ ('n, 't) sym ⇒ 't lang where
inst_sym L s = (case s of Tm a ⇒ {[a]} | Nt A ⇒ L A)

```

```

definition concats :: 'a lang list ⇒ 'a lang where
concats Ls = foldr (@@) Ls []

```

```

definition inst_syms :: ('n ⇒ 't lang) ⇒ ('n, 't) syms ⇒ 't lang where
inst_syms L w = concats (map (inst_sym L) w)

```

```
definition subst_lang :: ('n,'t)Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n  $\Rightarrow$  't lang)  $\Rightarrow$  ('n  $\Rightarrow$  't lang) where
  subst_lang P L = ( $\lambda A.$   $\bigcup_{w \in Rhss P} A.$  inst_syms L w)
```

```
definition Lang_lfp :: ('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  'n  $\Rightarrow$  't lang where
  Lang_lfp P = lfp (subst_lang P)
```

Now we show that this *lfp* is a Kleene fixpoint.

```
lemma inst_sym_Sup_range: inst_sym (Sup(range F)) = ( $\lambda s.$  UN i. inst_sym (F i) s)
  by(auto simp: inst_sym_def fun_eq_iff split: sym.splits)
```

```
lemma foldr_map_mono:  $F \leq G \implies \text{foldr } (@@) (\text{map } F xs) Ls \subseteq \text{foldr } (@@) (\text{map } G xs) Ls$ 
  by(induction xs)(auto simp add: le_fun_def subset_eq)
```

```
lemma inst_sym_mono:  $F \leq G \implies \text{inst\_sym } F s \subseteq \text{inst\_sym } G s$ 
  by (auto simp add: inst_sym_def le_fun_def subset_eq split: sym.splits)
```

```
lemma foldr_conc_map_inst_sym:
  assumes omega_chain L
  shows foldr (@@) (map (λs.  $\bigcup_i.$  inst_sym (L i) s) xs) Ls = ( $\bigcup_i.$  foldr (@@) (map (inst_sym (L i)) xs) Ls)
  proof(induction xs)
    case Nil
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons a xs)
    show ?case (is ?l = ?r)
    proof
      show ?l  $\subseteq$  ?r
      proof
        fix w assume w  $\in$  ?l
        with Cons obtain u v i j
          where w = u @ v u  $\in$  inst_sym (L i) a v  $\in$  foldr (@@) (map (inst_sym (L j)) xs) Ls by(auto)
          then show w  $\in$  ?r
          using omega_chain_mono[OF assms, of i max i j] omega_chain_mono[OF assms, of j max i j]
            inst_sym_mono foldr_map_mono[of inst_sym (L j) inst_sym (L (max i j)) xs Ls] concI
            unfolding le_fun_def by(simp) blast
        qed
      next
        show ?r  $\subseteq$  ?l using Cons by(fastforce)
      qed
    qed
```

```
lemma omega_cont_Lang_lfp: omega_cont (subst_lang P)
```

```

unfolding omega_cont_def subst_lang_def
proof (safe)
  fix L :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b lang
  assume o: omega_chain L
  show ( $\lambda A.$   $\bigcup$  (inst_syms (Sup (range L)) ` Rhss P A)) = (SUP i. ( $\lambda A.$   $\bigcup$  (inst_syms (L i) ` Rhss P A)))
    (is ( $\lambda A.$  ?l A) = ( $\lambda A.$  ?r A))
  proof
    fix A :: 'a
    have ?l A =  $\bigcup$  ( $\bigcup$  i. (inst_syms (L i) ` Rhss P A))
      by(auto simp: inst_syms_def inst_sym_Sup_range concats_def foldr_conc_map_inst_sym[OF o])
    also have ... = ?r A
      by(auto)
    finally show ?l A = ?r A .
  qed
qed

```

**theorem** Lang\_lfp\_SUP: Lang\_lfp P = (SUP n. ((subst\_lang P)  $\wedge\wedge_n$ ) ( $\lambda A.$  {}))  
**using** Kleene\_lfp[OF omega\_cont\_Lang\_lfp] **unfolding** Lang\_lfp\_def bot\_fun\_def  
**by** blast

## 5.5 $\text{Lang\_lfp} = \text{Lang}$

We prove that the fixpoint characterization of the language defined by a CFG is equivalent to the standard language definition via derivations. Both directions are proved separately

```

lemma inst_syms_mono: ( $\bigwedge A.$  R A  $\subseteq$  R' A)  $\implies$  w  $\in$  inst_syms R  $\alpha$   $\implies$  w  $\in$  inst_syms R'  $\alpha$ 
unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def
by (metis (no_types, lifting) foldr_map_mono in_mono inst_sym_mono le_fun_def)

lemma omega_cont_Lang_lfp_iterates: omega_chain ( $\lambda n.$  ((subst_lang P)  $\wedge\wedge_n$ ) ( $\lambda A.$  {}))
using omega_chain_iterates[OF mono_if_omega_cont, OF omega_cont_Lang_lfp]
unfolding bot_fun_def by blast

lemma in_subst_langD_inst_syms: w  $\in$  subst_lang P L A  $\implies$   $\exists \alpha.$  (A,  $\alpha$ )  $\in$  P  $\wedge$ 
w  $\in$  inst_syms L  $\alpha$ 
unfolding subst_lang_def inst_syms_def Rhss_def by (auto split: prod.splits)

lemma foldr_conc_conc: foldr (@@) xs [] @@@ A = foldr (@@) xs A
by (induction xs)(auto simp: conc_assoc)

lemma derives_if_inst_syms:
  w  $\in$  inst_syms ( $\lambda A.$  {w. P  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow\ast$  map Tm w})  $\alpha$   $\implies$  P  $\vdash$   $\alpha$   $\Rightarrow\ast$  map Tm w
proof (induction  $\alpha$  arbitrary: w)
  case Nil

```

```

then show ?case unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def by(auto)
next
  case (Cons s α)
  show ?case
  proof (cases s)
    case (Nt A)
    then show ?thesis using Cons
      unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def inst_sym_def by(fastforce simp: derives_Cons_decomp)
    next
      case (Tm a)
      then show ?thesis using Cons
        unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def inst_sym_def by(auto simp: derives_Tm_Cons)
    qed
  qed

lemma derives_if_in_subst_lang: w ∈ ((subst_lang P) ^n) (λA. { }) A ⇒ P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w
proof(induction n arbitrary: w A)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  let ?L = ((subst_lang P) ^n) (λA. { })
  have *: ?L A ⊆ {w. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w} for A
    using Suc.IH by blast
  obtain α where α: (A,α) ∈ P w ∈ inst_syms ?L α
    using in_subst_langD_inst_syms[OF Suc.prems[simplified]] by blast
  show ?case using α(1) derives_if_inst_syms[OF inst_syms_mono[OF *, of _ λA. A, OF α(2)]]
    by (simp add: derives_Cons_rule)
  qed

lemma derives_if_Lang_lfp: w ∈ Lang_lfp P A ⇒ P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w
  unfolding Lang_lfp_SUP using derives_if_in_subst_lang
  by (metis (mono_tags, lifting) SUP_apply UN_E)

lemma Lang_lfp_subset_Lang: Lang_lfp P A ⊆ Lang P A
  unfolding Lang_def by(blast intro: derives_if_Lang_lfp)

```

The other direction:

```

lemma inst_syms_decomp:
  [ ! i < length ws. ws ! i ∈ inst_sym L (α ! i); length α = length ws ]
  ⇒ concat ws ∈ inst_syms L α
proof (induction ws arbitrary: α)
  case Nil
  then show ?case unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def by simp
next
  case (Cons w ws)

```

```

then obtain  $\alpha_1 \alpha r$  where  $*: \alpha = \alpha_1 \# \alpha r$  by (metis Suc_length_conv)
with Cons.preds(2) have length  $\alpha r = \text{length } ws$  by simp
moreover from Cons.preds * have  $\forall i < \text{length } ws. ws ! i \in \text{inst\_sym } L (\alpha r ! i)$  by auto
ultimately have concat  $ws \in \text{inst\_syms } L \alpha r$  using Cons.IH by blast
moreover from Cons.preds * have  $w \in \text{inst\_sym } L \alpha_1$  by fastforce
ultimately show ?case unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def using * by force
qed

lemma Lang_lfp_if_derives_aux:  $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow (n) \text{ map } Tm w \implies w \in ((\text{subst\_lang } P)^{\wedge n}) (\lambda A. \{\}) A$ 
proof(induction n arbitrary: w A rule: less_induct)
  case (less n)
  show ?case
  proof(cases n)
    case 0 then show ?thesis using less.preds by auto
  next
    case (Suc m)
    then obtain  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha\_intro: (A, \alpha) \in P P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow (m) \text{ map } Tm w$ 
      by (metis derive_start1 less.preds nat.inject)
    then obtain ws ms where *:
       $w = \text{concat } ws \wedge \text{length } \alpha = \text{length } ws \wedge \text{length } \alpha = \text{length } ms$ 
       $\wedge \text{sum\_list } ms = m \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } ws. P \vdash [\alpha ! i] \Rightarrow (ms ! i) \text{ map } Tm (ws ! i))$ 
      using derive_decomp_Tm by metis

      have  $\forall i < \text{length } ws. ws ! i \in \text{inst\_sym } (\lambda A. ((\text{subst\_lang } P)^{\wedge m}) (\lambda A. \{\}))$ 
      A) ( $\alpha ! i$ )
      proof(rule allI | rule impI)+
        fix i
        show  $i < \text{length } ws \implies ws ! i \in \text{inst\_sym } ((\text{subst\_lang } P)^{\wedge m}) (\lambda A. \{\})$ 
      (A ! i)
      unfolding inst_sym_def
      proof(induction  $\alpha ! i$ )
        case (Nt B)
        with * have **:  $ms ! i \leq m$ 
          by (metis elem_le_sum_list)
        with Suc have  $ms ! i < n$  by force
        from less.IH[OF this, of B ws ! i] Nt *
        have  $ws ! i \in (\text{subst\_lang } P)^{\wedge (ms ! i)} (\lambda A. \{\}) B$  by fastforce
        with omega_chain_mono[OF omega_cont_Lang_lfp_iterates, OF **]
        have  $ws ! i \in (\text{subst\_lang } P)^{\wedge m} (\lambda A. \{\}) B$  by (metis le_funD subset_iff)
        with Nt show ?case by (metis sym.simps(5))
      next
        case (Tm a)
        with * have  $P \vdash \text{map } Tm [a] \Rightarrow (ms ! i) \text{ map } Tm (ws ! i)$  by fastforce
        then have  $ws ! i \in \{[a]\}$  using derive_from_TmsD by fastforce
        with Tm show ?case by (metis sym.simps(6))
  qed
qed

```

```

qed
qed

from inst_syms_decomp[OF this] * have w ∈ inst_syms ((subst_lang P ∘
m) (λA. { })) α by argo
with α_intro have w ∈ (subst_lang P) (λA. (subst_lang P ∘ m) (λA. { }))
A
unfolding subst_lang_def Rhss_def by force
with Suc show ?thesis by force
qed
qed

lemma Lang_lfp_if derives: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w ⇒ w ∈ Lang_lfp P A
proof -
assume P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w
then obtain n where P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒(n) map Tm w by (meson rtranclp_power)
from Lang_lfp_if_derives_aux[OF this] have w ∈ ((subst_lang P) ∘ n) (λA. { })
A by argo
with Lang_lfp_SUP show w ∈ Lang_lfp P A by (metis (mono_tags, lifting)
SUP_apply UNIV_I UN_iff)
qed

theorem Lang_lfp_eq_Lang: Lang_lfp P A = Lang P A
unfolding Lang_def by(blast intro: Lang_lfp_if derives_if_Lang_lfp)

end

```

## 6 Elimination of Unit Productions

```

theory Unit_Elimination
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

definition unit_prods :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) Prods where
unit_prods ps = {(l, r) ∈ set ps. ∃ A. r = [Nt A]}

definition unit_rtc :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ ('n × 'n) set where
unit_rtc Ps = {(A, B). Ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* [Nt B] ∧ {A, B} ⊆ Nts Ps}

definition unit_rm :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) Prods where
unit_rm ps = (set ps - unit_prods ps)

definition new_prods :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) Prods where
new_prods ps = {(A, r). ∃ B. (B, r) ∈ (unit_rm ps) ∧ (A, B) ∈ unit_rtc (unit_prods
ps)}

```

```

definition unit_elim_rel :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) prods ⇒ bool where
unit_elim_rel ps ps' ≡ set ps' = (unit_rm ps ∪ new_prods ps)

definition Unit_free :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ bool where
Unit_free P = (¬ A B. (A,[Nt B]) ∈ P)

lemma Unit_free_if_unit_elim_rel: unit_elim_rel ps ps' ⟹ Unit_free (set ps')

unfolding unit_elim_rel_def unit_rm_def new_prods_def unit_prods_def Unit_free_def
by simp

lemma unit_elim_rel_Eps_free:
assumes Eps_free (set ps) and unit_elim_rel ps ps'
shows Eps_free (set ps')
using assms
unfolding unit_elim_rel_def Eps_free_def unit_rm_def unit_prods_def new_prods_def
by auto

fun uprods :: ('n,'t) prods ⇒ ('n,'t) prods where
uprods [] = []
uprods (p#ps) = (if ∃ A. (snd p) = [Nt A] then p#uprods ps else uprods ps)

lemma unit_prods_uprods: set (uprods ps) = unit_prods ps
unfolding unit_prods_def by (induction ps) auto

lemma finiteunit_prods: finite (unit_prods ps)
using unit_prods_uprods by (metis List.finite_set)

definition NtsCross :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ ('n × 'n) set where
NtsCross Ps = {(A, B). A ∈ Nts Ps ∧ B ∈ Nts Ps }

lemma finite_unit_rtc:
assumes finite ps
shows finite (unit_rtc ps)
proof -
have finite (Nts ps)
unfolding Nts_def using assms finite_nts_syms by auto
hence finite (NtsCross ps)
unfolding NtsCross_def by auto
moreover have unit_rtc ps ⊆ NtsCross ps
unfolding unit_rtc_def NtsCross_def by blast
ultimately show ?thesis
using assms infinite_super by fastforce
qed

```

```

definition nPSlambd $\alpha$  :: ('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n  $\times$  'n)  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) Prods where
nPSlambd $\alpha$  Ps d = {fst d}  $\times$  {r. (snd d, r)  $\in$  Ps}

lemma npsImage:  $\bigcup ((nPSlambd\alpha (unit\_rm ps)) ^\circ (unit\_rtc (unit\_prods ps))) =$ 
new_prods ps
  unfolding new_prods_def nPSlambd $\alpha$ _def by fastforce

lemma finite_nPSlambd $\alpha$ :
  assumes finite Ps
  shows finite (nPSlambd $\alpha$  Ps d)
proof -
  have {(B, r). (B, r)  $\in$  Ps  $\wedge$  B = snd d}  $\subseteq$  Ps
    by blast
  hence finite {(B, r). (B, r)  $\in$  Ps  $\wedge$  B = snd d}
    using assms finite_subset by blast
  hence finite (snd ` {(B, r). (B, r)  $\in$  Ps  $\wedge$  B = snd d})
    by simp
  moreover have {r. (snd d, r)  $\in$  Ps} = (snd ` {(B, r). (B, r)  $\in$  Ps  $\wedge$  B = snd d})
    by force
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using assms unfolding nPSlambd $\alpha$ _def by simp
qed

lemma finite_new_prods: finite (new_prods ps)
proof -
  have finite (unit_rm ps)
    unfolding unit_rm_def using finiteunit_prods by blast
  moreover have finite (unit_rtc (unit_prods ps))
    using finiteunit_prods finite_unit_rtc by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using npsImage finite_nPSlambd $\alpha$  finite_UN by metis
qed

lemma finiteunit_elim_relRules: finite (unit_rm ps  $\cup$  new_prods ps)
proof -
  have finite (unit_rm ps)
    unfolding unit_rm_def using finiteunit_prods by blast
  moreover have finite (new_prods ps)
    using finite_new_prods by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_exists:  $\forall ps. \exists ps'. unit\_elim\_rel ps ps'$ 
unfolding unit_elim_rel_def using finite_list[OF finiteunit_elim_relRules] by
blast

definition unit_elim where

```

```

unit_elim ps = (SOME ps'. unit_elim_rel ps ps')

lemma unit_elim_rel_unit_elim: unit_elim_rel ps (unit_elim ps)
by (simp add: someI_ex unit_elim_def unit_elim_rel_exists)

lemma inNonUnitProds:
p ∈ unit_rm ps ==> p ∈ set ps
  unfolding unit_rm_def by blast

lemma psubDeriv:
assumes ps ⊢ u ⇒ v
  and ∀ p ∈ ps. p ∈ ps'
shows ps' ⊢ u ⇒ v
using assms by (meson derive_iff)

lemma psubRtcDeriv:
assumes ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  and ∀ p ∈ ps. p ∈ ps'
shows ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v
using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp.induct) (auto simp: psubDeriv rtranclp.rtrancl_into_rtrancl)

lemma unit_prods_deriv:
assumes unit_prods ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
shows set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
proof -
have ∀ p ∈ unit_prods ps. p ∈ set ps
  unfolding unit_prods_def by blast
thus ?thesis
  using assms psubRtcDeriv by blast
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_r3:
assumes unit_elim_rel ps ps' and set ps' ⊢ u ⇒ v
shows set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
proof -
obtain A α r1 r2 where A: (A, α) ∈ set ps' ∧ u = r1 @ [Nt A] @ r2 ∧ v = r1
@ α @ r2
  using assms derive.cases by meson
hence (A, α) ∈ unit_rm ps ∨ (A, α) ∈ new_prods ps
  using assms(1) unfolding unit_elim_rel_def by simp
thus ?thesis
proof
assume (A, α) ∈ unit_rm ps
hence (A, α) ∈ set ps
  using inNonUnitProds by blast
hence set ps ⊢ r1 @ [Nt A] @ r2 ⇒ r1 @ α @ r2

```

```

by (auto simp: derive.simps)
thus ?thesis using A by simp
next
  assume "(A, α) ∈ new_prods ps"
    from this obtain B where "B, α) ∈ unit_rm ps ∧ (A, B) ∈ unit_rtc
      (unit_prods ps)"
      unfolding new_prods_def by blast
      hence unit_prods ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* [Nt B]
        unfolding unit_rtc_def by simp
        hence set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* [Nt B]
          using unit_prods_deriv by blast
        hence 1: set ps ⊢ r1 @ [Nt A] @ r2 ⇒* r1 @ [Nt B] @ r2
          using derives_append derives_prepend by blast
        have (B, α) ∈ set ps
          using B inNonUnitProds by blast
        hence set ps ⊢ r1 @ [Nt B] @ r2 ⇒ r1 @ α @ r2
          by (auto simp: derive.simps)
        thus ?thesis
          using 1 A by simp
qed
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_r4:
  assumes set ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v
    and unit_elim_rel ps ps'
  shows set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp.induct) (auto simp: unit_elim_rel_r3
rtranclp_trans)

lemma deriv_unit_rtc:
  assumes set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Nt B]
  shows (A, B) ∈ unit_rtc (unit_prods ps)
proof -
  have (A, [Nt B]) ∈ set ps
    using assms by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence (A, [Nt B]) ∈ unit_prods ps
    unfolding unit_prods_def by blast
  hence unit_prods ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Nt B]
    by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  moreover have B ∈ Nts (unit_prods ps) ∧ A ∈ Nts (unit_prods ps)
    using ‹(A, [Nt B]) ∈ unit_prods ps› Nts_def nts_syms_def by fastforce
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding unit_rtc_def by blast
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_r12:
  assumes unit_elim_rel ps ps' (A, α) ∈ set ps'
  shows (A, α) ∉ unit_prods ps
  using assms unfolding unit_elim_rel_def unit_rm_def unit_prods_def new_prods_def

```

by *blast*

```

lemma unit_elim_rel_r14:
  assumes unit_elim_rel ps ps'
    and set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Nt B] set ps' ⊢ [Nt B] ⇒ v
  shows set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ v
proof –
  have 1: (A, B) ∈ unit_rtc (unit_prods ps)
    using deriv_unit_rtc assms(2) by fast
  have 2: (B, v) ∈ set ps'
    using assms(3) by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  thus ?thesis
  proof (cases (B, v) ∈ set ps)
    case True
    hence (B, v) ∈ unit_rm ps
      unfolding unit_rm_def using assms(1) assms(3) unit_elim_rel_r12[of ps
      ps' B v] by (simp add: derive_singleton)
      then show ?thesis
      using 1 assms(1) unfolding unit_elim_rel_def new_prods_def derive_singleton
    by blast
  next
    case False
    hence (B, v) ∈ new_prods ps
      using assms(1) 2 unfolding unit_rm_def unit_elim_rel_def by simp
      from this obtain C where C: (C, v) ∈ unit_rm ps ∧ (B, C) ∈ unit_rtc
      (unit_prods ps)
        unfolding new_prods_def by blast
    hence unit_prods ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* [Nt C]
      using 1 unfolding unit_rtc_def by auto
    hence (A, C) ∈ unit_rtc (unit_prods ps)
      unfolding unit_rtc_def using 1 C unit_rtc_def by fastforce
    hence (A, v) ∈ new_prods ps
      unfolding new_prods_def using C by blast
    hence (A, v) ∈ set ps'
      using assms(1) unfolding unit_elim_rel_def by blast
      thus ?thesis by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  qed
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_r20_aux:
  assumes set ps ⊢ l @ [Nt A] @ r ⇒* map Tm v
  shows ∃α. set ps ⊢ l @ [Nt A] @ r ⇒ l @ α @ r ∧ set ps ⊢ l @ α @ r ⇒* map
  Tm v ∧ (A, α) ∈ set ps
proof –
  obtain l' w r' where w: set ps ⊢ l ⇒* l' ∧ set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* w ∧ set ps ⊢ r
  ⇒* r' ∧ map Tm v = l' @ w @ r'
  using assms(1) by (metis derives_append_decomp)
  have Nt A ∉ set (map Tm v)
  using assms(1) by auto

```

```

hence  $[Nt A] \neq w$ 
  using  $w$  by auto
from this obtain  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha: set ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge set ps \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* w$ 
  by (metis  $w$  converse_rtranclpE)
hence  $(A, \alpha) \in set ps$ 
  by (simp add: derive_singleton)
thus ?thesis by (metis  $\alpha$   $w$  derive.intros derives_append_decomp)
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_r20:
assumes set ps  $\vdash u \Rightarrow^* map Tm v$  unit_elim_rel ps ps'
shows set ps'  $\vdash u \Rightarrow^* map Tm v$ 
using assms proof (induction rule: converse_derives_induct)
case base
then show ?case by blast
next
case (step l A r w)
then show ?case
proof (cases  $(A, w) \in unit_prods ps$ )
  case True
  from this obtain B where  $w = [Nt B]$ 
    unfolding unit_prods_def by blast
  have set ps'  $\vdash l @ w @ r \Rightarrow^* map Tm v \wedge Nt B \notin set (map Tm v)$ 
    using step.IH assms(2) by auto
  obtain  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha: set ps' \vdash l @ [Nt B] @ r \Rightarrow l @ \alpha @ r \wedge set ps' \vdash l @ \alpha @ r \Rightarrow^* map Tm v \wedge (B, \alpha) \in set ps'$ 
    using assms(2) step.IH ‹w=_› unit_elim_rel_r20_aux[of ps' l B r v] by
blast
  hence  $(A, \alpha) \in set ps'$ 
    using assms(2) step.hyps(2) ‹w=_› unit_elim_rel_r14[of ps ps' A B α] by
(simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence set ps'  $\vdash l @ [Nt A] @ r \Rightarrow^* l @ \alpha @ r$ 
    using derive.simps by fastforce
  then show ?thesis
    using  $\alpha$  by auto
next
case False
hence  $(A, w) \in unit_rm ps$ 
  unfolding unit_rm_def using step.hyps(2) by blast
hence  $(A, w) \in set ps'$ 
  using assms(2) unfolding unit_elim_rel_def by simp
hence set ps'  $\vdash l @ [Nt A] @ r \Rightarrow l @ w @ r$ 
  by (auto simp: derive.simps)
then show ?thesis
  using step by simp
qed
qed

```

**theorem** unit\_elim\_rel\_lang\_eq:  $unit\_elim\_rel ps\ ps' \implies lang\ ps'\ S = lang\ ps$

```

S
  unfolding Lang_def using unit_elim_rel_r4 unit_elim_rel_r20 by blast

corollary lang_unit_elim: lang (unit_elim ps) A = lang ps A
by (rule unit_elim_rel_lang_eq[OF unit_elim_rel_unit_elim])

end

```

## 7 Elimination of Epsilon Productions

```

theory Epsilon_Elimination
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

inductive nullable :: ('n,'t) prods ⇒ ('n,'t) sym ⇒ bool
for ps where
  NullableSym:
    [ (A, w) ∈ set ps; ∀ s ∈ set w. nullable ps s ]
    ⇒ nullable ps (Nt A)

abbreviation nullables ps w ≡ (∀ s ∈ set w. nullable ps s)

lemma nullables_if:
  assumes set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  and u=[a] nullables ps v
  shows nullables ps u
  using assms
proof(induction arbitrary: a rule: rtranclp.induct)
  case (rtrancl_refl a)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (rtrancl_into_rtrancl u v w)
  from ⟨set ps ⊢ v ⇒ w⟩ obtain A α l r where Aα: v = l @ [Nt A] @ r ∧ w = l
  @ α @ r ∧ (A, α) ∈ set ps
  by (auto simp: derive.simps)
  from this ⟨nullables ps w⟩ have nullables ps α ∧ nullables ps l ∧ nullables ps r
  by simp
  hence nullables ps [Nt A]
  using Aα nullable.simps by auto
  from this ⟨nullables ps α ∧ nullables ps l ∧ nullables ps r⟩ have nullables ps v
  using Aα by auto
  thus ?case
  using rtrancl_into_rtrancl.IH rtrancl_into_rtrancl.preds(1) by blast
qed

lemma nullable_if: set ps ⊢ [a] ⇒* [] ⇒ nullable ps a
using nullables_if[of ps [a] [] a] by simp

lemma nullable_aux: ∀ s ∈ set gamma. nullable ps s ∧ set ps ⊢ [s] ⇒* [] ⇒ set ps

```

```

 $\vdash \text{gamma} \Rightarrow^* []$ 
proof (induction gamma)
  case (Cons a list)
    hence set ps  $\vdash \text{list} \Rightarrow^* []$ 
      by simp
    moreover have set ps  $\vdash [a] \Rightarrow^* []$ 
      using Cons by simp
    ultimately show ?case
      using derives_Cons[of <set ps> list <>[]> <a>] by simp
qed simp

lemma if_nullable: nullable ps a  $\implies$  set ps  $\vdash [a] \Rightarrow^* []$ 
proof (induction rule: nullable.induct)
  case (NullableSym x gamma)
    hence set ps  $\vdash [\text{Nt } x] \Rightarrow^* \text{gamma}$ 
    using derive_singleton by blast
    also have set ps  $\vdash \text{gamma} \Rightarrow^* []$ 
    using NullableSym nullable_aux by blast
    finally show ?case .
qed

corollary nullable_iff: nullable ps a  $\longleftrightarrow$  set ps  $\vdash [a] \Rightarrow^* []$ 
by (auto simp: nullable_if if_nullable)

fun eps_closure :: ('n, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) syms  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) syms list where
  eps_closure ps [] = []
  eps_closure ps (s#sl) =
    if nullable ps s then (map ((#) s) (eps_closure ps sl)) @ eps_closure ps sl
    else map ((#) s) (eps_closure ps sl)

definition eps_elim :: ('n, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) Prods where
  eps_elim ps  $\equiv$  {(l,r).  $\exists r. (l,r) \in \text{set ps} \wedge r' \in \text{set} (\text{eps_closure ps } r) \wedge (r' \neq [])\}}$ 

definition eps_elim_rel :: ('n,'t) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) prods  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  eps_elim_rel ps ps'  $\equiv$  set ps' = eps_elim ps

lemma Eps_free_if_eps_elim_rel: eps_elim_rel ps ps'  $\implies$  Eps_free (set ps')
unfolding eps_elim_rel_def eps_elim_def Eps_free_def blast

definition eps_elim_fun :: ('n, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prod  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) Prods where
  eps_elim_fun ps p = {(l',r').  $l' = \text{fst } p \wedge r' \in \text{set} (\text{eps_closure ps } (\text{snd } p)) \wedge (r' \neq [])\}}$ 

lemma eps_elim_fun_eq: eps_elim ps =  $\bigcup ((\text{eps\_elim\_fun ps}) \setminus \text{set ps})$ 
proof
  show eps_elim ps  $\subseteq (\bigcup (\text{eps\_elim\_fun ps} \setminus \text{set ps}))$ 
  unfolding eps_elim_def eps_elim_fun_def by auto
next

```

```

show  $\bigcup((\text{eps\_elim\_fun } ps) \setminus \text{set } ps) \subseteq \text{eps\_elim } ps$ 
proof
fix x
assume  $x \in \bigcup((\text{eps\_elim\_fun } ps) \setminus \text{set } ps)$ 
obtain l r' where  $x = (l, r')$  by fastforce
hence  $(l, r') \in \bigcup((\text{eps\_elim\_fun } ps) \setminus \text{set } ps)$ 
using  $\langle x \in \bigcup((\text{eps\_elim\_fun } ps) \setminus \text{set } ps) \rangle$  by simp
hence 1:  $\exists r. r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps\_closure } ps r) \wedge (r' \neq \emptyset) \wedge (l, r) \in \text{set } ps$ 
using eps_elim_fun_def by fastforce
from this obtain r where  $r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps\_closure } ps r) \wedge (l, r) \in \text{set } ps$ 
by blast
thus  $x \in \text{eps\_elim } ps$  unfolding eps_elim_fun_def eps_elim_def
using 1  $\langle x = (l, r') \rangle$  by blast
qed
qed

lemma finite_eps_elim: finite (eps_elim ps)
proof -
have  $\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{finite } (\text{eps\_elim\_fun } ps p)$ 
unfolding eps_elim_fun_def by auto
hence finite ( $\bigcup((\text{eps\_elim\_fun } ps) \setminus \text{set } ps)$ )
using finite_UN by simp
thus ?thesis using eps_elim_fun_eq by metis
qed

lemma eps_elim_rel_exists:  $\forall ps. \exists ps'. \text{eps\_elim\_rel } ps ps'$ 
unfolding eps_elim_rel_def by (simp add: finite_list finite_eps_elim)

lemma eps_closure_nullable:  $\emptyset \in \text{set } (\text{eps\_closure } ps w) \implies \text{nullables } ps w$ 
proof (induction w)
case Nil
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Cons a r)
hence nullable ps a
using image_iff[of '[]' 'eps_closure ps' '{a#r}'] by auto
then show ?case
using Cons_Un_iff by auto
qed

lemma eps_elim_rel_1:  $r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps\_closure } ps r) \implies \text{set } ps \vdash r \Rightarrow^* r'$ 
proof (induction r arbitrary: r')
case (Cons a r)
then show ?case
proof (cases nullable ps a)
case True
obtain e where e:  $e \in \text{set } (\text{eps\_closure } ps r) \wedge (r' = (a \# e) \vee r' = e)$ 
using Cons.prems True by auto
hence 1:  $\text{set } ps \vdash r \Rightarrow^* e$ 

```

```

using Cons.IH by blast
hence 2: set ps ⊢ [a]@r ⇒* [a]@e
  using e derives_prepend by blast
have set ps ⊢ [a] ⇒* []
  using True_if_nullable by blast
hence set ps ⊢ [a]@r ⇒* r
  using derives_append by fastforce
thus ?thesis
  using 1 2 e by force
next
case False
obtain e where e: e ∈ set (eps_closure ps r) ∧ (r' = (a#e))
  using Cons.preds False by auto
hence set ps ⊢ r ⇒* e
  using Cons.IH by simp
hence set ps ⊢ [a]@r ⇒* [a]@e
  using derives_prepend by blast
thus ?thesis
  using e by simp
qed
qed simp

lemma eps_elim_rel_r2:
assumes set ps' ⊢ u ⇒ v and eps_elim_rel ps ps'
shows set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
using assms
proof -
obtain A α x y where A: (A, α) ∈ set ps' ∧ u = x @ [Nt A] @ y ∧ v = x @ α
@ y
  using assms derive.cases by meson
hence 1: (A, α) ∈ {(l, r'). ∃ r. (l, r) ∈ set ps ∧ r' ∈ set (eps_closure ps r) ∧ (r' ≠ [])}
  using assms(2) unfolding eps_elim_rel_def eps_elim_def by simp
obtain r where r: (A, r) ∈ set ps ∧ α ∈ set (eps_closure ps r)
  using 1 by blast
hence set ps ⊢ r ⇒* α
  using eps_elim_rel_1 by blast
hence 2: set ps ⊢ x @ r @ y ⇒* x @ α @ y
  using r derives_prepend derives_append by blast
hence set ps ⊢ x @ [Nt A] @ y ⇒ x @ r @ y
  using r derive.simps by fast
thus ?thesis
  using 2 by (simp add: A)
qed

lemma eps_elim_rel_r3:
assumes set ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v and eps_elim_rel ps ps'
shows set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
using assms by (induction v rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: eps_elim_rel_r2)

```

```

rtranclp_trans)

lemma eps_elim_rel_r5: r ∈ set (eps_closure ps r)
  by (induction r) auto

lemma eps_elim_rel_r4:
  assumes (l,r) ∈ set ps
    and eps_elim_rel ps ps'
    and (r' ≠ [])
    and r' ∈ set (eps_closure ps r)
  shows (l,r') ∈ set ps'
  using assms unfolding eps_elim_rel_def eps_elim_def by blast

lemma eps_elim_rel_r7:
  assumes eps_elim_rel ps ps'
    and set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ v
    and v' ∈ set (eps_closure ps v) ∧ (v' ≠ [])
  shows set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ v'
proof -
  have (A,v) ∈ set ps
    using assms(2) by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence (A,v') ∈ set ps'
    using assms eps_elim_rel_r4 conjE by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
    using derive_singleton by fast
qed

lemma eps_elim_rel_r12a:
  assumes x' ∈ set (eps_closure ps x)
    and y' ∈ set (eps_closure ps y)
  shows (x'@y') ∈ set (eps_closure ps (x@y))
  using assms by (induction x arbitrary: x' y y' rule: eps_closure.induct) auto

lemma eps_elim_rel_r12b:
  assumes x' ∈ set (eps_closure ps x)
    and y' ∈ set (eps_closure ps y)
    and z' ∈ set (eps_closure ps z)
  shows (x'@y'@z') ∈ set (eps_closure ps (x@y@z))
  using assms
  by (induction x arbitrary: x' y y' z z' rule: eps_closure.induct) (auto simp:
    eps_elim_rel_r12a)

lemma eps_elim_rel_r14:
  assumes r' ∈ set (eps_closure ps (x@y))
  shows ∃ x' y'. (r'=x'@y') ∧ x' ∈ set (eps_closure ps x) ∧ y' ∈ set (eps_closure ps y)
  using assms
proof (induction x arbitrary: y r' rule: eps_closure.induct)
  case (2 ps s sl)

```

```

then show ?case
proof -
  have  $\exists x' y'. s \# x = x' @ y' \wedge (x' \in (\#) s \cdot set(eps\_closure ps sl) \vee x' \in set(eps\_closure ps sl)) \wedge y' \in set(eps\_closure ps y)$ 
    if  $\bigwedge r' y. r' \in set(eps\_closure ps (sl @ y)) \implies \exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in set(eps\_closure ps sl) \wedge y' \in set(eps\_closure ps y)$ 
      and nullable ps s
      and  $x \in set(eps\_closure ps (sl @ y))$ 
      and  $r' = s \# x$ 
      for  $x :: ('a, 'b) sym list$ 
        using that by (metis append_Cons imageI)
      moreover have  $\exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge (x' \in (\#) s \cdot set(eps\_closure ps sl) \vee x' \in set(eps\_closure ps sl)) \wedge y' \in set(eps\_closure ps y)$ 
        if  $\bigwedge r' y. r' \in set(eps\_closure ps (sl @ y)) \implies \exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in set(eps\_closure ps sl) \wedge y' \in set(eps\_closure ps y)$ 
          and nullable ps s
          and  $r' \in set(eps\_closure ps (sl @ y))$ 
          using that by metis
        moreover have  $\exists x' y'. s \# x = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in (\#) s \cdot set(eps\_closure ps sl) \wedge y' \in set(eps\_closure ps y)$ 
          if  $\bigwedge r' y. r' \in set(eps\_closure ps (sl @ y)) \implies \exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in set(eps\_closure ps sl) \wedge y' \in set(eps\_closure ps y)$ 
            and  $\neg \text{nullable } ps s$ 
            and  $x \in set(eps\_closure ps (sl @ y))$ 
            and  $r' = s \# x$ 
            for  $x :: ('a, 'b) sym list$ 
              using that by (metis append_Cons imageI)
            ultimately show ?thesis
              using 2 by auto
            qed
          qed simp

lemma eps_elim_rel_r15:
  assumes set ps  $\vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* u$ 
  and eps_elim_rel ps ps'
  and  $v \in set(eps\_closure ps u) \wedge (v \neq [])$ 
  shows set ps'  $\vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* v$ 
  using assms
proof (induction u arbitrary: v rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case
    by (cases nullable ps (Nt S)) auto
  next
    case (step x A y w)
    then obtain x' w' y' where
      v:  $(v = (x' @ w' @ y')) \wedge x' \in set(eps\_closure ps x) \wedge w' \in set(eps\_closure ps w) \wedge y' \in set(eps\_closure ps y)$ 
      using step eps_elim_rel_r14 by metis
    then show ?case

```

```

proof (cases  $w' = []$ )
  case True
    hence  $v = x'@y'$ 
    using  $v$  by simp
    have  $[] \in set (eps\_closure ps w)$ 
    using True  $v$  by simp
    hence nullables  $ps w$ 
    using eps_closure_nullable by blast
    hence  $[] \in set (eps\_closure ps [Nt A])$ 
    using step(2) NullableSym by fastforce
    hence  $(x'@y') \in set (eps\_closure ps (x@[Nt A]@y))$ 
    using eps_elim_rel_r12b[of  $x' ps x \langle [] \rangle \langle [Nt A] \rangle y' y$ ]  $v$  by simp
    then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle v = x' @ y' \rangle$  step by blast
  next
    case False
    have  $(x'@[Nt A]@y') \in set (eps\_closure ps (x@[Nt A]@y))$ 
    using eps_elim_rel_r12b[of  $x' ps x \langle [Nt A] \rangle \langle [Nt A] \rangle y' y$ ] eps_elim_rel_r5[of
     $\langle [Nt A] \rangle ps$ ]  $v$  by blast
    hence  $1: set ps' \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* (x'@[Nt A]@y')$ 
    using step by blast
    have set  $ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow w$ 
    using step(2) derive_singleton by blast
    hence set  $ps' \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow w'$ 
    using eps_elim_rel_r7[of  $ps ps' A w w'$ ] False step v by blast
    hence set  $ps' \vdash (x'@[Nt A]@y') \Rightarrow (x'@w'@y')$ 
    using derive_append derive_prepend by blast
    thus ?thesis using  $1$ 
    by (simp add: v step.prems(2))
  qed
qed

theorem eps_elim_rel_eq_if_noe:
  assumes eps_elim_rel  $ps ps'$ 
  and  $[] \notin lang ps S$ 
  shows lang  $ps S = lang ps' S$ 
proof
  show lang  $ps S \subseteq lang ps' S$ 
  proof
    fix  $x$ 
    assume  $x \in lang ps S$ 
    have  $\forall x. set ps \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* x \rightarrow x \neq []$ 
    using assms Lang_def by fastforce
    hence  $(map Tm x) \in set (eps\_closure ps (map Tm x))$ 
    using eps_elim_rel_r5 by auto
    hence set  $ps' \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* (map Tm x)$ 
    using assms  $\langle x \in lang ps S \rangle Lang\_def eps\_elim\_rel\_r15$ [of  $ps S \langle map Tm x \rangle$ ] by fast
    thus  $x \in lang ps' S$ 

```

```

    using Lang_def `x ∈ lang ps S` by fast
qed
next
show lang ps' S ⊆ lang ps S
proof
fix x'
assume x' ∈ lang ps' S
show x' ∈ lang ps S
using assms Lang_def `x' ∈ lang ps' S` eps_elim_rel_r3[of ps' `Nt S`]
`map Tm x'` ps by fast
qed
qed

lemma noe_lang_eps_elim_rel_aux:
assumes ps ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* w w = []
shows ∃ A. ps ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* [Nt A] ∧ (A, w) ∈ ps
using assms by (induction w rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: derive.simps)

lemma noe_lang_eps_elim_rel: eps_elim_rel ps ps' ⇒ [] ∉ lang ps' S
proof (rule ccontr)
assume eps_elim_rel ps ps' ¬ ([] ∉ lang ps' S)
hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm []
using Lang_def by fast
hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* []
by simp
hence ∃ A. set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* [Nt A] ∧ (A, []) ∈ set ps'
using noe_lang_eps_elim_rel_aux[of `set ps'`] by blast
thus False
using `eps_elim_rel ps ps'` unfolding eps_elim_rel_def eps_elim_def by
blast
qed

theorem eps_elim_rel_lang_eq: eps_elim_rel ps ps' ⇒ lang ps' S = lang ps S
- {}
proof
assume eps_elim_rel ps ps'
show lang ps' S ⊆ lang ps S - {}
proof
fix w
assume w ∈ lang ps' S
hence w ∈ lang ps' S - {}
using noe_lang_eps_elim_rel[of ps] `eps_elim_rel ps ps'` by simp
thus w ∈ lang ps S - {}
using `eps_elim_rel ps ps'` by (auto simp: Lang_def eps_elim_rel_r3)
qed
next
assume eps_elim_rel ps ps'
show lang ps S - {} ⊆ lang ps' S

```

```

proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps S − {[]}
  hence 1: (map Tm w) ≠ []
    by simp
  have 2: set ps ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* (map Tm w)
    using ‹w ∈ lang ps S − {[]}› Lang_def by fast
  have (map Tm w) ∈ set (eps_closure ps (map Tm w))
    using ‹w ∈ lang ps S − {[]}› eps_elim_rel_r5 by blast
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* (map Tm w)
    using 1 2 eps_elim_rel_r15[of ps] ‹eps_elim_rel ps ps'› by simp
  thus w ∈ lang ps' S
    by (simp add: Lang_def)
  qed
qed
end

```

## 8 Conversion to Chomsky Normal Form

```

theory Chomsky_Normal_Form
imports Unit_Elimination Epsilon_Elimination
begin

definition CNF :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ bool where
CNF P ≡ (forall (A,α) ∈ P. (exists B C. α = [Nt B, Nt C]) ∨ (exists t. α = [Tm t]))

lemma Nts_correct: A ∉ Nts P ⇒ (exists S α. (S, α) ∈ P ∧ (Nt A ∈ {Nt S} ∪ set α))
unfolding Nts_def nts_syms_def by auto

definition uniformize :: 'n::infinite ⇒ 't ⇒ 'n ⇒ ('n,'t)prods ⇒ ('n,'t) prods ⇒ bool where
uniformize A t S ps ps' ≡ (
  exists l r p s. (l,r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Tm t]@s)
  ∧ (p ≠ [] ∨ s ≠ []) ∧ A = fresh(nts ps ∪ {S})
  ∧ ps' = ((removeAll (l,r) ps) @ [(A,[Tm t]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)]))

lemma uniformize_Eps_free:
assumes Eps_free (set ps)
and uniformize A t S ps ps'
shows Eps_free (set ps')
using assms unfolding uniformize_def Eps_free_def by force

lemma uniformize_Unit_free:
assumes Unit_free (set ps)
and uniformize A t S ps ps'

```

```

shows Unit_free (set ps')
proof -
have 1: ( $\# l A$ .  $(l, [Nt A]) \in (\text{set } ps)$ )
  using assms(1) unfolding Unit_free_def by simp
obtain l r p s where lrps:  $(l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge (r = p @ [Tm t] @ s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$ 
   $\wedge \text{set } ps' = ((\text{set } ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Tm t]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)\})$ 
  using assms(2) set_removeAll unfolding uniformize_def by force
hence  $\# l' A'$ .  $(l, [Nt A']) \in \{(A, [Tm t]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)\}$ 
  using Cons_eq_append_conv by fastforce
hence  $\# l' A'$ .  $(l', [Nt A']) \in ((\text{set } ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Tm t]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)\})$ 
  using 1 by simp
moreover have set ps' =  $((\text{set } ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Tm t]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)\})$ 
  using lrps by simp
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding Unit_free_def by simp
qed

definition prodTms :: ('n, 't) prod  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
prodTms p  $\equiv$  (if length (snd p)  $\leq$  1 then 0 else length (filter (isTm) (snd p)))

definition prodNts :: ('n, 't) prod  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
prodNts p  $\equiv$  (if length (snd p)  $\leq$  2 then 0 else length (filter (isNt) (snd p)))

fun badTmsCount :: ('n, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
badTmsCount ps = sum_list(map prodTms ps)

lemma badTmsCountSet:  $(\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodTms } p = 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{badTmsCount } ps = 0$ 
by auto

fun badNtsCount :: ('n, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
badNtsCount ps = sum_list(map prodNts ps)

lemma badNtsCountSet:  $(\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodNts } p = 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{badNtsCount } ps = 0$ 
by auto

definition uniform :: ('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
uniform P  $\equiv$   $\forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\# t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm t])$ 

lemma uniform_badTmsCount:
uniform (set ps)  $\longleftrightarrow$  badTmsCount ps = 0
proof
assume assm: uniform (set ps)
have  $\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodTms } p = 0$ 
proof
fix p assume p ∈ set ps
hence  $(\# t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } (\text{snd } p)) \vee (\exists t. \text{snd } p = [Tm t])$ 
  using assm unfolding uniform_def by auto

```

```

hence  $\text{length}(\text{snd } p) \leq 1 \vee (\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set}(\text{snd } p))$ 
  by auto
hence  $\text{length}(\text{snd } p) \leq 1 \vee \text{length}(\text{filter}(\text{isTm})(\text{snd } p)) = 0$ 
  unfolding  $\text{isTm\_def}$  by (auto simp:  $\text{filter\_empty\_conv}$ )
thus  $\text{prodTms } p = 0$ 
  unfolding  $\text{prodTms\_def}$  by argo
qed
thus  $\text{badTmsCount } ps = 0$ 
  using  $\text{badTmsCountSet}$  by blast
next
assume  $\text{assm}: \text{badTmsCount } ps = 0$ 
have  $\forall p \in \text{set } ps. ((\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set}(\text{snd } p)) \vee (\exists t. \text{snd } p = [\text{Tm } t]))$ 
proof
fix  $p$  assume  $p \in \text{set } ps$ 
hence  $\text{prodTms } p = 0$ 
  using  $\text{assm badTmsCountSet}$  by blast
hence  $\text{length}(\text{snd } p) \leq 1 \vee \text{length}(\text{filter}(\text{isTm})(\text{snd } p)) = 0$ 
  unfolding  $\text{prodTms\_def}$  by argo
hence  $\text{length}(\text{snd } p) \leq 1 \vee (\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set}(\text{snd } p))$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\text{isTm\_def filter\_empty\_conv}$ )
hence  $\text{length}(\text{snd } p) = 0 \vee \text{length}(\text{snd } p) = 1 \vee (\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set}(\text{snd } p))$ 
  using  $\text{order\_neq\_le\_trans}$  by blast
thus  $(\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set}(\text{snd } p)) \vee (\exists t. \text{snd } p = [\text{Tm } t])$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\text{length\_Suc\_conv}$ )
qed
thus  $\text{uniform}(\text{set } ps)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{uniform\_def}$  by auto
qed

definition  $\text{binary} :: ('n, 't) \text{ Prods} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
 $\text{binary } P \equiv \forall (A, \alpha) \in P. \text{length } \alpha \leq 2$ 

lemma  $\text{binary\_badNtsCount}:$ 
assumes  $\text{uniform}(\text{set } ps)$   $\text{badNtsCount } ps = 0$ 
shows  $\text{binary}(\text{set } ps)$ 
proof -
have  $\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{length}(\text{snd } p) \leq 2$ 
proof
fix  $p$  assume  $\text{assm}: p \in \text{set } ps$ 
obtain  $A \alpha$  where  $(A, \alpha) = p$ 
  using  $\text{prod.collapse}$  by blast
hence  $((\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [\text{Tm } t])) \wedge (\text{prodNts}(A, \alpha) = 0)$ 
  using  $\text{assms badNtsCountSet assm unfolding uniform\_def}$  by auto
hence  $((\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [\text{Tm } t])) \wedge (\text{length } \alpha \leq 2 \vee \text{length}(\text{filter}(\text{isNt}) \alpha) = 0)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{prodNts\_def}$  by force
hence  $((\nexists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\text{length } \alpha \leq 1)) \wedge (\text{length } \alpha \leq 2 \vee (\nexists N. \text{Nt } N \in \text{set } \alpha))$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\text{filter\_empty\_conv}[of \text{ isNt } \alpha]$   $\text{isNt\_def}$ )

```

```

hence length  $\alpha \leq 2$ 
  by (metis Suc_1 Suc_le_eq in_set_conv_nth le_Suc_eq nat_le_linear
sym.exhaust)
  thus length (snd p)  $\leq 2$ 
    using  $\langle(A, \alpha) = p\rangle$  by auto
qed
thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp: binary_def)
qed

lemma count_bin_un: (binary (set ps)  $\wedge$  uniform (set ps))  $\longleftrightarrow$  (badTmsCount
ps = 0  $\wedge$  badNtsCount ps = 0)
proof
  assume binary (set ps)  $\wedge$  uniform (set ps)
  hence badTmsCount ps = 0  $\wedge$   $(\forall(A, \alpha) \in \text{set ps}. \text{length } \alpha \leq 2)$ 
    unfolding binary_def using uniform_badTmsCount by blast
    thus badTmsCount ps = 0  $\wedge$  badNtsCount ps = 0
      by (metis badNtsCountSet case_prodE prod.sel(2) prodNts_def)
next
  assume badTmsCount ps = 0  $\wedge$  badNtsCount ps = 0
  thus binary (set ps)  $\wedge$  uniform (set ps)
    using binary_badNtsCount uniform_badTmsCount by blast
qed

definition binarizeNt :: 'n::infinite  $\Rightarrow$  'n  $\Rightarrow$  'n  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't)prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't)prods
 $\Rightarrow$  bool where
binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'  $\equiv$  (
   $\exists l r p s. (l,r) \in \text{set ps} \wedge (r = p @ [Nt B1, Nt B2] @ s)$ 
   $\wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A = \text{fresh}(nts ps \cup \{S\}))$ 
   $\wedge ps' = ((\text{removeAll } (l,r) \text{ ps}) @ [(A, [Nt B1, Nt B2]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)])$ )
```

**lemma** *binarizeNt\_Eps\_free*:
 **assumes** *Eps\_free (set ps)*
**and** *binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'*
**shows** *Eps\_free (set ps')*
**using** *assms unfolding binarizeNt\_def Eps\_free\_def by force*

**lemma** *binarizeNt\_Unit\_free*:
 **assumes** *Unit\_free (set ps)*
**and** *binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'*
**shows** *Unit\_free (set ps')*
**proof** –
 **have** 1:  $(\exists l A. (l, [Nt A]) \in (\text{set ps}))$ 
**using** *assms(1) unfolding Unit\_free\_def by simp*
**obtain** *l r p s* **where** *lrps*:  $(l, r) \in \text{set ps} \wedge (r = p @ [Nt B1, Nt B2] @ s) \wedge (p \neq []$ 
 $\vee s \neq [])$ 
 $\wedge (\text{set ps}' = ((\text{set ps} - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Nt B1, Nt B2]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)\}))$ 
**using** *assms(2) set\_removeAll unfolding binarizeNt\_def by force*

```

hence  $\nexists l' A'. (l,[Nt A']) \in \{(A, [Nt B_1, Nt B_2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\}$ 
  using Cons_eq_append_conv by fastforce
hence  $\nexists l' A'. (l',[Nt A']) \in ((\text{set } ps - \{(l,r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Nt B_1, Nt B_2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\})$ 
  using 1 by simp
moreover have set  $ps' = ((\text{set } ps - \{(l,r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Nt B_1, Nt B_2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\})$ 
  using lrps by simp
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding Unit_free_def by simp
qed

lemma fresh_nts_single: fresh(nts ps  $\cup \{S\}$ )  $\notin$  nts ps  $\cup \{S\}$ 
by(rule fresh_finite) (simp add: finite_nts)

lemma binarizeNt_aux1:
assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
shows A  $\neq$  B1  $\wedge$  A  $\neq$  B2
using assms fresh_nts_single unfolding binarizeNt_def Nts_def nts_syms_def
by fastforce

lemma derives_sub:
assumes P  $\vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow u$  and P  $\vdash xs \Rightarrow p @ [Nt A] @ s$ 
shows P  $\vdash xs \Rightarrow^* p @ u @ s$ 
proof -
have P  $\vdash p @ [Nt A] @ s \Rightarrow^* p @ u @ s$ 
  using assms derive_append derive_prepend by blast
thus ?thesis
  using assms(2) by simp
qed

lemma cnf_r1Tm:
assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  and set ps  $\vdash lhs \Rightarrow rhs$ 
shows set ps'  $\vdash lhs \Rightarrow^* rhs$ 
proof -
obtain p' s' B v where Bv:  $lhs = p'@[Nt B]@s' \wedge rhs = p'@v@s' \wedge (B,v) \in \text{set } ps$ 
  using derive.cases[OF assms(2)] by fastforce
obtain l r p s where lrps:  $(l,r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge (r = p@[Tm t]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A \notin Nts(\text{set } ps))$ 
   $\wedge \text{set } ps' = ((\text{set } ps - \{(l,r)\}) \cup \{(A,[Tm t]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\})$ 
  using assms(1) set_removeAll_fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding uniformize_def
by fastforce
thus ?thesis
proof (cases (B, v)  $\in$  set ps')
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    using derive.intros[of B v] Bv by blast
next

```

```

case False
hence  $B = l \wedge v = p @ [Tm t] @ s$ 
      by (simp add: lrps_Bv)
have 1: set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒ p @ [Nt A] @ s
      using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
have set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Tm t]
      using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒* p @ [Tm t] @ s
      using 1 derives_sub[of `set ps'`] by blast
then show ?thesis
      using False ‹ $B = l \wedge v = p @ [Tm t] @ s$ › Bv derives_append derives_prepend
by blast
qed
qed

lemma cnf_r1Nt:
assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
      and set ps ⊢ lhs ⇒ rhs
shows set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒* rhs
proof –
  obtain p' s' C v where Cv: lhs = p' @ [Nt C] @ s' ∧ rhs = p' @ v @ s' ∧ (C, v) ∈ set ps
    using derive.cases[OF assms(2)] by fastforce
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l, r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p @ [Nt B1, Nt B2] @ s) ∧ (p ≠ [] ∨ s ≠ []) ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
    ∧ (set ps' = ((set ps - {(l, r)}) ∪ {(A, [Nt B1, Nt B2]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)}))
    using assms(1) set_removeAll fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding binarizeNt_def by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  proof (cases (C, v) ∈ set ps')
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    using derive.intros[of C v] Cv by blast
  next
    case False
    hence C = l ∧ v = p @ [Nt B1, Nt B2] @ s
      by (simp add: lrps_Cv)
    have 1: set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒ p @ [Nt A] @ s
      using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
    have set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Nt B1, Nt B2]
      using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
    hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒* p @ [Nt B1, Nt B2] @ s
      using 1 derives_sub[of `set ps'`] by blast
    thus ?thesis
      using False ‹ $C = l \wedge v = p @ [Nt B1, Nt B2] @ s$ › Cv derives_append derives_prepend by blast
    qed
qed

```

```

lemma slemma1_1:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  and (A, α) ∈ set ps'
  shows α = [Tm t]
proof -
  have A ∉ Nts (set ps)
  using assms(1) fresh_nts_single unfolding uniformize_def by blast
  hence #α. (A, α) ∈ set ps
  unfolding Nts_def by auto
  hence #α. α ≠ [Tm t] ∧ (A, α) ∈ set ps'
  using assms(1) unfolding uniformize_def by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using assms(2) by blast
qed

lemma slemma1_1Nt:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and (A, α) ∈ set ps'
  shows α = [Nt B1, Nt B2]
proof -
  have A ∉ Nts (set ps)
  using assms(1) fresh_nts_single unfolding binarizeNt_def by blast
  hence #α. (A, α) ∈ set ps
  unfolding Nts_def by auto
  hence #α. α ≠ [Nt B1, Nt B2] ∧ (A, α) ∈ set ps'
  using assms(1) unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using assms(2) by blast
qed

lemma slemma4_1:
  assumes Nt A ∉ set rhs
  shows ∀α. rhs = substsNt A α rhs
  using assms by (simp add: substs_skip)

lemma slemma4_3_1:
  assumes lhs = A
  shows α = substsNt A α [Nt lhs]
  using assms by simp

lemma slemma4_4:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  and (l,r) ∈ set ps
  shows Nt A ∉ set r
proof -
  have A ∉ Nts (set ps)
  using assms(1) fresh_nts_single unfolding uniformize_def by blast
  hence #S α. (S, α) ∈ set ps ∧ (Nt A ∈ {Nt S} ∪ set α)
  using Nts_correct[of A `set ps`] by blast

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using assms(2) by blast
qed

lemma slemma4_4Nt:
assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and (l,r) ∈ set ps
  shows (Nt A) ∉ set r
proof -
  have A ∉ Nts (set ps)
    using assms(1) fresh_nts_single unfolding binarizeNt_def by blast
  hence ∉ S α. (S, α) ∈ set ps ∧ (Nt A ∈ {Nt S} ∪ set α)
    using Nts_correct[of A <set ps>] by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using assms(2) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma lemma1:
assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  and set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒ rhs
  shows substsNt A [Tm t] lhs = substsNt A [Tm t] rhs
    ∨ set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Tm t] lhs ⇒ substsNt A [Tm t] rhs
proof -
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l,r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Tm t]@s) ∧ (p ≠ [] ∨ s ≠ [])
    ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
    ∧ set ps' = ((set ps - {(l,r)}) ∪ {(A,[Tm t]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)})
  using assms(1) set_removeAll fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding uniformize_def
  by fastforce
  obtain p' s' u v where uv: lhs = p'@[Nt u]@s' ∧ rhs = p'@[v@s'] ∧ (u,v) ∈ set
    ps'
    using derive.cases[OF assms(2)] by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  proof (cases u = A)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    proof (cases v = [Tm t])
      case True
      have substsNt A [Tm t] lhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ substsNt A [Tm t] ([Nt
        A]@s')
        using uv <u = A> by simp
      hence substsNt A [Tm t] lhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ [Tm t] @ substsNt A
        [Tm t] s'
        by simp
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: True uv)
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
    qed
  qed

```

```

    using True uv assms(1) slemma1_1 by fastforce
qed
next
case False
then show ?thesis
proof (cases (Nt A) ∈ set v)
case True
hence 1: v = p@[Nt A]@s ∧ Nt A ∉ set p ∧ Nt A ∉ set s
using lrps uv assms slemma4_4 by fastforce
hence substsNt A [Tm t] v = substsNt A [Tm t] p @ substsNt A [Tm t] ([Nt
A]@s)
by simp
hence substsNt A [Tm t] v = p @ [Tm t] @ s
using 1 substs_append slemma4_1 slemma4_3_1 by metis
hence 2: (u, substsNt A [Tm t] v) ∈ set ps using lrps
using True uv assms(1) slemma4_4 by fastforce
have substsNt A [Tm t] lhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ substsNt A [Tm t] ([Nt
u]@s')
using uv by simp
hence 3: substsNt A [Tm t] lhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ [Nt u] @ substsNt
A [Tm t] s'
using ‹u ≠ A› by simp
have substsNt A [Tm t] rhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ substsNt A [Tm t]
(v@s')
using uv by simp
hence substsNt A [Tm t] rhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ substsNt A [Tm t] v
@ substsNt A [Tm t] s'
by simp
then show ?thesis
using 2 3 assms(2) uv derive.simps by fast
next
case False
hence 1: (u, v) ∈ set ps
using assms(1) uv ‹u ≠ A› lrps by (simp add: in_set_conv_decomp)
have substsNt A [Tm t] lhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ substsNt A [Tm t] ([Nt
u]@s')
using uv by simp
hence 2: substsNt A [Tm t] lhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ [Nt u] @ substsNt
A [Tm t] s'
using ‹u ≠ A› by simp
have substsNt A [Tm t] rhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ substsNt A [Tm t]
(v@s')
using uv by simp
hence substsNt A [Tm t] rhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ substsNt A [Tm t] v
@ substsNt A [Tm t] s'
by simp
hence substsNt A [Tm t] rhs = substsNt A [Tm t] p' @ v @ substsNt A [Tm
t] s'
using False slemma4_1 by fastforce

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using 1 2 assms(2) uv derive.simps by fast
qed
qed
qed

lemma lemma1Nt:
assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒ rhs
shows (substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] lhs = substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] rhs)
  ∨ ((set ps) ⊢ (substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] lhs) ⇒ substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2]
rhs)
proof -
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l,r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s) ∧ (p ≠ []
∨ s ≠ []) ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
    ∧ (set ps' = ((set ps - {(l,r)}) ∪ {(A, [Nt B1,Nt B2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)}))
  using assms(1) set_removeAll fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding binarizeNt_def by fastforce
  obtain p' s' u v where uv: lhs = p'@[Nt u]@s' ∧ rhs = p'@[v@s'] ∧ (u,v) ∈ set
ps'
  using derive.cases[OF assms(2)] by fastforce
thus ?thesis
proof (cases u = A)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases v = [Nt B1,Nt B2])
    case True
    have substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] lhs = substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] p' @ substsNt
A [Nt B1,Nt B2] ([Nt A]@s')
      using uv ⟨u = A⟩ by simp
    hence 1: substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] lhs = substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] p' @ [Nt
B1,Nt B2] @ substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] s'
      by simp
    have substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] rhs = substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] p' @ substsNt
A [Nt B1,Nt B2] ([Nt B1,Nt B2]@s')
      using uv ⟨u = A⟩ True by simp
    hence substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] rhs = substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] p' @ [Nt
B1,Nt B2] @ substsNt A [Nt B1,Nt B2] s'
      using assms(1) binarizeNt_aux1[of A B1 B2 S ps ps'] by auto
    then show ?thesis
    using 1 by simp
  next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
  using True uv assms(1) slemma1_1Nt by fastforce
qed
next
case False
then show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases ( $Nt A$ ) ∈ set  $v$ )
  case  $True$ 
    have  $Nt A \notin \text{set } p \wedge Nt A \notin \text{set } s$ 
      using  $lrps\ assms(1)$  by (metis  $UnI1\ UnI2\ set\_append\ slemma4\_4Nt$ )
    hence 1:  $v = p @ [Nt A] @ s \wedge Nt A \notin \text{set } p \wedge Nt A \notin \text{set } s$ 
      using  $\text{True}\ lrps\ uv\ assms\ slemma4\_4Nt[\text{of } A\ B_1\ B_2\ S\ ps\ ps']\ binarizeNt\_aux1[\text{of } A\ B_1\ B_2\ S\ ps\ ps']$  by auto
      hence  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] v = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] ([Nt A] @ s)$ 
        by  $\text{simp}$ 
      hence  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] v = p @ [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] @ s$ 
        using 1  $\text{substs\_append}\ slemma4\_1\ slemma4\_3\_1$  by metis
      hence 2:  $(u, \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] v) \in \text{set } ps$ 
        using  $\text{True}\ lrps\ uv\ assms(1)\ slemma4\_4Nt$  by fastforce
        have  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ lhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] ([Nt u] @ s')$ 
          using  $uv$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
        hence 3:  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ lhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ [Nt u] @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] s'$ 
          using  $\langle u \neq A \rangle$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
          have  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ rhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] (v @ s')$ 
            using  $uv$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
          hence  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ rhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] v @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] s'$ 
            by  $\text{simp}$ 
          then show ?thesis
          using 2 3  $\text{assms}(2)$   $uv\ derive.simps$  by fast
  next
    case  $False$ 
    hence 1:  $(u, v) \in \text{set } ps$ 
      using  $assms(1)\ uv\ \langle u \neq A \rangle\ lrps$  by (simp add:  $\text{in\_set\_conv\_decomp}$ )
      have  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ lhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] ([Nt u] @ s')$ 
        using  $uv$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
      hence 2:  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ lhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ [Nt u] @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] s'$ 
        using  $\langle u \neq A \rangle$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
      have  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ rhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] (v @ s')$ 
        using  $uv$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
      hence  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ rhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] v @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] s'$ 
        by  $\text{simp}$ 
      hence  $\text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] \text{ rhs} = \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] p' @ v @ \text{substsNt } A [Nt B_1, Nt B_2] s'$ 
        using  $\text{False}\ slemma4\_1$  by fastforce
      thus ?thesis
      using 1 2  $\text{assms}(2)$   $uv\ derive.simps$  by fast

```

```

qed
qed
qed

lemma lemma3:
assumes set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒* rhs
and uniformize A t S ps ps'
shows set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Tm t] lhs ⇒* substsNt A [Tm t] rhs
using assms
proof (induction rhs rule: rtranclp_induct)
case (step y z)
then show ?case
using lemma1[of A t S ps ps' y z] by auto
qed simp

lemma lemma3Nt:
assumes set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒* rhs
and binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
shows set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs ⇒* substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs
using assms
proof (induction rhs rule: rtranclp_induct)
case (step y z)
then show ?case
using lemma1Nt[of A B1 B2 S ps ps' y z] by auto
qed simp

lemma lemma4:
assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
shows lang ps' S ⊆ lang ps S
proof
fix w
assume w ∈ lang ps' S
hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
 unfolding Lang_def by simp
hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
using assms unfolding uniformize_def by auto
hence set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Tm t] [Nt S] ⇒* substsNt A [Tm t] (map Tm w)
using assms lemma3[of ps' <[Nt S]> <map Tm w>] by blast
moreover have substsNt A [Tm t] [Nt S] = [Nt S]
using assms fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding uniformize_def by auto
moreover have substsNt A [Tm t] (map Tm w) = map Tm w
by simp
ultimately show w ∈ lang ps S
by (simp add: Lang_def)
qed

lemma lemma4Nt:
assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
shows lang ps' S ⊆ lang ps S

```

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proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps' S
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
    by (simp add: Lang_def)
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
    using assms unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  hence set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] [Nt S] ⇒* substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] (map Tm w)
    using assms lemma3Nt[of ps' <[Nt S]> <map Tm w>] by blast
  moreover have substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] [Nt S] = [Nt S]
    using assms fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  moreover have substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] (map Tm w) = map Tm w by simp
  ultimately show w ∈ lang ps S using Lang_def
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) mem_Collect_eq)
qed

lemma slemma5_1:
  assumes set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  and uniformize A t S ps ps'
  shows set ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v
  using assms by (induction v rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: cnf_r1Tm rtranclp_trans)

lemma slemma5_1Nt:
  assumes set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  and binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  shows set ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v
  using assms by (induction v rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: cnf_r1Nt rtranclp_trans)

lemma lemma5:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  shows lang ps S ⊆ lang ps' S
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps S
  hence set ps ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
    using assms unfolding Lang_def uniformize_def by auto
  thus w ∈ lang ps' S
    using assms slemma5_1 Lang_def by fastforce
qed

lemma lemma5Nt:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  shows lang ps S ⊆ lang ps' S
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps S

```

```

hence set ps ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
  using assms unfolding Lang_def binarizeNt_def by auto
thus w ∈ lang ps' S
  using assms slemma5_1Nt Lang_def by fast
qed

lemma cnf_lemma1: uniformize A t S ps ps' ⇒ lang ps S = lang ps' S
  using lemma4 lemma5 by fast

lemma cnf_lemma1Nt: binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps' ⇒ lang ps S = lang ps' S
  using lemma4Nt lemma5Nt by fast

lemma uniformizeRtc_Eps_free:
  assumes (λx y. ∃ A t. uniformize A t S x y) ^** ps ps'
    and Eps_free (set ps)
  shows Eps_free (set ps')
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: uniformize_Eps_free)

lemma binarizeNtRtc_Eps_free:
  assumes (λx y. ∃ A t B1 B2. binarizeNt A B1 B2 S x y) ^** ps ps'
    and Eps_free (set ps)
  shows Eps_free (set ps')
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: binarizeNt_Eps_free)

lemma uniformizeRtc_Unit_free:
  assumes (λx y. ∃ A t. uniformize A t S x y) ^** ps ps'
    and Unit_free (set ps)
  shows Unit_free (set ps')
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: uniformize_Unit_free)

lemma binarizeNtRtc_Unit_free:
  assumes (λx y. ∃ A t B1 B2. binarizeNt A B1 B2 S x y) ^** ps ps'
    and Unit_free (set ps)
  shows Unit_free (set ps')
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: binarizeNt_Unit_free)

lemma uniformize_Nts:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps' S ∈ Nts (set ps)
  shows S ∈ Nts (set ps')
proof -
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l,r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Tm t]@s) ∧ (p ≠ [] ∨ s ≠ [])
    ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
    ∧ set ps' = ((set ps - {(l,r)}) ∪ {(A,[Tm t]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)})
  using assms(1) set_removeAll_fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding uniformize_def
by fastforce
thus ?thesis
proof (cases S ∈ Nts {(l,r)})

```

```

case True
hence  $S \in Nts \{(A,[Tm t]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\}$ 
unfolding Nts_def nts_syms_def using lrps by auto
then show ?thesis using lrps Nts_Un by (metis UnCI)
next
case False
hence  $S \in Nts (set ps - \{(l,r)\})$ 
unfolding Nts_def using lrps
by (metis UnCI UnE Un_Diff_cancel2 assms(2) Nts_Un Nts_def)
then show ?thesis
by (simp add: lrps Nts_def)
qed
qed

lemma uniformizeRtc_Nts:
assumes  $(\lambda x y. \exists A t. uniformize A t S x y) \hat{**} ps ps' S \in Nts (set ps)$ 
shows  $S \in Nts (set ps')$ 
using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: uniformize_Nts)

theorem cnf_lemma2:
assumes  $(\lambda x y. \exists A t. uniformize A t S x y) \hat{**} ps ps'$ 
shows  $lang ps S = lang ps' S$ 
using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (fastforce simp: cnf_lemma1) +

theorem cnf_lemma2Nt:
assumes  $(\lambda x y. \exists A t B_1 B_2. binarizeNt A B_1 B_2 S x y) \hat{**} ps ps'$ 
shows  $lang ps S = lang ps' S$ 
using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (fastforce simp: cnf_lemma1Nt) +

theorem cnf_lemma:
assumes  $(\lambda x y. \exists A t. uniformize A t S x y) \hat{**} ps ps'$ 
and  $(\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. binarizeNt A B_1 B_2 S x y) \hat{**} ps' ps''$ 
shows  $lang ps S = lang ps'' S$ 
using assms cnf_lemma2 cnf_lemma2Nt uniformizeRtc_Nts by fastforce

lemma badTmsCount_append:  $badTmsCount(ps@ps') = badTmsCount ps + badTmsCount ps'$ 
by auto

lemma badNtsCount_append:  $badNtsCount(ps@ps') = badNtsCount ps + badNtsCount ps'$ 
by auto

lemma badTmsCount_removeAll:
assumes  $\prod Tms p > 0 p \in set ps$ 

```

```

shows badTmsCount (removeAll p ps) < badTmsCount ps
using assms by (induction ps) fastforce+

lemma badNtsCount_removeAll:
assumes prodNts p > 0 p ∈ set ps
shows badNtsCount (removeAll p ps) < badNtsCount ps
using assms by (induction ps) fastforce+

lemma badTmsCount_removeAll2:
assumes prodTms p > 0 p ∈ set ps prodTms p' < prodTms p
shows badTmsCount (removeAll p ps) + prodTms p' < badTmsCount ps
using assms by (induction ps) fastforce+

lemma badNtsCount_removeAll2:
assumes prodNts p > 0 p ∈ set ps prodNts p' < prodNts p
shows badNtsCount (removeAll p ps) + prodNts p' < badNtsCount ps
using assms by (induction ps) fastforce+

lemma lemma6_a:
assumes uniformize A t S ps ps' shows badTmsCount (ps') < badTmsCount ps
proof -
from assms obtain l r p s where lrps: (l,r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Tm t]@s) ∧ (p ≠ [] ∨ s ≠ []) ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
  ∧ ps' = ((removeAll (l,r) ps) @ [(A,[Tm t]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)])
  using fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding uniformize_def by auto
hence prodTms (l,p@[Tm t]@s) = length (filter (isTm) (p@[Tm t]@s))
  unfolding prodTms_def by auto
hence 1: prodTms (l,p@[Tm t]@s) = Suc (length (filter (isTm) (p@s)))
  by (simp add: isTm_def)
have 2: badTmsCount ps' = badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) + badTmsCount [(A,[Tm t])] + badTmsCount [(l, p@[Nt A]@s)]
  using lrps by (auto simp: badTmsCount_append)
have 3: badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) < badTmsCount ps
  using 1 badTmsCount_removeAll lrps gr0_conv_Suc by blast
have prodTms (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = (length (filter (isTm) (p@[Nt A]@s))) ∨ prodTms (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = 0
  unfolding prodTms_def using lrps by simp
thus ?thesis
proof
assume prodTms (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = (length (filter (isTm) (p@[Nt A]@s)))
hence badTmsCount ps' = badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) + prodTms (l, p@[Nt A]@s)
  using 2 by (simp add: prodTms_def)
moreover have prodTms (l,p@[Nt A]@s) < prodTms (l,p@[Tm t]@s)
  using 1 prodTms (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s) = length (filter isTm (p @ [Nt A] @ s)) isTm_def by force
ultimately show badTmsCount ps' < badTmsCount ps
  using badTmsCount_removeAll2[of (l,r) ps (l,p @[Nt A]@s)] lrps 1 by auto
next

```

```

assume prodTms (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = 0
hence badTmsCount ps' = badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps)
    using 2 by (simp add: prodTms_def)
thus badTmsCount ps' < badTmsCount ps
    using 3 by simp
qed
qed

lemma lemma6_b:
assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps' shows badNtsCount ps' < badNtsCount ps
proof -
  from assms obtain l r p s where lrps: (l,r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s)
  ∧ (p ≠ [] ∨ s ≠ []) ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
  ∧ ps' = ((removeAll (l,r) ps) @ [(A, [Nt B1,Nt B2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)])
  using fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  hence prodNts (l,p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s) = length (filter (isNt) (p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s))
  unfolding prodNts_def by auto
  hence 1: prodNts (l,p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s) = Suc (Suc (length (filter (isNt) (p@s))))
  by (simp add: isNt_def)
  have 2: badNtsCount ps' = badNtsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) + badNtsCount [(A, [Nt B1,Nt B2])] + badNtsCount [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))]
  using lrps by (auto simp: badNtsCount_append prodNts_def)
  have 3: badNtsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) < badNtsCount ps
  using lrps badNtsCount_removeAll 1 by force
  have prodNts (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = length (filter (isNt) (p@[Nt A]@s)) ∨ prodNts (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = 0
  unfolding prodNts_def using lrps by simp
  thus ?thesis
proof
  assume prodNts (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = length (filter (isNt) (p@[Nt A]@s))
  hence badNtsCount ps' = badNtsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) + badNtsCount [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))]
  using 2 by (simp add: prodNts_def)
  moreover have prodNts (l, p@[Nt A]@s) < prodNts (l,p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s)
  using 1 prodNts (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = length (filter (isNt) (p@[Nt A]@s)) isNt_def by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using badNtsCount_removeAll2[of (l,r) ps (l, (p@[Nt A]@s))] 1 lrps by auto
next
  assume prodNts (l, p@[Nt A]@s) = 0
  hence badNtsCount ps' = badNtsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps)
  using 2 by (simp add: prodNts_def)
  thus ?thesis
  using 3 by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma badTmsCount0_removeAll: badTmsCount ps = 0  $\implies$  badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) = 0
by auto

lemma slemma15_a:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and badTmsCount ps = 0
  shows badTmsCount ps' = 0
proof -
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l,r)  $\in$  set ps  $\wedge$  (r = p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s)  $\wedge$  (p  $\neq$  [])
   $\vee$  s  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  (A  $\notin$  Nts (set ps))
   $\wedge$  (ps' = ((removeAll (l,r) ps) @ [(A, [Nt B1,Nt B2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)]))
  using assms(1) fresh_nts_single[of ps S] unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  hence badTmsCount ps' = badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) + badTmsCount [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))]
  by (auto simp: badTmsCount_append prodTms_def isTm_def)
  moreover have badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) = 0
  using badTmsCount0_removeAll[of ps l r] assms(2) by simp
  moreover have badTmsCount [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))] = 0
  proof -
    have prodTms (l,p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s) = 0
    using lrps assms(2) badTmsCountSet by auto
    thus badTmsCount [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))] = 0
    by (auto simp: isTm_def prodTms_def)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma lemma15_a:
  assumes ( $\lambda x y. \exists A B1 B2. \text{binarizeNt } A B1 B2 S x y$ )  $\hat{*}**$  ps ps'
  and badTmsCount ps = 0
  shows badTmsCount ps' = 0
  using assms by (induction) (auto simp: slemma15_a simp del: badTmsCount.simps)

lemma noTms_prodTms0:
  assumes prodTms (l,r) = 0
  shows length r  $\leq$  1  $\vee$  ( $\forall a \in$  set r. isNt a)
proof -
  have length r  $\leq$  1  $\vee$  ( $\nexists a. a \in$  set r  $\wedge$  isTm a)
  using assms unfolding prodTms_def using empty_filter_conv by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  by (metis isNt_def isTm_def sym.exhaust)
qed

lemma badTmsCountNot0:
  assumes badTmsCount ps > 0
  shows  $\exists l r t. (l,r) \in$  set ps  $\wedge$  length r  $\geq$  2  $\wedge$  Tm t  $\in$  set r

```

```

proof -
  have  $\exists p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodTms } p > 0$ 
    using assms badTmsCountSet not_gr0 by blast
  from this obtain  $l r$  where  $lr: (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{prodTms } (l, r) > 0$ 
    by auto
  hence  $1: \text{length } r \geq 2$ 
    unfolding prodTms_def using not_le_imp_less by fastforce
  hence  $\text{prodTms } (l, r) = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isTm}) r)$ 
    unfolding prodTms_def by simp
  hence  $\exists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } r$ 
    by (metis lr empty_filter_conv isTm_def length_greater_0_conv)
  thus ?thesis using lr 1 by blast
qed

lemma badNtsCountNot0:
  assumes  $\text{badNtsCount } ps > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists l r. (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{length } r \geq 3$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodNts } p > 0$ 
    using assms badNtsCountSet not_gr0 by blast
  from this obtain  $l r$  where  $lr: (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{prodNts } (l, r) > 0$ 
    by auto
  hence  $\text{length } r \geq 3$ 
    unfolding prodNts_def using not_le_imp_less by fastforce
  thus ?thesis using lr by auto
qed

lemma list_longer2:  $\text{length } l \geq 2 \wedge x \in \text{set } l \implies (\exists \text{hd } tl. l = \text{hd}@[x]@tl \wedge (\text{hd} \neq [] \vee tl \neq []))$ 
  using split_list_last by fastforce

lemma list_longer3:  $\text{length } l \geq 3 \implies (\exists \text{hd } tl x y. l = \text{hd}@[x]@[y]@tl \wedge (\text{hd} \neq [] \vee tl \neq []))$ 
  by (metis Suc_le_length_iff append.left_neutral append_Cons neq_Nil_conv numeral_3_eq_3)

lemma lemma8_a:  $\text{badTmsCount } ps > 0 \implies \exists ps' A t. \text{uniformize } A t S ps ps'$ 
proof -
  assume  $\text{badTmsCount } ps > 0$ 
  then obtain  $l r t$  where  $lr: (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{length } r \geq 2 \wedge \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } r$ 
    using badTmsCountNot0 by blast
  from this obtain  $p s$  where  $ps: r = p@[Tm t]@s \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$ 
    unfolding isTm_def using lr list_longer2[of r] by blast
  from this obtain  $A ps'$  where  $A = \text{fresh}(nts ps \cup \{S\}) \wedge ps' = \text{removeAll } (l, r) ps @ [(A, [Tm t]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)]$ 
    by auto
  hence uniformize A t S ps ps'
    unfolding uniformize_def using lr ps by auto
  thus ?thesis by blast

```

**qed**

```

lemma lemma8_b:
  assumes badTmsCount ps = 0 and badNtsCount ps > 0
  shows  $\exists ps' A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S ps ps'$ 
proof -
  obtain l r where lr:  $(l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{length } r \geq 3$ 
  using assms(2) badNtsCountNot0 by blast
  obtain p s X Y where psXY:  $r = p@[X]@[Y]@s \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$ 
  using lr list_longer3[of r] by blast
  have  $(\forall a \in \text{set } r. \text{isNt } a)$ 
  using lr assms(1) badTmsCountSet[of ps] noTms_prodTms0[of l r] by fastforce
  from this obtain B1 B2 where X = Nt B1  $\wedge$  Y = Nt B2
  using isNt_def psXY by fastforce
  hence B:  $(r = p@[Nt B_1, Nt B_2]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$ 
  using psXY by auto
  from this obtain A ps' where A = fresh(nts ps  $\cup$  {S})  $\wedge$  ps' = removeAll (l, r) ps @ [(A, [Nt B1, Nt B2]), (l, p @ [Nt A] @ s)]
  by simp
  hence binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  unfolding binarizeNt_def using lr B by auto
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma uniformize_2:  $\exists ps'. (\lambda x y. \exists A t. \text{uniformize } A t S x y)^{\wedge \ast \ast} ps ps' \wedge$ 
 $(\text{badTmsCount } ps' = 0)$ 
proof (induction badTmsCount ps arbitrary: ps rule: less_induct)
  case less
  then show ?case
  proof (cases badTmsCount ps = 0)
    case False
    from this obtain ps' A t where g': uniformize A t S ps ps'
    using lemma8_a by blast
    hence badTmsCount ps' < badTmsCount ps
    using lemma6_a[of A t] by blast
    from this obtain ps'' where  $(\lambda x y. \exists A t. \text{uniformize } A t S x y)^{\ast \ast} ps' ps'' \wedge$ 
    badTmsCount ps'' = 0
    using less by blast
    thus ?thesis
    using g' converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp[of  $(\lambda x y. \exists A t. \text{uniformize } A t S x y)$  ps ps' ps''] by blast
  qed blast
qed

```

```

lemma binarizeNt_2:
  assumes badTmsCount ps = 0
  shows  $\exists ps'. (\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S x y)^{\wedge \ast \ast} ps ps' \wedge$ 
 $(\text{badNtsCount } ps' = 0)$ 
using assms proof (induction badNtsCount ps arbitrary: ps rule: less_induct)

```

```

case less
then show ?case
proof (cases badNtsCount ps = 0)
case False
from this obtain ps' A B1 B2 where g': binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
using assms lemma8_b less(2) by blast
hence badNtsCount ps' < badNtsCount ps
using lemma6_b by blast
from this obtain ps'' where ( $\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S x y$ )**  

ps' ps''  $\wedge$  badNtsCount ps'' = 0
using less slemma15_a[of A B1 B2 S ps ps'] g' by blast
then show ?thesis
using g' converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp[of ( $\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A$   

B1 B2 S x y) ps ps' ps''] by blast
qed blast
qed

theorem cnf_noe_now: fixes ps :: ('n::infinite,'t)prods
assumes Eps_free (set ps) and Unit_free (set ps)
shows  $\exists ps'::('n,'t)prods. \text{uniform}(\text{set } ps') \wedge \text{binary}(\text{set } ps') \wedge \text{lang } ps S = \text{lang}$   

ps' S  $\wedge$  Eps_free (set ps')  $\wedge$  Unit_free (set ps')
proof -
obtain ps' where g': ( $\lambda x y. \exists A t. \text{uniformize } A t S x y$ )** ps ps'  $\wedge$  badTmsCount  

ps' = 0  $\wedge$  Eps_free (set ps')  $\wedge$  Unit_free (set ps')
using assms uniformize_2 uniformizeRtc_Eps_free uniformizeRtc_Unit_free  

by blast
obtain ps'' where g'': ( $\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S x y$ )** ps' ps''  

 $\wedge$  (badNtsCount ps'' = 0)  $\wedge$  (badTmsCount ps'' = 0)
using g' binarizeNt_2 lemma15_a by blast
hence uniform (set ps'')  $\wedge$  binary (set ps'')  $\wedge$  Eps_free (set ps'')  $\wedge$  Unit_free  

(set ps'')
using g' count_bin_un binarizeNtRtc_Eps_free binarizeNtRtc_Unit_free by
fastforce
moreover have lang ps S = lang ps'' S
using g' g'' cnf_lemma by blast
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Alternative form more similar to the one Jana Hofmann used:

```

lemma CNF_eq: CNF P  $\longleftrightarrow$  (uniform P  $\wedge$  binary P  $\wedge$  Eps_free P  $\wedge$  Unit_free P)
proof
assume CNF P
hence Eps_free P
unfolding CNF_def Eps_free_def by fastforce
moreover have Unit_free P
using CNF_P unfolding CNF_def Unit_free_def isNt_def isTm_def by
fastforce
moreover have uniform P

```

**proof** –

have  $\forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\exists B C. \alpha = [Nt B, Nt C]) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm t])$   
**using**  $\langle CNF P \rangle$  **unfolding**  $CNF\_def$ .  
hence  $\forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\forall N \in set \alpha. isNt N) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm t])$   
**unfolding**  $isNt\_def$  **by** *fastforce*  
hence  $\forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\nexists t. Tm t \in set \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm t])$   
**by** (*auto simp: isNt\_def*)  
thus *uniform*  $P$   
**unfolding** *uniform\_def*.  
**qed**  
moreover have *binary*  $P$   
**using**  $\langle CNF P \rangle$  **unfolding** *binary\_def*  $CNF\_def$  **by** *auto*  
ultimately show *uniform*  $P \wedge$  *binary*  $P \wedge$  *Eps\_free*  $P \wedge$  *Unit\_free*  $P$   
**by** *blast*  
**next**  
assume  $assm: uniform P \wedge binary P \wedge Eps\_free P \wedge Unit\_free P$   
have  $\forall p \in P. (\exists B C. (snd p) = [Nt B, Nt C]) \vee (\exists t. (snd p) = [Tm t])$   
**proof**  
fix  $p$  **assume**  $p \in P$   
**obtain**  $A \alpha$  **where**  $A\alpha: (A, \alpha) = p$   
**by** (*metis prod.exhaust\_sel*)  
hence  $length \alpha = 1 \vee length \alpha = 2$   
**using**  $assm \langle p \in P \rangle$  *order\_neq\_le\_trans* **unfolding** *binary\_def* *Eps\_free\_def*  
**by** *fastforce*  
hence  $(\exists B C. (snd p) = [Nt B, Nt C]) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm t])$   
**proof**  
**assume**  $length \alpha = 1$   
**hence**  $\exists S. \alpha = [S]$   
**by** (*simp add: length\_Suc\_conv*)  
moreover have  $\nexists N. \alpha = [Nt N]$   
**using**  $assm A\alpha \langle p \in P \rangle$  **unfolding** *Unit\_free\_def* **by** *blast*  
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*metis sym.exhaust*)  
**next**  
**assume**  $length \alpha = 2$   
**obtain**  $B C$  **where**  $BC: \alpha = [B, C]$   
**using**  $\langle length \alpha = 2 \rangle$  **by** (*metis One\_nat\_def Suc\_1 diff\_Suc\_1 length\_0\_conv*  
*length\_Cons\_neq\_Nil\_conv*)  
**have**  $(\nexists t. Tm t \in set \alpha)$   
**using**  $\langle length \alpha = 2 \rangle$   $assm A\alpha \langle p \in P \rangle$  **unfolding** *uniform\_def* **by** *auto*  
**hence**  $(\forall N \in set \alpha. \exists A. N = Nt A)$   
**by** (*metis sym.exhaust*)  
**hence**  $\exists B' C'. B = Nt B' \wedge C = Nt C'$   
**using**  $BC$  **by** *simp*  
thus *?thesis* **using**  $A\alpha BC$  **by** *auto*  
**qed**  
**thus**  $(\exists B C. (snd p) = [Nt B, Nt C]) \vee (\exists t. (snd p) = [Tm t])$  **using**  $A\alpha$  **by**  
*auto*  
**qed**  
thus *CNF P* **by** (*auto simp: CNF\_def*)

qed

Main Theorem: existence of CNF with the same language except for the empty word []:

```
theorem cnf_exists:
  fixes ps :: ('n::infinite,'t) prods
  shows  $\exists ps'::('n,'t)prods. \text{CNF}(\text{set } ps') \wedge \text{lang } ps' S = \text{lang } ps S - \{\emptyset\}$ 
proof -
  obtain ps0 where ps0: eps_elim_rel ps ps0
    using eps_elim_rel_exists by blast
  obtain psu where psu: unit_elim_rel ps0 psu
    using unit_elim_rel_exists by blast
  hence 1: Eps_free (set psu)  $\wedge$  Unit_free (set psu)
    using ps0 psu Eps_free_if_eps_elim_rel Unit_free_if_unit_elim_rel unit_elim_rel_Eps_free
    by fastforce
  have 2: lang psu S = lang ps S - {[]}
    using psu eps_elim_rel_lang_eq[OF ps0] unit_elim_rel_lang_eq[OF psu] by
    (simp add: eps_elim_rel_lang_eq)
  obtain ps'::('n,'t)prods where g': uniform (set ps')  $\wedge$  binary (set ps')  $\wedge$  lang psu
    S = lang ps' S  $\wedge$  Eps_free (set ps')  $\wedge$  Unit_free (set ps')
    using 1 cnf_noe_nou by blast
  hence CNF (set ps')
    using g' CNF_eq by blast
  moreover have lang ps' S = lang ps S - {[]}
    using 2 g' by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed
```

Some helpful properties:

```
lemma cnf_length_derive:
  assumes CNF P P  $\vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* \alpha$ 
  shows length  $\alpha \geq 1$ 
  using assms CNF_eq Eps_free_derives Nil length_greater_0_conv less_eq_Suc_le
  by auto

lemma cnf_length_derive2:
  assumes CNF P P  $\vdash [Nt A, Nt B] \Rightarrow^* \alpha$ 
  shows length  $\alpha \geq 2$ 
proof -
  obtain u v where uv: P  $\vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* u \wedge P \vdash [Nt B] \Rightarrow^* v \wedge \alpha = u @ v$ 
    using assms(2) derives_append_decomp[of P `Nt A` `Nt B` alpha] by auto
  hence length u  $\geq 1 \wedge$  length v  $\geq 1$ 
    using cnf_length_derive[OF assms(1)] by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using uv by simp
qed

lemma cnf_single_derive:
  assumes CNF P P  $\vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* [Tm t]$ 
```

**shows**  $(S, [Tm\ t]) \in P$   
**proof** –  
**obtain**  $\alpha$  **where**  $\alpha: P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* [Tm\ t]$   
**using** *converse\_rtranclpE[OFAssms(2)]* **by** *auto*  
**hence** 1:  $(S, \alpha) \in P$   
**by** (*simp add: derive\_singleton*)  
**have**  $\# A\ B. \alpha = [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]$   
**proof** (*rule ccontr*)  
**assume**  $\neg (\# A\ B. \alpha = [Nt\ A, Nt\ B])$   
**from this obtain**  $A\ B$  **where**  $AB: \alpha = [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]$   
**by** *blast*  
**have**  $\forall w. P \vdash [Nt\ A, Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* w \longrightarrow \text{length } w \geq 2$   
**using** *cnf\_length\_derive2[OFAssms(1)]* **by** *simp*  
**moreover have**  $\text{length } [Tm\ t] = 1$   
**by** *simp*  
**ultimately show** *False*  
**using**  $\alpha\ AB$  **by** *auto*  
**qed**  
**from this obtain**  $a$  **where**  $\alpha = [Tm\ a]$   
**using** 1 *assms(1)* **unfolding** *CNF\_def* **by** *auto*  
**hence**  $t = a$   
**using**  $\alpha$  **by** (*simp add: derives\_Tm\_Cons*)  
**thus** *?thesis*  
**using** 1  $\langle \alpha = [Tm\ a] \rangle$  **by** *blast*  
**qed**
  
**lemma** *cnf\_word*:  
**assumes**  $CNF\ P\ P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$   
**and**  $\text{length } w \geq 2$   
**shows**  $\exists A\ B\ u\ v. (S, [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]) \in P \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ u \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ v \wedge u @ v = w \wedge u \neq [] \wedge v \neq []$   
**proof** –  
**have** 1:  $(S, map\ Tm\ w) \notin P$   
**using** *assms(1) assms(3)* **unfolding** *CNF\_def* **by** *auto*  
**have**  $\exists \alpha. P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$   
**using** *converse\_rtranclpE[OFAssms(2)]* **by** *auto*  
**from this obtain**  $\alpha$  **where**  $\alpha: (S, \alpha) \in P \wedge P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$   
**by** (*auto simp: derive\_singleton*)  
**hence**  $(\# t. \alpha = [Tm\ t])$   
**using** 1 *derives\_Tm\_Cons[of P]* *derives\_from\_empty* **by** *auto*  
**hence**  $\exists A\ B. P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow [Nt\ A, Nt\ B] \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ A, Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$   
**using** *assms(1) alpha derive\_singleton[of P <Nt S> alpha]* **unfolding** *CNF\_def* **by** *fast*  
**from this obtain**  $A\ B$  **where**  $AB: (S, [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]) \in P \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ A, Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$   
**using** *derive\_singleton[of P <Nt S>]* **by** *blast*  
**hence**  $\neg(P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* []) \wedge \neg(P \vdash [Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* [])$   
**using** *assms(1) CNF\_eq Eps\_free\_derives\_Nil* **by** *blast*  
**from this obtain**  $u\ v$  **where**  $uv: P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* u \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* v \wedge u @ v$

```

= map Tm w ∧ u ≠ [] ∧ v ≠ []
  using AB derives_append_decomp[of P ⟨[Nt A]⟩ ⟨[Nt B]⟩ ⟨map Tm w⟩] by
force
moreover have ∃ u' v'. u = map Tm u' ∧ v = map Tm v'
  using uv map_eq_append_conv[of Tm w u v] by auto
ultimately show ?thesis
  using AB append_eq_map_conv[of u v Tm w] list.simps(8)[of Tm] by fastforce
qed

end

```

## 9 Pumping Lemma for Context Free Grammars

```
theory Pumping_Lemma_CFG
```

```
imports
```

```
List_Power.List_Power
```

```
Chomsky_Normal_Form
```

```
begin
```

Paths in the (implicit) parse tree of the derivation of some terminal word; specialized for productions in CNF.

```

inductive path :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 'n list ⇒ 't list ⇒ bool
((?_ ⊢ / (_ / ⇒⟨_⟩ / _)) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50) where
terminal: (A, [Tm a]) ∈ P ⇒ P ⊢ A ⇒⟨[A]⟩ [a] |
left: [(A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ (P ⊢ B ⇒⟨p⟩ w) ∧ (P ⊢ C ⇒⟨q⟩ v)] ⇒ P ⊢ A
⇒⟨A#p⟩ (w@v) |
right: [(A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ (P ⊢ B ⇒⟨p⟩ w) ∧ (P ⊢ C ⇒⟨q⟩ v)] ⇒ P ⊢ A
⇒⟨A#q⟩ (w@v)

```

```
inductive cnf_derives :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 't list ⇒ bool
```

```
((?_ ⊢ / (_ / ⇒cnf / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
```

```
step: (A, [Tm a]) ∈ P ⇒ P ⊢ A ⇒cnf [a] |

```

```
trans: [(A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ P ⊢ B ⇒cnf w ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒cnf v] ⇒ P ⊢ A
⇒cnf (w@v)
```

```
lemma path_if_cnf_derives: P ⊢ S ⇒cnf w ⇒ ∃ p. P ⊢ S ⇒⟨p⟩ w
```

```
by (induction rule: cnf_derives.induct) (auto intro: path.intros)
```

```
lemma cnf_derives_if_path: P ⊢ S ⇒⟨p⟩ w ⇒ P ⊢ S ⇒cnf w
```

```
by (induction rule: path.induct) (auto intro: cnf_derives.intros)
```

```
corollary cnf_path: P ⊢ S ⇒cnf w ←→ (∃ p. P ⊢ S ⇒⟨p⟩ w)
```

```
using path_if_cnf_derives[of P] cnf_derives_if_path[of P] by blast
```

```
lemma cnf_der:
```

```
assumes P ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w CNF P
```

```
shows P ⊢ S ⇒cnf w
```

```
using assms proof (induction w arbitrary: S rule: length_induct)
```

```

case (1 w)
have Eps_free P
  using assms(2) CNF_eq by blast
hence  $\neg(P \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* [] )$ 
  by (simp add: Eps_free_derives_Nil)
hence 2: length w  $\neq 0$ 
  using 1 by auto
thus ?case
proof (cases length w  $\leq 1$ )
  case True
  hence length w = 1
    using 2 by linarith
  then obtain t where w = [t]
    using length_Suc_conv[of w 0] by auto
  hence (S, [Tm t])  $\in P$ 
    using 1 assms(2) cnf_single_derive[of P S t] by simp
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: <w = _> cnf_derives.intros(1))
next
  case False
  obtain A B u v where ABuv: (S, [Nt A, Nt B])  $\in P \wedge P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* map$ 
    Tm u  $\wedge P \vdash [Nt B] \Rightarrow^* map$  Tm v  $\wedge u @ v = w \wedge u \neq [] \wedge v \neq []$ 
    using False assms(2) 1 cnf_word[of P S w] by auto
  have length u  $<$  length w  $\wedge$  length v  $<$  length w
    using ABuv by auto
  hence cnf_derives P A u  $\wedge$  cnf_derives P B v
    using 1 ABuv by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using ABuv cnf_derives.intros(2)[of S A B P u v] by blast
qed
qed

lemma der_cnf:
assumes P  $\vdash S \Rightarrow cnf\ w$  CNF P
shows P  $\vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* map$  Tm w
using assms proof (induction rule: cnf_derives.induct)
  case (step A a P)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: derive_singleton r_into_rtranclp)
next
  case (trans A B C P w v)
  hence P  $\vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow [Nt B, Nt C]$ 
    by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  moreover have P  $\vdash [Nt B] \Rightarrow^* map$  Tm w  $\wedge P \vdash [Nt C] \Rightarrow^* map$  Tm v
    using trans by blast
  ultimately show ?case
    using derives_append_decomp[of P <[Nt B]> <[Nt C]> <map Tm (w @ v)>] by
auto
qed

```

**corollary** *cnf\_der\_eq*:  $\text{CNF } P \implies (P \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w \longleftrightarrow P \vdash S \Rightarrow \text{cnf } w)$   
**using** *cnf\_der*[of  $P S w$ ] *der\_cnf*[of  $P S w$ ] **by** *blast*

**lemma** *path\_if\_derives*:

**assumes**  $P \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w \text{ CNF } P$   
**shows**  $\exists p. P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w$   
**using** *assms cnf\_der*[of  $P S w$ ] *path\_if\_cnf\_derives*[of  $P S w$ ] **by** *blast*

**lemma** *derives\_if\_path*:

**assumes**  $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w \text{ CNF } P$   
**shows**  $P \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$   
**using** *assms der\_cnf*[of  $P S w$ ] *cnf\_derives\_if\_path*[of  $P S p w$ ] **by** *blast*

*lpath* = longest path, similar to *path*; *lpath* always chooses the longest path in a syntax tree

**inductive** *lpath* ::  $('n, 't) \text{ Prods} \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'n \text{ list} \Rightarrow 't \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$   
 $((\lambda \_ \vdash / (\_ / \Rightarrow \langle \_ \rangle / \_)) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50)$  **where**  
*terminal*:  $(A, [Tm a]) \in P \implies P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A] \rangle [a]$  |  
*nonTerminals*:  $\llbracket (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) \in P \wedge (P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w) \wedge (P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle v) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# (\text{if } \text{length } p \geq \text{length } q \text{ then } p \text{ else } q) \rangle (w @ v)$

**lemma** *path\_lpath*:  $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w \implies \exists p'. (P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle w) \wedge \text{length } p' \geq \text{length } p$   
**by** (*induction rule*: *path.induct*) (*auto intro*: *lpath.intros*)

**lemma** *lpath\_path*:  $(P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w) \implies P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w$   
**by** (*induction rule*: *lpath.induct*) (*auto intro*: *path.intros*)

**lemma** *lpath\_length*:  $(P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w) \implies \text{length } w \leq 2^{\text{length } p}$   
**proof** (*induction rule*: *lpath.induct*)  
**case** (*terminal*  $A a P$ )  
**then show** ?case **by** *simp*  
**next**  
**case** (*nonTerminals*  $A B C P p w q v$ )  
**then show** ?case  
**proof** (*cases*  $\text{length } p \geq \text{length } q$ )  
**case** *True*  
**hence**  $\text{length } v \leq 2^{\text{length } p}$   
**using** *nonTerminals.order\_subst1*[of  $\langle \text{length } v \rangle \langle \lambda x. 2^x \rangle \langle \text{length } q \rangle \langle \text{length } p \rangle$ ] **by** *simp*  
**hence**  $\text{length } w + \text{length } v \leq 2 * 2^{\text{length } p}$   
**by** (*simp add*: *nonTerminals.IH(1)* *add\_le\_mono mult\_2*)  
**then show** ?thesis  
**by** (*simp add*: *True*)  
**next**

```

case False
hence length w ≤ 2^length q
  using nonTerminals order_subst1[of <length w> <λx. 2^x> <length p> <length q>] by simp
  hence length w +length v ≤ 2*2^length q
    by (simp add: nonTerminals.IH add_le_mono mult_2)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: False)
qed
qed

lemma step_decomp:
assumes P ⊢ A ⇒⟨[A]@p⟩ w length p ≥ 1
shows ∃ B C p' a b. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ w =a@b ∧
      ((P ⊢ B ⇒⟨p⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒⟨p'⟩ b) ∨ (P ⊢ B ⇒⟨p'⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒⟨p⟩ b))
using assms by (cases) fastforce+

lemma steplp_decomp:
assumes P ⊢ A ⇒⟨[A]@p⟩ w length p ≥ 1
shows ∃ B C p' a b. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ w =a@b ∧
      ((P ⊢ B ⇒⟨p⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒⟨p⟩ b ∧ length p ≥ length p') ∨
       (P ⊢ B ⇒⟨p'⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒⟨p⟩ b ∧ length p ≥ length p'))
using assms by (cases) fastforce+

lemma path_first_step: P ⊢ A ⇒⟨p⟩ w ⟹ ∃ q. p = [A]@q
by (induction rule: path.induct) simp_all

lemma no_empty: P ⊢ A ⇒⟨p⟩ w ⟹ length w > 0
by (induction rule: path.induct) simp_all

lemma substitution:
assumes P ⊢ A ⇒⟨p1@[X]@p2⟩ z
shows ∃ v w x. P ⊢ X ⇒⟨[X]@p2⟩ w ∧ z = v@w@x ∧
      (∀ w' p'. P ⊢ X ⇒⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' → P ⊢ A ⇒⟨p1@[X]@p'⟩ v@w'@x) ∧
      (length p1 > 0 → length (v@x) > 0)
using assms proof (induction p1 arbitrary: P A z)
case Nil
  hence ∀ w' p'. ((P ⊢ X ⇒⟨[X]@p2⟩ z) ∧ z = []@z@[]) ∧
    (P ⊢ X ⇒⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' → P ⊢ A ⇒⟨[]@[X]@p'⟩ ([]@w'@[])) ∧
    (length [] > 0 → length ([]@[]) > 0))
  using path_first_step[of P A] by auto
then show ?case
  by blast
next
case (Cons A p1 P Y)
hence 0: A = Y
  using path_first_step[of P Y] by fastforce
have length (p1@[X]@p2) ≥ 1
  by simp

```

```

hence  $\exists B C a b q. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) \in P \wedge a@b = z \wedge$ 
 $((P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle b) \vee (P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle a$ 
 $\wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle b))$ 
using Cons.premis path_first_step step_decomp by fastforce
then obtain  $B C a b q$  where  $BC: (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) \in P \wedge a@b = z \wedge$ 
 $((P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle b) \vee (P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle a$ 
 $\wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle b))$ 
by blast
then show ?case
proof (cases  $P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle b$ )
case True
then obtain  $v w x$  where  $vwx: P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge b = v@w@x \wedge$ 
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p' \rangle (v@w'@x))$ 
using Cons.IH by blast
hence 1:  $\forall w' p'. (P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w') \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# p1@[X]@p' \rangle$ 
 $(a@v@w'@x)$ 
using BC by (auto intro: path.intros(3))
obtain  $v'$  where  $v' = a@v$ 
by simp
hence length ( $v'@x$ ) > 0
using True no_empty by fast
hence  $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v'@w@x \wedge (\forall w' p'.$ 
 $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# p1@[X]@p' \rangle (v'@w'@x)) \wedge$ 
 $(length (A \# p1) > 0 \longrightarrow length (v'@x) > 0)$ 
using vwx 1 BC `v' = _ by simp
thus ?thesis
using 0 by auto
next
case False
then obtain  $v w x$  where  $vwx: (P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w) \wedge a = v@w@x \wedge$ 
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p' \rangle (v@w'@x))$ 
using Cons.IH BC by blast
hence 1:  $\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# p1@[X]@p' \rangle (v@w'@x@b)$ 
using BC left[of A B C P] by fastforce
hence  $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v@w@x@b \wedge (\forall w' p'.$ 
 $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# p1@[X]@p' \rangle (v@w'@x@b)) \wedge$ 
 $(length (A \# p1) > 0 \longrightarrow length (a@v@x) > 0)$ 
using vwx BC no_empty by fastforce
moreover have length ( $v@x@b$ ) > 0
using no_empty BC by fast
ultimately show ?thesis
using 0 by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma substitution_lp:
assumes  $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle z$ 
shows  $\exists v w x. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v@w@x \wedge$ 
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p' \rangle v@w'@x)$ 

```

```

using assms proof (induction p1 arbitrary: P A z)
  case Nil
    hence  $\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle []@X]@p' \rangle ([]@w'@[])$ 
      using path_first_step lpath_path by fastforce
    moreover have  $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle z \wedge z = []@z@[]$ 
      using Nil lpath.cases[of P A <[X] @ p2> z] by auto
    ultimately show ?case
      by blast
  next
    case (Cons A p1 P Y)
      hence 0:  $A = Y$ 
        using path_first_step[of P Y] lpath_path by fastforce
      have length (p1@[X]@p2)  $\geq 1$ 
        by simp
      hence  $\exists B C p' a b. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) \in P \wedge z = a@b \wedge$ 
         $((P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1@[X]@p2) \geq$ 
         $\text{length } p') \vee$ 
         $(P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1@[X]@p2) \geq$ 
         $\text{length } p'))$ 
        using steplp_decomp[of P A <p1@[X]@p2> z] 0 Cons by simp
      then obtain B C p' a b where BC:  $(A, [Nt B, Nt C]) \in P \wedge z = a@b \wedge$ 
         $((P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1@[X]@p2) \geq$ 
         $\text{length } p') \vee$ 
         $(P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1@[X]@p2) \geq$ 
         $\text{length } p'))$ 
        by blast
      then show ?case
      proof (cases P  $\vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1@[X]@p2) \geq$ 
       $\text{length } p')$ 
        case True
          then obtain v w x where vwx:  $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge a = v@w@x \wedge$ 
             $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p' \rangle v@w'@x)$ 
            using Cons.IH by blast
          hence P  $\vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v@w@x@b \wedge$ 
             $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# p1@[X]@p' \rangle v@w'@x@b)$ 
            using BC lpath_path[of P] path.intros(2)[of A B C P] by fastforce
          then show ?thesis
            using 0 by auto
        next
          case False
          hence (P  $\vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p2 \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1@[X]@p2) \geq$ 
           $\text{length } p')$ 
            using BC by blast
          then obtain v w x where vwx:  $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge b = v@w@x \wedge$ 
             $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p' \rangle v@w'@x)$ 
            using Cons.IH by blast
          then obtain v' where v' = a@v
            by simp
          hence P  $\vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v'@w@x \wedge$ 

```

```

 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# p1 @ [X]@p' \rangle v'@w'@x)$ 
  using BC lpath_path[of P] path.intros(3)[of A B C P] vwx by fastforce
  then show ?thesis
    using 0 by auto
qed
qed

lemma path_nts:  $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w \implies \text{set } p \subseteq Nts P$ 
  unfolding Nts_def by (induction rule: path.induct) auto

lemma inner_aux:
  assumes  $\forall w' p'. P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p3 \rangle w \wedge (P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow$ 
          $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p2 @ [A]@p' \rangle v@w'@x)$ 
  shows  $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle ([A]@p2) \sim(Suc i) \rangle @ [A]@p3 \rangle v \sim(Suc i) @ w @ x \sim(Suc i)$ 
  using assms proof (induction i)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc i)
  hence 1:  $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p2 @ ([A] @ p2) \sim i @ [A]@p3 \rangle v \sim(Suc i) @ w @ x \sim(Suc i)$ 
    by simp
  hence  $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A] @ p2 @ [A] @ p2 @ ([A] @ p2) \sim i @ [A]@p3 \rangle v @ v \sim(Suc i) @ w @ x \sim(Suc i) @ x$ 
    using assms by fastforce
  thus ?case
    using pow_list_Suc2[of <Suc i> x] by simp
qed

lemma inner_pumping:
  assumes CNF P finite P
  and m = card (Nts P)
  and z ∈ Lang P S
  and length z ≥ 2^(m+1)
  shows  $\exists u v w x y . z = u@v@w@x@y \wedge \text{length } (v@w@x) \leq 2^{(m+1)} \wedge \text{length } (v@x) \geq 1 \wedge (\forall i. u@(v \sim i)@w@(x \sim i)@y \in \text{Lang } P S)$ 
proof -
  obtain p' where p':  $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle z$ 
    using assms Lang_def[of P S] path_if_derives[of P S] by blast
  then obtain lp where lp:  $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle \langle lp \rangle \rangle z$ 
    using path_lpath[of P] by blast
  hence 1: set lp ⊆ Nts P
    using lpath_path[of P] path_nts[of P] by blast
  have length lp > m
  proof -
    have  $(2^{(m+1)}::nat) \leq 2^{\text{length } lp}$ 
      using lp lpath_length[of P S lp z] assms(5) le_trans by blast
    hence m+1 ≤ length lp
      using power_le_imp_le_exp[of 2 <m+1> <length lp>] by auto
  qed

```

```

thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
then obtain l p where p:  $lp = l@p \wedge \text{length } p = m+1$ 
  using less_Suc_eq by (induction lp) fastforce+
hence set l ⊆ Nts P ∧ set p ⊆ Nts P ∧ finite (Nts P)
  using ‹finite P› 1 finite_Nts[of P] assms(1) by auto
hence card (set p) < length p
  using p assms(3) card_mono[of ‹Nts P› ‹set p›] by simp
then obtain A p1 p2 p3 where p = p1@[A]@p2@[A]@p3
  by (metis distinct_card nat_neq_iff not_distinct_decomp)
then obtain u vwx y where uy:  $(P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p2@[A]@p3 \rangle vwx \wedge z = u@vwx@y \wedge$ 
 $(\forall w' p'. (P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle l@p1@[A]@p' \rangle u@w'@y)))$ 
  using substitution_lp[of P S ‹l@p1› A ‹p2@[A]@p3› z] lp p by auto
hence length vwx ≤ 2^(m+1)
  using ‹p = _› p lpath_length[of P A ‹[A] @ p2 @ [A] @ p3› vwx] order_subst1
by fastforce
then obtain v w x where vwx:  $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p3 \rangle w \wedge vwx = v@w@x \wedge$ 
 $(\forall w' p'. (P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p2@[A]@p' \rangle v@w'@x)) \wedge$ 
 $(\text{length } ([A]@p2) > 0 \longrightarrow \text{length } (v@x) > 0)$ 
  using substitution[of P A ‹[A]@p2› A p3 vwx] uy lpath_path[of P A] by auto
have P ⊢ S ⇒ l@p1@(([A]@p2)^(Suc i))@[A]@p3 u@(v^(Suc i))@w@(x^(Suc i))@y for i
proof -
  have ∀ i. P ⊢ A ⇒ (([A]@p2)^(Suc i))@[A]@p3 u^(Suc i)@w@(x^(Suc i))
    using vwx inner_aux[of P A] by blast
  hence ∀ i. P ⊢ S ⇒ l@p1@(([A]@p2)^(Suc i))@[A]@p3 u@(v^(Suc i))@w@(x^(Suc i))
    using uy by fastforce
  moreover have P ⊢ S ⇒ l@p1@(([A]@p2)^(Suc i))@[A]@p3 u@(v^(Suc i))@w@(x^(Suc i))
    using vwx uy by auto
  ultimately show P ⊢ S ⇒ l@p1@(([A]@p2)^(Suc i))@[A]@p3 u@(v^(Suc i))@w@(x^(Suc i))@y
    by (induction i) simp_all
qed
hence ∀ i. u@(v^(Suc i))@w@(x^(Suc i))@y ∈ Lang P S
  unfolding Lang_def using assms(1) assms(2) derives_if_path[of P S] by
blast
hence z = u@v@w@x@y ∧ length (v@w@x) ≤ 2^(m+1) ∧ 1 ≤ length (v@x) ∧
(∀ i. u@(v^(Suc i))@w@(x^(Suc i))@y ∈ Lang P S)
  using vwx uy length vwx ≤ 2^(m+1) by (simp add: Suc_leI)
then show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

```

**abbreviation** pumping\_property L n ≡ ∀ z ∈ L. length z ≥ n →  
 $(\exists u v w x y. z = u @ v @ w @ x @ y \wedge \text{length } (v@w@x) \leq n \wedge \text{length } (v@x) \geq$   
1

$\wedge (\forall i. u @ v \sim i @ w @ x \sim i @ y \in L))$

**theorem** Pumping\_Lemma\_CNF:  
**assumes** CNF P finite P  
**shows**  $\exists n. \text{pumping\_property}(\text{Lang } P S) n$   
**using** inner\_pumping[OF assms, of <card (Nts P)>] **by** blast

**theorem** Pumping\_Lemma:  
**assumes** finite (P :: ('n::infinite,'t)Prods)  
**shows**  $\exists n. \text{pumping\_property}(\text{Lang } P S) n$   
**proof** –  
**obtain** ps **where** set ps = P **using** finite\_list[OF assms] **by** blast  
**obtain** ps' :: ('n,'t)prods **where** ps': CNF(set ps') lang ps' S = lang ps S - {[]}  
**using** cnf\_exists[of S ps] **by** auto  
**let** ?P' = set ps'  
**have** P': CNF ?P' finite ?P' **using** ps'(1) **by** auto  
**from** Pumping\_Lemma\_CNF[OF P', of S] **obtain** n **where**  
  pump: pumping\_property (Lang ?P' S) n **by** blast  
**then have** pumping\_property (Lang ?P' S) (Suc n)  
  **by** (metis Suc\_leD nle\_le)  
**then have** pumping\_property (Lang P S) (Suc n)  
  **using** ps'(2) <set ps = P> **by** (metis Diff\_iff list.size(3) not\_less\_eq\_eq singletonD zero\_le)  
**then show** ?thesis **by** blast  
**qed**  
**end**

## 10 $a^n b^n c^n$ is Not Context-Free

**theory** AnBnCn\_not\_CFL  
**imports** Pumping\_Lemma\_CFG  
**begin**

This theory proves that the language  $\bigcup_n \{[a]^n @ [b]^n @ [c]^n\}$  is not context-free using the Pumping lemma.

The formal proof follows the textbook proof (e.g. [1]) closely. The Isabelle proof is about 10% of the length of the Coq proof by Ramos *et al.* [3, 2]. The latter proof suffers from excessive case analyses.

```
declare count_list_pow_list[simp]

context
  fixes a b c
  assumes neq: a ≠ b b ≠ c c ≠ a
begin

lemma c_greater_count0:
  assumes x@y = [a] ~ n @ [b] ~ n @ [c] ~ n length y ≥ n
```

```

shows count_list x c = 0
using assms proof -
have drop (2*n) (x@y) = [c] ^~ n using assms
  by simp
then have count_c_end: count_list (drop (2*n) (x@y)) c = n
  by (simp)
have count_list (x@y) c= n using assms neq
  by (simp)
then have count_c_front: count_list (take (2*n) (x@y)) c = 0
  using count_c_end by (metis add_cancel_left_left append_take_drop_id
count_list_append)
have ∃ i. length y = n+i using assms
  by presburger
then obtain i where i: length y= n+i
  by blast
then have x = take (3*n-n-i) (x@y)
proof -
  have x = take (2 * n - i) x @ take (2 * n - (i + length x)) y
    using i by (metis add.commute add_diff_cancel_left' append_eq_conv_conj
assms(1) diff_diff_left
      length_append length_pow_list_single mult_2 take_append)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp)
qed
then have x = take (3*n-n-i) (take (3*n-n) (x@y))
  by (metis diff_le_self min_def take_take)
then have x = take (3*n-n-i) (take (2*n) (x@y))
  by fastforce
then show ?thesis using count_c_front count_list_0_iff in_set_takeD
  by metis
qed

lemma a_greater_count0:
assumes x@y = [a] ^~ n @ [b] ^~ n @ [c] ^~ n length x ≥ n
shows count_list y a = 0
  this prof is easier than [|?x @ ?y = [a] ?n @ [b] ?n @ [c] ?n; ?n ≤ length
?y|] ⇒ count_list ?x c = 0 since a is at the start of the word rather than
at the end

proof -
  have count_whole: count_list (x@y) a = n
    using assms neq by auto
  have take_n: take n (x@y) = [a] ^~ n
    using assms by simp
  then have count_take_n: count_list (take n (x@y)) a = n
    by (simp)
  have ∃ z. x = take n (x@y) @ z
    by (metis append_eq_conv_conj assms(2) nat_le_iff_add take_add)
  then have count_a_x: count_list x a = n using count_take_n take_n count_whole

```

```

by (metis add_diff_cancel_left' append.right_neutral count_list_append diff_add_zero)
have count_list (x@y) a = n
  using assms neq by simp
then have count_list y a = 0
  using count_a_x by simp
then show ?thesis
  by presburger
qed

```

```

lemma a_or_b_zero:
assumes u@w@y = [a] ^~ n @ [b] ^~ n @ [c] ^~ n length w ≤ n
shows count_list w a = 0 ∨ count_list w c = 0

```

This lemma uses  $\text{count\_list } w \ a = 0 \vee \text{count\_list } w \ c = 0$  similar to all following proofs, focusing on the number of  $a$  and  $c$  found in  $w$  rather than the concrete structure. It is also the merge of the two previous lemmas to make the final proof shorter

```

proof-
show ?thesis proof (cases length u < n)
  case True
  have length (u@w@y) = 3*n using assms
    by simp
  then have length u + length w + length y = 3*n
    by simp
  then have length u + length y ≥ 2*n using assms
    by linarith
  then have u_or_y: length u ≥ n ∨ length y ≥ n
    by linarith
  then have length y ≥ n using True
    by simp
  then show ?thesis using c_greater_count0[of u@w y n] neq assms
    by simp
next
  case False
  then have length u ≥ n
    by simp
  then show ?thesis using a_greater_count0[of u w@y n] neq assms
    by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma count_vx_not_zero:
assumes u@v@w@x@y = [a] ^~ n @ [b] ^~ n @ [c] ^~ n v@x ≠ []
shows count_list (v@x) a ≠ 0 ∨ count_list (v@x) b ≠ 0 ∨ count_list (v@x) c
≠ 0
proof -
have set: set ([a] ^~ n @ [b] ^~ n @ [c] ^~ n) = {a,b,c} using assms pow_list_single_Nil_iff
  by (fastforce simp add: pow_list_single)

```

```

show ?thesis proof (cases "v ≠ []")
  case True
    then have ∃ d ∈ set([a] ^ n @ [b] ^ n @ [c] ^ n). count_list v d ≠ 0
      using assms(1)
      by (metis append_Cons count_list_0_iff in_set_conv_decomp list.exhaust
list.set_intros(1))
    then have count_list v a ≠ 0 ∨ count_list v b ≠ 0 ∨ count_list v c ≠ 0
      using set by simp
    then show ?thesis
      by force
  next
    case False
    then have x ≠ [] using assms
      by fast
    then have ∃ d ∈ set ([a] ^ n @ [b] ^ n @ [c] ^ n). count_list x d ≠ 0
    proof -
      have ∃ d ∈ set ([a] ^ n) ∪ (set ([b] ^ n) ∪ set ([c] ^ n)). ya ≠ d → 0 <
count_list ys d
        if u @ v @ w @ ya # ys @ y = [a] ^ n @ [b] ^ n @ [c] ^ n
        and x = ya # ys
        for ya :: 'a
        and ys :: 'a list
        using that by (metis Un_iff in_set_conv_decomp set_append)
      then show ?thesis
        using assms(1) x ≠ [] by (auto simp: neq_Nil_conv)
    qed
    then have count_list x a ≠ 0 ∨ count_list x b ≠ 0 ∨ count_list x c ≠ 0
      using set by simp
    then show ?thesis
      by force
  qed
qed

lemma not_ex_y_count:
assumes i ≠ k ∨ k ≠ j ∨ i ≠ j count_list w a = i count_list w b = k count_list w
c = j
shows ¬(EX y. w = [a] ^ y @ [b] ^ y @ [c] ^ y)
proof
assume EX y. w = [a] ^ y @ [b] ^ y @ [c] ^ y
then obtain y where y: w = [a] ^ y @ [b] ^ y @ [c] ^ y
  by blast
then have count_list w a = y using neq
  by simp
then have i_eq_y: i = y using assms
  by argo
then have count_list w b = y
  using neq assms(2) y by (auto)
then have k_eq_y: k = y using assms
  by argo

```

```

have count_list w c = y using neq y
  by simp
then have j_eq_y: j=y using assms
  by argo
show False using i_eq_y k_eq_y j_eq_y assms
  by presburger
qed

lemma not_in_count:
  assumes count_list w a ≠ count_list w b ∨ count_list w b ≠ count_list w c ∨
  count_list w c ≠ count_list w a
  shows w ∉ {word. ∃ n. word = [a]^{n} @ [b]^{n} @ [c]^{n}}

```

This definition of a word not in the language is useful as it allows us to prove a word is not in the language just by knowing the number of each letter in a word

```

using assms not_ex_y_count
by (smt (verit, del_insts) mem_Collect_eq)

```

This is the central and only case analysis, which follows the textbook proofs. The Coq proof by Ramos is considerably more involved and ends up with a total of 24 cases

```

lemma pumping_application:
  assumes u@v@w@x@y = [a]^{n} @ [b]^{n} @ [c]^{n}
  and count_list (v@w@x) a = 0 ∨ count_list (v@w@x) c = 0 and v@x ≠ []
  shows u@w@y ∉ (⋃ n. {[a]^{n} @ [b]^{n} @ [c]^{n}})

```

In this lemma it is proven that a word  $u @ v^0 @ w @ x^0 @ y$  is not in the language  $\bigcup_n \{[a]^n @ [b]^n @ [c]^n\}$  as this is the easiest counterexample useful for the Pumping lemma

```

proof-
have count_word_a: count_list (u@v@w@x@y) a = n
  using neq assms(1) by simp
have count_word_b: count_list (u@v@w@x@y) b = n
  using neq assms(1) by simp
have count_word_c: count_list (u@v@w@x@y) c = n
  using neq assms(1) by simp
have count_non_zero: ((count_list (v@x) a) ≠ 0) ∨ (count_list (v@x) b ≠ 0) ∨
  (count_list (v@x) c ≠ 0)
  using count_vx_not_zero[of u v w x y n] assms(1,3) by simp
from assms(2) show ?thesis proof
  assume *: count_list (v @ w @ x) a = 0
  then have vx_b_or_c_not0: count_list (v@x) b ≠ 0 ∨ count_list (v@x) c ≠
  0 using count_non_zero
  by simp
  have uw_y_count_a: count_list (u@w@y) a = n using * count_word_a
  by simp
  have count_list (u@w@y) b ≠ n ∨ count_list (u@w@y) c ≠ n using vx_b_or_c_not0
  count_word_b count_word_c

```

```

    by auto
  then have (count_list (u@w@y) a ≠ count_list (u@w@y) b) ∨ (count_list
  (u@w@y) c ≠ count_list (u@w@y) a) using uw_y_count_a
    by argo
  then show ?thesis using not_in_count[of u@w@y]
    by blast
next
assume *: count_list (v @ w @ x) c = 0
then have vx_a_or_b_not0: (count_list (v@x) a≠0) ∨ (count_list (v@x) b
≠ 0) using count_non_zero
  by fastforce
have uw_y_count_c: count_list (u@w@y) c=n using * count_word_c
  by auto
have count_list (u@w@y) a ≠n ∨ count_list (u@w@y) b ≠n using vx_a_or_b_not0
count_word_a count_word_b
  by force
  then have (count_list (u@w@y) a ≠ count_list (u@w@y) b) ∨ (count_list
  (u@w@y) c ≠ count_list (u@w@y) a) using uw_y_count_c
    by argo
  then show ?thesis using not_in_count[of u@w@y]
    by blast
qed
qed

theorem anbnncn_not_cfl:
assumes finite (P :: ('n::infinite,'a)Prods)
shows Lang P S ≠ (⋃ n. {[a] ^n @ [b] ^n @ [c] ^n}) (is ⊢ ?E)
proof
assume ?E
from Pumping_Lemma[OF ‹finite P›, of S] obtain n where
  pump: ∀ word ∈ Lang P S. length word ≥ n ⟶
  (∃ u v w x y. word = u@v@w@x@y ∧ length (v@w@x) ≤ n ∧ length (v@x) ≥
  1 ∧ (∀ i. u@(v ^i)@w@(x ^i)@y ∈ Lang P S))
    by blast
let ?word = [a] ^n @ [b] ^n @ [c] ^n
have wInLg: ?word ∈ Lang P S
  using ‹?E› by blast
have length ?word ≥ n
  by simp
then obtain u v w x y where uvwxy: ?word = u@v@w@x@y ∧ length (v@w@x)
≤ n ∧ length (v@x) ≥ 1 ∧ (∀ i. u@(v ^i)@w@(x ^i)@y ∈ Lang P S)
  using pump wInLg by metis
let ?vwx= v@w@x
have (count_list ?vwx a=0 ) ∨ (count_list ?vwx c=0) using uvwxy a_or_b_zero
assms
  by (metis (no_types, lifting) append.assoc)
then show False using assms uvwxy pumping_application[of u v w x y n]
  by (metis ‹?E› append Nil length_0_conv not_one_le_zero pow_list.simps(1))
qed

```

```
end
```

```
end
```

## 11 CFLs Are Not Closed Under Intersection

```
theory CFL_Not_Intersection_Closed
```

```
imports
```

```
  List_Power.List_Power
  Context_Free_Language
  Pumping_Lemma_CFG
  AnBnCn_not_CFL
```

```
begin
```

The probably first formal proof was given by Ramos *et al.* [3, 2]. The proof below is much shorter.

Some lemmas:

```
lemma Lang_concat:
```

```
  L1 @@ L2 = {word.  $\exists w1 \in L1. \exists w2 \in L2. word = w1 @ w2\}$ }  
  unfolding conc_def by blast
```

```
lemma derive_same_repl:
```

```
  assumes (A,  $u' @ [Nt A] @ v' \in P$ )
```

```
  shows  $P \vdash u @ [Nt A] @ v \Rightarrow (n) u @ (u'^{\sim n}) @ [Nt A] @ (v'^{\sim n}) @ v$ 
```

```
  proof (induction n)
```

```
    case 0
```

```
    then show ?case by simp
```

```
    next
```

```
      case (Suc n)
```

```
      have  $P \vdash u @ (u'^{\sim n}) @ [Nt A] @ (v'^{\sim n}) @ v \Rightarrow u @ (u'^{\sim n}) @ u' @ [Nt A]$   
 $@ v' @ (v'^{\sim n}) @ v$ 
```

```
        using assms derive.intros[of _ _ _ u @ (u'^{\sim n}) (v'^{\sim n}) @ v] by fastforce
```

```
        then have  $P \vdash u @ (u'^{\sim n}) @ [Nt A] @ (v'^{\sim n}) @ v \Rightarrow u @ (u'^{\sim (Suc n)}) @$   
 $[Nt A] @ (v'^{\sim (Suc n)}) @ v$ 
```

```
          by (metis append.assoc pow_list_Suc2 pow_list_comm)
```

```
          then show ?case using Suc by auto
```

```
  qed
```

Now the main proof.

```
lemma an_CFL: CFL TYPE('n) ( $\bigcup n. \{[a]^{\sim n}\}$ ) (is  $CFL \_ ?L$ )
```

```
proof -
```

```
  obtain P X where P_def:  $(P::('n, 'a) Prods) = \{(X, [Tm a, Nt X]), (X, [])\}$   
  by simp
```

```
  have Lang P X = ?L
```

```
  proof
```

```
    show Lang P X  $\subseteq ?L$ 
```

```
    proof
```

```

fix w
assume w ∈ Lang P X
then have P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒* map Tm w using Lang_def by fastforce
then have ∃ n. map Tm w = ([Tm a] ^n) @ [Nt X] ∨ (map Tm w::('n,
'a)syms) = ([Tm a] ^n)
proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
case base
then show ?case by (auto simp: pow_list_single_Nil_iff)
next
case (step u A v w')
then have A=X using P_def by auto
have P ⊢ u @ [Nt X] @ v ⇒ u @ w' @ v using ‹A=X› derive.intros step
by fast
obtain n where n_src: u @ [Nt X] @ v = ([Tm a] ^n) @ [Nt X] ∨ u @
[Nt X] @ v = ([Tm a] ^n)
using ‹A=X› step by auto
havenotin: Nt X ∉ set ([Tm a] ^n) by (simp add: pow_list_single)
then have u @ [Nt X] @ v = ([Tm a] ^n) @ [Nt X]
using n_src append_Cons_in_set_conv_decomp by metis
then have uv_eq: u = ([Tm a] ^n) ∧ v = []
usingnotin n_src Cons_eq_appendI append_Cons_eq_iff append Nil
in_set_insert insert Nil snoc_eq_iff_butlast by metis
have w' = [Tm a, Nt X] ∨ w' = [] using step(2) P_def by auto
then show ?case
proof
assume w' = [Tm a, Nt X]
then have u @ w' @ v = ([Tm a] ^n(Suc n)) @ [Nt X] using uv_eq by
(simp add: pow_list_comm)
then show ?case by blast
next
assume w' = []
then show ?case using uv_eq by blast
qed
qed
then obtain n' where n'_src: (map Tm w) = ([Tm a] ^n') @ [Nt X] ∨
((map Tm w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm a] ^n') by auto
have Nt X ∉ set (map Tm w) by auto
then have ((map Tm w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm a] ^n') using n'_src by
fastforce
have map Tm ([a] ^n') = ([Tm a] ^n') by (simp add: map_concat)
then have w = [a] ^n' using ‹map Tm w = ([Tm a] ^n')› by (metis
list.inj_map_strong sym.inject(2))
then show w ∈ ?L by auto
qed
next
show ?L ⊆ Lang P X
proof
fix w
assume w ∈ ?L

```

```

then obtain n where n_src: w = [a]^{n} by blast

have Xa: P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒(n) ([Tm a]^{n}) @ [Nt X]
  using P_def derive_same_repl[of X [Tm a] [] _ _ []] by (simp add:
pow_list Nil)
  have Xε: P ⊢ ([Tm a]^{n}) @ [Nt X] ⇒ ([Tm a]^{n}) using P_def derive.intros[of X [] _ [Tm a]^{n} []] by auto
  have ([Tm a]^{n}) = map Tm w using n_src by auto
  then have P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒* map Tm w using Xa Xε relpowp_imp_rtranclp
    by (smt (verit, best) rtranclp.simps)
  then show w ∈ Lang P X using Lang_def by fastforce
qed
qed
then show ?thesis unfolding CFL_def P_def by blast
qed

lemma anbn_CFL: CFL TYPE('n) (⋃ n. {[a]^{n} @ [b]^{n}}) (is CFL _ ?L)
proof -
  obtain P X where P_def: (P::('n, 'a) Prods) = {(X, [Tm a, Nt X, Tm b]), (X, [])} by simp
  let ?G = Cfg P X
  have Lang P X = ?L
  proof
    show Lang P X ⊆ ?L proof
      fix w
      assume w ∈ Lang P X
      then have P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒* map Tm w using Lang_def by fastforce
      then have ∃ n. map Tm w = ([Tm a]^{n}) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b]^{n}) ∨ (map Tm w::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm a]^{n}) @ ([Tm b]^{n})
      proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
        case base
        have [Nt X] = ([Tm a]^{0}) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b]^{0}) by auto
        then show ?case by fast
      next
      case (step u A v w')
      then have A=X using P_def by auto
      have P ⊢ u @ [Nt X] @ v ⇒ u @ w' @ v using ‹A=X› derive.intros step by fast
      obtain n where n_src: u @ [Nt X] @ v = ([Tm a]^{n}) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b]^{n}) ∨ u @ [Nt X] @ v = ([Tm a]^{n}) @ ([Tm b]^{n})
        using ‹A=X› step by auto
      havenotin2: Nt X ∉ set ([Tm a]^{n}) ∧ Nt X ∉ set ([Tm b]^{n})
        by (simp add: pow_list_single)
      then havenotin: Nt X ∉ set(([Tm a]^{n}) @ ([Tm b]^{n})) by simp
      then have uv_split: u @ [Nt X] @ v = ([Tm a]^{n}) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b]^{n})
        by (metis n_src append_Cons_in_set_conv_decomp)
      have ueq: u = ([Tm a]^{n})
        by (metis (no_types, lifting) uv_split notin2 Cons_eq_appendI ap-

```

```

pend_Cons_eq_iff eq_Nil_appendI)
  then have v_eq:  $v = ([Tm b] \sim^n)$ 
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) uv_split notin2 Cons_eq_appendI append_Cons_eq_iff eq_Nil_appendI)
    have  $w' = [Tm a, Nt X, Tm b] \vee w' = []$  using step(2) P_def by auto
    then show ?case
    proof
      assume  $w' = [Tm a, Nt X, Tm b]$ 
      then have  $u @ w' @ v = ([Tm a] \sim^n) @ [Tm a, Nt X, Tm b] @ ([Tm b] \sim^n)$  using u_eq v_eq by simp
      then have  $u @ w' @ v = ([Tm a] \sim^n(Suc n)) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b] \sim^n(Suc n))$ 
        by (simp add: pow_list_comm)
      then show ?case by blast
    next
      assume  $w' = []$ 
      then show ?case using u_eq v_eq by blast
    qed
  qed
  then obtain  $n'$  where  $n'_\text{src}: (\text{map } Tm w) = ([Tm a] \sim^n') @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b] \sim^n') \vee ((\text{map } Tm w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm a] \sim^n') @ ([Tm b] \sim^n')$  by auto
  have  $Nt X \notin \text{set } (\text{map } Tm w)$  by auto
  then have  $w_\text{ab}: ((\text{map } Tm w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm a] \sim^n') @ ([Tm b] \sim^n')$  using  $n'_\text{src}$  by fastforce
  have map_a:  $([Tm a] \sim^n') = \text{map } Tm ([a] \sim^n')$  by (simp add: map_concat)
  have map_b:  $([Tm b] \sim^n') = \text{map } Tm ([b] \sim^n')$  by (simp add: map_concat)
  from w_ab map_a map_b have  $((\text{map } Tm w)::('n, 'a)syms) = \text{map } Tm ([a] \sim^n') @ \text{map } Tm ([b] \sim^n')$  by metis
  then have  $((\text{map } Tm w)::('n, 'a)syms) = \text{map } Tm(([a] \sim^n') @ ([b] \sim^n'))$  by simp
  then have  $w = [a] \sim^n' @ [b] \sim^n'$  by (metis list.inj_map_strong_sym.inject(2))
  then show  $w \in ?L$  by auto
qed
next
  show ?L ⊆ Lang P X
proof
  fix w
  assume  $w \in ?L$ 
  then obtain  $n$  where  $n_\text{src}: w = [a] \sim^n @ [b] \sim^n$  by blast
  have  $Xa: P \vdash [Nt X] \Rightarrow (n) ([Tm a] \sim^n) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b] \sim^n)$ 
    using P_def derive_same_repl[of X [Tm a] [Tm b] _ _ []] by simp
  have  $X\varepsilon: P \vdash ([Tm a] \sim^n) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b] \sim^n) \Rightarrow ([Tm a] \sim^n) @ ([Tm b] \sim^n)$ 
    using P_def derive.intros[of X [] _ [Tm a] \sim^n [Tm b] \sim^n] by auto
  have  $[Tm a] \sim^n @ [Tm b] \sim^n = \text{map } Tm ([a] \sim^n) @ (\text{map } Tm ([b] \sim^n))$  by simp
  then have  $([Tm a] \sim^n) @ ([Tm b] \sim^n) = \text{map } Tm w$  using  $n_\text{src}$  by simp
  then have  $P \vdash [Nt X] \Rightarrow * \text{map } Tm w$  using Xa X\varepsilon relpowp_imp_rtranclp

```

```

    by (smt (verit, best) rtranclp.simps)
  then show w ∈ Lang P X using Lang_def by fastforce
qed
qed
then show ?thesis unfolding CFL_def P_def by blast
qed

lemma intersection_anbncn:
assumes a≠b b≠c c≠a
and ∃ x y z. w = [a] ^~ x @ [b] ^~ y @ [c] ^~ z ∧ x = y
and ∃ x y z. w = [a] ^~ x @ [b] ^~ y @ [c] ^~ z ∧ y = z
shows ∃ x y z. w = [a] ^~ x @ [b] ^~ y @ [c] ^~ z ∧ x = y ∧ y = z
proof -
  obtain x1 y1 z1 where src1: w = [a] ^~ x1 @ [b] ^~ y1 @ [c] ^~ z1 ∧ x1 = y1 using
assms by blast
  obtain x2 y2 z2 where src2: w = [a] ^~ x2 @ [b] ^~ y2 @ [c] ^~ z2 ∧ y2 = z2 using
assms by blast
  have [a] ^~ x1 @ [b] ^~ y1 @ [c] ^~ z1 = [a] ^~ x2 @ [b] ^~ y2 @ [c] ^~ z2 using src1 src2 by
simp
  have cx1: count_list w a = x1 using src1 assms by (simp)
  have cx2: count_list w a = x2 using src2 assms by (simp)
  from cx1 cx2 have eqx: x1 = x2 by simp

  have cy1: count_list w b = y1 using assms src1 by (simp)
  have cy2: count_list w b = y2 using assms src2 by simp
  from cy1 cy2 have eqy: y1 = y2 by simp

  have cz1: count_list w c = z1 using assms src1 by simp
  have cz2: count_list w c = z2 using assms src2 by simp
  from cz1 cz2 have eqz: z1 = z2 by simp

  have w = [a] ^~ x1 @ [b] ^~ y1 @ [c] ^~ z1 ∧ x1 = y1 ∧ y1 = z1 using eqx eqy eqz
src1 src2 by blast
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma CFL_intersection_not_closed:
fixes a b c :: 'a
assumes a≠b b≠c c≠a
shows ∃ L1 L2 :: 'a list set.
  CFL TYPE((n1 + n1) option) L1 ∧ CFL TYPE((n2 + n2) option) L2
  ∧ (P::(x::infinite,'a)Prods) S. Lang P S = L1 ∩ L2 ∧ finite P
proof -
  let ?anbn = ∪ n. {[a] ^~ n @ [b] ^~ n}
  let ?cm = ∪ n. {[c] ^~ n}
  let ?an = ∪ n. {[a] ^~ n}
  let ?bmcm = ∪ n. {[b] ^~ n @ [c] ^~ n}
  let ?anbncm = ∪ n. ∪ m. {[a] ^~ n @ [b] ^~ n @ [c] ^~ m}
  let ?anbmcm = ∪ n. ∪ m. {[a] ^~ n @ [b] ^~ m @ [c] ^~ m}

```

```

have anbn: CFL TYPE('n1) ?anbn by(rule anbn_CFL)
have cm: CFL TYPE('n1) ?cm by(rule an_CFL)
have an: CFL TYPE('n2) ?an by(rule an_CFL)
have bmcm: CFL TYPE('n2) ?bmcm by(rule anbn_CFL)
have ?anbncm = ?anbn @@ ?cm unfolding Lang_concat by auto
then have anbncm: CFL TYPE((`n1 + `n1) option) ?anbncm using anbn cm
CFL_concat_closed by auto
have ?anbmcm = ?an @@ ?bmcm unfolding Lang_concat by auto
then have anbmcm: CFL TYPE((`n2 + `n2) option) ?anbmcm using an bmcm
CFL_concat_closed by auto
have ?anbncm ∩ ?anbmcm = (⋃ n. {[a] ^ n @ [b] ^ n @ [c] ^ n})
  using intersection_anbncn[OF assms] by auto
then have CFL TYPE((`n1 + `n1) option) ?anbncm ∧
  CFL TYPE((`n2 + `n2) option) ?anbmcm ∧
  (¬ P :: ('x, 'a) Prods. ∃ S. Lang P S = ?anbncm ∩ ?anbmcm ∧ finite P)
  using anbncn_not_cfl[OF assms, where 'n = 'x] anbncm anbmcm by auto
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

end

```

## 12 Inlining a Single Production

```

theory Inlining1Prod
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

```

A single production of  $(A, \alpha)$  can be removed from  $ps$  by inlining (= replacing  $Nt A$  by  $\alpha$  everywhere in  $ps$ ) without changing the language if  $Nt A \notin set \alpha$  and  $A \notin lhss ps$ .

$substP ps s u$  replaces every occurrence of the symbol  $s$  with the list of symbols  $u$  on the right-hand sides of the production list  $ps$

```

definition substP :: ('n, 't) sym ⇒ ('n, 't) syms ⇒ ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) prods
where
  substP s u ps = map (λ(A,v). (A, subst s u v)) ps

```

```

lemma substP_split: substP s u (ps @ ps') = substP s u ps @ substP s u ps'
  by (simp add: substP_def)

```

```

lemma substP_skip1: s ∉ set v ⇒ substP s u ((A,v) # ps) = (A,v) # substP s
  u ps
  by (auto simp add: substs_skip substP_def)

```

```

lemma substP_skip2: s ∉ syms ps ⇒ substP s u ps = ps
  by (induction ps) (auto simp add: substP_def substs_skip)

```

```

lemma substP_rev: Nt B ∉ syms ps ⇒ substP (Nt B) [s] (substP s [Nt B] ps) =
  ps

```

```

proof (induction ps)
  case Nil
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: substP_def)
  next
    case (Cons a ps)
    let ?A = fst a let ?u = snd a let ?substs = substs s [Nt B]
    have substP (Nt B) [s] (substP s [Nt B] (a # ps)) = substP (Nt B) [s] (map
      (λ(A,v). (A, ?substs v)) (a#ps))
      by (simp add: substP_def)
    also have ... = substP (Nt B) [s] ((?A, ?substs ?u) # map (λ(A,v). (A, ?substs
      v)) ps)
      by (simp add: case_prod unfold)
    also have ... = map ((λ(A,v). (A, substsNt B [s] v))) ((?A, ?substs ?u) # map
      (λ(A,v). (A, ?substs v)) ps)
      by (simp add: substP_def)
    also have ... = (?A, substsNt B [s] (?substs ?u)) # substP (Nt B) [s] (substP s
      [Nt B] ps)
      by (simp add: substP_def)
    also from Cons have ... = (?A, substsNt B [s] (?substs ?u)) # ps
      using set_subset_Cons unfolding Syms_def by auto
    also from Cons.prem have ... = (?A, ?u) # ps
      using substs_rev unfolding Syms_def by force
    also have ... = a # ps by simp
    finally show ?case .
  qed

```

```

lemma substP_der:
  (A,u) ∈ set (substP (Nt B) v ps)  $\implies$  set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  u
proof –
  assume (A,u) ∈ set (substP (Nt B) v ps)
  then have ∃ u'. (A,u') ∈ set ps ∧ u = substsNt B v u' unfolding substP_def
  by auto
  then obtain u' where u'_def: (A,u') ∈ set ps ∧ u = substsNt B v u' by blast
  then have path1: set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  u'
  by (simp add: derive_singleton r_into_rtranclp)
  have set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ u'  $\Rightarrow^*$  substsNt B v u'
  using substs_der by (metis list.set_intros(1))
  with u'_def have path2: set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ u'  $\Rightarrow^*$  u by simp
  from path1 path2 show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

A list of symbols  $u$  can be derived before inlining if  $u$  can be derived after inlining.

```

lemma if_part:
  set (substP (Nt B) v ps) ⊢ [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  u  $\implies$  set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  u
proof (induction rule: derives_induct)
  case (step u A v w)
  then show ?case

```

```

by (meson derives_append derives_prepend rtranclp_trans substP_der)
qed simp

```

For the other implication we need to take care that  $B$  can be derived in the original  $ps$ . Thus, after inlining,  $B$  must also be substituted in the derived sentence  $u$ :

```

lemma only_if_lemma:
assumes A ≠ B
  and B ∉ lhss ps
  and Nt B ∉ set v
shows set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u ==> set (substP (Nt B) v ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒*
  substsNt B v u
proof (induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
    then show ?case using assms(1) by simp
  next
    case (step s B' w v')
      then show ?case
      proof (cases B = B')
        case True
          then have v = v'
            using ‹B ∉ lhss ps› step.hyps unfolding Lhss_def by auto
          then have substsNt B v (s @ [Nt B'] @ w) = substsNt B v (s @ v' @ w)
            using step.preds ‹Nt B ∉ set v› True by (simp add: substs_skip)
          then show ?thesis
            using step.IH by argo
        next
          case False
          then have (B',v') ∈ set ps
            using step by auto
          then have (B', substsNt B v v') ∈ set (substP (Nt B) v ps)
            by (metis (no_types, lifting) list.set_map pair_imageI substP_def)
          from derives_rule[OF this _ rtranclp.rtrancl_refl] step.IH False show ?thesis
            by simp
      qed
  qed

```

With the assumption that the non-terminal  $B$  is not in the list of symbols  $u$ ,  $\text{substs } u \ (Nt B) \ v$  reduces to  $u$

```

corollary only_if_part:
assumes A ≠ B
  and B ∉ lhss ps
  and Nt B ∉ set v
  and Nt B ∉ set u
shows set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u ==> set (substP (Nt B) v ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u
by (metis assms substs_skip only_if_lemma)

```

Combining the two implications gives us the desired property of language preservation

```

lemma derives_inlining:
assumes B ∉ lhss ps and
  Nt B ∉ set v and
  Nt B ∉ set u and
  A ≠ B
shows set (substP (Nt B) v ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u ←→ set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒*
u
using assms if_part only_if_part by metis
end

```

## 13 Transforming Long Productions Into a Binary Cascade

```

theory Binarize
imports Inlining1Prod
begin

lemma funpow_fix: fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'a and m :: 'a ⇒ nat
assumes ∀x. m(f x) < m x ∨ f x = x
shows f((f ^~ m x) x) = (f ^~ m x) x
proof -
have n + m ((f ^~ n) x) ≤ m x ∨ f((f ^~ n) x) = (f ^~ n) x for n
proof(induction n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
  proof
    assume a1: n + m ((f ^~ n) x) ≤ m x
    then show ?thesis
    proof(cases m ((f ^~ Suc n) x) < m ((f ^~ n) x))
      case True
      then show ?thesis using a1 by auto
    next
      case False
      with assms have (f ^~ Suc n) x = (f ^~ n) x by auto
      then show ?thesis by simp
    qed
  next
    case f ((f ^~ n) x) = (f ^~ n) x
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
from this[of m x] show ?thesis using assms[of (f ^~ m x) x] by auto
qed

```

In a binary grammar, every right-hand side consists of at most two symbols. The *binarize* function should convert an arbitrary production list into a binary production list, without changing the language of the grammar. For this we make use of fixpoint iteration and define the function *binarize1* for splitting a production, whose right-hand side exceeds the maximum number of symbols 2, into two productions. The step function is then defined as the auxiliary function *binarize'*. We also define the count function *count* that counts the right-hand sides whose length is more than or equal to 2

```

fun binarize1 :: ('n :: infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  binarize1 ps' [] = []
  | binarize1 ps' ((A, []) # ps) = (A, []) # binarize1 ps' ps
  | binarize1 ps' ((A, s0 # u) # ps) =
    (if length u  $\leq$  1 then (A, s0 # u) # binarize1 ps' ps
     else let B = fresh (nts ps') in (A,[s0, Nt B]) # (B, u) # ps)

definition binarize' :: ('n::infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  binarize' ps = binarize1 ps ps

fun count :: ('n::infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  count [] = 0
  | count ((A,u) # ps) = (if length u  $\leq$  2 then count ps else length u + count ps)

definition binarize :: ('n::infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  binarize ps = (binarize'  $\wedge\wedge$  (count ps)) ps

```

Firstly we show that the *binarize* function transforms a production list into a binary production list

```

lemma count_dec1:
  assumes binarize1 ps' ps  $\neq$  ps
  shows count ps > count (binarize1 ps' ps)
  using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case (?ps' A s0 u ps)
  show ?case proof (cases length u  $\leq$  1)
    case True
    with ?prems have binarize1 ps' ps  $\neq$  ps by simp
    with True have count (binarize1 ps' ps) < count ps
    using ?IH by simp
    with True show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    let ?B = fresh(nts ps')
    from False have count (binarize1 ps' ((A, s0 # u) # ps)) = count ((A,[s0, Nt
    ?B]) # (?B, u) # ps)
    by (metis binarize1.simps(3))
    also have ... = count ((?B, u) # ps) by simp
    also from False have ... < count ((A, s0 # u) # ps) by simp
    finally have count (binarize1 ps' ((A, s0 # u) # ps)) < count ((A, s0 # u)
    # ps) by simp

```

```

thus ?thesis .
qed
qed simp_all

lemma count_dec':
assumes binarize' ps ≠ ps
shows count ps > count (binarize' ps)
using binarize'_def assms count_dec1 by metis

lemma binarize_ffpi:
binarize'((binarize' ∘ count x) x) = (binarize' ∘ count x) x
proof -
have ∀x. count(binarize' x) < count x ∨ binarize' x = x
using count_dec' by blast
thus ?thesis using funpow_fix by metis
qed

lemma binarize_binary1:
assumes ps = binarize1 ps' ps
shows (A,w) ∈ set(binarize1 ps' ps) ⇒ length w ≤ 2
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
case (3 ps' C s0 u ps)
show ?case proof (cases length u ≤ 1)
case True
with 3 show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
hence (C, s0 # u) # ps ≠ binarize1 ps' ((C, s0 # u) # ps)
by (metis binarize1.simps(3) list.sel(3) not_Cons_self2)
with 3.prems(2) show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed auto

lemma binarize_binary':
assumes ps = binarize' ps
shows (A,w) ∈ set(binarize' ps) ⇒ length w ≤ 2
using binarize'_def assms binarize_binary1 by metis

lemma binarize_binary: (A,w) ∈ set(binarize ps) ⇒ length w ≤ 2
unfolding binarize_def using binarize_ffpi binarize_binary' by metis

```

Now we prove the property of language preservation

```

lemma binarize1_cases:
binarize1 ps' ps = ps ∨ (∃ A ps'' B u s. set ps = {(A, s#u)} ∪ set ps'' ∧ set (binarize1 ps' ps) = {(A,[s,Nt B]),(B,u)} ∪ set ps'' ∧ Nt B ∉ syms ps')
proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
case (2 ps' C ps)
then show ?case
proof (cases binarize1 ps' ps = ps)

```

```

case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
    then obtain A ps'' B u s where defs: set ps = {(A, s # u)}  $\cup$  set ps''  $\wedge$  set (binarize1 ps' ps) = {(A, [s, Nt B]), (B, u)}  $\cup$  set ps''  $\wedge$  Nt B  $\notin$  syms ps'
      using 2 by blast
      from defs have wit: set ((C, []) # ps) = {(A, s # u)}  $\cup$  set ((C, []) # ps'')
      by simp
      from defs have wit2: set (binarize1 ps' ((C, []) # ps)) = {(A, [s, Nt B]), (B,
      u)}  $\cup$  set ((C, []) # ps'') by simp
      from defs have wit3: Nt B  $\notin$  syms ps' by simp
      from wit wit2 wit3 show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  next
  case ( $\exists$  ps' C s0 u ps)
    show ?case proof (cases length u  $\leq$  1)
    case T1: True
      then show ?thesis proof (cases binarize1 ps' ps = ps)
      case T2: True
        with T1 show ?thesis by simp
    next
    case False
      with T1 obtain A ps'' B v s where defs: set ps = {(A, s # v)}  $\cup$  set ps''
       $\wedge$  set (binarize1 ps' ps) = {(A, [s, Nt B]), (B, v)}  $\cup$  set ps''  $\wedge$  Nt B  $\notin$  syms ps'
      using 3 by blast
      from defs have wit: set ((C, s0 # u) # ps) = {(A, s # v)}  $\cup$  set ((C, s0 #
      u) # ps'') by simp
      from defs T1 have wit2: set (binarize1 ps' ((C, s0 # u) # ps)) = {(A, [s,
      Nt B]), (B, v)}  $\cup$  set ((C, s0 # u) # ps'') by simp
      from defs have wit3: Nt B  $\notin$  syms ps' by simp
      from wit wit2 wit3 show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  next
  case False
    then show ?thesis
    using fresh_nts_in_Nts_iff_in_Syms[of fresh (nts ps') set ps']
    by (fastforce simp add: Let_def)
  qed
qed simp

```

We show that a list of terminals  $\text{map } Tm x$  can be derived from the original production set  $ps$  if and only if  $\text{map } Tm x$  can be derived after the transformation of the step function  $\text{binarize}'$ , under the assumption that the starting symbol  $A$  occurs in a left-hand side of at least one production in  $ps$ . We can then extend this property to the  $\text{binarize}$  function

```

lemma binarize_der':
  assumes A  $\in$  lhss ps
  shows set ps  $\vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm x \longleftrightarrow \text{set} (\text{binarize}' ps) \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map}$ 
```

```

 $Tm\ x$ 
unfolding binarize'_def proof ( $\text{cases binarize1 } ps\ ps = ps$ )
case False
then obtain  $C\ ps''\ B\ u\ s$  where  $\text{defs: set } ps = \{(C, s \# u)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge \text{set } (\text{binarize1 } ps\ ps) = \{(C, [s, Nt B]), (B, u)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge Nt B \notin \text{syms } ps$ 
by (meson binarize1_cases)
from  $\text{defs have } a\_not\_b: C \neq B$  unfolding Syms_def by fast
from  $\text{defs assms have } a1: A \neq B$  unfolding Lhss_def Syms_def by auto
from  $\text{defs have } a2: Nt B \notin \text{set } (\text{map } Tm\ x)$  by auto
from  $\text{defs have } a3: Nt B \notin \text{set } u$  unfolding Syms_def by fastforce
from  $\text{defs have } \text{set } ps = \text{set } ((C, s \# u) \# ps'')$  by simp
with  $\text{defs } a\_not\_b$  have  $a4: B \notin \text{lhss } ((C, [s, Nt B]) \# ps'')$  unfolding Lhss_def
Syms_def by auto
from  $\text{defs have } \text{notB: } Nt B \notin \text{syms } ps''$  by fastforce
then have  $1: \text{set } ps = \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt B) u ((C, [s, Nt B]) \# ps''))$  proof -
from  $\text{defs have } \text{set } ps = \{(C, s \# u)\} \cup \text{set } ps''$  by simp
also have  $\dots = \text{set } ((C, s \# u) \# ps'')$  by simp
also have  $\dots = \text{set } [(C, s \# u)] @ ps''$  by simp
also from  $\text{defs have } \dots = \text{set } ([[(C, \text{substs } (Nt B) u [s, Nt B])] @ ps'')$  unfolding
Syms_def by fastforce
also have  $\dots = \text{set } ((\text{substP } (Nt B) u [(C, [s, Nt B])]) @ ps'')$  by (simp add:
substP_def)
also have  $\dots = \text{set } ((\text{substP } (Nt B) u [(C, [s, Nt B])]) @ substP (Nt B) u ps'')$  using notB by (simp add: substP_skip2)
also have  $\dots = \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt B) u ((C, [s, Nt B]) \# ps''))$  by (simp add:
substP_def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
from  $\text{defs have } 2: \text{set } (\text{binarize1 } ps\ ps) = \text{set } ((C, [s, Nt B]) \# (B, u) \# ps'')$ 
by auto
with  $1\ 2\ a1\ a2\ a3\ a4$  show ( $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ x = (\text{set } (\text{binarize1 } ps\ ps) \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ x)$ 
by (simp add: derives_inlining_insert_commute)
qed simp

lemma lhss_binarize1:
lhss  $ps \subseteq \text{lhss } (\text{binarize1 } ps' ps)$ 
proof (induction  $ps'$   $ps$  rule: binarize1.induct)
case ( $\exists ps' A\ s0\ u\ ps$ )
then show ?case proof (cases length  $u \leq 1$ )
case True
with  $\exists$  show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
let ?B = fresh(nts ps')
have  $\text{lhss } ((A, s0 \# u) \# ps) = \{A\} \cup \text{lhss } ps$  by simp
also have  $\dots \subseteq \{A\} \cup \{\text{?B}\} \cup \text{lhss } ps$  by blast
also have  $\dots = \text{lhss } ((A, [s0, Nt ?B]) \# (?B, u) \# ps)$  by simp
also from False have  $\dots = \text{lhss } (\text{binarize1 } ps' ((A, s0 \# u) \# ps))$ 

```

```

    by (metis binarize1.simps(3))
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed auto

lemma lhss_binarize'n:
  lhss ps ⊆ lhss ((binarize' `` n) ps)
proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  thus ?case unfolding binarize'_def using lhss_binarize1 by auto
qed simp

lemma binarize_der'n:
  assumes A ∈ lhss ps
  shows set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set ((binarize' `` n) ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒*
  map Tm x
  using assms proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  hence A ∈ lhss ((binarize' `` n) ps)
    using lhss_binarize'n by blast
  hence set ((binarize' `` n) ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set (binarize'
  ((binarize' `` n) ps)) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x
    using binarize_der' by blast
  hence set ((binarize' `` n) ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set ((binarize' ``
  Suc n) ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x
    by simp
  with Suc show ?case by blast
qed simp

lemma binarize_der:
  assumes A ∈ lhss ps
  shows set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set (binarize ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map
  Tm x
  unfolding binarize_def using binarize_der'n[OF assms] by simp

lemma lang_binarize_lhss:
  assumes A ∈ lhss ps
  shows lang ps A = lang (binarize ps) A
  using binarize_der[OF assms] Lang_eqI derives by metis

```

As a last step, we generalize the language preservation property to also include non-terminals which only occur at right-hand sides of the production set

```

lemma binarize_syms1:
  assumes Nt A ∈ syms ps
  shows Nt A ∈ syms (binarize1 ps' ps)
  using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case (? ps' A s0 u ps)
  show ?case proof (cases length u ≤ 1)

```

```

case True
with 3 show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
with 3 show ?thesis by (auto simp: Syms_def Let_def)
qed
qed auto

lemma binarize_lhss_nts1:
assumes A ∈ lhss ps
and A ∈ nts ps'
shows A ∈ lhss (binarize1 ps' ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
case (3 ps' A s0 u ps)
thus ?case proof (cases length u ≤ 1)
case True
with 3 show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
with 3 show ?thesis by (auto simp add: Let_def fresh_nts)
qed
qed simp_all

lemma binarize_lhss_nts'n:
assumes A ∈ lhss ps
and A ∈ nts ps
shows A ∈ lhss ((binarize'^~n) ps) ∧ A ∈ nts ((binarize'^~n) ps)
using assms proof (induction n)
case (Suc n)
thus ?case
unfolding binarize'_def by (simp add: binarize_lhss_nts1 binarize_syms1
in_Nts_iff_in_Syms)
qed simp

lemma binarize_lhss_nts:
assumes A ∈ lhss ps
and A ∈ nts ps
shows A ∈ lhss (binarize ps) ∧ A ∈ nts (binarize ps)
unfolding binarize_def using binarize_lhss_nts'n[OF assms] by simp

lemma binarize_nts'n:
assumes A ∈ nts ps
shows A ∈ nts ((binarize' ^~ n) ps)
using assms proof (induction n)
case (Suc n)
thus ?case
unfolding binarize'_def by (simp add: binarize_syms1 in_Nts_iff_in_Syms)
qed simp

```

```

lemma binarize_nts:
  assumes A ∈ nts ps
  shows A ∈ nts (binarize ps)
  unfolding binarize_def using assms binarize_nts'n by blast

lemma lang_binarize:
  assumes A ∈ nts ps
  shows lang (binarize ps) A = lang ps A
  proof (cases A ∈ lhss ps)
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using lang_binarize_lhss by blast
  next
    case False
    thus ?thesis
      using assms binarize_lhss_nts Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss by fast
  qed

end

```

## 14 Right-Linear Grammars

```

theory Right_Linear
imports Unit_Elimination Binarize
begin

```

This theory defines (strongly) right-linear grammars and proves that every right-linear grammar can be transformed into a strongly right-linear grammar.

In a *right linear* grammar every production has the form  $A \rightarrow wB$  or  $A \rightarrow w$  where  $w$  is a sequence of terminals:

```

definition rlin :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ bool where
  rlin ps = ( ∀(A,w) ∈ ps. ∃ u. w = map Tm u ∨ ( ∃ B. w = map Tm u @ [Nt B]) )

```

```

definition rlin_noterm :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ bool where
  rlin_noterm ps = ( ∀(A,w) ∈ ps. w = [] ∨ ( ∃ u B. w = map Tm u @ [Nt B]) )

```

```

definition rlin_bin :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ bool where
  rlin_bin ps = ( ∀(A,w) ∈ ps. w = [] ∨ ( ∃ B. w = [Nt B] ∨ ( ∃ a. w = [Tm a, Nt B])) )

```

In a *strongly right linear* grammar every production has the form  $A \rightarrow aB$  or  $A \rightarrow \varepsilon$  where  $a$  is a terminal:

```

definition rlin2 :: ('a, 't) Prods ⇒ bool where
  rlin2 ps = ( ∀(A,w) ∈ ps. w = [] ∨ ( ∃ a B. w = [Tm a, Nt B]) )

```

A straightforward property:

```

lemma rlin_if_rlin2:

```

```

assumes rlin2 ps
shows rlin ps
proof -
have  $\exists u. x2 = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. x2 = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B])$ 
  if  $\forall x \in ps. \forall x1 x2. x = (x1, x2) \longrightarrow x2 = [] \vee (\exists a B. x2 = [Tm a, Nt B])$ 
    and  $(x1, x2) \in ps$ 
  for  $x1 :: 'a$  and  $x2 :: ('a, 'b) \text{ sym list}$ 
  using that by (metis append_Cons append_Nil list.simps(8,9))
with assms show ?thesis
  unfolding rlin_def rlin2_def
  by (auto split: prod.splits)
qed

lemma rlin_cases:
assumes rlin_ps: rlin ps
and elem:  $(A, w) \in ps$ 
shows  $(\exists B. w = [Nt B]) \vee (\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u > 0))$ 
proof -
  from rlin_ps have  $\forall (A, w) \in ps. (\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u \leq 0))$ 
     $\vee (\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u > 0))$ 
    using rlin_def by fastforce
  with elem have  $(\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u \leq 0))$ 
     $\vee (\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u > 0))$  by auto
  hence  $(\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u = 0))$ 
     $\vee (\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u > 0))$  by simp
  hence  $(\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = [Nt B]))$ 
     $\vee (\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u > 0))$  by auto
  hence  $(\exists B. w = [Nt B]) \vee (\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B] \wedge \text{length } u > 0))$  by blast
  thus ?thesis .
qed

```

### 14.1 From rlin to rlin2

The *finalize* function is responsible of the transformation of a production list from *rlin* to *rlin\_noterm*, while preserving the language. We make use of fixpoint iteration and define the function *finalize1* that adds a fresh non-terminal  $B$  at the end of every production that consists only of terminals and has at least length one. The function also introduces the new production  $(B, [])$  in the production list. The step function of the fixpoint iteration is then the auxiliary function *finalize'*. We also define the count function as

*countfin* which counts the the productions that consists only of terminal and has at least length one

```

fun finalize1 :: ('n :: infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  finalize1 ps' [] = []
  | finalize1 ps' ((A,[])#ps) = (A,[]) # finalize1 ps' ps
  | finalize1 ps' ((A,w)#ps) =
    (if  $\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u$  then let B = fresh(nts ps') in (A,w @ [Nt B])#(B,[])#ps
     else (A,w) # finalize1 ps' ps)

definition finalize' :: ('n::infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  finalize' ps = finalize1 ps ps

fun countfin :: ('n::infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  countfin [] = 0
  | countfin ((A,[])#ps) = countfin ps
  | countfin ((A,w) # ps) = (if  $\exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u$  then 1 + countfin ps else countfin ps)

definition finalize :: ('n::infinite, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  finalize ps = (finalize'  $\wedge$  (countfin ps)) ps

```

Firstly we show that *finalize* indeed does the intended transformation

```

lemma countfin_dec1:
  assumes finalize1 ps' ps  $\neq$  ps
  shows countfin ps > countfin (finalize1 ps' ps)
  using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case (? ps' A v va ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases  $\exists u. v \# va = \text{map } Tm u$ )
    case True
    let ?B = fresh(nts ps')
    have not_tm:  $\nexists u. v \# va @ [Nt ?B] = \text{map } Tm u$ 
      by (simp add: ex_map_conv)
    from True have countfin (finalize1 ps' ((A, v # va) # ps)) = countfin ((A,v#va
      @ [Nt ?B])#(?B,[])#ps)
      by (metis append_Cons finalize1.simps(3))
    also from not_tm have ... = countfin ps by simp
    also have ... < countfin ps + 1 by simp
    also from True have ... = countfin ((A, v # va) # ps) by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    with ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed simp_all

lemma countfin_dec':
  assumes finalize' ps  $\neq$  ps
  shows countfin ps > countfin (finalize' ps)
  using finalize'_def assms countfin_dec1 by metis

```

```

lemma finalize_ffpi:
  finalize'((finalize' ∘ countfin x) x) = (finalize' ∘ countfin x) x
proof -
  have ∀x. countfin(finalize' x) < countfin x ∨ finalize' x = x
  using countfin_dec' by blast
  thus ?thesis using funpow_fix by metis
qed

lemma finalize_rlinnoterm1:
  assumes rlin (set ps)
    and ps = finalize1 ps' ps
  shows rlin_noterm (set ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
case (1 ps')
thus ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
next
case (2 ps' A ps)
thus ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_def rlin_noterm_def)
next
case (3 ps' A v va ps)
thus ?case proof (cases ∃ u. v#va = map Tm u)
  case True
  with 3 show ?thesis
    by simp (meson list.inject not_Cons_self)
next
case False
with 3 show ?thesis
  by (simp add: rlin_def rlin_noterm_def)
qed
qed

lemma finalize_rlin1:
  rlin (set ps) ==> rlin (set (finalize1 ps' ps))
proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
case (2 ps' A ps)
thus ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_def)
next
case (3 ps' A v va ps)
thus ?case proof (cases ∃ u. v#va = map Tm u)
  case True
  with 3 show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Let_def rlin_def split_beta map_eq_append_conv Cons_eq_append_conv
      intro: exI[of _ _ # _])
next
case False

```

```

with ?3 show ?thesis
  by (simp add: rlin_def)
qed
qed simp

lemma finalize_rlin':
  rlin (set ps)  $\Rightarrow$  rlin (set (finalize' ps))
  unfolding finalize'_def using finalize_rlin1 by blast

lemma finalize_rlin'n:
  rlin (set ps)  $\Rightarrow$  rlin (set ((finalize'  $\wedge\wedge$  n) ps))
  by (induction n) (auto simp add: finalize_rlin')

lemma finalize_rlinnoterm':
  assumes rlin (set ps)
  and ps = finalize' ps
  shows rlin_noterm (set ps)
  using finalize'_def assms finalize_rlinnoterm1 by metis

lemma finalize_rlinnoterm:
  rlin (set ps)  $\Rightarrow$  rlin_noterm (set (finalize ps))
proof -
  assume asm: rlin (set ps)
  hence 1: rlin (set ((finalize'  $\wedge\wedge$  countfin ps) ps))
  using finalize_rlin'n by auto
  have finalize'((finalize'  $\wedge\wedge$  countfin ps) ps) = (finalize'  $\wedge\wedge$  countfin ps) ps
  using finalize_ffpi by blast
  with 1 have rlin_noterm (set ((finalize'  $\wedge\wedge$  countfin ps) ps))
  using finalize_rlinnoterm' by metis
  hence rlin_noterm (set (finalize ps))
  by (simp add: finalize_def)
  thus ?thesis .
qed

```

Now proving the language preservation property of *finalize*, similarly to *binarize*

```

lemma finalize1_cases:
  finalize1 ps' ps = ps  $\vee$  ( $\exists A w ps'' B$ . set ps = {(A, w)}  $\cup$  set ps''  $\wedge$  set (finalize1 ps' ps) = {(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])}  $\cup$  set ps'')
  proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case (? ps' C ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases finalize1 ps' ps = ps)
  case False
  then obtain A w ps'' B where defs: set ps = {(A, w)}  $\cup$  set ps''  $\wedge$  set (finalize1 ps' ps) = {(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])}  $\cup$  set ps''  $\wedge$  Nt B  $\notin$  syms ps'
  using ? by blast
  from defs have wit: set ((C, []) # ps) = {(A, w)}  $\cup$  set ((C, []) # ps'') by simp
  from defs have wit2: set (finalize1 ps' ((C, []) # ps)) = {(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B,

```

```

[]}) \cup set ((C, []) # ps'') by simp
  from defs have wit3: Nt B \notin syms ps' by simp
  from wit wit2 wit3 show ?thesis by blast
qed simp
next
  case (? ps' C v va ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases ? u. v#va = map Tm u)
    case True
    thus ?thesis using fresh_nts_in_Nts_iff_in_Syms
      by (simp add: Let_def) fastforce
next
  case false1: False
  thus ?thesis proof (cases finalize1 ps' ps = ps)
    case False
      with false1 obtain A w ps'' B where
        defs: set ps = {(A, w)} \cup set ps'' \wedge set
        (finalize1 ps' ps) = {(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])} \cup set ps'' \wedge Nt B \notin syms ps'
        using ? by blast
      from defs have wit: set ((C, v#va) # ps) = {(A, w)} \cup set ((C, v#va) # ps'') by simp
      from defs false1 have wit2: set (finalize1 ps' ((C, v#va) # ps)) = {(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])} \cup set ((C, v#va) # ps'') by simp
      from defs have wit3: Nt B \notin syms ps' by simp
      from wit wit2 wit3 show ?thesis by blast
qed simp
qed
qed simp

lemma finalize_der':
assumes A \in lhss ps
shows set ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow* map Tm x \longleftrightarrow set (finalize' ps) \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow* map
Tm x
unfolding finalize'_def proof (cases finalize1 ps ps = ps)
  case False
  then obtain C w ps'' B where
    defs: set ps = {(C, w)} \cup set ps'' \wedge set (finalize1 ps ps) = {(C, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])} \cup set ps'' \wedge Nt B \notin syms ps
    by (meson finalize1_cases)
  from defs have a_not_b: C \neq B unfolding Syms_def by fast
  from defs assms have a1: A \neq B unfolding Lhss_def Syms_def by auto
  from defs have a2: Nt B \notin set (map Tm x) by auto
  from defs have a3: Nt B \notin set [] by simp
  from defs have set ps = set ((C, w) # ps'') by simp
  with defs a_not_b have a4: B \notin lhss ((C, w @ [Nt B]) # ps'')
  unfolding Lhss_def Syms_def by auto
  from defs have notB: Nt B \notin syms ps'' unfolding Syms_def by blast
  then have 1: set ps = set (substP (Nt B) [] ((C, w @ [Nt B]) # ps'')) proof -
    from defs have s1: Nt B \notin syms ps unfolding Syms_def by meson
    from defs have s2: (C, w) \in set ps by blast
    from s1 s2 have b_notin_w: Nt B \notin set w unfolding Syms_def by fastforce
    from defs have set ps = {(C, w)} \cup set ps'' by simp

```

```

also have ... = set ((C, w) # ps'') by simp
also have ... = set([(C, w)] @ ps'') by simp
also from defs have ... = set([(C, substsNt B [] (w @ [Nt B]))] @ ps'') using
b_notin_w
  by (simp add: substs_skip)
also have ... = set((substP (Nt B) [] [(C, w @ [Nt B])]) @ ps'') by (simp add:
substP_def)
also have ... = set((substP (Nt B) [] [(C, w @ [Nt B])]) @ substP (Nt B) [] ps'')
using notB by (simp add: substP_skip2)
also have ... = set((substP (Nt B) [] ((C, w @ [Nt B]) # ps'')) by (simp add:
substP_def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
from defs have 2: set (finalize1 ps ps) = set ((C, w @ [Nt B]) # (B, []) # ps'')
by auto
with 1 2 a1 a2 a3 a4 show set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set (finalize1 ps
ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x
  by (simp add: derives_inlining_insert_commute)
qed simp

lemma lhss_finalize1:
  lhss ps ⊆ lhss (finalize1 ps' ps)
proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case (? ps' A ps)
    thus ?case unfolding Lhss_def by auto
next
  case (? ps' A v va ps)
    thus ?case unfolding Lhss_def by (auto simp: Let_def)
qed simp

lemma lhss_binarize'n:
  lhss ps ⊆ lhss ((finalize' `` n) ps)
proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
    thus ?case unfolding finalize'_def using lhss_finalize1 by auto
qed simp

lemma finalize_der'n:
  assumes A ∈ lhss ps
  shows set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set ((finalize' `` n) ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒*
map Tm x
  using assms proof (induction n)
    case (Suc n)
    hence A ∈ lhss ((finalize' `` n) ps)
      using lhss_binarize'n by blast
    hence set ((finalize' `` n) ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set (finalize' ((finalize'
`` n) ps)) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x
      using finalize_der' by blast
    hence set ((finalize' `` n) ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set ((finalize' `` Suc

```

```

n)  $ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* map Tm x$ 
   by simp
   with Suc show ?case by blast
qed simp

lemma finalize_der:
assumes A ∈ lhss ps
shows set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm x ←→ set (finalize ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm
x
unfolding finalize_def using finalize_der'n[OF assms] by simp

lemma lang_finalize_lhss:
assumes A ∈ lhss ps
shows lang ps A = lang (finalize ps) A
using finalize_der[OF assms] Lang_eqI derives by metis

lemma finalize_syms1:
assumes Nt A ∈ syms ps
shows Nt A ∈ syms (finalize1 ps' ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
case (?case)
thus ?thesis
  case True
    with ?case show ?thesis unfolding Syms_def by (auto simp: Let_def)
  next
    case False
    with ?case show ?thesis unfolding Syms_def by auto
  qed
qed auto

lemma finalize_nts'n:
assumes A ∈ nts ps
shows A ∈ nts ((finalize' ^ n) ps)
using assms proof (induction n)
case (Suc n)
thus ?case
  unfolding finalize'_def by (simp add: finalize_syms1 in_Nts_iff_in_Syms)
qed simp

lemma finalize_nts:
assumes A ∈ nts ps
shows A ∈ nts (finalize ps)
unfolding finalize_def using finalize_nts'n[OF assms] by simp

lemma finalize_lhss_nts1:
assumes A ∉ lhss ps
and A ∈ nts ps'
shows A ∉ lhss (finalize1 ps' ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)

```

```

case (? ps' A v va ps)
thus ?case proof (cases ? u. v#va = map Tm u)
  case True
  with 3 show ?thesis unfolding Lhss_def by (auto simp: Let_def fresh_nts)
next
  case False
  with 3 show ?thesis unfolding Lhss_def by (auto simp: Let_def)
qed
qed simp_all

lemma finalize_lhss_nts'n:
assumes A ?notin lhss ps
  and A ?in nts ps
shows A ?notin ((finalize'^~n) ps) ∧ A ?in ((finalize'^~n) ps)
using assms proof (induction n)
case (Suc n)
thus ?case
  unfolding finalize'_def by (simp add: finalize_lhss_nts1 finalize_syms1_in_Nts_iff_in_Syms)
qed simp

lemma finalize_lhss_nts:
assumes A ?notin lhss ps
  and A ?in nts ps
shows A ?notin (finalize ps) ∧ A ?in (finalize ps)
unfolding finalize_def using finalize_lhss_nts'n[OF assms] by simp

lemma lang_finalize:
assumes A ?in nts ps
shows lang (finalize ps) A = lang ps A
proof (cases A ?in lhss ps)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using lang_finalize_lhss by blast
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using assms finalize_lhss_nts Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss by fast
qed

```

Next step is to define the transformation from *rlin\_noterm* to *rlin\_bin*. For this we use the function *binarize*. The language preservation property of *binarize* is already proven

```

lemma binarize_rlinbin1:
assumes rlin_noterm (set ps)
  and ps = binarize1 ps' ps
shows rlin_bin (set ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
case (1 ps')
thus ?case

```

```

    by (simp add: rlin_bin_def)
next
  case (? ps' A ps)
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def rlin_bin_def)
next
  case (? ps' A s0 u ps)
  from 3.prems(2) have a1: length u ≤ 1 by simp (meson list.inject not_Cons_self)
  with 3.prems(2) have a2: ps = binarize1 ps' ps by simp
  from 3.prems(1) have a3: rlin_noterm (set ps)
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
  from a1 a2 a3 have 1: rlin_bin (set ps)
    using 3.IH by blast
  from 3.prems(1) have ex: ∃ v B. s0 # u = map Tm v @ [Nt B]
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
  with a1 have 2: ∃ B. s0 # u = [Nt B] ∨ (∃ a. s0 # u = [Tm a, Nt B]) proof
(cases length u = 0)
  case True
    with ex show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
    with a1 have length u = 1 by linarith
    show ?thesis
  proof -
    have ∃ B. s0 = Nt B ∧ u = [] ∨ (∃ a. s0 = Tm a) ∧ u = [Nt B]
      if length u = Suc 0 and s0 # u = map Tm v @ [Nt B]
        for v :: 'b list and B :: 'a
        using that by (metis append_Cons append_Nil append_butlast_last_id butlast_snoc_diff_Suc_1 hd_map last_snoc_length_0_conv length_butlast list.sel(1) list.simps(8))
      with ex ⟨length u = 1⟩ show ?thesis
        by auto
    qed
  qed
  from 1 2 show ?case
    by (simp add: rlin_bin_def)
qed

lemma binarize_noterm1:
  rlin_noterm (set ps) ==> rlin_noterm (set (binarize1 ps' ps))
proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case (? ps' A ps)
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
next
  case (? ps' A s0 u ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases length u ≤ 1)
    case True
      with 3 show ?thesis

```

```

    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
next
  case False
  let ?B = fresh(nts ps')
  from 3.premises have a1: rlin_noterm (set ps)
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
  from 3.premises have ex:  $\exists v B. s0 \# u = map Tm v @ [Nt B]$ 
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
  with False have a2:  $\exists v B. [s0, Nt ?B] = map Tm v @ [Nt B]$ 
    by (auto simp: Cons_eq_append_conv neq Nil_conv intro: exI[of _ []])
  from ex False have a3:  $\exists v B. u = map Tm v @ [Nt B]$ 
    by (auto simp: Cons_eq_append_conv)
  from False a1 a2 a3 show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Let_def rlin_noterm_def)
qed
qed simp

lemma binarize_noterm':
  rlin_noterm (set ps)  $\Rightarrow$  rlin_noterm (set (binarize' ps))
  unfolding binarize'_def using binarize_noterm1 by blast

lemma binarize_noterm'n:
  rlin_noterm (set ps)  $\Rightarrow$  rlin_noterm (set ((binarize'^n) ps))
  by (induction n) (auto simp add: binarize_noterm')

lemma binarize_rlinbin':
  assumes rlin_noterm (set ps)
  and ps = binarize' ps
  shows rlin_bin (set ps)
  using binarize'_def assms binarize_rlinbin1 by metis

lemma binarize_rlinbin:
  rlin_noterm (set ps)  $\Rightarrow$  rlin_bin (set (binarize ps))
proof -
  assume asm: rlin_noterm (set ps)
  hence 1: rlin_noterm (set ((binarize' ^ count ps) ps))
    using binarize_noterm'n by auto
  have binarize'((binarize' ^ count ps) ps) = (binarize' ^ count ps) ps
    using binarize_ffpi by blast
  with 1 have rlin_bin (set ((binarize' ^ count ps) ps))
    using binarize_rlinbin' by fastforce
  hence rlin_bin (set (binarize ps))
    by (simp add: binarize_def)
  thus ?thesis .
qed

```

The last transformation takes a production set from *rlin\_bin* and converts it to *rlin2*. That is, we need to remove unit productions of the form  $(A, [Nt B])$ . In *uProds.thy* is the predicate  $\mathcal{U} ps' ps$  defined that is satisfied

if  $ps$  is the same production set as  $ps'$  without the unit productions. The language preservation property is already given

```
lemma uppr_rlin2:
  assumes rlinbin: rlin_bin (set ps')
    and uppr_ps': unit_elim_rel ps' ps
  shows rlin2 (set ps)
proof -
  from rlinbin have rlin2 (set ps' - {(A,w) ∈ set ps'. ∃ B. w = [Nt B]})  

    using rlin2_def rlin_bin_def by fastforce  

  hence rlin2 (set ps' - (unit_prods ps'))  

    by (simp add: unit_prods_def)  

  hence 1: rlin2 (unit_rm ps')  

    by (simp add: unit_rm_def)  

  hence 2: rlin2 (new_prods ps')  

    unfolding new_prods_def rlin2_def by fastforce  

  from 1 2 have rlin2 (unit_rm ps' ∪ new_prods ps')  

    unfolding rlin2_def by auto  

  with uppr_ps' have rlin2 (set ps)  

    by (simp add: unit_elim_rel_def)  

  thus ?thesis .  

qed
```

The transformation  $rlin2\_of\_rlin$  applies the presented functions in the right order. At the end, we show that  $rlin2\_of\_rlin$  converts a production set from  $rlin$  to a production set from  $rlin2$ , without changing the language

```
definition rlin2_of_rlin :: ('n::infinite,'t) prods ⇒ ('n,'t)prods where
  rlin2_of_rlin ps = unit_elim (binarize (finalize ps))

theorem rlin_to_rlin2:
  assumes rlin (set ps)
  shows rlin2 (set (rlin2_of_rlin ps))
using assms proof -
  assume rlin (set ps)
  hence rlin_noterm (set (finalize ps))
    using finalize_rlinnoterm by blast
  hence rlin_bin (set (binarize (finalize ps)))
    by (simp add: binarize_rlinbin)
  hence rlin2 (set (unit_elim (binarize (finalize ps))))
    by (simp add: unit_elim_rel_unit_elim uppr_rlin2)
  thus rlin2 (set (rlin2_of_rlin ps))
    by (simp add: rlin2_of_rlin_def)
qed

lemma lang_rlin2_of_rlin:
  A ∈ Nts (set ps) ⇒ lang (rlin2_of_rlin ps) A = lang ps A
  by(simp add: rlin2_of_rlin_def lang_unit_elim finalize_nts lang_binarize lang_finalize)
```

## 14.2 Properties of *rlin2* derivations

In the following we present some properties for list of symbols that are derived from a production set satisfying *rlin2*

```
lemma map_Tm_single_nt:
  assumes map Tm w @ [Tm a, Nt A] = u1 @ [Nt B] @ u2
  shows u1 = map Tm (w @ [a]) ∧ u2 = []
proof -
  from assms have *: map Tm (w @ [a]) @ [Nt A] = u1 @ [Nt B] @ u2 by simp
  have 1: Nt B ∉ set (map Tm (w @ [a])) by auto
  have 2: Nt B ∈ set (u1 @ [Nt B] @ u2) by simp
  from * 1 2 have Nt B ∈ set ([Nt A])
  by (metis list.set_intros(1) rotate1.simps(2) set_ConsD set_rotate1 sym.inject(1))
  hence [Nt B] = [Nt A] by simp
  with 1 * show ?thesis
  by (metis append_Cons append_Cons_eq_iff append_self_conv emptyE empty_set)
qed
```

A non-terminal can only occur as the rightmost symbol

```
lemma rlin2_derive:
  assumes P ⊢ v1 ⇒* v2
  and v1 = [Nt A]
  and v2 = u1 @ [Nt B] @ u2
  and rlin2 P
  shows ∃ w. u1 = map Tm w ∧ u2 = []
using assms proof (induction arbitrary: u1 B u2 rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case
  by (simp add: append_eq_Cons_conv)
next
  case (step u C v w)
  from step.prem(1) step.prem(3) have ∃ w. u = map Tm w ∧ v = []
  using step.IH[of u C v] by simp
  then obtain wh where u_def: u = map Tm wh by blast
  have v_eps: v = []
  using ∃ w. u = map Tm w ∧ v = [] by simp
  from step.hyps(2) step.prem(3) have w_cases: w = [] ∨ (∃ d D. w = [Tm d, Nt D])
  unfolding rlin2_def by auto
  then show ?case proof cases
    assume w= []
    with v_eps step.prem(2) have u = u1 @ [Nt B] @ u2 by simp
    with u_def show ?thesis by (auto simp: append_eq_map_conv)
next
  assume ¬w= []
  then obtain d D where w = [Tm d, Nt D]
  using w_cases by blast
  with u_def v_eps step.prem(2) have u1 = map Tm (wh @ [d]) ∧ u2 = []
  using map_Tm_single_nt[wh d D u1 B u2] by simp
```

```

thus ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

A new terminal is introduced by a production of the form  $(C, [Tm x, Nt B])$

```

lemma rlin2_introduce_tm:
assumes rlin2 P
  and P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Tm x, Nt B]
  shows ∃ C. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt C] ∧ (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ P
proof -
from assms(2) have ∃ v. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* v ∧ P ⊢ v ⇒ map Tm w @ [Tm x, Nt B]
using rtranclp.cases by fastforce
then obtain v where v_star: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* v and v_step: P ⊢ v ⇒ map Tm w @ [Tm x, Nt B] by blast
from v_step have ∃ u1 u2 C α. v = u1 @ [Nt C] @ u2 ∧ map Tm w @ [Tm x, Nt B] = u1 @ α @ u2 ∧ (C, α) ∈ P
using derive.cases by fastforce
then obtain u1 u2 C α where v_def: v = u1 @ [Nt C] @ u2 and w_def: map Tm w @ [Tm x, Nt B] = u1 @ α @ u2
and C_prod: (C, α) ∈ P by blast
from assms(1) v_star v_def have u2_eps: u2 = []
using rlin2_derive[of P [Nt A]] by simp
from assms(1) v_star v_def obtain wa where u1_def: u1 = map Tm wa
using rlin2_derive[of P [Nt A] u1 @ [Nt C] @ u2 A u1] by auto
from w_def u2_eps u1_def have map Tm w @ [Tm x, Nt B] = map Tm wa @ α by simp
then have map Tm (w @ [x]) @ [Nt B] = map Tm wa @ α by simp
then have α ≠ [] by (metis append.assoc append.right_neutral list.distinct(1) map_Tm_single_nt)
with assms(1) C_prod obtain d D where α = [Tm d, Nt D]
using rlin2_def by fastforce
from w_def u2_eps have x_d: x = d
using ⟨α = [Tm d, Nt D]⟩ by simp
from w_def u2_eps have B_D: B = D
using ⟨α = [Tm d, Nt D]⟩ by simp
from x_d B_D have alpha_def: α = [Tm x, Nt B]
using ⟨α = [Tm d, Nt D]⟩ by simp
from w_def u2_eps alpha_def have map Tm w = u1 by simp
with u1_def have w_eq_wa: w = wa
by (metis list.inj_map_strong sym.inject(2))
from v_def u1_def w_eq_wa u2_eps have v = map Tm w @ [Nt C] by simp
with v_star have 1: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt C] by simp
from C_prod alpha_def have 2: (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ P by simp
from 1 2 show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```
lemma rlin2_nts_derive_eq:
```

```

assumes rlin2 P
  and P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* [Nt B]
  shows A = B
proof -
  from assms(2) have star_cases: [Nt A] = [Nt B] ∨ (∃ w. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ w ∧ P
  ⊢ w ⇒* [Nt B])
    using converse_rtranclpE by force
  show ?thesis proof cases
    assume ¬[Nt A] = [Nt B]
    then obtain w where w_step: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ w and w_star: P ⊢ w ⇒* [Nt
    B]
      using star_cases by auto
    from assms(1) w_step have w_cases: w = [] ∨ (∃ a C. w = [Tm a, Nt C])
      unfolding rlin2_def using derive_singleton[of P Nt A w] by auto
    show ?thesis proof cases
      assume w = []
      with w_star show ?thesis by simp
    next
      assume ¬w = []
      with w_cases obtain a C where w = [Tm a, Nt C] by blast
      with w_star show ?thesis
        using derives_Tm_Cons[of P a [Nt C] [Nt B]] by simp
    qed
  qed simp
qed

```

If the list of symbols consists only of terminals, the last production used is of the form  $B, []$

```

lemma rlin2_tms_eps:
assumes rlin2 P
  and P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w
  shows ∃ B. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] ∧ (B, []) ∈ P
proof -
  from assms(2) have ∃ v. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* v ∧ P ⊢ v ⇒ map Tm w
    using rtranclp.cases by force
  then obtain v where v_star: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* v and v_step: P ⊢ v ⇒ map Tm
  w by blast
  from v_step have ∃ u1 u2 C α. v = u1 @ [Nt C] @ u2 ∧ map Tm w = u1 @
  α @ u2 ∧ (C, α) ∈ P
    using derive.cases by fastforce
  then obtain u1 u2 C α where v_def: v = u1 @ [Nt C] @ u2 and w_def: map
  Tm w = u1 @ α @ u2 and C_prod: (C, α) ∈ P by blast
  have ∉ A. Nt A ∈ set (map Tm w) by auto
  with w_def have ∉ A. Nt A ∈ set α
    by (metis Un_iff set_append)
  then have ∉ a A. α = [Tm a, Nt A] by auto
  with assms(1) C_prod have alpha_eps: α = []
    using rlin2_def by force
  from v_star assms(1) v_def have u2_eps: u2 = []

```

```

    using rlin2_derive[of P [Nt A]] by simp
  from w_def alpha_eps u2_eps have u1_def: u1 = map Tm w by simp
  from v_star v_def u1_def u2_eps have 1: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt C]
by simp
  from alpha_eps C_prod have 2: (C,[]) ∈ P by simp
  from 1 2 show ?thesis by auto
qed

end

```

## 15 Strongly Right-Linear Grammars as a Nondeterministic Automaton

```

theory NDA_rlin2
imports Right_Linear
begin

```

We define what is essentially the extended transition function of a nondeterministic automaton but is driven by a set of strongly right-linear productions  $P$ , which are of course just another representation of the transitions of a nondeterministic automaton. Function  $nxts\_rlin2\_set P M w$  traverses the terminals list  $w$  starting from the set of non-terminals  $M$  according to the productions of  $P$ . At the end it returns the reachable non-terminals.

```

definition nxt_rlin2 :: ('n,'t)Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 't ⇒ 'n set where
nxt_rlin2 P A a = {B. (A, [Tm a, Nt B]) ∈ P}

definition nxt_rlin2_set :: ('n,'t)Prods ⇒ 'n set ⇒ 't ⇒ 'n set where
nxt_rlin2_set P M a = (⋃ A∈M. nxt_rlin2 P A a)

definition nxts_rlin2_set :: ('n,'t)Prods ⇒ 'n set ⇒ 't list ⇒ 'n set where
nxts_rlin2_set P = foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P)

lemma nxt_rlin2_nts:
assumes B∈nxt_rlin2 P A a
shows B∈Nts P
using assms nxt_rlin2_def Nts_def nts_syms_def by fastforce

lemma nxts_rlin2_set_app:
nxts_rlin2_set P M (x @ y) = nxts_rlin2_set P (nxts_rlin2_set P M x) y
unfolding nxts_rlin2_set_def by simp

lemma nxt_rlin2_set_pick:
assumes B ∈ nxt_rlin2_set P M a
shows ∃ C∈M. B ∈ nxt_rlin2_set P {C} a
using assms by (simp add:nxt_rlin2_def nxt_rlin2_set_def)

lemma nxts_rlin2_set_pick:
assumes B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P M w

```

```

shows  $\exists C \in M. B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{C\} w$ 
using assms proof (induction w arbitrary; B rule: rev_induct)
case Nil
then show ?case
  by (simp add: nxts_rlin2_set_def)
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  from snoc(2) have B_in:  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P (\text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P M xs) [x]$ 
    using nxts_rlin2_set_app[of P M xs [x]] by simp
  hence  $B \in \text{nxt\_rlin2\_set } P (\text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P M xs) x$ 
    by (simp add: nxts_rlin2_set_def)
  hence  $\exists C \in (\text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P M xs). B \in \text{nxt\_rlin2\_set } P \{C\} x$ 
    using nxt_rlin2_set_pick[of B P nxts_rlin2_set P M xs x] by simp
  then obtain C where C_def:  $C \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P M xs$  and C_path:  $B \in \text{nxt\_rlin2\_set } P \{C\} x$ 
    by blast
  have  $\exists Ca \in M. C \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{Ca\} xs$ 
    using snoc.IH[of C, OF C_def].
  then obtain D where *:  $D \in M$  and D_path:  $C \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{D\} xs$ 
    by blast
  from C_path D_path have **:  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{D\} (xs @ [x])$ 
    unfolding nxts_rlin2_set_def nxt_rlin2_set_def by auto
  from ** show ?case by blast
qed

lemma nxts_rlin2_set_first_step:
assumes  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} (a \# w)$ 
shows  $\exists C \in \text{nxt\_rlin2 } P A a. B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{C\} w$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} ([a]@w)$  by simp
  hence  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P (\text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} [a]) w$ 
    using nxts_rlin2_set_app[of P {A} [a] w] by simp
  hence  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P (\text{nxt\_rlin2 } P A a) w$ 
    by (simp add: nxt_rlin2_set_def nxts_rlin2_set_def)
  thus  $\exists C \in \text{nxt\_rlin2 } P A a. B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{C\} w$ 
    using nxts_rlin2_set_pick[of B P nxt_rlin2 P A a w] by simp
qed

lemma nxts_trans0:
assumes  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P (\text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} x) z$ 
shows  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} (x@z)$ 
by (metis assms foldl_append nxts_rlin2_set_def)

lemma nxt_mono:
assumes  $A \subseteq B$ 
shows  $\text{nxt\_rlin2\_set } P A a \subseteq \text{nxt\_rlin2\_set } P B a$ 
unfolding nxt_rlin2_set_def using assms by blast

lemma nxts_mono:

```

```

assumes A ⊆ B
shows nxts_rlin2_set P A w ⊆ nxts_rlin2_set P B w
unfolding nxts_rlin2_set_def proof (induction w rule:rev_induct)
case Nil
thus ?case by (simp add: assms)
next
case (snoc x xs)
thus ?case
  using nxt_mono[of foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) A xs foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) B xs
P x] by simp
qed

lemma nxts_trans1:
assumes M ⊆ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} x
and B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P M z
shows B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@z)
using assms nxts_trans0[of B P A x z] nxts_mono[of M nxts_rlin2_set P {A}
x P z, OF assms(1)] by auto

lemma nxts_trans2:
assumes C ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} x
and B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {C} z
shows B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@z)
using assms nxts_trans1[of {C} P A x B z] by auto

lemma nxts_to_mult_derive:
B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P M w ==> (∃ A ∈ M. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B])
unfolding nxts_rlin2_set_def proof (induction w arbitrary: B rule: rev_induct)
case Nil
hence 1: B ∈ M by simp
have 2: P ⊢ [Nt B] ⇒* map Tm [] @ [Nt B] by simp
from 1 2 show ?case by blast
next
case (snoc x xs)
from snoc.preds have ∃ C. C ∈ foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) M xs ∧ (C, [Tm x, Nt
B]) ∈ P
  unfolding nxt_rlin2_set_def nxt_rlin2_def by auto
  then obtain C where C_xs: C ∈ foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) M xs and C_prod:
(C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ P by blast
  from C_xs obtain A where A_der: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Nt C] and
A_in: A ∈ M
    using snoc.IH[of C] by auto
  from C_prod have P ⊢ [Nt C] ⇒ [Tm x, Nt B]
    using derive_singleton[of P Nt C [Tm x, Nt B]] by blast
  hence P ⊢ map Tm xs @ [Nt C] ⇒ map Tm xs @ [Tm x, Nt B]
    using derive_prepend[of P [Nt C] [Tm x, Nt B] map Tm xs] by simp
  hence C_der: P ⊢ map Tm xs @ [Nt C] ⇒ map Tm (xs @ [x]) @ [Nt B] by
simp
  from A_der C_der have P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm (xs @ [x]) @ [Nt B] by simp

```

```

with A_in show ?case by blast
qed

lemma mult_derive_to_nxts:
assumes rlin2 P
shows A ∈ M ⇒ P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] ⇒ B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set
P M w
unfolding nxts_rlin2_set_def proof (induction w arbitrary: B rule: rev_induct)
case Nil
with assms have A = B
using rlin2_nts_derive_eq[of P A B] by simp
with Nil.prems(1) show ?case by simp
next
case (snoc x xs)
from snoc.prems(2) have P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Tm x, Nt B] by simp
with assms obtain C where C_der: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Nt C]
and C_prods: (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ P using rlin2_introduce_tm[of
P A xs x B] by fast
from ‹A ∈ M› C_der have C ∈ foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) M xs
using snoc.IH[of C] by auto
with C_prods show ?case
unfolding nxt_rlin2_set_def nxt_rlin2_def by auto
qed

```

Acceptance of a word  $w$  w.r.t.  $P$  (starting from  $A$ ), *accepted*  $P A w$ , means that we can reach an “accepting” nonterminal  $Z$ , i.e. one with a production  $(Z, \square)$ . On the automaton level  $Z$  reachable final state. We show that *accepted*  $P A w$  iff  $w$  is in the language of  $A$  w.r.t.  $P$ .

**definition** accepted  $P A w = (\exists Z \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} w. (Z, \square) \in P)$

```

theorem accepted_if_Lang:
assumes rlin2 P
and w ∈ Lang P A
shows accepted P A w
proof -
from assms obtain B where A_der: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] and
B_in: (B, \square) ∈ P
unfolding Lang_def using rlin2_tms_eps[of P A w] by auto
from A_der have B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} w
using mult_derive_to_nxts[OF assms(1)] by auto
with B_in show ?thesis
unfolding accepted_def by blast
qed

```

```

theorem Lang_if_accepted:
assumes accepted P A w
shows w ∈ Lang P A
proof -
from assms obtain Z where Z_nxts: Z ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} w and Z_eps:

```

```

 $(Z, \square) \in P$ 
  unfolding accepted_def by blast
  from Z_nxts obtain B where B_der:  $P \vdash [Nt B] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w @ [Nt Z]$  and
  B_in:  $B \in \{A\}$ 
    using nxts_to_mult_derive by fast
    from B_in have A_eq_B:  $A = B$  by simp
    from Z_eps have P  $\vdash [Nt Z] \Rightarrow \square$ 
      using derive_singleton[of P Nt Z \square] by simp
    hence P  $\vdash map Tm w @ [Nt Z] \Rightarrow map Tm w$ 
      using derive_prepend[of P [Nt Z] \square map Tm w] by simp
      with B_der A_eq_B have P  $\vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w$  by simp
      thus ?thesis
    unfolding Lang_def by blast
qed

theorem Lang_iff_accepted_if_rlin2:
assumes rlin2 P
shows  $w \in Lang P A \longleftrightarrow accepted P A w$ 
  using accepted_if_Lang[OF assms] Lang_if_accepted by fast

end

```

## 16 Relating Strongly Right-Linear Grammars and Automata

```

theory Right_Linear_Automata
imports
  NDA_rlin2
  Finite_Automata_HF.Finite_Automata_HF
  HereditarilyFinite.Finitary
begin

```

### 16.1 From Strongly Right-Linear Grammar to NFA

```

definition nfa_rlin2 :: ('n,'t)Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n::finitary)  $\Rightarrow$  't nfa where
nfa_rlin2 P S =
  ( states = hf_of ' $(\{S\} \cup Nts P)$ ,
  init = {hf_of S},
  final = hf_of ' $\{A \in Nts P. (A, \square) \in P\}$ ,
  nxt =  $\lambda q a. hf\_of 'nxt\_rlin2 P (inv hf\_of q) a$ ,
  eps = Id )

```

```

context
fixes P :: ('n::finitary,'t)Prods
assumes finite P
begin

```

```

interpretation NFA_rlin2: nfa nfa_rlin2 P S

```

```

unfolding nfa_rlin2_def proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1
    then show ?case by(simp)
  next
    case 2
      then show ?case by auto
  next
    case (? q x)
      then show ?case by(auto simp add: nxt_rlin2_nts)
  next
    case 4
      then show ?case using `finite P` by (simp add: Nts_def finite_nts_syms
split_def)
  qed
print_theorems

lemma nfa_init_nfa_rlin2: nfa.init (nfa_rlin2 P S) = hf_of ` {S}
by (simp add: nfa_rlin2_def)

lemma nfa_final_nfa_rlin2: nfa.final (nfa_rlin2 P S) = hf_of ` {A ∈ Nts P.
(A,[]) ∈ P}
by (simp add: nfa_rlin2_def)

lemma nfa_nxt_nfa_rlin2: nfa.nxt (nfa_rlin2 P S) (hf_of A) a = hf_of ` nxt_rlin2
P A a
by (simp add: nfa_rlin2_def inj)

lemma nfa_epsclo_nfa_rlin2: M ⊆ {hf_of S} ∪ hf_of ` Nts P ==> nfa.epsclo
(nfa_rlin2 P S) M = M
unfolding NFA_rlin2.epsclo_def unfolding nfa_rlin2_def by(auto)

lemma nfa_nextl_nfa_rlin2: M ⊆ {S} ∪ Nts P
==> nfa.nextl (nfa_rlin2 P S) (hf_of ` M) xs = hf_of ` nxts_rlin2_set P M xs
proof(induction xs arbitrary: M)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: nxts_rlin2_set_def)(fastforce intro!: nfa_epsclo_nfa_rlin2)
  next
    case (Cons a xs)
    let ?epsclo = nfa.epsclo (nfa_rlin2 P S)
    let ?nxt = nfa.nxt (nfa_rlin2 P S)
    let ?nxts = nfa.nextl (nfa_rlin2 P S)
    have ?nxts (hf_of ` M) (a # xs) = ?nxts (∃ x ∈ ?epsclo (hf_of ` M). ?nxt x a)
    xs
      by simp
    also have ... = ?nxts (∃ x ∈ hf_of ` M. ?nxt x a) xs
      using Cons.preds by(subst nfa_epsclo_nfa_rlin2) auto
    also have ... = ?nxts (∃ m ∈ M. ?nxt (hf_of m) a) xs by simp
    also have ... = ?nxts (∃ m ∈ M. hf_of ` nxt_rlin2 P m a) xs

```

```

by (simp add: nfa_nxt_nfa_rlin2)
also have ... = ?nxts (hf_of ` (Union m∈M. nxt_rlin2 P m a)) xs
  by (metis image_UN)
also have ... = hf_of ` nxts_rlin2_set P (Union m∈M. nxt_rlin2 P m a) xs
  using Cons.preds by(subst Cons.IH)(auto simp add: nxt_rlin2_nts)
also have ... = hf_of ` nxts_rlin2_set P M (a # xs)
  by (simp add: nxt_rlin2_set_def nxts_rlin2_set_def)
finally show ?case .
qed

```

**lemma** lang\_pres\_nfa\_rlin2: **assumes** rlin2 P  
**shows** nfa.language (nfa\_rlin2 P S) = Lang P S

**proof** –

```

have 1:  $\bigwedge A \text{ xs. } \llbracket A \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{S\} \text{ xs; } A \in \text{Nts } P; (A, \llbracket \rrbracket) \in P \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $P \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map Tm xs}$ 
using nxts_to_mult_derive by (metis (no_types, opaque_lifting) append.right_neutral derive.intros
r_into_rtrancip rtrancip_trans singletonD)
have  $\bigwedge A B. Nt B \notin \text{Syms } P \implies (A, \llbracket \rrbracket) \in P \implies A \neq B$  by (auto simp: Syms_def)
hence 2:  $\bigwedge \text{xs. rlin2 } P \implies P \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map Tm xs} \implies$ 
 $\text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{S\} \text{ xs} \cap \{A \in \text{Nts } P. (A, \llbracket \rrbracket) \in P\} \neq \{\}$ 
using in_Nts_iff_in_Syms_mult_derive_to_nxts_rlin2_tms_eps
by (metis (no_types, lifting) Int_Collect_empty_iff_singletonI)
show ?thesis
unfolding NFA_rlin2.language_def Lang_def nfa_init_nfa_rlin2 nfa_final_nfa_rlin2
  nfa_nextl_nfa_rlin2[OF Un_upper1]
  using 2[OF assms] by (auto simp: 1)
qed

```

**lemma** regular\_if\_rlin2: **assumes** rlin2 P  
**shows** regular (Lang P S)  
**using** lang\_pres\_nfa\_rlin2[OF assms] NFA\_rlin2.imp\_regular[of S]  
**by** metis

end

## 16.2 From DFA to Strongly Right-Linear Grammar

**context** dfa  
**begin**

We define *Prods\_dfa* that collects the production set from the deterministic finite automata *M*

**definition** Prods\_dfa :: (hf, 'a) Prods **where**  
*Prods\_dfa* =  
 $(\bigcup q \in \text{dfa.states } M. \bigcup x. \{(q, [\text{Tm } x, \text{Nt}(dfa.nxt } M q x])\}) \cup (\bigcup q \in \text{dfa.final } M.$   
 $\{(q, \llbracket \rrbracket)\})$

**lemma** rlin2\_prods\_dfa: rlin2 (Prods\_dfa)

```
unfolding rlin2_def Prods_dfa_def by blast
```

We show that a word can be derived from the production set *Prods\_dfa* if and only if traversing the word in the deterministic finite automata *M* ends in a final state. The proofs are very similar to those in *DFA\_rlin2.thy*

```
lemma mult_derive_to_nxtl:
```

```
  Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] ⇒ nextl A w = B
```

```
proof (induction w arbitrary: B rule: rev_induct)
```

```
  case Nil
```

```
    thus ?case
```

```
      using rlin2_nts_derive_eq[OF rlin2_prods_dfa, of A B] by simp
```

```
next
```

```
  case (snoc x xs)
```

```
    from snoc.prems have Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Tm x, Nt B] by simp
```

```
    then obtain C where C_der: Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Nt C]
      and C_prods: (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ Prods_dfa using rlin2_introduce_tm[OF
```

```
rlin2_prods_dfa, of A xs x B] by auto
```

```
    have 1: nextl A xs = C
```

```
      using snoc.IH[OF C_der].
```

```
    from C_prods have 2: B = dfa.nxt M C x
```

```
      unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
```

```
    from 1 2 show ?case by simp
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma nxtl_to_mult_derive:
```

```
  assumes A ∈ dfa.states M
```

```
  shows Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt (nextl A w)]
```

```
proof (induction w rule: rev_induct)
```

```
  case (snoc x xs)
```

```
    let ?B = nextl A xs
```

```
    have ?B ∈ dfa.states M
```

```
      using nextl_state[OF assms, of xs].
```

```
    hence (?B, [Tm x, Nt (dfa.nxt M ?B x)]) ∈ Prods_dfa
```

```
      unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
```

```
    hence Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt ?B] ⇒ [Tm x] @ [Nt (dfa.nxt M ?B x)]
```

```
      by (simp add: derive_singleton)
```

```
    hence Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ ([Tm x] @ [Nt (dfa.nxt M ?B x)])
```

```
      using snoc.IH by (meson derive_prepend rtranclp.simps)
```

```
    thus ?case by auto
```

```
qed simp
```

```
theorem Prods_dfa_iff_dfa:
```

```
  q ∈ dfa.states M ⇒ Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w ⇔ nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M
```

```
proof
```

```
  show Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w ⇒ nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M
```

```
  proof –
```

```
    assume asm: Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w
```

```

obtain B where q_der: Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] and
B_in: (B,[]) ∈ Prods_dfa
  unfolding Lang_def using rlin2_tms_eps[OF rlin2_prods_dfa asm] by auto
  have 1: nextl q w = B
    using mult_derive_to_nxtl[OF q_der].
  from B_in have 2: B ∈ dfa.final M
    unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
  from 1 2 show ?thesis by simp
qed
next
assume asm1: q ∈ dfa.states M
show nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M ⇒ Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w
proof -
  assume asm2: nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M
  let ?Z = nextl q w
  from asm2 have Z_eps: (?Z,[]) ∈ Prods_dfa
    unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
  have Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt ?Z]
    using nxtl_to_mult_derive[OF asm1, of w].
  with Z_eps show ?thesis
    by (metis derives_rule rtranclp.rtrancl_refl self_append_conv)
qed
qed

corollary dfa_language_eq_Lang: dfa.language M = Lang Prods_dfa (dfa.init M)
unfolding language_def Lang_def by (simp add: Prods_dfa_iff_dfa)

end

corollary rlin2_if_regular:
  regular L ⇒ ∃ P S::hf. rlin2 P ∧ L = Lang P S
  by (metis dfa.dfa_language_eq_Lang dfa.rlin2_prods_dfa regular_def)

end

```

## 17 Pumping Lemma for Strongly Right-Linear Grammars

```

theory Pumping_Lemma-Regular
imports NDA_rlin2 List_Power.List_Power
begin

```

The proof is on the level of strongly right-linear grammars. Currently there is no proof on the automaton level but now it would be easy to obtain one.

```

lemma not_distinct:
  assumes m = card P
  and m ≥ 1

```

```

and  $\forall i < \text{length } w. w ! i \in P$ 
and  $\text{length } w \geq \text{Suc } m$ 
shows  $\exists xs ys zs y. w = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs \wedge \text{length}(xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) \leq \text{Suc } m$ 
using assms proof (induction w arbitrary: P m rule: length_induct)
case (1 aw)
from 1.prems(4) obtain a w where aw_cons[simp]: aw = a#w and w_len: m
 $\leq \text{length } w$ 
using Suc_le_length_iff[of m aw] by blast
show ?case proof (cases a ∈ set w)
case True
hence  $\neg \text{distinct } aw$  by simp
then obtain xs ys zs y where aw_split: aw = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs
using not_distinct_decomp by blast
show ?thesis proof (cases length(xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) ≤ Suc m)
case True
with aw_split show ?thesis by blast
next
case False
let ?xsyys = xs @ [y] @ ys
from False have a4: length ?xsyys ≥ Suc m by simp
from aw_split have a5: length ?xsyys < length aw by simp
with 1.prems(3) have  $\forall i < \text{length } ?xsyys. aw ! i \in P$  by simp
with aw_split have a3:  $\forall i < \text{length } ?xsyys. ?xsyys ! i \in P$ 
by (metis append_assoc_nth_append)
from 1.prems(2) 1.prems(1) a3 a4 a5 have  $\exists xs' ys' zs' y'. ?xsyys = xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y'] @ zs' \wedge \text{length}(xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y']) \leq \text{Suc } m$ 
using 1.IH by simp
then obtain xs' ys' zs' y' where xsyys_split: ?xsyys = xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y'] @ zs' and xsyys'_len: length(xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y']) ≤ Suc m by blast
let ?xs = xs' let ?y = y' let ?ys = ys' let ?zs = zs' @ [y] @ zs
from xsyys_split aw_split have *: aw = ?xs @ [?y] @ ?ys @ [?y] @ ?zs by simp
from xsyys'_len have **: length(?xs @ [?y] @ ?ys @ [?y]) ≤ Suc m by simp
from * ** show ?thesis by blast
qed
next
case False
let ?P' = P - {a}
from 1.prems(3) have a_in: a ∈ P by auto
with 1.prems(1) have a1: m-1 = card ?P' by simp
from 1.prems(2) w_len have w ≠ [] by auto
with 1.prems(3) False have b_in:  $\exists b \neq a. b \in P$  by force
from a_in b_in 1.prems(2) 1.prems(1) have m ≥ 2
by (metis Suc_1 card_1_singletonE not_less_eq_eq singletonD verit_la_disequality)
hence a2: m-1 ≥ 1 by simp
from False 1.prems(3) have a3:  $\forall i < \text{length } w. w ! i \in ?P'$ 
using DiffD2 by auto
from 1.prems(2) w_len have a4: Suc(m-1) ≤ length w by simp

```

```

from a1 a2 a3 a4 have ∃ xs ys zs y. w = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs ∧ length
(xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) ≤ Suc (m - 1)
  using 1.IH by simp
  then obtain xs ys zs y where w_split: w = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs and
xsys_len: length (xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) ≤ m by auto
  from w_split have *: a#w = (a#xs) @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs by simp
  from xsys_len have **: length ((a#xs) @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) ≤ Suc m by simp
  from * ** aw_cons show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

We define the function  $nxts\_nts P a w$  that collects all paths traversing the word  $w$  starting from the non-terminal  $A$  in the production set  $P$ .  $nxts\_nts0$  appends the non-terminal  $A$  in front of every list produced by  $nxts\_nts$

```

fun nxts_nts :: ('n,'t)Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 't list ⇒ 'n list set where
  nxts_nts P A [] = {}
  | nxts_nts P A (a#w) = (⋃ B∈nxt_rlin2 P A a. (Cons B)`nxts_nts P B w)

definition nxts_nts0 where
  nxts_nts0 P A w ≡ ((#) A) `nxts_nts P A w

```

### 17.1 Properties of $nxts\_nts$ and $nxts\_nts0$

```

lemma nxts_nts0_i0:
  ∀ e ∈ nxts_nts0 P A w. e!0 = A
  unfolding nxts_nts0_def by auto

lemma nxts_nts0_shift:
  assumes i < length w
  shows ∀ e ∈ nxts_nts0 P A w. ∃ e' ∈ nxts_nts P A w. e ! (Suc i) = e' ! i
  unfolding nxts_nts0_def by auto

lemma nxts_nts_pick_nt:
  assumes e ∈ nxts_nts P A (a#w)
  shows ∃ C∈nxt_rlin2 P A a. ∃ e' ∈ nxts_nts P C w. e = C#e'
  using assms by auto

lemma nxts_nts0_len:
  ∀ e ∈ nxts_nts0 P A w. length e = Suc (length w)
  unfolding nxts_nts0_def
  by (induction P A w rule: nxts_nts.induct) auto

lemma nxts_nts0_nxt:
  assumes i < length w
  shows ∀ e ∈ nxts_nts0 P A w. e!(Suc i) ∈ nxt_rlin2 P (e!i) (w!i)
  unfolding nxts_nts0_def using assms proof (induction P A w arbitrary: i rule:
nxts_nts.induct)
  case (1 P A)

```

```

thus ?case by simp
next
  case (? P A a w)
  thus ?case
    using less_Suc_eq_0_disj by auto
qed

lemma nnts_nts0_path:
  assumes i1 ≤ length w
  and i2 ≤ length w
  and i1 ≤ i2
  shows ∀ e ∈ nnts_nts0 P A w. e ! i2 ∈ nnts_rlin2_set P {e ! i1} (drop i1 (take i2 w))
proof
  fix e
  assume e ∈ nnts_nts0 P A w
  with assms show e ! i2 ∈ nnts_rlin2_set P {e ! i1} (drop i1 (take i2 w)) proof
    induction i2 – i1 arbitrary: i2
    case 0
    thus ?case
      by (simp add: nnts_rlin2_set_def)
    next
    case (Suc x)
    let ?i2' = i2 – 1
    from Suc.hyps(2) have x_def: x = ?i2' – i1 by simp
    from Suc.preds(2) have i2'_len: ?i2' ≤ length w by simp
    from Suc.preds(3) Suc.hyps(2) have i1_i2': i1 ≤ ?i2' by simp
    have IH: e ! ?i2' ∈ nnts_rlin2_set P {e ! i1} (drop i1 (take ?i2' w))
    using Suc.hyps(1)[of ?i2', OF x_def Suc.preds(1) i2'_len i1_i2' Suc.preds(4)]
    .
    from Suc.hyps(2) Suc.preds(2) Suc.preds(4) have e ! i2 ∈ nnt_rlin2 P (e !(i2 – 1)) (w !(i2 – 1))
    using nnts_nts0_nxt[of ?i2' w P A] by simp
    hence e_i2: e ! i2 ∈ nnts_rlin2_set P {e !(i2 – 1)} [w !(i2 – 1)]
    unfolding nnts_rlin2_set_def nnt_rlin2_set_def by simp
    have drop i1 (take (i2 – 1) w) @ [w !(i2 – 1)] = drop i1 (take i2 w)
    by (smt (verit) Cons_nth_drop_Suc Suc.hyps(2) Suc.preds(2) Suc.preds(3)
      add_Suc drop_drop_drop_eq Nil drop_take i1_i2' i2'_len le_add_diff_inverse2
      le_less_Suc_eq nle_le_nth_via_drop_order.strict_iff_not take_Suc_conv_app_nth
      x_def)
    thus ?case
      using nnts_trans2[of e !(i2 – 1) P e ! i1 drop i1 (take (i2 – 1) w) e ! i2
      [w !(i2 – 1)], OF IH e_i2] by argo
    qed
  qed

lemma nnts_nts0_path_start:
  assumes i ≤ length w
  shows ∀ e ∈ nnts_nts0 P A w. e ! i ∈ nnts_rlin2_set P {A} (take i w)

```

```

using assms nnts_nts0_path[of 0 w i P A] by (simp add: nnts_nts0_def)

lemma nnts_nts_elem:
  assumes i < length w
  shows ∀ e ∈ nnts_nts P A w. e ! i ∈ Nts P
proof
  fix e
  assume e ∈ nnts_nts P A w
  with assms show e ! i ∈ Nts P proof (induction P A w arbitrary: i e rule:
nnts_nts.induct)
  case (1 P A)
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (2 P A a w)
  from 2(3) obtain C e' where C_def: C ∈ nxt_rlin2 P A a and e'_def: e' ∈ nnts_nts P C w and e_app: e = C#e'
    using nnts_nts_pick_nt[of e P A a w] by blast
  show ?case proof (cases i = 0)
    case True
    with e_app C_def show ?thesis
      using nxt_rlin2_nts by simp
  next
    case False
    from False 2(2) have i_len: i - 1 < length w by simp
    have e' ! (i - 1) ∈ Nts P
      using 2.IH[of C i-1 e', OF C_def i_len e'_def] .
    with e_app False have e ! i ∈ Nts P by simp
    thus ?thesis .
  qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma nnts_nts0_elem:
  assumes A ∈ Nts P
  and i ≤ length w
  shows ∀ e ∈ nnts_nts0 P A w. e ! i ∈ Nts P
proof (cases i = 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms(1) nnts_nts0_i0)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis proof
    fix e
    assume e_def: e ∈ nnts_nts0 P A w
    from False e_def assms(2) have ∃ e' ∈ nnts_nts P A w. e ! i = e' ! (i-1)
      using nnts_nts0_shift[of i-1 w P A] by simp
    then obtain e' where e'_def: e' ∈ nnts_nts P A w and e_ind: e ! i = e' !
      (i-1)

```

```

    by blast
  from False e'_def assms(2) have e' ! (i-1) ∈ Nts P
    using nxts_nts_elem[of i-1 w P A] by simp
    with e_ind show e ! i ∈ Nts P by simp
  qed
qed

lemma nxts_nts0_pick:
  assumes B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} w
  shows ∃ e ∈ nxts_nts0 P A w. last e = B
  unfolding nxts_nts0_def using assms proof (induction P A w arbitrary: B rule:
nxts_nts.induct)
  case (1 P A)
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: nxts_rlin2_set_def)
next
  case (2 P A a w)
  from 2(2) obtain C where C_def: C ∈ nxt_rlin2 P A a and C_path: B ∈
nxts_rlin2_set P {C} w
    using nxts_rlin2_set_first_step[of B P A a w] by blast
  have ∃ e ∈ nxts_nts0 P C w. last e = B
    using 2.IH[of C B, OF C_def C_path] by (simp add: nxts_nts0_def)
  then obtain e where e_def: e ∈ nxts_nts0 P C w and e_last: last e = B
    by blast
  from e_def C_def have *: A#e ∈ nxts_nts0 P A (a#w)
    unfolding nxts_nts0_def by auto
  from e_last e_def have **: last (A#e) = B
    using nxts_nts0_len[of P C w] by auto
  from * ** show ?case
    unfolding nxts_nts0_def by blast
qed

```

## 17.2 Pumping Lemma

The following lemma states that in the automata level there exists a cycle occurring in the first  $m$  symbols where  $m$  is the cardinality of the non-terminals set, under the following assumptions

```

lemma nxts_split_cycle:
  assumes finite P
    and A ∈ Nts P
    and m = card (Nts P)
    and B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} w
    and length w ≥ m
  shows ∃ x y z C. w = x@y@z ∧ length y ≥ 1 ∧ length (x@y) ≤ m ∧
    C ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} x ∧ C ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {C} y ∧ B ∈
nxts_rlin2_set P {C} z
  proof -
    let ?nts = nxts_nts0 P A w
    obtain e where e_def: e ∈ ?nts and e_last: last e = B

```

```

    using nxts_nts0_pick[of B P A w, OF assms(4)] by auto
from e_def have e_len: length e = Suc (length w)
    using nxts_nts0_len[of P A w] by simp
from e_len e_def have e_elem: ∀ i < length e. e!i ∈ Nts P
    using nxts_nts0_elem[OF assms(2)] by (auto simp: less_Suc_eq_le)
have finite (Nts P)
    using finite_Nts[of P, OF assms(1)] .
with assms(2) assms(3) have m_geq_1: m ≥ 1
    using less_eq_Suc_le by fastforce
from assms(5) e_len have ∃ xs ys zs y. e = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs ∧ length
(xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) ≤ Suc m
    using not_distinct[OF assms(3) m_geq_1 e_elem] by simp
then obtain xs ys zs C where e_split: e = xs @ [C] @ ys @ [C] @ zs and
xy_len: length (xs @ [C] @ ys @ [C]) ≤ Suc m
    by blast
let ?e1 = xs @ [C] let ?e2 = ys @ [C] let ?e3 = zs
let ?x = take (length ?e1 - 1) w let ?y = drop (length ?e1 - 1) (take (length
?e1+length ?e2 - 1) w)
let ?z = drop (length ?e1+length ?e2 - 1) w
have *: w = ?x@?y@?z
    by (metis Nat.add_diff_assoc2 append_assoc append_take_drop_id diff_add_inverse
drop_take le_add1 length_append_singleton plus_1_eq_Suc take_add)
from e_len e_split have **: length ?y ≥ 1 by simp
from xy_len have ***: length (?x@?y) ≤ m by simp
have x_fac: ?x = take (length xs) w by simp
from ** have x_fac2: length xs ≤ length w by simp
from e_split have x_fac3: e ! length xs = C by simp
from e_def x_fac x_fac3 have ****: C ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {A} ?x
    using nts_nts0_path_start[of length xs w P A, OF x_fac2] by auto
have y_fac: ?y = drop (length xs) (take (length xs + length ys + 1) w) by simp
from e_len e_split have y_fac2: length xs + length ys + 1 ≤ length w by simp
have y_fac3: length xs ≤ length xs + length ys + 1 by simp
have y_fac4: e ! (length xs + length ys + 1) = C
    by (metis add.right_neutral add_Suc_right append_assoc append_Cons e_split
length_Cons length_append list.size(3) nth_append_length plus_1_eq_Suc)
from e_def y_fac x_fac3 y_fac4 have *****: C ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {C} ?y
    using nts_nts0_path[of length xs w length xs + length ys + 1 P A, OF x_fac2
y_fac2 y_fac3] by auto
have z_fac: ?z = drop (length xs + length ys + 1) (take (length w) w) by simp
from e_last e_len have z_fac2: e ! (length w) = B
    by (metis Zero_not_Suc diff_Suc_1 last_conv_nth list.size(3))
from e_def z_fac y_fac2 y_fac4 z_fac2 have *****: B ∈ nts_rlin2_set P
{C} ?z
    using nts_nts0_path[of length xs + length ys + 1 w length w P A] by auto
from * *** **** ***** ***** show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

We also show that a cycle can be pumped in the automata level

**lemma** *pump\_cycle*:

```

assumes B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} x
    and B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {B} y
shows B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i))
using assms proof (induction i)
case 0
thus ?case by (simp add: assms(1))
next
case (Suc i)
have B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i))
using Suc.IH[OF assms].
with assms(2) have B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i)@y)
using nxts_trans2[of B P A x@(y~i) B y] by simp
thus ?case
by (simp add: pow_list_comm)
qed

```

Combining the previous lemmas we can prove the pumping lemma where the starting non-terminal is in the production set. We simply extend the lemma for non-terminals that are not part of the production set, as these non-terminals will produce the empty language

```

lemma pumping_re_aux:
assumes finite P
    and A ∈ Nts P
    and m = card (Nts P)
    and accepted P A w
    and length w ≥ m
shows ∃ x y z. w = x@y@z ∧ length y ≥ 1 ∧ length (x@y) ≤ m ∧ (∀ i. accepted
P A (x@(y~i)@z))
proof -
from assms(4) obtain Z where Z_in:Z ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {A} w and Z_eps:(Z,[])∈P
    by (auto simp: accepted_def)
obtain x y z C where *: w = x@y@z and **: length y ≥ 1 and ***: length
(x@y) ≤ m and
    1: C ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {A} x and 2: C ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {C} y
and 3: Z ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {C} z
    using nts_split_cycle[OF assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) Z_in assms(5)] by
auto
have ∀ i. C ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i))
    using pump_cycle[OF 1 2] by simp
with 3 have ∀ i. Z ∈ nts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i)@z)
    using nxts_trans2[of C P A] by fastforce
with Z_eps have ****: (∀ i. accepted P A (x@(y~i)@z))
    by (auto simp: accepted_def)
from * *** **** show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

theorem pumping_lemma_re_nts:
assumes rlin2 P
    and finite P

```

```

and  $A \in Nts P$ 
shows  $\exists n. \forall w \in Lang P A. length w \geq n \rightarrow$ 
 $(\exists x y z. w = x@y@z \wedge length y \geq 1 \wedge length (x@y) \leq n \wedge (\forall i. x@(y^{\sim i})@z \in Lang P A))$ 
using assms pumping_re_aux[of P A card (Nts P)] Lang_iff_accepted_if_rlin2[OF assms(1)] by metis

```

```

theorem pumping_lemma_regular:
assumes rlin2 P and finite P
shows  $\exists n. \forall w \in Lang P A. length w \geq n \rightarrow$ 
 $(\exists x y z. w = x@y@z \wedge length y \geq 1 \wedge length (x@y) \leq n \wedge (\forall i. x@(y^{\sim i})@z \in Lang P A))$ 
proof (cases  $A \in Nts P$ )
case True
thus ?thesis
using pumping_lemma_re_nts[OF assms True] by simp
next
case False
hence  $Lang P A = \{\}$ 
by (auto intro!: Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss simp add: Lhss_def Nts_def)
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

Most of the time pumping lemma is used in the contrapositive form to prove that no right-linear set of productions exists.

```

corollary pumping_lemma_regular_contr:
assumes finite P
and  $\forall n. \exists w \in Lang P A. length w \geq n \wedge (\forall x y z. w = x@y@z \wedge length y \geq 1 \wedge length (x@y) \leq n \rightarrow (\exists i. x@(y^{\sim i})@z \notin Lang P A))$ 
shows  $\neg rlin2 P$ 
using assms pumping_lemma_regular[of P A] by metis
end

```

## 18 $a^n b^n$ is Not Regular

```

theory AnBn_Not-Regular
imports Pumping_Lemma-Regular
begin

```

```

lemma pow_list_set_if:  $set (w^{\sim k}) = (\text{if } k=0 \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } set w)$ 
using pow_list_set[of _ w] by (auto dest: gr0_implies_Suc)
lemma in_pow_list_set[simp]:  $x \in set (ys^{\sim m}) \leftrightarrow x \in set ys \wedge m \neq 0$ 
by (simp add: pow_list_set_if)
lemma pow_list_eq_append iff:
 $n \geq m \Rightarrow x^{\sim n} @ y = x^{\sim m} @ z \leftrightarrow z = x^{\sim(n-m)} @ y$ 
using pow_list_add[of m n-m x] by auto

```

```

lemma append_eq_append_conv_if_disj:
  (set xs ∪ set xs') ∩ (set ys ∪ set ys') = {}
  ⟹ xs @ ys = xs' @ ys' ⟷ xs = xs' ∧ ys = ys'
by (auto simp: all_conj_distrib disjoint_iff append_eq_append_conv2)
lemma pow_list_eq_single_appends_iff[simp]:
  [| x ∉ set ys; x ∉ set zs |] ⟹ [x] ^m @ ys = [x] ^n @ zs ⟷ m = n ∧ ys = zs
using append_eq_append_conv_if_disj[of [x] ^m [x] ^n ys zs]
by (auto simp: disjoint_iff pow_list_single)

```

The following theorem proves that the language  $a^nb^n$  cannot be produced by a right linear production set, using the contrapositive form of the pumping lemma

```

theorem not_rlin2_ab:
assumes a ≠ b
  and Lang P A = (⋃ n. {[a] ^n @ [b] ^n}) (is _ = ?AnBn)
  and finite P
shows ¬rlin2 P
proof -
have ∃ w ∈ Lang P A. length w ≥ n ∧ (∀ x y z. w = x@y@z ∧ length y ≥ 1 ∧
length (x@y) ≤ n ⟹ (∃ i. x@(y ^i)@z ∉ Lang P A)) for n
proof -
let ?anbn = [a] ^n @ [b] ^n
show ?thesis
proof
have **: (∃ i. x @ (y ^i) @ z ∉ Lang P A)
if asm: ?anbn = x @ y @ z ∧ 1 ≤ length y ∧ length (x @ y) ≤ n for x y z
proof
from asm have asm1: [a] ^n @ [b] ^n = x @ y @ z by blast
from asm have asm2: 1 ≤ length y by blast
from asm have asm3: length (x @ y) ≤ n by blast
let ?kx = length x let ?ky = length y
have splitted: x = [a] ^?kx ∧ y = [a] ^?ky ∧ z = [a] ^^(n - ?kx - ?ky) @
[b] ^n
proof -
have ∀ i < n. ([a] ^n @ [b] ^n)!i = a
  by (simp add: nth_append_nth_pow_list_single)
with asm1 have xyz_tma: ∀ i < n. (x@y@z)!i = a by metis
with asm3 have xy_tma: ∀ i < length(x@y). (x@y)!i = a
  by (metis append_assoc nth_append_order_less_le_trans)
from xyz_tma have ∀ i < ?kx. x!i = a
  by (metis le_add1 length_append_nth_append_order_less_le_trans)
hence *: x = [a] ^?kx
  by (simp add: list_eq_iff_nth_eq_nth_pow_list_single)
from xy_tma have ∀ i < ?ky. y!i = a
by (metis length_append_nat_add_left_cancel_less_nth_append_length_plus)
hence **: y = [a] ^?ky
  by (simp add: nth_equalityI pow_list_single)
from *** asm1 have [a] ^n @ [b] ^n = [a] ^?kx @ [a] ^?ky @ z by
simp

```

```

hence z_rest:  $[a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n} = [a]^{\sim(\sim kx + \sim ky)} @ z$ 
  by (simp add: pow_list_add)
from asm3 have ***:  $z = [a]^{\sim(n - \sim kx - \sim ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
  using pow_list_eq_append iff[THEN iffD1, OF _ z_rest] by simp
from *** show ?thesis by blast
qed
from splitted have x @ y^2 @ z =  $[a]^{\sim \sim kx} @ ([a]^{\sim \sim ky})^{\sim 2} @ [a]^{\sim(n - \sim kx - \sim ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$  by simp
also have ... =  $[a]^{\sim \sim kx} @ [a]^{\sim \sim(\sim ky * 2)} @ [a]^{\sim(n - \sim kx - \sim ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
  by (simp add: pow_list_mult)
also have ... =  $[a]^{\sim(\sim kx + \sim ky * 2 + (n - \sim kx - \sim ky))} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
  by (simp add: pow_list_add)
also from asm3 have ... =  $[a]^{\sim(n + \sim ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
  by (simp add: add.commute)
finally have wit:  $x @ y^2 @ z = [a]^{\sim(n + \sim ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$  .
from asm2 have  $[a]^{\sim(n + \sim ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n} \notin ?AnBn$ 
  using ⟨a ≠ b⟩ by auto
with wit have x @ y^2 @ z ∉ ?AnBn by simp
thus x @ y^2 @ z ∉ Lang P A using assms(2) by blast
qed
from ** show  $n \leq \text{length } ?anbn \wedge (\forall x y z. ?anbn = x @ y @ z \wedge 1 \leq \text{length } y \wedge \text{length } (x @ y) \leq n \longrightarrow (\exists i. x @ (y^i) @ z \notin \text{Lang } P A))$  by simp
next
have ?anbn ∈ ?AnBn by blast
thus ?anbn ∈ Lang P A
  by (simp add: assms(2))
qed
qed
thus ?thesis
  using pumping_lemma_regular_contr[OF assms(3)] by blast
qed

end

```

## References

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