

Differential-Game-Logic

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Abstract

This formalization provides differential game logic (dGL), a logic for proving properties of hybrid game. In addition to the syntax and semantics, it formalizes a uniform substitution calculus for dGL. Church's uniform substitutions substitute a term or formula for a function or predicate symbol everywhere. The uniform substitutions for dGL also substitute hybrid games for a game symbol everywhere. We prove soundness of one-pass uniform substitutions and the axioms of differential game logic with respect to their denotational semantics. One-pass uniform substitutions are faster by postponing soundness-critical admissibility checks with a linear pass homomorphic application and regain soundness by a variable condition at the replacements.

The formalization is based on prior non-mechanized soundness proofs for dGL [1, 2, 4, 1, 3]. This AFP entry formalizes the mathematical proofs [4, 5] till Theorem 19.

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This formalization provides *Differential Game Logic* dGL [5, 4] till Theorem 19, including the corresponding results from [2] till Lemma 13. Differential Game Logic originates from [1].

```

theory Lib
imports
  Complex-Main
begin

```

1 Generic Mathematical Background Lemmas

```

lemma finite-subset [simp]: finite M  $\implies$  finite {x∈M. P x}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma finite-powerset [simp]: finite M  $\implies$  finite {S. S⊆M}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition fst-proj:: ('a*'b) set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where fst-proj M  $\equiv$  {A.  $\exists$  B. (A,B)∈M}

```

```

definition snd-proj:: ('a*'b) set  $\Rightarrow$  'b set
  where snd-proj M  $\equiv$  {B.  $\exists$  A. (A,B)∈M}

```

```

lemma fst-proj-mem [simp]: (A ∈ fst-proj M) = ( $\exists$  B. (A,B)∈M)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma snd-proj-mem [simp]: (B ∈ snd-proj M) = ( $\exists$  A. (A,B)∈M)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fst-proj-prop:  $\forall x \in \text{fst-proj } \{(A,B) \mid A B. P A \wedge R A B\}. P(x)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma snd-proj-prop:  $\forall x \in \text{snd-proj } \{(A,B) \mid A B. P B \wedge R A B\}. P(x)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma map-cons: map f (Cons x xs) = Cons (f x) (map f xs)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma map-append: map f (append xs ys) = append (map f xs) (map f ys)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Lockstep induction schema for two simultaneous least fixpoints. If the successor step and supremum step of two least fixpoint inflations preserve a relation, then that relation holds of the two respective least fixpoints.

```

lemma lfp-lockstep-induct [case-names monof monog step union]:
  fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  'a
    and g :: 'b::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  assumes monof: mono f

```

and monog: *mono g*
and R-step: $\bigwedge A B. A \leq \text{lfp}(f) \implies B \leq \text{lfp}(g) \implies R A B \implies R (f(A)) (g(B))$
and R-Union: $\bigwedge M::('a*'b) \text{ set. } (\forall (A,B) \in M. R A B) \implies R (\text{Sup } (\text{fst-proj } M))$
 $(\text{Sup } (\text{snd-proj } M))$
shows $R (\text{lfp } f) (\text{lfp } g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sup-eq-all: $(\bigwedge A. (A \in M \implies f(A) = g(A)))$
 $\implies \text{Sup } \{f(A) \mid A. A \in M\} = \text{Sup } \{g(A) \mid A. A \in M\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sup-corr-eq-chain: $\bigwedge M::('a::\text{complete-lattice}*'a) \text{ set. } (\forall (A,B) \in M. f(A) = g(B))$
 $\implies (\text{Sup } \{f(A) \mid A. A \in \text{fst-proj } M\} = \text{Sup } \{g(B) \mid B. B \in \text{snd-proj } M\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end
theory Identifiers
imports Complex-Main
begin

1.1 Identifier Namespace Configuration

Different configurations are possible for the namespace of identifiers. Finite support is the only important aspect of it.

type-synonym *ident = char*

The identifier used for the replacement marker in uniform substitutions

abbreviation *dotid:: ident*
where *dotid* \equiv *CHR "."*

end
theory Syntax
imports
Complex-Main
Identifiers
begin

2 Syntax

Defines the syntax of Differential Game Logic as inductively defined data types. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2817824> https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94205-6_15

2.1 Terms

Numeric literals

type-synonym *lit* = *real*

the set of all real variables

abbreviation *allidents*:: *ident set*
where *allidents* $\equiv \{x \mid x. \text{True}\}$

Variables and differential variables

datatype *variable* =
 RVar ident
| *DVar ident*

datatype *trm* =
 Var variable
| *Number lit*
| *Const ident*
| *Func ident trm*
| *Plus trm trm*
| *Times trm trm*
| *Differential trm*

2.2 Formulas and Hybrid Games

datatype *fml* =
 Pred ident trm
| *Geq trm trm*
| *Not fml* (!)
| *And fml fml* (**infixr** && 8)
| *Exists variable fml*
| *Diamond game fml* ((⟨ - ⟩ -) 20)
and *game* =
 Game ident
| *Assign variable trm* (**infixr** := 20)
| *Test fml* (?)
| *Choice game game* (**infixr** $\cup\cup$ 10)
| *Compose game game* (**infixr** ;; 8)
| *Loop game* (-**)
| *Dual game* (-[~]*d*)
| *ODE ident trm*

Derived operators **definition** *Neg* :: *trm* \Rightarrow *trm*
where *Neg* $\vartheta = \text{Times } (\text{Number } (-1)) \vartheta$

definition *Minus* :: *trm* \Rightarrow *trm* \Rightarrow *trm*
where *Minus* $\vartheta \eta = \text{Plus } \vartheta (\text{Neg } \eta)$

definition *Or* :: *fml* \Rightarrow *fml* \Rightarrow *fml* (**infixr** || 7)
where *Or* *P Q* = *Not (And (Not P) (Not Q))*

definition *Implies* :: *fml* \Rightarrow *fml* \Rightarrow *fml* (**infixr** \rightarrow 10)

where $Implies P Q = Or Q (Not P)$

definition $Equiv :: fml \Rightarrow fml \Rightarrow fml$ (**infixr** $\leftrightarrow 10$)
where $Equiv P Q = Or (And P Q) (And (Not P) (Not Q))$

definition $Forall :: variable \Rightarrow fml \Rightarrow fml$
where $Forall x P = Not (Exists x (Not P))$

definition $Equals :: trm \Rightarrow trm \Rightarrow fml$
where $Equals \vartheta \vartheta' = ((Geq \vartheta \vartheta') \&\& (Geq \vartheta' \vartheta))$

definition $Greater :: trm \Rightarrow trm \Rightarrow fml$
where $Greater \vartheta \vartheta' = ((Geq \vartheta \vartheta') \&\& (Not (Geq \vartheta' \vartheta)))$

Justification: determinacy theorem justifies this equivalent syntactic abbreviation for box modalities from diamond modalities Theorem 3.1 <https://doi.org/10.1145/2817824>

definition $Box :: game \Rightarrow fml \Rightarrow fml$ ($([[[-]]-)$ 20)
where $Box \alpha P = Not (Diamond \alpha (Not P))$

definition $TT :: fml$
where $TT = Geq (Number 0) (Number 0)$

definition $FF :: fml$
where $FF = Geq (Number 0) (Number 1)$

definition $Skip :: game$
where $Skip = Test TT$

Inference: premises, then conclusion

type-synonym $inference = fml\ list * fml$

type-synonym $sequent = fml\ list * fml\ list$

Rule: premises, then conclusion

type-synonym $rule = sequent\ list * sequent$

2.3 Structural Induction

Induction principles for hybrid games owing to their mutually recursive definition with formulas

lemma $game-induct$ [*case-names Game Assign ODE Test Choice Compose Loop Dual*]:

$(\bigwedge a. P (Game\ a))$
 $\implies (\bigwedge x\ \vartheta. P (Assign\ x\ \vartheta))$
 $\implies (\bigwedge x\ \vartheta. P (ODE\ x\ \vartheta))$
 $\implies (\bigwedge \varphi. P (? \varphi))$
 $\implies (\bigwedge \alpha\ \beta. P\ \alpha \implies P\ \beta \implies P\ (\alpha \cup \cup \beta))$

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies (\bigwedge \alpha \beta. P \alpha \implies P \beta \implies P (\alpha ;; \beta)) \\ &\implies (\bigwedge \alpha. P \alpha \implies P (\alpha^{**})) \\ &\implies (\bigwedge \alpha. P \alpha \implies P (\alpha \hat{d})) \\ &\implies P \alpha \\ &\langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *fml-induct* [case-names *Pred Geq Not And Exists Diamond*]:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\bigwedge x \vartheta. P (Pred x \vartheta)) \\ &\implies (\bigwedge \vartheta \eta. P (Geq \vartheta \eta)) \\ &\implies (\bigwedge \varphi. P \varphi \implies P (Not \varphi)) \\ &\implies (\bigwedge \varphi \psi. P \varphi \implies P \psi \implies P (And \varphi \psi)) \\ &\implies (\bigwedge x \varphi. P \varphi \implies P (Exists x \varphi)) \\ &\implies (\bigwedge \alpha \varphi. P \varphi \implies P (Diamond \alpha \varphi)) \\ &\implies P \varphi \\ &\langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

the set of all variables

abbreviation *allvars*:: variable set
where *allvars* $\equiv \{x::variable. True\}$

end

theory *Denotational-Semantics*

imports

HOL-Analysis.Derivative
Syntax

begin

3 Denotational Semantics

Defines the denotational semantics of Differential Game Logic. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2817824> https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94205-6_15

3.1 States

Vector of reals over ident

type-synonym *Rvec* = variable \Rightarrow real
type-synonym *state* = *Rvec*

the set of all worlds

definition *worlds*:: state set
where *worlds* = $\{\nu. True\}$

the set of all variables

abbreviation *allvars*:: variable set
where *allvars* $\equiv \{x::variable. True\}$

the set of all real variables

abbreviation *allrvars*:: variable set
where $allrvars \equiv \{RVar\ x \mid x.\ True\}$

the set of all differential variables

abbreviation *alldvars*:: variable set
where $alldvars \equiv \{DVar\ x \mid x.\ True\}$

lemma *ident-finite*: $finite(\{x::ident.\ True\})$
<proof>

lemma *allvar-cases*: $allvars = allrvars \cup alldvars$
<proof>

lemma *rvar-finite*: $finite\ allrvars$
<proof>

lemma *dvar-finite*: $finite\ alldvars$
<proof>

lemma *allvars-finite* [simp]: $finite(allvars)$
<proof>

definition *Vagree* :: $state \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow variable\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V \equiv (\forall i.\ i \in V \longrightarrow \nu(i) = \nu'(i))$

definition *Uvariation* :: $state \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow variable\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where $Uvariation\ \nu\ \nu'\ U \equiv (\forall i.\ i \in U \longrightarrow \nu(i) = \nu'(i))$

lemma *Uvariation-Vagree* [simp]: $Uvariation\ \nu\ \nu'\ (-V) = Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-refl* [simp]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu\ V$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-sym*: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V = Vagree\ \nu'\ \nu\ V$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-sym-rel* [sym]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V \Longrightarrow Vagree\ \nu'\ \nu\ V$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-union* [trans]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V \Longrightarrow Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ W \Longrightarrow Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'$
 $(V \cup W)$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-trans* [trans]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V \Longrightarrow Vagree\ \nu'\ \nu'' W \Longrightarrow Vagree\ \nu\ \nu''$
 $(V \cap W)$

<proof>

lemma *Vagree-antimon* [*simp*]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V\ \wedge\ W \subseteq V \longrightarrow Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ W$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-empty* [*simp*]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *Uvariation-empty* [*simp*]: $Uvariation\ \nu\ \nu'\ \{\} = (\nu = \nu')$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-univ* [*simp*]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ allvars = (\nu = \nu')$
<proof>

lemma *Uvariation-univ* [*simp*]: $Uvariation\ \nu\ \nu'\ allvars$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-and* [*simp*]: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V\ \wedge\ Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ W \longleftrightarrow Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ (V \cup W)$
<proof>

lemma *Vagree-or*: $Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ V\ \vee\ Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ W \longrightarrow Vagree\ \nu\ \nu'\ (V \cap W)$
<proof>

lemma *Uvariation-refl* [*simp*]: $Uvariation\ \nu\ \nu\ V$
<proof>

lemma *Uvariation-sym*: $Uvariation\ \omega\ \nu\ U = Uvariation\ \nu\ \omega\ U$
<proof>

lemma *Uvariation-sym-rel* [*sym*]: $Uvariation\ \omega\ \nu\ U \Longrightarrow Uvariation\ \nu\ \omega\ U$
<proof>

lemma *Uvariation-trans* [*trans*]: $Uvariation\ \omega\ \nu\ U \Longrightarrow Uvariation\ \nu\ \mu\ V \Longrightarrow Uvariation\ \omega\ \mu\ (U \cup V)$
<proof>

lemma *Uvariation-mon* [*simp*]: $V \supseteq U \Longrightarrow Uvariation\ \omega\ \nu\ U \Longrightarrow Uvariation\ \omega\ \nu\ V$
<proof>

3.2 Interpretations

lemma *mon-mono*: $mono\ r = ((\forall X\ Y. (X \subseteq Y \longrightarrow r(X) \subseteq r(Y))))$
<proof>

interpretations of symbols in *ident*

type-synonym *interp-rep* =
 $(ident \Rightarrow real) \times (ident \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow real)) \times (ident \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow bool)) \times (ident \Rightarrow$

(state set \Rightarrow state set))

definition *is-interp* :: *interp-rep* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *is-interp* *I* \equiv *case I of* ($_, _, _, G$) \Rightarrow ($\forall a.$ *mono* ($G a$))

typedef *interp* = {*I* :: *interp-rep*. *is-interp* *I*}
morphisms *raw-interp* *well-interp*
<proof>

setup-lifting *type-definition-interp*

lift-definition *Consts*::*interp* \Rightarrow *ident* \Rightarrow (*real*) **is** $\lambda(F0, _, _, _).$ *F0* *<proof>*
lift-definition *Funcs*::*interp* \Rightarrow *ident* \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow *real*) **is** $\lambda(_, F, _, _).$ *F* *<proof>*
lift-definition *Preds*::*interp* \Rightarrow *ident* \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow *bool*) **is** $\lambda(_, _, P, _).$ *P* *<proof>*
lift-definition *Games*::*interp* \Rightarrow *ident* \Rightarrow (*state set* \Rightarrow *state set*) **is** $\lambda(_, _, _, G).$
G *<proof>*

make interpretations

lift-definition *mkinterp*:: (*ident* \Rightarrow *real*) \times (*ident* \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow *real*)) \times (*ident* \Rightarrow
(*real* \Rightarrow *bool*)) \times (*ident* \Rightarrow (*state set* \Rightarrow *state set*))
 \Rightarrow *interp*
is $\lambda(C, F, P, G).$ *if* $\forall a.$ *mono* ($G a$) *then* (C, F, P, G) *else* ($C, F, P, \lambda _ . _$)
<proof>

lemma *Consts-mkinterp* [*simp*]: *Consts* (*mkinterp*(C, F, P, G)) = *C*
<proof>

lemma *Funcs-mkinterp* [*simp*]: *Funcs* (*mkinterp*(C, F, P, G)) = *F*
<proof>

lemma *Preds-mkinterp* [*simp*]: *Preds* (*mkinterp*(C, F, P, G)) = *P*
<proof>

lemma *Games-mkinterp* [*simp*]: ($\bigwedge a.$ *mono* ($G a$)) \Longrightarrow *Games* (*mkinterp*(C, F, P, G))
= *G*
<proof>

lemma *mkinterp-eq* [*iff*]: (*Consts* *I* = *Consts* *J* \wedge *Funcs* *I* = *Funcs* *J* \wedge *Preds* *I*
= *Preds* *J* \wedge *Games* *I* = *Games* *J*) = (*I*=*J*)
<proof>

lemma [*simp*]: $X \subseteq Y \Longrightarrow$ (*Games* *I* *a*)(*X*) \subseteq (*Games* *I* *a*)(*Y*)
<proof>

lifting-update *interp.lifting*

lifting-forget *interp.lifting*

3.3 Semantics

Semantic modification $repv\ \omega\ x\ r$ replaces the value of variable x in the state ω with r

definition $repv :: state \Rightarrow variable \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow state$
where $repv\ \omega\ x\ r = fun-upd\ \omega\ x\ r$

lemma $repv-def-correct$: $repv\ \omega\ x\ r = (\lambda y. \text{if } x = y \text{ then } r \text{ else } \omega(y))$
<proof>

lemma $repv-access$ [*simp*]: $(repv\ \omega\ x\ r)(y) = (\text{if } (x=y) \text{ then } r \text{ else } \omega(y))$
<proof>

lemma $repv-self$ [*simp*]: $repv\ \omega\ x\ (\omega(x)) = \omega$
<proof>

lemma $Vagree-repv$: $Vagree\ \omega\ (repv\ \omega\ x\ d)\ (-\{x\})$
<proof>

lemma $Vagree-repv-self$: $Vagree\ \omega\ (repv\ \omega\ x\ d)\ \{x\} = (d=\omega(x))$
<proof>

lemma $Uvariation-repv$: $Uvariation\ \omega\ (repv\ \omega\ x\ d)\ \{x\}$
<proof>

Semantics of Terms **fun** $term-sem :: interp \Rightarrow trm \Rightarrow (state \Rightarrow real)$
where

$term-sem\ I\ (Var\ x) = (\lambda\omega. \omega(x))$
 $| term-sem\ I\ (Number\ r) = (\lambda\omega. r)$
 $| term-sem\ I\ (Const\ f) = (\lambda\omega. (Consts\ I\ f))$
 $| term-sem\ I\ (Func\ f\ \vartheta) = (\lambda\omega. (Funcs\ I\ f)(term-sem\ I\ \vartheta\ \omega))$
 $| term-sem\ I\ (Plus\ \vartheta\ \eta) = (\lambda\omega. term-sem\ I\ \vartheta\ \omega + term-sem\ I\ \eta\ \omega)$
 $| term-sem\ I\ (Times\ \vartheta\ \eta) = (\lambda\omega. term-sem\ I\ \vartheta\ \omega * term-sem\ I\ \eta\ \omega)$
 $| term-sem\ I\ (Differential\ \vartheta) = (\lambda\omega. sum(\lambda x. \omega(DVar\ x)*deriv(\lambda X. term-sem\ I\ \vartheta\ (repv\ \omega\ (RVar\ x)\ X)))(\omega(RVar\ x)))(allidents))$

Solutions of Differential Equations **type-synonym** $solution = real \Rightarrow state$

definition $solves-ODE :: interp \Rightarrow solution \Rightarrow ident \Rightarrow trm \Rightarrow bool$
where $solves-ODE\ I\ F\ x\ \vartheta \equiv (\forall \zeta :: real.$

$Vagree\ (F(0))\ (F(\zeta))\ (-\{RVar\ x,\ DVar\ x\})$
 $\wedge F(\zeta)(DVar\ x) = deriv(\lambda t. F(t)(RVar\ x))(\zeta)$
 $\wedge F(\zeta)(DVar\ x) = term-sem\ I\ \vartheta\ (F(\zeta))$

Semantics of Formulas and Games **fun** $fml-sem :: interp \Rightarrow fml \Rightarrow (state\ set)$ **and**

$game-sem :: interp \Rightarrow game \Rightarrow (state\ set \Rightarrow state\ set)$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
& fml\text{-sem } I \text{ (Pred } p \vartheta) = \{\omega. (Preds \ I \ p)(term\text{-sem } I \ \vartheta \ \omega)\} \\
& | fml\text{-sem } I \text{ (Geq } \vartheta \ \eta) = \{\omega. term\text{-sem } I \ \vartheta \ \omega \geq term\text{-sem } I \ \eta \ \omega\} \\
& | fml\text{-sem } I \text{ (Not } \varphi) = \{\omega. \omega \notin fml\text{-sem } I \ \varphi\} \\
& | fml\text{-sem } I \text{ (And } \varphi \ \psi) = fml\text{-sem } I \ \varphi \cap fml\text{-sem } I \ \psi \\
& | fml\text{-sem } I \text{ (Exists } x \ \varphi) = \{\omega. \exists r. (repv \ \omega \ x \ r) \in fml\text{-sem } I \ \varphi\} \\
& | fml\text{-sem } I \text{ (Diamond } \alpha \ \varphi) = game\text{-sem } I \ \alpha \ (fml\text{-sem } I \ \varphi) \\
& \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Game } a) = (\lambda X. (Games \ I \ a)(X)) \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Assign } x \ \vartheta) = (\lambda X. \{\omega. (repv \ \omega \ x \ (term\text{-sem } I \ \vartheta \ \omega)) \in X\}) \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Test } \varphi) = (\lambda X. fml\text{-sem } I \ \varphi \cap X) \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Choice } \alpha \ \beta) = (\lambda X. game\text{-sem } I \ \alpha \ X \cup game\text{-sem } I \ \beta \ X) \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Compose } \alpha \ \beta) = (\lambda X. game\text{-sem } I \ \alpha \ (game\text{-sem } I \ \beta \ X)) \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Loop } \alpha) = (\lambda X. \bigcap \{Z. X \cup game\text{-sem } I \ \alpha \ Z \subseteq Z\}) \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Dual } \alpha) = (\lambda X. \neg(game\text{-sem } I \ \alpha \ (\neg X))) \\
& | game\text{-sem } I \text{ (ODE } x \ \vartheta) = (\lambda X. \{\omega. \exists F \ T. Vagree \ \omega \ (F(0)) \ (\neg\{DVar \ x\}) \wedge F(T) \\
& \in X \wedge solves\text{-ODE } I \ F \ x \ \vartheta\})
\end{aligned}$$

Validity

definition *valid-in* :: *interp* \Rightarrow *fml* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *valid-in* *I* $\varphi \equiv (\forall \omega. \omega \in fml\text{-sem } I \ \varphi)$

definition *valid* :: *fml* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *valid* $\varphi \equiv (\forall I. \forall \omega. \omega \in fml\text{-sem } I \ \varphi)$

lemma *valid-is-valid-in-all*: *valid* $\varphi = (\forall I. \text{valid-in } I \ \varphi)$

<proof>

definition *locally-sound* :: *inference* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *locally-sound* *R* \equiv

$(\forall I. (\forall k. 0 \leq k \longrightarrow k < \text{length } (fst \ R) \longrightarrow \text{valid-in } I \ (\text{nth } (fst \ R) \ k)) \longrightarrow \text{valid-in } I \ (\text{snd } R))$

definition *sound* :: *inference* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *sound* *R* \equiv

$(\forall k. 0 \leq k \longrightarrow k < \text{length } (fst \ R) \longrightarrow \text{valid } (\text{nth } (fst \ R) \ k)) \longrightarrow \text{valid } (\text{snd } R)$

lemma *locally-sound-is-sound*: *locally-sound* *R* \implies *sound* *R*

<proof>

3.4 Monotone Semantics

lemma *monotone-Test* [*simp*]: $X \subseteq Y \implies game\text{-sem } I \text{ (Test } \varphi) \ X \subseteq game\text{-sem } I$

$(\text{Test } \varphi) \ Y$

<proof>

lemma *monotone* [*simp*]: $X \subseteq Y \implies game\text{-sem } I \ \alpha \ X \subseteq game\text{-sem } I \ \alpha \ Y$

<proof>

corollary *game-sem-mono* [*simp*]: $\text{mono } (\lambda X. \text{game-sem } I \alpha X)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *game-union*: $\text{game-sem } I \alpha (X \cup Y) \supseteq \text{game-sem } I \alpha X \cup \text{game-sem } I \alpha Y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *game-sem-union* = *game-union*

3.5 Fixpoint Semantics Alternative for Loops

lemma *game-sem-loop-fixpoint-mono*: $\text{mono } (\lambda Z. X \cup \text{game-sem } I \alpha Z)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Consequence of Knaster-Tarski Theorem 3.5 of <https://doi.org/10.1145/2817824>

lemma *game-sem-loop*: $\text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha) = (\lambda X. \text{lfp}(\lambda Z. X \cup \text{game-sem } I \alpha Z))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *game-sem-loop-back*: $(\lambda X. \text{lfp}(\lambda Z. X \cup \text{game-sem } I \alpha Z)) = \text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *game-sem-loop-iterate*: $\text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha) = (\lambda X. X \cup \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha) X))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *game-sem-loop-unwind*: $\text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha) = (\lambda X. X \cup \text{game-sem } I (\text{Compose } \alpha (\text{Loop } \alpha)) X)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *game-sem-loop-unwind-reduce*: $(\lambda X. X \cup \text{game-sem } I (\text{Compose } \alpha (\text{Loop } \alpha)) X) = \text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *lfp-ordinal-induct-set-cases* = *lfp-ordinal-induct-set* [*case-names mono step union*]

lemma *game-loop-induct* [*case-names step union*]:
 $(\bigwedge Z. Z \subseteq \text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha) X \implies P(Z) \implies P(X \cup \text{game-sem } I \alpha Z))$
 $\implies (\bigwedge M. (\forall Z \in M. P(Z)) \implies P(\text{Sup } M))$
 $\implies P(\text{game-sem } I (\text{Loop } \alpha) X)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

3.6 Some Simple Obvious Observations

lemma *fml-sem-not* [*simp*]: $\text{fml-sem } I (\text{Not } \varphi) = \neg \text{fml-sem } I \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *fml-sem-not-not* [*simp*]: $fml\text{-sem } I (Not (Not \varphi)) = fml\text{-sem } I \varphi$
<proof>

lemma *fml-sem-or* [*simp*]: $fml\text{-sem } I (Or \varphi \psi) = fml\text{-sem } I \varphi \cup fml\text{-sem } I \psi$
<proof>

lemma *fml-sem-implies* [*simp*]: $fml\text{-sem } I (Implies \varphi \psi) = (\neg fml\text{-sem } I \varphi) \cup fml\text{-sem } I \psi$
<proof>

lemma *TT-valid* [*simp*]: *valid TT*
<proof>

Semantic equivalence of formulas **definition** *fml-equiv*:: $fml \Rightarrow fml \Rightarrow$
bool

where $fml\text{-equiv } \varphi \psi \equiv (\forall I. fml\text{-sem } I \varphi = fml\text{-sem } I \psi)$

Substitutionality for Equivalent Formulas

lemma *fml-equiv-subst*: $fml\text{-equiv } \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow P (fml\text{-sem } I \varphi) \Longrightarrow P (fml\text{-sem } I \psi)$
<proof>

lemma *valid-fml-equiv*: $valid (\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) = fml\text{-equiv } \varphi \psi$
<proof>

lemma *valid-in-equiv*: $valid\text{-in } I (\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) = ((fml\text{-sem } I \varphi) = (fml\text{-sem } I \psi))$
<proof>

lemma *valid-in-impl*: $valid\text{-in } I (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) = ((fml\text{-sem } I \varphi) \subseteq (fml\text{-sem } I \psi))$
<proof>

lemma *valid-equiv*: $valid (\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) = (\forall I. fml\text{-sem } I \varphi = fml\text{-sem } I \psi)$
<proof>

lemma *valid-impl*: $valid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) = (\forall I. (fml\text{-sem } I \varphi) \subseteq (fml\text{-sem } I \psi))$
<proof>

lemma *fml-sem-equals* [*simp*]: $(\omega \in fml\text{-sem } I (Equals \vartheta \eta)) = (term\text{-sem } I \vartheta \omega = term\text{-sem } I \eta \omega)$
<proof>

lemma *equiv-refl-valid* [*simp*]: $valid (\varphi \leftrightarrow \varphi)$
<proof>

lemma *equal-refl-valid* [*simp*]: $valid (Equals \vartheta \vartheta)$
<proof>

lemma *solves-ODE-alt* : $solves\text{-ODE } I F x \vartheta \equiv (\forall \zeta :: real.$

$Vagree (F(0)) (F(\zeta)) (-\{RVar\ x, DVar\ x\})$
 $\wedge F(\zeta)(DVar\ x) = deriv(\lambda t. F(t)(RVar\ x))(\zeta)$
 $\wedge F(\zeta) \in fml\text{-}sem\ I (Equals (Var (DVar\ x))\ \vartheta)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Semantic equivalence of games **definition** *game-equiv*:: *game* => *game*
=> *bool*

where *game-equiv* $\alpha\ \beta \equiv (\forall I\ X. game\text{-}sem\ I\ \alpha\ X = game\text{-}sem\ I\ \beta\ X)$

Substitutionality for Equivalent Games

lemma *game-equiv-subst*: *game-equiv* $\alpha\ \beta \implies P (game\text{-}sem\ I\ \alpha\ X) \implies P (game\text{-}sem\ I\ \beta\ X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *game-equiv-subst-eq*: *game-equiv* $\alpha\ \beta \implies P (game\text{-}sem\ I\ \alpha\ X) == P (game\text{-}sem\ I\ \beta\ X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *skip-id* [*simp*]: *game-sem* *I* *Skip* $X = X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *loop-iterate-equiv*: *game-equiv* (*Loop* α) (*Choice* *Skip* (*Compose* α (*Loop* α)))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fml-equiv-valid*: *fml-equiv* $\varphi\ \psi \implies valid\ \varphi = valid\ \psi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *solves-Vagree*: *solves-ODE* *I* *F* $x\ \vartheta \implies (\bigwedge \zeta. Vagree (F(\zeta)) (F(0)) (-\{RVar\ x, DVar\ x\}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *solves-Vagree-trans*: *Uvariation* (*F*(0)) $\omega\ U \implies solves\text{-}ODE\ I\ F\ x\ \vartheta \implies Uvariation (F(\zeta)) \omega (U \cup \{RVar\ x, DVar\ x\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *Static-Semantics*

imports

Syntax

Denotational-Semantics

begin

4 Static Semantics

4.1 Semantically-defined Static Semantics

Auxiliary notions of projection of winning conditions upward projection: *restrictto* $X \ V$ is extends X to the states that agree on V with some state in X , so variables outside V can assume arbitrary values.

definition *restrictto* $:: \text{state set} \Rightarrow \text{variable set} \Rightarrow \text{state set}$

where

$$\text{restrictto } X \ V = \{\nu. \exists \omega. \omega \in X \wedge \text{Vagree } \omega \ \nu \ V\}$$

downward projection: *selectlike* $X \ \nu \ V$ selects state ν on V in X , so all variables of V are required to remain constant

definition *selectlike* $:: \text{state set} \Rightarrow \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{variable set} \Rightarrow \text{state set}$

where

$$\text{selectlike } X \ \nu \ V = \{\omega \in X. \text{Vagree } \omega \ \nu \ V\}$$

Free variables, semantically characterized. Free variables of a term

definition *FVT* $:: \text{trm} \Rightarrow \text{variable set}$

where

$$\text{FVT } t = \{x. \exists I. \exists \nu. \exists \omega. \text{Vagree } \nu \ \omega \ (-\{x\}) \wedge \neg(\text{term-sem } I \ t \ \nu = \text{term-sem } I \ t \ \omega)\}$$

Free variables of a formula

definition *FVF* $:: \text{fml} \Rightarrow \text{variable set}$

where

$$\text{FVF } \varphi = \{x. \exists I. \exists \nu. \exists \omega. \text{Vagree } \nu \ \omega \ (-\{x\}) \wedge \nu \in \text{fml-sem } I \ \varphi \wedge \omega \notin \text{fml-sem } I \ \varphi\}$$

Free variables of a hybrid game

definition *FVG* $:: \text{game} \Rightarrow \text{variable set}$

where

$$\text{FVG } \alpha = \{x. \exists I. \exists \nu. \exists \omega. \exists X. \text{Vagree } \nu \ \omega \ (-\{x\}) \wedge \nu \in \text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ (\text{restrictto } X \ (-\{x\})) \wedge \omega \notin \text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ (\text{restrictto } X \ (-\{x\}))\}$$

Bound variables, semantically characterized. Bound variables of a hybrid game

definition *BVG* $:: \text{game} \Rightarrow \text{variable set}$

where

$$\text{BVG } \alpha = \{x. \exists I. \exists \omega. \exists X. \omega \in \text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ X \wedge \omega \notin \text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ (\text{selectlike } X \ \omega \ \{x\})\}$$

4.2 Simple Observations

lemma *BVG-lem [simp]* $:(x \in \text{BVG } \alpha) = (\exists I \ \omega \ X. \omega \in \text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ X \wedge \omega \notin \text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ (\text{selectlike } X \ \omega \ \{x\}))$

<proof>

lemma *nonBVG-rule*: $(\bigwedge I \omega X. (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha X) = (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega \{x\})))$
 $\implies x \notin \text{BVG } \alpha$
<proof>

lemma *nonBVG-inc-rule*: $(\bigwedge I \omega X. (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha X) \implies (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega \{x\})))$
 $\implies x \notin \text{BVG } \alpha$
<proof>

lemma *FVT-finite*: *finite(FVT t)*
<proof>

lemma *FVF-finite*: *finite(FVF e)*
<proof>

lemma *FVG-finite*: *finite(FVG a)*
<proof>

end

theory *Coincidence*

imports

Lib

Syntax

Denotational-Semantics

Static-Semantics

HOL.Finite-Set

begin

5 Static Semantics Properties

5.1 Auxiliaries

The state interpolating *stateinterpol* $\nu \omega S$ between ν and ω that is ν on S and ω elsewhere

definition *stateinterpol*:: *state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *variable set* \Rightarrow *state*
where
stateinterpol $\nu \omega S = (\lambda x. \text{if } (x \in S) \text{ then } \nu(x) \text{ else } \omega(x))$

definition *statediff*:: *state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *variable set*
where *statediff* $\nu \omega = \{x. \nu(x) \neq \omega(x)\}$

lemma *nostatediff*: $x \notin \text{statediff } \nu \omega \implies \nu(x) = \omega(x)$
<proof>

lemma *stateinterpol-empty*: *stateinterpol* $\nu \omega \{\} = \omega$
<proof>

lemma *stateinterpol-left* [simp]: $x \in S \implies (\text{stateinterpol } \nu \ \omega \ S)(x) = \nu(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *stateinterpol-right* [simp]: $x \notin S \implies (\text{stateinterpol } \nu \ \omega \ S)(x) = \omega(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Vagree-stateinterpol* [simp]: *Vagree* (*stateinterpol* $\nu \ \omega \ S$) $\nu \ S$
and *Vagree* (*stateinterpol* $\nu \ \omega \ S$) $\omega \ (-S)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Vagree-ror*: *Vagree* $\nu \ \nu' (V \cap W) \implies (\exists \omega. (\text{Vagree } \nu \ \omega \ V \wedge \text{Vagree } \omega \ \nu' W))$
 ⟨proof⟩

Remark 8 https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94205-6_15 about simple properties of projections

lemma *restrictto-extends* [simp]: *restrictto* $X \ V \supseteq X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *restrictto-compose* [simp]: *restrictto* (*restrictto* $X \ V$) $W = \text{restrictto } X (V \cap W)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *restrictto-antimon* [simp]: $W \supseteq V \implies \text{restrictto } X \ W \subseteq \text{restrictto } X \ V$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *restrictto-empty* [simp]: $X \neq \{\} \implies \text{restrictto } X \ \{\} = \text{worlds}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *selectlike-shrinks* [simp]: *selectlike* $X \ \nu \ V \subseteq X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *selectlike-compose* [simp]: *selectlike* (*selectlike* $X \ \nu \ V$) $\nu \ W = \text{selectlike } X \ \nu (V \cup W)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *selectlike-antimon* [simp]: $W \supseteq V \implies \text{selectlike } X \ \nu \ W \subseteq \text{selectlike } X \ \nu \ V$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *selectlike-empty* [simp]: *selectlike* $X \ \nu \ \{\} = X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *selectlike-self* [simp]: $(\nu \in \text{selectlike } X \ \nu \ V) = (\nu \in X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *selectlike-complement* [simp]: *selectlike* $(-X) \ \nu \ V \subseteq -\text{selectlike } X \ \nu \ V$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *selectlike-union*: *selectlike* $(X \cup Y) \ \nu \ V = \text{selectlike } X \ \nu \ V \cup \text{selectlike } Y$

νV
<proof>

lemma *selectlike-Sup*: $\text{selectlike } (Sup M) \nu V = Sup \{ \text{selectlike } X \nu V \mid X. X \in M \}$
<proof>

lemma *selectlike-equal-cond*: $(\text{selectlike } X \nu V = \text{selectlike } Y \nu V) = (\forall \mu. \text{Uvariation } \mu \nu (-V) \longrightarrow (\mu \in X) = (\mu \in Y))$
<proof>

lemma *selectlike-equal-cocond*: $(\text{selectlike } X \nu (-V) = \text{selectlike } Y \nu (-V)) = (\forall \mu. \text{Uvariation } \mu \nu V \longrightarrow (\mu \in X) = (\mu \in Y))$
<proof>

lemma *selectlike-equal-cocond-rule*: $(\bigwedge \mu. \text{Uvariation } \mu \nu (-V) \Longrightarrow (\mu \in X) = (\mu \in Y)) \Longrightarrow (\text{selectlike } X \nu V = \text{selectlike } Y \nu V)$
<proof>

lemma *selectlike-equal-cocond-corule*: $(\bigwedge \mu. \text{Uvariation } \mu \nu V \Longrightarrow (\mu \in X) = (\mu \in Y)) \Longrightarrow (\text{selectlike } X \nu (-V) = \text{selectlike } Y \nu (-V))$
<proof>

lemma *co-selectlike*: $\neg(\text{selectlike } X \nu V) = (-X) \cup \{ \omega. \neg \text{Vagree } \omega \nu V \}$
<proof>

lemma *selectlike-co-selectlike*: $\text{selectlike } (\neg(\text{selectlike } X \nu V)) \nu V = \text{selectlike } (-X) \nu V$
<proof>

lemma *selectlike-Vagree*: $\text{Vagree } \nu \omega V \Longrightarrow \text{selectlike } X \nu V = \text{selectlike } X \omega V$
<proof>

lemma *similar-selectlike-mem*: $\text{Vagree } \nu \omega V \Longrightarrow (\nu \in \text{selectlike } X \omega V) = (\nu \in X)$
<proof>

lemma *BVG-nonelem [simp]*: $(x \notin BVG \alpha) = (\forall I \omega X. (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha X) = (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega \{x\})))$
<proof>

statediff interoperability

lemma *Vagree-statediff [simp]*: $\text{Vagree } \omega \omega' S \Longrightarrow \text{statediff } \omega \omega' \subseteq -S$
<proof>

lemma *stateinterpol-diff [simp]*: $\text{stateinterpol } \nu \omega (\text{statediff } \nu \omega) = \nu$
<proof>

lemma *stateinterpol-insert*: $\text{Vagree } (\text{stateinterpol } v w S) (\text{stateinterpol } v w (\text{insert } v w S))$

$z S)) (-\{z\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *stateinterpol-FVT* [simp]: $z \notin FVT(t) \implies \text{term-sem } I t (\text{stateinterpol } \omega \omega' S) = \text{term-sem } I t (\text{stateinterpol } \omega \omega' (\text{insert } z S))$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.2 Coincidence Lemmas

Coincidence for Terms Lemma 10 https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94205-6_15

theorem *coincidence-term*: $\text{Vagree } \omega \omega' (FVT \vartheta) \implies \text{term-sem } I \vartheta \omega = \text{term-sem } I \vartheta \omega'$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *coincidence-term-cor*: $\text{Uvariation } \omega \omega' U \implies (FVT \vartheta) \cap U = \{\} \implies \text{term-sem } I \vartheta \omega = \text{term-sem } I \vartheta \omega'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *stateinterpol-FVF* [simp]: $z \notin FVF(e) \implies ((\text{stateinterpol } \omega \omega' S) \in \text{fml-sem } I e \iff (\text{stateinterpol } \omega \omega' (\text{insert } z S)) \in \text{fml-sem } I e)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Coincidence for Formulas Lemma 11 https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94205-6_15

theorem *coincidence-formula*: $\text{Vagree } \omega \omega' (FVF \varphi) \implies (\omega \in \text{fml-sem } I \varphi \iff \omega' \in \text{fml-sem } I \varphi)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *coincidence-formula-cor*: $\text{Uvariation } \omega \omega' U \implies (FVF \varphi) \cap U = \{\} \implies (\omega \in \text{fml-sem } I \varphi \iff \omega' \in \text{fml-sem } I \varphi)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Coincidence for Games *Cignorabimus* αV is the set of all sets of variables that can be ignored for the coincidence game lemma

definition *Cignorabimus*:: $\text{game} \implies \text{variable set} \implies \text{variable set set}$
 where

$\text{Cignorabimus } \alpha V = \{M. \forall I. \forall \omega. \forall \omega'. \forall X. (\text{Vagree } \omega \omega' (-M) \longrightarrow (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{restrictto } X V)) \longrightarrow (\omega' \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{restrictto } X V))))\}$

lemma *Cignorabimus-finite* [simp]: $\text{finite } (\text{Cignorabimus } \alpha V)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Cignorabimus-equiv* [simp]: $Cignorabimus \alpha V = \{M. \forall I. \forall \omega. \forall \omega'. \forall X. (Vagree \omega \omega' (-M) \longrightarrow (\omega \in game-sem I \alpha (restrictto X V)) = (\omega' \in game-sem I \alpha (restrictto X V)))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Cignorabimus-antimon* [simp]: $M \in Cignorabimus \alpha V \wedge N \subseteq M \implies N \in Cignorabimus \alpha V$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coempty*: $-\{\} = allvars$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Cignorabimus-empty* [simp]: $\{\} \in Cignorabimus \alpha V$
 ⟨proof⟩

Cignorabimus contains nonfree variables

lemma *Cignorabimus-init*: $V \supseteq FVG(\alpha) \implies x \notin V \implies \{x\} \in Cignorabimus \alpha V$
 ⟨proof⟩

Cignorabimus is closed under union

lemma *Cignorabimus-union*: $M \in Cignorabimus \alpha V \implies N \in Cignorabimus \alpha V \implies (M \cup N) \in Cignorabimus \alpha V$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powersetup-induct* [case-names Base Cup]:
 $\bigwedge C. (\bigwedge M. M \in C \implies P M) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge S. (\bigwedge M. M \in S \implies P M) \implies P (\bigcup S)) \implies$
 $P (\bigcup C)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Union-insert*: $\bigcup (insert x S) = x \cup \bigcup S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powerset2up-induct* [case-names Finite Nonempty Base Cup]:
 $(finite C) \implies (C \neq \{\}) \implies (\bigwedge M. M \in C \implies P M) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge M N. P M \implies P N \implies P (M \cup N)) \implies$
 $P (\bigcup C)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Cignorabimus-step*: $(\bigwedge M. M \in S \implies M \in Cignorabimus \alpha V) \implies (\bigcup S) \in Cignorabimus \alpha V$
 ⟨proof⟩

Lemma 12 https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94205-6_15

theorem *coincidence-game*: $Vagree \omega \omega' V \implies V \supseteq FVG(\alpha) \implies (\omega \in game-sem I \alpha (restrictto X V)) = (\omega' \in game-sem I \alpha (restrictto X V))$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *coincidence-game-cor*: $U \text{variation } \omega \omega' U \implies U \cap FVG(\alpha) = \{\} \implies (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{restrictto } X (-U))) = (\omega' \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{restrictto } X (-U)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.3 Bound Effect Lemmas

Bignorabimus α V is the set of all sets of variables that can be ignored for boundeffect

definition *Bignorabimus*: $\text{game} \Rightarrow \text{variable set set}$

where

Bignorabimus $\alpha = \{M. \forall I. \forall \omega. \forall X. \omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha X \longleftrightarrow \omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega M)\}$

lemma *Bignorabimus-finite* [simp]: $\text{finite } (Bignorabimus \alpha)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bignorabimus-single* [simp]: $\text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega M) \subseteq \text{game-sem } I \alpha X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bignorabimus-equiv* [simp]: $Bignorabimus \alpha = \{M. \forall I. \forall \omega. \forall X. (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha X \longrightarrow \omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega M))\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bignorabimus-empty* [simp]: $\{\} \in Bignorabimus \alpha$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bignorabimus-init*: $x \notin BVG(\alpha) \implies \{x\} \in Bignorabimus \alpha$
 ⟨proof⟩

Bignorabimus is closed under union

lemma *Bignorabimus-union*: $M \in Bignorabimus \alpha \implies N \in Bignorabimus \alpha \implies (M \cup N) \in Bignorabimus \alpha$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bignorabimus-step*: $(\bigwedge M. M \in S \implies M \in Bignorabimus \alpha) \implies (\bigcup S) \in Bignorabimus \alpha$
 ⟨proof⟩

Lemma 13 https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94205-6_15

theorem *boundeffect*: $(\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha X) = (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega (-BVG(\alpha))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *boundeffect-cor*: $V \cap BVG(\alpha) = \{\} \implies (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha X) = (\omega \in \text{game-sem } I \alpha (\text{selectlike } X \omega V))$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.4 Static Analysis Observations

lemma *BVG-equiv*: $\text{game-equiv } \alpha \beta \implies \text{BVG}(\alpha) = \text{BVG}(\beta)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *union-or* = *Set.Un-iff*

lemma *not-union-or*: $(x \notin A \cup B) = (x \notin A \wedge x \notin B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *reprv-selectlike-self*: $(\text{reprv } \omega \ x \ d \in \text{selectlike } X \ \omega \ \{x\}) = (d = \omega(x) \wedge \omega \in X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *reprv-selectlike-other*: $x \neq y \implies (\text{reprv } \omega \ x \ d \in \text{selectlike } X \ \omega \ \{y\}) = (\text{reprv } \omega \ x \ d \in X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *reprv-selectlike-other-converse*: $x \neq y \implies (\text{reprv } \omega \ x \ d \in X) = (\text{reprv } \omega \ x \ d \in \text{selectlike } X \ \omega \ \{y\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-assign-other*: $x \neq y \implies y \notin \text{BVG}(\text{Assign } x \ \vartheta)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-assign-meta*: $(\bigwedge I \ \omega. \text{term-sem } I \ \vartheta \ \omega = \omega(x)) \implies \text{BVG}(\text{Assign } x \ \vartheta) = \{x\}$
and $\text{term-sem } I \ \vartheta \ \omega \neq \omega(x) \implies \text{BVG}(\text{Assign } x \ \vartheta) = \{x\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-assign*: $\text{BVG}(\text{Assign } x \ \vartheta) = (\text{if } (\forall I \ \omega. \text{term-sem } I \ \vartheta \ \omega = \omega(x)) \text{ then } \{x\} \text{ else } \{x\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-ODE-other*: $y \neq \text{RVar } x \implies y \neq \text{DVar } x \implies y \notin \text{BVG}(\text{ODE } x \ \vartheta)$

⟨proof⟩

This result could be strengthened to a conditional equality based on the RHS values

lemma *BVG-ODE*: $\text{BVG}(\text{ODE } x \ \vartheta) \subseteq \{\text{RVar } x, \text{DVar } x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-test*: $\text{BVG}(\text{Test } \varphi) = \{x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-choice*: $BVG(\text{Choice } \alpha \ \beta) \subseteq BVG(\alpha) \cup BVG(\beta)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *select-nonBV*: $x \notin BVG(\alpha) \implies \text{selectlike } (\text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ (\text{selectlike } X \ \omega \ \{x\})) \ \omega \ \{x\} = \text{selectlike } (\text{game-sem } I \ \alpha \ X) \ \omega \ \{x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-compose*: $BVG(\text{Compose } \alpha \ \beta) \subseteq BVG(\alpha) \cup BVG(\beta)$

⟨proof⟩

The converse inclusion does not hold generally, because $BVG(x := x+1; x := x-1) = \{\} \neq BVG(x := x+1) \cup BVG(x := x-1) = \{x\}$

lemma $BVG(\text{Compose } (\text{Assign } x \ (\text{Plus } (\text{Var } x) \ (\text{Number } 1))) \ (\text{Assign } x \ (\text{Plus } (\text{Var } x) \ (\text{Number } (-1)))) \neq BVG(\text{Assign } x \ (\text{Plus } (\text{Var } x) \ (\text{Number } 1))) \cup BVG(\text{Assign } x \ (\text{Plus } (\text{Var } x) \ (\text{Number } (-1))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-loop*: $BVG(\text{Loop } \alpha) \subseteq BVG(\alpha)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *BVG-dual*: $BVG(\text{Dual } \alpha) \subseteq BVG(\alpha)$

⟨proof⟩

end

theory *USubst*

imports

Complex-Main

Syntax

Static-Semantics

Coincidence

Denotational-Semantics

begin

6 Uniform Substitution

uniform substitution representation as tuple of partial maps from identifiers to type-compatible replacements.

type-synonym *usubst* =
 (*ident* \rightarrow *trm*) \times (*ident* \rightarrow *trm*) \times (*ident* \rightarrow *fml*) \times (*ident* \rightarrow *game*)

abbreviation *SConst*:: *usubst* \Rightarrow (*ident* \rightarrow *trm*)

where *SConst* \equiv ($\lambda(F0, -, -, -). F0$)

abbreviation $SFuncs:: usubst \Rightarrow (ident \rightarrow trm)$
where $SFuncs \equiv (\lambda(-, F, -, -). F)$
abbreviation $SPreds:: usubst \Rightarrow (ident \rightarrow fml)$
where $SPreds \equiv (\lambda(-, -, P, -). P)$
abbreviation $SGames:: usubst \Rightarrow (ident \rightarrow game)$
where $SGames \equiv (\lambda(-, -, -, G). G)$

crude approximation of size which is enough for termination arguments

definition $usubstsize:: usubst \Rightarrow nat$
where $usubstsize \sigma = (if (dom (SFuncs \sigma) = \{\}) \wedge dom (SPreds \sigma) = \{\}) then 1 else 2)$

dot is some fixed constant function symbol that is reserved for the purposes of the substitution

definition $dot:: trm$
where $dot = Const (dotid)$

6.1 Strict Mechanism for Handling Substitution Partiality in Isabelle

Optional terms that result from a substitution, either actually a term or just none to indicate that the substitution clashed

type-synonym $trmo = trm option$

abbreviation $undeft:: trmo$ **where** $undeft \equiv None$
abbreviation $Aterm:: trm \Rightarrow trmo$ **where** $Aterm \equiv Some$

lemma $undeft-None: undeft=None \langle proof \rangle$
lemma $Aterm-Some: Aterm \vartheta=Some \vartheta \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $undeft-equiv: (\vartheta \neq undeft) = (\exists t. \vartheta = Aterm t) \langle proof \rangle$

Plus on defined terms, strict undeft otherwise

fun $Pluso :: trmo \Rightarrow trmo \Rightarrow trmo$
where
 $Pluso (Aterm \vartheta) (Aterm \eta) = Aterm(Plus \vartheta \eta)$
 $| Pluso undeft \eta = undeft$
 $| Pluso \vartheta undeft = undeft$

Times on defined terms, strict undeft otherwise

fun $Timeso :: trmo \Rightarrow trmo \Rightarrow trmo$
where
 $Timeso (Aterm \vartheta) (Aterm \eta) = Aterm(Times \vartheta \eta)$
 $| Timeso undeft \eta = undeft$
 $| Timeso \vartheta undeft = undeft$

fun *Differentialo* :: *trmo* \Rightarrow *trmo*

where

Differentialo (*Aterm* ϑ) = *Aterm*(*Differential* ϑ)
| *Differentialo* *undeft* = *undeft*

lemma *Pluso-undef*: (*Pluso* ϑ η = *undeft*) = (ϑ =*undeft* \vee η =*undeft*) \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Timeso-undef*: (*Timeso* ϑ η = *undeft*) = (ϑ =*undeft* \vee η =*undeft*) \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Differentialo-undef*: (*Differentialo* ϑ = *undeft*) = (ϑ =*undeft*) \langle *proof* \rangle

type-synonym *fmlo* = *fml option*

abbreviation *undeff*:: *fmlo* **where** *undeff* \equiv *None*

abbreviation *Afml*:: *fml* \Rightarrow *fmlo* **where** *Afml* \equiv *Some*

type-synonym *gameo* = *game option*

abbreviation *undefg*:: *gameo* **where** *undefg* \equiv *None*

abbreviation *Agame*:: *game* \Rightarrow *gameo* **where** *Agame* \equiv *Some*

lemma *undeff-equiv*: (φ \neq *undeff*) = (\exists *f*. φ =*Afml* *f*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *undefg-equiv*: (α \neq *undefg*) = (\exists *g*. α =*Agame* *g*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

Geq on defined terms, strict *undeft* otherwise

fun *Geqo* :: *trmo* \Rightarrow *trmo* \Rightarrow *fmlo*

where

Geqo (*Aterm* ϑ) (*Aterm* η) = *Afml*(*Geq* ϑ η)
| *Geqo* *undeft* η = *undeff*
| *Geqo* ϑ *undeft* = *undeff*

Not on defined formulas, strict *undeft* otherwise

fun *Noto* :: *fmlo* \Rightarrow *fmlo*

where

Noto (*Afml* φ) = *Afml*(*Not* φ)
| *Noto* *undeff* = *undeff*

And on defined formulas, strict *undeft* otherwise

fun *Ando* :: *fmlo* \Rightarrow *fmlo* \Rightarrow *fmlo*

where

Ando (*Afml* φ) (*Afml* ψ) = *Afml*(*And* φ ψ)
| *Ando* *undeff* ψ = *undeff*
| *Ando* φ *undeff* = *undeff*

Exists on defined formulas, strict *undeft* otherwise

fun *Existso* :: *variable* \Rightarrow *fmlo* \Rightarrow *fmlo*

where

$Existso\ x\ (Afml\ \varphi) = Afml(Exists\ x\ \varphi)$
| $Existso\ x\ undeff = undeff$

Diamond on defined games/formulas, strict undeft otherwise

fun *Diamondo* :: *gameo* \Rightarrow *fmlo* \Rightarrow *fmlo*

where

$Diamondo\ (Agame\ \alpha)\ (Afml\ \varphi) = Afml(Diamond\ \alpha\ \varphi)$
| $Diamondo\ undefg\ \varphi = undeff$
| $Diamondo\ \alpha\ undeff = undeff$

lemma *Gego-undef*: $(Gego\ \vartheta\ \eta = undeff) = (\vartheta=undeft \vee \eta=undeft)$
<proof>

lemma *Noto-undef*: $(Noto\ \varphi = undeff) = (\varphi=undeff)$
<proof>

lemma *Ando-undef*: $(Ando\ \varphi\ \psi = undeff) = (\varphi=undeff \vee \psi=undeff)$
<proof>

lemma *Existso-undef*: $(Existso\ x\ \varphi = undeff) = (\varphi=undeff)$
<proof>

lemma *Diamondo-undef*: $(Diamondo\ \alpha\ \varphi = undeff) = (\alpha=undefg \vee \varphi=undeff)$
<proof>

Assign on defined terms, strict undefg otherwise

fun *Assigno* :: *variable* \Rightarrow *trmo* \Rightarrow *gameo*

where

$Assigno\ x\ (Aterm\ \vartheta) = Agame(Assign\ x\ \vartheta)$
| $Assigno\ x\ undeft = undefg$

fun *ODEo* :: *ident* \Rightarrow *trmo* \Rightarrow *gameo*

where

$ODEo\ x\ (Aterm\ \vartheta) = Agame(ODE\ x\ \vartheta)$
| $ODEo\ x\ undeft = undefg$

Test on defined formulas, strict undefg otherwise

fun *Testo* :: *fmlo* \Rightarrow *gameo*

where

$Testo\ (Afml\ \varphi) = Agame(Test\ \varphi)$
| $Testo\ undeff = undefg$

Choice on defined games, strict undefg otherwise

fun *Choiceo* :: *gameo* \Rightarrow *gameo* \Rightarrow *gameo*

where

$Choiceo\ (Agame\ \alpha)\ (Agame\ \beta) = Agame(Choice\ \alpha\ \beta)$
| $Choiceo\ \alpha\ undefg = undefg$
| $Choiceo\ undefg\ \beta = undefg$

Compose on defined games, strict undefg otherwise

fun *Composeo* :: *gameo* \Rightarrow *gameo* \Rightarrow *gameo*

where

$Composeo (Agame \alpha) (Agame \beta) = Agame(Compose \alpha \beta)$
| $Composeo \alpha undefg = undefg$
| $Composeo undefg \beta = undefg$

Loop on defined games, strict undefg otherwise

fun *Loopo* :: *gameo* \Rightarrow *gameo*

where

$Loopo (Agame \alpha) = Agame(Loop \alpha)$
| $Loopo undefg = undefg$

Dual on defined games, strict undefg otherwise

fun *Dualo* :: *gameo* \Rightarrow *gameo*

where

$Dualo (Agame \alpha) = Agame(Dual \alpha)$
| $Dualo undefg = undefg$

lemma *Assigno-undef*: $(Assigno x \vartheta = undefg) = (\vartheta=undeft) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ODEo-undef*: $(ODEo x \vartheta = undefg) = (\vartheta=undeft) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Testo-undef*: $(Testo \varphi = undefg) = (\varphi=undefff) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Choiceo-undef*: $(Choiceo \alpha \beta = undefg) = (\alpha=undefg \vee \beta=undefg) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Composeo-undef*: $(Composeo \alpha \beta = undefg) = (\alpha=undefg \vee \beta=undefg) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Loopo-undef*: $(Loopo \alpha = undefg) = (\alpha=undefg) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dualo-undef*: $(Dualo \alpha = undefg) = (\alpha=undefg) \langle proof \rangle$

6.2 Recursive Application of One-Pass Uniform Substitution

dotsubstt ϑ is the dot substitution $\{. \sim > \vartheta\}$ substituting a term for the . function symbol

definition *dotsubstt*:: *trm* \Rightarrow *usubst*

where *dotsubstt* $\vartheta =$ (
 $(\lambda f. (if f=dotid then (Some(\vartheta)) else None)),$
 $(\lambda-. None),$
 $(\lambda-. None),$
 $(\lambda-. None)$
)

definition *usappconst*:: *usubst* \Rightarrow *variable set* \Rightarrow *ident* \Rightarrow (*trmo*)

where *usappconst* $\sigma U f \equiv$ (case *SConst* σf of *Some* $r \Rightarrow$ if $FVT(r) \cap U = \{\}$ then *Aterm*(r) else *undeft* | *None* \Rightarrow *Aterm*(*Const* f))

function *usubstappt*:: *usubst* \Rightarrow *variable set* \Rightarrow (*trm* \Rightarrow *trmo*)

where

$usubstappt \sigma U (Var x) = Aterm (Var x)$
| $usubstappt \sigma U (Number r) = Aterm (Number r)$
| $usubstappt \sigma U (Const f) = usappconst \sigma U f$

```

| substappt σ U (Func f ϑ) =
  (case substappt σ U ϑ of undeft ⇒ undeft
   | Aterm σ ϑ ⇒ (case SFuncs σ f of Some r ⇒ if FVT(r)∩U={}
   then substappt(dotsbstt σ ϑ) {} r else undeft | None ⇒ Aterm(Func f σ ϑ)))
| substappt σ U (Plus ϑ η) = Pluso (substappt σ U ϑ) (substappt σ U η)
| substappt σ U (Times ϑ η) = Timeso (substappt σ U ϑ) (substappt σ U η)
| substappt σ U (Differential ϑ) = Differentialo (substappt σ allvars ϑ)
⟨proof⟩
termination
⟨proof⟩

```

declare *Let-def* [*simp*]

```

function substappf:: subst ⇒ variable set ⇒ (fml ⇒ fml)
  and substappp:: subst ⇒ variable set ⇒ (game ⇒ variable set × game)
where
  substappf σ U (Pred p ϑ) =
    (case substappt σ U ϑ of undeft ⇒ undeft
     | Aterm σ ϑ ⇒ (case SPreds σ p of Some r ⇒ if FVF(r)∩U={}
     then substappf(dotsbstt σ ϑ) {} r else undeft | None ⇒ Afml(Pred p σ ϑ)))
| substappf σ U (Geq ϑ η) = Geqo (substappt σ U ϑ) (substappt σ U η)
| substappf σ U (Not ϕ) = Noto (substappf σ U ϕ)
| substappf σ U (And ϕ ψ) = Ando (substappf σ U ϕ) (substappf σ U ψ)
| substappf σ U (Exists x ϕ) = Existso x (substappf σ (U∪{x}) ϕ)
| substappf σ U (Diamond α ϕ) = (let Vα = substappp σ U α in Diamondo
(snd Vα) (substappf σ (fst Vα) ϕ))

| substappp σ U (Game a) =
  (case SGames σ a of Some r ⇒ (U∪BVG(r), Agame r)
   | None ⇒ (allvars, Agame(Game a)))
| substappp σ U (Assign x ϑ) = (U∪{x}, Assigno x (substappt σ U ϑ))
| substappp σ U (Test ϕ) = (U, Testo (substappf σ U ϕ))
| substappp σ U (Choice α β) =
  (let Vα = substappp σ U α in
   let Wβ = substappp σ U β in
   (fst Vα∪fst Wβ, Choiceo (snd Vα) (snd Wβ)))
| substappp σ U (Compose α β) =
  (let Vα = substappp σ U α in
   let Wβ = substappp σ (fst Vα) β in
   (fst Wβ, Composeo (snd Vα) (snd Wβ)))
| substappp σ U (Loop α) =
  (let V = fst(substappp σ U α) in
   (V, Loopo (snd(substappp σ V α))))
| substappp σ U (Dual α) =
  (let Vα = substappp σ U α in (fst Vα, Dualo (snd Vα)))
| substappp σ U (ODE x ϑ) = (U∪{RVar x, DVar x}, ODEo x (substappt σ
(U∪{RVar x, DVar x}) ϑ))
⟨proof⟩

```

termination

<proof>

Induction Principles for Uniform Substitutions

lemmas *usubstappt-induct* = *usubstappt.induct* [*case-names* *Var* *Number* *Const* *FuncMatch* *Plus* *Times* *Differential*]

lemmas *usubstappfp-induct* = *usubstappf-usubstappp.induct* [*case-names* *Pred* *Geq* *Not* *And* *Exists* *Diamond* *Game* *Assign* *Test* *Choice* *Compose* *Loop* *Dual* *ODE*]

Simple Observations for Automation More automation for Case

lemma *usappconst-simp* [*simp*]: $SConst\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \implies FVT(r) \cap U = \{\} \implies usappconst\ \sigma\ U\ f = Aterm(r)$

and $SConst\ \sigma\ f = None \implies usappconst\ \sigma\ U\ f = Aterm(Const\ f)$

and $SConst\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \implies FVT(r) \cap U \neq \{\} \implies usappconst\ \sigma\ U\ f = undeft$

<proof>

lemma *usappconst-conv*: $usappconst\ \sigma\ U\ f \neq undeft \implies$

$SConst\ \sigma\ f = None \vee (\exists r. SConst\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \wedge FVT(r) \cap U = \{\})$

<proof>

lemma *usubstappt-const* [*simp*]: $SConst\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \implies FVT(r) \cap U = \{\} \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Const\ f) = Aterm(r)$

and $SConst\ \sigma\ f = None \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Const\ f) = Aterm(Const\ f)$

and $SConst\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \implies FVT(r) \cap U \neq \{\} \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Const\ f) = undeft$

<proof>

lemma *usubstappt-const-conv*: $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Const\ f) \neq undeft \implies$

$SConst\ \sigma\ f = None \vee (\exists r. SConst\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \wedge FVT(r) \cap U = \{\})$

<proof>

lemma *usubstappt-func* [*simp*]: $SFuncs\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \implies FVT(r) \cap U = \{\} \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta = Aterm\ \sigma\ \vartheta \implies$

$usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Func\ f\ \vartheta) = usubstappt\ (\dotsubstt\ \sigma\ \vartheta)\ \{\}\ r$

and $SFuncs\ \sigma\ f = None \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta = Aterm\ \sigma\ \vartheta \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Func\ f\ \vartheta) = Aterm(Func\ f\ \sigma\ \vartheta)$

and $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta = undeft \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Func\ f\ \vartheta) = undeft$

<proof>

lemma *usubstappt-func2* [*simp*]: $SFuncs\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \implies FVT(r) \cap U \neq \{\} \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Func\ f\ \vartheta) = undeft$

<proof>

lemma *usubstappt-func-conv*: $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Func\ f\ \vartheta) \neq undeft \implies$

$usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq undeft \wedge$

$(SFuncs\ \sigma\ f = None \vee (\exists r. SFuncs\ \sigma\ f = Some\ r \wedge FVT(r) \cap U = \{\}))$

<proof>

lemma *usubstappt-plus-conv*: $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Plus\ \vartheta\ \eta) \neq\ undeft \implies$
 $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq\ undeft \wedge usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \eta \neq\ undeft$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappt-times-conv*: $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Times\ \vartheta\ \eta) \neq\ undeft \implies$
 $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq\ undeft \wedge usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \eta \neq\ undeft$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappt-differential-conv*: $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ (Differential\ \vartheta) \neq\ undeft \implies$
 $usubstappt\ \sigma\ allvars\ \vartheta \neq\ undeft$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappf-pred [simp]*: $SPreds\ \sigma\ p = Some\ r \implies FVF(r) \cap U = \{\} \implies$
 $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta = Aterm\ \sigma\ \vartheta \implies$
 $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Pred\ p\ \vartheta) = usubstappf\ (dotsubstt\ \sigma\ \vartheta)\ \{\}\ r$
and $SPreds\ \sigma\ p = None \implies usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta = Aterm\ \sigma\ \vartheta \implies usubstappf\ \sigma\ U$
 $(Pred\ p\ \vartheta) = Afml(Pred\ p\ \sigma\ \vartheta)$
and $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta = undeft \implies usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Pred\ p\ \vartheta) = undeff$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappf-pred2 [simp]*: $SPreds\ \sigma\ p = Some\ r \implies FVF(r) \cap U \neq \{\} \implies$
 $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Pred\ p\ \vartheta) = undeff$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappf-pred-conv*: $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Pred\ p\ \vartheta) \neq\ undeff \implies$
 $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq\ undeft \wedge$
 $(SPreds\ \sigma\ p = None \vee (\exists r. SPreds\ \sigma\ p = Some\ r \wedge FVF(r) \cap U \neq \{\}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappf-geq*: $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq\ undeft \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \eta \neq\ undeft$
 \implies
 $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Geq\ \vartheta\ \eta) = Afml(Geq\ (the\ (usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta))\ (the\ (usubstappt$
 $\sigma\ U\ \eta)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappf-geq-conv*: $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Geq\ \vartheta\ \eta) \neq\ undeff \implies$
 $usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq\ undeft \wedge usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \eta \neq\ undeft$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappf-geqr*: $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Geq\ \vartheta\ \eta) \neq\ undeff \implies$
 $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Geq\ \vartheta\ \eta) = Afml(Geq\ (the\ (usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta))\ (the\ (usubstappt$
 $\sigma\ U\ \eta)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *usubstappf-exists*: $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Exists\ x\ \varphi) \neq\ undeff \implies$
 $usubstappf\ \sigma\ U\ (Exists\ x\ \varphi) = Afml(Exists\ x\ (the\ (usubstappf\ \sigma\ (U \cup \{x\})\ \varphi)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substapp-game* [simp]: $SGames\ \sigma\ a = Some\ r \implies substapp\ \sigma\ U\ (Game\ a) = (U \cup BVG(r), Agame(r))$
and $SGames\ \sigma\ a = None \implies substapp\ \sigma\ U\ (Game\ a) = (allvars, Agame(Game\ a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substapp-choice* [simp]: $substapp\ \sigma\ U\ (Choice\ \alpha\ \beta) = (fst(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha) \cup fst(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \beta), Choiceo\ (snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha))\ (snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \beta)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substapp-choice-conv* : $snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ (Choice\ \alpha\ \beta)) \neq undefg \implies snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha) \neq undefg \wedge snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \beta) \neq undefg$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substapp-compose* [simp]: $substapp\ \sigma\ U\ (Compose\ \alpha\ \beta) = (fst(substapp\ \sigma\ (fst(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha))\ \beta), Composeo\ (snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha))\ (snd(substapp\ \sigma\ (fst(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha))\ \beta)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substapp-loop*: $substapp\ \sigma\ U\ (Loop\ \alpha) = (fst(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha), Loopo\ (snd(substapp\ \sigma\ (fst(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha))\ \alpha)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substapp-dual* [simp]: $substapp\ \sigma\ U\ (Dual\ \alpha) = (fst(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha), Dualo\ (snd\ (substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

7 Soundness of Uniform Substitution

7.1 USubst Application is a Function of Deterministic Result

lemma *substapp-det*: $substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq undeft \implies substapp\ \sigma\ V\ \vartheta \neq undeft \implies substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta = substapp\ \sigma\ V\ \vartheta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substappf-and-substapp-det*:
shows $substappf\ \sigma\ U\ \varphi \neq undeff \implies substappf\ \sigma\ V\ \varphi \neq undeff \implies substappf\ \sigma\ U\ \varphi = substappf\ \sigma\ V\ \varphi$
and $snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha) \neq undefg \implies snd(substapp\ \sigma\ V\ \alpha) \neq undefg \implies snd(substapp\ \sigma\ U\ \alpha) = snd(substapp\ \sigma\ V\ \alpha)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substappf-det*: $substappf\ \sigma\ U\ \varphi \neq undeff \implies substappf\ \sigma\ V\ \varphi \neq undeff \implies substappf\ \sigma\ U\ \varphi = substappf\ \sigma\ V\ \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *substapp-det*: $snd(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) \neq undefg \implies snd(ustapp \sigma V \alpha) \neq undefg \implies snd(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) = snd(ustapp \sigma V \alpha)$
<proof>

7.2 Uniform Substitutions are Antimonotone in Taboos

lemma *subst-taboo-mon*: $fst(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) \supseteq U$
<proof>

lemma *fst-pair [simp]*: $fst(a,b) = a$
<proof>

lemma *snd-pair [simp]*: $snd(a,b) = b$
<proof>

lemma *subst-antimon*: $V \subseteq U \implies ustapp \sigma U \vartheta \neq undeft \implies ustapp \sigma U \vartheta = ustapp \sigma V \vartheta$
<proof>

Uniform Substitutions of Games have monotone taboo output

lemma *substapp-fst-mon*: $U \subseteq V \implies fst(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) \subseteq fst(ustapp \sigma V \alpha)$
<proof>

lemma *substappf-and-ustapp-antimon*:

shows $V \subseteq U \implies ustappf \sigma U \varphi \neq undeff \implies ustappf \sigma U \varphi = ustappf \sigma V \varphi$

and $V \subseteq U \implies snd(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) \neq undefg \implies snd(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) = snd(ustapp \sigma V \alpha)$
<proof>

lemma *substappf-antimon*: $V \subseteq U \implies ustappf \sigma U \varphi \neq undeff \implies ustappf \sigma U \varphi = ustappf \sigma V \varphi$
<proof>

lemma *substapp-antimon*: $V \subseteq U \implies snd(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) \neq undefg \implies snd(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) = snd(ustapp \sigma V \alpha)$
<proof>

7.3 Taboo Lemmas

lemma *substapp-loop-conv*: $snd(ustapp \sigma U (Loop \alpha)) \neq undefg \implies snd(ustapp \sigma U \alpha) \neq undefg \wedge snd(ustapp \sigma (fst(ustapp \sigma U \alpha)) \alpha) \neq undefg$

<proof>

Lemma 13 of <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.07230>

lemma *usubst-taboos*: $\text{snd}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma \ U \ \alpha) \neq \text{undefg} \implies \text{fst}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma \ U \ \alpha) \supseteq U \cup \text{BVG}(\text{the } (\text{snd}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma \ U \ \alpha)))$
<proof>

7.4 Substitution Adjoints

Modified interpretation $\text{rep}I \ I \ f \ d$ replaces the interpretation of constant function f in the interpretation I with d

definition $\text{repc} :: \text{interp} \Rightarrow \text{ident} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{interp}$
where $\text{repc} \ I \ f \ d \equiv \text{mkinterp}((\lambda c. \text{if } c = f \text{ then } d \text{ else } \text{Consts } I \ c), \text{Funcs } I, \text{Preds } I, \text{Games } I)$

lemma *repc-consts [simp]*: $\text{Consts } (\text{repc } I \ f \ d) \ c = (\text{if } (c=f) \text{ then } d \text{ else } \text{Consts } I \ c)$
<proof>

lemma *repc-funcs [simp]*: $\text{Funcs } (\text{repc } I \ f \ d) = \text{Funcs } I$
<proof>

lemma *repc-preds [simp]*: $\text{Preds } (\text{repc } I \ f \ d) = \text{Preds } I$
<proof>

lemma *repc-games [simp]*: $\text{Games } (\text{repc } I \ f \ d) = \text{Games } I$
<proof>

lemma *adjoint-stays-mono*: $\text{mono } (\text{case } \text{SGames } \sigma \ a \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Games } I \ a \mid \text{Some } r \Rightarrow \lambda X. \text{game-sem } I \ r \ X)$
<proof>

adjoint interpretation $\text{adjoint } \sigma \ I \ \omega$ to σ of interpretation I in state ω

definition $\text{adjoint} :: \text{usubst} \Rightarrow (\text{interp} \Rightarrow \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{interp})$
where $\text{adjoint } \sigma \ I \ \omega = \text{mkinterp}(\lambda f. (\text{case } \text{SConst } \sigma \ f \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Consts } I \ f \mid \text{Some } r \Rightarrow \text{term-sem } I \ r \ \omega), \lambda f. (\text{case } \text{SFuncs } \sigma \ f \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Funcs } I \ f \mid \text{Some } r \Rightarrow \lambda d. \text{term-sem } (\text{repc } I \ \text{dotid } d) \ r \ \omega), \lambda p. (\text{case } \text{SPreds } \sigma \ p \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Preds } I \ p \mid \text{Some } r \Rightarrow \lambda d. \omega \in \text{fml-sem } (\text{repc } I \ \text{dotid } d) \ r), \lambda a. (\text{case } \text{SGames } \sigma \ a \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Games } I \ a \mid \text{Some } r \Rightarrow \lambda X. \text{game-sem } I \ r \ X))$
)

Simple Observations about Adjoints **lemma** *adjoint-consts*: $\text{Consts } (\text{adjoint } \sigma \ I \ \omega) \ f = \text{term-sem } I \ (\text{case } \text{SConst } \sigma \ f \ \text{of } \text{Some } r \Rightarrow r \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Const } f) \ \omega$
<proof>

lemma *adjoint-funcs*: $\text{Funcs } (\text{adjoint } \sigma \ I \ \omega) \ f = (\text{case } \text{SFuncs } \sigma \ f \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Funcs } I \ f \mid \text{Some } r \Rightarrow \lambda d. \text{term-sem } (\text{repc } I \ \text{dotid } d) \ r \ \omega)$
<proof>

lemma *adjoint-funcs-match*: $SFuncs\ \sigma\ f=Some\ r \implies Funcs\ (adjoint\ \sigma\ I\ \omega)\ f = (\lambda d. term-sem\ (repc\ I\ dotid\ d)\ r\ \omega)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adjoint-funcs-skip*: $SFuncs\ \sigma\ f=None \implies Funcs\ (adjoint\ \sigma\ I\ \omega)\ f = Funcs\ I\ f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adjoint-preds*: $Preds\ (adjoint\ \sigma\ I\ \omega)\ p = (case\ SPreds\ \sigma\ p\ of\ None \Rightarrow Preds\ I\ p \mid Some\ r \Rightarrow \lambda d. \omega \in fml-sem\ (repc\ I\ dotid\ d)\ r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adjoint-preds-skip*: $SPreds\ \sigma\ p=None \implies Preds\ (adjoint\ \sigma\ I\ \omega)\ p = Preds\ I\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adjoint-preds-match*: $SPreds\ \sigma\ p=Some\ r \implies Preds\ (adjoint\ \sigma\ I\ \omega)\ p = (\lambda d. \omega \in fml-sem\ (repc\ I\ dotid\ d)\ r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adjoint-games [simp]*: $Games\ (adjoint\ \sigma\ I\ \omega)\ a = (case\ SGames\ \sigma\ a\ of\ None \Rightarrow Games\ I\ a \mid Some\ r \Rightarrow \lambda X. game-sem\ I\ r\ X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adjoint-dotsubstt*: $adjoint\ (dotsubstt\ \vartheta)\ I\ \omega = repc\ I\ dotid\ (term-sem\ I\ \vartheta\ \omega)$

⟨proof⟩

7.5 Uniform Substitution for Terms

Lemma 15 of <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.07230>

theorem *usubst-term*: $Uvariation\ \nu\ \omega\ U \implies usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta \neq undeft \implies term-sem\ I\ (the\ (usubstappt\ \sigma\ U\ \vartheta))\ \nu = term-sem\ (adjoint\ \sigma\ I\ \omega)\ \vartheta\ \nu$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.6 Uniform Substitution for Formulas and Games

Separately Prove Crucial Ingredient for the ODE Case of *usubst-fml-game*

lemma *same-ODE-same-sol*:

$(\bigwedge \nu. Uvariation\ \nu\ (F(0))\ \{RVar\ x, DVar\ x\} \implies term-sem\ I\ \vartheta\ \nu = term-sem\ J\ \eta\ \nu)$
 $\implies solves-ODE\ I\ F\ x\ \vartheta = solves-ODE\ J\ F\ x\ \eta$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubst-ode*:

assumes *subdef*: $usubstappt\ \sigma\ \{RVar\ x, DVar\ x\}\ \vartheta \neq undeft$

shows *solves-ODE* $I F x$ (the (usubstappt σ {RVar x ,DVar x } ϑ)) = *solves-ODE* (adjoint $\sigma I (F(0))$) $F x \vartheta$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubst-ode-ext*:

assumes uv : *Uvariation* $(F(0)) \omega (U \cup \{RVar x, DVar x\})$
assumes *subdef*: usubstappt $\sigma (U \cup \{RVar x, DVar x\}) \vartheta \neq \text{undef}$
shows *solves-ODE* $I F x$ (the (usubstappt $\sigma (U \cup \{RVar x, DVar x\}) \vartheta$)) = *solves-ODE* (adjoint $\sigma I \omega$) $F x \vartheta$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubst-ode-ext2*:

assumes *subdef*: usubstappt $\sigma (U \cup \{RVar x, DVar x\}) \vartheta \neq \text{undef}$
assumes uv : *Uvariation* $(F(0)) \omega (U \cup \{RVar x, DVar x\})$
shows *solves-ODE* $I F x$ (the (usubstappt $\sigma (U \cup \{RVar x, DVar x\}) \vartheta$)) = *solves-ODE* (adjoint $\sigma I \omega$) $F x \vartheta$
 ⟨proof⟩

Separately Prove the Loop Case of *usubst-fml-game* **lemma** *union-comm*:

$A \cup B = B \cup A$

⟨proof⟩

definition *loopfpr*:: *game* \Rightarrow *interp* \Rightarrow (*state set* \Rightarrow *state set*)

where *loopfpr* $\alpha I X = \text{lfp}(\lambda Z. X \cup \text{game-sem } I \alpha Z)$

lemma *usubst-game-loop*:

assumes uv : *Uvariation* $\nu \omega U$
and $IH\alpha\text{rec}$: $\bigwedge \nu \omega X. \text{Uvariation } \nu \omega (\text{fst}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma U \alpha)) \Rightarrow \text{snd}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma (\text{fst}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma U \alpha)) \alpha) \neq \text{undef} \Rightarrow$
 $(\nu \in \text{game-sem } I (\text{the} (\text{snd} (\text{usubstapp } \sigma (\text{fst}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma U \alpha)) \alpha))) X$
 $= (\nu \in \text{game-sem} (\text{adjoint } \sigma I \omega) \alpha X)$
shows $\text{snd}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma U (\text{Loop } \alpha)) \neq \text{undef} \Rightarrow (\nu \in \text{game-sem } I (\text{the} (\text{snd} (\text{usubstapp } \sigma U (\text{Loop } \alpha)))) X = (\nu \in \text{game-sem} (\text{adjoint } \sigma I \omega) (\text{Loop } \alpha) X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubst-fml-game*:

assumes $vaouter$: *Uvariation* $\nu \omega U$
shows $\text{usubstapp } \sigma U \varphi \neq \text{undef} \Rightarrow (\nu \in \text{fml-sem } I (\text{the} (\text{usubstapp } \sigma U \varphi)))$
 $= (\nu \in \text{fml-sem} (\text{adjoint } \sigma I \omega) \varphi)$
and $\text{snd}(\text{usubstapp } \sigma U \alpha) \neq \text{undef} \Rightarrow (\nu \in \text{game-sem } I (\text{the} (\text{snd} (\text{usubstapp } \sigma U \alpha)))) X = (\nu \in \text{game-sem} (\text{adjoint } \sigma I \omega) \alpha X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Lemma 16 of <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.07230>

theorem *usubst-fml*: *Uvariation* $\nu \omega U \Rightarrow \text{usubstapp } \sigma U \varphi \neq \text{undef} \Rightarrow$

$(\nu \in \text{fml-sem } I \text{ (the (usubstappf } \sigma \ U \ \varphi))) = (\nu \in \text{fml-sem (adjoint } \sigma \ I \ \omega) \ \varphi)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Lemma 17 of <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.07230>

theorem *usubst-game*: $U\text{variation } \nu \ \omega \ U \implies \text{snd (usubstapp } \sigma \ U \ \alpha) \neq \text{undefg}$
 \implies
 $(\nu \in \text{game-sem } I \text{ (the (snd (usubstapp } \sigma \ U \ \alpha))) \ X) = (\nu \in \text{game-sem (adjoint } \sigma \ I \ \omega) \ \alpha \ X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.7 Soundness of Uniform Substitution of Formulas

abbreviation *usubsta*:: $\text{usubst} \Rightarrow \text{fml} \Rightarrow \text{fmlo}$
where $\text{usubsta } \sigma \ \varphi \equiv \text{usubstappf } \sigma \ \{\} \ \varphi$

Theorem 18 of <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.07230>

theorem *usubst-sound*: $\text{usubsta } \sigma \ \varphi \neq \text{undeff} \implies \text{valid } \varphi \implies \text{valid (the (usubsta } \sigma \ \varphi))$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.8 Soundness of Uniform Substitution of Rules

Uniform Substitution applied to a rule or inference

definition *usubstr*:: $\text{usubst} \Rightarrow \text{inference} \Rightarrow \text{inference option}$
where $\text{usubstr } \sigma \ R \equiv \text{if (usubstappf } \sigma \ \text{allvars (snd } R) \neq \text{undeff} \wedge (\forall \varphi \in \text{set (fst } R). \text{usubstappf } \sigma \ \text{allvars } \varphi \neq \text{undeff})) \text{ then}$
 $\text{Some(map(the o (usubstappf } \sigma \ \text{allvars)) (fst } R), \text{the (usubstappf } \sigma \ \text{allvars (snd } R)))}$
 else
 None

Simple observations about applying uniform substitutions to a rule

lemma *usubstr-conv*: $\text{usubstr } \sigma \ R \neq \text{None} \implies$
 $\text{usubstappf } \sigma \ \text{allvars (snd } R) \neq \text{undeff} \wedge$
 $(\forall \varphi \in \text{set (fst } R). \text{usubstappf } \sigma \ \text{allvars } \varphi \neq \text{undeff})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-union-undef*: $(\text{usubstr } \sigma \ ((\text{append } A \ B), \ C) \neq \text{None}) = (\text{usubstr } \sigma \ (A, \ C) \neq \text{None} \wedge \text{usubstr } \sigma \ (B, \ C) \neq \text{None})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-union-undef2*: $(\text{usubstr } \sigma \ ((\text{append } A \ B), \ C) \neq \text{None}) \implies (\text{usubstr } \sigma \ (A, \ C) \neq \text{None} \wedge \text{usubstr } \sigma \ (B, \ C) \neq \text{None})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-cons-undef*: $(\text{usubstr } \sigma \ ((\text{Cons } A \ B), \ C) \neq \text{None}) = (\text{usubstr } \sigma \ ([A], \ C) \neq \text{None} \wedge \text{usubstr } \sigma \ (B, \ C) \neq \text{None})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-cons-undef2*: $(usubstr\ \sigma\ ((Cons\ A\ B),\ C) \neq None) \implies (usubstr\ \sigma\ ([A],\ C) \neq None \wedge usubstr\ \sigma\ (B,\ C) \neq None)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-cons*: $(usubstr\ \sigma\ ((Cons\ A\ B),\ C) \neq None) \implies$
 $the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ ((Cons\ A\ B),\ C)) = (Cons\ (the\ (usubstappf\ \sigma\ allvars\ A))\ (fst\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ (B,\ C))))),\ snd\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ ([A],\ C)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-union*: $(usubstr\ \sigma\ ((append\ A\ B),\ C) \neq None) \implies$
 $the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ ((append\ A\ B),\ C)) = (append\ (fst\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ (A,\ C))))\ (fst\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ (B,\ C))))),\ snd\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ (A,\ C)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-length*: $usubstr\ \sigma\ R \neq None \implies length\ (fst\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ R))) = length\ (fst\ R)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *usubstr-nth*: $usubstr\ \sigma\ R \neq None \implies 0 \leq k \implies k < length\ (fst\ R) \implies nth\ (fst\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ R)))\ k = the\ (usubstappf\ \sigma\ allvars\ (nth\ (fst\ R)\ k))$

⟨proof⟩

Theorem 19 of <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.07230>

theorem *usubst-rule-sound*: $usubstr\ \sigma\ R \neq None \implies locally\ sound\ R \implies locally\ sound\ (the\ (usubstr\ \sigma\ R))$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Ids*

imports *Complex-Main*

Syntax

begin

Some specific identifiers used in Axioms

abbreviation *hgid1::ident* **where** $hgid1 \equiv CHR\ "a"$

abbreviation *hgid2::ident* **where** $hgid2 \equiv CHR\ "b"$

abbreviation *hgidc::ident* **where** $hgidc \equiv CHR\ "c"$

abbreviation *hgidd::ident* **where** $hgidd \equiv CHR\ "d"$

abbreviation *pid1::ident* **where** $pid1 \equiv CHR\ "p"$

abbreviation *pid2::ident* **where** $pid2 \equiv CHR\ "q"$

abbreviation *fid1::ident* **where** $fid1 \equiv CHR\ "f"$

abbreviation *xid1::variable* **where** $xid1 \equiv RVar\ (CHR\ "x")$

end

theory *Axioms*

imports

Syntax

Denotational-Semantics

Ids

begin

8 Axioms and Axiomatic Proof Rules of Differential Game Logic

8.1 Axioms

abbreviation *pusall*:: *fml*
where *pusall* $\equiv \langle \text{Game } \text{hgidc} \rangle \text{TT}$

abbreviation *nothing*:: *trm*
where *nothing* $\equiv \text{Number } 0$

named-theorems *axiom-defs* *Axiom definitions*

definition *box-axiom* :: *fml*
where [*axiom-defs*]:
box-axiom $\equiv (\text{Box } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1}) \text{pusall}) \leftrightarrow \text{Not}(\text{Diamond } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1}) (\text{Not}(\text{pusall})))$

definition *assigneq-axiom* :: *fml*
where [*axiom-defs*]:
assigneq-axiom $\equiv (\text{Diamond } (\text{Assign } \text{xid1 } (\text{Const } \text{fid1})) \text{pusall}) \leftrightarrow \text{Exists } \text{xid1} (\text{Equals } (\text{Var } \text{xid1}) (\text{Const } \text{fid1}) \&\& \text{pusall})$

definition *stutterd-axiom* :: *fml*
where [*axiom-defs*]:
stutterd-axiom $\equiv (\text{Diamond } (\text{Assign } \text{xid1 } (\text{Var } \text{xid1})) \text{pusall}) \leftrightarrow \text{pusall}$

definition *test-axiom* :: *fml*
where [*axiom-defs*]:
test-axiom $\equiv \text{Diamond } (\text{Test } (\text{Pred } \text{pid2 } \text{nothing})) (\text{Pred } \text{pid1 } \text{nothing}) \leftrightarrow (\text{Pred } \text{pid2 } \text{nothing} \&\& \text{Pred } \text{pid1 } \text{nothing})$

definition *choice-axiom* :: *fml*
where [*axiom-defs*]:
choice-axiom $\equiv \text{Diamond } (\text{Choice } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1}) (\text{Game } \text{hgid2})) \text{pusall} \leftrightarrow (\text{Diamond } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1}) \text{pusall} \parallel \text{Diamond } (\text{Game } \text{hgid2}) \text{pusall})$

definition *compose-axiom* :: *fml*
where [*axiom-defs*]:
compose-axiom $\equiv \text{Diamond } (\text{Compose } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1}) (\text{Game } \text{hgid2})) \text{pusall} \leftrightarrow \text{Diamond } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1}) (\text{Diamond } (\text{Game } \text{hgid2}) \text{pusall})$

definition *iterate-axiom* :: *fml*
where [*axiom-defs*]:
iterate-axiom $\equiv \text{Diamond } (\text{Loop } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1})) \text{pusall} \leftrightarrow (\text{pusall} \parallel \text{Diamond } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1}) (\text{Diamond } (\text{Loop } (\text{Game } \text{hgid1})) \text{pusall}))$

definition *dual-axiom* :: *fml*

where [*axiom-defs*]:

dual-axiom \equiv *Diamond* (*Dual* (*Game* *hgid1*)) *pusall* \leftrightarrow \neg (*Diamond* (*Game* *hgid1*)
(\neg *pusall*))

8.2 Axiomatic Rules

named-theorems *rule-defs* *Rule definitions*

definition *mon-rule* :: *inference*

where [*rule-defs*]:

mon-rule \equiv ($\langle \langle \langle \text{Game } hgic \rangle TT \rangle \rightarrow \langle \langle \text{Game } hgidd \rangle TT \rangle \rangle$), ($\langle \langle \text{Game } hgid1 \rangle \langle \langle \text{Game } hgidd \rangle TT \rangle \rangle$)
 $\rightarrow \langle \langle \text{Game } hgid1 \rangle \langle \langle \text{Game } hgidd \rangle TT \rangle \rangle$)

definition *FP-rule* :: *inference*

where [*rule-defs*]:

FP-rule \equiv ($\langle \langle \langle \text{Game } hgic \rangle TT \rangle \parallel \langle \text{Game } hgid1 \rangle \langle \text{Game } hgidd \rangle TT \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{Game } hgidd \rangle TT$),
($\langle \langle \text{Loop } (\text{Game } hgid1) \rangle \langle \text{Game } hgic \rangle TT \rangle \rightarrow \langle \langle \text{Game } hgidd \rangle TT \rangle$)

definition *MP-rule* :: *inference*

where [*rule-defs*]:

MP-rule \equiv ($\langle \langle \text{Pred } pid1 \text{ nothing} \rangle, \text{Pred } pid1 \text{ nothing} \rightarrow \text{Pred } pid2 \text{ nothing} \rangle$, *Pred*
pid2 nothing)

definition *gena-rule* :: *inference*

where [*rule-defs*]:

gena-rule \equiv ($\langle \text{pusall} \rangle$, *Exists* *rid1* *pusall*)

8.3 Soundness / Validity Proofs for Axioms

Because an axiom in a uniform substitution calculus is an individual formula, proving the validity of that formula suffices to prove soundness

lemma *box-valid: valid box-axiom*

<proof>

lemma *assigneq-valid: valid assigneq-axiom*

<proof>

lemma *stutterd-valid: valid stutterd-axiom*

<proof>

lemma *test-valid: valid test-axiom*

<proof>

lemma *choice-valid: valid choice-axiom*

<proof>

lemma *compose-valid: valid compose-axiom*
<proof>

lemma *dual-valid: valid dual-axiom*
<proof>

lemma *iterate-valid: valid iterate-axiom*

<proof>

8.4 Local Soundness Proofs for Axiomatic Rules

lemma *mon-locsound: locally-sound mon-rule*
<proof>

lemma *FP-locsound: locally-sound FP-rule*
<proof>

lemma *MP-locsound: locally-sound MP-rule*
<proof>

lemma *gena-locsound: locally-sound gena-rule*
<proof>

end

9 dGL Formalization

theory *Differential-Game-Logic*

imports

Complex-Main

Lib

Identifiers

Syntax

Denotational-Semantics

Static-Semantics

Coincidence

USubst

Axioms

begin

This formalization of Differential Game Logic <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.07230> [4] consists of the syntax, denotational semantics, static semantics, uniform substitution lemmas, uniform substitution soundness proofs, and soundness proofs for axioms.

end

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