

Earley

Martin Rau

September 13, 2023

Abstract

In 1968 Earley [1] introduced his parsing algorithm capable of parsing all context-free grammars in cubic space and time. This entry contains a formalization of an executable Earley parser. We base our development on Jones' [2] extensive paper proof of Earley's recognizer and the formalization of context-free grammars and derivations of Obua [4] [3]. We implement and prove correct a functional recognizer modeling Earley's original imperative implementation and extend it with the necessary data structures to enable the construction of parse trees following the work of Scott [5]. We then develop a functional algorithm that builds a single parse tree and prove its correctness. Finally, we generalize this approach to an algorithm for a complete parse forest and prove soundness.

Contents

1	Slightly adjusted content from AFP/LocalLexing	2
2	Adjusted content from AFP/LocalLexing	5
3	Adjusted content from AFP/LocalLexing	6
4	Additional derivation lemmas	8
5	Slices	9
6	Earley recognizer	10
6.1	Earley items	10
6.2	Well-formedness	11
6.3	Soundness	12
6.4	Completeness	13
6.5	Correctness	13
6.6	Finiteness	13

7	Earley recognizer	14
7.1	Earley fixpoint	14
7.2	Monotonicity and Absorption	15
7.3	Soundness	17
7.4	Completeness	18
7.5	Correctness	19
8	Earley recognizer	19
8.1	List auxiliaries	19
8.2	Definitions	20
8.3	Bin lemmas	23
8.4	Well-formed bins	26
8.5	Soundness	31
8.6	Completeness	33
8.7	Correctness	35
9	Earley parser	36
9.1	Pointer lemmas	36
9.2	Common Definitions	38
9.3	foldl lemmas	40
9.4	Parse tree	40
9.5	those, map, map option lemmas	43
9.6	Parse trees	45
10	Epsilon productions	49
11	Example 1: Addition	49
12	Example 2: Cyclic reduction pointers	50
	theory <i>Limit</i>	
	imports <i>Main</i>	
	begin	

1 Slightly adjusted content from AFP/LocalLexing

```
fun funpower :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a) where
  funpower f 0 x = x
| funpower f (Suc n) x = f (funpower f n x)
```

```
definition natUnion :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a set)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  natUnion f =  $\bigcup$  { f n | n. True }
```

```
definition limit :: ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  limit f x = natUnion ( $\lambda$  n. funpower f n x)
```

definition *setmonotone* :: ('a set \Rightarrow 'a set) \Rightarrow bool **where**
setmonotone f = ($\forall X. X \subseteq f X$)

lemma *subset-setmonotone*: *setmonotone* f $\Longrightarrow X \subseteq f X$
 <proof>

lemma *funpower-id* [*simp*]: *funpower* id n = id
 <proof>

lemma *limit-id* [*simp*]: *limit* id = id
 <proof>

definition *chain* :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a set) \Rightarrow bool
where
chain C = ($\forall i. C i \subseteq C (i + 1)$)

definition *continuous* :: ('a set \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow bool
where
continuous f = ($\forall C. \text{chain } C \longrightarrow (\text{chain } (f \circ C) \wedge f (\text{natUnion } C) = \text{natUnion } (f \circ C))$)

lemma *natUnion-upperbound*:
 ($\bigwedge n. f n \subseteq G$) $\Longrightarrow (\text{natUnion } f) \subseteq G$
 <proof>

lemma *funpower-upperbound*:
 ($\bigwedge I. I \subseteq G \Longrightarrow f I \subseteq G$) $\Longrightarrow I \subseteq G \Longrightarrow \text{funpower } f n I \subseteq G$
 <proof>

lemma *limit-upperbound*:
 ($\bigwedge I. I \subseteq G \Longrightarrow f I \subseteq G$) $\Longrightarrow I \subseteq G \Longrightarrow \text{limit } f I \subseteq G$
 <proof>

lemma *elem-limit-simp*: $x \in \text{limit } f X = (\exists n. x \in \text{funpower } f n X)$
 <proof>

definition *pointwise* :: ('a set \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow bool **where**
pointwise f = ($\forall X. f X = \bigcup \{ f \{x\} \mid x. x \in X \}$)

lemma *natUnion-elem*: $x \in f n \Longrightarrow x \in \text{natUnion } f$
 <proof>

lemma *limit-elem*: $x \in \text{funpower } f n X \Longrightarrow x \in \text{limit } f X$
 <proof>

definition *pointbase* :: ('a set \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set **where**
pointbase F I = $\bigcup \{ F X \mid X. \text{finite } X \wedge X \subseteq I \}$

definition *pointbased* :: ('a set \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow bool **where**

$pointbased\ f = (\exists\ F. f = pointbase\ F)$

lemma *chain-implies-mono*: $chain\ C \implies mono\ C$
<proof>

lemma *setmonotone-implies-chain-funpower*:
assumes *setmonotone*: $setmonotone\ f$
shows $chain\ (\lambda\ n. funpower\ f\ n\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *natUnion-subset*: $(\bigwedge\ n. \exists\ m. f\ n \subseteq g\ m) \implies natUnion\ f \subseteq natUnion\ g$
<proof>

lemma *natUnion-eq*[*case-names Subset Superset*]:
 $(\bigwedge\ n. \exists\ m. f\ n \subseteq g\ m) \implies (\bigwedge\ n. \exists\ m. g\ n \subseteq f\ m) \implies natUnion\ f = natUnion\ g$
<proof>

lemma *natUnion-shift*[*symmetric*]:
assumes *chain*: $chain\ C$
shows $natUnion\ C = natUnion\ (\lambda\ n. C\ (n + m))$
<proof>

definition *regular* :: $('a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set) \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $regular\ f = (setmonotone\ f \wedge continuous\ f)$

lemma *regular-fixpoint*:
assumes *regular*: $regular\ f$
shows $f\ (limit\ f\ I) = limit\ f\ I$
<proof>

lemma *fix-is-fix-of-limit*:
assumes *fixpoint*: $f\ I = I$
shows $limit\ f\ I = I$
<proof>

lemma *limit-is-idempotent*: $regular\ f \implies limit\ f\ (limit\ f\ I) = limit\ f\ I$
<proof>

definition *mk-regular1* :: $('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
where
 $mk-regular1\ P\ F\ I = I \cup \{ F\ q\ x \mid q\ x. x \in I \wedge P\ q\ x \}$

definition *mk-regular2* :: $('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
where
 $mk-regular2\ P\ F\ I = I \cup \{ F\ q\ x\ y \mid q\ x\ y. x \in I \wedge y \in I \wedge P\ q\ x\ y \}$

end

```

theory CFG
  imports Main
begin

```

2 Adjusted content from AFP/LocalLexing

```

type-synonym 'a rule = 'a × 'a list

```

```

type-synonym 'a rules = 'a rule list

```

```

type-synonym 'a sentence = 'a list

```

```

datatype 'a cfg =
  CFG (ℳ : 'a list) (ℑ : 'a list) (ℛ : 'a rules) (℄ : 'a)

```

```

definition disjunct-symbols :: 'a cfg ⇒ bool where
  disjunct-symbols ℒ ≡ set (ℳ ℒ) ∩ set (ℑ ℒ) = {}

```

```

definition valid-startsymbol :: 'a cfg ⇒ bool where
  valid-startsymbol ℒ ≡ ℄ ℒ ∈ set (ℳ ℒ)

```

```

definition valid-rules :: 'a cfg ⇒ bool where
  valid-rules ℒ ≡ ∀ (N, α) ∈ set (ℛ ℒ). N ∈ set (ℳ ℒ) ∧ (∀ s ∈ set α. s ∈ set (ℳ ℒ) ∪ set (ℑ ℒ))

```

```

definition distinct-rules :: 'a cfg ⇒ bool where
  distinct-rules ℒ ≡ distinct (ℛ ℒ)

```

```

definition wf-ℒ :: 'a cfg ⇒ bool where
  wf-ℒ ℒ ≡ disjunct-symbols ℒ ∧ valid-startsymbol ℒ ∧ valid-rules ℒ ∧ distinct-rules ℒ

```

```

lemmas wf-ℒ-defs = wf-ℒ-def valid-rules-def valid-startsymbol-def disjunct-symbols-def
  distinct-rules-def

```

```

definition is-terminal :: 'a cfg ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  is-terminal ℒ x ≡ x ∈ set (ℑ ℒ)

```

```

definition is-nonterminal :: 'a cfg ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  is-nonterminal ℒ x ≡ x ∈ set (ℳ ℒ)

```

```

definition is-symbol :: 'a cfg ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  is-symbol ℒ x ≡ is-terminal ℒ x ∨ is-nonterminal ℒ x

```

```

definition wf-sentence :: 'a cfg ⇒ 'a sentence ⇒ bool where
  wf-sentence ℒ ω ≡ ∀ x ∈ set ω. is-symbol ℒ x

```

```

lemma is-nonterminal-startsymbol:
  wf-ℒ ℒ ⇒ is-nonterminal ℒ (℄ ℒ)

```

<proof>

definition *is-word* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-word $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \equiv \forall x \in \text{set } \omega. \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} \ x$

definition *derives1* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow bool **where**
derives1 $\mathcal{G} \ u \ v \equiv \exists x \ y \ N \ \alpha. \$
 $u = x \ @ \ [N] \ @ \ y \ \wedge$
 $v = x \ @ \ \alpha \ @ \ y \ \wedge$
 $(N, \alpha) \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G})$

definition *derivations1* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow ('a sentence \times 'a sentence) set **where**
derivations1 $\mathcal{G} \equiv \{ (u, v) \mid u \ v. \text{derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ u \ v \}$

definition *derivations* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow ('a sentence \times 'a sentence) set **where**
derivations $\mathcal{G} \equiv (\text{derivations1 } \mathcal{G})^*$

definition *derives* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow bool **where**
derives $\mathcal{G} \ u \ v \equiv ((u, v) \in \text{derivations } \mathcal{G})$

end

theory *Derivations*

imports

CFG

begin

3 Adjusted content from AFP/LocalLexing

type-synonym 'a derivation = (nat \times 'a rule) list

lemma *is-word-empty*: *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ [] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *derives1-implies-derives[simp]*:
derives1 $\mathcal{G} \ a \ b \ \Longrightarrow \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ a \ b$
<proof>

lemma *derives-trans*:
derives $\mathcal{G} \ a \ b \ \Longrightarrow \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ b \ c \ \Longrightarrow \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ a \ c$
<proof>

lemma *derives1-eq-derivations1*:
derives1 $\mathcal{G} \ x \ y = ((x, y) \in \text{derivations1 } \mathcal{G})$
<proof>

lemma *derives-induct[consumes 1, case-names Base Step]*:
assumes *derives*: *derives* $\mathcal{G} \ a \ b$
assumes *Pa*: $P \ a$
assumes *induct*: $\bigwedge y \ z. \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ a \ y \ \Longrightarrow \text{derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ y \ z \ \Longrightarrow P \ y \ \Longrightarrow P \ z$
shows $P \ b$

<proof>

definition *Derives1* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a rule \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ u \ i \ r \ v &\equiv \exists \ x \ y \ N \ \alpha. \\ u &= x \ @ \ [N] \ @ \ y \ \wedge \\ v &= x \ @ \ \alpha \ @ \ y \ \wedge \\ (N, \alpha) &\in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G}) \ \wedge \ r = (N, \alpha) \ \wedge \ i = \text{length } x \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Derives1-split*:

$$\text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ u \ i \ r \ v \Longrightarrow \exists \ x \ y. \ u = x \ @ \ [\text{fst } r] \ @ \ y \ \wedge \ v = x \ @ \ (\text{snd } r) \ @ \ y \ \wedge \ \text{length } x = i$$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-implies-derives1*: *Derives1* $\mathcal{G} \ u \ i \ r \ v \Longrightarrow \text{derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ u \ v$
<proof>

lemma *derives1-implies-Derives1*: *derives1* $\mathcal{G} \ u \ v \Longrightarrow \exists \ i \ r. \ \text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ u \ i \ r \ v$
<proof>

fun *Derivation* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a derivation \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Derivation } - \ a \ [] \ b &= (a = b) \\ | \ \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ (d \# D) \ b &= (\exists \ x. \ \text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ a \ (\text{fst } d) \ (\text{snd } d) \ x \ \wedge \ \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ x \ D \ b) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Derivation-implies-derives*: *Derivation* $\mathcal{G} \ a \ D \ b \Longrightarrow \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ a \ b$
<proof>

lemma *Derivation-Derives1*: *Derivation* $\mathcal{G} \ a \ S \ y \Longrightarrow \text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ y \ i \ r \ z \Longrightarrow \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ (S \ @ \ [(i, r)]) \ z$
<proof>

lemma *derives-implies-Derivation*: *derives* $\mathcal{G} \ a \ b \Longrightarrow \exists \ D. \ \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ D \ b$
<proof>

lemma *rule-nonterminal-type[simp]*: *wf- \mathcal{G}* $\mathcal{G} \Longrightarrow (N, \alpha) \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G}) \Longrightarrow \text{is-nonterminal } \mathcal{G} \ N$
<proof>

lemma *Derives1-rule [elim]*: *Derives1* $\mathcal{G} \ a \ i \ r \ b \Longrightarrow r \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G})$
<proof>

lemma *is-terminal-nonterminal*: *wf- \mathcal{G}* $\mathcal{G} \Longrightarrow \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} \ x \Longrightarrow \text{is-nonterminal } \mathcal{G} \ x \Longrightarrow \text{False}$
<proof>

lemma *is-word-is-terminal*: $i < \text{length } u \Longrightarrow \text{is-word } \mathcal{G} \ u \Longrightarrow \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} \ (u \ ! \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *Derivation-append*: $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ (D@E) \ c = (\exists \ b. \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ D \ b \wedge \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ b \ E \ c)$
<proof>

lemma *Derivation-implies-append*:
 $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ D \ b \implies \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ b \ E \ c \implies \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ (D@E) \ c$
<proof>

4 Additional derivation lemmas

lemma *Derives1-prepend*:
assumes $\text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ u \ i \ r \ v$
shows $\text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ (w@u) \ (i + \text{length } w) \ r \ (w@v)$
<proof>

lemma *Derivation-prepend*:
 $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ b \ D \ b' \implies \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ (a@b) \ (\text{map } (\lambda(i, r). \ (i + \text{length } a, r)) \ D) \ (a@b')$
<proof>

lemma *Derives1-append*:
assumes $\text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ u \ i \ r \ v$
shows $\text{Derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ (u@w) \ i \ r \ (v@w)$
<proof>

lemma *Derivation-append'*:
 $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ D \ a' \implies \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ (a@b) \ D \ (a'@b)$
<proof>

lemma *Derivation-append-rewrite*:
assumes $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ D \ (b @ c @ d) \ \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ c \ E \ c'$
shows $\exists F. \ \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ F \ (b @ c' @ d)$
<proof>

lemma *derives1-if-valid-rule*:
 $(N, \alpha) \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{A} \ \mathcal{G}) \implies \text{derives1 } \mathcal{G} \ [N] \ \alpha$
<proof>

lemma *derives-if-valid-rule*:
 $(N, \alpha) \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{A} \ \mathcal{G}) \implies \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ [N] \ \alpha$
<proof>

lemma *Derivation-from-empty*:
 $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ [] \ D \ a \implies a = []$
<proof>

lemma *Derivation-concat-split*:

$Derivation\ \mathcal{G}\ (a@b)\ D\ c \implies \exists E\ F\ a'\ b'.\ Derivation\ \mathcal{G}\ a\ E\ a' \wedge Derivation\ \mathcal{G}\ b\ F\ b' \wedge$
 $c = a' @ b' \wedge length\ E \leq length\ D \wedge length\ F \leq length\ D$
 <proof>

lemma *Derivation-@1*:

assumes $Derivation\ \mathcal{G}\ [\mathfrak{S}\ \mathcal{G}]\ D\ \omega\ is-word\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ wf\text{-}\mathcal{G}\ \mathcal{G}$
shows $\exists \alpha\ E.\ Derivation\ \mathcal{G}\ \alpha\ E\ \omega \wedge (\mathfrak{S}\ \mathcal{G}, \alpha) \in set\ (\mathfrak{R}\ \mathcal{G})$
 <proof>

end

theory *Earley*

imports

Derivations

begin

5 Slices

fun *slice* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**

$slice\ -\ -\ [] = []$
 $| slice\ -\ 0\ (x\#\!xs) = []$
 $| slice\ 0\ (Suc\ b)\ (x\#\!xs) = x\ \#\ slice\ 0\ b\ xs$
 $| slice\ (Suc\ a)\ (Suc\ b)\ (x\#\!xs) = slice\ a\ b\ xs$

lemma *slice-drop-take*:

$slice\ a\ b\ xs = drop\ a\ (take\ b\ xs)$
 <proof>

lemma *slice-append-aux*:

$Suc\ b \leq c \implies slice\ (Suc\ b)\ c\ (x\ \#\ xs) = slice\ b\ (c-1)\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *slice-concat*:

$a \leq b \implies b \leq c \implies slice\ a\ b\ xs\ @\ slice\ b\ c\ xs = slice\ a\ c\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *slice-concat-Ex*:

$a \leq c \implies slice\ a\ c\ xs = ys\ @\ zs \implies \exists b.\ ys = slice\ a\ b\ xs \wedge zs = slice\ b\ c\ xs \wedge$
 $a \leq b \wedge b \leq c$
 <proof>

lemma *slice-nth*:

$a < length\ xs \implies slice\ a\ (a+1)\ xs = [xs!a]$
 <proof>

lemma *slice-append-nth*:

$a \leq b \implies b < length\ xs \implies slice\ a\ b\ xs\ @\ [xs!b] = slice\ a\ (b+1)\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *slice-empty*:
 $b \leq a \implies \text{slice } a \ b \ xs = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *slice-id[simp]*:
 $\text{slice } 0 \ (\text{length } xs) \ xs = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *slice-singleton*:
 $b \leq \text{length } xs \implies [x] = \text{slice } a \ b \ xs \implies b = a + 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

6 Earley recognizer

6.1 Earley items

definition *rule-head* :: 'a rule \Rightarrow 'a **where**
rule-head \equiv *fst*

definition *rule-body* :: 'a rule \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
rule-body \equiv *snd*

datatype 'a item =
Item (*item-rule*: 'a rule) (*item-dot* : nat) (*item-origin* : nat) (*item-end* : nat)

definition *item-rule-head* :: 'a item \Rightarrow 'a **where**
item-rule-head $x \equiv$ *rule-head* (*item-rule* x)

definition *item-rule-body* :: 'a item \Rightarrow 'a sentence **where**
item-rule-body $x \equiv$ *rule-body* (*item-rule* x)

definition *item- α* :: 'a item \Rightarrow 'a sentence **where**
item- α $x \equiv$ *take* (*item-dot* x) (*item-rule-body* x)

definition *item- β* :: 'a item \Rightarrow 'a sentence **where**
item- β $x \equiv$ *drop* (*item-dot* x) (*item-rule-body* x)

definition *is-complete* :: 'a item \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-complete $x \equiv$ *item-dot* $x \geq$ *length* (*item-rule-body* x)

definition *next-symbol* :: 'a item \Rightarrow 'a option **where**
next-symbol $x \equiv$ if *is-complete* x then *None* else *Some* (*item-rule-body* x ! *item-dot* x)

lemmas *item-defs* = *item-rule-head-def* *item-rule-body-def* *item- α -def* *item- β -def*
rule-head-def *rule-body-def*

definition *is-finished* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-finished $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \equiv$

item-rule-head $x = \mathfrak{S} \mathcal{G} \wedge$
item-origin $x = 0 \wedge$
item-end $x = \text{length } \omega \wedge$
is-complete x

definition *recognizing* $:: 'a \text{ item set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
recognizing $I \mathcal{G} \omega \equiv \exists x \in I. \text{is-finished } \mathcal{G} \omega x$

inductive-set *Earley* $:: 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set}$

for $\mathcal{G} :: 'a \text{ cfg}$ **and** $\omega :: 'a \text{ sentence}$ **where**

Init: $r \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}) \Longrightarrow \text{fst } r = \mathfrak{S} \mathcal{G} \Longrightarrow$

Item $r \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$

| *Scan*: $x = \text{Item } r \ b \ i \ j \Longrightarrow x \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \Longrightarrow$

$\omega!j = a \Longrightarrow j < \text{length } \omega \Longrightarrow \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \Longrightarrow$

Item $r \ (b + 1) \ i \ (j + 1) \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$

| *Predict*: $x = \text{Item } r \ b \ i \ j \Longrightarrow x \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \Longrightarrow$

$r' \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}) \Longrightarrow \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } (\text{rule-head } r') \Longrightarrow$

Item $r' \ 0 \ j \ j \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$

| *Complete*: $x = \text{Item } r_x \ b_x \ i \ j \Longrightarrow x \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \Longrightarrow y = \text{Item } r_y \ b_y \ j \ k \Longrightarrow$
 $y \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \Longrightarrow$

is-complete $y \Longrightarrow \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } (\text{item-rule-head } y) \Longrightarrow$

Item $r_x \ (b_x + 1) \ i \ k \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$

6.2 Well-formedness

definition *wf-item* $:: 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

wf-item $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \equiv$

item-rule $x \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}) \wedge$

item-dot $x \leq \text{length } (\text{item-rule-body } x) \wedge$

item-origin $x \leq \text{item-end } x \wedge$

item-end $x \leq \text{length } \omega$

lemma *wf-Init*:

assumes $r \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}) \ \text{fst } r = \mathfrak{S} \mathcal{G}$

shows *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-Scan*:

assumes $x = \text{Item } r \ b \ i \ j \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \omega!j = a \ j < \text{length } \omega \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a$

shows *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r \ (b + 1) \ i \ (j+1))$

<proof>

lemma *wf-Predict*:

assumes $x = \text{Item } r \ b \ i \ j \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ r' \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}) \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } (\text{rule-head } r')$

shows *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r' \ 0 \ j \ j)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-Complete*:

assumes $x = \text{Item } r_x \ b_x \ i \ j \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ y = \text{Item } r_y \ b_y \ j \ k \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ y$
assumes *is-complete* $y \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } (\text{item-rule-head } y)$
shows $\text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r_x \ (b_x + 1) \ i \ k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-Earley*:

assumes $x \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
shows $\text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.3 Soundness

definition *sound-item* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow bool **where**

sound-item $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \equiv \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ [\text{item-rule-head } x] \ (\text{slice } (\text{item-origin } x) \ (\text{item-end } x) \ \omega \ @ \ \text{item-}\beta \ x)$

lemma *sound-Init*:

assumes $r \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G}) \ \text{fst } r = \mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sound-Scan*:

assumes $x = \text{Item } r \ b \ i \ j \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
assumes $\omega!j = a \ j < \text{length } \omega \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a$
shows $\text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r \ (b+1) \ i \ (j+1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sound-Predict*:

assumes $x = \text{Item } r \ b \ i \ j \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
assumes $r' \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G}) \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } (\text{rule-head } r')$
shows $\text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r' \ 0 \ j \ j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sound-Complete*:

assumes $x = \text{Item } r_x \ b_x \ i \ j \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
assumes $y = \text{Item } r_y \ b_y \ j \ k \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ y \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ y$
assumes *is-complete* $y \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } (\text{item-rule-head } y)$
shows $\text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{Item } r_x \ (b_x + 1) \ i \ k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sound-Earley*:

assumes $x \in \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
shows $\text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *soundness-Earley*:

assumes *recognizing* $(\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
shows $\text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ [\mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}] \ \omega$

<proof>

6.4 Completeness

definition *partially-completed* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *'a cfg* \Rightarrow *'a sentence* \Rightarrow *'a item set* \Rightarrow (*'a derivation* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

partially-completed *k* *G* ω *E* *P* $\equiv \forall r b i' i j x a D.$
 $i \leq j \wedge j \leq k \wedge k \leq \text{length } \omega \wedge$
 $x = \text{Item } r b i' i \wedge x \in E \wedge \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \wedge$
 $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} [a] D (\text{slice } i j \omega) \wedge P D \longrightarrow$
 $\text{Item } r (b+1) i' j \in E$

lemma *partially-completed-upto*:

assumes $j \leq k \wedge k \leq \text{length } \omega$
assumes $x = \text{Item } (N, \alpha) d i j x \in I \forall x \in I. \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x$
assumes $\text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} (\text{item-}\beta x) D (\text{slice } j k \omega)$
assumes *partially-completed* *k* *G* ω *I* ($\lambda D'. \text{length } D' \leq \text{length } D$)
shows $\text{Item } (N, \alpha) (\text{length } \alpha) i k \in I$
<proof>

lemma *partially-completed-Earley-k*:

assumes *wf-G* *G*
shows *partially-completed* *k* *G* ω (*Earley* *G* ω) ($\lambda-. \text{True}$)
<proof>

lemma *partially-completed-Earley*:

wf-G *G* \implies *partially-completed* ($\text{length } \omega$) *G* ω (*Earley* *G* ω) ($\lambda-. \text{True}$)
<proof>

theorem *completeness-Earley*:

assumes *derives* *G* [\mathfrak{S} *G*] ω *is-word* *G* ω *wf-G* *G*
shows *recognizing* (*Earley* *G* ω) *G* ω
<proof>

6.5 Correctness

theorem *correctness-Earley*:

assumes *wf-G* *G* *is-word* *G* ω
shows *recognizing* (*Earley* *G* ω) *G* $\omega \iff$ *derives* *G* [\mathfrak{S} *G*] ω
<proof>

6.6 Finiteness

lemma *finiteness-empty*:

set (\mathfrak{R} *G*) = $\{\}$ \implies *finite* $\{ x \mid x. \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x \}$
<proof>

fun *item-intro* :: *'a rule* \times *nat* \times *nat* \times *nat* \Rightarrow *'a item* **where**

item-intro (*rule*, *dot*, *origin*, *ends*) = *Item* *rule* *dot* *origin* *ends*

lemma *finiteness-nonempty*:
assumes $set (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}) \neq \{\}$
shows $finite \{ x \mid x. wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finiteness-UNIV-wf-item*:
 $finite \{ x \mid x. wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *finiteness-Earley*:
 $finite (Earley \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end
theory *Earley-Fixpoint*
imports
Earley
Limit
begin

7 Earley recognizer

7.1 Earley fixpoint

definition *init-item* :: 'a rule \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item **where**
 $init\text{-item } r \ k \equiv Item \ r \ 0 \ k \ k$

definition *inc-item* :: 'a item \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item **where**
 $inc\text{-item } x \ k \equiv Item \ (item\text{-rule } x) \ (item\text{-dot } x + 1) \ (item\text{-origin } x) \ k$

definition *bin* :: 'a item set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
 $bin \ I \ k \equiv \{ x . x \in I \wedge item\text{-end } x = k \}$

definition *Init_F* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
 $Init_F \ \mathcal{G} \equiv \{ init\text{-item } r \ 0 \mid r. r \in set \ (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G}) \wedge fst \ r = (\mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}) \}$

definition *Scan_F* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a item set \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
 $Scan_F \ k \ \omega \ I \equiv \{ inc\text{-item } x \ (k+1) \mid x \ a. \}$
 $x \in bin \ I \ k \wedge$
 $\omega!k = a \wedge$
 $k < length \ \omega \wedge$
 $next\text{-symbol } x = Some \ a \}$

definition *Predict_F* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a item set \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
 $Predict_F \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ I \equiv \{ init\text{-item } r \ k \mid r \ x. \}$
 $r \in set \ (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G}) \wedge$
 $x \in bin \ I \ k \wedge$
 $next\text{-symbol } x = Some \ (rule\text{-head } r) \}$

definition $Complete_F :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set}$ **where**

$Complete_F k I \equiv \{ inc\text{-item } x k \mid x y.$
 $x \in bin I (item\text{-origin } y) \wedge$
 $y \in bin I k \wedge$
 $is\text{-complete } y \wedge$
 $next\text{-symbol } x = Some (item\text{-rule-head } y) \}$

definition $Earley_F\text{-bin-step} :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set}$ **where**

$Earley_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega I \equiv I \cup Scan_F k \omega I \cup Complete_F k I \cup Predict_F k \mathcal{G} I$

definition $Earley_F\text{-bin} :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set}$ **where**

$Earley_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I \equiv limit (Earley_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega) I$

fun $Earley_F\text{-bins} :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set}$ **where**

$Earley_F\text{-bins } 0 \mathcal{G} \omega = Earley_F\text{-bin } 0 \mathcal{G} \omega (Init_F \mathcal{G})$
 $| Earley_F\text{-bins } (Suc n) \mathcal{G} \omega = Earley_F\text{-bin } (Suc n) \mathcal{G} \omega (Earley_F\text{-bins } n \mathcal{G} \omega)$

definition $Earley_F :: 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ item set}$ **where**

$Earley_F \mathcal{G} \omega \equiv Earley_F\text{-bins } (length \omega) \mathcal{G} \omega$

7.2 Monotonicity and Absorption

lemma $Earley_F\text{-bin-step-empty}$:

$Earley_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega \{\} = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Earley_F\text{-bin-step-setmonotone}$:

$setmonotone (Earley_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Earley_F\text{-bin-step-continuous}$:

$continuous (Earley_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Earley_F\text{-bin-step-regular}$:

$regular (Earley_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Earley_F\text{-bin-idem}$:

$Earley_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega (Earley_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I) = Earley_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Scan_F\text{-bin-absorb}$:

$Scan_F k \omega (bin I k) = Scan_F k \omega I$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Predict_F\text{-bin-absorb}$:

$Predict_F k \mathcal{G} (bin I k) = Predict_F k \mathcal{G} I$
<proof>

lemma *Scan_F-Un:*

$Scan_F k \omega (I \cup J) = Scan_F k \omega I \cup Scan_F k \omega J$
<proof>

lemma *Predict_F-Un:*

$Predict_F k \mathcal{G} (I \cup J) = Predict_F k \mathcal{G} I \cup Predict_F k \mathcal{G} J$
<proof>

lemma *Scan_F-sub-mono:*

$I \subseteq J \implies Scan_F k \omega I \subseteq Scan_F k \omega J$
<proof>

lemma *Predict_F-sub-mono:*

$I \subseteq J \implies Predict_F k \mathcal{G} I \subseteq Predict_F k \mathcal{G} J$
<proof>

lemma *Complete_F-sub-mono:*

$I \subseteq J \implies Complete_F k I \subseteq Complete_F k J$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bin-step-sub-mono:*

$I \subseteq J \implies Earley_F-bin-step k \mathcal{G} \omega I \subseteq Earley_F-bin-step k \mathcal{G} \omega J$
<proof>

lemma *funpower-sub-mono:*

$I \subseteq J \implies funpower (Earley_F-bin-step k \mathcal{G} \omega) n I \subseteq funpower (Earley_F-bin-step k \mathcal{G} \omega) n J$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bin-sub-mono:*

$I \subseteq J \implies Earley_F-bin k \mathcal{G} \omega I \subseteq Earley_F-bin k \mathcal{G} \omega J$
<proof>

lemma *Scan_F-Earley_F-bin-step-mono:*

$Scan_F k \omega I \subseteq Earley_F-bin-step k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
<proof>

lemma *Predict_F-Earley_F-bin-step-mono:*

$Predict_F k \mathcal{G} I \subseteq Earley_F-bin-step k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
<proof>

lemma *Complete_F-Earley_F-bin-step-mono:*

$Complete_F k I \subseteq Earley_F-bin-step k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bin-step-Earley_F-bin-mono:*

Earley_F-bin-step $k \mathcal{G} \omega I \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
(proof)

lemma *Scan_F-Earley_F-bin-mono*:
Scan_F $k \omega I \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
(proof)

lemma *Predict_F-Earley_F-bin-mono*:
Predict_F $k \mathcal{G} I \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
(proof)

lemma *Complete_F-Earley_F-bin-mono*:
Complete_F $k I \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
(proof)

lemma *Earley_F-bin-mono*:
 $I \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
(proof)

lemma *Init_F-sub-Earley_F-bins*:
Init_F $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bins } n \mathcal{G} \omega$
(proof)

7.3 Soundness

lemma *Init_F-sub-Earley*:
Init_F $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
(proof)

lemma *Scan_F-sub-Earley*:
assumes $I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
shows *Scan_F* $k \omega I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
(proof)

lemma *Predict_F-sub-Earley*:
assumes $I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
shows *Predict_F* $k \mathcal{G} I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
(proof)

lemma *Complete_F-sub-Earley*:
assumes $I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
shows *Complete_F* $k I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
(proof)

lemma *Earley_F-bin-step-sub-Earley*:
assumes $I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
shows *Earley_F-bin-step* $k \mathcal{G} \omega I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \omega$
(proof)

lemma *Earley_F-bin-sub-Earley*:
assumes $I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
shows $\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ I \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bins-sub-Earley*:
shows $\text{Earley}_F\text{-bins } n \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-sub-Earley*:
shows $\text{Earley}_F \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \subseteq \text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
<proof>

theorem *soundness-Earley_F*:
assumes *recognizing* $(\text{Earley}_F \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
shows *derives* $\mathcal{G} \ [\mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}] \ \omega$
<proof>

7.4 Completeness

definition *prev-symbol* :: 'a item \Rightarrow 'a option **where**
prev-symbol $x \equiv$ if *item-dot* $x = 0$ then *None* else *Some* (*item-rule-body* x !
(item-dot $x - 1$))

definition *base* :: 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a item set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
base $\omega \ I \ k \equiv \{ x . x \in I \wedge \text{item-end } x = k \wedge k > 0 \wedge \text{prev-symbol } x = \text{Some}$
 $(\omega!(k-1)) \}$

lemma *Earley_F-bin-sub-Earley_F-bin*:
assumes $\text{Init}_F \ \mathcal{G} \subseteq I$
assumes $\forall k' < k. \text{bin } (\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ k' \subseteq I$
assumes $\text{base } \omega \ (\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ k \subseteq I$
shows $\text{bin } (\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ k \subseteq \text{bin } (\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ I) \ k$
<proof>

lemma *Earley-base-sub-Earley_F-bin*:
assumes $\text{Init}_F \ \mathcal{G} \subseteq I$
assumes $\forall k' < k. \text{bin } (\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ k' \subseteq I$
assumes $\text{base } \omega \ (\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ k \subseteq I$
assumes *wf- \mathcal{G}* \mathcal{G} *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$
shows $\text{base } \omega \ (\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ (k+1) \subseteq \text{bin } (\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ I) \ (k+1)$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bin-k-sub-Earley_F-bins*:
assumes *wf- \mathcal{G}* \mathcal{G} *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ k \leq n$
shows $\text{bin } (\text{Earley } \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \ k \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bins } n \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$
<proof>

lemma *Earley-sub-Earley_F*:

assumes *wf-G G is-word G ω*
shows $Earley\ G\ \omega \subseteq Earley_F\ G\ \omega$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *completeness-Earley_F*:
assumes *derives G [G] ω is-word G ω wf-G G*
shows *recognizing (Earley_F G ω) G ω*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

7.5 Correctness

theorem *Earley-eq-Earley_F*:
assumes *wf-G G is-word G ω*
shows $Earley\ G\ \omega = Earley_F\ G\ \omega$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *correctness-Earley_F*:
assumes *wf-G G is-word G ω*
shows $recognizing\ (Earley_F\ G\ \omega)\ G\ \omega \longleftrightarrow derives\ G\ [G]\ \omega$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Earley-Recognizer*

imports

Earley-Fixpoint

begin

8 Earley recognizer

8.1 List auxiliaries

fun *filter-with-index'* :: $nat \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow ('a \times nat)\ list$ **where**
 $filter-with-index'\ -\ -\ [] = []$
 $| filter-with-index'\ i\ P\ (x\#\ xs) = ($
 $\quad if\ P\ x\ then\ (x,i)\ \#\ filter-with-index'\ (i+1)\ P\ xs$
 $\quad else\ filter-with-index'\ (i+1)\ P\ xs)$

definition *filter-with-index* :: $('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow ('a \times nat)\ list$ **where**
 $filter-with-index\ P\ xs = filter-with-index'\ 0\ P\ xs$

lemma *filter-with-index'-P*:
 $(x, n) \in set\ (filter-with-index'\ i\ P\ xs) \Longrightarrow P\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *filter-with-index-P*:
 $(x, n) \in set\ (filter-with-index\ P\ xs) \Longrightarrow P\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *filter-with-index'-cong-filter*:

$map\ fst\ (filter-with-index'\ i\ P\ xs) = filter\ P\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *filter-with-index-cong-filter*:
 $map\ fst\ (filter-with-index\ P\ xs) = filter\ P\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-index-filter-with-index'*:
 $(x, n) \in set\ (filter-with-index'\ i\ P\ xs) \implies n \geq i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-filter-with-index'-lt-length*:
 $(x, n) \in set\ (filter-with-index'\ i\ P\ xs) \implies n - i < length\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-filter-with-index-lt-length*:
 $(x, n) \in set\ (filter-with-index\ P\ xs) \implies n < length\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *filter-with-index'-nth*:
 $(x, n) \in set\ (filter-with-index'\ i\ P\ xs) \implies xs\ !\ (n - i) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *filter-with-index-nth*:
 $(x, n) \in set\ (filter-with-index\ P\ xs) \implies xs\ !\ n = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *filter-with-index-nonempty*:
 $x \in set\ xs \implies P\ x \implies filter-with-index\ P\ xs \neq []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *filter-with-index'-Ex-first*:
 $(\exists x\ i\ xs'.\ filter-with-index'\ n\ P\ xs = (x, i)\#xs') \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in set\ xs.\ P\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *filter-with-index-Ex-first*:
 $(\exists x\ i\ xs'.\ filter-with-index\ P\ xs = (x, i)\#xs') \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in set\ xs.\ P\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.2 Definitions

datatype *pointer* =
 Null
 | Pre nat — pre
 | PreRed nat × nat × nat (nat × nat × nat) list — k', pre, red

datatype *'a entry* =
 Entry (item : 'a item) (pointer : pointer)

type-synonym 'a bin = 'a entry list
type-synonym 'a bins = 'a bin list

definition items :: 'a bin \Rightarrow 'a item list **where**
 items b \equiv map item b

definition pointers :: 'a bin \Rightarrow pointer list **where**
 pointers b \equiv map pointer b

definition bins-eq-items :: 'a bins \Rightarrow 'a bins \Rightarrow bool **where**
 bins-eq-items bs0 bs1 \equiv map items bs0 = map items bs1

definition bins :: 'a bins \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
 bins bs \equiv \bigcup { set (items (bs!k)) | k. k < length bs }

definition bin-upto :: 'a bin \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
 bin-upto b i \equiv { items b ! j | j. j < i \wedge j < length (items b) }

definition bins-upto :: 'a bins \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item set **where**
 bins-upto bs k i \equiv \bigcup { set (items (bs ! l)) | l. l < k } \cup bin-upto (bs ! k) i

definition wf-bin-items :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 wf-bin-items \mathcal{G} ω k xs \equiv $\forall x \in$ set xs. wf-item \mathcal{G} ω x \wedge item-end x = k

definition wf-bin :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a bin \Rightarrow bool **where**
 wf-bin \mathcal{G} ω k b \equiv distinct (items b) \wedge wf-bin-items \mathcal{G} ω k (items b)

definition wf-bins :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a bins \Rightarrow bool **where**
 wf-bins \mathcal{G} ω bs \equiv $\forall k <$ length bs. wf-bin \mathcal{G} ω k (bs!k)

definition nonempty-derives :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow bool **where**
 nonempty-derives \mathcal{G} \equiv $\forall N$. N \in set (\mathfrak{N} \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \neg derives \mathcal{G} [N] []

definition Init_L :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a bins **where**
 Init_L \mathcal{G} ω \equiv
 let rs = filter (λr . rule-head r = \mathfrak{S} \mathcal{G}) (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}) in
 let b0 = map (λr . (Entry (init-item r 0) Null)) rs in
 let bs = replicate (length ω + 1) ([]) in
 bs[0 := b0]

definition Scan_L :: nat \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a entry list
where
 Scan_L k ω a x pre \equiv
 if $\omega!$ k = a then
 let x' = inc-item x (k+1) in
 [Entry x' (Pre pre)]
 else []

definition Predict_L :: nat \Rightarrow 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a entry list **where**

$Predict_L k \mathcal{G} X \equiv$
 let $rs = filter (\lambda r. rule\text{-}head\ r = X) (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G})$ in
 map $(\lambda r. (Entry\ (init\text{-}item\ r\ k)\ Null))\ rs$

definition $Complete_L :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ item \Rightarrow 'a\ bins \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ entry\ list$ **where**
 $Complete_L k\ y\ bs\ red \equiv$
 let $orig = bs ! (item\text{-}origin\ y)$ in
 let $is = filter\text{-}with\text{-}index (\lambda x. next\text{-}symbol\ x = Some\ (item\text{-}rule\text{-}head\ y))\ (items\ orig)$ in
 map $(\lambda(x, pre). (Entry\ (inc\text{-}item\ x\ k)\ (PreRed\ (item\text{-}origin\ y, pre, red)\ [])))\ is$

fun $bin\text{-}upd :: 'a\ entry \Rightarrow 'a\ bin \Rightarrow 'a\ bin$ **where**
 $bin\text{-}upd\ e'\ [] = [e']$
 $| bin\text{-}upd\ e'\ (e\#es) =$
 case (e', e) of
 $(Entry\ x\ (PreRed\ px\ xs), Entry\ y\ (PreRed\ py\ ys)) \Rightarrow$
 if $x = y$ then $Entry\ x\ (PreRed\ py\ (px\#xs@ys)) \# es$
 else $e \# bin\text{-}upd\ e'\ es$
 $| - \Rightarrow$
 if $item\ e' = item\ e$ then $e \# es$
 else $e \# bin\text{-}upd\ e'\ es$

fun $bin\text{-}upds :: 'a\ entry\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ bin \Rightarrow 'a\ bin$ **where**
 $bin\text{-}upds\ []\ b = b$
 $| bin\text{-}upds\ (e\#es)\ b = bin\text{-}upds\ es\ (bin\text{-}upd\ e\ b)$

definition $bins\text{-}upd :: 'a\ bins \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ entry\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ bins$ **where**
 $bins\text{-}upd\ bs\ k\ es \equiv bs[k := bin\text{-}upds\ es\ (bs!k)]$

partial-function (*tailrec*) $Earley_L\text{-}bin' :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ cfg \Rightarrow 'a\ sentence \Rightarrow 'a\ bins$
 $\Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ bins$ **where**
 $Earley_L\text{-}bin'\ k\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs\ i =$
 if $i \geq length\ (items\ (bs ! k))$ then bs
 else
 let $x = items\ (bs!k) ! i$ in
 let $bs' =$
 case $next\text{-}symbol\ x$ of
 $Some\ a \Rightarrow$
 if $is\text{-}terminal\ \mathcal{G}\ a$ then
 if $k < length\ \omega$ then $bins\text{-}upd\ bs\ (k+1)\ (Scan_L\ k\ \omega\ a\ x\ i)$
 else bs
 else $bins\text{-}upd\ bs\ k\ (Predict_L\ k\ \mathcal{G}\ a)$
 $| None \Rightarrow bins\text{-}upd\ bs\ k\ (Complete_L\ k\ x\ bs\ i)$
 in $Earley_L\text{-}bin'\ k\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs'\ (i+1)$

declare $Earley_L\text{-}bin'.simps[code]$

definition $Earley_L\text{-}bin :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ cfg \Rightarrow 'a\ sentence \Rightarrow 'a\ bins \Rightarrow 'a\ bins$ **where**
 $Earley_L\text{-}bin\ k\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs \equiv Earley_L\text{-}bin'\ k\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs\ 0$

fun $Earley_L\text{-bins} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ bins}$ **where**
 $Earley_L\text{-bins } 0 \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega = Earley_L\text{-bin } 0 \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (Init_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega)$
 $| Earley_L\text{-bins } (Suc \ n) \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega = Earley_L\text{-bin } (Suc \ n) \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (Earley_L\text{-bins } n \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega)$

definition $Earley_L :: 'a \text{ cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sentence} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ bins}$ **where**
 $Earley_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \equiv Earley_L\text{-bins } (\text{length } \omega) \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$

8.3 Bin lemmas

lemma $length\text{-bins-upd}[simp]$:
 $length \ (bins\text{-upd } bs \ k \ es) = length \ bs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $length\text{-bin-upd}$:
 $length \ (bin\text{-upd } e \ b) \geq length \ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $length\text{-bin-upds}$:
 $length \ (bin\text{-upds } es \ b) \geq length \ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $length\text{-nth-bin-bins-upd}$:
 $length \ (bins\text{-upd } bs \ k \ es \ ! \ n) \geq length \ (bs \ ! \ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nth\text{-idem-bins-upd}$:
 $k \neq n \implies bins\text{-upd } bs \ k \ es \ ! \ n = bs \ ! \ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $items\text{-nth-idem-bin-upd}$:
 $n < length \ b \implies items \ (bin\text{-upd } e \ b) \ ! \ n = items \ b \ ! \ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $items\text{-nth-idem-bin-upds}$:
 $n < length \ b \implies items \ (bin\text{-upds } es \ b) \ ! \ n = items \ b \ ! \ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $items\text{-nth-idem-bins-upd}$:
 $n < length \ (bs \ ! \ k) \implies items \ (bins\text{-upd } bs \ k \ es \ ! \ k) \ ! \ n = items \ (bs \ ! \ k) \ ! \ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bin\text{-upto-eq-set-items}$:
 $i \geq length \ b \implies bin\text{-upto } b \ i = set \ (items \ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bins\text{-upto-empty}$:
 $bins\text{-upto } bs \ 0 \ 0 = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-items-bin-upd*:

$set (items (bin-upd e b)) = set (items b) \cup \{item e\}$
<proof>

lemma *set-items-bin-upds*:

$set (items (bin-upds es b)) = set (items b) \cup set (items es)$
<proof>

lemma *bins-bins-upd*:

assumes $k < length\ bs$
shows $bins (bins-upd bs k es) = bins\ bs \cup set (items es)$
<proof>

lemma *kth-bin-sub-bins*:

$k < length\ bs \implies set (items (bs ! k)) \subseteq bins\ bs$
<proof>

lemma *bin-upto-Cons-0*:

$bin-upto (e\#\!es) 0 = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *bin-upto-Cons*:

assumes $0 < n$
shows $bin-upto (e\#\!es) n = \{ item\ e \} \cup bin-upto\ es\ (n-1)$
<proof>

lemma *bin-upto-nth-idem-bin-upd*:

$n < length\ b \implies bin-upto (bin-upd e b) n = bin-upto b n$
<proof>

lemma *bin-upto-nth-idem-bin-upds*:

$n < length\ b \implies bin-upto (bin-upds es b) n = bin-upto b n$
<proof>

lemma *bins-upto-kth-nth-idem*:

assumes $l < length\ bs\ k \leq l\ n < length (bs ! k)$
shows $bins-upto (bins-upd bs l es) k n = bins-upto bs k n$
<proof>

lemma *bins-upto-sub-bins*:

$k < length\ bs \implies bins-upto bs k n \subseteq bins\ bs$
<proof>

lemma *bins-upto-Suc-Un*:

$n < length (bs ! k) \implies bins-upto bs k (n+1) = bins-upto bs k n \cup \{ items (bs ! k) ! n \}$
<proof>

lemma *bins-bin-exists*:

$x \in \text{bins } bs \implies \exists k < \text{length } bs. x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (bs ! k))$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-bin-upd*:

$\text{distinct } (\text{items } b) \implies \text{distinct } (\text{items } (\text{bin-upd } e b))$

<proof>

lemma *wf-bins-kth-bin*:

$\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega bs \implies k < \text{length } bs \implies x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (bs ! k)) \implies \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x$
 $\wedge \text{item-end } x = k$

<proof>

lemma *wf-bin-bin-upd*:

assumes $\text{wf-bin } \mathcal{G} \omega k b \text{ wf-item } \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{item } e) \wedge \text{item-end } (\text{item } e) = k$

shows $\text{wf-bin } \mathcal{G} \omega k (\text{bin-upd } e b)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-bin-bin-upds*:

assumes $\text{wf-bin } \mathcal{G} \omega k b \text{ distinct } (\text{items } es)$

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{items } es). \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x \wedge \text{item-end } x = k$

shows $\text{wf-bin } \mathcal{G} \omega k (\text{bin-upds } es b)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-bins-bins-upd*:

assumes $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega bs \text{ distinct } (\text{items } es)$

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{items } es). \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x \wedge \text{item-end } x = k$

shows $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upd } bs k es)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-bins-impl-wf-items*:

$\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega bs \implies \forall x \in (\text{bins } bs). \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x$

<proof>

lemma *bin-upds-eq-items*:

$\text{set } (\text{items } es) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{items } b) \implies \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{bin-upds } es b)) = \text{set } (\text{items } b)$

<proof>

lemma *bin-eq-items-bin-upd*:

$\text{item } e \in \text{set } (\text{items } b) \implies \text{items } (\text{bin-upd } e b) = \text{items } b$

<proof>

lemma *bin-eq-items-bin-upds*:

assumes $\text{set } (\text{items } es) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{items } b)$

shows $\text{items } (\text{bin-upds } es b) = \text{items } b$

<proof>

lemma *bins-eq-items-bins-upd*:

assumes $\text{set } (\text{items } es) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{items } (bs!k))$

shows $\text{bins-eq-items } (\text{bins-upd } bs \ k \ es) \ bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{bins-eq-items-imp-eq-bins}$:
 $\text{bins-eq-items } bs \ bs' \implies \text{bins } bs = \text{bins } bs'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{bin-eq-items-dist-bin-upd-bin}$:
assumes $\text{items } a = \text{items } b$
shows $\text{items } (\text{bin-upd } e \ a) = \text{items } (\text{bin-upd } e \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{bin-eq-items-dist-bin-upds-bin}$:
assumes $\text{items } a = \text{items } b$
shows $\text{items } (\text{bin-upds } es \ a) = \text{items } (\text{bin-upds } es \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{bin-eq-items-dist-bin-upd-entry}$:
assumes $\text{item } e = \text{item } e'$
shows $\text{items } (\text{bin-upd } e \ b) = \text{items } (\text{bin-upd } e' \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{bin-eq-items-dist-bin-upds-entries}$:
assumes $\text{items } es = \text{items } es'$
shows $\text{items } (\text{bin-upds } es \ b) = \text{items } (\text{bin-upds } es' \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{bins-eq-items-dist-bins-upd}$:
assumes $\text{bins-eq-items } as \ bs \ \text{items } aes = \text{items } bes \ k < \text{length } as$
shows $\text{bins-eq-items } (\text{bins-upd } as \ k \ aes) \ (\text{bins-upd } bs \ k \ bes)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.4 Well-formed bins

lemma distinct-Scan_L :
 $\text{distinct } (\text{items } (\text{Scan}_L \ k \ \omega \ a \ x \ pre))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{distinct-Predict}_L$:
 $\text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \implies \text{distinct } (\text{items } (\text{Predict}_L \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma inj-on-inc-item :
 $\forall x \in A. \text{item-end } x = l \implies \text{inj-on } (\lambda x. \text{inc-item } x \ k) \ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{distinct-Complete}_L$:
assumes $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ \text{item-origin } y < \text{length } bs$
shows $\text{distinct } (\text{items } (\text{Complete}_L \ k \ y \ bs \ red))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-bins-Scan_L'*:

assumes *wf-bins* $\mathcal{G} \omega bs$ $k < \text{length } bs$ $x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (bs ! k))$

assumes $k < \text{length } \omega$ *next-symbol* $x \neq \text{None}$ $y = \text{inc-item } x (k+1)$

shows *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega y \wedge \text{item-end } y = k+1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-bins-Scan_L*:

assumes *wf-bins* $\mathcal{G} \omega bs$ $k < \text{length } bs$ $x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (bs ! k))$ $k < \text{length } \omega$
next-symbol $x \neq \text{None}$

shows $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Scan}_L k \omega a x \text{pre}))$. *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega y \wedge \text{item-end } y = (k+1)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-bins-Predict_L*:

assumes *wf-bins* $\mathcal{G} \omega bs$ $k < \text{length } bs$ $k \leq \text{length } \omega$ *wf-G* \mathcal{G}

shows $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Predict}_L k \mathcal{G} X))$. *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega y \wedge \text{item-end } y = k$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-item-inc-item*:

assumes *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$ *next-symbol* $x = \text{Some } a$ *item-origin* $x \leq k$ $k \leq \text{length } \omega$

shows *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega (\text{inc-item } x k) \wedge \text{item-end } (\text{inc-item } x k) = k$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-bins-Complete_L*:

assumes *wf-bins* $\mathcal{G} \omega bs$ $k < \text{length } bs$ $y \in \text{set } (\text{items } (bs ! k))$

shows $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Complete}_L k y bs \text{red}))$. *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x \wedge \text{item-end } x = k$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Ex-wf-bins*:

$\exists n bs \omega \mathcal{G}$. $n \leq \text{length } \omega \wedge \text{length } bs = \text{Suc } (\text{length } \omega) \wedge \text{wf-G } \mathcal{G} \wedge \text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega bs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *wf-earley-input* :: $(\text{nat} \times 'a \text{ cfg} \times 'a \text{ sentence} \times 'a \text{ bins}) \text{ set}$ **where**

wf-earley-input = {

$(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \mid k \mathcal{G} \omega bs$.

$k \leq \text{length } \omega \wedge$

$\text{length } bs = \text{length } \omega + 1 \wedge$

wf-G $\mathcal{G} \wedge$

wf-bins $\mathcal{G} \omega bs$

}

typedef *'a wf-bins* = *wf-earley-input*:: $(\text{nat} \times 'a \text{ cfg} \times 'a \text{ sentence} \times 'a \text{ bins}) \text{ set}$

morphisms *from-wf-bins to-wf-bins*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-earley-input-elim*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$

shows $k \leq \text{length } \omega \wedge k < \text{length } bs \wedge \text{length } bs = \text{length } \omega + 1 \wedge \text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \wedge \text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs$

<proof>

lemma *wf-earley-input-intro*:

assumes $k \leq \text{length } \omega \ \text{length } bs = \text{length } \omega + 1 \ \text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ \text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs$

shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$

<proof>

lemma *wf-earley-input-Complete_L*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input} \ \neg \ \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \leq i$

assumes $x = \text{items } (bs \ ! \ k) \ ! \ i \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{None}$

shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, \text{bins-upd } bs \ k \ (\text{Complete}_L \ k \ x \ bs \ \text{red})) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$

<proof>

lemma *wf-earley-input-Scan_L*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input} \ \neg \ \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \leq i$

assumes $x = \text{items } (bs \ ! \ k) \ ! \ i \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a$

assumes *is-terminal* $\mathcal{G} \ a \ k < \text{length } \omega$

shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, \text{bins-upd } bs \ (k+1) \ (\text{Scan}_L \ k \ \omega \ a \ x \ \text{pre})) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$

<proof>

lemma *wf-earley-input-Predict_L*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input} \ \neg \ \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \leq i$

assumes $x = \text{items } (bs \ ! \ k) \ ! \ i \ \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \ \neg \ \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} \ a$

shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, \text{bins-upd } bs \ k \ (\text{Predict}_L \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ a)) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$

<proof>

fun *earley-measure* :: $\text{nat} \times 'a \ \text{cfg} \times 'a \ \text{sentence} \times 'a \ \text{bins} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
earley-measure $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \ i = \text{card } \{ x \mid x. \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \wedge \text{item-end } x = k \}$
 $- \ i$

lemma *Earley_L-bin'-simps[simp]*:

$i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \Longrightarrow \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i = bs$

$\neg \ i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \Longrightarrow x = \text{items } (bs!k) \ ! \ i \Longrightarrow \text{next-symbol } x = \text{None}$
 \Longrightarrow

$\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i = \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{bins-upd } bs \ k \ (\text{Complete}_L \ k \ x \ bs \ i)) \ (i+1)$

$\neg \ i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \Longrightarrow x = \text{items } (bs!k) \ ! \ i \Longrightarrow \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a$
 \Longrightarrow

$\text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} \ a \Longrightarrow k < \text{length } \omega \Longrightarrow \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i = \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (\text{bins-upd } bs \ (k+1) \ (\text{Scan}_L \ k \ \omega \ a \ x \ i)) \ (i+1)$

$\neg \ i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \Longrightarrow x = \text{items } (bs!k) \ ! \ i \Longrightarrow \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a$
 \Longrightarrow

$\text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} \ a \Longrightarrow \neg \ k < \text{length } \omega \Longrightarrow \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i = \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ (i+1)$

$\neg \ i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \Longrightarrow x = \text{items } (bs!k) \ ! \ i \Longrightarrow \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some}$

$a \implies$
 $\neg \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} a \implies \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i = \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upd } bs k (\text{Predict}_L k \mathcal{G} a)) (i+1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Earley_L-bin'-induct*[*case-names Base Complete_F Scan_F Pass Predict_F*]:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes *base*: $\bigwedge k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i. i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs ! k)) \implies P k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i$
assumes *complete*: $\bigwedge k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i x. \neg i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs ! k)) \implies x = \text{items } (bs ! k) ! i \implies$
 $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{None} \implies P k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upd } bs k (\text{Complete}_L k x bs i))$
 $(i+1) \implies P k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i$
assumes *scan*: $\bigwedge k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i x a. \neg i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs ! k)) \implies x = \text{items } (bs ! k) ! i \implies$
 $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \implies \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} a \implies k < \text{length } \omega \implies$
 $P k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upd } bs (k+1) (\text{Scan}_L k \omega a x i)) (i+1) \implies P k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i$
assumes *pass*: $\bigwedge k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i x a. \neg i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs ! k)) \implies x = \text{items } (bs ! k) ! i \implies$
 $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \implies \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} a \implies \neg k < \text{length } \omega \implies$
 $P k \mathcal{G} \omega bs (i+1) \implies P k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i$
assumes *predict*: $\bigwedge k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i x a. \neg i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs ! k)) \implies x = \text{items } (bs ! k) ! i \implies$
 $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \implies \neg \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} a \implies$
 $P k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upd } bs k (\text{Predict}_L k \mathcal{G} a)) (i+1) \implies P k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i$
shows $P k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-earley-input-Earley_L-bin'*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-earley-input-Earley_L-bin*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, \text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-bins-Earley_L-bin'*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
shows $\text{length } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i) = \text{length } bs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-nth-bin-Earley_L-bin'*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
shows $\text{length } (\text{items } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i ! l)) \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs ! l))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-bins-Earley_L-bin'*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$

shows $wf\text{-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (Earley_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i)$
<proof>

lemma $wf\text{-bins-Earley}_L\text{-bin}$:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
shows $wf\text{-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (Earley_L\text{-bin } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs)$
<proof>

lemma $kth\text{-Earley}_L\text{-bin}'\text{-bins}$:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
assumes $j < length \ (items \ (bs \ ! \ l))$
shows $items \ (Earley_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i \ ! \ l) \ ! \ j = items \ (bs \ ! \ l) \ ! \ j$
<proof>

lemma $nth\text{-bin-sub-Earley}_L\text{-bin}'$:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
shows $set \ (items \ (bs \ ! \ l)) \subseteq set \ (items \ (Earley_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i \ ! \ l))$
<proof>

lemma $nth\text{-Earley}_L\text{-bin}'\text{-eq}$:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
shows $l < k \implies Earley_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i \ ! \ l = bs \ ! \ l$
<proof>

lemma $set\text{-items-Earley}_L\text{-bin}'\text{-eq}$:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
shows $l < k \implies set \ (items \ (Earley_L\text{-bin}' \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ i \ ! \ l)) = set \ (items \ (bs \ ! \ l))$
<proof>

lemma $bins\text{-upto-}k0\text{-Earley}_L\text{-bin}'\text{-eq}$:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
shows $bins\text{-upto} \ (Earley_L\text{-bin } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs) \ k \ 0 = bins\text{-upto} \ bs \ k \ 0$
<proof>

lemma $wf\text{-earley-input-Init}_L$:
assumes $k \leq length \ \omega \ wf\text{-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G}$
shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, Init_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
<proof>

lemma $length\text{-bins-Init}_L[simp]$:
 $length \ (Init_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) = length \ \omega + 1$
<proof>

lemma $wf\text{-earley-input-Earley}_L\text{-bins}[simp]$:
assumes $k \leq length \ \omega \ wf\text{-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G}$
shows $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, Earley_L\text{-bins } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \in wf\text{-earley-input}$
<proof>

lemma $length\text{-Earley}_L\text{-bins}[simp]$:

assumes $k \leq \text{length } \omega \text{ wf-}\mathcal{G} \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{length } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bins } k \mathcal{G} \omega) = \text{length } (\text{Init}_L \mathcal{G} \omega)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-bins-Earley_L-bins[simp]*:
assumes $k \leq \text{length } \omega \text{ wf-}\mathcal{G} \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bins } k \mathcal{G} \omega)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-bins-Earley_L*:
 $\text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \mathcal{G} \implies \text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{Earley}_L \mathcal{G} \omega)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.5 Soundness

lemma *Init_L-eq-Init_F*:
 $\text{bins } (\text{Init}_L \mathcal{G} \omega) = \text{Init}_F \mathcal{G}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Scan_L-sub-Scan_F*:
assumes $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega \text{ bs bins } \text{bs} \subseteq I \ x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{bs} ! k)) \ k < \text{length } \text{bs} \ k < \text{length } \omega$
assumes $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a$
shows $\text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Scan}_L \ k \ \omega \ a \ x \ \text{pre})) \subseteq \text{Scan}_F \ k \ \omega \ I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Predict_L-sub-Predict_F*:
assumes $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega \text{ bs bins } \text{bs} \subseteq I \ x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{bs} ! k)) \ k < \text{length } \text{bs}$
assumes $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } X$
shows $\text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Predict}_L \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ X)) \subseteq \text{Predict}_F \ k \ \mathcal{G} \ I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complete_L-sub-Complete_F*:
assumes $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega \text{ bs bins } \text{bs} \subseteq I \ y \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{bs} ! k)) \ k < \text{length } \text{bs}$
assumes $\text{next-symbol } y = \text{None}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Complete}_L \ k \ y \ \text{bs} \ \text{red})) \subseteq \text{Complete}_F \ k \ I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sound-Scan_L*:
assumes $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega \text{ bs bins } \text{bs} \subseteq I \ x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{bs} ! k)) \ k < \text{length } \text{bs} \ k < \text{length } \omega$
assumes $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \ \forall x \in I. \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \forall x \in I. \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
shows $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Scan}_L \ k \ \omega \ a \ x \ i)). \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sound-Predict_L*:
assumes $\text{wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega \text{ bs bins } \text{bs} \subseteq I \ x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{bs} ! k)) \ k < \text{length } \text{bs}$
assumes $\text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } X \ \forall x \in I. \ \text{wf-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \forall x \in I. \ \text{sound-item}$

$\mathcal{G} \omega x$
shows $\forall x \in \text{set} (\text{items} (\text{Predict}_L k \mathcal{G} X))$. *sound-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$
<proof>

lemma *sound-Complete_L*:
assumes *wf-bins* $\mathcal{G} \omega bs$ *bins* $bs \subseteq I$ $y \in \text{set} (\text{items} (bs!k))$ $k < \text{length} bs$
assumes *next-symbol* $y = \text{None}$ $\forall x \in I$. *wf-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$ $\forall x \in I$. *sound-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$
shows $\forall x \in \text{set} (\text{items} (\text{Complete}_L k y bs i))$. *sound-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$
<proof>

lemma *sound-Earley_L-bin'*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\forall x \in \text{bins } bs$. *sound-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$
shows $\forall x \in \text{bins} (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i)$. *sound-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$
<proof>

lemma *sound-Earley_L-bin*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\forall x \in \text{bins } bs$. *sound-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$
shows $\forall x \in \text{bins} (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega bs)$. *sound-item* $\mathcal{G} \omega x$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_L-bin'-sub-Earley_F-bin*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes *bins* $bs \subseteq I$
shows *bins* $(\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i) \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_L-bin-sub-Earley_F-bin*:
assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes *bins* $bs \subseteq I$
shows *bins* $(\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega bs) \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega I$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_L-bins-sub-Earley_F-bins*:
assumes $k \leq \text{length } \omega$ *wf-G* \mathcal{G}
shows *bins* $(\text{Earley}_L\text{-bins } k \mathcal{G} \omega) \subseteq \text{Earley}_F\text{-bins } k \mathcal{G} \omega$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_L-sub-Earley_F*:
wf-G $\mathcal{G} \implies \text{bins} (\text{Earley}_L \mathcal{G} \omega) \subseteq \text{Earley}_F \mathcal{G} \omega$
<proof>

theorem *soundness-Earley_L*:
assumes *wf-G* \mathcal{G} *recognizing* $(\text{bins} (\text{Earley}_L \mathcal{G} \omega)) \mathcal{G} \omega$
shows *derives* $\mathcal{G} [\mathcal{G} \mathcal{G}] \omega$
<proof>

8.6 Completeness

lemma *bin-bins-upto-bins-eq:*

assumes $wf\text{-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ k < \text{length } bs \ i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k)) \ l \leq k$
shows $\text{bin } (\text{bins-upto } bs \ k \ i) \ l = \text{bin } (\text{bins } bs) \ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *impossible-complete-item:*

assumes $wf\text{-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
assumes $is\text{-complete } x \ \text{item-origin } x = k \ \text{item-end } x = k \ \text{nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G}$
shows $False$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complete_F-Un-eq-terminal:*

assumes $\text{next-symbol } z = \text{Some } a \ \text{is-terminal } \mathcal{G} \ a \ \forall x \in I. \ wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ z \ wf\text{-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{Complete}_F \ k \ (I \cup \{z\}) = \text{Complete}_F \ k \ I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complete_F-Un-eq-nonterminal:*

assumes $wf\text{-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ \forall x \in I. \ wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x \ \forall x \in I. \ \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
assumes $\text{nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G} \ wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ z$
assumes $\text{item-end } z = k \ \text{next-symbol } z \neq None$
shows $\text{Complete}_F \ k \ (I \cup \{z\}) = \text{Complete}_F \ k \ I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-item-in-kth-bin:*

$wf\text{-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ \Longrightarrow \ x \in \text{bins } bs \ \Longrightarrow \ \text{item-end } x = k \ \Longrightarrow \ x \in \text{set } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complete_F-bins-upto-eq-bins:*

assumes $wf\text{-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ k < \text{length } bs \ i \geq \text{length } (\text{items } (bs \ ! \ k))$
shows $\text{Complete}_F \ k \ (\text{bins-upto } bs \ k \ i) = \text{Complete}_F \ k \ (\text{bins } bs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complete_F-sub-bins-Un-Complete_L:*

assumes $\text{Complete}_F \ k \ I \subseteq \text{bins } bs \ I \subseteq \text{bins } bs \ \text{is-complete } z \ wf\text{-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ wf\text{-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ z$
shows $\text{Complete}_F \ k \ (I \cup \{z\}) \subseteq \text{bins } bs \cup \text{set } (\text{items } (\text{Complete}_L \ k \ z \ bs \ \text{red}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complete_L-eq-item-origin:*

$bs \ ! \ \text{item-origin } y = bs' \ ! \ \text{item-origin } y \ \Longrightarrow \ \text{Complete}_L \ k \ y \ bs \ \text{red} = \text{Complete}_L \ k \ y \ bs' \ \text{red}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *kth-bin-bins-upto-empty:*

assumes $wf\text{-bins } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs \ k < \text{length } bs$
shows $\text{bin } (\text{bins-upto } bs \ k \ 0) \ k = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Earley_L-bin'-mono*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
shows $\text{bins } bs \subseteq \text{bins } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i)$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bin-step-sub-Earley_L-bin'*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upto } bs k i) \subseteq \text{bins } bs$
assumes $\forall x \in \text{bins } bs. \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x \text{ is-word } \mathcal{G} \omega \text{ nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins } bs) \subseteq \text{bins } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i)$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bin-step-sub-Earley_L-bin*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upto } bs k 0) \subseteq \text{bins } bs$
assumes $\forall x \in \text{bins } bs. \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x \text{ is-word } \mathcal{G} \omega \text{ nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins } bs) \subseteq \text{bins } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega bs)$
<proof>

lemma *bins-eq-items-Complete_L*:

assumes $\text{bins-eq-items } as \text{ bs item-origin } x < \text{length } as$
shows $\text{items } (\text{Complete}_L k x as i) = \text{items } (\text{Complete}_L k x bs i)$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_L-bin'-bins-eq*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, as) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\text{bins-eq-items } as \text{ bs wf-bins } \mathcal{G} \omega as$
shows $\text{bins-eq-items } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega as i) (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i)$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_L-bin'-idem*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $i \leq j \forall x \in \text{bins } bs. \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x \text{ nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{bins } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i) j) = \text{bins } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin}' k \mathcal{G} \omega bs i)$
<proof>

lemma *Earley_L-bin-idem*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\forall x \in \text{bins } bs. \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x \text{ nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{bins } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega bs)) = \text{bins } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \mathcal{G} \omega bs)$
<proof>

lemma *funpower-Earley_F-bin-step-sub-Earley_L-bin*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\text{Earley}_F\text{-bin-step } k \mathcal{G} \omega (\text{bins-upto } bs k 0) \subseteq \text{bins } bs \forall x \in \text{bins } bs. \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x$

assumes *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$ *nonempty-derives* \mathcal{G}
shows *funpower* (*Earley_F-bin-step* $k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$) n (*bins* bs) \subseteq *bins* (*Earley_L-bin* $k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs$)
 <proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bin-sub-Earley_L-bin*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in$ *wf-earley-input*
assumes *Earley_F-bin-step* $k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$ (*bins-upto* $bs \ k \ 0$) \subseteq *bins* $bs \ \forall x \in$ *bins* bs .
sound-item $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
assumes *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$ *nonempty-derives* \mathcal{G}
shows *Earley_F-bin* $k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$ (*bins* bs) \subseteq *bins* (*Earley_L-bin* $k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs$)
 <proof>

lemma *Earley_F-bins-sub-Earley_L-bins*:

assumes $k \leq$ *length* ω *wf- \mathcal{G}* \mathcal{G}
assumes *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$ *nonempty-derives* \mathcal{G}
shows *Earley_F-bins* $k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \subseteq$ *bins* (*Earley_L-bins* $k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega$)
 <proof>

lemma *Earley_F-sub-Earley_L*:

assumes *wf- \mathcal{G}* \mathcal{G} *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$ *nonempty-derives* \mathcal{G}
shows *Earley_F* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \subseteq$ *bins* (*Earley_L* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$)
 <proof>

theorem *completeness-Earley_L*:

assumes *derives* $\mathcal{G} \ [\mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}] \ \omega$ *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$ *wf- \mathcal{G}* \mathcal{G} *nonempty-derives* \mathcal{G}
shows *recognizing* (*bins* (*Earley_L* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$)) $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$
 <proof>

8.7 Correctness

theorem *Earley-eq-Earley_L*:

assumes *wf- \mathcal{G}* \mathcal{G} *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$ *nonempty-derives* \mathcal{G}
shows *Earley* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega =$ *bins* (*Earley_L* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$)
 <proof>

theorem *correctness-Earley_L*:

assumes *wf- \mathcal{G}* \mathcal{G} *is-word* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$ *nonempty-derives* \mathcal{G}
shows *recognizing* (*bins* (*Earley_L* $\mathcal{G} \ \omega$)) $\mathcal{G} \ \omega \longleftrightarrow$ *derives* $\mathcal{G} \ [\mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}] \ \omega$
 <proof>

end

theory *Earley-Parser*

imports

Earley-Recognizer

HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax

begin

9 Earley parser

9.1 Pointer lemmas

definition *predicts* :: 'a item \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{predicts } x \equiv \text{item-origin } x = \text{item-end } x \wedge \text{item-dot } x = 0$$

definition *scans* :: 'a sentence \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{scans } \omega \ k \ x \ y \equiv y = \text{inc-item } x \ k \wedge (\exists a. \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } a \wedge \omega!(k-1) = a)$$

definition *completes* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{completes } k \ x \ y \ z \equiv & y = \text{inc-item } x \ k \wedge \text{is-complete } z \wedge \text{item-origin } z = \text{item-end } \\ & x \wedge \\ & (\exists N. \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } N \wedge N = \text{item-rule-head } z) \end{aligned}$$

definition *sound-null-ptr* :: 'a entry \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{sound-null-ptr } e \equiv (\text{pointer } e = \text{Null} \longrightarrow \text{predicts } (\text{item } e))$$

definition *sound-pre-ptr* :: 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a bins \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a entry \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sound-pre-ptr } \omega \ bs \ k \ e \equiv & \forall \text{pre. pointer } e = \text{Pre } \text{pre} \longrightarrow \\ & k > 0 \wedge \text{pre} < \text{length } (bs!(k-1)) \wedge \text{scans } \omega \ k \ (\text{item } (bs!(k-1)!\text{pre})) \ (\text{item } e) \end{aligned}$$

definition *sound-prered-ptr* :: 'a bins \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a entry \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sound-prered-ptr } bs \ k \ e \equiv & \forall p \ ps \ k' \ \text{pre} \ \text{red. pointer } e = \text{PreRed } p \ ps \wedge (k', \text{pre}, \\ & \text{red}) \in \text{set } (p\#\text{ps}) \longrightarrow \\ & k' < k \wedge \text{pre} < \text{length } (bs!k') \wedge \text{red} < \text{length } (bs!k) \wedge \text{completes } k \ (\text{item} \\ & (bs!k'!\text{pre})) \ (\text{item } e) \ (\text{item } (bs!k!\text{red})) \end{aligned}$$

definition *sound-ptrs* :: 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a bins \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sound-ptrs } \omega \ bs \equiv & \forall k < \text{length } bs. \forall e \in \text{set } (bs!k). \\ & \text{sound-null-ptr } e \wedge \text{sound-pre-ptr } \omega \ bs \ k \ e \wedge \text{sound-prered-ptr } bs \ k \ e \end{aligned}$$

definition *mono-red-ptr* :: 'a bins \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mono-red-ptr } bs \equiv & \forall k < \text{length } bs. \forall i < \text{length } (bs!k). \\ & \forall k' \ \text{pre} \ \text{red} \ ps. \text{pointer } (bs!k!i) = \text{PreRed } (k', \text{pre}, \text{red}) \ ps \longrightarrow \text{red} < i \end{aligned}$$

lemma *nth-item-bin-upd*:

$$\begin{aligned} n < \text{length } es \implies & \text{item } (\text{bin-upd } e \ es \ ! \ n) = \text{item } (es!n) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *bin-upd-append*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{item } e \notin \text{set } (\text{items } es) \implies & \text{bin-upd } e \ es = es \ @ \ [e] \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *bin-upd-null-pre*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{item } e \in \text{set } (\text{items } es) \implies & \text{pointer } e = \text{Null} \vee \text{pointer } e = \text{Pre } \text{pre} \implies \text{bin-upd} \\ & e \ es = es \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *bin-upd-prered-nop*:

assumes *distinct (items es) i < length es*

assumes *item e = item (es!i) pointer e = PreRed p ps $\#$ p ps. pointer (es!i) = PreRed p ps*

shows *bin-upd e es = es*

<proof>

lemma *bin-upd-prered-upd*:

assumes *distinct (items es) i < length es*

assumes *item e = item (es!i) pointer e = PreRed p rs pointer (es!i) = PreRed p' rs' bin-upd e es = es'*

shows *pointer (es!i) = PreRed p' (p#rs@rs') \wedge ($\forall j < \text{length } es'. i \neq j \longrightarrow es!j = es!j$) \wedge length (bin-upd e es) = length es*

<proof>

lemma *sound-ptrs-bin-upd*:

assumes *sound-ptrs ω bs k < length bs es = bs!k distinct (items es)*

assumes *sound-null-ptr e sound-pre-ptr ω bs k e sound-prered-ptr bs k e*

shows *sound-ptrs ω (bs[k := bin-upd e es])*

<proof>

lemma *mono-red-ptr-bin-upd*:

assumes *mono-red-ptr bs k < length bs es = bs!k distinct (items es)*

assumes *$\forall k' \text{ pre red ps. pointer e = PreRed (k', pre, red) ps} \longrightarrow \text{red} < \text{length } es$*

shows *mono-red-ptr (bs[k := bin-upd e es])*

<proof>

lemma *sound-mono-ptrs-bin-upds*:

assumes *sound-ptrs ω bs mono-red-ptr bs k < length bs b = bs!k distinct (items b) distinct (items es)*

assumes *$\forall e \in \text{set } es. \text{sound-null-ptr } e \wedge \text{sound-pre-ptr } \omega \text{ bs k } e \wedge \text{sound-prered-ptr bs k } e$*

assumes *$\forall e \in \text{set } es. \forall k' \text{ pre red ps. pointer e = PreRed (k', pre, red) ps} \longrightarrow \text{red} < \text{length } b$*

shows *sound-ptrs ω (bs[k := bin-upds es b]) \wedge mono-red-ptr (bs[k := bin-upds es b])*

<proof>

lemma *sound-mono-ptrs-Earley_L-bin'*:

assumes *(k, \mathcal{G} , ω , bs) \in wf-earley-input*

assumes *sound-ptrs ω bs $\forall x \in \text{bins } bs. \text{sound-item } \mathcal{G} \omega x$*

assumes *mono-red-ptr bs*

assumes *nonempty-derives \mathcal{G} wf- \mathcal{G} \mathcal{G}*

shows *sound-ptrs ω (Earley_L-bin' k \mathcal{G} ω bs i) \wedge mono-red-ptr (Earley_L-bin' k \mathcal{G} ω bs i)*

<proof>

lemma *sound-mono-ptrs-Earley_L-bin*:

assumes $(k, \mathcal{G}, \omega, bs) \in \text{wf-earley-input}$
assumes $\text{sound-ptrs } \omega \text{ } bs \ \forall x \in \text{bins } bs. \text{ sound-item } \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ x$
assumes $\text{mono-red-ptr } bs$
assumes $\text{nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G} \ \text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{sound-ptrs } \omega \ (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs) \wedge \text{mono-red-ptr } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bin } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs)$
<proof>

lemma sound-ptrs-Init_L :
 $\text{sound-ptrs } \omega \ (\text{Init}_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega)$
<proof>

lemma $\text{mono-red-ptr-Init}_L$:
 $\text{mono-red-ptr } (\text{Init}_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega)$
<proof>

lemma $\text{sound-mono-ptrs-Earley}_L\text{-bins}$:
assumes $k \leq \text{length } \omega \ \text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ \text{nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G} \ \text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{sound-ptrs } \omega \ (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bins } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \wedge \text{mono-red-ptr } (\text{Earley}_L\text{-bins } k \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega)$
<proof>

lemma $\text{sound-mono-ptrs-Earley}_L$:
assumes $\text{wf-}\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ \text{nonempty-derives } \mathcal{G}$
shows $\text{sound-ptrs } \omega \ (\text{Earley}_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) \wedge \text{mono-red-ptr } (\text{Earley}_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega)$
<proof>

9.2 Common Definitions

datatype $'a \ \text{tree} =$
 $\text{Leaf } 'a$
 $| \text{Branch } 'a \ 'a \ \text{tree} \ \text{list}$

fun $\text{yield-tree} :: 'a \ \text{tree} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{sentence}$ **where**
 $\text{yield-tree } (\text{Leaf } a) = [a]$
 $| \text{yield-tree } (\text{Branch } - \ ts) = \text{concat } (\text{map } \text{yield-tree } \ ts)$

fun $\text{root-tree} :: 'a \ \text{tree} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{root-tree } (\text{Leaf } a) = a$
 $| \text{root-tree } (\text{Branch } N \ -) = N$

fun $\text{wf-rule-tree} :: 'a \ \text{cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tree} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{wf-rule-tree } - \ (\text{Leaf } a) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 $| \text{wf-rule-tree } \mathcal{G} \ (\text{Branch } N \ ts) \longleftrightarrow ($
 $\quad (\exists r \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \ \mathcal{G}). N = \text{rule-head } r \wedge \text{map } \text{root-tree } \ ts = \text{rule-body } r) \wedge$
 $\quad (\forall t \in \text{set } \ ts. \text{wf-rule-tree } \mathcal{G} \ t))$

fun $\text{wf-item-tree} :: 'a \ \text{cfg} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{item} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tree} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{wf-item-tree } \mathcal{G} \ - \ (\text{Leaf } a) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 $| \text{wf-item-tree } \mathcal{G} \ x \ (\text{Branch } N \ ts) \longleftrightarrow ($

$N = \text{item-rule-head } x \wedge \text{map root-tree } ts = \text{take } (\text{item-dot } x) (\text{item-rule-body } x)$
 \wedge
 $(\forall t \in \text{set } ts. \text{wf-rule-tree } \mathcal{G} \ t)$

definition *wf-yield-tree* :: 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a item \Rightarrow 'a tree \Rightarrow bool **where**
wf-yield-tree $\omega \ x \ t \longleftrightarrow \text{yield-tree } t = \text{slice } (\text{item-origin } x) (\text{item-end } x) \ \omega$

datatype 'a forest =
FLeaf 'a
| *FBranch* 'a 'a forest list list

fun *combinations* :: 'a list list \Rightarrow 'a list list **where**
combinations [] = [[]]
| *combinations* (x#xss) = [x#cs . x <- xs, cs <- combinations xss]

fun *trees* :: 'a forest \Rightarrow 'a tree list **where**
trees (FLeaf a) = [Leaf a]
| *trees* (FBranch N fss) = (
 let tss = (map ($\lambda fs. \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda f. \text{trees } f) \ fs)) \ fss) \ \text{in}$
 map ($\lambda ts. \text{Branch } N \ ts$) (combinations tss)
)

lemma *list-comp-flatten*:
 $[f \ xs . \ xs \ <- \ [g \ xs \ ys . \ xs \ <- \ as, \ ys \ <- \ bs]] = [f \ (g \ xs \ ys) . \ xs \ <- \ as, \ ys \ <- \ bs]$
<proof>

lemma *list-comp-flatten-Cons*:
 $[x\#xs . \ x \ <- \ as, \ xs \ <- \ [xs \ @ \ ys . \ xs \ <- \ bs, \ ys \ <- \ cs]] = [x\#xs@ys . \ x \ <- \ as, \ xs \ <- \ bs, \ ys \ <- \ cs]$
<proof>

lemma *list-comp-flatten-append*:
 $[xs@ys . \ xs \ <- \ [x\#xs . \ x \ <- \ as, \ xs \ <- \ bs], \ ys \ <- \ cs] = [x\#xs@ys . \ x \ <- \ as, \ xs \ <- \ bs, \ ys \ <- \ cs]$
<proof>

lemma *combinations-append*:
combinations (xss @ yss) = [xs @ ys . xs <- combinations xss, ys <- combinations yss]
<proof>

lemma *trees-append*:
trees (FBranch N (xss @ yss)) = (
 let xtss = (map ($\lambda xs. \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda f. \text{trees } f) \ xs)) \ xss) \ \text{in}$
 let ytss = (map ($\lambda ys. \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda f. \text{trees } f) \ ys)) \ yss) \ \text{in}$
 map ($\lambda ts. \text{Branch } N \ ts$) [xs @ ys . xs <- combinations xtss, ys <- combinations ytss]
)

lemma *trees-append-singleton*:

$trees (FBranch\ N\ (xss\ @\ [ys])) = (\$
 $\quad let\ xtss = (map\ (\lambda xs.\ concat\ (map\ (\lambda f.\ trees\ f)\ xs))\ xss)\ in$
 $\quad let\ ytss = [concat\ (map\ trees\ ys)]\ in$
 $\quad map\ (\lambda ts.\ Branch\ N\ ts)\ [xs\ @\ ys.\ xs\ <- combinations\ xtss,\ ys\ <- combinations$
 $\quad ytss\])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *trees-append-single-singleton*:

$trees (FBranch\ N\ (xss\ @\ [[y]])) = (\$
 $\quad let\ xtss = (map\ (\lambda xs.\ concat\ (map\ (\lambda f.\ trees\ f)\ xs))\ xss)\ in$
 $\quad map\ (\lambda ts.\ Branch\ N\ ts)\ [xs\ @\ ys.\ xs\ <- combinations\ xtss,\ ys\ <- [[t] . t$
 $\quad <- trees\ y\]\])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

9.3 foldl lemmas

lemma *foldl-add-nth*:

$k < length\ xs \implies foldl\ (+)\ z\ (map\ length\ (take\ k\ xs)) + length\ (xs!k) = foldl$
 $(+)\ z\ (map\ length\ (take\ (k+1)\ xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldl-acc-mono*:

$a \leq b \implies foldl\ (+)\ a\ xs \leq foldl\ (+)\ b\ xs$ **for** $a :: nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldl-ge-z-nth*:

$j < length\ xs \implies z + length\ (xs!j) \leq foldl\ (+)\ z\ (map\ length\ (take\ (j+1)\ xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldl-add-nth-ge*:

$i \leq j \implies j < length\ xs \implies foldl\ (+)\ z\ (map\ length\ (take\ i\ xs)) + length\ (xs!j)$
 $\leq foldl\ (+)\ z\ (map\ length\ (take\ (j+1)\ xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldl-ge-acc*:

$foldl\ (+)\ z\ (map\ length\ xs) \geq z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldl-take-mono*:

$i \leq j \implies foldl\ (+)\ z\ (map\ length\ (take\ i\ xs)) \leq foldl\ (+)\ z\ (map\ length\ (take\ j$
 $\ xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

9.4 Parse tree

partial-function *(option) build-tree'* :: 'a bins \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a
tree option **where**

build-tree' bs ω k i = (


```

let e = bs!k!i in (
case pointer e of
  Null  $\Rightarrow$  Some (Branch (item-rule-head (item e)) []) — start building sub-tree
| Pre pre  $\Rightarrow$  ( — add sub-tree starting from terminal
  do {
    t  $\leftarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  (k-1) pre;
    case t of
      Branch N ts  $\Rightarrow$  Some (Branch N (ts @ [Leaf ( $\omega$ !(k-1))]))
    | -  $\Rightarrow$  undefined — impossible case
  })
| PreRed (k', pre, red) -  $\Rightarrow$  ( — add sub-tree starting from non-terminal
  do {
    t  $\leftarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k' pre;
    case t of
      Branch N ts  $\Rightarrow$ 
        do {
          t  $\leftarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k red;
          Some (Branch N (ts @ [t]))
        }
    | -  $\Rightarrow$  undefined — impossible case
  })
))

```

declare *build-tree'.simps* [code]

definition *build-tree* :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow 'a sentence \Rightarrow 'a bins \Rightarrow 'a tree option **where**

```

build-tree  $\mathcal{G}$   $\omega$  bs = (
  let k = length bs - 1 in (
    case filter-with-index ( $\lambda x$ . is-finished  $\mathcal{G}$   $\omega$  x) (items (bs!k)) of
      []  $\Rightarrow$  None
    | (-, i)#-  $\Rightarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k i
  ))

```

lemma *build-tree'-simps[simp]*:

```

e = bs!k!i  $\Rightarrow$  pointer e = Null  $\Rightarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k i = Some (Branch
(item-rule-head (item e)) [])
e = bs!k!i  $\Rightarrow$  pointer e = Pre pre  $\Rightarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  (k-1) pre = None  $\Rightarrow$ 
build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k i = None
e = bs!k!i  $\Rightarrow$  pointer e = Pre pre  $\Rightarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  (k-1) pre = Some (Branch
N ts)  $\Rightarrow$ 
build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k i = Some (Branch N (ts @ [Leaf ( $\omega$ !(k-1))]))
e = bs!k!i  $\Rightarrow$  pointer e = Pre pre  $\Rightarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  (k-1) pre = Some (Leaf
a)  $\Rightarrow$ 
build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k i = undefined
e = bs!k!i  $\Rightarrow$  pointer e = PreRed (k', pre, red) reds  $\Rightarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k' pre
= None  $\Rightarrow$ 
build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k i = None
e = bs!k!i  $\Rightarrow$  pointer e = PreRed (k', pre, red) reds  $\Rightarrow$  build-tree' bs  $\omega$  k' pre
= Some (Branch N ts)  $\Rightarrow$ 

```

$build-tree' bs \ \omega \ k \ red = None \implies build-tree' bs \ \omega \ k \ i = None$
 $e = bs!k!i \implies pointer \ e = PreRed \ (k', \ pre, \ red) \ reds \implies build-tree' \ bs \ \omega \ k' \ pre$
 $= Some \ (Leaf \ a) \implies$
 $build-tree' \ bs \ \omega \ k \ i = undefined$
 $e = bs!k!i \implies pointer \ e = PreRed \ (k', \ pre, \ red) \ reds \implies build-tree' \ bs \ \omega \ k' \ pre$
 $= Some \ (Branch \ N \ ts) \implies$
 $build-tree' \ bs \ \omega \ k \ red = Some \ t \implies$
 $build-tree' \ bs \ \omega \ k \ i = Some \ (Branch \ N \ (ts \ @ \ [t]))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *wf-tree-input* :: ('a bins × 'a sentence × nat × nat) set **where**

$wf-tree-input = \{$
 $(bs, \ \omega, \ k, \ i) \mid bs \ \omega \ k \ i.$
 $sound-ptrs \ \omega \ bs \wedge$
 $mono-red-ptr \ bs \wedge$
 $k < length \ bs \wedge$
 $i < length \ (bs!k)$
 $\}$

fun *build-tree'-measure* :: ('a bins × 'a sentence × nat × nat) ⇒ nat **where**
build-tree'-measure (bs, ω, k, i) = foldl (+) 0 (map length (take k bs)) + i

lemma *wf-tree-input-pre*:

assumes (bs, ω, k, i) ∈ *wf-tree-input*
assumes e = bs!k!i pointer e = Pre pre
shows (bs, ω, (k-1), pre) ∈ *wf-tree-input*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-tree-input-prered-pre*:

assumes (bs, ω, k, i) ∈ *wf-tree-input*
assumes e = bs!k!i pointer e = PreRed (k', pre, red) ps
shows (bs, ω, k', pre) ∈ *wf-tree-input*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-tree-input-prered-red*:

assumes (bs, ω, k, i) ∈ *wf-tree-input*
assumes e = bs!k!i pointer e = PreRed (k', pre, red) ps
shows (bs, ω, k, red) ∈ *wf-tree-input*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *build-tree'-induct*:

assumes (bs, ω, k, i) ∈ *wf-tree-input*
assumes $\bigwedge bs \ \omega \ k \ i.$
 $(\bigwedge e \ pre. \ e = bs!k!i \implies pointer \ e = Pre \ pre \implies P \ bs \ \omega \ (k-1) \ pre) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge e \ k' \ pre \ red \ ps. \ e = bs!k!i \implies pointer \ e = PreRed \ (k', \ pre, \ red) \ ps \implies P \ bs$
 $\ \omega \ k' \ pre) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge e \ k' \ pre \ red \ ps. \ e = bs!k!i \implies pointer \ e = PreRed \ (k', \ pre, \ red) \ ps \implies P \ bs$
 $\ \omega \ k \ red) \implies$
 $P \ bs \ \omega \ k \ i$

shows $P\ bs\ \omega\ k\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *build-tree'-termination*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i) \in wf\text{-tree-input}$
shows $\exists N\ ts.\ build\text{-tree}'\ bs\ \omega\ k\ i = \text{Some}\ (Branch\ N\ ts)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-item-tree-build-tree'*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i) \in wf\text{-tree-input}$
assumes $wf\text{-bins}\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs$
assumes $k < length\ bs\ i < length\ (bs!k)$
assumes $build\text{-tree}'\ bs\ \omega\ k\ i = \text{Some}\ t$
shows $wf\text{-item-tree}\ \mathcal{G}\ (item\ (bs!k!i))\ t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-ylid-tree-build-tree'*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i) \in wf\text{-tree-input}$
assumes $wf\text{-bins}\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs$
assumes $k < length\ bs\ i < length\ (bs!k)\ k \leq length\ \omega$
assumes $build\text{-tree}'\ bs\ \omega\ k\ i = \text{Some}\ t$
shows $wf\text{-ylid-tree}\ \omega\ (item\ (bs!k!i))\ t$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *wf-rule-root-ylid-tree-build-forest*:

assumes $wf\text{-bins}\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs\ sound\text{-ptrs}\ \omega\ bs\ mono\text{-red-ptr}\ bs\ length\ bs = length\ \omega + 1$
assumes $build\text{-tree}\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ bs = \text{Some}\ t$
shows $wf\text{-rule-tree}\ \mathcal{G}\ t \wedge root\text{-tree}\ t = \mathfrak{S}\ \mathcal{G} \wedge yield\text{-tree}\ t = \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *wf-rule-root-ylid-tree-build-tree-Earley_L*:

assumes $wf\text{-}\mathcal{G}\ \mathcal{G}\ nonempty\text{-derives}\ \mathcal{G}$
assumes $build\text{-tree}\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ (Earley_L\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega) = \text{Some}\ t$
shows $wf\text{-rule-tree}\ \mathcal{G}\ t \wedge root\text{-tree}\ t = \mathfrak{S}\ \mathcal{G} \wedge yield\text{-tree}\ t = \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *correctness-build-tree-Earley_L*:

assumes $wf\text{-}\mathcal{G}\ \mathcal{G}\ is\text{-word}\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ nonempty\text{-derives}\ \mathcal{G}$
shows $(\exists t.\ build\text{-tree}\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega\ (Earley_L\ \mathcal{G}\ \omega) = \text{Some}\ t) \iff derives\ \mathcal{G}\ [\mathfrak{S}\ \mathcal{G}]\ \omega\ (is\ ?L \iff ?R)$
 ⟨proof⟩

9.5 those, map, map option lemmas

lemma *those-map-exists*:

$Some\ ys = those\ (map\ f\ xs) \implies y \in set\ ys \implies \exists x.\ x \in set\ xs \wedge Some\ y \in set\ (map\ f\ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *those-Some*:

$(\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \exists a. x = \text{Some } a) \longleftrightarrow (\exists ys. \text{those } xs = \text{Some } ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *those-Some-P*:

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \exists ys. x = \text{Some } ys \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } ys. P y)$
shows $\exists yss. \text{those } xs = \text{Some } yss \wedge (\forall ys \in \text{set } yss. \forall y \in \text{set } ys. P y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-Some-P*:

assumes $z \in \text{set } (\text{map } f xs)$
assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \exists ys. f x = \text{Some } ys \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } ys. P y)$
shows $\exists ys. z = \text{Some } ys \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } ys. P y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *those-map-FBranch-only*:

assumes $g = (\lambda f. \text{case } f \text{ of } FBranch\ N\ fss \Rightarrow \text{Some } (FBranch\ N\ (fss\ @\ [[FLeaf\ (\omega!(k-1))]])) \mid - \Rightarrow \text{None})$
assumes $\text{Some } fs = \text{those } (\text{map } g\ pres)\ f \in \text{set } fs$
assumes $\forall f \in \text{set } pres. \exists N\ fss. f = FBranch\ N\ fss$
shows $\exists f\text{-pre}\ N\ fss. f = FBranch\ N\ (fss\ @\ [[FLeaf\ (\omega!(k-1))]]) \wedge f\text{-pre} = FBranch\ N\ fss \wedge f\text{-pre} \in \text{set } pres$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *those-map-Some-concat-exists*:

assumes $y \in \text{set } (\text{concat } ys)$
assumes $\text{Some } ys = \text{those } (\text{map } f\ xs)$
shows $\exists ys\ x. \text{Some } ys = f\ x \wedge y \in \text{set } ys \wedge x \in \text{set } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-option-concat-those-map-exists*:

assumes $\text{Some } fs = \text{map-option } \text{concat } (\text{those } (\text{map } F\ xs))$
assumes $f \in \text{set } fs$
shows $\exists fss\ fs'. \text{Some } fss = \text{those } (\text{map } F\ xs) \wedge fs' \in \text{set } fss \wedge f \in \text{set } fs'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma [*partial-function-mono*]:

monotone option.le-fun option-ord
 $(\lambda f. \text{map-option } \text{concat } (\text{those } (\text{map } (\lambda((k',\ pre),\ reds). f\ (((r,\ s),\ k'),\ pre),\ \{pre\}) \gg (\lambda pres. \text{those } (\text{map } (\lambda red. f\ (((r,\ s),\ t),\ red),\ b \cup \{red\}))\ reds) \gg (\lambda rss. \text{those } (\text{map } (\lambda f. \text{case } f \text{ of } FBranch\ N\ fss \Rightarrow \text{Some } (FBranch\ N\ (fss\ @\ [\text{concat } rss])) \mid - \Rightarrow \text{None } pres))))\ xs))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

9.6 Parse trees

fun *insert-group* :: ('a ⇒ 'k) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'v) ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('k × 'v list) list ⇒ ('k × 'v list) list **where**
insert-group K V a [] = [(K a, [V a])]
| *insert-group* K V a ((k, vs)#xs) = (
 if K a = k then (k, V a # vs) # xs
 else (k, vs) # *insert-group* K V a xs
)

fun *group-by* :: ('a ⇒ 'k) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'v) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('k × 'v list) list **where**
group-by K V [] = []
| *group-by* K V (x#xs) = *insert-group* K V x (*group-by* K V xs)

lemma *insert-group-cases*:

assumes (k, vs) ∈ set (*insert-group* K V a xs)
shows (k = K a ∧ vs = [V a]) ∨ (k, vs) ∈ set xs ∨ (∃ (k', vs') ∈ set xs. k' = k ∧ k = K a ∧ vs = V a # vs')
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *group-by-exists-kv*:

(k, vs) ∈ set (*group-by* K V xs) ⇒ ∃ x ∈ set xs. k = K x ∧ (∃ v ∈ set vs. v = V x)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *group-by-forall-v-exists-k*:

(k, vs) ∈ set (*group-by* K V xs) ⇒ v ∈ set vs ⇒ ∃ x ∈ set xs. k = K x ∧ v = V x
⟨*proof*⟩

partial-function (*option*) *build-trees'* :: 'a bins ⇒ 'a sentence ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat set ⇒ 'a forest list *option* **where**

build-trees' bs ω k i I = (
 let e = bs!k!i in (
 case pointer e of
 Null ⇒ Some ([FBranch (*item-rule-head* (*item* e)) []]) — start building sub-trees
 | Pre pre ⇒ (— add sub-trees starting from terminal
 do {
 pres ← *build-trees'* bs ω (k-1) pre {pre};
 those (map (λf.
 case f of
 FBranch N fss ⇒ Some (FBranch N (fss @ [[FLeaf (ω!(k-1))]]))
 | - ⇒ None — impossible case
) pres)
 })
 | PreRed p ps ⇒ (— add sub-trees starting from non-terminal
 let ps' = filter (λ(k', pre, red). red ∉ I) (p#ps) in
 let gs = *group-by* (λ(k', pre, red). (k', pre)) (λ(k', pre, red). red) ps' in
 map-option concat (those (map (λ((k', pre), reds).

```

do {
  pres ← build-trees' bs ω k' pre {pre};
  rss ← those (map (λred. build-trees' bs ω k red (I ∪ {red})) reds);
  those (map (λf.
    case f of
      FBranch N fss ⇒ Some (FBranch N (fss @ [concat rss]))
    | - ⇒ None — impossible case
  ) pres)
}
) gs))
)
))

```

declare *build-trees'.simps* [code]

definition *build-trees* :: 'a cfg ⇒ 'a sentence ⇒ 'a bins ⇒ 'a forest list option
where

```

build-trees G ω bs = (
  let k = length bs - 1 in
  let finished = filter-with-index (λx. is-finished G ω x) (items (bs!k)) in
  map-option concat (those (map (λ(-, i). build-trees' bs ω k i {i}) finished))
)

```

lemma *build-forest'-simps*[simp]:

```

e = bs!k!i ⇒ pointer e = Null ⇒ build-trees' bs ω k i I = Some ([FBranch
(item-rule-head (item e)) []])
e = bs!k!i ⇒ pointer e = Pre pre ⇒ build-trees' bs ω (k-1) pre {pre} = None
⇒ build-trees' bs ω k i I = None
e = bs!k!i ⇒ pointer e = Pre pre ⇒ build-trees' bs ω (k-1) pre {pre} = Some
pres ⇒
  build-trees' bs ω k i I = those (map (λf. case f of FBranch N fss ⇒ Some
(FBranch N (fss @ [[FLeaf (ω!(k-1))]])) | - ⇒ None) pres)
⟨proof⟩

```

definition *wf-trees-input* :: ('a bins × 'a sentence × nat × nat × nat set) set
where

```

wf-trees-input = {
  (bs, ω, k, i, I) | bs ω k i I.
  sound-ptrs ω bs ∧
  k < length bs ∧
  i < length (bs!k) ∧
  I ⊆ {0..<length (bs!k)} ∧
  i ∈ I
}

```

fun *build-forest'-measure* :: ('a bins × 'a sentence × nat × nat × nat set) ⇒ nat
where

```

build-forest'-measure (bs, ω, k, i, I) = foldl (+) 0 (map length (take (k+1) bs))
- card I

```

lemma *wf-trees-input-pre*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i, I) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
assumes $e = bs!k!i$ pointer $e = Pre\ pre$
shows $(bs, \omega, (k-1), pre, \{pre\}) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-trees-input-prered-pre*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i, I) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
assumes $e = bs!k!i$ pointer $e = PreRed\ p\ ps$
assumes $ps' = filter\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red \notin I)\ (p\#ps)$
assumes $gs = group\text{-by}\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). (k', pre))\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red)\ ps'$
assumes $((k', pre), reds) \in set\ gs$
shows $(bs, \omega, k', pre, \{pre\}) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-trees-input-prered-red*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i, I) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
assumes $e = bs!k!i$ pointer $e = PreRed\ p\ ps$
assumes $ps' = filter\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red \notin I)\ (p\#ps)$
assumes $gs = group\text{-by}\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). (k', pre))\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red)\ ps'$
assumes $((k', pre), reds) \in set\ gs$ $red \in set\ reds$
shows $(bs, \omega, k, red, I \cup \{red\}) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *build-trees'-induct*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i, I) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
assumes $\bigwedge bs\ \omega\ k\ i\ I.$
 $(\bigwedge e\ pre.\ e = bs!k!i \implies pointer\ e = Pre\ pre \implies P\ bs\ \omega\ (k-1)\ pre\ \{pre\}) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge e\ p\ ps\ ps'\ gs\ k'\ pre\ reds.\ e = bs!k!i \implies pointer\ e = PreRed\ p\ ps \implies$
 $ps' = filter\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red \notin I)\ (p\#ps) \implies$
 $gs = group\text{-by}\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). (k', pre))\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red)\ ps' \implies$
 $((k', pre), reds) \in set\ gs \implies P\ bs\ \omega\ k'\ pre\ \{pre\}) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge e\ p\ ps\ ps'\ gs\ k'\ pre\ red\ reds\ reds'.\ e = bs!k!i \implies pointer\ e = PreRed\ p\ ps$
 \implies
 $ps' = filter\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red \notin I)\ (p\#ps) \implies$
 $gs = group\text{-by}\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). (k', pre))\ (\lambda(k', pre, red). red)\ ps' \implies$
 $((k', pre), reds) \in set\ gs \implies red \in set\ reds \implies P\ bs\ \omega\ k\ red\ (I \cup \{red\})) \implies$
 $P\ bs\ \omega\ k\ i\ I$
shows $P\ bs\ \omega\ k\ i\ I$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *build-trees'-termination*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i, I) \in wf\text{-trees-input}$
shows $\exists fs.\ build\text{-trees}'\ bs\ \omega\ k\ i\ I = Some\ fs \wedge (\forall f \in set\ fs.\ \exists N\ fss.\ f = FBranch\ N\ fss)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-item-tree-build-trees'*:

assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i, I) \in wf-trees-input$
assumes $wf-bins \mathcal{G} \omega bs$
assumes $k < length\ bs \ i < length\ (bs!k)$
assumes $build-trees' bs \ \omega \ k \ i \ I = Some\ fs$
assumes $f \in set\ fs$
assumes $t \in set\ (trees\ f)$
shows $wf-item-tree \ \mathcal{G} \ (item\ (bs!k!i)) \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wf-yield-tree-build-trees'$:
assumes $(bs, \omega, k, i, I) \in wf-trees-input$
assumes $wf-bins \mathcal{G} \omega bs$
assumes $k < length\ bs \ i < length\ (bs!k) \ k \leq length\ \omega$
assumes $build-trees' bs \ \omega \ k \ i \ I = Some\ fs$
assumes $f \in set\ fs$
assumes $t \in set\ (trees\ f)$
shows $wf-yield-tree \ \omega \ (item\ (bs!k!i)) \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $wf-rule-root-yield-tree-build-trees$:
assumes $wf-bins \mathcal{G} \omega bs \ sound-ptrs \ \omega \ bs \ length\ bs = length\ \omega + 1$
assumes $build-trees \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ bs = Some\ fs \ f \in set\ fs \ t \in set\ (trees\ f)$
shows $wf-rule-tree \ \mathcal{G} \ t \wedge root-tree\ t = \mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G} \wedge yield-tree\ t = \omega$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $wf-rule-root-yield-tree-build-trees-Earley_L$:
assumes $wf-\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ nonempty-derives \ \mathcal{G}$
assumes $build-trees \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (Earley_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) = Some\ fs \ f \in set\ fs \ t \in set\ (trees\ f)$
shows $wf-rule-tree \ \mathcal{G} \ t \wedge root-tree\ t = \mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G} \wedge yield-tree\ t = \omega$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $soundness-build-trees-Earley_L$:
assumes $wf-\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ is-word \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ nonempty-derives \ \mathcal{G}$
assumes $build-trees \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (Earley_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) = Some\ fs \ f \in set\ fs \ t \in set\ (trees\ f)$
shows $derives \ \mathcal{G} \ [\mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}] \ \omega$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $termination-build-tree-Earley_L$:
assumes $wf-\mathcal{G} \ \mathcal{G} \ nonempty-derives \ \mathcal{G} \ derives \ \mathcal{G} \ [\mathfrak{S} \ \mathcal{G}] \ \omega$
shows $\exists fs. build-trees \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega \ (Earley_L \ \mathcal{G} \ \omega) = Some\ fs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end
theory $Examples$
imports $Earley-Parser$
begin

10 Epsilon productions

definition ε -free :: 'a cfg \Rightarrow bool **where**
 ε -free $\mathcal{G} \iff (\forall r \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}). \text{rule-body } r \neq [])$

lemma ε -free-impl-non-empty-sentence-deriv:
 ε -free $\mathcal{G} \implies a \neq [] \implies \neg \text{Derivation } \mathcal{G} \ a \ D []$
(proof)

lemma ε -free-impl-non-empty-deriv:
 ε -free $\mathcal{G} \implies \forall N \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{N} \mathcal{G}). \neg \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ [N] []$
(proof)

lemma nonempty-deriv-impl- ε -free:
assumes $\forall N \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{N} \mathcal{G}). \neg \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ [N] [] \ \forall (N, \alpha) \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}). N \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{N} \mathcal{G})$
shows ε -free \mathcal{G}
(proof)

lemma nonempty-deriv-iff- ε -free:
assumes $\forall (N, \alpha) \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{R} \mathcal{G}). N \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{N} \mathcal{G})$
shows $(\forall N \in \text{set } (\mathfrak{N} \mathcal{G}). \neg \text{derives } \mathcal{G} \ [N] []) \iff \varepsilon$ -free \mathcal{G}
(proof)

11 Example 1: Addition

datatype $t1 = x \mid \text{plus}$
datatype $n1 = S$
datatype $s1 = \text{Terminal } t1 \mid \text{Nonterminal } n1$

definition nonterminals1 :: s1 list **where**
nonterminals1 = [Nonterminal S]

definition terminals1 :: s1 list **where**
terminals1 = [Terminal x, Terminal plus]

definition rules1 :: s1 rule list **where**
rules1 = [
 (Nonterminal S, [Terminal x]),
 (Nonterminal S, [Nonterminal S, Terminal plus, Nonterminal S])
]

definition start-symbol1 :: s1 **where**
start-symbol1 = Nonterminal S

definition cfg1 :: s1 cfg **where**
cfg1 = CFG nonterminals1 terminals1 rules1 start-symbol1

definition inp1 :: s1 list **where**

$inp1 = [Terminal\ x, Terminal\ plus, Terminal\ x, Terminal\ plus, Terminal\ x]$

lemmas $cfg1-defs = cfg1-def\ nonterminals1-def\ terminals1-def\ rules1-def\ start-symbol1-def$

lemma $wf-G1$:

$wf-G\ cfg1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is-word-inp1$:

$is-word\ cfg1\ inp1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nonempty-derives1$:

$nonempty-derives\ cfg1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $correctness1$:

$recognizing\ (bins\ (Earley_L\ cfg1\ inp1))\ cfg1\ inp1 \longleftrightarrow derives\ cfg1\ [\mathfrak{S}\ cfg1]\ inp1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wf-tree1$:

assumes $build-tree\ cfg1\ inp1\ (Earley_L\ cfg1\ inp1) = Some\ t$
shows $wf-rule-tree\ cfg1\ t \wedge root-tree\ t = \mathfrak{S}\ cfg1 \wedge yield-tree\ t = inp1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $correctness-tree1$:

$(\exists t.\ build-tree\ cfg1\ inp1\ (Earley_L\ cfg1\ inp1) = Some\ t) \longleftrightarrow derives\ cfg1\ [\mathfrak{S}\ cfg1]\ inp1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wf-trees1$:

assumes $build-trees\ cfg1\ inp1\ (Earley_L\ cfg1\ inp1) = Some\ fs\ f \in set\ fs\ t \in set\ (trees\ f)$
shows $wf-rule-tree\ cfg1\ t \wedge root-tree\ t = \mathfrak{S}\ cfg1 \wedge yield-tree\ t = inp1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $soundness-trees1$:

assumes $build-trees\ cfg1\ inp1\ (Earley_L\ cfg1\ inp1) = Some\ fs\ f \in set\ fs\ t \in set\ (trees\ f)$
shows $derives\ cfg1\ [\mathfrak{S}\ cfg1]\ inp1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12 Example 2: Cyclic reduction pointers

datatype $t2 = x$

datatype $n2 = A \mid B$

datatype $s2 = Terminal\ t2 \mid Nonterminal\ n2$

definition $nonterminals2 :: s2\ list$ **where**

$nonterminals2 = [Nonterminal A, Nonterminal B]$

definition $terminals2 :: s2$ list where
 $terminals2 = [Terminal x]$

definition $rules2 :: s2$ rule list where
 $rules2 = [$
 $(Nonterminal B, [Nonterminal A]),$
 $(Nonterminal A, [Nonterminal B]),$
 $(Nonterminal A, [Terminal x])$
 $]$

definition $start-symbol2 :: s2$ where
 $start-symbol2 = Nonterminal A$

definition $cfg2 :: s2$ cfg where
 $cfg2 = CFG nonterminals2 terminals2 rules2 start-symbol2$

definition $inp2 :: s2$ list where
 $inp2 = [Terminal x]$

lemmas $cfg2-defs = cfg2-def nonterminals2-def terminals2-def rules2-def start-symbol2-def$

lemma $wf-G2$:
 $wf-G\ cfg2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is-word-inp2$:
 $is-word\ cfg2\ inp2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nonempty-derives2$:
 $nonempty-derives\ cfg2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $correctness2$:
 $recognizing\ (bins\ (Earley_L\ cfg2\ inp2))\ cfg2\ inp2 \longleftrightarrow derives\ cfg2\ [\mathfrak{S}\ cfg2]\ inp2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wf-tree2$:
assumes $build-tree\ cfg2\ inp2\ (Earley_L\ cfg2\ inp2) = Some\ t$
shows $wf-rule-tree\ cfg2\ t \wedge root-tree\ t = \mathfrak{S}\ cfg2 \wedge yield-tree\ t = inp2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $correctness-tree2$:
 $(\exists t. build-tree\ cfg2\ inp2\ (Earley_L\ cfg2\ inp2) = Some\ t) \longleftrightarrow derives\ cfg2\ [\mathfrak{S}\ cfg2]\ inp2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-trees2*:

assumes *build-trees cfg2 inp2 (Earley_L cfg2 inp2) = Some fs f ∈ set fs t ∈ set (trees f)*

shows *wf-rule-tree cfg2 t ∧ root-tree t = ⋈ cfg2 ∧ yield-tree t = inp2*
<proof>

lemma *soundness-trees2*:

assumes *build-trees cfg2 inp2 (Earley_L cfg2 inp2) = Some fs f ∈ set fs t ∈ set (trees f)*

shows *derives cfg2 [⋈ cfg2] inp2*
<proof>

end

References

- [1] J. Earley. An efficient context-free parsing algorithm. *Commun. ACM*, 13(2):94102, 1970.
- [2] C. B. Jones. Formal development of correct algorithms: An example based on earley’s recogniser. In *Proceedings of ACM Conference on Proving Assertions about Programs*, page 150169, New York, NY, USA, 1972. Association for Computing Machinery.
- [3] S. Obua. Local lexing. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, 2017. <https://isa-afp.org/entries/LocalLexing.html>, Formal proof development.
- [4] S. Obua, P. Scott, and J. Fleuriot. Local lexing, 2017.
- [5] E. Scott. Sppf-style parsing from earley recognisers. *Electronic Notes in Theoretical Computer Science*, 203(2):53–67, 2008. Proceedings of the Seventh Workshop on Language Descriptions, Tools, and Applications (LDTA 2007).