

First-Order Terms*

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Abstract

We formalize basic results on first-order terms, including a first-order unification algorithm, as well as well-foundedness of the subsumption order. This entry is part of the *Isabelle Formalization of Rewriting IsaFoR* [2], where first-order terms are omni-present: the unification algorithm is used to certify several confluence and termination techniques, like critical-pair computation and dependency graph approximations; and the subsumption order is a crucial ingredient for completion.

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1 Introduction

We define first-order terms, substitutions, the subsumption order, and a unification algorithm. In all these definitions type-parameters are used to specify variables and function symbols, but there is no explicit signature.

The unification algorithm has been formalized following a textbook on term rewriting [1].

The complete `IsaFoR` library is available at:

<http://cl-informatik.uibk.ac.at/isafor/>

2 Auxiliary Results

2.1 Reflexive Transitive Closures of Orders

```
theory Transitive-Closure-More
imports Main
begin

lemma (in order) rtranclp-less-eq [simp]:
  ( $\leq$ )** = ( $\leq$ )
  by (intro ext) (auto elim: rtranclp-induct)

lemma (in order) tranclp-less [simp]:
  ( $<$ )++ = ( $<$ )
  by (intro ext) (auto elim: tranclp-induct)

lemma (in order) rtranclp-greater-eq [simp]:
  ( $\geq$ )** = ( $\geq$ )
  by (intro ext) (auto elim: rtranclp-induct)

lemma (in order) tranclp-greater [simp]:
  ( $>$ )++ = ( $>$ )
  by (intro ext) (auto elim: tranclp-induct)

end
```

2.2 Rename names in two ways.

```
theory Renaming2
imports
  Fresh-Identifiers.Fresh
begin

typedef ('v :: infinite) renaming2 = { (v1 :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'v, v2 :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'v) | v1 v2. inj
v1  $\wedge$  inj v2  $\wedge$  range v1  $\cap$  range v2 = {} }
proof -
  let ?U = UNIV :: 'v set
  have inf: infinite ?U by (rule infinite-UNIV)
  have ordLeq3 (card-of ?U) (card-of ?U)
    using card-of-refl ordIso-iff-ordLeq by blast
  from card-of-Plus-infinite1[OF inf this, folded card-of-ordIso]
  obtain f where bij: bij-betw f (?U <+> ?U) ?U by auto
  hence injf: inj f by (simp add: bij-is-inj)
  define v1 where v1 = f o Inl
  define v2 where v2 = f o Inr
  have inj: inj v1 inj v2 unfolding v1-def v2-def by (intro inj-compose[OF injf],
auto)+
  have range v1  $\cap$  range v2 = {}
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg$  ?thesis
```

```

then obtain x where v1 x = v2 x
  using injD injf v1-def v2-def by fastforce
hence f (Inl x) = f (Inr x) unfolding v1-def v2-def by auto
  with injf show False unfolding inj-on-def by blast
qed
with inj show ?thesis by blast
qed

setup-lifting type-definition-renaming2

lift-definition rename-1 :: 'v :: infinite renaming2 ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v is fst .
lift-definition rename-2 :: 'v :: infinite renaming2 ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v is snd .

lemma rename-12: inj (rename-1 r) inj (rename-2 r) range (rename-1 r) ∩ range
(rename-2 r) = {}
  by (transfer, auto)+

end

```

2.3 Make lists instances of the infinite-class.

```

theory Lists-are-Infinite
  imports Fresh-Identifiers.Fresh
begin

instance list :: (type) infinite
  by (intro-classes, rule infinite-UNIV-listI)

end

```

2.4 Renaming strings apart

```

theory Renaming2-String
  imports
    Renaming2
    Lists-are-Infinite
begin

lift-definition string-rename :: string renaming2 is (Cons (CHR "x"), Cons (CHR
"y"))
  by auto

end

```

2.5 Results on Infinite Sequences

```

theory Seq-More
  imports
    Abstract-Rewriting.Seq
    Transitive-Closure-More

```

```

begin

lemma down-chain-imp-eq:
  fixes f :: nat seq
  assumes  $\forall i. f i \geq f (\text{Suc } i)$ 
  shows  $\exists N. \forall i > N. f i = f (\text{Suc } i)$ 
proof -
  let ?F = {f i | i. True}
  from wf-less [unfolded wf-eq-minimal, THEN spec, of ?F]
    obtain x where x ∈ ?F and *:  $\forall y. y < x \rightarrow y \notin ?F$  by auto
    obtain N where f N = x using ⟨x ∈ ?F⟩ by auto
    moreover have  $\forall i > N. f i \in ?F$  by auto
    ultimately have  $\forall i > N. \neg f i < x$  using * by auto
    moreover have  $\forall i > N. f N \geq f i$ 
      using chainp-imp-rtranclp [of ( $\geq$ ) f, OF assms] by simp
    ultimately have  $\forall i > N. f i = f (\text{Suc } i)$ 
      using ⟨f N = x⟩ by (auto) (metis less-SucI order.not-eq-order-implies-strict)
    then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma inc-seq-greater:
  fixes f :: nat seq
  assumes  $\forall i. f i < f (\text{Suc } i)$ 
  shows  $\exists i. f i > N$ 
  using assms
  apply (induct N)
  apply (auto)
  apply (metis neq0-conv)
  by (metis Suc-lessI)

```

```
end
```

2.6 Results on Bijections

```
theory Fun-More imports Main begin
```

```

lemma finite-card-eq-imp-bij-betw:
  assumes finite A
    and card (f ` A) = card A
  shows bij-betw f A (f ` A)
  using ⟨card (f ` A) = card A⟩
  unfolding inj-on-iff-eq-card [OF ⟨finite A⟩, symmetric]
  by (rule inj-on-imp-bij-betw)

```

Every bijective function between two subsets of a set can be turned into a compatible renaming (with finite domain) on the full set.

```

lemma bij-betw-extend:
  assumes *: bij-betw f A B
    and A ⊆ V

```

and $B \subseteq V$
and $\text{finite } A$
shows $\exists g. \text{finite } \{x. g x \neq x\} \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in \text{UNIV} - (A \cup B). g x = x) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in A. g x = f x) \wedge$
bij-betw g V V
proof –
have $\text{finite } B$ **using assms** **by** (metis bij-betw-finite)
have [simp]: $\text{card } A = \text{card } B$ **by** (metis * bij-betw-same-card)
have $\text{card } (A - B) = \text{card } (B - A)$
proof –
have $\text{card } (A - B) = \text{card } A - \text{card } (A \cap B)$
by (metis ‹finite A› card-Diff-subset-Int finite-Int)
moreover have $\text{card } (B - A) = \text{card } B - \text{card } (A \cap B)$
by (metis ‹finite A› card-Diff-subset-Int finite-Int inf-commute)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** simp
qed
then obtain g **where** **: *bij-betw g (B - A) (A - B)*
by (metis ‹finite A› ‹finite B› bij-betw-iff-card finite-Diff)
define h **where** $h = (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in A \text{ then } f x \text{ else if } x \in B - A \text{ then } g x \text{ else } x)$
have *bij-betw h A B*
by (metis (full-types) * bij-betw-cong h-def)
moreover have *bij-betw h (V - (A ∪ B)) (V - (A ∪ B))*
by (auto simp: bij-betw-def h-def inj-on-def)
moreover have *B ∩ (V - (A ∪ B)) = {}* **by** blast
ultimately have *bij-betw h (A ∪ (V - (A ∪ B))) (B ∪ (V - (A ∪ B)))*
by (rule bij-betw-combine)
moreover have *A ∪ (V - (A ∪ B)) = V - (B - A)*
and *B ∪ (V - (A ∪ B)) = V - (A - B)*
using ‹A ⊆ V› **and** ‹B ⊆ V› **by** blast+
ultimately have *bij-betw h (V - (B - A)) (V - (A - B))* **by** simp
moreover have *bij-betw h (B - A) (A - B)*
using ** **by** (auto simp: bij-betw-def h-def inj-on-def)
moreover have *(V - (A - B)) ∩ (A - B) = {}* **by** blast
ultimately have *bij-betw h ((V - (B - A)) ∪ (B - A)) ((V - (A - B)) ∪ (A - B))*
by (rule bij-betw-combine)
moreover have *(V - (B - A)) ∪ (B - A) = V*
and *(V - (A - B)) ∪ (A - B) = V*
using ‹A ⊆ V› **and** ‹B ⊆ V› **by** auto
ultimately have *bij-betw h V V* **by** simp
moreover have $\forall x \in A. h x = f x$ **by** (auto simp: h-def)
moreover have $\text{finite } \{x. h x \neq x\}$
proof –
have $\text{finite } (A \cup (B - A))$ **using** ‹finite A› **and** ‹finite B› **by** auto
moreover have $\{x. h x \neq x\} \subseteq (A \cup (B - A))$ **by** (auto simp: h-def)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** (metis finite-subset)
qed
moreover have $\forall x \in \text{UNIV} - (A \cup B). h x = x$ **by** (simp add: h-def)

```

ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

2.7 Merging Functions

```

definition fun-merge :: ('a ⇒ 'b)list ⇒ 'a set list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
  where
    fun-merge fs as a = (fs ! (LEAST i. i < length as ∧ a ∈ as ! i)) a

```

```

lemma fun-merge-eq-nth:
  assumes i: i < length as
  and a: a ∈ as ! i
  and ident: ∀ i j a. i < length as ⟹ j < length as ⟹ a ∈ as ! i ⟹ a ∈ as
! j ⟹ (fs ! i) a = (fs ! j) a
  shows fun-merge fs as a = (fs ! i) a
proof -
  let ?p = λ i. i < length as ∧ a ∈ as ! i
  let ?l = LEAST i. ?p i
  have p: ?p ?l
    by (rule LeastI, insert i a, auto)
  show ?thesis unfolding fun-merge-def
    by (rule ident[OF - i - a], insert p, auto)
qed

```

```

lemma fun-merge-part:
  assumes ∀ i < length as. ∀ j < length as. i ≠ j → as ! i ∩ as ! j = {}
  and i < length as
  and a ∈ as ! i
  shows fun-merge fs as a = (fs ! i) a
proof(rule fun-merge-eq-nth [OF assms(2, 3)])
  fix i j a
  assume i < length as and j < length as and a ∈ as ! i and a ∈ as ! j
  then have i = j using assms by (cases i = j) auto
  then show (fs ! i) a = (fs ! j) a by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fun-merge:
  assumes part: ∀ i < length Xs. ∀ j < length Xs. i ≠ j → Xs ! i ∩ Xs ! j = {}
  shows ∃ σ. ∀ i < length Xs. ∀ x ∈ Xs ! i. σ x = τ i x
proof -
  let ?τ = map τ [0 .. < length Xs]
  let ?σ = fun-merge ?τ Xs
  show ?thesis
    by (rule exI[of - ?σ], intro allI impI ballI,
        insert fun-merge-part[OF part, of - - ?τ], auto)
qed

```

```
end
```

2.8 The Option Monad

```

theory Option-Monad
  imports HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
begin

declare Option.bind-cong [fundef-cong]

definition guard :: bool ⇒ unit option
  where
    guard b = (if b then Some () else None)

lemma guard-cong [fundef-cong]:
  b = c ⟹ (c ⟹ m = n) ⟹ guard b >> m = guard c >> n
  by (simp add: guard-def)

lemma guard-simps:
  guard b = Some x ⟷ b
  guard b = None ⟷ ¬ b
  by (cases b) (simp-all add: guard-def)

lemma guard-elims[elim]:
  guard b = Some x ⟹ (b ⟹ P) ⟹ P
  guard b = None ⟹ (¬ b ⟹ P) ⟹ P
  by (simp-all add: guard-simps)

lemma guard-intros [intro, simp]:
  b ⟹ guard b = Some ()
  ¬ b ⟹ guard b = None
  by (simp-all add: guard-simps)

lemma guard-True [simp]: guard True = Some () by simp
lemma guard-False [simp]: guard False = None by simp

lemma guard-and-to-bind: guard (a ∧ b) = guard a ⟷ (λ z. guard b) by (cases a, cases b; auto)

fun zip-option :: 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ ('a × 'b) list option
  where
    zip-option [] [] = Some []
    | zip-option (x#xs) (y#ys) = do { zs ← zip-option xs ys; Some ((x, y) # zs) }
    | zip-option (x#xs) [] = None
    | zip-option [] (y#ys) = None

induction scheme for zip
lemma zip-induct [case-names Cons-Cons Nil1 Nil2]:
  assumes ⋀x xs y ys. P xs ys ⟹ P (x # xs) (y # ys)
  and ⋀ys. P [] ys
  and ⋀xs. P xs []
  shows P xs ys

```

using *assms* **by** (*induction-schema*) (*pat-completeness, lexicographic-order*)

```

lemma zip-option-same[simp]:
  zip-option xs xs = Some (zip xs xs)
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma zip-option-zip-conv:
  zip-option xs ys = Some zs  $\longleftrightarrow$  length ys = length xs  $\wedge$  length zs = length xs  $\wedge$ 
  zs = zip xs ys
  proof -
  {
    assume zip-option xs ys = Some zs
    hence length ys = length xs  $\wedge$  length zs = length xs  $\wedge$  zs = zip xs ys
    proof (induct xs ys arbitrary: zs rule: zip-option.induct)
      case (2 x xs y ys)
      then obtain zs' where zip-option xs ys = Some zs'
        and zs = (x, y) # zs' by (cases zip-option xs ys) auto
        from 2(1) [OF this(1)] and this(2) show ?case by simp
      qed simp-all
    } moreover {
      assume length ys = length xs and zs = zip xs ys
      hence zip-option xs ys = Some zs
        by (induct xs ys arbitrary: zs rule: zip-induct) force+
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed

lemma zip-option-None:
  zip-option xs ys = None  $\longleftrightarrow$  length xs  $\neq$  length ys
  proof -
  {
    assume zip-option xs ys = None
    have length xs  $\neq$  length ys
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg$  length xs  $\neq$  length ys
      hence length xs = length ys by simp
      hence zip-option xs ys = Some (zip xs ys) by (simp add: zip-option-zip-conv)
        with (zip-option xs ys = None) show False by simp
      qed
    } moreover {
      assume length xs  $\neq$  length ys
      hence zip-option xs ys = None
        by (induct xs ys rule: zip-option.induct) simp-all
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed

declare zip-option.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma zip-option-intros [intro]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } ys = \text{length } xs; \text{length } zs = \text{length } xs; zs = \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{zip-option } xs \text{ } ys = \text{Some } zs$ 
   $\text{length } xs \neq \text{length } ys \implies \text{zip-option } xs \text{ } ys = \text{None}$ 
  by (simp-all add: zip-option-zip-conv zip-option-None)

lemma zip-option-elims [elim]:
   $\text{zip-option } xs \text{ } ys = \text{Some } zs$ 
   $\implies (\llbracket \text{length } ys = \text{length } xs; \text{length } zs = \text{length } xs; zs = \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys \rrbracket \implies P)$ 
   $\implies P$ 
   $\text{zip-option } xs \text{ } ys = \text{None} \implies (\text{length } xs \neq \text{length } ys \implies P) \implies P$ 
  by (simp-all add: zip-option-zip-conv zip-option-None)

lemma zip-option-simps [simp]:
   $\text{zip-option } xs \text{ } ys = \text{None} \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \implies \text{False}$ 
   $\text{zip-option } xs \text{ } ys = \text{None} \implies \text{length } xs \neq \text{length } ys$ 
   $\text{zip-option } xs \text{ } ys = \text{Some } zs \implies zs = \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys$ 
  by (simp-all add: zip-option-None zip-option-zip-conv)

fun mapM :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list option
where
  mapM f [] = Some []
  | mapM f (x#xs) = do {
    y  $\leftarrow$  f x;
    ys  $\leftarrow$  mapM f xs;
    Some (y # ys)
  }

lemma mapM-None:
  mapM f xs = None  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in \text{set } xs. f x = \text{None}$ )
  proof (induct xs)
    case (Cons x xs) thus ?case
      by (cases f x, simp, cases mapM f xs, auto)
  qed simp

lemma mapM-Some:
  mapM f xs = Some ys  $\implies$  ys = map ( $\lambda x. \text{the } (f x)$ ) xs  $\wedge$  ( $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. f x \neq \text{None}$ )
  proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
    case (Cons x xs ys)
    thus ?case
      by (cases f x, simp, cases mapM f xs, auto)
  qed simp

lemma mapM-Some-idx:
  assumes some: mapM f xs = Some ys and i:  $i < \text{length } xs$ 
  shows  $\exists y. f (xs ! i) = \text{Some } y \wedge ys ! i = y$ 
  proof -
    note m = mapM-Some [OF some]

```

```

from m[unfolded set-conv-nth] i have f (xs ! i) ≠ None by auto
then obtain y where f (xs ! i) = Some y by auto
then have f (xs ! i) = Some y ∧ ys ! i = y unfolding m [THEN conjunct1]
using i by auto
then show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma mapM-cong [fundef-cong]:
assumes xs = ys and ∀x. x ∈ set ys ⇒ f x = g x
shows mapM f xs = mapM g ys
unfolding assms(1) using assms(2) by (induct ys) auto

lemma mapM-map:
mapM f xs = (if (∀x∈set xs. f x ≠ None) then Some (map (λx. the (f x)) xs)
else None)
proof (cases mapM f xs)
case None
thus ?thesis using mapM-None by auto
next
case (Some ys)
with mapM-Some [OF Some] show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma mapM-mono [partial-function-mono]:
fixes C :: 'a ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'c option) ⇒ 'd option
assumes C: ∀y. mono-option (C y)
shows mono-option (λf. mapM (λy. C y f) B)
proof (induct B)
case Nil
show ?case unfolding mapM.simps
by (rule option.const-mono)
next
case (Cons b B)
show ?case unfolding mapM.simps
by (rule bind-mono [OF C bind-mono [OF Cons option.const-mono]]))
qed

end

```

3 First-Order Terms

```

theory Term
imports
Main
HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

datatype (fun-term : 'f, vars-term : 'v) term =
is-Var: Var (the-Var: 'v) |

```

```

Fun 'f (args : ('f, 'v) term list)
where
  args (Var -) = []

abbreviation is-Fun t ≡ ¬ is-Var t

lemma is-VarE [elim]:
  is-Var t ⇒ (Λx. t = Var x ⇒ P) ⇒ P
  by (cases t) auto

lemma is-FunE [elim]:
  is-Fun t ⇒ (Λf ts. t = Fun f ts ⇒ P) ⇒ P
  by (cases t) auto

lemma inj-on-Var[simp]:
  inj-on Var A
  by (rule inj-onI) simp

lemma member-image-the-Var-image-subst:
  assumes is-var-σ: ∀ x. is-Var (σ x)
  shows x ∈ the-Var ‘σ ‘ V ↔ Var x ∈ σ ‘ V
  using is-var-σ image-iff
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) term.collapse(1) term.sel(1))

lemma image-the-Var-image-subst-renaming-eq:
  assumes is-var-σ: ∀ x. is-Var (ρ x)
  shows the-Var ‘ρ ‘ V = (⋃ x ∈ V. vars-term (ρ x))
  proof (rule Set.equalityI; rule Set.subsetI)
    from is-var-σ show ⋀ x. x ∈ the-Var ‘ρ ‘ V ⇒ x ∈ (⋃ x ∈ V. vars-term (ρ x))
    using term.set sel(3) by force
  next
    from is-var-σ show ⋀ x. x ∈ (⋃ x ∈ V. vars-term (ρ x)) ⇒ x ∈ the-Var ‘ρ ‘ V
    by (smt (verit, best) Term.term.simps(17) UN-iff image-eqI singletonD term.collapse(1))
  qed

```

The variables of a term as multiset.

```

fun vars-term-ms :: ('f, 'v) term ⇒ 'v multiset
  where
    vars-term-ms (Var x) = {#x#} |
    vars-term-ms (Fun f ts) = ⋃ # (mset (map vars-term-ms ts))

lemma set-mset-vars-term-ms [simp]:
  set-mset (vars-term-ms t) = vars-term t
  by (induct t) auto

```

Reorient equations of the form $\text{Var } x = t$ and $\text{Fun } f ss = t$ to facilitate simplification.

```

setup ‹
  Reorient-Proc.add

```

```

(fn Const (@{const-name Var}, -) $ - => true | - => false)
#> Reorient-Proc.add
(fn Const (@{const-name Fun}, -) $ - $ - => true | - => false)
>

simproc-setup reorient-Var (Var x = t) = <K Reorient-Proc.proc>
simproc-setup reorient-Fun (Fun f ss = t) = <K Reorient-Proc.proc>

```

The *root symbol* of a term is defined by:

```

fun root :: ('f, 'v) term => ('f × nat) option
where
  root (Var x) = None |
  root (Fun f ts) = Some (f, length ts)

```

lemma finite-vars-term [simp]:

finite (vars-term t)

by (induct t) simp-all

lemma finite-Union-vars-term:

finite ($\bigcup t \in \text{set ts}. \text{vars-term } t$)

by auto

We define the evaluation of terms, under interpretation of function symbols and assignment of variables, as follows:

```

fun eval-term (-[(2-)]- [999,1,100]100) where
  I[Var x]α = α x
  | I[Fun f ss]α = I f [I[s]α. s ← ss]

```

notation eval-term (-[(2-)] [999,1]100)

notation eval-term (-[(2-)]- [999,1,100]100)

lemma eval-same-vars:

assumes $\forall x \in \text{vars-term } s. \alpha x = \beta x$

shows $I[s]\alpha = I[s]\beta$

by (insert assms, induct s, auto intro!:map-cong[OF refl] cong[of I -])

lemma eval-same-vars-cong:

assumes ref: $s = t$ **and** $v: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{vars-term } s \implies \alpha x = \beta x$

shows $I[s]\alpha = I[t]\beta$

by (fold ref, rule eval-same-vars, auto dest:v)

lemma eval-with-fresh-var: $x \notin \text{vars-term } s \implies I[s]\alpha(x:=a) = I[s]\alpha$

by (auto intro: eval-same-vars)

lemma eval-map-term: $I[\text{map-term ff fv } s]\alpha = (I \circ ff)[s](\alpha \circ fv)$

by (induct s, auto intro: cong[of I -])

A substitution is a mapping σ from variables to terms. We call a substitution that alters the type of variables a generalized substitution, since it does not

have all properties that are expected of (standard) substitutions (e.g., there is no empty substitution).

type-synonym ('f, 'v, 'w) gsubst = 'v \Rightarrow ('f, 'w) term
type-synonym ('f, 'v) subst = ('f, 'v, 'v) gsubst

abbreviation subst-apply-term :: ('f, 'v) term \Rightarrow ('f, 'v, 'w) gsubst \Rightarrow ('f, 'w)
term (infixl · 67)
where subst-apply-term \equiv eval-term Fun

definition

subst-compose :: ('f, 'u, 'v) gsubst \Rightarrow ('f, 'v, 'w) gsubst \Rightarrow ('f, 'u, 'w) gsubst
(infixl o_s 75)

where

$$\sigma \circ_s \tau = (\lambda x. (\sigma x) \cdot \tau)$$

lemma subst-subst-compose [simp]:

$t \cdot (\sigma \circ_s \tau) = t \cdot \sigma \cdot \tau$
by (induct t) (simp-all add: subst-compose-def)

lemma subst-compose-assoc:

$$\sigma \circ_s \tau \circ_s \mu = \sigma \circ_s (\tau \circ_s \mu)$$

proof (rule ext)

fix x **show** $(\sigma \circ_s \tau \circ_s \mu) x = (\sigma \circ_s (\tau \circ_s \mu)) x$

proof –

have $(\sigma \circ_s \tau \circ_s \mu) x = \sigma(x) \cdot \tau \cdot \mu$ **by** (simp add: subst-compose-def)

also have ... $= \sigma(x) \cdot (\tau \circ_s \mu)$ **by** simp

finally show ?thesis **by** (simp add: subst-compose-def)

qed

qed

lemma subst-apply-term-empty [simp]:

$$t \cdot Var = t$$

proof (induct t)

case (Fun f ts)

from map-ext [rule-format, of ts - id, OF Fun] **show** ?case **by** simp

qed simp

interpretation subst-monoid-mult: monoid-mult Var (o_s)

by (unfold-locales) (simp add: subst-compose-assoc, simp-all add: subst-compose-def)

lemma term-subst-eq:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{vars-term} t \implies \sigma x = \tau x$

shows $t \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau$

using assms **by** (induct t) (auto)

lemma term-subst-eq-rev:

$t \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau \implies \forall x \in \text{vars-term} t. \sigma x = \tau x$

by (induct t) simp-all

```

lemma term-subst-eq-conv:
   $t \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{vars-term } t. \sigma x = \tau x)$ 
  by (auto intro!: term-subst-eq term-subst-eq-rev)

lemma subst-term-eqI:
  assumes ( $\bigwedge t. t \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau$ )
  shows  $\sigma = \tau$ 
  using assms [of Var x for x] by (intro ext) simp

definition subst-domain :: ('f, 'v) subst  $\Rightarrow$  'v set
  where
    subst-domain  $\sigma = \{x. \sigma x \neq \text{Var } x\}$ 

fun subst-range :: ('f, 'v) subst  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v) term set
  where
    subst-range  $\sigma = \sigma` \text{subst-domain } \sigma$ 

lemma vars-term-ms-subst [simp]:
  vars-term-ms ( $t \cdot \sigma$ ) =
   $(\sum x \in \# \text{vars-term-ms } t. \text{vars-term-ms}(\sigma x))$  (is - = ?V t)
  proof (induct t)
    case (Fun f ts)
    have IH: map ( $\lambda t. \text{vars-term-ms}(t \cdot \sigma)$ ) ts = map ( $\lambda t. ?V t$ ) ts
      by (rule map-cong[OF refl Fun])
    show ?case by (simp add: o-def IH, induct ts, auto)
  qed simp

lemma vars-term-ms-subst-mono:
  assumes vars-term-ms s  $\subseteq \# \text{vars-term-ms } t$ 
  shows vars-term-ms (s  $\cdot \sigma$ )  $\subseteq \# \text{vars-term-ms} (t \cdot \sigma)$ 
  proof -
    from assms[unfolded mset-subset-eq-exists-conv] obtain u where t: vars-term-ms
    t = vars-term-ms s + u by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding vars-term-ms-subst unfolding t by auto
  qed

The variables introduced by a substitution.

definition range-vars :: ('f, 'v) subst  $\Rightarrow$  'v set
  where
    range-vars  $\sigma = \bigcup (\text{vars-term}` \text{subst-range } \sigma)$ 

lemma mem-range-varsI:
  assumes  $\sigma x = \text{Var } y$  and  $x \neq y$ 
  shows  $y \in \text{range-vars } \sigma$ 
  unfolding range-vars-def UN-iff
  proof (rule bexI[of - Var y])
  show  $y \in \text{vars-term}(\text{Var } y)$ 
    by simp
  next

```

```

from assms show Var y ∈ subst-range σ
  by (simp-all add: subst-domain-def)
qed

lemma subst-domain-Var [simp]:
  subst-domain Var = {}
  by (simp add: subst-domain-def)

lemma subst-range-Var[simp]:
  subst-range Var = {}
  by simp

lemma range-vars-Var[simp]:
  range-vars Var = {}
  by (simp add: range-vars-def)

lemma subst-apply-term-ident:
  vars-term t ∩ subst-domain σ = {}  $\implies$  t · σ = t
proof (induction t)
  case (Var x)
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: subst-domain-def)
next
  case (Fun f ts)
  thus ?case
    by (auto intro: list.map-ident-strong)
qed

lemma vars-term-subst-apply-term:
  vars-term (t · σ) = (  $\bigcup$  x ∈ vars-term t. vars-term (σ x))
  by (induction t) (auto simp add: insert-Diff-if subst-domain-def)

corollary vars-term-subst-apply-term-subset:
  vars-term (t · σ)  $\subseteq$  vars-term t – subst-domain σ  $\cup$  range-vars σ
  unfolding vars-term-subst-apply-term
proof (induction t)
  case (Var x)
  show ?case
    by (cases σ x = Var x) (auto simp add: range-vars-def subst-domain-def)
next
  case (Fun f xs)
  thus ?case by auto
qed

definition is-renaming :: ('f, 'v) subst  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    is-renaming σ  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  x. is-Var (σ x))  $\wedge$  inj-on σ (subst-domain σ)

lemma inv-renaming-sound:

```

```

assumes is-var- $\varrho$ :  $\forall x. \text{is-Var } (\varrho x) \text{ and inj } \varrho$ 
shows  $\varrho \circ_s (\text{Var} \circ (\text{inv} (\text{the-Var} \circ \varrho))) = \text{Var}$ 
proof -
  define  $\varrho'$  where  $\varrho' = \text{the-Var} \circ \varrho$ 
  have  $\varrho\text{-def}: \varrho = \text{Var} \circ \varrho'$ 
    unfolding  $\varrho'\text{-def}$  using is-var- $\varrho$  by auto

  from is-var- $\varrho$  ⟨inj  $\varrho$ ⟩ have inj  $\varrho'$ 
    unfolding inj-def  $\varrho\text{-def}$  comp-def by fast
    hence  $\text{inv } \varrho' \circ \varrho' = \text{id}$ 
      using inv-o-cancel[of  $\varrho'$ ] by simp
    hence  $\text{Var} \circ (\text{inv } \varrho' \circ \varrho') = \text{Var}$ 
      by simp
    hence  $\forall x. (\text{Var} \circ (\text{inv } \varrho' \circ \varrho')) x = \text{Var } x$ 
      by metis
    hence  $\forall x. ((\text{Var} \circ \varrho') \circ_s (\text{Var} \circ (\text{inv } \varrho'))) x = \text{Var } x$ 
      unfolding subst-compose-def by auto
    thus  $\varrho \circ_s (\text{Var} \circ (\text{inv } \varrho')) = \text{Var}$ 
      using  $\varrho\text{-def}$  by auto
qed

lemma ex-inverse-of-renaming:
  assumes  $\forall x. \text{is-Var } (\varrho x) \text{ and inj } \varrho$ 
  shows  $\exists \tau. \varrho \circ_s \tau = \text{Var}$ 
  using inv-renaming-sound[OF assms] by blast

lemma vars-term-subst:
  vars-term  $(t \cdot \sigma) = \bigcup (\text{vars-term } ' \sigma ' \text{ vars-term } t)$ 
  by (induct t) simp-all

lemma range-varsE [elim]:
  assumes  $x \in \text{range-vars } \sigma$ 
  and  $\bigwedge t. x \in \text{vars-term } t \implies t \in \text{subst-range } \sigma \implies P$ 
  shows  $P$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: range-vars-def)

lemma range-vars-subst-compose-subset:
  range-vars  $(\sigma \circ_s \tau) \subseteq (\text{range-vars } \sigma - \text{subst-domain } \tau) \cup \text{range-vars } \tau$  (is ?L ⊆ ?R)
proof
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in ?L$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where  $y \in \text{subst-domain } (\sigma \circ_s \tau)$ 
    and  $x \in \text{vars-term } ((\sigma \circ_s \tau) y)$  by (auto simp: range-vars-def)
  then show  $x \in ?R$ 
  proof (cases)
    assume  $y \in \text{subst-domain } \sigma$  and  $x \in \text{vars-term } ((\sigma \circ_s \tau) y)$ 
    moreover then obtain  $v$  where  $v \in \text{vars-term } (\sigma y)$ 
      and  $x \in \text{vars-term } (\tau v)$  by (auto simp: subst-compose-def vars-term-subst)
  qed
qed

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by (cases  $v \in \text{subst-domain } \tau$ ) (auto simp: range-vars-def subst-domain-def)
qed (auto simp: range-vars-def subst-compose-def subst-domain-def)
qed

definition subst  $x t = \text{Var}(x := t)$ 

lemma subst-simps [simp]:
  subst  $x t x = t$ 
  subst  $x (\text{Var } x) = \text{Var}$ 
  by (auto simp: subst-def)

lemma subst-subst-domain [simp]:
  subst-domain (subst  $x t) = (\text{if } t = \text{Var } x \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{x\})$ 
proof -
  { fix  $y$ 
    have  $y \in \{y. \text{subst } x t y \neq \text{Var } y\} \longleftrightarrow y \in (\text{if } t = \text{Var } x \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{x\})$ 
      by (cases  $x = y$ , auto simp: subst-def) }
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: subst-domain-def)
qed

lemma subst-subst-range [simp]:
  subst-range (subst  $x t) = (\text{if } t = \text{Var } x \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{t\})$ 
  by (cases  $t = \text{Var } x$ ) (auto simp: subst-domain-def subst-def)

lemma subst-apply-left-idemp [simp]:
  assumes  $\sigma x = t \cdot \sigma$ 
  shows  $s \cdot \text{subst } x t \cdot \sigma = s \cdot \sigma$ 
  using assms by (induct s) (auto simp: subst-def)

lemma subst-compose-left-idemp [simp]:
  assumes  $\sigma x = t \cdot \sigma$ 
  shows  $\text{subst } x t \circ_s \sigma = \sigma$ 
  by (rule subst-term-eqI) (simp add: assms)

lemma subst-ident [simp]:
  assumes  $x \notin \text{vars-term } t$ 
  shows  $t \cdot \text{subst } x u = t$ 
proof -
  have  $t \cdot \text{subst } x u = t \cdot \text{Var}$ 
    by (rule term-subst-eq) (auto simp: assms subst-def)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma subst-self-idemp [simp]:
   $x \notin \text{vars-term } t \implies \text{subst } x t \circ_s \text{subst } x t = \text{subst } x t$ 
  by (metis subst-simps(1) subst-compose-left-idemp subst-ident)

type-synonym ('f, 'v) terms = ('f, 'v) term set

```

Applying a substitution to every term of a given set.

abbreviation

subst-apply-set :: ('f, 'v) terms \Rightarrow ('f, 'v, 'w) gsubst \Rightarrow ('f, 'w) terms (**infixl** ·_{set} 60)

where

$$T \cdot_{set} \sigma \equiv (\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ` T$$

Composition of substitutions

lemma *subst-compose*: $(\sigma \circ_s \tau) x = \sigma x \cdot \tau$ **by** (auto simp: *subst-compose-def*)

lemmas *subst-subst* = *subst-subst-compose* [symmetric]

lemma *subst-apply-eq-Var*:

assumes $s \cdot \sigma = \text{Var } x$

obtains y **where** $s = \text{Var } y$ **and** $\sigma y = \text{Var } x$

using *assms* **by** (induct s) auto

lemma *subst-domain-subst-compose*:

subst-domain $(\sigma \circ_s \tau) =$

$(\text{subst-domain } \sigma - \{x. \exists y. \sigma x = \text{Var } y \wedge \tau y = \text{Var } x\}) \cup$

$(\text{subst-domain } \tau - \text{subst-domain } \sigma)$

by (auto simp: *subst-domain-def subst-compose-def elim: subst-apply-eq-Var*)

A substitution is idempotent iff the variables in its range are disjoint from its domain. (See also "Term Rewriting and All That" [1, Lemma 4.5.7].)

lemma *subst-idemp-iff*:

$\sigma \circ_s \sigma = \sigma \longleftrightarrow \text{subst-domain } \sigma \cap \text{range-vars } \sigma = \{\}$

proof

assume $\sigma \circ_s \sigma = \sigma$

then have $\bigwedge x. \sigma x \cdot \sigma = \sigma x \cdot \text{Var}$ **by** simp (metis *subst-compose-def*)

then have *: $\bigwedge x. \forall y \in \text{vars-term } (\sigma x). \sigma y = \text{Var } y$

unfolding *term-subst-eq-conv* **by** simp

{ **fix** $x y$

assume $\sigma x \neq \text{Var } x$ **and** $x \in \text{vars-term } (\sigma y)$

with * [of y] **have** False **by** simp }

then show *subst-domain* $\sigma \cap \text{range-vars } \sigma = \{\}$

by (auto simp: *subst-domain-def range-vars-def*)

next

assume *subst-domain* $\sigma \cap \text{range-vars } \sigma = \{\}$

then have *: $\bigwedge x y. \sigma x = \text{Var } x \vee \sigma y = \text{Var } y \vee x \notin \text{vars-term } (\sigma y)$

by (auto simp: *subst-domain-def range-vars-def*)

have $\bigwedge x. \forall y \in \text{vars-term } (\sigma x). \sigma y = \text{Var } y$

proof

fix $x y$

assume $y \in \text{vars-term } (\sigma x)$

with * [of $y x$] **show** $\sigma y = \text{Var } y$ **by** auto

qed

then show $\sigma \circ_s \sigma = \sigma$

```

    by (simp add: subst-compose-def term-subst-eq-conv [symmetric])
qed

lemma subst-compose-apply-eq-apply-lhs:
assumes
  range-vars  $\sigma \cap \text{subst-domain } \delta = \{\}$ 
   $x \notin \text{subst-domain } \delta$ 
  shows  $(\sigma \circ_s \delta) x = \sigma x$ 
proof (cases  $\sigma x$ )
  case (Var  $y$ )
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $x = y$ )
    case True
    with Var have  $\langle \sigma x = \text{Var } x \rangle$ 
      by simp
    moreover from  $\langle x \notin \text{subst-domain } \delta \rangle$  have  $\delta x = \text{Var } x$ 
      by (simp add: disjoint-iff subst-domain-def)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (simp add: subst-compose-def)
next
  case False
  have  $y \in \text{range-vars } \sigma$ 
  unfolding range-vars-def UN-iff
  proof (rule bexI)
    show  $y \in \text{vars-term} (\text{Var } y)$ 
      by simp
  next
    from Var False show  $\text{Var } y \in \text{subst-range } \sigma$ 
      by (simp-all add: subst-domain-def)
  qed
  hence  $y \notin \text{subst-domain } \delta$ 
    using  $\langle \text{range-vars } \sigma \cap \text{subst-domain } \delta = \{\} \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: disjoint-iff)
  with Var show ?thesis
    unfolding subst-compose-def
    by (simp add: subst-domain-def)
  qed
next
  case (Fun  $f ys$ )
  hence  $\text{Fun } f ys \in \text{subst-range } \sigma \vee (\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y \in \text{subst-range } \sigma)$ 
    using subst-domain-def by fastforce
  hence  $\forall x \in \text{vars-term} (\text{Fun } f ys). x \in \text{range-vars } \sigma$ 
    by (metis UN-I range-vars-def term.distinct(1) term.sel(4) term.set-cases(2))
  hence  $\text{Fun } f ys \cdot \delta = \text{Fun } f ys \cdot \text{Var}$ 
    unfolding term-subst-eq-conv
    using  $\langle \text{range-vars } \sigma \cap \text{subst-domain } \delta = \{\} \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: disjoint-iff subst-domain-def)
  from this[unfolded subst-apply-term-empty] Fun show ?thesis
    by (simp add: subst-compose-def)

```

```

qed

lemma subst-apply-term-subst-apply-term-eq-subst-apply-term-lhs:
  assumes range-vars  $\sigma \cap \text{subst-domain } \delta = \{\}$  and vars-term  $t \cap \text{subst-domain } \delta = \{\}$ 
  shows  $t \cdot \sigma \cdot \delta = t \cdot \sigma$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{vars-term } t \implies (\sigma \circ_s \delta) x = \sigma x$ 
  using subst-compose-apply-eq-apply-lhs by fastforce
  hence  $t \cdot \sigma \circ_s \delta = t \cdot \sigma$ 
  using term-subst-eq-conv by metis
  thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed

fun num-funs :: ('f, 'v) term  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  num-funs (Var x) = 0 |
  num-funs (Fun f ts) = Suc (sum-list (map num-funs ts))

lemma num-funs-0:
  assumes num-funs t = 0
  obtains x where t = Var x
  using assms by (induct t) auto

lemma num-funs-subst:
  num-funs (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )  $\geq$  num-funs t
  by (induct t) (simp-all, metis comp-apply sum-list-mono)

lemma sum-list-map-num-funs-subst:
  assumes sum-list (map (num-funs  $\circ$  ( $\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma$ )) ts) = sum-list (map num-funs ts)
  shows  $\forall i < \text{length } ts. \text{num-funs} (ts ! i \cdot \sigma) = \text{num-funs} (ts ! i)$ 
  using assms
proof (induct ts)
  case (Cons t ts)
  then have num-funs (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ ) + sum-list (map (num-funs  $\circ$  ( $\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma$ )) ts)
    = num-funs t + sum-list (map num-funs ts) by (simp add: o-def)
  moreover have num-funs (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )  $\geq$  num-funs t by (metis num-funs-subst)
  moreover have sum-list (map (num-funs  $\circ$  ( $\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma$ )) ts)  $\geq$  sum-list (map num-funs ts)
    using num-funs-subst [of -  $\sigma$ ] by (induct ts) (auto intro: add-mono)
  ultimately show ?case using Cons by (auto) (case-tac i, auto)
qed simp

lemma is-Fun-num-funs-less:
  assumes  $x \in \text{vars-term } t$  and is-Fun t
  shows num-funs ( $\sigma x$ )  $<$  num-funs (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )
  using assms

```

```

proof (induct t)
  case (Fun f ts)
    then obtain u where  $u: u \in \text{set ts} \ x \in \text{vars-term } u$  by auto
    then have  $\text{num-funs}(u \cdot \sigma) \leq \text{sum-list}(\text{map}(\text{num-funs} \circ (\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma)) \ ts)$ 
      by (intro member-le-sum-list) simp
    moreover have  $\text{num-funs}(\sigma x) \leq \text{num-funs}(u \cdot \sigma)$ 
      using Fun.hyps [OF u] and u by (cases u; simp)
    ultimately show ?case by simp
  qed simp

lemma finite-subst-domain-subst:
  finite (subst-domain (subst x y))
  by simp

lemma subst-domain-compose:
  subst-domain ( $\sigma \circ_s \tau$ )  $\subseteq$  subst-domain  $\sigma \cup$  subst-domain  $\tau$ 
  by (auto simp: subst-domain-def subst-compose-def)

lemma vars-term-disjoint-imp-unifier:
  fixes  $\sigma :: ('f, 'v, 'w) \text{ gsubst}$ 
  assumes vars-term  $s \cap \text{vars-term } t = \{\}$ 
  and  $s \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau$ 
  shows  $\exists \mu :: ('f, 'v, 'w) \text{ gsubst}. s \cdot \mu = t \cdot \mu$ 
proof –
  let  $? \mu = \lambda x. \text{if } x \in \text{vars-term } s \text{ then } \sigma x \text{ else } \tau x$ 
  have  $s \cdot \sigma = s \cdot ? \mu$ 
    unfolding term-subst-eq-conv
    by (induct s) (simp-all)
  moreover have  $t \cdot \tau = t \cdot ? \mu$ 
    using assms(1)
    unfolding term-subst-eq-conv
    by (induct s arbitrary: t) (auto)
  ultimately have  $s \cdot ? \mu = t \cdot ? \mu$  using assms(2) by simp
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma vars-term-subset-subst-eq:
  assumes vars-term  $t \subseteq \text{vars-term } s$ 
  and  $s \cdot \sigma = s \cdot \tau$ 
  shows  $t \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau$ 
  using assms by (induct t) (induct s, auto)

```

3.1 Restrict the Domain of a Substitution

```

definition restrict-subst-domain where
  restrict-subst-domain  $V \sigma x \equiv (\text{if } x \in V \text{ then } \sigma x \text{ else } \text{Var } x)$ 

lemma restrict-subst-domain-empty[simp]:
  restrict-subst-domain  $\{\} \sigma = \text{Var}$ 

```

```

unfolding restrict-subst-domain-def by auto

lemma restrict-subst-domain-Var[simp]:
  restrict-subst-domain V Var = Var
  unfolding restrict-subst-domain-def by auto

lemma subst-domain-restrict-subst-domain[simp]:
  subst-domain (restrict-subst-domain V σ) = V ∩ subst-domain σ
  unfolding restrict-subst-domain-def subst-domain-def by auto

lemma subst-apply-term-restrict-subst-domain:
  vars-term t ⊆ V  $\implies$  t · restrict-subst-domain V σ = t · σ
  by (rule term-subst-eq) (simp add: restrict-subst-domain-def subsetD)

```

3.2 Rename the Domain of a Substitution

```

definition rename-subst-domain where
  rename-subst-domain ρ σ x =
    (if Var x ∈ ρ ‘ subst-domain σ then
      σ (the-inv ρ (Var x))
    else
      Var x)

lemma rename-subst-domain-Var-lhs[simp]:
  rename-subst-domain Var σ = σ
  by (rule ext) (simp add: rename-subst-domain-def inj-image-mem-iff the-inv-f-fsubst-domain-def)

lemma rename-subst-domain-Var-rhs[simp]:
  rename-subst-domain ρ Var = Var
  by (rule ext) (simp add: rename-subst-domain-def)

lemma subst-domain-rename-subst-domain-subset:
  assumes is-var-ρ:  $\forall x. \text{is-Var}(\rho x)$ 
  shows subst-domain (rename-subst-domain ρ σ) ⊆ the-Var ‘ ρ ‘ subst-domain σ
  by (auto simp add: subst-domain-def rename-subst-domain-def member-image-the-Var-image-subst[OF is-var-ρ])

lemma subst-range-rename-subst-domain-subset:
  assumes inj ρ
  shows subst-range (rename-subst-domain ρ σ) ⊆ subst-range σ
  proof (intro Set.equalityI Set.subsetI)
    fix t assume t ∈ subst-range (rename-subst-domain ρ σ)
    then obtain x where
      t-def: t = rename-subst-domain ρ σ x and
      rename-subst-domain ρ σ x ≠ Var x
      by (auto simp: image-iff subst-domain-def)

  show t ∈ subst-range σ

```

```

proof (cases `Var x ∈ ℙ ` subst-domain σ)
  case True
    then obtain x' where ℙ x' = Var x and x' ∈ subst-domain σ
      by auto
    then show ?thesis
      using the-inv-f-f[OF `inj ℙ`, of x']
      by (simp add: t-def rename-subst-domain-def)
  next
    case False
    hence False
      using `rename-subst-domain ℙ σ x ≠ Var x`
      by (simp add: t-def rename-subst-domain-def)
    thus ?thesis ..
qed
qed

lemma range-vars-rename-subst-domain-subset:
  assumes inj ℙ
  shows range-vars (rename-subst-domain ℙ σ) ⊆ range-vars σ
  unfolding range-vars-def
  using subst-range-rename-subst-domain-subset[OF `inj ℙ`]
  by (metis Union-mono image-mono)

lemma renaming-cancels-rename-subst-domain:
  assumes is-var-ℙ: ∀ x. is-Var (ℙ x) and inj ℙ and vars-t: vars-term t ⊆ subst-domain σ
  shows t · ℙ · rename-subst-domain ℙ σ = t · σ
  unfolding subst-subst
proof (intro term-subst-eq ballI)
  fix x assume x ∈ vars-term t
  with vars-t have x-in: x ∈ subst-domain σ
    by blast

  obtain x' where ℙ x: ℙ x = Var x'
    using is-var-ℙ by (meson is-Var-def)
  with x-in have x'-in: Var x' ∈ ℙ ` subst-domain σ
    by (metis image-eqI)

  have (ℙ os rename-subst-domain ℙ σ) x = ℙ x · rename-subst-domain ℙ σ
    by (simp add: subst-compose-def)
  also have ... = rename-subst-domain ℙ σ x'
    using ℙ x by simp
  also have ... = σ (the-inv ℙ (Var x'))
    by (simp add: rename-subst-domain-def if-P[OF x'-in])
  also have ... = σ (the-inv ℙ (ℙ x))
    by (simp add: ℙ x)
  also have ... = σ x
    using `inj ℙ` by (simp add: the-inv-f-f)
  finally show (ℙ os rename-subst-domain ℙ σ) x = σ x

```

by simp
qed

3.3 Rename the Domain and Range of a Substitution

```

definition rename-subst-domain-range where
  rename-subst-domain-range  $\varrho \sigma x =$ 
    (if Var  $x \in \varrho`$  subst-domain  $\sigma$  then
     ((Var o the-inv  $\varrho$ )  $\circ_s \sigma \circ_s \varrho$ ) (Var  $x$ )
    else
      Var  $x$ )

```

lemma rename-subst-domain-range-Var-lhs[simp]:
 rename-subst-domain-range Var $\sigma = \sigma$
by (rule ext) (simp add: rename-subst-domain-range-def inj-image-mem-iff the-inv-f-f
 subst-domain-def subst-compose-def)

lemma rename-subst-domain-range-Var-rhs[simp]:
 rename-subst-domain-range ϱ Var = Var
by (rule ext) (simp add: rename-subst-domain-range-def)

lemma subst-compose-renaming-rename-subst-domain-range:
 fixes $\sigma \varrho :: ('f, 'v) subst$
 assumes is-var- ϱ : $\forall x. is\text{-}Var (\varrho x)$ and inj ϱ
 shows $\varrho \circ_s$ rename-subst-domain-range $\varrho \sigma = \sigma \circ_s \varrho$
proof (rule ext)
 fix x
 from is-var- ϱ obtain x' where $\varrho x = Var x'$
 by (meson is-Var-def is-renaming-def)
 with ⟨inj ϱ ⟩ have inv- ϱ - x' : the-inv ϱ (Var x') = x
 by (metis the-inv-f-f)

 show ($\varrho \circ_s$ rename-subst-domain-range $\varrho \sigma$) $x = (\sigma \circ_s \varrho) x$
 proof (cases $x \in$ subst-domain σ)
 case True
 hence Var $x' \in \varrho`$ subst-domain σ
 using ⟨ $\varrho x = Var x'$ ⟩ by (metis imageI)
 thus ?thesis
 by (simp add: ⟨ $\varrho x = Var x'$ ⟩ rename-subst-domain-range-def subst-compose-def
 inv- ϱ - x')
 next
 case False
 hence Var $x' \notin \varrho`$ subst-domain σ
 proof (rule contrapos-nn)
 assume Var $x' \in \varrho`$ subst-domain σ
 hence $\varrho x \in \varrho`$ subst-domain σ
 unfolding ⟨ $\varrho x = Var x'$ ⟩ .
 thus $x \in$ subst-domain σ
 unfolding inj-image-mem-iff[OF ⟨inj ϱ ⟩] .
 qed
 qed

```

qed
with False  $\langle \varrho x = \text{Var } x' \rangle$  show ?thesis
by (simp add: subst-compose-def subst-domain-def rename-subst-domain-range-def)
qed
qed

corollary subst-apply-term-renaming-rename-subst-domain-range:
— This might be easier to find with find-theorems.
fixes  $t :: ('f, 'v)$  term and  $\sigma \varrho :: ('f, 'v)$  subst
assumes is-var- $\varrho$ :  $\forall x. \text{is-Var } (\varrho x) \text{ and inj } \varrho$ 
shows  $t \cdot \varrho \cdot \text{rename-subst-domain-range } \varrho \sigma = t \cdot \sigma \cdot \varrho$ 
unfolding subst-subst
unfolding subst-compose-renaming-rename-subst-domain-range[OF assms]
by (rule refl)

```

A term is called *ground* if it does not contain any variables.

```
fun ground :: ('f, 'v) term  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

```
where
```

```
ground (Var x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  False |
ground (Fun f ts)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t \in \text{set } ts. \text{ground } t$ )
```

```
lemma ground-vars-term-empty:
```

```
ground t  $\longleftrightarrow$  vars-term t = {}
```

```
by (induct t) simp-all
```

```
lemma ground-subst [simp]:
```

```
ground (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in \text{vars-term } t. \text{ground } (\sigma x)$ )
```

```
by (induct t) simp-all
```

```
lemma ground-subst-apply:
```

```
assumes ground t
```

```
shows t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$  = t
```

```
proof —
```

```
have t = t  $\cdot$  Var by simp
```

```
also have ... = t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ 
```

```
by (rule term-subst-eq, insert assms[unfolded ground-vars-term-empty], auto)
```

```
finally show ?thesis by simp
```

```
qed
```

Just changing the variables in a term

```
abbreviation map-vars-term f  $\equiv$  term.map-term ( $\lambda x. x$ ) f
```

```
lemma map-vars-term-as-subst:
```

```
map-vars-term f t = t  $\cdot$  ( $\lambda x. \text{Var } (f x)$ )
```

```
by (induct t) simp-all
```

```
lemma map-vars-term-eq:
```

```
map-vars-term f s = s  $\cdot$  ( $\text{Var } \circ f$ )
```

```
by (induct s) auto
```

```

lemma ground-map-vars-term [simp]:
  ground (map-vars-term f t) = ground t
  by (induct t) simp-all

lemma map-vars-term-subst [simp]:
  map-vars-term f (t · σ) = t · (λ x. map-vars-term f (σ x))
  by (induct t) simp-all

lemma map-vars-term-compose:
  map-vars-term m1 (map-vars-term m2 t) = map-vars-term (m1 o m2) t
  by (induct t) simp-all

lemma map-vars-term-id [simp]:
  map-vars-term id t = t
  by (induct t) (auto intro: map-idI)

lemma apply-subst-map-vars-term:
  map-vars-term m t · σ = t · (σ o m)
  by (induct t) (auto)

```

end

3.4 Multisets of Pairs of Terms

```

theory Term-Pair-Multiset
  imports
    Term
    HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

```

Multisets of pairs of terms are used in abstract inference systems for matching and unification.

3.5 Size

Make sure that every pair has size at least 1.

definition pair-size $p = \text{size}(\text{fst } p) + \text{size}(\text{snd } p) + 1$

Compute the number of symbols in a multiset of term pairs.

definition size-mset $M = \text{fold-mset} ((+) \circ \text{pair-size}) 0 M$

interpretation size-mset-fun:
 $\text{comp-fun-commute } (+) \circ \text{pair-size}$
by standard auto

lemma fold-pair-size-plus:

```


$$\text{fold-mset } ((+) \circ \text{pair-size}) \ 0 \ M + n = \text{fold-mset } ((+) \circ \text{pair-size}) \ n \ M$$

by (induct M arbitrary: n) (simp add: size-mset-def)+

lemma size-mset-union [simp]:
  size-mset (M + N) = size-mset N + size-mset M
  by (auto simp: size-mset-def fold-pair-size-plus)

lemma size-mset-add-mset [simp]:
  size-mset (add-mset x M) = pair-size x + (size-mset M)
  by (auto simp: size-mset-def)

lemma nonempty-size-mset [simp]:
  assumes M ≠ {#}
  shows size-mset M > 0
  using assms by (induct M) (simp add: size-mset-def pair-size-def)+

lemma size-mset-singleton [simp]:
  size-mset {#(l, r)#} = size l + size r + 1
  by (auto simp: size-mset-def pair-size-def)

lemma size-mset-empty [simp]:
  size-mset {#} = 0
  by (auto simp: size-mset-def)

lemma size-mset-set-zip-leq:
  size-mset (mset (zip ss ts)) ≤ size-list size ss + size-list size ts
  proof (induct ss arbitrary: ts)
    case (Cons s ss)
    then show ?case
      by (cases ts) (auto intro: le-SucI simp: pair-size-def)
  qed simp

lemma size-mset-Fun-less:
  size-mset {#(Fun f ss, Fun g ts)#} > size-mset (mset (zip ss ts))
  by (auto simp: pair-size-def intro: order-le-less-trans size-mset-set-zip-leq)

lemma decomp-size-mset-less:
  assumes length ss = length ts
  shows size-mset (M + mset (zip ss ts)) < size-mset (M + {#(Fun f ss, Fun f ts)#})
  using assms and size-mset-Fun-less [of ss ts f f] by simp

```

3.5.1 Substitutions

Applying a substitution to a multiset of term pairs.

```

definition subst-mset σ M = image-mset (λp. (fst p · σ, snd p · σ)) M
lemma subst-mset-empty [simp]:
  subst-mset σ {#} = {#}
  by (auto simp: subst-mset-def)

```

```

lemma subst-mset-union:
  subst-mset σ (M + N) = subst-mset σ M + subst-mset σ N
  by (auto simp: subst-mset-def)

lemma subst-mset-Var [simp]:
  subst-mset Var M = M
  by (auto simp: subst-mset-def)

lemma subst-mset-subst-compose [simp]:
  subst-mset (σ os τ) M = subst-mset τ (subst-mset σ M)
  by (simp add: subst-mset-def image-mset.compositionality o-def)

```

3.5.2 Variables

Compute the set of variables occurring in a multiset of term pairs.

```

definition vars-mset M = ⋃ (set-mset (image-mset (λr. vars-term (fst r) ∪ vars-term (snd r)) M))

```

```

lemma vars-mset-singleton [simp]:
  vars-mset {#p#} = vars-term (fst p) ∪ vars-term (snd p)
  by (auto simp: vars-mset-def)

```

```

lemma vars-mset-union [simp]:
  vars-mset (A + B) = vars-mset A ∪ vars-mset B
  by (auto simp: vars-mset-def)

```

```

lemma vars-mset-add-mset [simp]:
  vars-mset (add-mset x M) = vars-term (fst x) ∪ vars-term (snd x) ∪ vars-mset
  M
  by (auto simp: vars-mset-def)

```

```

lemma vars-mset-set-zip [simp]:
  assumes length xs = length ys
  shows vars-mset (mset (zip xs ys)) = (⋃ x∈set xs ∪ set ys. vars-term x)
  using assms by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2) (auto simp: vars-mset-def)

```

```

lemma not-in-vars-mset-subst-mset [simp]:
  assumes x ∉ vars-term t
  shows x ∉ vars-mset (subst-mset (subst x t) M)
  using assms by (auto simp: vars-mset-def subst-mset-def vars-term-subst subst-def)

```

```

lemma vars-mset-subst-mset-subset:
  vars-mset (subst-mset (subst x t) M) ⊆ vars-mset M ∪ vars-term t ∪ {x} (is ?L
  ⊆ ?R)
proof
  fix y
  assume y ∈ ?L
  then obtain u v where (u, v) ∈ # M
  and y ∈ vars-term (u · subst x t) ∪ vars-term (v · subst x t)

```

```

by (auto simp: vars-mset-def subst-mset-def)
moreover then have  $y \in \text{vars-term } u \cup \text{vars-term } v \cup \text{vars-term } t$ 
  unfolding vars-term-subst subst-def fun-upd-def
  by (auto) (metis empty-iff) +
ultimately show  $y \in ?R$  by (force simp: vars-mset-def)
qed

lemma Var-left-vars-mset-less:
assumes  $x \notin \text{vars-term } t$ 
shows  $\text{vars-mset}(\text{subst-mset}(subst x t) M) \subset \text{vars-mset}(\text{add-mset}(\text{Var } x, t) M)$  (is  $?L \subset ?R$ )
proof
  show  $?L \subseteq ?R$  using vars-mset-subst-mset-subset [of  $x t M$ ] by (simp add: ac-simps)
next
  have  $x \in ?R$  using assms by (force simp: vars-mset-def)
  moreover have  $x \notin ?L$  using assms by simp
  ultimately show  $?L \neq ?R$  by blast
qed

lemma Var-right-vars-mset-less:
assumes  $x \notin \text{vars-term } t$ 
shows  $\text{vars-mset}(\text{subst-mset}(subst x t) M) \subset \text{vars-mset}(\text{add-mset}(t, \text{Var } x) M)$ 
using Var-left-vars-mset-less [OF assms] by simp

lemma mem-vars-mset-subst-mset:
assumes  $y \in \text{vars-mset}(\text{subst-mset}(subst x t) M)$ 
and  $y \neq x$ 
and  $y \notin \text{vars-term } t$ 
shows  $y \in \text{vars-mset } M$ 
using vars-mset-subst-mset-subset [of  $x t M$ ] and assms by blast

lemma finite-vars-mset:
finite (vars-mset A)
by (auto simp: vars-mset-def)

end

```

4 Abstract Matching

```

theory Abstract-Matching
imports
  Term-Pair-Multiset
  Abstract-Rewriting.Abstract-Rewriting
begin

```

```

lemma singleton-eq-union-iff [iff]:

```

$\{\#x\#\} = M + \{\#y\#\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\} \wedge x = y$
by (metis multi-self-add-other-not-self single-eq-single single-is-union)

Turning functional maps into substitutions.

```
definition subst-of-map d σ x =
  (case σ x of
    None ⇒ d x
  | Some t ⇒ t)
```

```
lemma size-mset-mset-less [simp]:
  assumes length ss = length ts
  shows size-mset (mset (zip ss ts)) < 3 + (size-list size ss + size-list size ts)
  using assms by (induct ss ts rule: list-induct2) (auto simp: pair-size-def)
```

```
definition matchers :: (('f, 'v) term × ('f, 'w) term) set ⇒ ('f, 'v, 'w) gsubst set
where
  matchers P = {σ. ∀ e ∈ P. fst e · σ = snd e}
```

```
lemma matchers-vars-term-eq:
  assumes σ ∈ matchers P and τ ∈ matchers P
  and (s, t) ∈ P
  shows ∀ x ∈ vars-term s. σ x = τ x
  using assms unfolding term-subst-eq-conv [symmetric] by (force simp: matchers-def)
```

```
lemma matchers-empty [simp]:
  matchers {} = UNIV
  by (simp add: matchers-def)
```

```
lemma matchers-insert [simp]:
  matchers (insert e P) = {σ. fst e · σ = snd e} ∩ matchers P
  by (auto simp: matchers-def)
```

```
lemma matchers-Un [simp]:
  matchers (P ∪ P') = matchers P ∩ matchers P'
  by (auto simp: matchers-def)
```

```
lemma matchers-set-zip [simp]:
  assumes length ss = length ts
  shows matchers (set (zip ss ts)) = {σ. map (λt. t · σ) ss = ts}
  using assms by (induct ss ts rule: list-induct2) auto
```

```
definition matchers-map m = matchers ((λx. (Var x, the (m x))) ` Map.dom m)
```

```
lemma matchers-map-empty [simp]:
  matchers-map Map.empty = UNIV
  by (simp add: matchers-map-def)
```

```
lemma matchers-map-upd [simp]:
```

```

assumes  $\sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t$ 
shows  $\text{matchers-map} (\lambda y. \text{if } y = x \text{ then } \text{Some } t \text{ else } \sigma y) =$ 
 $\text{matchers-map } \sigma \cap \{\tau. \tau x = t\}$  (is  $?L = ?R$ )
proof
  show  $?L \supseteq ?R$  by (auto simp:  $\text{matchers-map-def }$   $\text{matchers-def}$ )
next
  show  $?L \subseteq ?R$ 
    by (rule subsetI)
    (insert assms, auto simp:  $\text{matchers-map-def }$   $\text{matchers-def dom-def}$ )
qed

lemma  $\text{matchers-map-upd}'$  [simp]:
assumes  $\sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t$ 
shows  $\text{matchers-map} (\sigma (x \mapsto t)) = \text{matchers-map } \sigma \cap \{\tau. \tau x = t\}$ 
using  $\text{matchers-map-upd}$  [of  $\sigma x t$ , OF assms]
by (simp add:  $\text{matchers-map-def }$   $\text{matchers-def dom-def}$ )

inductive MATCH1 where
  Var [intro!, simp]:  $\sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t \implies$ 
    MATCH1  $(P + \{\#(\text{Var } x, t)\#\}, \sigma) (P, \sigma (x \mapsto t))$  |
  Fun [intro]:  $\text{length } ss = \text{length } ts \implies$ 
    MATCH1  $(P + \{\#(\text{Fun } f ss, \text{Fun } f ts)\#\}, \sigma) (P + \text{mset} (\text{zip } ss ts), \sigma)$ 

lemma MATCH1-matchers [simp]:
assumes MATCH1  $x y$ 
shows  $\text{matchers-map} (\text{snd } x) \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset} (\text{fst } x)) =$ 
 $\text{matchers-map} (\text{snd } y) \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset} (\text{fst } y))$ 
using assms by (induct) (simp-all add: ac-simps)

definition matchrel =  $\{(x, y). \text{MATCH1 } x y\}$ 

lemma MATCH1-matchrel-conv:
MATCH1  $x y \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in \text{matchrel}$ 
by (simp add: matchrel-def)

lemma matchrel-rtrancl-matchers [simp]:
assumes  $(x, y) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
shows  $\text{matchers-map} (\text{snd } x) \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset} (\text{fst } x)) =$ 
 $\text{matchers-map} (\text{snd } y) \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset} (\text{fst } y))$ 
using assms by (induct) (simp-all add: matchrel-def)

lemma subst-of-map-in-matchers-map [simp]:
subst-of-map  $d m \in \text{matchers-map } m$ 
by (auto simp: subst-of-map-def [abs-def]  $\text{matchers-map-def }$   $\text{matchers-def}$ )

lemma matchrel-sound:
assumes  $((P, \text{Map.empty}), (\{\#\}, \sigma)) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
shows subst-of-map  $d \sigma \in \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } P)$ 
using matchrel-rtrancl-matchers [OF assms] by simp

```

```

lemma MATCH1-size-mset:
  assumes MATCH1 x y
  shows size-mset (fst x) > size-mset (fst y)
  using assms by (cases) (auto simp: pair-size-def)+

definition matchless = inv-image (measure size-mset) fst

lemma wf-matchless:
  wf matchless
  by (auto simp: matchless-def)

lemma MATCH1-matchless:
  assumes MATCH1 x y
  shows (y, x) ∈ matchless
  using MATCH1-size-mset [OF assms]
  by (simp add: matchless-def)

lemma converse-matchrel-subset-matchless:
  matchrel-1 ⊆ matchless
  using MATCH1-matchless by (auto simp: matchrel-def)

lemma wf-converse-matchrel:
  wf (matchrel-1)
  by (rule wf-subset [OF wf-matchless converse-matchrel-subset-matchless])

lemma MATCH1-singleton-Var [intro]:
  σ x = None ⇒ MATCH1 {#(Var x, t) #}, σ) ({#}, σ (x ↦ t))
  σ x = Some t ⇒ MATCH1 {#(Var x, t) #}, σ) ({#}, σ (x ↦ t))
  using MATCH1.Var [of σ x t {#}] by simp-all

lemma MATCH1-singleton-Fun [intro]:
  length ss = length ts ⇒ MATCH1 {#(Fun f ss, Fun f ts) #}, σ) (mset (zip ss ts), σ)
  using MATCH1.Fun [of ss ts {#} f σ] by simp

lemma not-MATCH1-singleton-Var [dest]:
  ¬ MATCH1 {#(Var x, t) #}, σ) ({#}, σ (x ↦ t)) ⇒ σ x ≠ None ∧ σ x ≠ Some t
  by auto

lemma not-matchrelD:
  assumes ¬ (exists y. ({#e#}, σ), y) ∈ matchrel
  shows (exists f ss x. e = (Fun f ss, Var x)) ∨
    (exists x t. e = (Var x, t) ∧ σ x ≠ None ∧ σ x ≠ Some t) ∨
    (exists f g ss ts. e = (Fun f ss, Fun g ts) ∧ (f ≠ g ∨ length ss ≠ length ts))
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume *: ¬ ?thesis
    show False

```

```

proof (cases e)
  case (Pair s t)
  with assms and * show ?thesis
    by (cases s) (cases t, auto simp: matchrel-def)+
  qed
qed

lemma ne-matchers-imp-matchrel:
  assumes matchers-map  $\sigma \cap$  matchers {e}  $\neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\exists y. ((\{e\}, \sigma), y) \in$  matchrel
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg$  ?thesis
  from not-matchrelD [OF this] and assms
  show False by (auto simp: matchers-map-def matchers-def dom-def)
qed

lemma MATCH1-mono:
  assumes MATCH1 (P,  $\sigma$ ) (P',  $\sigma'$ )
  shows MATCH1 (P + M,  $\sigma$ ) (P' + M,  $\sigma'$ )
  using assms apply (cases) apply (auto simp: ac-simps)
  using Var apply force
  using Var apply force
  using Fun
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.assoc add-mset-add-single)

lemma matchrel-mono:
  assumes (x, y)  $\in$  matchrel
  shows ((fst x + M, snd x), (fst y + M, snd y))  $\in$  matchrel
  using assms and MATCH1-mono [of fst x]
  by (simp add: MATCH1-matchrel-conv)

lemma matchrel-rtrancl-mono:
  assumes (x, y)  $\in$  matchrel*
  shows ((fst x + M, snd x), (fst y + M, snd y))  $\in$  matchrel*
  using assms by (induct) (auto dest: matchrel-mono [of - - M])

lemma ne-matchers-imp-empty-or-matchrel:
  assumes matchers-map  $\sigma \cap$  matchers (set-mset P)  $\neq \{\}$ 
  shows P = {#}  $\vee$  ( $\exists y. ((P, \sigma), y) \in$  matchrel)
proof (cases P)
  case (add e P')
  then have [simp]: P = P' + {#e#} by simp
  from assms have matchers-map  $\sigma \cap$  matchers {e}  $\neq \{\}$  by auto
  from ne-matchers-imp-matchrel [OF this]
  obtain P''  $\sigma'$  where MATCH1 ({#e#},  $\sigma$ ) (P'',  $\sigma'$ )
  by (auto simp: matchrel-def)
  from MATCH1-mono [OF this, of P'] have MATCH1 (P,  $\sigma$ ) (P' + P'',  $\sigma'$ ) by
  (simp add: ac-simps)
  then show ?thesis by (auto simp: matchrel-def)

```

```

qed simp

lemma matchrel-imp-converse-matchless [dest]:
   $(x, y) \in \text{matchrel} \implies (y, x) \in \text{matchless}$ 
  using MATCH1-matchless by (cases x, cases y) (auto simp: matchrel-def)

lemma ne-matchers-imp-empty:
  fixes  $P :: (('f, 'v) \text{ term} \times ('f, 'w) \text{ term}) \text{ multiset}$ 
  assumes matchers-map  $\sigma \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } P) \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\exists \sigma'. ((P, \sigma), (\{\#\}, \sigma')) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
  using assms
  proof (induct P arbitrary:  $\sigma$  rule: wf-induct [OF wf-measure [of size-mset]])
    fix  $P :: (('f, 'v) \text{ term} \times ('f, 'w) \text{ term}) \text{ multiset}$ 
    and  $\sigma$ 
    presume IH:  $\bigwedge P' \sigma. [(P', P) \in \text{measure size-mset}; \text{matchers-map } \sigma \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } P') \neq \{\}] \implies$ 
       $\exists \sigma'. ((P', \sigma), (\{\#\}, \sigma')) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
      and  $*: \text{matchers-map } \sigma \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } P) \neq \{\}$ 
    show  $\exists \sigma'. ((P, \sigma), (\{\#\}, \sigma')) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
    proof (cases P = \{\#\})
      assume P ≠ \{\#\}
      with ne-matchers-imp-empty-or-matchrel [OF *]
      obtain  $P' \sigma'$  where **:  $((P, \sigma), (P', \sigma')) \in \text{matchrel}$  by (auto)
      with * have  $(P', P) \in \text{measure size-mset}$ 
        and matchers-map  $\sigma' \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } P') \neq \{\}$ 
        using MATCH1-matchers [of (P, σ) (P', σ')]
        by (auto simp: matchrel-def dest: MATCH1-size-mset)
      from IH [OF this] and **
      show ?thesis by (auto intro: converse-rtrancl-into-rtrancl)
    qed force
  qed simp

lemma empty-not-reachable-imp-matchers-empty:
  assumes  $\bigwedge \sigma'. ((P, \sigma), (\{\#\}, \sigma')) \notin \text{matchrel}^*$ 
  shows matchers-map  $\sigma \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } P) = \{\}$ 
  using ne-matchers-imp-empty [of σ P] and assms by blast

lemma irreducible-reachable-imp-matchers-empty:
  assumes  $((P, \sigma), y) \in \text{matchrel}^!$  and  $\text{fst } y \neq \{\#\}$ 
  shows matchers-map  $\sigma \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } P) = \{\}$ 
  proof -
    have  $((P, \sigma), y) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
    and  $\bigwedge \tau. (y, (\{\#\}, \tau)) \notin \text{matchrel}^*$ 
    using assms by auto (metis NF-not-suc fst-conv normalizability-E)
    moreover with empty-not-reachable-imp-matchers-empty
    have matchers-map  $(\text{snd } y) \cap \text{matchers} (\text{set-mset } (\text{fst } y)) = \{\}$  by (cases y)
    auto
    ultimately show ?thesis using matchrel-rtrancl-matchers [of (P, σ)] by simp
  qed

```

```

lemma matchers-map-not-empty [simp]:
  matchers-map  $\sigma \neq \{\}$ 
   $\{\} \neq \text{matchers-map } \sigma$ 
  by (auto simp: matchers-map-def matchers-def)

lemma matchers-empty-imp-not-empty-NF:
  assumes matchers (set-mset P) =  $\{\}$ 
  shows  $\exists y. \text{fst } y \neq \{\#\} \wedge ((P, \text{Map.empty}), y) \in \text{matchrel}^!$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
    then have  $*: \bigwedge y. ((P, \text{Map.empty}), y) \in \text{matchrel}^! \implies \text{fst } y = \{\#\}$  by auto
    have SN matchrel using wf-converse-matchrel by (auto simp: SN-iff-wf)
    then obtain y where  $((P, \text{Map.empty}), y) \in \text{matchrel}^!$ 
      by (metis SN-imp-WN UNIV-I WN-onE)
    with  $* [\text{OF this}]$  obtain  $\tau$  where  $((P, \text{Map.empty}), (\{\#\}, \tau)) \in \text{matchrel}^*$  by
    (cases y) auto
    from matchrel-rtrancl-matchers [ $\text{OF this}$ ] and assms
      show False by simp
  qed

end

```

5 Unification

5.1 Unifiers

Definition and properties of (most general) unifiers

```

theory Unifiers
  imports Term
  begin

```

```

lemma map-eq-set-zipD [dest]:
  assumes map f xs = map f ys
  and  $(x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{zip } xs \ ys)$ 
  shows f x = f y
  using assms
  proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
    case (Cons x xs)
    then show ?case by (cases ys) auto
  qed simp

```

type-synonym ('f, 'v) equation = ('f, 'v) term \times ('f, 'v) term
type-synonym ('f, 'v) equations = ('f, 'v) equation set

The set of unifiers for a given set of equations.

definition unifiers :: ('f, 'v) equations \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) subst set

where

$$\text{unifiers } E = \{\sigma. \forall p \in E. \text{fst } p \cdot \sigma = \text{snd } p \cdot \sigma\}$$

Check whether a set of equations is unifiable.

definition *unifiable* $E \longleftrightarrow (\exists \sigma. \sigma \in \text{unifiers } E)$

lemma *in-unifiersE* [elim]:

$$[\sigma \in \text{unifiers } E; (\bigwedge e. e \in E \implies \text{fst } e \cdot \sigma = \text{snd } e \cdot \sigma) \implies P] \implies P$$

by (force simp: unifiers-def)

Applying a substitution to a set of equations.

definition *subst-set* :: $('f, 'v) \text{ subst} \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) \text{ equations} \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) \text{ equations}$

where

$$\text{subst-set } \sigma E = (\lambda e. (\text{fst } e \cdot \sigma, \text{snd } e \cdot \sigma)) ` E$$

Check whether a substitution is a most-general unifier (mgu) of a set of equations.

definition *is-mgu* :: $('f, 'v) \text{ subst} \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) \text{ equations} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$$\text{is-mgu } \sigma E \longleftrightarrow \sigma \in \text{unifiers } E \wedge (\forall \tau \in \text{unifiers } E. (\exists \gamma. \tau = \sigma \circ_s \gamma))$$

The following property characterizes idempotent mgus, that is, mgus σ for which $\sigma \circ_s \sigma = \sigma$ holds.

definition *is-imgu* :: $('f, 'v) \text{ subst} \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) \text{ equations} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$$\text{is-imgu } \sigma E \longleftrightarrow \sigma \in \text{unifiers } E \wedge (\forall \tau \in \text{unifiers } E. \tau = \sigma \circ_s \tau)$$

5.1.1 Properties of sets of unifiers

lemma *unifiers-Un* [simp]:

$$\text{unifiers } (s \cup t) = \text{unifiers } s \cap \text{unifiers } t$$

by (auto simp: unifiers-def)

lemma *unifiers-empty* [simp]:

$$\text{unifiers } \{\} = \text{UNIV}$$

by (auto simp: unifiers-def)

lemma *unifiers-insert*:

$$\text{unifiers } (\text{insert } p t) = \{\sigma. \text{fst } p \cdot \sigma = \text{snd } p \cdot \sigma\} \cap \text{unifiers } t$$

by (auto simp: unifiers-def)

lemma *unifiers-insert-ident* [simp]:

$$\text{unifiers } (\text{insert } (t, t) E) = \text{unifiers } E$$

by (auto simp: unifiers-insert)

lemma *unifiers-insert-swap*:

$$\text{unifiers } (\text{insert } (s, t) E) = \text{unifiers } (\text{insert } (t, s) E)$$

by (auto simp: unifiers-insert)

```

lemma unifiers-insert-Var-swap [simp]:
  unifiers (insert (t, Var x) E) = unifiers (insert (Var x, t) E)
  by (rule unifiers-insert-swap)

lemma unifiers-subst-set [simp]:
   $\tau \in \text{unifiers} (\text{subst-set } \sigma E) \longleftrightarrow \sigma \circ_s \tau \in \text{unifiers } E$ 
  by (auto simp: unifiers-def subst-set-def)

lemma unifiers-insert-VarD:
  shows  $\sigma \in \text{unifiers} (\text{insert} (\text{Var } x, t) E) \implies \text{subst } x t \circ_s \sigma = \sigma$ 
  and  $\sigma \in \text{unifiers} (\text{insert} (t, \text{Var } x) E) \implies \text{subst } x t \circ_s \sigma = \sigma$ 
  by (auto simp: unifiers-def)

lemma unifiers-insert-Var-left:
   $\sigma \in \text{unifiers} (\text{insert} (\text{Var } x, t) E) \implies \sigma \in \text{unifiers} (\text{subst-set} (\text{subst } x t) E)$ 
  by (auto simp: unifiers-def subst-set-def)

lemma unifiers-set-zip [simp]:
  assumes length ss = length ts
  shows  $\text{unifiers} (\text{set} (\text{zip } ss ts)) = \{\sigma. \text{map} (\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ss = \text{map} (\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ts\}$ 
  using assms by (induct ss ts rule: list-induct2) (auto simp: unifiers-def)

lemma unifiers-Fun [simp]:
   $\sigma \in \text{unifiers} \{(\text{Fun } f ss, \text{Fun } g ts)\} \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $\text{length } ss = \text{length } ts \wedge f = g \wedge \sigma \in \text{unifiers} (\text{set} (\text{zip } ss ts))$ 
  by (auto simp: unifiers-def dest: map-eq-imp-length-eq)
    (induct ss ts rule: list-induct2, simp-all)

lemma unifiers-occur-left-is-Fun:
  fixes t :: ('f, 'v) term
  assumes x ∈ vars-term t and is-Fun t
  shows  $\text{unifiers} (\text{insert} (\text{Var } x, t) E) = \{\}$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
    then obtain  $\sigma :: ('f, 'v) \text{ subst where } \sigma x = t \cdot \sigma$  by (auto simp: unifiers-def)
      with is-Fun-num-funs-less [OF assms, of σ] show False by auto
  qed

lemma unifiers-occur-left-not-Var:
   $x \in \text{vars-term } t \implies t \neq \text{Var } x \implies \text{unifiers} (\text{insert} (\text{Var } x, t) E) = \{\}$ 
  using unifiers-occur-left-is-Fun [of x t] by (cases t) simp-all

lemma unifiers-occur-left-Fun:
   $x \in (\bigcup t \in \text{set } ts. \text{vars-term } t) \implies \text{unifiers} (\text{insert} (\text{Var } x, \text{Fun } f ts) E) = \{\}$ 
  using unifiers-occur-left-is-Fun [of x Fun f ts] by simp

lemmas unifiers-occur-left-simps [simp] =
  unifiers-occur-left-is-Fun

```

unifiers-occur-left-not-Var
unifiers-occur-left-Fun

5.1.2 Properties of unifiability

```

lemma in-vars-is-Fun-not-unifiable:
  assumes  $x \in \text{vars-term}$   $t$  and is-Fun  $t$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{unifiable} \{(\text{Var } x, t)\}$ 
proof
  assume  $\text{unifiable} \{(\text{Var } x, t)\}$ 
  then obtain  $\sigma$  where  $\sigma \in \text{unifiers} \{(\text{Var } x, t)\}$ 
    by (auto simp: unifiable-def)
  then have  $\sigma x = t \cdot \sigma$  by (auto)
  moreover have num-funs  $(\sigma x) < \text{num-funs} (t \cdot \sigma)$ 
    using is-Fun-num-funs-less [OF assms] by auto
  ultimately show False by auto
qed

lemma unifiable-insert-swap:
   $\text{unifiable} (\text{insert} (s, t) E) = \text{unifiable} (\text{insert} (t, s) E)$ 
  by (auto simp: unifiable-def unifiers-insert-swap)

lemma subst-set-reflects-unifiable:
  fixes  $\sigma :: ('f, 'v)$  subst
  assumes unifiable (subst-set  $\sigma$   $E$ )
  shows unifiable  $E$ 
proof –
  { fix  $\tau :: ('f, 'v)$  subst assume  $\forall p \in E. \text{fst } p \cdot \sigma \cdot \tau = \text{snd } p \cdot \sigma \cdot \tau$ 
    then have  $\exists \sigma :: ('f, 'v)$  subst.  $\forall p \in E. \text{fst } p \cdot \sigma = \text{snd } p \cdot \sigma$ 
      by (intro exI [of -  $\sigma \circ_s \tau$ ]) auto }
  then show ?thesis using assms by (auto simp: unifiable-def unifiers-def subst-set-def)
qed

```

5.1.3 Properties of *is-mgu*

```

lemma is-mgu-empty [simp]:
  is-mgu Var {}
  by (auto simp: is-mgu-def)

lemma is-mgu-insert-trivial [simp]:
  is-mgu  $\sigma$  (insert (t, t)  $E$ ) = is-mgu  $\sigma$   $E$ 
  by (auto simp: is-mgu-def)

lemma is-mgu-insert-decomp [simp]:
  assumes length  $ss = \text{length } ts$ 
  shows is-mgu  $\sigma$  (insert (Fun f ss, Fun f ts)  $E$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    is-mgu  $\sigma$  ( $E \cup \text{set} (\text{zip } ss ts)$ )
  using assms by (auto simp: is-mgu-def unifiers-insert)

lemma is-mgu-insert-swap:

```

```

is-mgu σ (insert (s, t) E) = is-mgu σ (insert (t, s) E)
by (auto simp: is-mgu-def unifiers-def)

lemma is-mgu-insert-Var-swap [simp]:
  is-mgu σ (insert (t, Var x) E) = is-mgu σ (insert (Var x, t) E)
  by (rule is-mgu-insert-swap)

lemma is-mgu-subst-set-subst:
  assumes x ∉ vars-term t
    and is-mgu σ (subst-set (subst x t) E) (is is-mgu σ ?E)
  shows is-mgu (subst x t os σ) (insert (Var x, t) E) (is is-mgu ?σ ?E')
proof -
  from ⟨is-mgu σ ?E⟩
  have ?σ ∈ unifiers E
  and *: ∀ τ. (subst x t os τ) ∈ unifiers E → (∃ μ. τ = σ os μ)
    by (auto simp: is-mgu-def)
  then have ?σ ∈ unifiers ?E' using assms by (simp add: unifiers-insert subst-compose)
  moreover have ∀ τ. τ ∈ unifiers ?E' → (∃ μ. τ = ?σ os μ)
  proof (intro allI impI)
    fix τ
    assume **: τ ∈ unifiers ?E'
    then have [simp]: subst x t os τ = τ by (blast dest: unifiers-insert-VarD)
    from unifiers-insert-Var-left [OF **]
    have subst x t os τ ∈ unifiers E by (simp)
    with * obtain μ where τ = σ os μ by blast
    then have subst x t os τ = subst x t os σ os μ by (auto simp: ac-simps)
    then show ∃ μ. τ = subst x t os σ os μ by auto
  qed
  ultimately show is-mgu ?σ ?E' by (simp add: is-mgu-def)
qed

```

```

lemma is-imgu-imp-is-imgu:
  assumes is-imgu σ E
  shows is-mgu σ E
  using assms by (auto simp: is-imgu-def is-mgu-def)

```

5.1.4 Properties of is-imgu

```

lemma rename-subst-domain-range-preserves-is-imgu:
  fixes E :: ('f, 'v) equations and μ ρ :: ('f, 'v) subst
  assumes imgu-μ: is-imgu μ E and is-var-ρ: ∀ x. is-Var (ρ x) and inj ρ
  shows is-imgu (rename-subst-domain-range ρ μ) (subst-set ρ E)
proof (unfold is-imgu-def, intro conjI ballI)
  from imgu-μ have unif-μ: μ ∈ unifiers E
    by (simp add: is-imgu-def)

  show rename-subst-domain-range ρ μ ∈ unifiers (subst-set ρ E)
    unfolding unifiers-subst-set unifiers-def mem-Collect-eq
    proof (rule ballI)

```

```

fix  $e_\varrho$  assume  $e_\varrho \in \text{subst-set } \varrho E$ 
then obtain  $e$  where  $e \in E$  and  $e_\varrho = (\text{fst } e \cdot \varrho, \text{snd } e \cdot \varrho)$ 
  by (auto simp: subst-set-def)
then show  $\text{fst } e_\varrho \cdot \text{rename-subst-domain-range } \varrho \mu = \text{snd } e_\varrho \cdot \text{rename-subst-domain-range } \varrho \mu$ 
  using unif- $\mu$  subst-apply-term-renaming-rename-subst-domain-range[OF is-var- $\varrho$  inj  $\varrho$ , of -  $\mu$ ]
    by (simp add: unifiers-def)
qed
next
fix  $v :: ('f, 'v) \text{ subst}$ 
assume  $v \in \text{unifiers } (\text{subst-set } \varrho E)$ 
hence  $(\varrho \circ_s v) \in \text{unifiers } E$ 
  by (simp add: subst-set-def unifiers-def)
with  $\text{imgu-}\mu$  have  $\mu \cdot \varrho \cdot v : \mu \circ_s \varrho \circ_s v = \varrho \circ_s v$ 
  by (simp add: is-imgu-def subst-compose-assoc)

show  $v = \text{rename-subst-domain-range } \varrho \mu \circ_s v$ 
proof (rule ext)
  fix  $x$ 
  show  $v x = (\text{rename-subst-domain-range } \varrho \mu \circ_s v) x$ 
  proof (cases  $\text{Var } x \in \varrho` \text{ subst-domain } \mu$ )
    case True
    hence  $(\text{rename-subst-domain-range } \varrho \mu \circ_s v) x = (\mu \circ_s \varrho \circ_s v) (\text{the-inv } \varrho (\text{Var } x))$ 
      by (simp add: rename-subst-domain-range-def subst-compose-def)
    also have  $\dots = (\varrho \circ_s v) (\text{the-inv } \varrho (\text{Var } x))$ 
      by (simp add: mu- $\varrho$ - $v$ )
    also have  $\dots = (\varrho (\text{the-inv } \varrho (\text{Var } x))) \cdot v$ 
      by (simp add: subst-compose)
    also have  $\dots = \text{Var } x \cdot v$ 
      using True f-the-inv-into-f[OF inj  $\varrho$ , of Var x] by force
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
next
case False
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: rename-subst-domain-range-def subst-compose)
qed
qed
qed

corollary rename-subst-domain-range-preserves-is-imgu-singleton:
fixes  $t u :: ('f, 'v) \text{ term}$  and  $\mu \varrho :: ('f, 'v) \text{ subst}$ 
assumes imgu- $\mu$ :  $\text{is-imgu } \mu \{(t, u)\}$  and is-var- $\varrho$ :  $\forall x. \text{is-Var } (\varrho x)$  and inj  $\varrho$ 
shows is-imgu ( $\text{rename-subst-domain-range } \varrho \mu \{(t \cdot \varrho, u \cdot \varrho)\}$ )
  by (rule rename-subst-domain-range-preserves-is-imgu[OF imgu- $\mu$  is-var- $\varrho$  inj  $\varrho$ ,
    unfolded subst-set-def, simplified])

```

```
end
```

5.2 Abstract Unification

We formalize an inference system for unification.

```
theory Abstract-Unification
imports
  Unifiers
  Term-Pair-Multiset
  Abstract-Rewriting.Abstract-Rewriting
begin

lemma foldr-assoc:
  assumes "f g h. b (b f g) h = b f (b g h)"
  shows "foldr b xs (b y z) = b (foldr b xs y) z"
  using assms by (induct xs) simp-all
```

```
lemma union-commutes:
```

```
M + {#x#} + N = M + N + {#x#}
M + mset xs + N = M + N + mset xs
by (auto simp: ac-simps)
```

5.2.1 Inference Rules

Inference rules with explicit substitutions.

```
inductive
  UNIF1 :: "('f, 'v) subst ⇒ ('f, 'v) equation multiset ⇒ ('f, 'v) equation multiset
  ⇒ bool
where
  trivial [simp]: UNIF1 Var (add-mset (t, t) E) E |
  decomp: [|length ss = length ts|] ==>
    UNIF1 Var (add-mset (Fun f ss, Fun f ts) E) (E + mset (zip ss ts)) |
    Var-left: [|x ∉ vars-term t|] ==>
      UNIF1 (subst x t) (add-mset (Var x, t) E) (subst-mset (subst x t) E) |
    Var-right: [|x ∉ vars-term t|] ==>
      UNIF1 (subst x t) (add-mset (t, Var x) E) (subst-mset (subst x t) E)
```

Relation version of *UNIF1* with implicit substitutions.

```
definition unif = {(x, y). ∃σ. UNIF1 σ x y}
```

```
lemma unif-UNIF1-conv:
  (E, E') ∈ unif ↔ (∃σ. UNIF1 σ E E')
  by (auto simp: unif-def)
```

```
lemma UNIF1-unifD:
```

UNIF1 σ $E E' \implies (E, E') \in \text{unif}$
by (auto simp: unif-def)

A termination order for *UNIF1*.

definition *unifless* :: $(('f, 'v) \text{ equation multiset} \times ('f, 'v) \text{ equation multiset}) \text{ set}$

where

unifless = *inv-image* (*finite-psubset* <*lex*> *measure size-mset*) ($\lambda x. (\text{vars-mset } x, x)$)

lemma *wf-unifless*:

wf unifless

by (auto simp: unifless-def)

lemma *UNIF1-vars-mset-leq*:

assumes *UNIF1* σ $E E'$

shows *vars-mset E' ⊆ vars-mset E*

using assms by (cases) (auto dest: mem-vars-mset-subst-mset)

lemma *vars-mset-subset-size-mset-uniflessI* [intro]:

vars-mset M ⊆ vars-mset N $\implies \text{size-mset } M < \text{size-mset } N \implies (M, N) \in \text{unifless}$

by (auto simp: unifless-def finite-vars-mset)

lemma *vars-mset-psubset-uniflessI* [intro]:

vars-mset M ⊂ vars-mset N $\implies (M, N) \in \text{unifless}$

by (auto simp: unifless-def finite-vars-mset)

lemma *UNIF1-unifless*:

assumes *UNIF1* σ $E E'$

shows $(E', E) \in \text{unifless}$

proof –

have *vars-mset E' ⊆ vars-mset E*

using *UNIF1-vars-mset-leq* [OF assms].

with assms

show ?thesis

apply cases

apply (auto simp: pair-size-def intro!: Var-left-vars-mset-less Var-right-vars-mset-less)

apply (rule vars-mset-subset-size-mset-uniflessI)

apply auto

using size-mset-Fun-less **by** fastforce

qed

lemma *converse-unif-subset-unifless*:

unif⁻¹ ⊆ unifless

using *UNIF1-unifless* **by** (auto simp: unif-def)

5.2.2 Termination of the Inference Rules

lemma *wf-converse-unif*:

```

wf (unif-1)
by (rule wf-subset [OF wf-unifless converse-unif-subset-unifless])

```

Reflexive and transitive closure of *UNIF1* collecting substitutions produced by single steps.

inductive

```

UNIF :: ('f, 'v) subst list  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v) equation multiset  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v) equation multiset
 $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

where

```

empty [simp, intro!]: UNIF [] E E |
step [intro]: UNIF1  $\sigma$  E E'  $\implies$  UNIF ss E' E''  $\implies$  UNIF ( $\sigma \# ss$ ) E E''
```

lemma unif-rtranc1-UNIF-conv:

```
(E, E')  $\in$  unif*  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists ss$ . UNIF ss E E')
```

proof

```
assume (E, E')  $\in$  unif*
```

```
then show  $\exists ss$ . UNIF ss E E'
```

```
by (induct rule: converse-rtranc1-induct) (auto simp: unif-UNIF1-conv)
```

next

```
assume  $\exists ss$ . UNIF ss E E'
```

```
then obtain ss where UNIF ss E E' ..
```

```
then show (E, E')  $\in$  unif* by (induct) (auto dest: UNIF1-unifD)
```

qed

Compose a list of substitutions.

definition compose :: ('f, 'v) subst list \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) subst

where

```
compose ss = List.foldr (os) ss Var
```

lemma compose-simps [simp]:

```
compose [] = Var
```

```
compose (Var # ss) = compose ss
```

```
compose ( $\sigma \# ss$ ) =  $\sigma \circ_s$  compose ss
```

```
by (simp-all add: compose-def)
```

lemma compose-append [simp]:

```
compose (ss @ ts) = compose ss os compose ts
```

```
using foldr-assoc [of (os) ss Var foldr (os) ts Var]
```

```
by (simp add: compose-def ac-simps)
```

lemma set-mset-subst-mset [simp]:

```
set-mset (subst-mset  $\sigma$  E) = subst-set  $\sigma$  (set-mset E)
```

```
by (auto simp: subst-set-def subst-mset-def)
```

lemma UNIF1-subst-domain-Int:

```
assumes UNIF1  $\sigma$  E E'
```

```
shows subst-domain  $\sigma \cap$  vars-mset E' = {}
```

```
using assms by (cases) simp+
```

```

lemma UNIF1-subst-domain-subset:
  assumes UNIF1  $\sigma$  E E'
  shows subst-domain  $\sigma \subseteq$  vars-mset E
  using assms by (cases) simp+
lemma UNIF-subst-domain-subset:
  assumes UNIF ss E E'
  shows subst-domain (compose ss)  $\subseteq$  vars-mset E
  using assms
  by (induct)
  (auto dest: UNIF1-subst-domain-subset UNIF1-vars-mset-leq simp: subst-domain-subst-compose)
lemma UNIF1-range-vars-subset:
  assumes UNIF1  $\sigma$  E E'
  shows range-vars  $\sigma \subseteq$  vars-mset E
  using assms by (cases) (auto simp: range-vars-def)
lemma UNIF1-subst-domain-range-vars-Int:
  assumes UNIF1  $\sigma$  E E'
  shows subst-domain  $\sigma \cap$  range-vars  $\sigma = \{\}$ 
  using assms by (cases) auto
lemma UNIF-range-vars-subset:
  assumes UNIF ss E E'
  shows range-vars (compose ss)  $\subseteq$  vars-mset E
  using assms
  by (induct)
  (auto dest: UNIF1-range-vars-subset UNIF1-vars-mset-leq
        dest!: range-vars-subst-compose-subset [THEN subsetD])
lemma UNIF-subst-domain-range-vars-Int:
  assumes UNIF ss E E'
  shows subst-domain (compose ss)  $\cap$  range-vars (compose ss) = {}
  using assms
  proof (induct)
    case (step  $\sigma$  E E' ss E'')
    from UNIF1-subst-domain-Int [OF step(1)]
    and UNIF-subst-domain-subset [OF step(2)]
    and UNIF1-subst-domain-range-vars-Int [OF step(1)]
    and UNIF-range-vars-subset [OF step(2)]
    have subst-domain  $\sigma \cap$  range-vars  $\sigma = \{\}$ 
      and subst-domain (compose ss)  $\cap$  subst-domain  $\sigma = \{\}$ 
      and subst-domain  $\sigma \cap$  range-vars (compose ss) = {} by blast+
    then have (subst-domain  $\sigma \cup$  subst-domain (compose ss))  $\cap$ 
      ((range-vars  $\sigma -$  subst-domain (compose ss))  $\cup$  range-vars (compose ss)) = {}
      using step(3) by auto
    then show ?case
      using subst-domain-subst-compose [of  $\sigma$  compose ss]
      and range-vars-subst-compose-subset [of  $\sigma$  compose ss]

```

```

    by (auto)
qed simp

```

The inference rules generate idempotent substitutions.

```

lemma UNIF-idemp:
assumes UNIF ss E E'
shows compose ss ∘s compose ss = compose ss
using UNIF-subst-domain-range-vars-Int [OF assms]
by (simp only: subst-idemp-iff)

lemma UNIF1-mono:
assumes UNIF1 σ E E'
shows UNIF1 σ (E + M) (E' + subst-mset σ M)
using assms
by (cases) (auto intro: UNIF1.intros simp: union-commutes subst-mset-union
[symmetric])

lemma unif-mono:
assumes (E, E') ∈ unif
shows ∃σ. (E + M, E' + subst-mset σ M) ∈ unif
using assms by (auto simp: unif-UNIF1-conv intro: UNIF1-mono)

lemma unif-rtrancl-mono:
assumes (E, E') ∈ unif*
shows ∃σ. (E + M, E' + subst-mset σ M) ∈ unif*
using assms
proof (induction arbitrary: M rule: converse-rtrancl-induct)
case base
have (E' + M, E' + subst-mset Var M) ∈ unif* by auto
then show ?case by blast
next
case (step E F)
obtain σ where (E + M, F + subst-mset σ M) ∈ unif
  using unif-mono [OF ⟨(E, F) ∈ unif⟩] ..
moreover obtain τ
  where (F + subst-mset σ M, E' + subst-mset τ (subst-mset σ M)) ∈ unif*
  using step.IH by blast
ultimately have (E + M, E' + subst-mset (σ ∘s τ) M) ∈ unif* by simp
then show ?case by blast
qed

```

5.2.3 Soundness of the Inference Rules

The inference rules of unification are sound in the sense that when the empty set of equations is reached, a most general unifier is obtained.

```

lemma UNIF-empty-imp-is-mgu-compose:
fixes E :: ('f, 'v) equation multiset
assumes UNIF ss E {#}

```

```

shows is-mgu (compose ss) (set-mset E)
using assms
proof (induct ss E {#}::('f, 'v) equation multiset)
  case (step σ E E' ss)
  then show ?case
    by (cases) (auto simp: is-mgu-subst-set-subst)
qed simp

```

5.2.4 Completeness of the Inference Rules

```

lemma UNIF1-singleton-decomp [intro]:
  assumes length ss = length ts
  shows UNIF1 Var {#(Fun f ss, Fun f ts)#{}} (mset (zip ss ts))
  using UNIF1.decomp [OF assms, of f {#}] by simp

```

```

lemma UNIF1-singleton-Var-left [intro]:
  x ∉ vars-term t ==> UNIF1 (subst x t) {#(Var x, t)#{}} {#}
  using UNIF1.Var-left [of x t {#}] by simp

```

```

lemma UNIF1-singleton-Var-right [intro]:
  x ∉ vars-term t ==> UNIF1 (subst x t) {#(t, Var x)#{}} {#}
  using UNIF1.Var-right [of x t {#}] by simp

```

```

lemma not-UNIF1-singleton-Var-right [dest]:
  ¬ UNIF1 Var {#(Var x, Var y)#{}} {#} ==> x ≠ y
  ¬ UNIF1 (subst x (Var y)) {#(Var x, Var y)#{}} {#} ==> x = y
  by auto

```

```

lemma not-unifD:
  assumes ¬ (Ǝ E'. ({#e#}, E') ∈ unif)
  shows (Ǝ x t. (e = (Var x, t) ∨ e = (t, Var x)) ∧ x ∈ vars-term t ∧ is-Fun t) ∨
        (Ǝ f g ss ts. e = (Fun f ss, Fun g ts) ∧ (f ≠ g ∨ length ss ≠ length ts))
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume *: ¬ ?thesis
    show False
    proof (cases e)
      case (Pair s t)
      with assms and * show ?thesis
        by (cases s) (cases t, auto simp: unif-def simp del: term.simps, (blast | succeed))+
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma unifiable-imp-unif:
  assumes unifiable {e}
  shows Ǝ E'. ({#e#}, E') ∈ unif
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    from not-unifD [OF this] and assms

```

```

show False by (auto simp: unifiable-def)
qed

lemma unifiable-imp-empty-or-unif:
assumes unifiable (set-mset E)
shows E = {#} ∨ (∃ E'. (E, E') ∈ unif)
proof (cases E)
case [simp]: (add e E')
from assms have unifiable {e} by (auto simp: unifiable-def unifiers-insert)
from unifiable-imp-unif [OF this]
obtain E'' where ({#e#}, E'') ∈ unif ..
then obtain σ where UNIF1 σ {#e#} E'' by (auto simp: unif-UNIF1-conv)
from UNIF1-mono [OF this] have UNIF1 σ E (E'' + subst-mset σ E') by (auto
simp: ac-simps)
then show ?thesis by (auto simp: unif-UNIF1-conv)
qed simp

lemma UNIF1-preserves-unifiers:
assumes UNIF1 σ E E' and τ ∈ unifiers (set-mset E)
shows (σ ∘s τ) ∈ unifiers (set-mset E')
using assms by (cases) (auto simp: unifiers-def subst-mset-def)

lemma unif-preserves-unifiable:
assumes (E, E') ∈ unif and unifiable (set-mset E)
shows unifiable (set-mset E')
using UNIF1-preserves-unifiers [of - E E'] and assms
by (auto simp: unif-UNIF1-conv unifiable-def)

lemma unif-imp-converse-unifless [dest]:
(x, y) ∈ unif ⇒ (y, x) ∈ unifless
by (metis UNIF1-unifless unif-UNIF1-conv)

Every unifiable set of equations can be reduced to the empty set by applying
the inference rules of unification.

lemma unifiable-imp-empty:
assumes unifiable (set-mset E)
shows (E, {#}) ∈ unif*
using assms
proof (induct E rule: wf-induct [OF wf-unifless])
fix E :: ('f, 'v) equation multiset
presume IH: ∀ E'. [(E', E) ∈ unifless; unifiable (set-mset E')] ⇒
(E', {#}) ∈ unif*
and *: unifiable (set-mset E)
show (E, {#}) ∈ unif*
proof (cases E = {#})
assume E ≠ {#}
with unifiable-imp-empty-or-unif [OF *]
obtain E' where (E, E') ∈ unif by auto
with * have (E', E) ∈ unifless and unifiable (set-mset E')

```

```

by (auto dest: unif-preserves-unifiable)
from IH [OF this] and `⟨(E, E') ∈ unif` 
show ?thesis by simp
qed simp
qed simp

lemma unif-rtrancl-empty-imp-unifiable:
assumes (E, {#}) ∈ unif*
shows unifiable (set-mset E)
using assms
by (auto simp: unif-rtrancl-UNIF-conv unifiable-def is-mgu-def
dest!: UNIF-empty-imp-is-mgu-compose)

lemma not-unifiable-imp-not-empty-NF:
assumes ¬ unifiable (set-mset E)
shows ∃ E'. E' ≠ {#} ∧ (E, E') ∈ unif!
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ¬ ?thesis
then have *: ∀ E'. (E, E') ∈ unif! ⇒ E' = {#} by auto
have SN unif using wf-converse-unif by (auto simp: SN-iff-wf)
then obtain E' where (E, E') ∈ unif!
  by (metis SN-imp-WN UNIV-I WN-onE)
with * have (E, {#}) ∈ unif* by auto
from unif-rtrancl-empty-imp-unifiable [OF this] and assms
show False by contradiction
qed

lemma unif-rtrancl-preserves-unifiable:
assumes (E, E') ∈ unif* and unifiable (set-mset E)
shows unifiable (set-mset E')
using assms by (induct) (auto simp: unif-preserves-unifiable)

```

The inference rules for unification are complete in the sense that whenever it is not possible to reduce a set of equations E to the empty set, then E is not unifiable.

```

lemma empty-not-reachable-imp-not-unifiable:
assumes (E, {#}) ∉ unif*
shows ¬ unifiable (set-mset E)
using unifiable-imp-empty [of E] and assms by blast

```

It is enough to reach an irreducible set of equations to conclude non-unifiability.

```

lemma irreducible-reachable-imp-not-unifiable:
assumes (E, E') ∈ unif! and E' ≠ {#}
shows ¬ unifiable (set-mset E)
proof –
have (E, E') ∈ unif* and (E', {#}) ∉ unif*
  using assms by (auto simp: NF-not-suc)
moreover with empty-not-reachable-imp-not-unifiable
have ¬ unifiable (set-mset E') by fast

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  using unif-rtrancl-preserves-unifiable by fast
qed

end

```

5.3 A Concrete Unification Algorithm

```

theory Unification
imports
  Abstract-Unification
  Option-Monad
  Renaming2
begin

definition
decompose s t =
(case (s, t) of
  (Fun f ss, Fun g ts) => if f = g then zip-option ss ts else None
  | _ => None)

lemma decompose-same-Fun[simp]:
decompose (Fun f ss) (Fun f ss) = Some (zip ss ss)
by (simp add: decompose-def)

lemma decompose-Some [dest]:
decompose (Fun f ss) (Fun g ts) = Some E ==>
f = g ∧ length ss = length ts ∧ E = zip ss ts
by (cases f = g) (auto simp: decompose-def)

lemma decompose-None [dest]:
decompose (Fun f ss) (Fun g ts) = None ==> f ≠ g ∨ length ss ≠ length ts
by (cases f = g) (auto simp: decompose-def)

Applying a substitution to a list of equations.

definition
subst-list :: ('f, 'v) subst ⇒ ('f, 'v) equation list ⇒ ('f, 'v) equation list
where
  subst-list σ ys = map (λp. (fst p · σ, snd p · σ)) ys

lemma mset-subst-list [simp]:
mset (subst-list (subst x t) ys) = subst-mset (subst x t) (mset ys)
by (auto simp: subst-mset-def subst-list-def)

lemma subst-list-append:
  subst-list σ (xs @ ys) = subst-list σ xs @ subst-list σ ys
by (auto simp: subst-list-def)

function (sequential)

```

```

unify :: ('f, 'v) equation list ⇒ ('v × ('f, 'v) term) list ⇒ ('v × ('f, 'v) term) list option
where
  unify [] bs = Some bs
  | unify ((Fun f ss, Fun g ts) # E) bs =
    (case decompose (Fun f ss) (Fun g ts) of
     None ⇒ None
     | Some us ⇒ unify (us @ E) bs)
  | unify ((Var x, t) # E) bs =
    (if t = Var x then unify E bs
     else if x ∈ vars-term t then None
     else unify (subst-list (subst x t) E) ((x, t) # bs))
  | unify ((t, Var x) # E) bs =
    (if x ∈ vars-term t then None
     else unify (subst-list (subst x t) E) ((x, t) # bs))
  by pat-completeness auto
termination
  by (standard, rule wf-inv-image [of unif-1 mset ∘ fst, OF wf-converse-unif])
     (force intro: UNIF1.intros simp: unif-def union-commute)+

lemma unify-append-prefix-same:
  (forall e ∈ set es1. fst e = snd e) ⇒ unify (es1 @ es2) bs = unify es2 bs
  proof (induction es1 @ es2 bs arbitrary: es1 es2 bs rule: unify.induct)
    case (1 bs)
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (2 f ss g ts E bs)
    show ?case
    proof (cases es1)
      case Nil
      thus ?thesis by simp
    next
      case (Cons e es1')
      hence e-def: e = (Fun f ss, Fun g ts) and E-def: E = es1' @ es2
        using 2 by simp-all
      hence f = g and ss = ts
        using 2.preds local.Cons by auto
      hence unify (es1 @ es2) bs = unify ((zip ts ts @ es1') @ es2) bs
        by (simp add: Cons e-def)
      also have ... = unify es2 bs
      proof (rule 2.hyps(1))
        show decompose (Fun f ss) (Fun g ts) = Some (zip ts ts)
          by (simp add: ‹f = g› ‹ss = ts›)
      next
        show zip ts ts @ E = (zip ts ts @ es1') @ es2
          by (simp add: E-def)
      next
        show ∀ e ∈ set (zip ts ts @ es1'). fst e = snd e
          using 2.preds by (auto simp: Cons zip-same)

```

```

qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
next
  case (? x t E bs)
    show ?case
    proof (cases es1)
      case Nil
        thus ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Cons e es1')
    hence e-def: e = (Var x, t) and E-def: E = es1' @ es2
      using ? by simp-all
    show ?thesis
  proof (cases t = Var x)
    case True
      show ?thesis
      using ?(1)[OF True E-def]
      using ? .hyp(3) .prems local.Cons by fastforce
  next
    case False
      thus ?thesis
      using ? .prems e-def local.Cons by force
  qed
qed
next
  case (? v va x E bs)
  then show ?case
  proof (cases es1)
    case Nil
      thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Cons e es1')
      hence e-def: e = (Fun v va, Var x) and E-def: E = es1' @ es2
        using ? by simp-all
      thus ?thesis
        using ? .prems local.Cons by fastforce
  qed
qed

```

corollary *unify-Cons-same*:

fst e = snd e \implies *unify (e # es) bs = unify es bs*
by (rule unify-append-prefix-same[of [-], simplified])

corollary *unify-same*:

$(\forall e \in set es. fst e = snd e) \implies unify es bs = Some bs$
by (rule unify-append-prefix-same[of -[], simplified])

definition *subst-of* :: (*'v × ('f, 'v) term*) *list* \Rightarrow (*'f, 'v*) *subst*

where

$$\text{subst-of } ss = \text{List.foldr } (\lambda(x, t) \sigma. \sigma \circ_s \text{subst } x t) ss \text{ Var}$$

Computing the mgu of two terms.

definition $mgu :: ('f, 'v) \text{ term} \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) \text{ term} \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) \text{ subst option where}$
 $mgu s t =$
 $\quad (\text{case } \text{unify } [(s, t)] \text{ of}$
 $\quad \quad \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$
 $\quad \quad | \text{Some res} \Rightarrow \text{Some } (\text{subst-of res}))$

lemma $\text{subst-of-simps} [\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{subst-of } [] = \text{Var}$
 $\text{subst-of } ((x, \text{Var } x) \# ss) = \text{subst-of } ss$
 $\text{subst-of } (b \# ss) = \text{subst-of } ss \circ_s \text{subst } (\text{fst } b) (\text{snd } b)$
by ($\text{simp-all add: subst-of-def split: prod.splits}$)

lemma $\text{subst-of-append} [\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{subst-of } (ss @ ts) = \text{subst-of } ts \circ_s \text{subst-of } ss$
by (induct ss) ($\text{auto simp: ac-simps}$)

The concrete algorithm unify can be simulated by the inference rules of UNIF .

lemma unify-Some-UNIF :
assumes $\text{unify } E bs = \text{Some } cs$
shows $\exists ds ss. cs = ds @ bs \wedge \text{subst-of } ds = \text{compose } ss \wedge \text{UNIF } ss (\text{mset } E)$
 $\{\#\}$
using assms
proof ($\text{induction } E bs \text{ arbitrary: } cs \text{ rule: unify.induct}$)
case ($\lambda f ss g ts E bs$)
then obtain us **where** $\text{decompose } (\text{Fun } f ss) (\text{Fun } g ts) = \text{Some } us$
and [simp]: $f = g$ $\text{length } ss = \text{length } ts$ $us = \text{zip } ss ts$
and $\text{unify } (us @ E) bs = \text{Some } cs$ **by** ($\text{auto split: option.splits}$)
from $\text{2.IH [OF this(1, 5)] obtain xs ys}$
where $cs = xs @ bs$
and [simp]: $\text{subst-of } xs = \text{compose } ys$
and $*: \text{UNIF } ys (\text{mset } (us @ E)) \{\#\}$ **by** auto
then have $\text{UNIF } (\text{Var } \# ys) (\text{mset } ((\text{Fun } f ss, \text{Fun } g ts) \# E)) \{\#}$
by ($\text{force intro: UNIF1.decomp simp: ac-simps}$)
moreover have $cs = xs @ bs$ **by** fact
moreover have $\text{subst-of } xs = \text{compose } (\text{Var } \# ys)$ **by** simp
ultimately show $?case$ **by** blast
next
case ($\lambda x t E bs$)
show $?case$
proof ($\text{cases } t = \text{Var } x$)
assume $t = \text{Var } x$
then show $?case$
using $\text{metis UNIF.step compose-simps(2) UNIF1.trivial}$
next

```

assume  $t \neq \text{Var } x$ 
with  $\beta$  obtain  $xs\ ys$ 
  where [simp]:  $cs = (ys @ [(x, t)]) @ bs$ 
  and [simp]:  $\text{subst-of } ys = \text{compose } xs$ 
  and  $x \notin \text{vars-term } t$ 
  and  $\text{UNIF } xs (\text{mset}(\text{subst-list}(\text{subst } x\ t)\ E)) \{\#\}$ 
  by (cases  $x \in \text{vars-term } t$ ) force+
then have  $\text{UNIF}(\text{subst } x\ t \# xs) (\text{mset}((\text{Var } x, t) \# E)) \{\#\}$ 
  by (force intro: UNIF1.Var-left simp: ac-simps)
moreover have  $cs = (ys @ [(x, t)]) @ bs$  by simp
moreover have  $\text{subst-of } (ys @ [(x, t)]) = \text{compose } (\text{subst } x\ t \# xs)$  by simp
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed
next
case ( $\lambda f\ ss\ x\ E\ bs$ )
with  $\lambda$  obtain  $xs\ ys$ 
  where [simp]:  $cs = (ys @ [(x, \text{Fun } f\ ss)]) @ bs$ 
  and [simp]:  $\text{subst-of } ys = \text{compose } xs$ 
  and  $x \notin \text{vars-term } (\text{Fun } f\ ss)$ 
  and  $\text{UNIF } xs (\text{mset}(\text{subst-list}(\text{subst } x\ (\text{Fun } f\ ss))\ E)) \{\#\}$ 
  by (cases  $x \in \text{vars-term } (\text{Fun } f\ ss)$ ) force+
then have  $\text{UNIF}(\text{subst } x\ (\text{Fun } f\ ss) \# xs) (\text{mset}((\text{Fun } f\ ss, \text{Var } x) \# E)) \{\#\}$ 
  by (force intro: UNIF1.Var-right simp: ac-simps)
moreover have  $cs = (ys @ [(x, \text{Fun } f\ ss)]) @ bs$  by simp
moreover have  $\text{subst-of } (ys @ [(x, \text{Fun } f\ ss)]) = \text{compose } (\text{subst } x\ (\text{Fun } f\ ss) \# xs)$  by simp
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed force

lemma unify-sound:
assumes  $\text{unify } E [] = \text{Some } cs$ 
shows  $\text{is-imgu } (\text{subst-of } cs) (\text{set } E)$ 
proof -
  from unify-Some-UNIF [OF assms] obtain  $ss$ 
    where  $\text{subst-of } cs = \text{compose } ss$ 
    and  $\text{UNIF } ss (\text{mset } E) \{\#\}$  by auto
  with UNIF-empty-imp-is-mgu-compose [OF this(2)]
    and UNIF-idemp [OF this(2)]
    show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: is-imgu-def is-mgu-def)
      (metis subst-compose-assoc)
qed

lemma mgu-sound:
assumes  $\text{mgu } s\ t = \text{Some } \sigma$ 
shows  $\text{is-imgu } \sigma \{(s, t)\}$ 
proof -
  obtain  $ss$  where  $\text{unify } [(s, t)] [] = \text{Some } ss$ 
    and  $\sigma = \text{subst-of } ss$ 

```

```

  using assms by (auto simp: mgu-def split: option.splits)
  then have is-imgu  $\sigma$  (set [( $s, t$ )]) by (metis unify-sound)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

If *unify* gives up, then the given set of equations cannot be reduced to the empty set by *UNIF*.

```

lemma unify-None:
  assumes unify  $E ss = \text{None}$ 
  shows  $\exists E'. E' \neq \{\#\} \wedge (\text{mset } E, E') \in \text{unif}^!$ 
using assms
proof (induction  $E ss$  rule: unify.induct)
  case (1 bs)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case ( $\lambda f ss g ts E bs$ )
  moreover
  { assume *: decompose (Fun f ss) (Fun g ts) = None
    have ?case
    proof (cases unifiable (set E))
      case True
      then have (mset E, {#})  $\in \text{unif}^*$ 
        by (simp add: unifiable-imp-empty)
      from unif-rtranc1-mono [OF this, of {#(Fun f ss, Fun g ts)\#}] obtain  $\sigma$ 
        where (mset E + {#(Fun f ss, Fun g ts)\#}, {#(Fun f ss ·  $\sigma$ , Fun g ts ·  $\sigma$ )\#})  $\in \text{unif}^*$ 
          by (auto simp: subst-mset-def)
      moreover have {#(Fun f ss ·  $\sigma$ , Fun g ts ·  $\sigma$ )\#}  $\in \text{NF unif}$ 
        using decompose-None [OF *]
        by (auto simp: single-is-union NF-def unif-def elim!: UNIF1.cases)
          (metis length-map)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by auto (metis normalizability-I add-mset-not-empty)
    qed
  }
  case False
  moreover have  $\neg \text{unifiable } \{(Fun f ss, Fun g ts)\}$ 
    using * by (auto simp: unifiable-def)
  ultimately have  $\neg \text{unifiable } (\text{set } ((Fun f ss, Fun g ts) \# E))$  by (auto simp: unifiable-def unifiers-def)
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: not-unifiable-imp-not-empty-NF)
  qed
moreover
{ fix us
  assume *: decompose (Fun f ss) (Fun g ts) = Some us
    and unify (us @ E) bs = None
  from 2.IH [OF this] obtain E'
    where  $E' \neq \{\#\}$  and (mset (us @ E), E')  $\in \text{unif}^!$  by blast
  moreover have (mset ((Fun f ss, Fun g ts) # E), mset (us @ E))  $\in \text{unif}$ 
  proof -

```

```

have  $g = f$  and  $\text{length } ss = \text{length } ts$  and  $us = \text{zip } ss \ ts$ 
  using * by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro: UNIF1.decomp simp: unif-def ac-simps)
qed
ultimately have ?case by auto }
ultimately show ?case by (auto split: option.splits)
next
  case (? x t E bs)
  { assume [simp]:  $t = \text{Var } x$ 
    obtain  $E'$  where  $E' \neq \{\#\}$  and  $(\text{mset } E, E') \in \text{unif}^!$  using ? by auto
    moreover have  $(\text{mset } ((\text{Var } x, t) \# E), \text{mset } E) \in \text{unif}$ 
      by (auto intro: UNIF1.trivial simp: unif-def)
    ultimately have ?case by auto }
  moreover
  { assume ?:  $t \neq \text{Var } x$   $x \notin \text{vars-term } t$ 
    then obtain  $E'$  where  $E' \neq \{\#\}$ 
      and  $(\text{mset } (\text{subst-list } (\text{subst } x t) E), E') \in \text{unif}^!$  using ? by auto
    moreover have  $(\text{mset } ((\text{Var } x, t) \# E), \text{mset } (\text{subst-list } (\text{subst } x t) E)) \in \text{unif}$ 
      using * by (auto intro: UNIF1.Var-left simp: unif-def)
    ultimately have ?case by auto }
  moreover
  { assume ?:  $t \neq \text{Var } x$   $x \in \text{vars-term } t$ 
    then have  $x \in \text{vars-term } t$  is-Fun  $t$  by auto
    then have  $\neg \text{unifiable } \{(\text{Var } x, t)\}$  by (rule in-vars-is-Fun-not-unifiable)
    then have **:  $\neg \text{unifiable } \{(\text{Var } x \cdot \sigma, t \cdot \sigma)\}$  for  $\sigma :: ('b, 'a)$  subst
      using subst-set-reflects-unifiable [of  $\sigma \{(\text{Var } x, t)\}$ ] by (auto simp: subst-set-def)
    have ?case
    proof (cases  $\text{unifiable } (\text{set } E)$ )
      case True
        then have  $(\text{mset } E, \{\#\}) \in \text{unif}^*$ 
          by (simp add: unifiable-imp-empty)
        from unif-rtranc1-mono [OF this, of  $\{(\text{Var } x, t) \#\}]$  obtain  $\sigma$ 
          where  $(\text{mset } E + \{(\text{Var } x, t) \#\}, \{(\text{Var } x \cdot \sigma, t \cdot \sigma) \#\}) \in \text{unif}^*$ 
            by (auto simp: subst-mset-def)
        moreover obtain  $E'$  where  $E' \neq \{\#\}$ 
          and  $(\{(\text{Var } x \cdot \sigma, t \cdot \sigma) \#\}, E') \in \text{unif}^!$ 
          using not-unifiable-imp-not-empty-NF and **
            by (metis set-mset-single)
        ultimately show ?thesis by auto
      next
        case False
        moreover have  $\neg \text{unifiable } \{(\text{Var } x, t)\}$ 
          using * by (force simp: unifiable-def)
        ultimately have  $\neg \text{unifiable } (\text{set } ((\text{Var } x, t) \# E))$  by (auto simp: unifiable-def unifiers-def)
          then show ?thesis
            by (simp add: not-unifiable-imp-not-empty-NF)
    qed }

```

```

ultimately show ?case by blast
next
  case ( $\lambda f ss x E bs$ )
  define  $t$  where  $t = \text{Fun } f ss$ 
  { assume  $*: x \notin \text{vars-term } t$ 
    then obtain  $E'$  where  $E' \neq \{\#\}$ 
      and  $(\text{mset}(\text{subst-list}(\text{subst } x t) E), E') \in \text{unif}^!$  using 4 by (auto simp: t-def)
    moreover have  $(\text{mset}((t, \text{Var } x) \# E), \text{mset}(\text{subst-list}(\text{subst } x t) E)) \in \text{unif}$ 
      using * by (auto intro: UNIF1.Var-right simp: unif-def)
    ultimately have ?case by (auto simp: t-def) }
  moreover
  { assume  $x \in \text{vars-term } t$ 
    then have  $*: x \in \text{vars-term } t \wedge t \neq \text{Var } x$  by (auto simp: t-def)
    then have  $x \in \text{vars-term } t$  is-Fun  $t$  by auto
    then have  $\neg \text{unifiable} \{( \text{Var } x, t) \}$  by (rule in-vars-is-Fun-not-unifiable)
    then have  $**: \neg \text{unifiable} \{(\text{Var } x \cdot \sigma, t \cdot \sigma)\}$  for  $\sigma :: ('b, 'a) \text{ subst}$ 
      using subst-set-reflects-unifiable [of  $\sigma \{( \text{Var } x, t) \}$ ] by (auto simp: subst-set-def)
    have ?case
    proof (cases  $\text{unifiable} (\text{set } E)$ )
      case True
      then have  $(\text{mset } E, \{\#\}) \in \text{unif}^*$ 
        by (simp add: unifiable-imp-empty)
      from unif-rtranc1-mono [OF this, of  $\{(\#(t, \text{Var } x)\#\}\}$ ] obtain  $\sigma$ 
        where  $(\text{mset } E + \{(\#(t, \text{Var } x)\#\}, \{(\#(t \cdot \sigma, \text{Var } x \cdot \sigma)\#\}) \in \text{unif}^*$ 
          by (auto simp: subst-mset-def)
      moreover obtain  $E'$  where  $E' \neq \{\#\}$ 
        and  $(\{(\#(t \cdot \sigma, \text{Var } x \cdot \sigma)\#\}, E') \in \text{unif}^*$ 
        using not-unifiable-imp-not-empty-NF and **
          by (metis unifiable-insert-swap set-mset-single)
      ultimately show ?thesis by (auto simp: t-def)
    qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

lemma unify-complete:
assumes unify  $E$   $bs = \text{None}$ 
shows  $\text{unifiers} (\text{set } E) = \{\}$ 
proof -
  from unify-None [OF assms] obtain  $E'$ 
    where  $E' \neq \{\#\}$  and  $(\text{mset } E, E') \in \text{unif}^!$  by blast
  then have  $\neg \text{unifiable} (\text{set } E)$ 

```

```

using irreducible-reachable-imp-not-unifiable by force
then show ?thesis
by (auto simp: unifiable-def)
qed

corollary ex-unify-if-unifiers-not-empty:
unifiers es ≠ {} ⇒ set xs = es ⇒ ∃ ys. unify xs [] = Some ys
using unify-complete by auto

lemma mgu-complete:
mgu s t = None ⇒ unifiers {(s, t)} = {}
proof –
assume mgu s t = None
then have unify [(s, t)] [] = None by (cases unify [(s, t)] [], auto simp: mgu-def)
then have unifiers (set [(s, t)]) = {} by (rule unify-complete)
then show ?thesis by simp
qed

corollary ex-mgu-if-unifiers-not-empty:
unifiers {(t,u)} ≠ {} ⇒ ∃ μ. mgu t u = Some μ
using mgu-complete by auto

corollary ex-mgu-if-subst-apply-term-eq-subst-apply-term:
fixes t u :: ('f, 'v) Term.term and σ :: ('f, 'v) subst
assumes t-eq-u: t · σ = u · σ
shows ∃ μ :: ('f, 'v) subst. Unification.mgu t u = Some μ
proof –
from t-eq-u have unifiers {(t, u)} ≠ {}
unfolding unifiers-def by auto
thus ?thesis
by (rule ex-mgu-if-unifiers-not-empty)
qed

lemma finite-subst-domain-subst-of:
finite (subst-domain (subst-of xs))
proof (induct xs)
case (Cons x xs)
moreover have finite (subst-domain (subst (fst x) (snd x))) by (metis finite-subst-domain-subst)
ultimately show ?case
using subst-domain-compose [of subst-of xs subst (fst x) (snd x)]
by (simp del: subst-subst-domain) (metis finite-subset infinite-Un)
qed simp

lemma unify-subst-domain:
assumes unif: unify E [] = Some xs
shows subst-domain (subst-of xs) ⊆ (⋃ e ∈ set E. vars-term (fst e) ∪ vars-term (snd e))
proof –
from unify-Some-UNIF[OF unif] obtain xs' where

```

```

subst-of xs = compose xs' and UNIF xs' (mset E) {#}
by auto
thus ?thesis
  using UNIF-subst-domain-subset
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) multiset.set-map set-mset-mset vars-mset-def)
qed

lemma mgu-subst-domain:
  assumes mgu s t = Some σ
  shows subst-domain σ ⊆ vars-term s ∪ vars-term t
proof –
  obtain xs where unify [(s, t)] [] = Some xs and σ = subst-of xs
    using assms by (simp add: mgu-def split: option.splits)
  thus ?thesis
    using unify-subst-domain by fastforce
qed

lemma mgu-finite-subst-domain:
  mgu s t = Some σ ==> finite (subst-domain σ)
  by (drule mgu-subst-domain) (simp add: finite-subset)

lemma unify-range-vars:
  assumes unif: unify E [] = Some xs
  shows range-vars (subst-of xs) ⊆ (∪ e ∈ set E. vars-term (fst e) ∪ vars-term (snd e))
proof –
  from unify-Some-UNIF[OF unif] obtain xs' where
    subst-of xs = compose xs' and UNIF xs' (mset E) {#}
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using UNIF-range-vars-subset
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) multiset.set-map set-mset-mset vars-mset-def)
qed

lemma mgu-range-vars:
  assumes mgu s t = Some μ
  shows range-vars μ ⊆ vars-term s ∪ vars-term t
proof –
  obtain xs where unify [(s, t)] [] = Some xs and μ = subst-of xs
    using assms by (simp add: mgu-def split: option.splits)
  thus ?thesis
    using unify-range-vars by fastforce
qed

lemma unify-subst-domain-range-vars-disjoint:
  assumes unif: unify E [] = Some xs
  shows subst-domain (subst-of xs) ∩ range-vars (subst-of xs) = {}
proof –
  from unify-Some-UNIF[OF unif] obtain xs' where

```

```

subst-of xs = compose xs' and UNIF xs' (mset E) {#}
by auto
thus ?thesis
  using UNIF-subst-domain-range-vars-Int by metis
qed

lemma mgu-subst-domain-range-vars-disjoint:
  assumes mgu s t = Some  $\mu$ 
  shows subst-domain  $\mu \cap$  range-vars  $\mu = \{\}$ 
proof -
  obtain xs where unify [(s, t)] [] = Some xs and  $\mu = \text{subst-of } xs$ 
    using assms by (simp add: mgu-def split: option.splits)
  thus ?thesis
    using unify-subst-domain-range-vars-disjoint by metis
qed

corollary subst-apply-term-eq-subst-apply-term-if-mgu:
  assumes mgu t u: mgu t u = Some  $\mu$ 
  shows  $t \cdot \mu = u \cdot \mu$ 
  using mgu-sound[OF mgu-t-u]
  by (simp add: is-imgu-def unifiers-def)

lemma mgu-same: mgu t t = Some Var
  by (simp add: mgu-def unify-same)

lemma mgu-is-Var-if-not-in-equations:
  fixes  $\mu :: ('f, 'v)$  subst and  $E :: ('f, 'v)$  equations and  $x :: 'v$ 
  assumes
    mgu- $\mu$ : is-mgu  $\mu E$  and
    x-not-in:  $x \notin (\bigcup_{e \in E} \text{vars-term} (\text{fst } e) \cup \text{vars-term} (\text{snd } e))$ 
  shows is-Var ( $\mu x$ )
proof -
  from mgu- $\mu$  have unif- $\mu$ :  $\mu \in \text{unifiers } E$  and minimal- $\mu$ :  $\forall \tau \in \text{unifiers } E. \exists \gamma. \tau = \mu \circ_s \gamma$ 
  by (simp-all add: is-mgu-def)

  define  $\tau :: ('f, 'v)$  subst where
     $\tau = (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in (\bigcup_{e \in E} \text{vars-term} (\text{fst } e) \cup \text{vars-term} (\text{snd } e)) \text{ then } \mu x \text{ else } \text{Var } x)$ 

  have  $\langle \tau \in \text{unifiers } E \rangle$ 
    unfolding unifiers-def mem-Collect-eq
  proof (rule ballI)
    fix e assume e  $\in E$ 
    with unif- $\mu$  have fst e  $\cdot \mu = \text{snd } e \cdot \mu$ 
      by blast
    moreover from  $\langle e \in E \rangle$  have fst e  $\cdot \tau = \text{fst } e \cdot \mu$  and snd e  $\cdot \tau = \text{snd } e \cdot \mu$ 
      unfolding term-subst-eq-conv
      by (auto simp:  $\tau$ -def)

```

```

ultimately show fst e · τ = snd e · τ
  by simp
qed
with minimal-μ obtain γ where μ ∘s γ = τ
  by auto
with x-not-in have (μ ∘s γ) x = Var x
  by (simp add: τ-def)
thus is-Var (μ x)
  by (metis subst-apply-eq-Var subst-compose term.disc(1))
qed

corollary mgu-ball-is-Var:
  is-mgu μ E ==> ∀ x ∈ − (⋃ e ∈ E. vars-term (fst e) ∪ vars-term (snd e)). is-Var
  (μ x)
  by (rule ballI) (rule mgu-is-Var-if-not-in-equations[folded Compl-iff])

lemma mgu-inj-on:
  fixes μ :: ('f, 'v) subst and E :: ('f, 'v) equations
  assumes mgu-μ: is-mgu μ E
  shows inj-on μ (− (⋃ e ∈ E. vars-term (fst e) ∪ vars-term (snd e)))
proof (rule inj-onI)
  fix x y
  assume
    x-in: x ∈ − (⋃ e ∈ E. vars-term (fst e) ∪ vars-term (snd e)) and
    y-in: y ∈ − (⋃ e ∈ E. vars-term (fst e) ∪ vars-term (snd e)) and
    μ x = μ y

  from mgu-μ have unif-μ: μ ∈ unifiers E and minimal-μ: ∀ τ ∈ unifiers E. ∃ γ.
  τ = μ ∘s γ
  by (simp-all add: is-mgu-def)

  define τ :: ('f, 'v) subst where
    τ = (λx. if x ∈ (⋃ e ∈ E. vars-term (fst e) ∪ vars-term (snd e)) then μ x else
    Var x)

  have ⟨τ ∈ unifiers E⟩
    unfolding unifiers-def mem-Collect-eq
  proof (rule ballI)
    fix e assume e ∈ E
    with unif-μ have fst e · μ = snd e · μ
      by blast
    moreover from ⟨e ∈ E⟩ have fst e · τ = fst e · μ and snd e · τ = snd e · μ
      unfolding term-subst-eq-conv
      by (auto simp: τ-def)
    ultimately show fst e · τ = snd e · τ
      by simp
  qed
  with minimal-μ obtain γ where μ ∘s γ = τ
    by auto

```

```

hence  $(\mu \circ_s \gamma) x = \text{Var } x$  and  $(\mu \circ_s \gamma) y = \text{Var } y$ 
  using ComplD[OF x-in] ComplD[OF y-in]
  by (simp-all add:  $\tau$ -def)
  with  $\langle \mu x = \mu y \rangle$  show  $x = y$ 
    by (simp add: subst-compose-def)
qed

lemma imgu-subst-domain-subset:
fixes  $\mu :: ('f, 'v)$  subst and  $E :: ('f, 'v)$  equations and  $\text{Evars} :: 'v$  set
assumes imgu- $\mu$ : is-imgu  $\mu E$  and fin-E: finite  $E$ 
defines  $\text{Evars} \equiv (\bigcup e \in E. \text{vars-term} (\text{fst } e) \cup \text{vars-term} (\text{snd } e))$ 
shows subst-domain  $\mu \subseteq \text{Evars}$ 
proof (intro Set.subsetI)
  from imgu- $\mu$  have unif- $\mu$ :  $\mu \in \text{unifiers } E$  and minimal- $\mu$ :  $\forall \tau \in \text{unifiers } E. \mu \circ_s \tau = \tau$ 
    by (simp-all add: is-imgu-def)
  from fin-E obtain es ::  $('f, 'v)$  equation list where
    set es =  $E$ 
    using finite-list by auto
  then obtain xs ::  $('v \times ('f, 'v)) \text{Term.term}$  list where
    unify-es: unify es [] = Some xs
    using unif- $\mu$  ex-unify-if-unifiers-not-empty by blast
  define  $\tau :: ('f, 'v)$  subst where
     $\tau = \text{subst-of } xs$ 
  have dom- $\tau$ : subst-domain  $\tau \subseteq \text{Evars}$ 
    using unify-subst-domain[OF unify-es, unfolded  $\langle \text{set es} = E \rangle$ , folded Evars-def  $\tau$ -def] .
  have range-vars- $\tau$ : range-vars  $\tau \subseteq \text{Evars}$ 
    using unify-range-vars[OF unify-es, unfolded  $\langle \text{set es} = E \rangle$ , folded Evars-def  $\tau$ -def] .
  have  $\tau \in \text{unifiers } E$ 
    using  $\langle \text{set es} = E \rangle$  unify-es  $\tau$ -def is-imgu-def unify-sound by blast
    with minimal- $\mu$  have  $\mu\text{-comp-}\tau$ :  $\bigwedge x. (\mu \circ_s \tau) x = \tau x$ 
      by auto
  fix  $x :: 'v$  assume  $x \in \text{subst-domain } \mu$ 
  hence  $\mu x \neq \text{Var } x$ 
    by (simp add: subst-domain-def)
  show  $x \in \text{Evars}$ 
  proof (cases  $x \in \text{subst-domain } \tau$ )
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using dom- $\tau$  by auto
  next

```

```

case False
hence  $\tau x = \text{Var } x$ 
      by (simp add: subst-domain-def)
hence  $\mu x \cdot \tau = \text{Var } x$ 
      using  $\mu\text{-comp-}\tau[\text{of } x]$  by (simp add: subst-compose)
thus ?thesis
proof (rule subst-apply-eq-Var)
  show  $\bigwedge y. \mu x = \text{Var } y \implies \tau y = \text{Var } x \implies ?\text{thesis}$ 
  using  $\langle \mu x \neq \text{Var } x \rangle$  range-vars- $\tau$  mem-range-varsI[of  $\tau - x$ ] by auto
qed
qed
qed

lemma imgu-range-vars-of-equations-vars-subset:
fixes  $\mu :: ('f, 'v) \text{ subst}$  and  $E :: ('f, 'v) \text{ equations}$  and  $Evars :: 'v \text{ set}$ 
assumes imgu- $\mu$ : is-imgu  $\mu E$  and fin-E: finite  $E$ 
defines  $Evars \equiv (\bigcup e \in E. \text{vars-term} (\text{fst } e) \cup \text{vars-term} (\text{snd } e))$ 
shows  $(\bigcup x \in Evars. \text{vars-term} (\mu x)) \subseteq Evars$ 
proof (rule Set.subsetI)
  from imgu- $\mu$  have unif- $\mu$ :  $\mu \in \text{unifiers } E$  and minimal- $\mu$ :  $\forall \tau \in \text{unifiers } E. \mu \circ_s \tau = \tau$ 
  by (simp-all add: is-imgu-def)

  from fin-E obtain es ::  $('f, 'v) \text{ equation list}$  where
    set es =  $E$ 
    using finite-list by auto
  then obtain xs ::  $('v \times ('f, 'v) \text{ Term.term}) \text{ list}$  where
    unify-es: unify es [] = Some xs
    using unif- $\mu$  ex-unify-if-unifiers-not-empty by blast

  define  $\tau :: ('f, 'v) \text{ subst}$  where
     $\tau = \text{subst-of } xs$ 

  have dom- $\tau$ : subst-domain  $\tau \subseteq Evars$ 
    using unify-subst-domain[OF unify-es, unfolded ⟨set es =  $E$ ⟩, folded Evars-def τ-def].
  have range-vars- $\tau$ : range-vars  $\tau \subseteq Evars$ 
    using unify-range-vars[OF unify-es, unfolded ⟨set es =  $E$ ⟩, folded Evars-def τ-def].
  hence ball-vars-apply-τ-subset:  $\forall x \in \text{subst-domain } \tau. \text{vars-term} (\tau x) \subseteq Evars$ 
    unfolding range-vars-def
    by (simp add: SUP-le-iff)

  have  $\tau \in \text{unifiers } E$ 
    using ⟨set es =  $E$ ⟩ unify-es τ-def is-imgu-def unify-sound by blast
    with minimal- $\mu$  have  $\mu\text{-comp-}\tau$ :  $\bigwedge x. (\mu \circ_s \tau) x = \tau x$ 
    by auto

fix y :: 'v assume  $y \in (\bigcup x \in Evars. \text{vars-term} (\mu x))$ 

```

```

then obtain  $x :: 'v$  where
   $x\text{-in: } x \in Evars$  and  $y\text{-in: } y \in vars\text{-term} (\mu x)$ 
  by (auto simp: subst-domain-def)
have  $vars\text{-}\tau\text{-}x: vars\text{-term} (\tau x) \subseteq Evars$ 
  using ball-vars-apply- $\tau$ -subset subst-domain-def  $x\text{-in}$  by fastforce

show  $y \in Evars$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $y \notin Evars$ 
  hence  $y \notin vars\text{-term} (\tau x)$ 
  using vars- $\tau$ - $x$  by blast
  moreover have  $y \in vars\text{-term} ((\mu \circ_s \tau) x)$ 
  proof –
    have  $\tau y = Var y$ 
    using ⟨ $y \notin Evars$ ⟩ dom- $\tau$ 
    by (auto simp add: subst-domain-def)
    thus ?thesis
    unfolding subst-compose-def vars-term-subst-apply-term UN-iff
    using  $y\text{-in}$  by force
  qed
  ultimately show False
  using  $\mu\text{-comp-}\tau$ [of  $x$ ] by simp
  qed
  qed

lemma imgu-range-vars-subset:
  fixes  $\mu :: ('f, 'v)$  subst and  $E :: ('f, 'v)$  equations
  assumes imgu- $\mu$ : is-imgu  $\mu E$  and fin- $E$ : finite  $E$ 
  shows range-vars  $\mu \subseteq (\bigcup e \in E. vars\text{-term} (fst e) \cup vars\text{-term} (snd e))$ 
  proof –
    have range-vars  $\mu = (\bigcup x \in subst\text{-domain } \mu. vars\text{-term} (\mu x))$ 
    by (simp add: range-vars-def)
    also have ...  $\subseteq (\bigcup x \in (\bigcup e \in E. vars\text{-term} (fst e) \cup vars\text{-term} (snd e)).$ 
     $vars\text{-term} (\mu x))$ 
    using imgu-subst-domain-subset[OF imgu- $\mu$  fin- $E$ ] by fast
    also have ...  $\subseteq (\bigcup e \in E. vars\text{-term} (fst e) \cup vars\text{-term} (snd e))$ 
    using imgu-range-vars-of-equations-vars-subset[OF imgu- $\mu$  fin- $E$ ] by metis
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

definition the-mgu ::  $('f, 'v)$  term  $\Rightarrow$   $('f, 'v)$  term  $\Rightarrow$   $('f, 'v)$  subst where
  the-mgu  $s t = (case mgu s t of None \Rightarrow Var | Some \delta \Rightarrow \delta)$ 

lemma the-mgu-is-imgu:
  fixes  $\sigma :: ('f, 'v)$  subst
  assumes  $s \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \sigma$ 
  shows is-imgu (the-mgu  $s t$ )  $\{(s, t)\}$ 
  proof –

```

```

from assms have unifiers {(s, t)} ≠ {} by (force simp: unifiers-def)
then obtain τ where mgu s t = Some τ
  and the-mgu s t = τ
  using mgu-complete by (auto simp: the-mgu-def)
  with mgu-sound show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma the-mgu:
fixes σ :: ('f, 'v) subst
assumes s · σ = t · σ
shows s · the-mgu s t = t · the-mgu s t ∧ σ = the-mgu s t ∘s σ
proof -
have *: σ ∈ unifiers {(s, t)} by (force simp: assms unifiers-def)
show ?thesis
proof (cases mgu s t)
assume mgu s t = None
then have unifiers {(s, t)} = {} by (rule mgu-complete)
with * show ?thesis by simp
next
fix τ
assume mgu s t = Some τ
moreover then have is-imgu τ {(s, t)} by (rule mgu-sound)
ultimately have is-imgu (the-mgu s t) {(s, t)} by (unfold the-mgu-def, simp)
with * show ?thesis by (auto simp: is-imgu-def unifiers-def)
qed
qed

```

5.3.1 Unification of two terms where variables should be considered disjoint

definition

```

mgu-var-disjoint-generic :: 
('v ⇒ 'u) ⇒ ('w ⇒ 'u) ⇒ ('f, 'v) term ⇒ ('f, 'w) term ⇒
((f, 'v, 'u) gsubst × ('f, 'w, 'u) gsubst) option

```

where

```

mgu-var-disjoint-generic vu wu s t =
(case mgu (map-vars-term vu s) (map-vars-term wu t) of
  None ⇒ None
  | Some γ ⇒ Some (γ ∘ vu, γ ∘ wu))

```

lemma mgu-var-disjoint-generic-sound:

```

assumes unif: mgu-var-disjoint-generic vu wu s t = Some (γ1, γ2)
shows s · γ1 = t · γ2

```

proof -

```

from unif[unfolded mgu-var-disjoint-generic-def] obtain γ where
  unif2: mgu (map-vars-term vu s) (map-vars-term wu t) = Some γ
  by (cases mgu (map-vars-term vu s) (map-vars-term wu t), auto)
from mgu-sound[OF unif2[unfolded mgu-var-disjoint-generic-def], unfolded is-imgu-def
unifiers-def]

```

```

have map-vars-term vu s · γ = map-vars-term wu t · γ by auto
from this[unfolded apply-subst-map-vars-term] unif[unfolded mgu-var-disjoint-generic-def
unif2]
show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma mgu-var-disjoint-generic-complete:
fixes σ :: ('f, 'v, 'u) gsubst and τ :: ('f, 'w, 'u) gsubst
and vu :: 'v ⇒ 'u and wu:: 'w ⇒ 'u
assumes inj: inj vu inj wu
and vwu: range vu ∩ range wu = {}
and unif-disj: s · σ = t · τ
shows ∃μ1 μ2 δ. mgu-var-disjoint-generic vu wu s t = Some (μ1, μ2) ∧
σ = μ1 ∘s δ ∧
τ = μ2 ∘s δ ∧
s · μ1 = t · μ2
proof -
note inv1[simp] = the-inv-f-f[OF inj(1)]
note inv2[simp] = the-inv-f-f[OF inj(2)]
obtain γ :: ('f, 'u) subst where gamma: γ = (λ x. if x ∈ range vu then σ (the-inv
vu x) else τ (the-inv wu x)) by auto
have ids: s · σ = map-vars-term vu s · γ unfolding gamma
by (induct s, auto)
have idt: t · τ = map-vars-term wu t · γ unfolding gamma
by (induct t, insert vwu, auto)
from unif-disj ids idt
have unif: map-vars-term vu s · γ = map-vars-term wu t · γ (is ?s · γ = ?t · γ)
by auto
from the-mgu[OF unif] have unif2: ?s · the-mgu ?s ?t = ?t · the-mgu ?s ?t and
inst: γ = the-mgu ?s ?t ∘s γ by auto
have mgu ?s ?t = Some (the-mgu ?s ?t) unfolding the-mgu-def
using mgu-complete[unfolded unifiers-def] unif
by (cases mgu ?s ?t, auto)
with inst obtain μ where mu: mgu ?s ?t = Some μ and gamma-mu: γ = μ ∘s
γ by auto
let ?tau1 = μ ∘ vu
let ?tau2 = μ ∘ wu
show ?thesis unfolding mgu-var-disjoint-generic-def mu option.simps
proof (intro exI conjI, rule refl)
show σ = ?tau1 ∘s γ
proof (rule ext)
fix x
have (?tau1 ∘s γ) x = γ (vu x) using fun-cong[OF gamma-mu, of vu x] by
(simp add: subst-compose-def)
also have ... = σ x unfolding gamma by simp
finally show σ x = (?tau1 ∘s γ) x by simp
qed
next

```

```

show  $\tau = ?\tau_2 \circ_s \gamma$ 
proof (rule ext)
  fix  $x$ 
  have  $(?\tau_2 \circ_s \gamma) x = \gamma (wu x)$  using fun-cong[OF gamma-mu, of wu x] by
(simp add: subst-compose-def)
  also have ... =  $\tau x$  unfolding gamma using vwu by auto
  finally show  $\tau x = (?\tau_2 \circ_s \gamma) x$  by simp
qed
next
  have  $s \cdot ?\tau_1 = map\text{-}vars\text{-}term vu s \cdot \mu$  unfolding apply-subst-map-vars-term
 $\dots$ 
  also have ... = map-vars-term wu t · μ
  unfolding unif2[unfolded the-mgu-def mu option.simps] ...
  also have ... =  $t \cdot ?\tau_2$  unfolding apply-subst-map-vars-term ...
  finally show  $s \cdot ?\tau_1 = t \cdot ?\tau_2$  .
qed
qed

```

abbreviation *mgu-var-disjoint-sum* \equiv *mgu-var-disjoint-generic Inl Inr*

lemma *mgu-var-disjoint-sum-sound*:

mgu-var-disjoint-sum s t = Some (γ1, γ2) \implies s · γ1 = t · γ2
by (*rule mgu-var-disjoint-generic-sound*)

lemma *mgu-var-disjoint-sum-complete*:

fixes $\sigma :: ('f, 'v, 'v + 'w) gsubst$ **and** $\tau :: ('f, 'w, 'v + 'w) gsubst$
assumes *unif-disj*: $s \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau$
shows $\exists \mu_1 \mu_2 \delta. mgu\text{-}var\text{-}disjoint\text{-}sum s t = Some (\mu_1, \mu_2) \wedge$
 $\sigma = \mu_1 \circ_s \delta \wedge$
 $\tau = \mu_2 \circ_s \delta \wedge$
 $s \cdot \mu_1 = t \cdot \mu_2$
by (*rule mgu-var-disjoint-generic-complete*[*OF --- unif-disj*], *auto simp: inj-on-def*)

lemma *mgu-var-disjoint-sum-instance*:

fixes $\sigma :: ('f, 'v) subst$ **and** $\delta :: ('f, 'v) subst$
assumes *unif-disj*: $s \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \delta$
shows $\exists \mu_1 \mu_2 \tau. mgu\text{-}var\text{-}disjoint\text{-}sum s t = Some (\mu_1, \mu_2) \wedge$
 $\sigma = \mu_1 \circ_s \tau \wedge$
 $\delta = \mu_2 \circ_s \tau \wedge$
 $s \cdot \mu_1 = t \cdot \mu_2$
proof –

let $?map = \lambda m \sigma v. map\text{-}vars\text{-}term m (\sigma v)$
let $?m = ?map (Inl :: ('v \Rightarrow 'v + 'v))$
let $?m' = ?map (case-sum (\lambda x. x) (\lambda x. x))$
from *unif-disj* **have** *id: map-vars-term Inl (s · σ) = map-vars-term Inl (t · δ)*
by simp
from *mgu-var-disjoint-sum-complete*[*OF id[unfolded map-vars-term-subst]*]
 obtain $\mu_1 \mu_2 \tau$ **where** *mgu: mgu-var-disjoint-sum s t = Some (μ1, μ2)*
and $\sigma: ?m \sigma = \mu_1 \circ_s \tau$

```

and  $\delta : ?m \delta = \mu 2 \circ_s \tau$ 
and  $unif : s \cdot \mu 1 = t \cdot \mu 2$  by blast
{
  fix  $\sigma :: ('f, 'v) subst$ 
  have  $?m'(?m \sigma) = \sigma$  by (simp add: map-vars-term-compose o-def term.map-ident)
} note id = this
{
  fix  $\mu :: ('f, 'v, 'v + 'v) subst$  and  $\tau :: ('f, 'v + 'v) subst$ 
  have  $?m'(\mu \circ_s \tau) = \mu \circ_s ?m' \tau$ 
    by (rule ext, unfold subst-compose-def, simp add: map-vars-term-subst)
} note id' = this
from arg-cong[OF  $\sigma$ , of  $?m'$ , unfolded id id'] have  $\sigma : \sigma = \mu 1 \circ_s ?m' \tau$  .
from arg-cong[OF  $\delta$ , of  $?m'$ , unfolded id id'] have  $\delta : \delta = \mu 2 \circ_s ?m' \tau$  .
show ?thesis
  by (intro exI conjI, rule mgu, rule  $\sigma$ , rule  $\delta$ , rule unif)
qed

```

5.3.2 A variable disjoint unification algorithm without changing the type

We pass the renaming function as additional argument

```

definition mgu-vd :: ' $v :: infinite$  renaming2  $\Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -$  where
  mgu-vd  $r = mgu-var-disjoint-generic$  (rename-1  $r$ ) (rename-2  $r$ )

```

```

lemma mgu-vd-sound: mgu-vd  $r s t = Some (\gamma 1, \gamma 2)$   $\Longrightarrow s \cdot \gamma 1 = t \cdot \gamma 2$ 
  unfolding mgu-vd-def by (rule mgu-var-disjoint-generic-sound)

```

```

lemma mgu-vd-complete:
  fixes  $\sigma :: ('f, 'v :: infinite) subst$  and  $\tau :: ('f, 'v) subst$ 
  assumes unif-disj:  $s \cdot \sigma = t \cdot \tau$ 
  shows  $\exists \mu 1 \mu 2 \delta. mgu-vd r s t = Some (\mu 1, \mu 2) \wedge$ 
     $\sigma = \mu 1 \circ_s \delta \wedge$ 
     $\tau = \mu 2 \circ_s \delta \wedge$ 
     $s \cdot \mu 1 = t \cdot \mu 2$ 
  unfolding mgu-vd-def
  by (rule mgu-var-disjoint-generic-complete[OF rename-12 unif-disj])

```

end

6 Matching

```

theory Matching
imports
  Abstract-Matching
  Unification
begin

```

```

function match-term-list

```

```

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{match-term-list } [] \sigma &= \text{Some } \sigma \mid \\ \text{match-term-list } ((\text{Var } x, t) \# P) \sigma &= \\ (\text{if } \sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t \text{ then } \text{match-term-list } P (\sigma (x \mapsto t))) \\ \text{else } \text{None} \mid \\ \text{match-term-list } ((\text{Fun } f ss, \text{Fun } g ts) \# P) \sigma &= \\ (\text{case decompose } (\text{Fun } f ss) (\text{Fun } g ts) \text{ of} \\ \text{None} &\Rightarrow \text{None} \\ |\text{ Some } us \Rightarrow \text{match-term-list } (us @ P) \sigma) \mid \\ \text{match-term-list } ((\text{Fun } f ss, \text{Var } x) \# P) \sigma &= \text{None} \\ \text{by (pat-completeness) auto} \end{aligned}$$

termination

$$\begin{aligned} \text{by (standard, rule wf-inv-image [OF wf-measure [of size-mset], of mset } \circ \text{fst]})} \\ (\text{auto simp: pair-size-def}) \end{aligned}$$

lemma match-term-list- $\text{Some}$ -matchrel:
assumes  $\text{match-term-list } P \sigma = \text{Some } \tau$ 
shows  $((\text{mset } P, \sigma), (\{\#\}, \tau)) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
using assms
proof (induction P σ rule: match-term-list.induct)
case  $(\lambda x t P \sigma)$ 
from  $\lambda . \text{prems}$ 
have  $*: \sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t$ 
and  $**: \text{match-term-list } P (\sigma (x \mapsto t)) = \text{Some } \tau$  by (auto split: if-splits)
from MATCH1.Var [of σ x t mset P, OF *]
have  $((\text{mset } ((\text{Var } x, t) \# P), \sigma), (\text{mset } P, \sigma (x \mapsto t))) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
by (simp add: MATCH1-matchrel-conv)
with  $\lambda . \text{IH} [\text{OF } * \text{ **}]$  show  $? \text{case by (blast dest: rtrancl-trans)}$ 
next
case  $(\lambda f ss g ts P \sigma)$ 
let  $?s = \text{Fun } f ss$  and  $?t = \text{Fun } g ts$ 
from  $\lambda . \text{prems}$  have [simp]:  $f = g$ 
and  $*: \text{length } ss = \text{length } ts$ 
and  $**: \text{decompose } ?s ?t = \text{Some } (\text{zip } ss ts)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{match-term-list } (\text{zip } ss ts @ P) \sigma &= \text{Some } \tau \\ \text{by (auto split: option.splits)} \end{aligned}$$

from MATCH1.Fun [OF *, of mset P g σ]
have  $((\text{mset } ((?s, ?t) \# P), \sigma), (\text{mset } (\text{zip } ss ts @ P), \sigma)) \in \text{matchrel}^*$ 
by (simp add: MATCH1-matchrel-conv ac-simps)
with  $\lambda . \text{IH} [\text{OF } * \text{ **}]$  show  $? \text{case by (blast dest: rtrancl-trans)}$ 
qed simp-all

lemma match-term-list- $\text{None}$ :
assumes  $\text{match-term-list } P \sigma = \text{None}$ 
shows  $\text{matchers-map } \sigma \cap \text{matchers } (\text{set } P) = \{\}$ 
using assms
proof (induction P σ rule: match-term-list.induct)
case  $(\lambda x t P \sigma)$ 
have  $\neg (\sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t) \vee$ 

```

```

 $(\sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t) \wedge \text{match-term-list } P (\sigma (x \mapsto t)) = \text{None}$ 
using 2.prems by (auto split: if-splits)
then show ?case
proof
  assume *:  $\neg (\sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t)$ 
  have  $\neg (\exists y. ((\{\#(\text{Var } x, t)\#\}, \sigma), y) \in \text{matchrel})$ 
  proof
    presume  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
    then obtain y where MATCH1  $((\{\#(\text{Var } x, t)\#\}, \sigma), y)$ 
    by (auto simp: MATCH1-matchrel-conv)
    then show False using * by (cases) simp-all
  qed simp
  moreover have  $((\{\#(\text{Var } x, t)\#\}, \sigma), (\{\#(\text{Var } x, t)\#\}, \sigma)) \in \text{matchrel}^*$  by
  simp
  ultimately have  $((\{\#(\text{Var } x, t)\#\}, \sigma), (\{\#(\text{Var } x, t)\#\}, \sigma)) \in \text{matchrel}^!$ 
  by (metis NF-I normalizability-I)
  from irreducible-reachable-imp-matchers-empty [OF this]
  have matchers-map  $\sigma \cap \text{matchers } \{(Var x, t)\} = \{\}$  by simp
  then show ?case by auto
next
  presume *:  $\sigma x = \text{None} \vee \sigma x = \text{Some } t$ 
  and match-term-list  $P (\sigma (x \mapsto t)) = \text{None}$ 
  from 2.IH [OF this] have matchers-map  $(\sigma (x \mapsto t)) \cap \text{matchers } (\text{set } P) = \{\}$ .
  with MATCH1-matchers [OF MATCH1.Var [of  $\sigma x$ , OF *], of mset  $P$ ]
  show ?case by simp
  qed auto
next
  case ( $\lambda f ss g ts P \sigma$ )
  let ?s = Fun f ss and ?t = Fun g ts
  have decompose ?s ?t = None  $\vee$ 
  decompose ?s ?t = Some (zip ss ts)  $\wedge$  match-term-list (zip ss ts @ P)  $\sigma = \text{None}$ 
  using 3.prems by (auto split: option.splits)
  then show ?case
  proof
    assume decompose ?s ?t = None
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    presume decompose ?s ?t = Some (zip ss ts)
    and match-term-list (zip ss ts @ P)  $\sigma = \text{None}$ 
    from 3.IH [OF this] show ?case by auto
  qed auto
  qed simp-all

```

Compute a matching substitution for a list of term pairs P , where left-hand sides are "patterns" against which the right-hand sides are matched.

definition match-list ::

$('v \Rightarrow ('f, 'w) \text{ term}) \Rightarrow (('f, 'v) \text{ term} \times ('f, 'w) \text{ term}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('f, 'v, 'w) \text{ gsubst option}$

where

match-list d P = map-option (subst-of-map d) (match-term-list P Map.empty)

lemma *match-list-sound*:

assumes *match-list d P = Some σ*
shows $\sigma \in \text{matchers}(\text{set } P)$
using *matchrel-sound [of mset P]*
and *match-term-list-Some-matchrel [of P Map.empty]*
and assms by (*auto simp: match-list-def*)

lemma *match-list-matches*:

assumes *match-list d P = Some σ*
shows $\bigwedge p t. (p, t) \in \text{set } P \implies p \cdot \sigma = t$
using *match-list-sound [OF assms] by (force simp: matchers-def)*

lemma *match-list-complete*:

assumes *match-list d P = None*
shows $\text{matchers}(\text{set } P) = \{\}$
using *match-term-list-None [of P Map.empty] and assms by (simp add: match-list-def)*

lemma *match-list-None-conv*:

match-list d P = None $\longleftrightarrow \text{matchers}(\text{set } P) = \{\}$
using *match-list-sound [of d P] and match-list-complete [of d P]*
by (*metis empty_iff not-None_eq*)

definition *match t l = match-list Var [(l, t)]*

lemma *match-sound*:

assumes *match t p = Some σ*
shows $\sigma \in \text{matchers}\{(p, t)\}$
using *match-list-sound [of Var [(p, t)]] and assms by (simp add: match-def)*

lemma *match-matches*:

assumes *match t p = Some σ*
shows $p \cdot \sigma = t$
using *match-sound [OF assms] by (force simp: matchers-def)*

lemma *match-complete*:

assumes *match t p = None*
shows $\text{matchers}\{(p, t)\} = \{\}$
using *match-list-complete [of Var [(p, t)]] and assms by (simp add: match-def)*

definition *matches :: ('f, 'w) term \Rightarrow ('f, 'v) term \Rightarrow bool*

where

matches t p = (case match-list (λ -. t) [(p,t)] of None \Rightarrow False | Some - \Rightarrow True)

lemma *matches-iff*:

matches t p $\longleftrightarrow (\exists \sigma. p \cdot \sigma = t)$
using *match-list-sound [of - [(p,t)]]*

```

and match-list-complete [of - [(p,t)]]  

unfolding matches-def matchers-def  

by (force simp: split: option.splits)

lemma match-complete':  

assumes p · σ = t  

shows ∃τ. match t p = Some τ ∧ (∀x∈vars-term p. σ x = τ x)
proof –
  from assms have σ: σ ∈ matchers {(p,t)} by (simp add: matchers-def)
  with match-complete[of t p]
  obtain τ where match: match t p = Some τ by (auto split: option.splits)
  from match-sound[OF this]
  have τ ∈ matchers {(p, t)} .
  from matchers-vars-term-eq[OF σ this] match show ?thesis by auto
qed

abbreviation lvars :: (('f, 'v) term × ('f, 'w) term) list ⇒ 'v set
where
  lvars P ≡ ⋃ ((vars-term ∘ fst) ` set P)

lemma match-list-complete':  

assumes ⋀s t. (s, t) ∈ set P ⇒ s · σ = t
shows ∃τ. match-list d P = Some τ ∧ (∀x∈lvars P. σ x = τ x)
proof –
  from assms have σ ∈ matchers (set P) by (force simp: matchers-def)
  moreover with match-list-complete [of d P] obtain τ
    where match-list d P = Some τ by auto
  moreover with match-list-sound [of d P]
  have τ ∈ matchers (set P)
  by (auto simp: match-def split: option.splits)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using matchers-vars-term-eq [of σ set P τ] by auto
qed

end

```

6.1 A variable disjoint unification algorithm for terms with string variables

```

theory Unification-String
imports
  Unification
  Renaming2-String
begin
definition mgu-vd-string = mgu-vd string-rename

lemma mgu-vd-string-code[code]: mgu-vd-string = mgu-var-disjoint-generic (Cons
(CHR "x")) (Cons (CHR "y"))
unfolding mgu-vd-string-def mgu-vd-def

```

by (*transfer, auto*)

```

lemma mgu-vd-string-sound:
  mgu-vd-string s t = Some (γ1, γ2) ==> s · γ1 = t · γ2
  unfolding mgu-vd-string-def by (rule mgu-vd-sound)

lemma mgu-vd-string-complete:
  fixes σ :: ('f, string) subst and τ :: ('f, string) subst
  assumes s · σ = t · τ
  shows ∃μ1 μ2 δ. mgu-vd-string s t = Some (μ1, μ2) ∧
    σ = μ1 ∘s δ ∧
    τ = μ2 ∘s δ ∧
    s · μ1 = t · μ2
  unfolding mgu-vd-string-def
  by (rule mgu-vd-complete[OF assms])
end
```

7 Subsumption

We define the subsumption relation on terms and prove its well-foundedness.

```

theory Subsumption
  imports
    Term
    Abstract-Rewriting.Seq
    HOL-Library.Adhoc-Overloading
    Fun-More
    Seq-More
  begin

  consts
    SUBSUMESEQ :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (infix ≤· 50)
    SUBSUMES :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (infix <· 50)
    LITSIM :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (infix ≈ 50)

  abbreviation (input) INSTANCEQ (infix ·≥ 50)
    where
      x ·≥ y ≡ y ≤· x

  abbreviation (input) INSTANCE (infix ·> 50)
    where
      x ·> y ≡ y <· x

  abbreviation INSTANCEEQ-SET ({·≥})
    where
      {·≥} ≡ {(x, y). y ≤· x}

  abbreviation INSTANCE-SET ({·>})
    where
```

```

 $\{\cdot >\} \equiv \{(x, y). y < \cdot x\}$ 

abbreviation SUBSUMESEQ-SET ( $\{\leq \cdot\}$ )
  where
     $\{\leq \cdot\} \equiv \{(x, y). x \leq \cdot y\}$ 

abbreviation SUBSUMES-SET ( $\{< \cdot\}$ )
  where
     $\{< \cdot\} \equiv \{(x, y). x < \cdot y\}$ 

abbreviation LITSIM-SET ( $\{\doteq\}$ )
  where
     $\{\doteq\} \equiv \{(x, y). x \doteq y\}$ 

locale subsumable =
  fixes subsumeseq ::  $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  assumes refl: subsumeseq  $x x$ 
  and trans: subsumeseq  $x y \implies$  subsumeseq  $y z \implies$  subsumeseq  $x z$ 
begin

adhoc-overloading
  SUBSUMESEQ subsumeseq

definition subsumes  $t s \longleftrightarrow t \leq \cdot s \wedge \neg s \leq \cdot t$ 

definition litsim  $s t \longleftrightarrow s \leq \cdot t \wedge t \leq \cdot s$ 

adhoc-overloading
  SUBSUMES subsumes and
  LITSIM litsim

lemma litsim-refl [simp]:
   $s \doteq s$ 
  by (auto simp: litsim-def refl)

lemma litsim-sym:
   $s \doteq t \implies t \doteq s$ 
  by (auto simp: litsim-def)

lemma litsim-trans:
   $s \doteq t \implies t \doteq u \implies s \doteq u$ 
  by (auto simp: litsim-def dest: trans)

end

sublocale subsumable  $\subseteq$  subsumption: preorder ( $\leq \cdot$ ) ( $< \cdot$ )
  by (unfold-locales) (auto simp: subsumes-def refl elim: trans)

inductive subsumeseq-term ::  $('a, 'b) \text{ term} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ term} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 

```

where
 $[intro]: t = s \cdot \sigma \implies \text{subsumeseq-term } s t$

adhoc-overloading
 $\text{SUBSUMESEQ subsumeseq-term}$

lemma $\text{subsumeseq-termE [elim]}:$
assumes $s \leq \cdot t$
obtains σ **where** $t = s \cdot \sigma$
using assms by (cases)

lemma $\text{subsumeseq-term-refl}:$
fixes $t :: ('a, 'b) \text{ term}$
shows $t \leq \cdot t$
by ($\text{rule subsumeseq-term.intros [of } t t \text{ Var]}$) simp

lemma $\text{subsumeseq-term-trans}:$
fixes $s t u :: ('a, 'b) \text{ term}$
assumes $s \leq \cdot t$ **and** $t \leq \cdot u$
shows $s \leq \cdot u$
proof –
obtain $\sigma \tau$
where [$\text{simp}]: t = s \cdot \sigma u = t \cdot \tau$ **using** $\text{assms by fastforce}$
show $?thesis$
by ($\text{rule subsumeseq-term.intros [of } - - \sigma \circ_s \tau]$) simp
qed

interpretation $\text{term-subsumable}: \text{subsumable subsumeseq-term}$
by $\text{standard (force simp: subsumeseq-term-refl dest: subsumeseq-term-trans)+}$

adhoc-overloading
 $\text{SUBSUMES term-subsumable.subsumes and}$
 $\text{LITSIM term-subsumable.litsim}$

lemma $\text{subsumeseq-term-iff}:$
 $s \geq \cdot t \longleftrightarrow (\exists \sigma. s = t \cdot \sigma)$
by auto

fun $\text{num-syms} :: ('f, 'v) \text{ term} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $\text{num-syms} (\text{Var } x) = 1 \mid$
 $\text{num-syms} (\text{Fun } f ts) = \text{Suc} (\text{sum-list} (\text{map num-syms } ts))$

fun $\text{num-vars} :: ('f, 'v) \text{ term} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $\text{num-vars} (\text{Var } x) = 1 \mid$
 $\text{num-vars} (\text{Fun } f ts) = \text{sum-list} (\text{map num-vars } ts)$

definition $\text{num-unique-vars} :: ('f, 'v) \text{ term} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where
 $\text{num-unique-vars } t = \text{card}(\text{vars-term } t)$

```
lemma num-syms-1: num-syms t  $\geq 1$ 
by (induct t) auto

lemma num-syms-subst:
  num-syms (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )  $\geq$  num-syms t
  using num-syms-1
  by (induct t) (auto, metis comp-apply sum-list-mono)
```

7.1 Equality of terms modulo variables

```
inductive env where
  Var [simp, intro!]: env (Var x) (Var y) |
  Fun [intro]: [[f = g; length ss = length ts;  $\forall i < \text{length } ts.$  env (ss ! i) (ts ! i)]]  $\Rightarrow$ 
    env (Fun f ss) (Fun g ts)

lemma sum-list-map-num-syms-subst:
  assumes sum-list (map (num-syms  $\circ$  ( $\lambda t.$  t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )) ts) = sum-list (map num-syms ts)
  shows  $\forall i < \text{length } ts.$  num-syms (ts ! i  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ ) = num-syms (ts ! i)
  using assms
  proof (induct ts)
    case (Cons t ts)
      then have num-syms (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ ) + sum-list (map (num-syms  $\circ$  ( $\lambda t.$  t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )) ts)
        = num-syms t + sum-list (map num-syms ts) by (simp add: o-def)
      moreover have num-syms (t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )  $\geq$  num-syms t by (metis num-syms-subst)
      moreover have sum-list (map (num-syms  $\circ$  ( $\lambda t.$  t  $\cdot$   $\sigma$ )) ts)  $\geq$  sum-list (map num-syms ts)
        using num-syms-subst [of -  $\sigma$ ] by (induct ts) (auto intro: add-mono)
      ultimately show ?case using Cons by (auto) (case-tac i, auto)
  qed simp

lemma subst-size-env:
  assumes s = t  $\cdot$   $\tau$  and num-syms s = num-syms t and num-funs s = num-funs t
  shows env s t
  using assms
  proof (induct t arbitrary: s)
    case (Var x)
      then show ?case by (force elim: num-funs-0)
  next
    case (Fun g ts)
      note IH = this
      show ?case
      proof (cases s)
        case (Var x)
```

```

then show ?thesis using Fun by simp
next
  case (Fun f ss)
  from IH(2-) [unfolded Fun]
    and sum-list-map-num-syms-subst [of τ ts]
    and sum-list-map-num-funs-subst [of τ ts]
  have ∀ i < length ts. num-syms (ts ! i · τ) = num-syms (ts ! i)
    and ∀ i < length ts. num-funs (ts ! i · τ) = num-funs (ts ! i)
    by auto
  with Fun and IH show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma subsumeseq-term-size-env:
assumes s ·≥ t and num-syms s = num-syms t and num-funs s = num-funs t
shows env s t
using assms(1) and subst-size-env [OF - assms(2-)] by (cases) simp

lemma env-subst-vars-term:
assumes env s t
and s = t · σ
shows vars-term s = (the-Var o σ) ` vars-term t
using assms [unfolded subsumeseq-term-iff]
apply (induct)
apply (auto simp: in-set-conv-nth iff: image-iff)
apply (metis nth-mem)
by (metis comp-apply imageI nth-mem)

lemma env-subst-imp-num-unique-vars-le:
assumes env s t
and s = t · σ
shows num-unique-vars s ≤ num-unique-vars t
using env-subst-vars-term [OF assms]
apply (simp add: num-unique-vars-def)
by (metis card-image-le finite-vars-term)

lemma env-subsumeseq-term-imp-num-unique-vars-le:
assumes env s t
and s ·≥ t
shows num-unique-vars s ≤ num-unique-vars t
using assms(2) and env-subst-imp-num-unique-vars-le [OF assms(1)] by (cases)
simp

lemma num-syms-geq-num-vars:
num-syms t ≥ num-vars t
proof (induct t)
  case (Fun f ts)
  with sum-list-mono [of ts num-vars num-syms]
  have sum-list (map num-vars ts) ≤ sum-list (map num-syms ts) by simp

```

```

then show ?case by simp
qed simp

lemma num-unique-vars-Fun-Cons:
  num-unique-vars (Fun f (t # ts)) ≤ num-unique-vars t + num-unique-vars (Fun
f ts)
  apply (simp-all add: num-unique-vars-def)
  unfolding card-Un-Int [OF finite-vars-term finite-Union-vars-term]
  apply simp
  done

lemma sum-list-map-unique-vars:
  sum-list (map num-unique-vars ts) ≥ num-unique-vars (Fun f ts)
proof (induct ts)
  case (Cons t ts)
  with num-unique-vars-Fun-Cons [of f t ts]
  show ?case by simp
qed (simp add: num-unique-vars-def)

lemma num-unique-vars-Var-1 [simp]:
  num-unique-vars (Var x) = 1
  by (simp-all add: num-unique-vars-def)

lemma num-vars-geq-num-unique-vars:
  num-vars t ≥ num-unique-vars t
proof –
  note * =
    sum-list-mono [of - num-unique-vars num-vars, THEN sum-list-map-unique-vars
[THEN le-trans]]
  show ?thesis by (induct t) (auto intro: *)
qed

lemma num-syms-geq-num-unique-vars:
  num-syms t ≥ num-unique-vars t
  by (metis le-trans num-syms-geq-num-vars num-vars-geq-num-unique-vars)

lemma num-syms-num-unique-vars-clash:
  assumes ∀ i. num-syms (f i) = num-syms (f (Suc i))
  and ∀ i. num-unique-vars (f i) < num-unique-vars (f (Suc i))
  shows False
proof –
  have *: ∀ i j. i ≤ j → num-syms (f i) = num-syms (f j)
  proof (intro allI impI)
    fix i j :: nat
    assume i ≤ j
    then show num-syms (f i) = num-syms (f j)
    using assms(1)
    apply (induct j - i arbitrary: i)
    apply auto

```

```

    by (metis Suc-diff-diff diff-zero less-eq-Suc-le order.not-eq-order-implies-strict)
qed
have  $\exists i. \text{num-unique-vars}(f i) \geq \text{num-syms}(f 0)$ 
  using inc-seq-greater [OF assms(2), of num-syms(f 0)] by (metis nat-less-le)
then obtain i where num-unique-vars(f i)  $\geq$  num-syms(f 0) by auto
with * and assms(2) have num-unique-vars(f (Suc i))  $>$  num-syms(f (Suc i))
  by (metis le0_le-antisym num-syms-ge-num-unique-vars)
then show False
  by (metis less-Suc-eq-le not-less-eq num-syms-ge-num-unique-vars)
qed

lemma emv-subst-imp-is-Var:
assumes emv s t
and  $s = t \cdot \sigma$ 
shows  $\forall x \in \text{vars-term } t. \text{is-Var}(\sigma x)$ 
using assms
apply (induct)
apply auto
by (metis in-set-conv-nth)

lemma bij-Var-subst-compose-Var:
assumes bij g
shows  $(\text{Var} \circ g) \circ_s (\text{Var} \circ \text{inv } g) = \text{Var}$ 
proof
fix x
show  $((\text{Var} \circ g) \circ_s (\text{Var} \circ \text{inv } g)) x = \text{Var } x$ 
using assms
apply (auto simp: subst-compose-def)
by (metis UNIV-I bij-is-inj inv-into-f-f)
qed

```

7.2 Well-foundedness

```

lemma wf-subsumes:
wf ({<·} :: ('f, 'v) term rel)
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
then obtain f :: ('f, 'v) term seq
  where strict:  $\forall i. f i \cdot > f (\text{Suc } i)$ 
  by (metis mem-Collect-eq case-prodD wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain)
then have *:  $\forall i. f i \cdot \geq f (\text{Suc } i)$  by (metis term-subsumable.subsumption.less-imp-le)
then have  $\forall i. \text{num-syms}(f i) \geq \text{num-syms}(f (\text{Suc } i))$ 
  by (auto simp: subsumeseq-term-iff) (metis num-syms-subst)
from down-chain-imp-eq [OF this] obtain N
  where N-syms:  $\forall i > N. \text{num-syms}(f i) = \text{num-syms}(f (\text{Suc } i)) ..$ 
define g where g i = f (i + N) for i
from * have  $\forall i. \text{num-funs}(g i) \geq \text{num-funs}(g (\text{Suc } i))$ 
  by (auto simp: subsumeseq-term-iff g-def) (metis num-funs-subst)

```

```

from down-chain-imp-eq [OF this] obtain K
  where K-funs:  $\forall i > K. \text{num-funs}(g i) = \text{num-funs}(g (\text{Suc } i))$  ..
define M where  $M = \max K N$ 
have strict-g:  $\forall i > M. g i \cdot > g (\text{Suc } i)$  using strict by (simp add: g-def M-def)
have g:  $\forall i > M. g i \cdot \geq g (\text{Suc } i)$  using * by (simp add: g-def M-def)
moreover have  $\forall i > M. \text{num-funs}(g i) = \text{num-funs}(g (\text{Suc } i))$ 
  using K-funs unfolding M-def by (metis max-less-iff-conj)
moreover have syms:  $\forall i > M. \text{num-syms}(g i) = \text{num-syms}(g (\text{Suc } i))$ 
  using N-syms unfolding M-def g-def
  by (metis add-Suc-right add-lessD1 add-strict-left-mono add.commute)
ultimately have emv:  $\forall i > M. \text{emv}(g i) (g (\text{Suc } i))$  by (metis subsume-
seq-term-size-emv)
then have  $\forall i > M. \text{num-unique-vars}(g (\text{Suc } i)) \geq \text{num-unique-vars}(g i)$ 
  using emv-subsumeseq-term-imp-num-unique-vars-le and g by fast
then obtain i where  $i > M$ 
  and nuv:  $\text{num-unique-vars}(g (\text{Suc } i)) = \text{num-unique-vars}(g i)$ 
  using num-syms-num-unique-vars-clash [of  $\lambda i. g(i + \text{Suc } M)$ ] and syms
  by (metis add-Suc-right add-Suc-shift le-eq-less-or-eq less-add-Suc2)
define s and t where  $s = g i$  and  $t = g (\text{Suc } i)$ 
from nuv have card:  $\text{card}(\text{vars-term } s) = \text{card}(\text{vars-term } t)$ 
  by (simp add: num-unique-vars-def s-def t-def)
from g [THEN spec, THEN mp, OF {i > M}] obtain σ
  where  $s = t \cdot \sigma$  by (cases) (auto simp: s-def t-def)
then have emv s t and vars-term s = (the-Var ∘ σ) ` vars-term t
  using emv-subst-vars-term [of s t σ] and emv and {i > M} by (auto simp:
s-def t-def)
with card have card ((the-Var ∘ σ) ` vars-term t) = card (vars-term t) by simp
from finite-card-eq-imp-bij-betw [OF finite-vars-term this]
have bij-betw (the-Var ∘ σ) (vars-term t) ((the-Var ∘ σ) ` vars-term t) .

from bij-betw-extend [OF this, of UNIV]
obtain h where *:  $\forall x \in \text{vars-term } t. h x = (\text{the-Var } \circ \sigma) x$ 
  and finite {x. h x ≠ x}
  and bij h by auto
have  $\forall x \in \text{vars-term } t. (\text{Var } \circ h) x = \sigma x$ 
proof
  fix x
  assume  $x \in \text{vars-term } t$ 
  with * have  $h x = (\text{the-Var } \circ \sigma) x$  by simp
  with emv-subst-imp-is-Var [OF {emv s t} {s = t · σ}] {x ∈ vars-term t}
  show ( $\text{Var } \circ h$ ) x = σ x by simp
qed
then have  $t \cdot (\text{Var } \circ h) = s$ 
  using {s = t · σ} by (auto simp: term-subst-eq-conv)
then have  $t \cdot (\text{Var } \circ h) \circ_s (\text{Var } \circ \text{inv } h) = s \cdot (\text{Var } \circ \text{inv } h)$  by auto
then have  $t = s \cdot (\text{Var } \circ \text{inv } h)$ 
  unfolding bij-Var-subst-compose-Var [OF {bij h}] by simp
then have  $t \cdot \geq s$  by auto
with strict-g and {i > M} show False by (auto simp: s-def t-def term-subsumable.subsumes-def)

```

```
qed
```

```
end
```

8 Subterms and Contexts

We define the (proper) sub- and superterm relations on first order terms, as well as contexts (you can think of contexts as terms with exactly one hole, where we can plug-in another term). Moreover, we establish several connections between these concepts as well as to other concepts such as substitutions.

```
theory Subterm-and-Context
imports
  Term
  Abstract-Rewriting.Abstract-Rewriting
begin
```

8.1 Subterms

The *superterm* relation.

```
inductive-set
  supteq :: (('f, 'v) term × ('f, 'v) term) set
  where
    refl [simp, intro]: (t, t) ∈ supteq |
    subst [intro]: u ∈ set ss ⇒ (u, t) ∈ supteq ⇒ (Fun f ss, t) ∈ supteq
```

The *proper superterm* relation.

```
inductive-set
  supt :: (('f, 'v) term × ('f, 'v) term) set
  where
    arg [simp, intro]: s ∈ set ss ⇒ (Fun f ss, s) ∈ supt |
    subst [intro]: s ∈ set ss ⇒ (s, t) ∈ supt ⇒ (Fun f ss, t) ∈ supt

  hide-const suptp supteqp
  hide-fact
    suptp.arg suptp.cases suptp.induct suptp.intros suptp.subt suptp-supt-eq
  hide-fact
    supteqp.cases supteqp.induct supteqp.intros supteqp.refl supteqp.subt supteqp-supteq-eq

  hide-fact (open) supt.arg supt.subt supteq.refl supteq.subt
```

8.1.1 Syntactic Sugar

Infix syntax.

```
abbreviation supt-pred s t ≡ (s, t) ∈ supt
abbreviation supteq-pred s t ≡ (s, t) ∈ supteq
```

abbreviation (*input*) *subt-pred* *s t* \equiv *supt-pred* *t s*
abbreviation (*input*) *subteq-pred* *s t* \equiv *supteq-pred* *t s*

notation

supt ($\{\triangleright\}$) **and**
supt-pred (($-/\triangleright-$) [56, 56] 55) **and**
subt-pred (**infix** \triangleleft 55) **and**
supteq ($\{\trianglerighteq\}$) **and**
supteq-pred (($-/\trianglerighteq-$) [56, 56] 55) **and**
subteq-pred (**infix** \trianglelefteq 55)

abbreviation *subt* ($\{\triangleleft\}$) **where** $\{\triangleleft\} \equiv \{\triangleright\}^{-1}$
abbreviation *subteq* ($\{\trianglelefteq\}$) **where** $\{\trianglelefteq\} \equiv \{\trianglerighteq\}^{-1}$

Quantifier syntax.

syntax

-*All-supteq* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \forall -\triangleright -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-*Ex-supteq* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \exists -\triangleright -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-*All-supt* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \forall -\triangleright -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-*Ex-supt* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \exists -\triangleright -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)

-*All-subteq* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \forall -\trianglelefteq -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-*Ex-subteq* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \exists -\trianglelefteq -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-*All-subt* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \forall -\triangleleft -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-*Ex-subt* :: [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool (($\exists \exists -\triangleleft -. / -$) [0, 0, 10] 10)

translations

$\forall x \triangleright y. P \rightarrow \forall x. x \triangleright y \rightarrow P$
 $\exists x \triangleright y. P \rightarrow \exists x. x \triangleright y \wedge P$
 $\forall x \triangleright y. P \rightarrow \forall x. x \triangleright y \rightarrow P$
 $\exists x \triangleright y. P \rightarrow \exists x. x \triangleright y \wedge P$

 $\forall x \trianglelefteq y. P \rightarrow \forall x. x \leq y \rightarrow P$
 $\exists x \trianglelefteq y. P \rightarrow \exists x. x \leq y \wedge P$
 $\forall x \triangleleft y. P \rightarrow \forall x. x \triangleleft y \rightarrow P$
 $\exists x \triangleleft y. P \rightarrow \exists x. x \triangleleft y \wedge P$

print-translation \langle

```
let
  val All-binder = Mixfix.binder-name @{const-syntax All};
  val Ex-binder = Mixfix.binder-name @{const-syntax Ex};
  val impl = @{const-syntax implies};
  val conj = @{const-syntax conj};
  val supt = @{const-syntax supt-pred};
  val supteq = @{const-syntax supteq-pred};

  val trans =
```

```

[((All-binder, impl, supt), (-All-supt, -All-subt)),
 ((All-binder, impl, supteq), (-All-supteq, -All-subteq)),
 ((Ex-binder, conj, supt), (-Ex-supt, -Ex-subt)),
 ((Ex-binder, conj, supteq), (-Ex-supteq, -Ex-subteq))];

fun matches-bound v t =
  case t of (Const (-bound, -) $ Free (v', -)) => (v = v')
  | _ => false
fun contains-var v = Term.exists-subterm (fn Free (x, -) => x = v | _ => false)
fun mk x c n P = Syntax.const c $ Syntax.Trans.mark-bound-body x $ n $ P

fun tr' q = (q,
  K (fn [Const (-bound, -) $ Free (v, T), Const (c, -) $ (Const (d, -) $ t $ u) $ P] =>
    (case AList.lookup (=) trans (q, c, d) of
      NONE => raise Match
      | SOME (l, g) =>
        if matches-bound v t andalso not (contains-var v u) then mk (v, T) l u P
        else if matches-bound v u andalso not (contains-var v t) then mk (v, T) g
        t P
        else raise Match)
    | _ => raise Match));
in [tr' All-binder, tr' Ex-binder] end
>

```

8.1.2 Transitivity Reasoning for Subterms

```

lemma supt-trans [trans]:
  s ⊢ t ==> t ⊢ u ==> s ⊢ u
  by (induct s t rule: supt.induct) auto

```

```

lemma trans-supt: trans {▷} by (auto simp: trans-def dest: supt-trans)

```

```

lemma supteq-trans [trans]:
  s ⊑ t ==> t ⊑ u ==> s ⊑ u
  by (induct s t rule: supteq.induct) (auto)

```

Auxiliary lemmas about term size.

```

lemma size-simp5:
  s ∈ set ss ==> s ⊢ t ==> size t < size s ==> size t < Suc (size-list size ss)
  by (induct ss) auto

```

```

lemma size-simp6:
  s ∈ set ss ==> s ⊑ t ==> size t ≤ size s ==> size t ≤ Suc (size-list size ss)
  by (induct ss) auto

```

```

lemma size-simp1:
  t ∈ set ts ==> size t < Suc (size-list size ts)

```

```

by (induct ts) auto

lemma size-simp2:
   $t \in \text{set } ts \implies \text{size } t < \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{size } s + \text{size-list size } ts))$ 
by (induct ts) auto

lemma size-simp3:
  assumes  $(x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{zip } xs \ ys)$ 
  shows  $\text{size } x < \text{Suc}(\text{size-list size } xs)$ 
  using set-zip-leftD [OF assms] size-simp1 by auto

lemma size-simp4:
  assumes  $(x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{zip } xs \ ys)$ 
  shows  $\text{size } y < \text{Suc}(\text{size-list size } ys)$ 
  using set-zip-rightD [OF assms] using size-simp1 by auto

lemmas size-simps =
  size-simp1 size-simp2 size-simp3 size-simp4 size-simp5 size-simp6

declare size-simps [termination-simp]

lemma supt-size:
   $s \triangleright t \implies \text{size } s > \text{size } t$ 
  by (induct rule: supt.induct) (auto simp: size-simps)

lemma supteq-size:
   $s \trianglerighteq t \implies \text{size } s \geq \text{size } t$ 
  by (induct rule: supteq.induct) (auto simp: size-simps)

Reflexivity and Asymmetry.

lemma reflcl-supteq [simp]:
  supteq= = supteq by auto

lemma trancl-supteq [simp]:
  supteq+ = supteq
  by (rule trancl-id) (auto simp: trans-def intro: supteq-trans)

lemma rtrancl-supteq [simp]:
  supteq* = supteq
  unfolding trancl-reflcl[symmetric] by auto

lemma eq-supteq:  $s = t \implies s \trianglerighteq t$  by auto

lemma supt-neqD:  $s \triangleright t \implies s \neq t$  using supt-size by auto

lemma supteq-Var [simp]:
   $x \in \text{vars-term } t \implies t \trianglerighteq \text{Var } x$ 
proof (induct t)
  case (Var y) then show ?case by (cases x = y) auto

```

```

next
  case (Fun f ss) then show ?case by (auto)
qed

lemmas vars-term-supteq = supteq-Var

lemma term-not-arg [iff]:
  Fun f ss  $\notin$  set ss (is ?t  $\notin$  set ss)
proof
  assume ?t  $\in$  set ss
  then have ?t  $\triangleright$  ?t by (auto)
  then have ?t  $\neq$  ?t by (auto dest: supt-neqD)
  then show False by simp
qed

lemma supt-Fun [simp]:
  assumes s  $\triangleright$  Fun f ss (is s  $\triangleright$  ?t) and s  $\in$  set ss
  shows False
proof –
  from <s  $\in$  set ss> have ?t  $\triangleright$  s by (auto)
  then have size ?t  $>$  size s by (rule supt-size)
  from <s  $\triangleright$  ?t> have size s  $>$  size ?t by (rule supt-size)
  with <size ?t  $>$  size s> show False by simp
qed

lemma supt-supteq-conv: s  $\triangleright$  t = (s  $\sqsupseteq$  t  $\wedge$  s  $\neq$  t)
proof
  assume s  $\triangleright$  t then show s  $\sqsupseteq$  t  $\wedge$  s  $\neq$  t
proof (induct rule: supt.induct)
  case (subt s ss t f)
  have s  $\sqsupseteq$  s ..
  from <s  $\in$  set ss> have Fun f ss  $\sqsupseteq$  s by (auto)
  from <s  $\sqsupseteq$  t  $\wedge$  s  $\neq$  t> have s  $\sqsupseteq$  t ..
  with <Fun f ss  $\sqsupseteq$  s> have first: Fun f ss  $\sqsupseteq$  t by (rule supteq-trans)
  from <s  $\in$  set ss> and <s  $\triangleright$  t> have Fun f ss  $\triangleright$  t ..
  then have second: Fun f ss  $\neq$  t by (auto dest: supt-neqD)
  from first and second show Fun f ss  $\sqsupseteq$  t  $\wedge$  Fun f ss  $\neq$  t by auto
qed (auto simp: size-simps)
next
  assume s  $\sqsupseteq$  t  $\wedge$  s  $\neq$  t
  then have s  $\sqsupseteq$  t and s  $\neq$  t by auto
  then show s  $\triangleright$  t by (induct) (auto)
qed

lemma supt-not-sym: s  $\triangleright$  t  $\implies$   $\neg$  (t  $\triangleright$  s)
proof
  assume s  $\triangleright$  t and t  $\triangleright$  s then have s  $\triangleright$  s by (rule supt-trans)
  then show False unfolding supt-supteq-conv by simp
qed

```

```

lemma supt-irrefl[iff]:  $\neg t \triangleright t$ 
  using supt-not-sym[of  $t t$ ] by auto

lemma irrefl-subt: irrefl { $\triangleleft$ } by (auto simp: irrefl-def)

lemma supt-imp-supteq:  $s \triangleright t \implies s \sqsupseteq t$ 
  unfolding supt-supteq-conv by auto

lemma supt-supteq-not-supteq:  $s \triangleright t = (s \sqsupseteq t \wedge \neg (t \sqsupseteq s))$ 
  using supt-not-sym unfolding supt-supteq-conv by auto

lemma supteq-supt-conv:  $(s \sqsupseteq t) = (s \triangleright t \vee s = t)$  by (auto simp: supt-supteq-conv)

lemma supteq-antisym:
  assumes  $s \sqsupseteq t$  and  $t \sqsupseteq s$  shows  $s = t$ 
  using assms unfolding supteq-supt-conv by (auto simp: supt-not-sym)

```

The subterm relation is an order on terms.

```

interpretation subterm: order ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ( $\triangleleft$ )
  by (unfold-locales)
  (rule supt-supteq-not-supteq, auto intro: supteq-trans supteq-antisym supt-supteq-not-supteq)

```

More transitivity rules.

```

lemma supt-supteq-trans[trans]:
   $s \triangleright t \implies t \sqsupseteq u \implies s \triangleright u$ 
  by (metis subterm.le-less-trans)

lemma supteq-supt-trans[trans]:
   $s \sqsupseteq t \implies t \triangleright u \implies s \triangleright u$ 
  by (metis subterm.less-le-trans)

declare subterm.le-less-trans[trans]
declare subterm.less-le-trans[trans]

lemma suptE [elim]:  $s \triangleright t \implies (s \sqsupseteq t \implies P) \implies (s \neq t \implies P) \implies P$ 
  by (auto simp: supt-supteq-conv)

lemmas suptI [intro] =
  subterm.dual-order.not-eq-order-implies-strict

lemma supt-supteq-set-conv:
   $\{\triangleright\} = \{\sqsupseteq\} - Id$ 
  using supt-supteq-conv [to-set] by auto

lemma supteq-supt-set-conv:
   $\{\sqsupseteq\} = \{\triangleright\}^=$ 
  by (auto simp: supt-supteq-conv)

```

```

lemma supteq-imp-vars-term-subset:
   $s \sqsupseteq t \implies \text{vars-term } t \subseteq \text{vars-term } s$ 
  by (induct rule: supteq.induct) auto

lemma set-supteq-into-supt [simp]:
  assumes  $t \in \text{set } ts$  and  $t \sqsupseteq s$ 
  shows  $\text{Fun } f \text{ ts} \triangleright s$ 
proof –
  from  $\langle t \sqsupseteq s \rangle$  have  $t = s \vee t \triangleright s$  by auto
  then show ?thesis
proof
  assume  $t = s$ 
  with  $\langle t \in \text{set } ts \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
next
  assume  $t \triangleright s$ 
  from supt.subt[ $\langle t \in \text{set } ts \rangle$  this] show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

The superterm relation is strongly normalizing.

```

lemma SN-supt:
   $SN \{\triangleright\}$ 
  unfolding SN-iff-wf by (rule wf-subset) (auto intro: supt-size)

lemma supt-not-refl[elim!]:
  assumes  $t \triangleright t$  shows False
proof –
  from assms have  $t \neq t$  by auto
  then show False by simp
qed

lemma supteq-not-supt [elim]:
  assumes  $s \sqsupseteq t$  and  $\neg(s \triangleright t)$ 
  shows  $s = t$ 
  using assms by (induct) auto

lemma supteq-not-supt-conv [simp]:
   $\{\sqsupseteq\} - \{\triangleright\} = Id$  by auto

lemma supteq-subst [simp, intro]:
  assumes  $s \sqsupseteq t$  shows  $s \cdot \sigma \sqsupseteq t \cdot \sigma$ 
  using assms
proof (induct rule: supteq.induct)
  case (subst u ss t f)
  from  $\langle u \in \text{set } ss \rangle$  have  $u \cdot \sigma \in \text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ss)$ 
   $u \cdot \sigma \sqsupseteq u \cdot \sigma$  by auto
  then have  $\text{Fun } f \text{ ss} \cdot \sigma \sqsupseteq u \cdot \sigma$  unfolding eval-term.simps by blast
  from this and  $\langle u \cdot \sigma \sqsupseteq t \cdot \sigma \rangle$  show ?case by (rule supteq-trans)
qed auto

```

```

lemma supt-subst [simp, intro]:
  assumes  $s \triangleright t$  shows  $s \cdot \sigma \triangleright t \cdot \sigma$ 
  using assms
  proof (induct rule: supt.induct)
    case (arg s ss f)
      then have  $s \cdot \sigma \in \text{set}(\text{map}(\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ss)$  by simp
      then show ?case unfolding eval-term.simps by (rule supt.arg)
  next
    case (subt u ss t f)
      from  $\langle u \in \text{set ss} \rangle$  have  $u \cdot \sigma \in \text{set}(\text{map}(\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ss)$  by simp
      then have  $\text{Fun } f \ ss \cdot \sigma \triangleright u \cdot \sigma$  unfolding eval-term.simps by (rule supt.arg)
      with  $\langle u \cdot \sigma \triangleright t \cdot \sigma \rangle$  show ?case by (metis supt-trans)
  qed

```

```

lemma subterm-induct:
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. \forall s \triangleleft t. P s \implies P t$ 
  shows [case-names subterm]:  $P t$ 
  by (rule wf-induct[OF wf-measure[of size], of P t], rule assms, insert supt-size, auto)

```

8.2 Contexts

A *context* is a term containing exactly one *hole*.

```

datatype (fun ctxt: 'f, vars ctxt: 'v) ctxt =
  Hole ( $\square$ ) |
  More 'f ('f, 'v) term list ('f, 'v) ctxt ('f, 'v) term list

```

We also say that we apply a context C to a term t when we replace the hole in a C by t .

```

fun ctxt-apply-term :: ('f, 'v) ctxt  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v) term  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v) term (-<-) [1000, 0]
1000)
  where
     $\square(s) = s$  |
    (More f ss1 C ss2)  $\langle s \rangle = \text{Fun } f (ss1 @ C\langle s \rangle \# ss2)$ 

```

```

lemma ctxt-eq [simp]:
  ( $C\langle s \rangle = C\langle t \rangle$ )  $= (s = t)$  by (induct C) auto

```

```

fun ctxt-compose :: ('f, 'v) ctxt  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v) ctxt  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v) ctxt (infixl  $\circ_c$  75)
  where
     $\square \circ_c D = D$  |
    (More f ss1 C ss2)  $\circ_c D = \text{More } f \ ss1 (C \circ_c D) \ ss2$ 

```

interpretation ctxt-monoid-mult: monoid-mult $\square (\circ_c)$

```

proof
  fix C D E :: ('f, 'v) ctxt
  show  $C \circ_c D \circ_c E = C \circ_c (D \circ_c E)$  by (induct C) simp-all

```

```

show  $\square \circ_c C = C$  by simp
show  $C \circ_c \square = C$  by (induct C) simp-all
qed

instantiation ctxt :: (type, type) monoid-mult
begin
definition [simp]:  $1 = \square$ 
definition [simp]:  $(*) = (\circ_c)$ 
instance by (intro-classes) (simp-all add: ac-simps)
end

lemma ctxt ctxt compose [simp]:  $(C \circ_c D)\langle t \rangle = C\langle D\langle t \rangle \rangle$  by (induct C) simp-all

lemmas ctxt ctxt = ctxt ctxt compose [symmetric]

Applying substitutions to contexts.

fun subst-apply ctxt :: ('f, 'v) ctxt  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'v, 'w) gsubst  $\Rightarrow$  ('f, 'w) ctxt (infixl  $\cdot_c$  67)
where
 $\square \cdot_c \sigma = \square \mid$ 
 $(More f ss1 D ss2) \cdot_c \sigma = More f (map (\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ss1) (D \cdot_c \sigma) (map (\lambda t. t \cdot \sigma) ss2)$ 

lemma subst-apply-term ctxt apply-distrib [simp]:
 $C\langle t \rangle \cdot \mu = (C \cdot_c \mu)\langle t \cdot \mu \rangle$ 
by (induct C) auto

lemma subst-compose ctxt compose-distrib [simp]:
 $(C \circ_c D) \cdot_c \sigma = (C \cdot_c \sigma) \circ_c (D \cdot_c \sigma)$ 
by (induct C) auto

lemma ctxt compose subst compose distrib [simp]:
 $C \cdot_c (\sigma \circ_s \tau) = (C \cdot_c \sigma) \cdot_c \tau$ 
by (induct C) (auto)

```

8.3 The Connection between Contexts and the Superterm Relation

```

lemma ctxt-imp-supreq [simp]:
shows  $C\langle t \rangle \sqsupseteq t$  by (induct C) auto

lemma supreq ctxtE [elim]:
assumes  $s \sqsupseteq t$  obtains C where  $s = C\langle t \rangle$ 
using assms proof (induct arbitrary: thesis)
case (refl s)
have  $s = \square\langle s \rangle$  by simp
from refl[OF this] show ?case .
next
case (subst u ss t f)

```

```

then obtain C where u = C⟨t⟩ by auto
from split-list[OF ‘u ∈ set ss’] obtain ss1 and ss2 where ss = ss1 @ u # ss2
by auto
then have Fun f ss = (More f ss1 C ss2)⟨t⟩ using ‘u = C⟨t⟩’ by simp
with subt show ?case by best
qed

lemma ctxt-supteq[intro]:
assumes s = C⟨t⟩ shows s ⊇ t
proof (cases C)
case Hole then show ?thesis using assms by auto
next
case (More f ss1 D ss2)
with assms have s: s = Fun f (ss1 @ D⟨t⟩ # ss2) (is - = Fun - ?ss) by simp
have D⟨t⟩ ∈ set ?ss by simp
moreover have D⟨t⟩ ⊇ t by (induct D) auto
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding s ..
qed

lemma supteq-ctxt-conv: (s ⊇ t) = (∃ C. s = C⟨t⟩) by auto

lemma supt-ctxtE[elim]:
assumes s ⊰ t obtains C where C ≠ □ and s = C⟨t⟩
using assms
proof (induct arbitrary: thesis)
case (arg s ss f)
from split-list[OF ‘s ∈ set ss’] obtain ss1 and ss2 where ss: ss = ss1 @ s # ss2 by auto
let ?C = More f ss1 □ ss2
have ?C ≠ □ by simp
moreover have Fun f ss = ?C⟨s⟩ by (simp add: ss)
ultimately show ?case using arg by best
next
case (subt s ss t f)
then obtain C where C ≠ □ and s = C⟨t⟩ by auto
from split-list[OF ‘s ∈ set ss’] obtain ss1 and ss2 where ss: ss = ss1 @ s # ss2 by auto
have More f ss1 C ss2 ≠ □ by simp
moreover have Fun f ss = (More f ss1 C ss2)⟨t⟩ using ‘s = C⟨t⟩’ by (simp add: ss)
ultimately show ?case using subt(4) by best
qed

lemma ctxt-supt[intro 2]:
assumes C ≠ □ and s = C⟨t⟩ shows s ⊰ t
proof (cases C)
case Hole with assms show ?thesis by simp
next
case (More f ss1 D ss2)

```

with assms have $s : s = \text{Fun } f (ss1 @ D\langle t \rangle \# ss2)$ **by simp**
have $D\langle t \rangle \in \text{set } (ss1 @ D\langle t \rangle \# ss2)$ **by simp**
then have $s \triangleright D\langle t \rangle$ **unfolding** $s ..$
also have $D\langle t \rangle \triangleright t$ **by (induct D) auto**
finally show $s \triangleright t$.

qed

lemma *supt-ctxt-conv*: $(s \triangleright t) = (\exists C. C \neq \square \wedge s = C\langle t \rangle)$ (**is - = ?rhs**)

proof

assume $s \triangleright t$
then have $s \triangleright t$ **and** $s \neq t$ **by auto**
from $\langle s \triangleright t \rangle$ **obtain** C **where** $s = C\langle t \rangle$ **by auto**
with $\langle s \neq t \rangle$ **have** $C \neq \square$ **by auto**
with $\langle s = C\langle t \rangle \rangle$ **show** $?rhs$ **by auto**
next
assume $?rhs$ **then show** $s \triangleright t$ **by auto**

qed

lemma *necxt-imp-supt-ctxt*: $C \neq \square \implies C\langle t \rangle \triangleright t$ **by auto**

lemma *supt-var*: $\neg (\text{Var } x \triangleright u)$

proof

assume $\text{Var } x \triangleright u$
then obtain C **where** $C \neq \square$ **and** $\text{Var } x = C\langle u \rangle ..$
then show *False* **by (cases C) auto**
qed

lemma *supt-const*: $\neg (\text{Fun } f [] \triangleright u)$

proof

assume $\text{Fun } f [] \triangleright u$
then obtain C **where** $C \neq \square$ **and** $\text{Fun } f [] = C\langle u \rangle ..$
then show *False* **by (cases C) auto**
qed

lemma *supteq-var-imp-eq*:

$(\text{Var } x \triangleright t) = (t = \text{Var } x)$ (**is - = (- = ?x)**)

proof

assume $t = \text{Var } x$ **then show** $\text{Var } x \triangleright t$ **by auto**
next
assume $st: ?x \triangleright t$
from st **obtain** C **where** $?x = C\langle t \rangle$ **by best**
then show $t = ?x$ **by (cases C) auto**
qed

lemma *Var-supt* [*elim!*]:

assumes $\text{Var } x \triangleright t$ **shows** P
using *assms supt-var*[*of x t*] **by simp**

lemma *Fun-supt* [*elim*]:

```

assumes Fun f ts ⊦ s obtains t where t ∈ set ts and t ⊇ s
using assms by (cases) (auto simp: supt-supteq-conv)

lemma inj-ctxt-apply-term: inj (ctxt-apply-term C)
  by (auto simp: inj-on-def)

lemma ctxt-subst-eq: (¬x. x ∈ vars-ctxt C ⇒ σ x = τ x) ⇒ C ·c σ = C ·c τ
proof (induct C)
  case (More f bef C aft)
  { fix t
    assume t:t ∈ set bef
    have t · σ = t · τ using t More(2) by (auto intro: term-subst-eq)
  }
  moreover
  { fix t
    assume t:t ∈ set aft
    have t · σ = t · τ using t More(2) by (auto intro: term-subst-eq)
  }
  moreover have C ·c σ = C ·c τ using More by auto
  ultimately show ?case by auto
qed auto

```

A *signature* is a set of function symbol/arity pairs, where the arity of a function symbol, denotes the number of arguments it expects.

type-synonym 'f sig = ('f × nat) set

The set of all function symbol/ arity pairs occurring in a term.

```

fun funas-term :: ('f, 'v) term ⇒ 'f sig
where
  funas-term (Var _) = {} |
  funas-term (Fun f ts) = {(f, length ts)} ∪ ∪(set (map funas-term ts))

```

```

lemma supt-imp-funas-term-subset:
  assumes s ⊦ t
  shows funas-term t ⊆ funas-term s
  using assms by induct auto

```

```

lemma supteq-imp-funas-term-subset[simp]:
  assumes s ⊇ t
  shows funas-term t ⊆ funas-term s
  using assms by induct auto

```

The set of all function symbol/arity pairs occurring in a context.

```

fun funas-ctxt :: ('f, 'v) ctxt ⇒ 'f sig
where
  funas-ctxt Hole = {} |
  funas-ctxt (More f ss1 D ss2) = {(f, Suc (length (ss1 @ ss2))))}
  ∪ funas-ctxt D ∪ ∪(set (map funas-term (ss1 @ ss2))))

```

```

lemma funas-term-ctxt-apply [simp]:
  funas-term ( $C\langle t \rangle$ ) = funas-ctxt  $C \cup$  funas-term  $t$ 
  by (induct  $C$ , auto)

lemma funas-term-subst:
  funas-term ( $t \cdot \sigma$ ) = funas-term  $t \cup \bigcup(\text{funas-term} \cdot \sigma \cdot \text{vars-term} t)$ 
  by (induct  $t$ ) auto

lemma funas-ctxt-compose [simp]:
  funas-ctxt ( $C \circ_c D$ ) = funas-ctxt  $C \cup$  funas-ctxt  $D$ 
  by (induct  $C$ ) auto

lemma funas-ctxt-subst [simp]:
  funas-ctxt ( $C \cdot_c \sigma$ ) = funas-ctxt  $C \cup \bigcup(\text{funas-term} \cdot \sigma \cdot \text{vars-ctxt} C)$ 
  by (induct  $C$ , auto simp: funas-term-subst)

```

end

References

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