

An Algebra for Higher-Order Terms

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Abstract

In this formalization, I introduce a higher-order term algebra, generalizing the notions of free variables, matching, and substitution. The need arose from the work on a verified compiler from Isabelle to CakeML [3]. Terms can be thought of as consisting of a *generic* (free variables, constants, application) and a *specific* part. As example applications, this entry provides instantiations for de-Brujin terms, terms with named variables, and Blanchette’s λ -free higher-order terms [1]. Furthermore, I implement translation functions between de-Brujin terms and named terms and prove their correctness.

Contents

1	Names as a unique datatype	2
2	A monad for generating fresh names	4
2.1	Fresh monad operations as class operations	6
3	Terms	9
3.1	A simple term type, modelled after Pure's <i>term</i> type	9
3.2	A type class describing terms	9
3.3	Related work	28
3.4	Instantiation of class <i>term</i> for type <i>term</i>	29
4	Wellformedness of patterns	34
5	Terms with explicit bound variable names	38
6	Converting between <i>terms</i> and <i>nterms</i>	40
6.1	α -equivalence	40
6.2	From <i>Term-Class.term</i> to <i>nterm</i>	41
6.3	From <i>nterm</i> to <i>Term-Class.term</i>	42
6.4	Correctness	42
7	Instantiation for <i>HOL-ex.Unification</i> from session <i>HOL-ex</i>	46
8	Instantiation for λ-free terms according to Blanchette	49

Chapter 1

Names as a unique datatype

```
theory Name
imports Main
begin
```

I would like to model names as *strings*. Unfortunately, there is no default order on lists, as there could be multiple reasonable implementations: e.g. lexicographic and point-wise. For both choices, users can import the corresponding instantiation.

In Isabelle, only at most one implementation of a given type class for a given type may be present in the same theory. Consequently, I avoided importing a list ordering from the library, because it may cause conflicts with users who use another ordering. The general approach for these situations is to introduce a type copy.

The full flexibility of strings (i.e. string manipulations) is only required where fresh names are being produced. Otherwise, only a linear order on terms is needed. Conveniently, Sternagel and Thiemann [5] provide tooling to automatically generate such a lexicographic order.

```
datatype name = Name (as-string: string)
```

— Mostly copied from *List-Lexorder*

```
instantiation name :: ord
begin
```

```
definition less-name where
xs < ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  (as-string xs, as-string ys)  $\in$  lexord {(u, v). (of-char u :: nat) < of-char v}
```

```
definition less-eq-name where
(xs :: name)  $\leq$  ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs < ys  $\vee$  xs = ys
```

```
instance ⟨proof⟩
```

```

end

instance name :: order
⟨proof⟩

instance name :: linorder
⟨proof⟩

lemma less-name-code[code]:
  Name xs < Name []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  Name [] < Name (x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  Name (x # xs) < Name (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (of-char x::nat) < of-char y ∨ x = y ∧
  Name xs < Name ys
⟨proof⟩

lemma le-name-code[code]:
  Name (x # xs) ≤ Name []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  Name [] ≤ Name (x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  Name (x # xs) ≤ Name (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (of-char x::nat) < of-char y ∨ x = y ∧
  Name xs ≤ Name ys
⟨proof⟩

context begin

qualified definition append :: name ⇒ name ⇒ name where
append v1 v2 = Name (as-string v1 @ as-string v2)

lemma name-append-less:
  assumes xs ≠ Name []
  shows append ys xs > ys
⟨proof⟩

end

end

```

Chapter 2

A monad for generating fresh names

```
theory Fresh-Monad
imports
  HOL-Library.State-Monad
  Term-Utils
begin
```

Generation of fresh names in general can be thought of as picking a string that is not an element of a (finite) set of already existing names. For Isabelle, the *Nominal* framework [7, 8] provides support for reasoning over fresh names, but unfortunately, its definitions are not executable.

Instead, I chose to model generation of fresh names as a monad based on *state*. With this, it becomes possible to write programs using *do*-notation. This is implemented abstractly as a **locale** that expects two operations:

- *next* expects a value and generates a larger value, according to *linorder*
- *arb* produces any value, similarly to *undefined*, but executable

```
locale fresh =
  fixes next :: 'a::linorder => 'a and arb :: 'a
  assumes next-ge: next x > x
begin

abbreviation update-next :: ('a, unit) state where
  update-next ≡ State-Monad.update next

lemma update-next-strict-mono[simp, intro]: strict-mono-state update-next
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma update-next-mono[simp, intro]: mono-state update-next
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

definition create :: ('a, 'a) state where
create = update-next ≈ (λ-. State-Monad.get)

lemma create-alt-def[code]: create = State (λa. (next a, next a))
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation fresh-in :: 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
fresh-in S s ≡ Ball S ((≥) s)

lemma next-ge-all: finite S ⇒ fresh-in S s ⇒ next s ∉ S
⟨proof⟩

definition Next :: 'a set ⇒ 'a where
Next S = (if S = {} then arb else next (Max S))

lemma Next-ge-max: finite S ⇒ S ≠ {} ⇒ Next S > Max S
⟨proof⟩

lemma Next-not-member-subset: finite S' ⇒ S ⊆ S' ⇒ Next S' ∉ S
⟨proof⟩

lemma Next-not-member: finite S ⇒ Next S ∉ S
⟨proof⟩

lemma Next-geq-not-member: finite S ⇒ s ≥ Next S ⇒ s ∉ S
⟨proof⟩

lemma next-not-member: finite S ⇒ s ≥ Next S ⇒ next s ∉ S
⟨proof⟩

lemma create-mono[simp, intro]: mono-state create
⟨proof⟩

lemma create-strict-mono[simp, intro]: strict-mono-state create
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation run-fresh where
run-fresh m S ≡ fst (run-state m (Next S))

abbreviation fresh-fin :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
fresh-fin S s ≡ fBall S ((≥) s)

context includes fset.lifting begin

lemma next-ge-fall: fresh-fin S s ⇒ next s ∉ S
⟨proof⟩

lift-definition fNext :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a is Next ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fNext-ge-max:  $S \neq \{\} \implies fNext S > fMax S$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma next-not-fmember:  $s \geq fNext S \implies next s \notin S$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma fNext-geq-not-member:  $s \geq fNext S \implies s \notin S$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma fNext-not-member:  $fNext S \notin S$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma fNext-not-member-subset:  $S \subseteq S' \implies fNext S' \notin S$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

abbreviation frun-fresh where
  frun-fresh m S ≡ fst (run-state m (fNext S))

end

end

end

```

2.1 Fresh monad operations as class operations

```

theory Fresh-Class
imports
  Fresh-Monad
  Name
begin

```

The *fresh* locale allows arbitrary instantiations. However, this may be inconvenient to use. The following class serves as a global instantiation that can be used without interpretation. The *arb* parameter of the locale redirects to *default*.

Some instantiations are provided. For *names*, underscores are appended to generate a fresh name.

```

class fresh = linorder + default +
  fixes next :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  assumes next-ge: next x > x

global-interpretation Fresh-Monad.fresh next default
  defines fresh-create = create
    and fresh-Next = Next
    and fresh-fNext = fNext
    and fresh-frun = frun-fresh

```

```

and fresh-run = run-fresh
⟨proof⟩

lemma [code]: fresh-frun m S = fst (run-state m (fresh-fNext S))
⟨proof⟩

lemma [code]: fresh-run m S = fst (run-state m (fresh-Next S))
⟨proof⟩

instantiation nat :: fresh begin

definition default-nat :: nat where
default-nat = 0

definition next-nat where
next-nat = Suc

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation char :: default
begin

definition default-char :: char where
default-char = CHR "-"

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation name :: fresh begin

definition default-name where
default-name = Name "-"

definition next-name where
next-name xs = Name.append xs default

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

primrec fresh-list :: <nat ⇒ 'a :: fresh set ⇒ 'a list> where
⟨fresh-list 0 - = [] | 
⟨fresh-list (Suc n) A = Next A # fresh-list n (insert (Next A) A)⟩

lemma fresh-list-length[simp]: ⟨length (fresh-list n A) = n⟩

```

```

⟨proof⟩

context
  fixes A :: ‘‘a :: fresh set’’
  assumes finite: ‘finite A’
begin

lemma fresh-list-fresh: ‘set (fresh-list n A) ∩ A = {}’
⟨proof⟩

lemma fresh-list-fresh-elem: ‘x ∈ set (fresh-list n A) ⇒ x ∉ A’
⟨proof⟩

lemma fresh-list-distinct: ‘distinct (fresh-list n A)’
⟨proof⟩

end

export-code
  fresh-create fresh-Next fresh-fNext fresh-frun fresh-run fresh-list
  checking Scala? SML?
end

```

Chapter 3

Terms

```
theory Term-Class
imports
  Datatype-Order-Generator.Order-Generator
  Name
  Term-Utils
  HOL-Library.Disjoint-FSets
begin

  hide-type (open) term
```

3.1 A simple term type, modelled after Pure's *term type*

```
datatype term =
  Const name |
  Free name |
  Abs term ('' $\Lambda$  -> [71] 71) |
  Bound nat |
  App term term (infixl ''$'' 70)

derive linorder term
```

3.2 A type class describing terms

The type class is split into two parts, *pre-terms* and *terms*. The only difference is that terms assume more axioms about substitution (see below).

A term must provide the following generic constructors that behave like regular free constructors:

- *const* :: *name* $\Rightarrow \tau$
- *free* :: *name* $\Rightarrow \tau$

- $app :: \tau \Rightarrow \tau \Rightarrow \tau$

Conversely, there are also three corresponding destructors that could be defined in terms of Hilbert's choice operator. However, I have instead opted to let instances define destructors directly, which is simpler for execution purposes.

Besides the generic constructors, terms may also contain other constructors. Those are abstractly called *abstractions*, even though that name is not entirely accurate (bound variables may also fall under this).

Additionally, there must be operations that compute the list of all free variables (*frees*), constants (*consts*), and substitutions (*subst*). Pre-terms only assume some basic properties of substitution on the generic constructors.

Most importantly, substitution is not specified for environments containing terms with free variables. Term types are not required to implement α -renaming to prevent capturing of variables.

```
class pre-term = size +
fixes
  frees :: 'a ⇒ name fset and
  subst :: 'a ⇒ (name, 'a) fmap ⇒ 'a and
  consts :: 'a ⇒ name fset
fixes
  app :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a and unapp :: 'a ⇒ ('a × 'a) option
fixes
  const :: name ⇒ 'a and unconst :: 'a ⇒ name option
fixes
  free :: name ⇒ 'a and unfree :: 'a ⇒ name option
assumes unapp-app[simp]: unapp (app u1 u2) = Some (u1, u2)
assumes app-unapp[dest]: unapp u = Some (u1, u2) ⇒ u = app u1 u2
assumes app-size[simp]: size (app u1 u2) = size u1 + size u2 + 1
assumes unconst-const[simp]: unconst (const name) = Some name
assumes const-unconst[dest]: unconst u = Some name ⇒ u = const name
assumes unfree-free[simp]: unfree (free name) = Some name
assumes free-unfree[dest]: unfree u = Some name ⇒ u = free name
assumes app-const-distinct: app u1 u2 ≠ const name
assumes app-free-distinct: app u1 u2 ≠ free name
assumes free-const-distinct: free name1 ≠ const name2
assumes frees-const[simp]: frees (const name) = fempty
assumes frees-free[simp]: frees (free name) = {| name |}
assumes frees-app[simp]: frees (app u1 u2) = frees u1 ∪ frees u2
assumes consts-free[simp]: consts (free name) = fempty
assumes consts-const[simp]: consts (const name) = {| name |}
assumes consts-app[simp]: consts (app u1 u2) = consts u1 ∪ consts u2
assumes subst-app[simp]: subst (app u1 u2) env = app (subst u1 env) (subst u2 env)
assumes subst-const[simp]: subst (const name) env = const name
assumes subst-free[simp]: subst (free name) env = (case fmlookup env name of
  Some t ⇒ t | - ⇒ free name)
```

```

assumes free-inject: free name1 = free name2  $\Rightarrow$  name1 = name2
assumes const-inject: const name1 = const name2  $\Rightarrow$  name1 = name2
assumes app-inject: app u1 u2 = app u3 u4  $\Rightarrow$  u1 = u3  $\wedge$  u2 = u4

instantiation term :: pre-term begin

definition app-term where
app-term t u = t \$ u

fun unapp-term where
unapp-term (t \$ u) = Some (t, u) |
unapp-term - = None

definition const-term where
const-term = Const

fun unconst-term where
unconst-term (Const name) = Some name |
unconst-term - = None

definition free-term where
free-term = Free

fun unfree-term where
unfree-term (Free name) = Some name |
unfree-term - = None

fun frees-term :: term  $\Rightarrow$  name fset where
frees-term (Free x) = {|| x ||} |
frees-term (t1 \$ t2) = frees-term t1 | $\cup$ | frees-term t2 |
frees-term ( $\Lambda$  t) = frees-term t |
frees-term - = {|||}

fun subst-term :: term  $\Rightarrow$  (name, term) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  term where
subst-term (Free s) env = (case fmlookup env s of Some t  $\Rightarrow$  t | None  $\Rightarrow$  Free s) |
subst-term (t1 \$ t2) env = subst-term t1 env \$ subst-term t2 env |
subst-term ( $\Lambda$  t) env =  $\Lambda$  subst-term t env |
subst-term t env = t

fun consts-term :: term  $\Rightarrow$  name fset where
consts-term (Const x) = {|| x ||} |
consts-term (t1 \$ t2) = consts-term t1 | $\cup$ | consts-term t2 |
consts-term ( $\Lambda$  t) = consts-term t |
consts-term - = {|||}

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

context pre-term begin

definition freess :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  name fset where
  freess = ffUnion  $\circ$  fset-of-list  $\circ$  map frees

lemma freess-cons[simp]: freess (x # xs) = frees x  $\sqcup$  freess xs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma freess-single: freess [x] = frees x
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma freess-empty[simp]: freess [] = {||}
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma freess-app[simp]: freess (xs @ ys) = freess xs  $\sqcup$  freess ys
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma freess-subset: set xs  $\subseteq$  set ys  $\implies$  freess xs  $\sqsubseteq$  freess ys
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

abbreviation id-env :: (name, 'a) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  id-env  $\equiv$  fmPred ( $\lambda x y. y = free x$ )

definition closed-except :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  name fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  closed-except t S  $\longleftrightarrow$  frees t  $\sqsubseteq$  S

abbreviation closed :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  closed t  $\equiv$  closed-except t {||}

lemmas term-inject = free-inject const-inject app-inject

lemmas term-distinct[simp] =
  app-const-distinct app-const-distinct[symmetric]
  app-free-distinct app-free-distinct[symmetric]
  free-const-distinct free-const-distinct[symmetric]

lemma app-size1: size u1 < size (app u1 u2)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma app-size2: size u2 < size (app u1 u2)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma unx-some-lemmas:
  unapp u = Some x  $\implies$  unconst u = None
  unapp u = Some x  $\implies$  unfree u = None
  unconst u = Some y  $\implies$  unapp u = None
  unconst u = Some y  $\implies$  unfree u = None
  unfree u = Some z  $\implies$  unconst u = None

```

unfree u = Some z \implies unapp u = None
(proof)

lemma *unx-none-simps[simp]*:
unapp (const name) = None
unapp (free name) = None
unconst (app t u) = None
unconst (free name) = None
unfree (const name) = None
unfree (app t u) = None
(proof)

lemma *term-cases*:
obtains (*free*) *name where t = free name*
| (*const*) *name where t = const name*
| (*app*) *u₁ u₂ where t = app u₁ u₂*
| (*other*) *unfree t = None unapp t = None unconst t = None*
(proof)

definition *is-const where*
is-const t \longleftrightarrow (unconst t \neq None)

definition *const-name where*
const-name t = (case unconst t of Some name \Rightarrow name)

lemma *is-const-simps[simp]*:
is-const (const name)
 \neg is-const (app t u)
 \neg is-const (free name)
(proof)

lemma *const-name-simps[simp]*:
const-name (const name) = name
is-const t \implies const (const-name t) = t
(proof)

definition *is-free where*
is-free t \longleftrightarrow (unfree t \neq None)

definition *free-name where*
free-name t = (case unfree t of Some name \Rightarrow name)

lemma *is-free-simps[simp]*:
is-free (free name)
 \neg is-free (const name)
 \neg is-free (app t u)
(proof)

lemma *free-name-simps[simp]*:

```

free-name (free name) = name
is-free t ==> free (free-name t) = t
⟨proof⟩

definition is-app where
is-app t ←→ (unapp t ≠ None)

definition left where
left t = (case unapp t of Some (l, -) ⇒ l)

definition right where
right t = (case unapp t of Some (-, r) ⇒ r)

lemma app-simps[simp]:
¬ is-app (const name)
¬ is-app (free name)
is-app (app t u)
⟨proof⟩

lemma left-right-simps[simp]:
left (app l r) = l
right (app l r) = r
is-app t ==> app (left t) (right t) = t
⟨proof⟩

definition ids :: 'a ⇒ name fset where
ids t = frees t ∪ consts t

lemma closed-except-const[simp]: closed-except (const name) S
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation closed-env :: (name, 'a) fmap ⇒ bool where
closed-env ≡ fmpred (λ-. closed)

lemma closed-except-self: closed-except t (frees t)
⟨proof⟩

end

class term = pre-term + size +
fixes
abs-pred :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
assumes
raw-induct[case-names const free app abs]:
(Λname. P (const name)) ==>
(Λname. P (free name)) ==>
(Λt1 t2. P t1 ==> P t2 ==> P (app t1 t2)) ==>
(Λt. abs-pred P t) ==>
P t

```

```

assumes
  raw-subst-id: abs-pred ( $\lambda t. \forall env. id\text{-}env\ env \rightarrow subst\ t\ env = t$ )  $t$  and
  raw-subst-drop: abs-pred ( $\lambda t. x \notin \text{frees}\ t \rightarrow (\forall env. subst\ t\ (\text{fmdrop}\ x\ env) = subst\ t\ env)$ )  $t$  and
  raw-subst-indep: abs-pred ( $\lambda t. \forall env_1\ env_2. closed\text{-}env\ env_2 \rightarrow \text{fdisjnt}\ (\text{fmdom}\ env_1)\ (\text{fmdom}\ env_2) \rightarrow subst\ t\ (env_1\ ++_f\ env_2) = subst\ (\text{subst}\ t\ env_2)\ env_1$ )  $t$  and
  raw-subst-frees: abs-pred ( $\lambda t. \forall env. closed\text{-}env\ env \rightarrow \text{frees}\ (\text{subst}\ t\ env) = \text{frees}\ t\ |-|\ \text{fmdom}\ env$ )  $t$  and
  raw-subst-consts': abs-pred ( $\lambda a. \forall x. consts\ (\text{subst}\ a\ x) = consts\ a\ |\cup|\ \text{ffUnion}\ (consts\ |\setminus| \text{fmimage}\ x\ (\text{frees}\ a))$ )  $t$  and
  abs-pred-trivI:  $P\ t \implies \text{abs-pred}\ P\ t$ 
begin

lemma subst-id:  $id\text{-}env\ env \implies subst\ t\ env = t$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma subst-drop:  $x \notin \text{frees}\ t \implies subst\ t\ (\text{fmdrop}\ x\ env) = subst\ t\ env$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma subst-frees:  $fmpred\ (\lambda\-. closed)\ env \implies \text{frees}\ (\text{subst}\ t\ env) = \text{frees}\ t\ |-|\ \text{fmdom}\ env$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma subst-consts':  $consts\ (\text{subst}\ t\ env) = consts\ t\ |\cup|\ \text{ffUnion}\ (consts\ |\setminus| \text{fmimage}\ env\ (\text{frees}\ t))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

fun match :: term  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  (name, 'a) fmap option where
  match ( $t_1 \$ t_2$ )  $u = do \{$ 
     $(u_1, u_2) \leftarrow unapp\ u;$ 
     $env_1 \leftarrow match\ t_1\ u_1;$ 
     $env_2 \leftarrow match\ t_2\ u_2;$ 
     $Some\ (env_1\ ++_f\ env_2)$ 
   $\} |$ 
  match (Const name)  $u =$ 
    (case unconst  $u$  of
      None  $\Rightarrow$  None
      | Some name'  $\Rightarrow$  if name = name' then Some fmempty else None) |
  match (Free name)  $u = Some\ (\text{fmap-of-list}\ [(name, u)])$  |
  match (Bound n)  $u = None$  |
  match (Abs t)  $u = None$ 

lemma match-simps[simp]:
  match ( $t_1 \$ t_2$ ) (app  $u_1\ u_2$ )  $= do \{$ 
     $env_1 \leftarrow match\ t_1\ u_1;$ 
     $env_2 \leftarrow match\ t_2\ u_2;$ 
     $Some\ (env_1\ ++_f\ env_2)$ 
   $\}$ 

```

```

match (Const name) (const name') = (if name = name' then Some fmempty else
None)
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-some-induct[consumes 1, case-names app const free]:
assumes match t u = Some env
assumes  $\bigwedge t_1 t_2 u_1 u_2 \text{env}_1 \text{env}_2. P t_1 u_1 \text{env}_1 \implies \text{match } t_1 u_1 = \text{Some env}_1$ 
 $\implies P t_2 u_2 \text{env}_2 \implies \text{match } t_2 u_2 = \text{Some env}_2 \implies P(t_1 \$ t_2)(\text{app } u_1 u_2)(\text{env}_1$ 
 $\text{++}_f \text{env}_2)$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{name}. P(\text{Const name})(\text{const name}) \text{fmempty}$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{name } u. P(\text{Free name}) u (\text{fmupd name } u \text{fmempty})$ 
shows P t u env
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-dom: match p t = Some env  $\implies \text{fmdom env} = \text{frees } p$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-vars: match p t = Some env  $\implies \text{fmpred } (\lambda \text{- } u. \text{frees } u) \subseteq \text{frees } t$ 
env
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-appE-split:
assumes match  $(t_1 \$ t_2) u = \text{Some env}$ 
obtains  $u_1 u_2 \text{env}_1 \text{env}_2$  where
 $u = \text{app } u_1 u_2 \text{match } t_1 u_1 = \text{Some env}_1 \text{match } t_2 u_2 = \text{Some env}_2 \text{env} = \text{env}_1$ 
 $\text{++}_f \text{env}_2$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma subst consts:
assumes consts t  $\subseteq S$  fmpred  $(\lambda \text{- } u. \text{consts } u) \subseteq S$  env
shows consts (subst t env)  $\subseteq S$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma subst-empty[simp]: subst t fmempty = t
⟨proof⟩

lemma subst-drop-fset: fdisjnt S (frees t)  $\implies \text{subst } t (\text{fmdrop-fset } S \text{env}) = \text{subst } t \text{env}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma subst-restrict:
assumes frees t  $\subseteq M$ 
shows subst t (fmrestrict-fset M env) = subst t env
⟨proof⟩

corollary subst-restrict'[simp]: subst t (fmrestrict-fset (frees t) env) = subst t env
⟨proof⟩

corollary subst-cong:

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{frees } t \implies \text{fmlookup } \Gamma_1 x = \text{fmlookup } \Gamma_2 x$ 
shows  $\text{subst } t \Gamma_1 = \text{subst } t \Gamma_2$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary subst-add-disjnt:
assumes  $\text{fdisjnt}(\text{frees } t) (\text{fmdom } \text{env}_1)$ 
shows  $\text{subst } t (\text{env}_1 ++_f \text{env}_2) = \text{subst } t \text{env}_2$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary subst-add-shadowed-env:
assumes  $\text{frees } t \subseteq \text{fmdom } \text{env}_2$ 
shows  $\text{subst } t (\text{env}_1 ++_f \text{env}_2) = \text{subst } t \text{env}_2$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary subst-restrict-closed:  $\text{closed-except } t S \implies \text{subst } t (\text{fmrestrict-fset } S \text{ env}) = \text{subst } t \text{env}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma subst-closed-except-id:
assumes  $\text{closed-except } t S \text{ fdisjnt}(\text{fmdom } \text{env}) S$ 
shows  $\text{subst } t \text{env} = t$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma subst-closed-except-preserved:
assumes  $\text{closed-except } t S \text{ fdisjnt}(\text{fmdom } \text{env}) S$ 
shows  $\text{closed-except}(\text{subst } t \text{env}) S$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary subst-closed-id:  $\text{closed } t \implies \text{subst } t \text{env} = t$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary subst-closed-preserved:  $\text{closed } t \implies \text{closed}(\text{subst } t \text{env})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context begin

```

```

private lemma subst-indep0:
assumes  $\text{closed-env } \text{env}_2 \text{ fdisjnt}(\text{fmdom } \text{env}_1) (\text{fmdom } \text{env}_2)$ 
shows  $\text{subst } t (\text{env}_1 ++_f \text{env}_2) = \text{subst}(\text{subst } t \text{env}_2) \text{env}_1$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma subst-indep:
assumes  $\text{closed-env } \Gamma'$ 
shows  $\text{subst } t (\Gamma ++_f \Gamma') = \text{subst}(\text{subst } t \Gamma') \Gamma$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma subst-indep':
assumes  $\text{closed-env } \Gamma' \text{ fdisjnt}(\text{fmdom } \Gamma') (\text{fmdom } \Gamma)$ 

```

```

shows subst t ( $\Gamma' ++_f \Gamma$ ) = subst (subst t  $\Gamma'$ )  $\Gamma$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma subst-twice:
  assumes  $\Gamma' \subseteq_f \Gamma$  closed-env  $\Gamma'$ 
  shows subst (subst t  $\Gamma'$ )  $\Gamma$  = subst t  $\Gamma$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

fun matchs :: term list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  (name, 'a) fmap option where
  matchs [] [] = Some fmempty |
  matchs (t # ts) (u # us) = do { env1  $\leftarrow$  match t u; env2  $\leftarrow$  matchs ts us; Some (env1 ++f env2) } |
  matchs - - = None

lemmas matchs-induct = matchs.induct[case-names empty cons]

context begin

private lemma matchs-alt-def0:
  assumes length ps = length vs
  shows map-option ( $\lambda$ env. m ++f env) (matchs ps vs) = map-option (foldl (++f) m) (those (map2 match ps vs))
⟨proof⟩

lemma matchs-alt-def:
  assumes length ps = length vs
  shows matchs ps vs = map-option (foldl (++f) fmempty) (those (map2 match ps vs))
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma matchs-neq-length-none[simp]: length xs  $\neq$  length ys  $\implies$  matchs xs ys = None
⟨proof⟩

corollary matchs-some-eq-length: matchs xs ys = Some env  $\implies$  length xs = length ys
⟨proof⟩

lemma matchs-app[simp]:
  assumes length xs2 = length ys2
  shows matchs (xs1 @ xs2) (ys1 @ ys2) =
    matchs xs1 ys1  $\ggg$  ( $\lambda$ env1. matchs xs2 ys2  $\ggg$  ( $\lambda$ env2. Some (env1 ++f env2)))
⟨proof⟩

```

corollary *matchs-appI*:
assumes *matchs xs ys = Some env₁* *matchs xs' ys' = Some env₂*
shows *matchs (xs @ xs') (ys @ ys') = Some (env₁ ++_f env₂)*
(proof)

corollary *matchs-dom*:
assumes *matchs ps ts = Some env*
shows *fmdom env = freess ps*
(proof)

fun *find-match* :: *(term × 'a) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ ((name, 'a) fmap × term × 'a) option*
where
find-match [] - = None |
find-match ((pat, rhs) # cs) t =
(case match pat t of
Some env ⇒ Some (env, pat, rhs)
| None ⇒ find-match cs t)

lemma *find-match-map*:
find-match (map (λ(pat, t). (pat, f pat t)) cs) t =
map-option (λ(env, pat, rhs). (env, pat, f pat rhs)) (find-match cs t)
(proof)

lemma *find-match-elem*:
assumes *find-match cs t = Some (env, pat, rhs)*
shows *(pat, rhs) ∈ set cs match pat t = Some env*
(proof)

lemma *match-subst-closed*:
assumes *match pat t = Some env closed-except rhs (frees pat) closed t*
shows *closed (subst rhs env)*
(proof)

fun *rewrite-step* :: *(term × 'a) ⇒ 'a option* **where**
rewrite-step (t₁, t₂) u = map-option (subst t₂) (match t₁ u)

abbreviation *rewrite-step'* :: *(term × 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (⊣/ ⊢/ - →/ → [50,0,50] 50)* **where**
r ⊢ t → u ≡ rewrite-step r t = Some u

lemma *rewrite-step-closed*:
assumes *frees t₂ ⊆ frees t₁ (t₁, t₂) ⊢ u → u' closed u*
shows *closed u'*
(proof)

definition *matches* :: *'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (infix ⊲̾ 50)* **where**
t ⊲̾ u ↔ (exists env. subst t env = u)

lemma *matchesI[intro]*: *subst t env = u ⇒ t ⊲̾ u*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *matchesE[elim]*:

assumes $t \lesssim u$

obtains *env* **where** $\text{subst } t \text{ env} = u$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *overlapping* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{overlapping } s \ t \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. \ s \lesssim u \wedge t \lesssim u)$

lemma *overlapping-refl*: $\text{overlapping } t \ t$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *overlapping-sym*: $\text{overlapping } t \ u \implies \text{overlapping } u \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *overlappingI[intro]*: $s \lesssim u \implies t \lesssim u \implies \text{overlapping } s \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *overlappingE[elim]*:

assumes $\text{overlapping } s \ t$

obtains *u* **where** $s \lesssim u \ t \lesssim u$

$\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *non-overlapping* $s \ t \equiv \neg \text{overlapping } s \ t$

corollary *non-overlapping-implies-neq*: $\text{non-overlapping } t \ u \implies t \neq u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

inductive *rewrite-first* :: $(\text{term} \times 'a::\text{term}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

match: $\text{match } pat \ t = \text{Some } env \implies \text{rewrite-first } ((pat, rhs) \ # \ -) \ t \ (\text{subst } rhs \ env)$

|

nomatch: $\text{match } pat \ t = \text{None} \implies \text{rewrite-first } cs \ t \ t' \implies \text{rewrite-first } ((pat, \ -) \ # \ cs) \ t \ t'$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *rewrite-first* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rewrite-firstE*:

assumes $\text{rewrite-first } cs \ t \ t'$

obtains *pat rhs env* **where** $(pat, rhs) \in \text{set } cs$ $\text{match } pat \ t = \text{Some } env \ t' = \text{subst } rhs \ env$

$\langle proof \rangle$

This doesn't follow from *find-match-elem*, because *rewrite-first* requires the first match, not just any.

lemma *find-match-rewrite-first*:

assumes *find-match* $cs \ t = \text{Some } (env, pat, rhs)$

```

shows rewrite-first cs t (subst rhs env)
⟨proof⟩

definition term-cases :: (name ⇒ 'b) ⇒ (name ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒
'a::term ⇒ 'b where
term-cases if-const if-free if-app otherwise t =
(case unconst t of
  Some name ⇒ if-const name |
  None ⇒ (case unfree t of
    Some name ⇒ if-free name |
    None ⇒
      (case unapp t of
        Some (t, u) ⇒ if-app t u
        | None ⇒ otherwise)))
)

lemma term-cases-cong[fundef-cong]:
assumes t = u otherwise1 = otherwise2
assumes (Λname. t = const name ⇒ if-const1 name = if-const2 name)
assumes (Λname. t = free name ⇒ if-free1 name = if-free2 name)
assumes (Λu1 u2. t = app u1 u2 ⇒ if-app1 u1 u2 = if-app2 u1 u2)
shows term-cases if-const1 if-free1 if-app1 otherwise1 t = term-cases if-const2
if-free2 if-app2 otherwise2 u
⟨proof⟩

lemma term-cases[simp]:
term-cases if-const if-free if-app otherwise (const name) = if-const name
term-cases if-const if-free if-app otherwise (free name) = if-free name
term-cases if-const if-free if-app otherwise (app t u) = if-app t u
⟨proof⟩

lemma term-cases-template:
assumes Λx. f x = term-cases if-const if-free if-app otherwise x
shows f (const name) = if-const name
  and f (free name) = if-free name
  and f (app t u) = if-app t u
⟨proof⟩

context term begin

function (sequential) strip-comb :: 'a ⇒ 'a × 'a list where
[simp del]: strip-comb t =
(case unapp t of
  Some (t, u) ⇒
    (let (f, args) = strip-comb t in (f, args @ [u]))
  | None ⇒ (t, []))
⟨proof⟩

```

termination

(proof)

lemma *strip-comb-simps*[*simp*]:
 strip-comb (*app* *t u*) = (*let* (*f, args*) = *strip-comb* *t* *in* (*f, args @ [u]*))
 unapp t = *None* \implies *strip-comb t* = (*t, []*)
(proof)

lemma *strip-comb-induct*[*case-names app no-app*]:
 assumes $\bigwedge x y. P x \implies P (\text{app } x y)$
 assumes $\bigwedge t. \text{unapp } t = \text{None} \implies P t$
 shows *P t*
(proof)

lemma *strip-comb-size*: $t' \in \text{set} (\text{snd} (\text{strip-comb } t)) \implies \text{size } t' < \text{size } t$
(proof)

lemma *sstrip-comb-termination*[*termination-simp*]:
 (*f, ts*) = *strip-comb t* $\implies t' \in \text{set } ts \implies \text{size } t' < \text{size } t$
(proof)

lemma *strip-comb-empty*: *snd* (*strip-comb t*) = *[]* $\implies \text{fst} (\text{strip-comb } t) = t$
(proof)

lemma *strip-comb-app*: *fst* (*strip-comb* (*app t u*)) = *fst* (*strip-comb t*)
(proof)

primrec *list-comb* :: *'a* \Rightarrow *'a list* \Rightarrow *'a* **where**
 list-comb f [] = *f* |
 list-comb f (t # ts) = *list-comb* (*app f t*) *ts*

lemma *list-comb-app*[*simp*]: *list-comb f (xs @ ys)* = *list-comb* (*list-comb f xs*) *ys*
(proof)

corollary *list-comb-snoc*: *app* (*list-comb f xs*) *y* = *list-comb* *f* (*xs @ [y]*)
(proof)

lemma *list-comb-size*[*simp*]: *size* (*list-comb f xs*) = *size f* + *size-list size xs*
(proof)

lemma *subst-list-comb*: *subst* (*list-comb f xs*) *env* = *list-comb* (*subst f env*) (*map* ($\lambda t. \text{subst } t \text{ env}$) *xs*)
(proof)

abbreviation *const-list-comb* :: *name* \Rightarrow *'a list* \Rightarrow *'a* (**infixl** $\langle \$\$ \rangle$ 70) **where**
const-list-comb name \equiv *list-comb* (*const name*)

lemma *list-strip-comb*[*simp*]: *list-comb* (*fst* (*strip-comb t*)) (*snd* (*strip-comb t*)) = *t*
(proof)

```

lemma strip-list-comb: strip-comb (list-comb f ys) = (fst (strip-comb f), snd (strip-comb f) @ ys)
⟨proof⟩

lemma strip-list-comb-const: strip-comb (name $$ xs) = (const name, xs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma frees-list-comb[simp]: frees (list-comb t xs) = frees t |U| freess xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma consts-list-comb: consts (list-comb f xs) = consts f |U| ffUnion (fset-of-list (map consts xs))
⟨proof⟩

lemma ids-list-comb: ids (list-comb f xs) = ids f |U| ffUnion (fset-of-list (map ids xs))
⟨proof⟩

lemma frees-strip-comb: frees t = frees (fst (strip-comb t)) |U| freess (snd (strip-comb t))
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-comb-cases':
  obtains (app) is-app (list-comb f xs)
    | (empty) list-comb f xs = f xs = []
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-comb-cases[consumes 1]:
  assumes t = list-comb f xs
  obtains (head) t = f xs = []
    | (app) u v where t = app u v
⟨proof⟩

end

fun left-nesting :: 'a::term ⇒ nat where
[simp del]: left-nesting t = term-cases (λ_. 0) (λ_. 0) (λt u. Suc (left-nesting t)) 0
t

lemmas left-nesting-simps[simp] = term-cases-template[OF left-nesting.simps]

lemma list-comb-nesting[simp]: left-nesting (list-comb f xs) = left-nesting f + length xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-comb-cond-inj:
  assumes list-comb f xs = list-comb g ys left-nesting f = left-nesting g

```

```

shows xs = ys f = g
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-comb-inj-second: inj (list-comb f)
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-comb-semi-inj:
  assumes length xs = length ys
  assumes list-comb f xs = list-comb g ys
  shows xs = ys f = g
⟨proof⟩

fun no-abs :: 'a::term ⇒ bool where
[simp del]: no-abs t = term-cases (λ-. True) (λ-. True) (λt u. no-abs t ∧ no-abs u)
False t

lemmas no-abs-simps[simp] = term-cases-template[OF no-abs.simps]

lemma no-abs-induct[consumes 1, case-names free const app, induct pred: no-abs]:
  assumes no-abs t
  assumes ∃name. P (free name)
  assumes ∃name. P (const name)
  assumes ∃t1 t2. P t1 ⇒ no-abs t1 ⇒ P t2 ⇒ no-abs t2 ⇒ P (app t1 t2)
  shows P t
⟨proof⟩

lemma no-abs-cases[consumes 1, cases pred: no-abs]:
  assumes no-abs t
  obtains (free) name where t = free name
    | (const) name where t = const name
    | (app) t1 t2 where t = app t1 t2 no-abs t1 no-abs t2
⟨proof⟩

definition is-abs :: 'a::term ⇒ bool where
is-abs t = term-cases (λ-. False) (λ-. False) (λ- -. False) True t

lemmas is-abs-simps[simp] = term-cases-template[OF is-abs-def]

definition abs-ish :: term list ⇒ 'a::term ⇒ bool where
abs-ish pats rhs ←→ pats ≠ [] ∨ is-abs rhs

locale simple-syntactic-and =
  fixes P :: 'a::term ⇒ bool
  assumes app: P (app t u) ←→ P t ∧ P u
begin

context
  notes app[simp]
begin

```

```

lemma list-comb:  $P (\text{list-comb } f \ xs) \longleftrightarrow P f \wedge \text{list-all } P \ xs$ 
⟨proof⟩

corollary list-combE:
assumes  $P (\text{list-comb } f \ xs)$ 
shows  $P f \in \text{set } xs \implies P x$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma match:
assumes  $\text{match pat } t = \text{Some env } P \ t$ 
shows  $\text{fmfpred } (\lambda \cdot. \ P) \ \text{env}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma matchs:
assumes  $\text{matchs pats } ts = \text{Some env list-all } P \ ts$ 
shows  $\text{fmfpred } (\lambda \cdot. \ P) \ \text{env}$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

end

locale subst-syntactic-and = simple-syntactic-and +
assumes subst:  $P \ t \implies \text{fmfpred } (\lambda \cdot. \ P) \ \text{env} \implies P (\text{subst } t \ \text{env})$ 
begin

lemma rewrite-step:
assumes  $(\text{lhs}, \ \text{rhs}) \vdash t \rightarrow t' \ P \ t \ P \ \text{rhs}$ 
shows  $P \ t'$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

locale simple-syntactic-or =
fixes  $P :: 'a :: \text{term} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
assumes app:  $P (\text{app } t \ u) \longleftrightarrow P \ t \vee P \ u$ 
begin

context
notes app[simp]
begin

lemma list-comb:  $P (\text{list-comb } f \ xs) \longleftrightarrow P f \vee \text{list-ex } P \ xs$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma match:
assumes  $\text{match pat } t = \text{Some env } \neg P \ t$ 
shows  $\text{fmfpred } (\lambda \cdot. \ \neg P \ t) \ \text{env}$ 

```

```

⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale neg: simple-syntactic-and λt. ¬ P t
⟨proof⟩

end

global-interpretation no-abs: simple-syntactic-and no-abs
⟨proof⟩

global-interpretation closed: simple-syntactic-and λt. closed-except t S for S
⟨proof⟩

global-interpretation closed: subst-syntactic-and closed
⟨proof⟩

corollary closed-list-comb: closed (name $$ args)  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-all closed args
⟨proof⟩

locale term-struct-rel =
  fixes P :: 'a::term  $\Rightarrow$  'b::term  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes P-t-const: P t (const name)  $\implies$  t = const name
  assumes P-const-const: P (const name) (const name)
  assumes P-t-app: P t (app u1 u2)  $\implies$   $\exists$  t1 t2. t = app t1 t2  $\wedge$  P t1 u1  $\wedge$  P t2 u2
  assumes P-app-app: P t1 u1  $\implies$  P t2 u2  $\implies$  P (app t1 t2) (app u1 u2)
begin

abbreviation P-env :: ('k, 'a) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
P-env  $\equiv$  fmrel P

lemma related-match:
  assumes match x u = Some env P t u
  obtains env' where match x t = Some env' P-env env' env
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-combI:
  assumes list-all2 P us1 us2 P t1 t2
  shows P (list-comb t1 us1) (list-comb t2 us2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-combE:
  assumes P t (name $$ args)
  obtains args' where t = name $$ args' list-all2 P args' args
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

locale term-struct-rel-strong = term-struct-rel +
  assumes P-const-t:  $P(\text{const name}) t \implies t = \text{const name}$ 
  assumes P-app-t:  $P(\text{app } u_1 u_2) t \implies \exists t_1 t_2. t = \text{app } t_1 t_2 \wedge P u_1 t_1 \wedge P u_2 t_2$ 
begin

lemma unconst-rel:  $P t u \implies \text{unconst } t = \text{unconst } u$ 
  {proof}

lemma unapp-rel:  $P t u \implies \text{rel-option}(\text{rel-prod } P P) (\text{unapp } t) (\text{unapp } u)$ 
  {proof}

lemma match-rel:
  assumes P t u
  shows rel-option P-env (match p t) (match p u)
  {proof}

lemma find-match-rel:
  assumes list-all2 (rel-prod (=) P) cs cs' P t t'
  shows rel-option (rel-prod P-env (rel-prod (=) P)) (find-match cs t) (find-match cs' t')
  {proof}

end

fun convert-term :: 'a::term  $\Rightarrow$  'b::term where
  [simp del]: convert-term t = term-cases const free ( $\lambda t u. \text{app}(\text{convert-term } t)(\text{convert-term } u)$ ) undefined t

lemmas convert-term-simps[simp] = term-cases-template[OF convert-term.simps]

lemma convert-term-id:
  assumes no-abs t
  shows convert-term t = t
  {proof}

lemma convert-term-no-abs:
  assumes no-abs t
  shows no-abs (convert-term t)
  {proof}

lemma convert-term-inj:
  assumes no-abs t no-abs t' convert-term t = convert-term t'
  shows t = t'
  {proof}

lemma convert-term-idem:
  assumes no-abs t
  shows convert-term (convert-term t) = convert-term t

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma convert-term-frees[simp]:  
  assumes no-abs t  
  shows frees (convert-term t) = frees t  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma convert-term-consts[simp]:  
  assumes no-abs t  
  shows consts (convert-term t) = consts t  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

The following lemma does not generalize to when $match t u = None$. Assume matching return $None$, because the pattern is an application and the object is a term satisfying $is-abs$. Now, $convert-term$ applied to the object will produce $undefined$. Of course we don't know anything about that and whether or not that matches. A workaround would be to require implementations of $term$ to prove $\exists t. is-abs t$, such that $convert-term$ could use that instead of $undefined$. This seems to be too much of a special case in order to be useful.

```
lemma convert-term-match:  
  assumes match t u = Some env  
  shows match t (convert-term u) = Some (fmmap convert-term env)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

3.3 Related work

Schmidt-Schauß and Siekmann [4] discuss the concept of *unification algebras*. They generalize terms to *objects* and substitutions to *mappings*. A unification problem can be rephrased to finding a mapping such that a set of objects are mapped to the same object. The advantage of this generalization is that other – superficially unrelated – problems like solving algebraic equations or querying logic programs can be seen as unification problems.

In particular, the authors note that among the similarities of such problems are that “objects [have] variables” whose “names do not matter” and “there exists an operation like substituting objects into variables”. The major difference between this formalization and their work is that I use concrete types for variables and mappings. Otherwise, some similarities to here can be found.

Eder [2] discusses properties of substitutions with a special focus on a partial ordering between substitutions. However, Eder constructs and uses a concrete type of first-order terms, similarly to Sternagel and Thiemann [6]. Williams [9] defines substitutions as elements in a monoid. In this setting, instantiations can be represented as *monoid actions*. Williams then proceeds to define – for arbitrary sets of terms and variables – the notion of

instantiation systems, heavily drawing on notation from Schmidt-Schauß and Siekmann. Some of the presented axioms are also present in this formalization, as are some theorems that have a direct correspondence.

end

3.4 Instantiation of class *term* for type *term*

```
theory Term
imports Term-Class
begin
```

```
instantiation term :: term begin
```

All of these definitions need to be marked as *code del*; otherwise the code generator will attempt to generate these, which will fail because they are not executable.

```
definition abs-pred-term :: (term ⇒ bool) ⇒ term ⇒ bool where
[code del]: abs-pred P t ←→
  ( ∀ x. t = Bound x → P t ) ∧
  ( ∀ t'. t = Λ t' → P t' → P t )
```

```
instance ⟨proof⟩
```

end

```
lemma is-const-free[simp]: ¬ is-const (Free name)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma is-free-app[simp]: ¬ is-free (t $ u)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma is-free-free[simp]: is-free (Free name)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma is-const-const[simp]: is-const (Const name)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma list-comb-free: is-free (list-comb f xs) ⇒ is-free f
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma const-list-comb-free[simp]: ¬ is-free (name $$ args)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
corollary const-list-comb-neq-free[simp]: name $$ args ≠ free name'
⟨proof⟩
```

```
declare const-list-comb-neq-free[symmetric, simp]
```

```

lemma match-list-comb-list-comb-eq-lengths[simp]:
  assumes length ps = length vs
  shows match (list-comb f ps) (list-comb g vs) =
    (case match f g of
      Some env =>
        (case those (map2 match ps vs) of
          Some envs => Some (foldl (++_f) env envs)
          | None => None)
        | None => None)
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma matchs-match-list-comb[simp]: match (name $$ xs) (name $$ ys) = matchs
  xs ys
  ⟨proof⟩

fun bounds :: term => nat fset where
  bounds (Bound i) = {|| i ||}
  bounds (t1 $ t2) = bounds t1 ∪ bounds t2
  bounds (Λ t) = (λi. i - 1) `|` (bounds t - {|| 0 ||})
  bounds - = {||}

definition shift-nat :: nat => int => nat where
  [simp]: shift-nat n k = (if k ≥ 0 then n + nat k else n - nat |k|)

fun incr-bounds :: int => nat => term => term where
  incr-bounds inc lev (Bound i) = (if i ≥ lev then Bound (shift-nat i inc) else Bound i)
  incr-bounds inc lev (Λ u) = Λ incr-bounds inc (lev + 1) u
  incr-bounds inc lev (t1 $ t2) = incr-bounds inc lev t1 $ incr-bounds inc lev t2
  incr-bounds - - t = t

lemma incr-bounds-frees[simp]: frees (incr-bounds n k t) = frees t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma incr-bounds-zero[simp]: incr-bounds 0 i t = t
  ⟨proof⟩

fun replace-bound :: nat => term => term => term where
  replace-bound lev (Bound i) t = (if i < lev then Bound i else if i = lev then
    incr-bounds (int lev) 0 t else Bound (i - 1))
  replace-bound lev (t1 $ t2) t = replace-bound lev t1 t $ replace-bound lev t2 t
  replace-bound lev (Λ u) t = Λ replace-bound (lev + 1) u t
  replace-bound - - t = t

abbreviation β-reduce :: term => term => term (⟨- [-]_β⟩) where
  t [u]β ≡ replace-bound 0 t u

lemma replace-bound-frees: frees (replace-bound n t t') ⊆ frees t ∪ frees t'
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma replace-bound-eq:
  assumes i  $\notin$  bounds t
  shows replace-bound i t t' = incr-bounds (-1) (i + 1) t
  ⟨proof⟩

fun wellformed' :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  term  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  wellformed' n (t1 $ t2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wellformed' n t1  $\wedge$  wellformed' n t2 |
  wellformed' n (Bound n')  $\longleftrightarrow$  n' < n |
  wellformed' n ( $\Lambda$  t)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wellformed' (n + 1) t |
  wellformed' - -  $\longleftrightarrow$  True

lemma wellformed-inc:
  assumes wellformed' k t k  $\leq$  n
  shows wellformed' n t
  ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation wellformed :: term  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  wellformed  $\equiv$  wellformed' 0

lemma wellformed'-replace-bound-eq:
  assumes wellformed' n t k  $\geq$  n
  shows replace-bound k t u = t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wellformed-replace-bound-eq: wellformed t  $\Longrightarrow$  replace-bound k t u = t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma incr-bounds-eq: n  $\geq$  k  $\Longrightarrow$  wellformed' k t  $\Longrightarrow$  incr-bounds i n t = t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma incr-bounds-subst:
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{fmrn}' \text{ env} \Longrightarrow \text{wellformed } t$ 
  shows incr-bounds i n (subst t env) = subst (incr-bounds i n t) env
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma incr-bounds-wellformed:
  assumes wellformed' m u
  shows wellformed' (k + m) (incr-bounds (int k) n u)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma replace-bound-wellformed:
  assumes wellformed u wellformed' (Suc k) t i  $\leq$  k
  shows wellformed' k (replace-bound i t u)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma subst-wellformed:
  assumes wellformed' n t fmpred ( $\lambda$ -wellformed) env
  shows wellformed' n (subst t env)

```

```

⟨proof⟩

global-interpretation wellformed: simple-syntactic-and wellformed' n for n
⟨proof⟩

global-interpretation wellformed: subst-syntactic-and wellformed

lemma match-list-combE:
  assumes match (name $$ xs) t = Some env
  obtains ys where t = name $$ ys matchs xs ys = Some env
⟨proof⟩

lemma left-nesting-neg-match:
  left-nesting f ≠ left-nesting g  $\implies$  is-const (fst (strip-comb f))  $\implies$  match f g =
None
⟨proof⟩

context begin

private lemma match-list-comb-list-comb-none-structure:
  assumes length ps = length vs left-nesting f ≠ left-nesting g
  assumes is-const (fst (strip-comb f))
  shows match (list-comb f ps) (list-comb g vs) = None
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-list-comb-list-comb-some:
  assumes match (list-comb f ps) (list-comb g vs) = Some env left-nesting f =
left-nesting g
  assumes is-const (fst (strip-comb f))
  shows match f g ≠ None length ps = length vs
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma match-list-comb-list-comb-none-name[simp]:
  assumes name ≠ name'
  shows match (name $$ ps) (name' $$ vs) = None
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-list-comb-list-comb-none-length[simp]:
  assumes length ps ≠ length vs
  shows match (name $$ ps) (name' $$ vs) = None
⟨proof⟩

context term-struct-rel begin

corollary related-matchs:
  assumes matchs ps ts2 = Some env2 list-all2 P ts1 ts2

```

obtains env_1 **where** $matchs\ ps\ ts_1 = Some\ env_1\ P\text{-}env\ env_1\ env_2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

Chapter 4

Wellformedness of patterns

```
theory Pats
imports Term
begin
```

The *term* class already defines a generic definition of *matching* a *pattern* with a term. Importantly, the type of patterns is neither generic, nor a dedicated pattern type; instead, it is *term* itself.

Patterns are a proper subset of terms, with the restriction that no abstractions may occur and there must be at most a single occurrence of any variable (usually known as *linearity*). The first restriction can be modelled in a datatype, the second cannot. Consequently, I define a predicate that captures both properties.

Using linearity, many more generic properties can be proved, for example that substituting the environment produced by matching yields the matched term.

```
fun linear :: term ⇒ bool where
linear (Free _) ⟷ True |
linear (Const _) ⟷ True |
linear (t1 $ t2) ⟷ linear t1 ∧ linear t2 ∧ ¬ is-free t1 ∧ fdisjnt (frees t1) (frees t2) |
linear - ⟷ False

lemmas linear-simps[simp] =
linear.simps(2)[folded const-term-def]
linear.simps(3)[folded app-term-def]

lemma linear-implies-no-abs: linear t ⟹ no-abs t
⟨proof⟩

fun linears :: term list ⇒ bool where
linears [] ⟷ True |
linears (t # ts) ⟷ linear t ∧ fdisjnt (frees t) (freess ts) ∧ linears ts
```

```

lemma linears-butlastI[intro]: linears ts  $\implies$  linears (butlast ts)
⟨proof⟩

lemma linears-appI[intro]:
  assumes linears xs linears ys fdisjnt (freess xs) (freess ys)
  shows linears (xs @ ys)
⟨proof⟩

lemma linears-linear: linears ts  $\implies$  t ∈ set ts  $\implies$  linear t
⟨proof⟩

lemma linears-singleI[intro]: linear t  $\implies$  linears [t]
⟨proof⟩

lemma linear-strip-comb: linear t  $\implies$  linear (fst (strip-comb t))
⟨proof⟩

lemma linears-strip-comb: linear t  $\implies$  linears (snd (strip-comb t))
⟨proof⟩

lemma linears-appendD:
  assumes linears (xs @ ys)
  shows linears xs linears ys fdisjnt (freess xs) (freess ys)
⟨proof⟩

lemma linear-list-comb:
  assumes linear f linears xs fdisjnt (frees f) (freess xs)  $\neg$  is-free f
  shows linear (list-comb f xs)
⟨proof⟩

corollary linear-list-comb': linears xs  $\implies$  linear (name $$ xs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma linear-strip-comb-cases[consumes 1]:
  assumes linear pat
  obtains (comb) s args where strip-comb pat = (Const s, args) pat = s $$ args
    | (free) s where strip-comb pat = (Free s, []) pat = Free s
⟨proof⟩

lemma wellformed-linearI: linear t  $\implies$  wellformed' n t
⟨proof⟩

lemma pat-cases:
  obtains (free) s where t = Free s
    | (comb) name args where linears args t = name $$ args
    | (nonlinear)  $\neg$  linear t
⟨proof⟩

corollary linear-pat-cases[consumes 1]:

```

```

assumes linear t
obtains (free) s where t = Free s
| (comb) name args where linear s args t = name $$ args
⟨proof⟩

lemma linear-pat-induct[consumes 1, case-names free comb]:
assumes linear t
assumes  $\bigwedge s. P(\text{Free } s)$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{name args}. \text{linear args} \implies (\bigwedge \text{arg. arg} \in \text{set args} \implies P \text{ arg}) \implies P$ 
(name $$ args)
shows P t
⟨proof⟩

context begin

private lemma match-subst-correctness0:
assumes linear t
shows case match t u of
None  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\forall \text{env. subst (convert-term t)} \text{ env} \neq u$ ) |
Some env  $\Rightarrow$  subst (convert-term t) env = u
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-subst-some[simp]:
match t u = Some env  $\implies$  linear t  $\implies$  subst (convert-term t) env = u
⟨proof⟩

lemma match-subst-none:
match t u = None  $\implies$  linear t  $\implies$  subst (convert-term t) env = u  $\implies$  False
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma match-matches: match t u = Some env  $\implies$  linear t  $\implies$   $t \lesssim u$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma overlapping-var1I: overlapping (Free name) t
⟨proof⟩

lemma overlapping-var2I: overlapping t (Free name)
⟨proof⟩

lemma non-overlapping-appI1: non-overlapping t1 u1  $\implies$  non-overlapping (t1 $ t2) (u1 $ u2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma non-overlapping-appI2: non-overlapping t2 u2  $\implies$  non-overlapping (t1 $ t2) (u1 $ u2)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *non-overlapping-app-constI*: *non-overlapping* ($t_1 \$ t_2$) (*Const name*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *non-overlapping-const-appI*: *non-overlapping* (*Const name*) ($t_1 \$ t_2$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *non-overlapping-const-constI*: $x \neq y \implies \text{non-overlapping} (\text{Const } x) (\text{Const } y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *match-overlapping*:
 assumes *linear* t_1 *linear* t_2
 assumes *match* $t_1 u = \text{Some env}_1$ *match* $t_2 u = \text{Some env}_2$
 shows *overlapping* $t_1 t_2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

Chapter 5

Terms with explicit bound variable names

```
theory Nterm
imports Term-Class
begin

datatype nterm =
  Nconst name |
  Nvar name |
  Nabs name nterm (λn . -> [0, 50] 50) |
  Napp nterm nterm (infixl \$n 70)

derive linorder nterm

instantiation nterm :: pre-term begin

definition app-nterm where
app-nterm t u = t \$n u

fun unapp-nterm where
unapp-nterm (t \$n u) = Some (t, u) |
unapp-nterm - = None

definition const-nterm where
const-nterm = Nconst

fun unconst-nterm where
unconst-nterm (Nconst name) = Some name |
unconst-nterm - = None

definition free-nterm where
free-nterm = Nvar
```

```

fun unfree-nterm where
  unfree-nterm (Nvar name) = Some name |
  unfree-nterm - = None

fun frees-nterm :: nterm  $\Rightarrow$  name fset where
  frees-nterm (Nvar x) = {|| x ||} |
  frees-nterm ( $t_1 \$_n t_2$ ) = frees-nterm  $t_1$   $\cup$  frees-nterm  $t_2$  |
  frees-nterm ( $\Lambda_n x. t$ ) = frees-nterm  $t$  - {|| x ||} |
  frees-nterm (Nconst -) = {|||}

fun subst-nterm :: nterm  $\Rightarrow$  (name, nterm) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  nterm where
  subst-nterm (Nvar s) env = (case fmlookup env s of Some t  $\Rightarrow$  t | None  $\Rightarrow$  Nvar
  s) |
  subst-nterm ( $t_1 \$_n t_2$ ) env = subst-nterm  $t_1$  env  $\$_n$  subst-nterm  $t_2$  env |
  subst-nterm ( $\Lambda_n x. t$ ) env = ( $\Lambda_n x.$  subst-nterm  $t$  (fmdrop x env)) |
  subst-nterm  $t$  env =  $t$ 

fun consts-nterm :: nterm  $\Rightarrow$  name fset where
  consts-nterm (Nconst x) = {|| x ||} |
  consts-nterm ( $t_1 \$_n t_2$ ) = consts-nterm  $t_1$   $\cup$  consts-nterm  $t_2$  |
  consts-nterm (Nabs -  $t$ ) = consts-nterm  $t$  |
  consts-nterm (Nvar -) = {|||}

instance
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

instantiation nterm :: term begin

definition abs-pred-nterm :: (nterm  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  nterm  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [code del]: abs-pred  $P$   $t$   $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t' x.$   $t = (\Lambda_n x. t') \longrightarrow P t' \longrightarrow P t$ )

instance  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma no-abs-abs[simp]:  $\neg$  no-abs ( $\Lambda_n x. t$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

Chapter 6

Converting between *terms* and *nterms*

```
theory Term-to-Nterm
imports
  Fresh-Class
  Find-First
  Term
  Nterm
begin

inductive alpha-equiv :: (name, name) fmap ⇒ nterm ⇒ nterm ⇒ bool where
  const: alpha-equiv env (Nconst x) (Nconst x) |
  var1: x ∉ fmdom env ⇒ x ∉ fmran env ⇒ alpha-equiv env (Nvar x) (Nvar x) |
  var2: fmlookup env x = Some y ⇒ alpha-equiv env (Nvar x) (Nvar y) |
  abs: alpha-equiv (fmupd x y env) n1 n2 ⇒ alpha-equiv env (Λn x. n1) (Λn y. n2) |
  app: alpha-equiv env n1 n2 ⇒ alpha-equiv env m1 m2 ⇒ alpha-equiv env (n1 $n m1) (n2 $n m2)

code-pred alpha-equiv {proof}

abbreviation alpha-eq :: nterm ⇒ nterm ⇒ bool (infixl  $\approx_\alpha$  50) where
  alpha-eq n1 n2 ≡ alpha-equiv fmempty n1 n2

lemma alpha-equiv-refl[intro?]:
  assumes fmpred (=) Γ
  shows alpha-equiv Γ t t
  {proof}
```

corollary *alpha-eq-refl*: *alpha-eq* *t* *t*

$\langle proof \rangle$

6.2 From $Term\text{-}Class.term$ to $nterm$

```

fun term-to-nterm :: name list  $\Rightarrow$  term  $\Rightarrow$  (name, nterm) state where
  term-to-nterm - (Const name) = State-Monad.return (Nconst name) |
  term-to-nterm - (Free name) = State-Monad.return (Nvar name) |
  term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  (Bound n) = State-Monad.return (Nvar ( $\Gamma$  ! n)) |
  term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  ( $\Lambda$  t) = do {
    n  $\leftarrow$  fresh-create;
    e  $\leftarrow$  term-to-nterm (n #  $\Gamma$ ) t;
    State-Monad.return ( $\Lambda_n$  n. e)
  } |
  term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  (t1 $ t2) = do {
    e1  $\leftarrow$  term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  t1;
    e2  $\leftarrow$  term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  t2;
    State-Monad.return (e1 $n e2)
  }

lemmas term-to-nterm-induct = term-to-nterm.induct[case-names const free bound
abs app]

lemma term-to-nterm:
  assumes no-abs t
  shows fst (run-state (term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  t) x) = convert-term t
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition term-to-nterm' :: term  $\Rightarrow$  nterm where
  term-to-nterm' t = frun-fresh (term-to-nterm [] t) (frees t)

lemma term-to-nterm-mono: mono-state (term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  x)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma term-to-nterm-vars0:
  assumes wellformed' (length  $\Gamma$ ) t
  shows frees (fst (run-state (term-to-nterm  $\Gamma$  t) s))  $\subseteq$  frees t  $\cup$  fset-of-list  $\Gamma$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
  including fset.lifting  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

corollary term-to-nterm-vars:
  assumes wellformed t
  shows frees (fresh-frun (term-to-nterm [] t) F)  $\subseteq$  frees t
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

corollary term-to-nterm-closed: closed t  $\implies$  wellformed t  $\implies$  closed (term-to-nterm'
t)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma term-to-nterm-consts: pred-state ( $\lambda t'. consts t' = consts t$ ) (term-to-nterm

```

$\Gamma \vdash t$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.3 From nterm to Term-Class.term

```
fun nterm-to-term :: name list => nterm => term where
  nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$  (Nconst name) = Const name |
  nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$  (Nvar name) = (case find-first name  $\Gamma$  of Some n => Bound n |
  None => Free name) |
  nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$  (t $n u) = nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$  t $ nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$  u |
  nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$  ( $\Lambda_n x. t$ ) =  $\Lambda$  nterm-to-term (x #  $\Gamma$ ) t
```

lemma nterm-to-term:
assumes no-abs *t* fdisjnt (fset-of-list Γ) (frees *t*)
shows nterm-to-term Γ *t* = convert-term *t*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation nterm-to-term' \equiv nterm-to-term []

lemma nterm-to-term': no-abs *t* \implies nterm-to-term' *t* = convert-term *t*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma nterm-to-term-frees[simp]: frees (nterm-to-term Γ *t*) = frees *t* - fset-of-list
 Γ
 $\langle proof \rangle$
including fset.lifting
 $\langle proof \rangle$
including fset.lifting
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.4 Correctness

Some proofs in this section have been contributed by Yu Zhang.

lemma term-to-nterm-nterm-to-term0:
assumes wellformed' (length Γ) *t* fdisjnt (fset-of-list Γ) (frees *t*) distinct Γ
assumes fBall (frees *t* | \cup | fset-of-list Γ) ($\lambda x. x \leq s$)
shows nterm-to-term Γ (fst (run-state (term-to-nterm Γ *t*) *s*)) = *t*
 $\langle proof \rangle$
including fset.lifting $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma term-to-nterm-nterm-to-term:
assumes wellformed *t* frees *t* | \subseteq | *S*
shows nterm-to-term' (frun-fresh (term-to-nterm [] *t*) (*S* | \cup | *Q*)) = *t*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary term-to-nterm-nterm-to-term-simple:
assumes wellformed *t*

```

shows nterm-to-term' (term-to-nterm' t) = t
⟨proof⟩

lemma nterm-to-term-eq:
  assumes frees u |⊆| fset-of-list (common-prefix Γ Γ')
  shows nterm-to-term Γ u = nterm-to-term Γ' u
⟨proof⟩
  including fset.lifting
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary nterm-to-term-eq-closed: closed t ==> nterm-to-term Γ t = nterm-to-term
Γ' t
⟨proof⟩

lemma nterm-to-term-wellformed: wellformed' (length Γ) (nterm-to-term Γ t)
⟨proof⟩

corollary nterm-to-term-closed-wellformed: closed t ==> wellformed (nterm-to-term
Γ t)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nterm-to-term-term-to-nterm:
  assumes frees t |subseteq| fset-of-list Γ length Γ = length Γ'
  shows alpha-equiv (fmap-of-list (zip Γ Γ')) t (fst (run-state (term-to-nterm Γ'
(nterm-to-term Γ t)) s))
⟨proof⟩

corollary nterm-to-term-term-to-nterm': closed t ==> t ≈α term-to-nterm' (nterm-to-term'
t)
⟨proof⟩

context begin

private lemma term-to-nterm-alpha-equiv0:
  length Γ1 = length Γ2 ==> distinct Γ1 ==> distinct Γ2 ==> wellformed' (length
Γ1) t1 ==>
  fresh-fin (frees t1 |cup| fset-of-list Γ1) s1 ==> fdisjnt (fset-of-list Γ1) (frees t1)
==>
  fresh-fin (frees t1 |cup| fset-of-list Γ2) s2 ==> fdisjnt (fset-of-list Γ2) (frees t1)
==>
  alpha-equiv (fmap-of-list (zip Γ1 Γ2)) (fst( run-state (term-to-nterm Γ1 t1) s1))
(fst ( run-state (term-to-nterm Γ2 t1) s2))
⟨proof⟩

lemma term-to-nterm-alpha-equiv:
  assumes length Γ1 = length Γ2 distinct Γ1 distinct Γ2 closed t
  assumes wellformed' (length Γ1) t
  assumes fresh-fin (fset-of-list Γ1) s1 fresh-fin (fset-of-list Γ2) s2
  shows alpha-equiv (fmap-of-list (zip Γ1 Γ2)) (fst (run-state (term-to-nterm Γ1

```

```

t) s1)) (fst (run-state (term-to-nterm Γ2 t) s2))
— An instantiated version of this lemma with  $\Gamma_1 = \emptyset$  and  $\Gamma_2 = \emptyset$  would not
make sense because then it would just be a special case of alpha-eq-refl.
⟨proof⟩

end

global-interpretation nrelated: term-struct-rel-strong ( $\lambda t. n = n$ ) term-to-term
Γ n) for Γ
⟨proof⟩

lemma env-nrelated-closed:
assumes nrelated.P-env Γ env nenv closed-env nenv
shows nrelated.P-env Γ' env nenv
⟨proof⟩

lemma nrelated-subst:
assumes nrelated.P-env Γ env nenv closed-env nenv fdisjnt (fset-of-list Γ) (fmdom
nenv)
shows subst (nterm-to-term Γ t) env = nterm-to-term Γ (subst t nenv)
⟨proof⟩
including fset.lifting ⟨proof⟩

lemma nterm-to-term-insert-dupl:
assumes y ∈ set (take n Γ) n ≤ length Γ
shows nterm-to-term Γ t = incr-bounds (− 1) (Suc n) (nterm-to-term (insert-nth
n y Γ) t)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nterm-to-term-bounds-dupl:
assumes i < length Γ j < length Γ i < j
assumes Γ ! i = Γ ! j
shows j |notin| bounds (nterm-to-term Γ t)
⟨proof⟩

fun subst-single :: nterm ⇒ name ⇒ nterm ⇒ nterm where
  subst-single (Nvar s) s' t' = (if s = s' then t' else Nvar s) |
  subst-single (t1 $n t2) s' t' = subst-single t1 s' t' $n subst-single t2 s' t' |
  subst-single (Λn x. t) s' t' = (Λn x. (if x = s' then t else subst-single t s' t')) |
  subst-single t - - = t

lemma subst-single-eq: subst-single t s t' = subst t (fmap-of-list [(s, t')])
⟨proof⟩

lemma nterm-to-term-subst-replace-bound:
assumes closed u' n ≤ length Γ x |notin| set (take n Γ)
shows nterm-to-term Γ (subst-single u x u') = replace-bound n (nterm-to-term
(insert-nth n x Γ) u) (nterm-to-term Γ u')
⟨proof⟩

```

```
corollary nterm-to-term-subst- $\beta$ :  
  assumes closed  $u'$   
  shows nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$  (subst  $u$  (fmap-of-list [( $x$ ,  $u'$ )]) = nterm-to-term ( $x$  #  
 $\Gamma$ )  $u$  [nterm-to-term  $\Gamma$   $u$ ] $_{\beta}$   
  ⟨proof⟩  
end
```

Chapter 7

Instantiation for *HOL-ex.Unification* from session *HOL-ex*

```
theory Unification-Compat
imports
  HOL-ex.Unification
  Term-Class
begin
```

The Isabelle library provides a unification algorithm on lambda-free terms. To illustrate flexibility of the term algebra, I instantiate my class with that term type. The major issue is that those terms are parameterized over the constant and variable type, which cannot easily be supported by the classy approach, where those types are fixed to *name*. As a workaround, I introduce a class that requires the constant and variable type to be isomorphic to *name*.

```
hide-const (open) Unification.subst

class is-name =
  fixes of-name :: name ⇒ 'a
  assumes bij: bij of-name
begin

definition to-name :: 'a ⇒ name where
  to-name = inv of-name

lemma to-of-name[simp]: to-name (of-name a) = a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma of-to-name[simp]: of-name (to-name a) = a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma of-name-inj: of-name name1 = of-name name2 ⇒ name1 = name2
```

```

⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation name :: is-name begin

definition of-name-name :: name ⇒ name where
[code-unfold]: of-name-name x = x

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma [simp, code-unfold]: (to-name :: name ⇒ name) = id
⟨proof⟩

instantiation trm :: (is-name) pre-term begin

definition app-trm where
app-trm = Comb

definition unapp-trm where
unapp-trm t = (case t of Comb t u ⇒ Some (t, u) | - ⇒ None)

definition const-trm where
const-trm n = trm.Const (of-name n)

definition unconst-trm where
unconst-trm t = (case t of trm.Const a ⇒ Some (to-name a) | - ⇒ None)

definition free-trm where
free-trm n = Var (of-name n)

definition unfree-trm where
unfree-trm t = (case t of Var a ⇒ Some (to-name a) | - ⇒ None)

primrec consts-trm :: 'a trm ⇒ name fset where
consts-trm (Var -) = {||} |
consts-trm (trm.Const c) = {|| to-name c ||} |
consts-trm (M · N) = consts-trm M ∪ consts-trm N

context
includes fset.lifting
begin

lift-definition frees-trm :: 'a trm ⇒ name fset is  $\lambda t. \text{to-name} ` \text{vars-of } t$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

lemma frees-trm[code, simp]:
  frees (Var v) = {|| to-name v ||}
  frees (trm.Const c) = {||}
  frees (M · N) = frees M ∪| frees N
including fset.lifting
⟨proof⟩

primrec subst-trm :: 'a trm ⇒ (name, 'a trm) fmap ⇒ 'a trm where
  subst-trm (Var v) env = (case fmlookup env (to-name v) of Some v' ⇒ v' | - ⇒
    Var v) |
  subst-trm (trm.Const c) - = trm.Const c |
  subst-trm (M · N) env = subst-trm M env · subst-trm N env

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation trm :: (is-name) term begin

definition abs-pred-trm :: ('a trm ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a trm ⇒ bool where
  abs-pred-trm P t ←→ True

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma assoc-alt-def[simp]:
  assoc x y t = (case map-of t x of Some y' ⇒ y' | - ⇒ y)
⟨proof⟩

lemma subst-eq: Unification.subst t s = subst t (fmap-of-list s)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

Chapter 8

Instantiation for λ -free terms according to Blanchette

```
theory Lambda-Free-Compat
imports Unification-Compat Lambda-Free-RPOs.Lambda-Free-Term
begin
```

Another instantiation of the algebra for Blanchette et al.'s term type [1].

```
hide-const (open) Lambda-Free-Term.subst
```

```
instantiation tm :: (is-name, is-name) pre-term begin
```

```
definition app-tm where
app-tm = tm.App
```

```
definition unapp-tm where
unapp-tm t = (case t of App t u => Some (t, u) | - => None)
```

```
definition const-tm where
const-tm n = Hd (Sym (of-name n))
```

```
definition unconst-tm where
unconst-tm t = (case t of Hd (Sym a) => Some (to-name a) | - => None)
```

```
definition free-tm where
free-tm n = Hd (Var (of-name n))
```

```
definition unfree-tm where
unfree-tm t = (case t of Hd (Var a) => Some (to-name a) | - => None)
```

```
context
  includes fset.lifting
begin
```

```
lift-definition frees-tm :: ('a, 'b) tm => name fset is  $\lambda t. \text{to-name} ` \text{vars } t$ 
```

```

⟨proof⟩

lift-definition consts-tm :: ('a, 'b) tm ⇒ name fset is λt. to-name ` syms t
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma frees-tm[code, simp]:
  frees (App f x) = frees f | ∪| frees x
  frees (Hd h) = (case h of Sym -⇒ fempty | Var v ⇒ {| to-name v |})
including fset.lifting
⟨proof⟩

lemma consts-tm[code, simp]:
  consts (App f x) = consts f | ∪| consts x
  consts (Hd h) = (case h of Var -⇒ fempty | Sym v ⇒ {| to-name v |})
including fset.lifting
⟨proof⟩

definition subst-tm :: ('a, 'b) tm ⇒ (name, ('a, 'b) tm) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) tm where
  subst-tm t env =
    Lambda-Free-Term.subst (fmlookup-default env (Hd ∘ Var ∘ of-name) ∘ to-name)
    t

lemma subst-tm[code, simp]:
  subst (App t u) env = App (subst t env) (subst u env)
  subst (Hd h) env = (case h of
    Sym s ⇒ Hd (Sym s) |
    Var x ⇒ (case fmlookup env (to-name x) of
      Some t' ⇒ t'
      | None ⇒ Hd (Var x)))
⟨proof⟩

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation tm :: (is-name, is-name) term begin

definition abs-pred-tm :: (('a, 'b) tm ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) tm ⇒ bool where
  abs-pred-tm P t ⇔ True

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma apps-list-comb: apps f xs = list-comb f xs
⟨proof⟩

```

end

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