

Local Lexing

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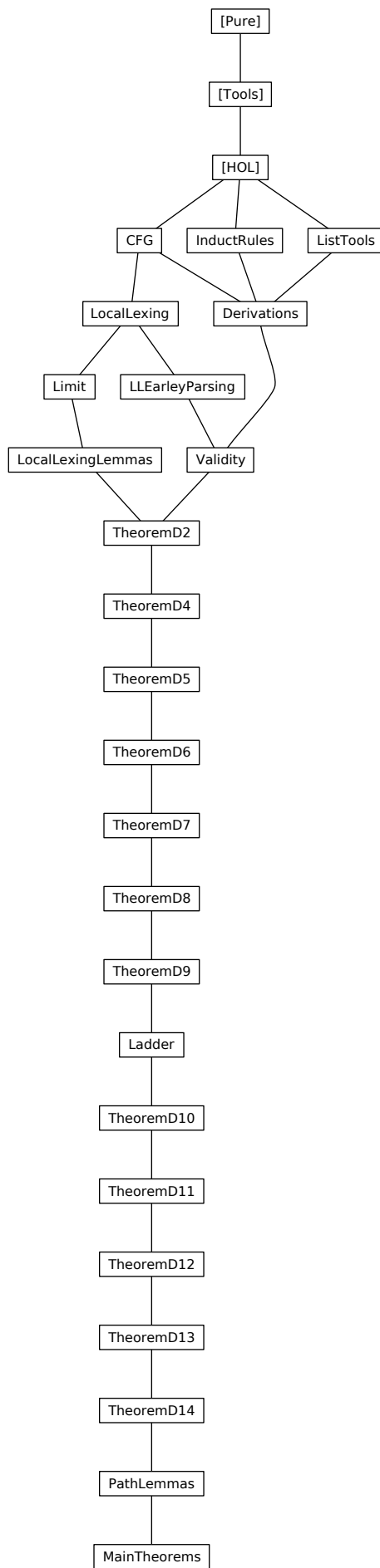
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Abstract

This formalisation accompanies the paper Local Lexing¹, which introduces a novel parsing concept of the same name. The paper also gives a high-level algorithm for local lexing as an extension of Earley's algorithm. This formalisation proves the algorithm to be correct with respect to its local lexing semantics. As a special case, this formalisation thus also contains a proof of the correctness of Earley's algorithm. The paper contains a short outline of how this formalisation is organised.

Contents

¹<https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.03277>



```

theory CFG
imports Main
begin

typedecl symbol

type-synonym rule = symbol × symbol list

type-synonym sentence = symbol list

locale CFG =
  fixes  $\mathfrak{N} :: \text{symbol set}$ 
  fixes  $\mathfrak{T} :: \text{symbol set}$ 
  fixes  $\mathfrak{R} :: \text{rule set}$ 
  fixes  $\mathfrak{S} :: \text{symbol}$ 
  assumes disjunct-symbols:  $\mathfrak{N} \cap \mathfrak{T} = \{\}$ 
  assumes startsymbol-dom:  $\mathfrak{S} \in \mathfrak{N}$ 
  assumes validRules:  $\forall (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R}. N \in \mathfrak{N} \wedge (\forall s \in \text{set } \alpha. s \in \mathfrak{N} \cup \mathfrak{T})$ 
begin

definition is-terminal :: symbol  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  is-terminal  $s = (s \in \mathfrak{T})$ 

definition is-nonterminal :: symbol  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  is-nonterminal  $s = (s \in \mathfrak{N})$ 

lemma is-nonterminal-startsymbol:is-nonterminal  $\mathfrak{S}$ 
  <proof>

definition is-symbol :: symbol  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  is-symbol  $s = (\text{is-terminal } s \vee \text{is-nonterminal } s)$ 

definition is-sentence :: sentence  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  is-sentence  $s = \text{list-all is-symbol } s$ 

definition is-word :: sentence  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  is-word  $s = \text{list-all is-terminal } s$ 

definition derives1 :: sentence  $\Rightarrow$  sentence  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  derives1  $u v =$ 
     $(\exists x y N \alpha.$ 
       $u = x @ [N] @ y$ 
       $\wedge v = x @ \alpha @ y$ 

```

\wedge *is-sentence* x
 \wedge *is-sentence* y
 $\wedge (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R}$

definition *derivations1* :: (*sentence* \times *sentence*) *set*
where
derivations1 = { (u, v) | u *v. derives1* u v }

definition *derivations* :: (*sentence* \times *sentence*) *set*
where
derivations = *derivations1* $\hat{^*}$

definition *derives* :: *sentence* \Rightarrow *sentence* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
derives u v = ($(u, v) \in$ *derivations*)

definition *is-derivation* :: *sentence* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
is-derivation u = *derives* [\mathfrak{S}] u

definition \mathcal{L} :: *sentence* *set*
where
 \mathcal{L} = { v | v . *is-word* v \wedge *is-derivation* v }

definition \mathcal{L}_P :: *sentence* *set*
where
 \mathcal{L}_P = { u | u v . *is-word* u \wedge *is-derivation* ($u@v$) }

end

end

theory *LocalLexing*
imports *CFG*
begin

typedecl *character*

type-synonym *lexer* = *character list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat set*

type-synonym *token* = *symbol* \times *character list*

type-synonym *tokens* = *token list*

definition *terminal-of-token* :: *token* \Rightarrow *symbol*
where
terminal-of-token t = *fst* t

definition *terminals* :: *tokens* \Rightarrow *sentence*
where

terminals ts = map terminal-of-token ts

definition *chars-of-token* :: *token* \Rightarrow *character list*

where

chars-of-token t = snd t

fun *chars* :: *tokens* \Rightarrow *character list*

where

chars [] = []

| *chars (t#ts) = (chars-of-token t) @ (chars ts)*

fun *charslength* :: *tokens* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

charslength cs = length (chars cs)

definition *is-lexer* :: *lexer* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

is-lexer lexer =

$(\forall D p l. (p \leq \text{length } D \wedge l \in \text{lexer } D \ p \longrightarrow p + l \leq \text{length } D) \wedge$
 $(p > \text{length } D \longrightarrow \text{lexer } D \ p = \{\}))$

type-synonym *selector* = *token set* \Rightarrow *token set* \Rightarrow *token set*

definition *is-selector* :: *selector* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

is-selector sel = $(\forall A B. A \subseteq B \longrightarrow (A \subseteq \text{sel } A \ B \wedge \text{sel } A \ B \subseteq B))$

fun *by-length* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tokens set* \Rightarrow *tokens set*

where

by-length l tss = { ts . ts \in tss \wedge length (chars ts) = l }

fun *funpower* :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *'a*) \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow (*'a* \Rightarrow *'a*)

where

funpower f 0 x = x

| *funpower f (Suc n) x = f (funpower f n x)*

definition *natUnion* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *'a set*) \Rightarrow *'a set*

where

natUnion f = $\bigcup \{ f \ n \mid n. \text{True} \}$

definition *limit* :: (*'a set* \Rightarrow *'a set*) \Rightarrow *'a set* \Rightarrow *'a set*

where

limit f x = natUnion ($\lambda n. \text{funpower } f \ n \ x$)

locale *LocalLexing* = *CFG* +

fixes *Lex* :: *symbol* \Rightarrow *lexer*

fixes *Sel* :: *selector*

assumes *Lex-is-lexer*: $\forall t \in \mathcal{T}. \text{is-lexer } (\text{Lex } t)$

assumes *Sel-is-selector*: *is-selector Sel*

```

fixes Doc :: character list
begin

definition admissible :: tokens  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  admissible ts = (terminals ts  $\in$   $\mathcal{L}_P$ )

definition Append :: token set  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  tokens set  $\Rightarrow$  tokens set
where
  Append Z k P =  $P \cup$ 
    { p @ [t] | p t. p  $\in$  by-length k P  $\wedge$  t  $\in$  Z  $\wedge$  admissible (p @ [t]) }

definition  $\mathcal{X}$  :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  token set
where
   $\mathcal{X}$  k = { (t,  $\omega$ ) | t l  $\omega$ . t  $\in$   $\mathfrak{T}$   $\wedge$  l  $\in$  Lex t Doc k  $\wedge$   $\omega$  = take l (drop k Doc) }

definition  $\mathcal{W}$  :: tokens set  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  token set
where
   $\mathcal{W}$  P k = { u. u  $\in$   $\mathcal{X}$  k  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  p  $\in$  by-length k P. admissible (p@[u])) }

definition  $\mathcal{Y}$  :: token set  $\Rightarrow$  tokens set  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  token set
where
   $\mathcal{Y}$  T P k = Sel T ( $\mathcal{W}$  P k)

fun  $\mathcal{P}$  :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  tokens set
and  $\mathcal{Q}$  :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tokens set
and  $\mathcal{Z}$  :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  token set
where
   $\mathcal{P}$  0 0 = { [] }
  |  $\mathcal{P}$  k (Suc u) = limit (Append ( $\mathcal{Z}$  k (Suc u)) k) ( $\mathcal{P}$  k u)
  |  $\mathcal{P}$  (Suc k) 0 =  $\mathcal{Q}$  k
  |  $\mathcal{Z}$  k 0 = { }
  |  $\mathcal{Z}$  k (Suc u) =  $\mathcal{Y}$  ( $\mathcal{Z}$  k u) ( $\mathcal{P}$  k u) k
  |  $\mathcal{Q}$  k = natUnion ( $\mathcal{P}$  k)

definition  $\mathfrak{P}$  :: tokens set
where
   $\mathfrak{P}$  =  $\mathcal{Q}$  (length Doc)

definition ll :: tokens set
where
  ll = { p . p  $\in$   $\mathfrak{P}$   $\wedge$  charslength p = length Doc  $\wedge$  terminals p  $\in$   $\mathcal{L}$  }

end

end
theory LLEarleyParsing
imports LocalLexing
begin

```

datatype *item* =

Item
 (*item-rule*: *rule*)
 (*item-dot* : *nat*)
 (*item-origin* : *nat*)
 (*item-end* : *nat*)

type-synonym *items* = *item set*

definition *item-nonterminal* :: *item* \Rightarrow *symbol*

where

item-nonterminal *x* = *fst* (*item-rule* *x*)

definition *item-rhs* :: *item* \Rightarrow *sentence*

where

item-rhs *x* = *snd* (*item-rule* *x*)

definition *item- α* :: *item* \Rightarrow *sentence*

where

item- α *x* = *take* (*item-dot* *x*) (*item-rhs* *x*)

definition *item- β* :: *item* \Rightarrow *sentence*

where

item- β *x* = *drop* (*item-dot* *x*) (*item-rhs* *x*)

definition *init-item* :: *rule* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *item*

where

init-item *r* *k* = *Item* *r* 0 *k* *k*

definition *is-complete* :: *item* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

is-complete *x* = (*item-dot* *x* \geq *length* (*item-rhs* *x*))

definition *next-symbol* :: *item* \Rightarrow *symbol option*

where

next-symbol *x* = (*if is-complete* *x* *then* *None* *else* *Some* ((*item-rhs* *x*) ! (*item-dot* *x*)))

definition *inc-item* :: *item* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *item*

where

inc-item *x* *k* = *Item* (*item-rule* *x*) (*item-dot* *x* + 1) (*item-origin* *x*) *k*

definition *bin* :: *items* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *items*

where

bin *I* *k* = { *x* . *x* \in *I* \wedge *item-end* *x* = *k* }

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

definition *Init* :: *items*

where

$$Init = \{ \text{init-item } r \ 0 \mid r. r \in \mathfrak{R} \wedge \text{fst } r = \mathfrak{G} \}$$

definition *Predict* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *items* \Rightarrow *items*

where

$$Predict \ k \ I = I \cup \{ \text{init-item } r \ k \mid r \ x. r \in \mathfrak{R} \wedge x \in \text{bin } I \ k \wedge \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some}(\text{fst } r) \}$$

definition *Complete* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *items* \Rightarrow *items*

where

$$Complete \ k \ I = I \cup \{ \text{inc-item } x \ k \mid x \ y. x \in \text{bin } I \ (\text{item-origin } y) \wedge y \in \text{bin } I \ k \wedge \text{is-complete } y \wedge \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some}(\text{item-nonterminal } y) \}$$

definition *TokensAt* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *items* \Rightarrow *token set*

where

$$TokensAt \ k \ I = \{ (t, s) \mid t \ s \ x \ l. x \in \text{bin } I \ k \wedge \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } t \wedge \text{is-terminal } t \wedge l \in \text{Lex } t \ \text{Doc } k \wedge s = \text{take } l \ (\text{drop } k \ \text{Doc}) \}$$

definition *Tokens* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *token set* \Rightarrow *items* \Rightarrow *token set*

where

$$Tokens \ k \ T \ I = \text{Sel } T \ (TokensAt \ k \ I)$$

definition *Scan* :: *token set* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *items* \Rightarrow *items*

where

$$Scan \ T \ k \ I = I \cup \{ \text{inc-item } x \ (k + \text{length } c) \mid x \ t \ c. x \in \text{bin } I \ k \wedge (t, c) \in T \wedge \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } t \}$$

definition π :: *nat* \Rightarrow *token set* \Rightarrow *items* \Rightarrow *items*

where

$$\pi \ k \ T \ I = \text{limit } (\lambda \ I. \text{Scan } T \ k \ (\text{Complete } k \ (\text{Predict } k \ I))) \ I$$

fun \mathcal{J} :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *items*

and \mathcal{I} :: *nat* \Rightarrow *items*

and \mathcal{T} :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *token set*

where

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{J} \ 0 \ 0 = \pi \ 0 \ \{\} \ \text{Init} \\ & \mid \mathcal{J} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u) = \pi \ k \ (\mathcal{T} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u)) \ (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u) \\ & \mid \mathcal{J} \ (\text{Suc } k) \ 0 = \pi \ (\text{Suc } k) \ \{\} \ (\mathcal{I} \ k) \\ & \mid \mathcal{T} \ k \ 0 = \{\} \\ & \mid \mathcal{T} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u) = \text{Tokens } k \ (\mathcal{T} \ k \ u) \ (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u) \\ & \mid \mathcal{I} \ k = \text{natUnion } (\mathcal{J} \ k) \end{aligned}$$

definition \mathcal{J} :: *items*

where

$\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{I} \text{ (length Doc)}$

definition *is-finished* :: *item* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

is-finished $x = (\text{item-nonterminal } x = \mathfrak{S} \wedge \text{item-origin } x = 0 \wedge \text{item-end } x = \text{length Doc} \wedge \text{is-complete } x)$

definition *earley-recognised* :: *bool*

where

earley-recognised = $(\exists x \in \mathcal{J}. \text{is-finished } x)$

end

end

theory *Limit*

imports *LocalLexing*

begin

definition *setmonotone* :: (*'a set* \Rightarrow *'a set*) \Rightarrow *bool*

where

setmonotone $f = (\forall X. X \subseteq f X)$

lemma *setmonotone-funpower*: *setmonotone* $f \Longrightarrow \text{setmonotone (funpower } f \ n)$

<proof>

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

<proof>

lemma *elem-setmonotone*: *setmonotone* $f \Longrightarrow x \in X \Longrightarrow x \in f X$

<proof>

lemma *elem-natUnion*: $(\forall n. x \in f n) \Longrightarrow x \in \text{natUnion } f$

<proof>

lemma *subset-natUnion*: $(\forall n. X \subseteq f n) \Longrightarrow X \subseteq \text{natUnion } f$

<proof>

lemma *setmonotone-limit*:

assumes *fmono*: *setmonotone* f

shows *setmonotone (limit } f)*

<proof>

lemma*[simp]*: *funpower id* $n = id$

<proof>

lemma*[simp]*: *limit id* = *id*

<proof>

lemma *natUnion-decompose*[*consumes 1, case-names Decompose*]:

assumes *p*: $p \in \text{natUnion } S$
assumes *decompose*: $\bigwedge n p. p \in S n \implies P p$
shows $P p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limit-induct*[*consumes 1, case-names Init Iterate*]:

assumes *p*: $(p :: 'a) \in \text{limit } f X$
assumes *init*: $\bigwedge p. p \in X \implies P p$
assumes *iterate*: $\bigwedge p Y. (\bigwedge q. q \in Y \implies P q) \implies p \in f Y \implies P p$
shows $P p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *chain* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{chain } C = (\forall i. C i \subseteq C (i + 1))$

definition *continuous* :: $('a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{continuous } f = (\forall C. \text{chain } C \longrightarrow (\text{chain } (f o C) \wedge f (\text{natUnion } C) = \text{natUnion } (f o C)))$

lemma *continuous-apply*:

$\text{continuous } f \implies \text{chain } C \implies f (\text{natUnion } C) = \text{natUnion } (f o C)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *continuous-imp-mono*:

assumes *continuous*: $\text{continuous } f$
shows $\text{mono } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mono-maps-chain-to-chain*:

assumes *f*: $\text{mono } f$
assumes *C*: $\text{chain } C$
shows $\text{chain } (f o C)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natUnion-upperbound*:

$(\bigwedge n. f n \subseteq G) \implies (\text{natUnion } f) \subseteq G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *funpower-upperbound*:

$(\bigwedge I. I \subseteq G \implies f I \subseteq G) \implies I \subseteq G \implies \text{funpower } f n I \subseteq G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limit-upperbound*:

$(\bigwedge I. I \subseteq G \implies f I \subseteq G) \implies I \subseteq G \implies \text{limit } f I \subseteq G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

lemma *pointwise-simp*:
assumes f : *pointwise* f
shows $f \ X = \bigcup \{ f \ \{x\} \mid x. \ x \in X \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma *limit-step-pointwise*:
assumes x : $x \in \text{limit } f \ X$
assumes f : *pointwise* f
assumes y : $y \in f \ \{x\}$
shows $y \in \text{limit } f \ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

definition *pointbased* :: $('a \ \text{set} \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{set}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
pointbased $f = (\exists \ F. \ f = \text{pointbase } F)$

lemma *pointwise-implies-pointbased*:
assumes *pointwise*: *pointwise* f
shows *pointbased* f
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pointbase-is-mono*:
 $\text{mono } (\text{pointbase } f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *chain-implies-mono*: $\text{chain } C \Longrightarrow \text{mono } C$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *chain-cover-witness*: $\text{finite } X \Longrightarrow \text{chain } C \Longrightarrow X \subseteq \text{natUnion } C \Longrightarrow \exists \ n. \ X \subseteq C \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pointbase-is-continuous*:
 $\text{continuous } (\text{pointbase } f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pointbased-implies-continuous*:

pointbased $f \implies$ *continuous* f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *setmonotone-implies-chain-funpower*:

assumes *setmonotone*: *setmonotone* f
shows *chain* $(\lambda n. \text{funpower } f \ n \ I)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *natUnion-subset*: $(\bigwedge n. \exists m. f \ n \subseteq g \ m) \implies \text{natUnion } f \subseteq \text{natUnion } g$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *natUnion-eq*[*case-names Subset Superset*]:

$(\bigwedge n. \exists m. f \ n \subseteq g \ m) \implies (\bigwedge n. \exists m. g \ n \subseteq f \ m) \implies \text{natUnion } f = \text{natUnion } g$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *natUnion-shift*[*symmetric*]:

assumes *chain*: *chain* C
shows $\text{natUnion } C = \text{natUnion } (\lambda n. C \ (n + m))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *regular* :: $('a \ \text{set} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{set}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

regular $f = (\text{setmonotone } f \wedge \text{continuous } f)$

lemma *regular-fixpoint*:

assumes *regular*: *regular* f
shows $f \ (\text{limit } f \ I) = \text{limit } f \ I$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *fix-is-fix-of-limit*:

assumes *fixpoint*: $f \ I = I$
shows $\text{limit } f \ I = I$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *limit-is-idempotent*: *regular* $f \implies \text{limit } f \ (\text{limit } f \ I) = \text{limit } f \ I$

\langle *proof* \rangle

definition *mk-regular1* :: $('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{set} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{set}$

where

mk-regular1 $P \ F \ I = I \cup \{ F \ q \ x \mid q \ x. x \in I \wedge P \ q \ x \}$

definition *mk-regular2* :: $('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{set} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{set}$ **where**

mk-regular2 $P \ F \ I = I \cup \{ F \ q \ x \ y \mid q \ x \ y. x \in I \wedge y \in I \wedge P \ q \ x \ y \}$

lemma *setmonotone-mk-regular1*: *setmonotone* $(\text{mk-regular1 } P \ F)$

<proof>

lemma *setmonotone-mk-regular2*: *setmonotone (mk-regular2 P F)*
<proof>

lemma *pointbased-mk-regular1*: *pointbased (mk-regular1 P F)*
<proof>

lemma *pointbased-mk-regular2*: *pointbased (mk-regular2 P F)*
<proof>

lemma *regular1:regular* (*mk-regular1 P F*)
<proof>

lemma *regular2: regular* (*mk-regular2 P F*)
<proof>

lemma *continuous-comp*:
assumes *f: continuous f*
assumes *g: continuous g*
shows *continuous (g o f)*
<proof>

lemma *setmonotone-comp*:
assumes *f: setmonotone f*
assumes *g: setmonotone g*
shows *setmonotone (g o f)*
<proof>

lemma *regular-comp*:
assumes *f: regular f*
assumes *g: regular g*
shows *regular (g o f)*
<proof>

lemma *setmonotone-id[simp]*: *setmonotone id*
<proof>

lemma *continuous-id[simp]*: *continuous id*
<proof>

lemma *regular-id[simp]*: *regular id*
<proof>

lemma *regular-funpower*: *regular f \implies regular (funpower f n)*
<proof>

lemma *mono-id[simp]*: *mono id*
<proof>

```

lemma mono-funpower:
  assumes mono: mono f
  shows mono (funpower f n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mono-limit:
  assumes mono: mono f
  shows mono (limit f)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma continuous-funpower:
  assumes continuous: continuous f
  shows continuous (funpower f n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma natUnion-swap:
  natUnion (λ i. natUnion (λ j. f i j)) = natUnion (λ j. natUnion (λ i. f i j))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma continuous-limit:
  assumes continuous: continuous f
  shows continuous (limit f)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-limit: regular f  $\implies$  regular (limit f)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-implies-mono: regular f  $\implies$  mono f
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-implies-setmonotone: regular f  $\implies$  setmonotone f
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-implies-continuous: regular f  $\implies$  continuous f
  ⟨proof⟩

end
theory LocalLexingLemmas
imports LocalLexing Limit
begin

context LocalLexing begin

lemma[simp]: setmonotone (Append Z k) ⟨proof⟩

lemma subset-PSuc:  $\mathcal{P} k u \subseteq \mathcal{P} k (Suc u)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *subset-fSuc-strict*:

assumes $f: \bigwedge u. f u \subseteq f (Suc u)$

shows $u < v \implies f u \subseteq f v$

<proof>

lemma *subset-fSuc*:

assumes $f: \bigwedge u. f u \subseteq f (Suc u)$

shows $u \leq v \implies f u \subseteq f v$

<proof>

lemma *subset-Pk*: $u \leq v \implies \mathcal{P} k u \subseteq \mathcal{P} k v$

<proof>

lemma *subset-PQk*: $\mathcal{P} k u \subseteq \mathcal{Q} k$ *<proof>*

lemma *subset-QPSuc*: $\mathcal{Q} k \subseteq \mathcal{P} (Suc k) u$

<proof>

lemma *subset-QSuc*: $\mathcal{Q} k \subseteq \mathcal{Q} (Suc k)$

<proof>

lemma *subset-Q*: $i \leq j \implies \mathcal{Q} i \subseteq \mathcal{Q} j$

<proof>

lemma *empty-X[simp]*: $k > length Doc \implies \mathcal{X} k = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *Sel-empty[simp]*: $Sel \{\} \{\} = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *empty-Z[simp]*: $k > length Doc \implies \mathcal{Z} k u = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma*[simp]*: $Append \{\} k = id$ *<proof>*

lemma*[simp]*: $k > length Doc \implies \mathcal{P} k v = \mathcal{P} k 0$

<proof>

lemma *QSucEq*: $k \geq length Doc \implies \mathcal{Q} (Suc k) = \mathcal{Q} k$

<proof>

lemma *Q-converges*:

assumes $k: k \geq length Doc$

shows $\mathcal{Q} k = \mathfrak{P}$

<proof>

lemma *mathfrak{P}-covers-Q*: $\mathcal{Q} k \subseteq \mathfrak{P}$

<proof>

lemma *Sel-upper-bound*: $A \subseteq B \implies \text{Sel } A \ B \subseteq B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Sel-lower-bound*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \subseteq \text{Sel } A \ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *℘-covers-℘*: $\mathcal{P} \ k \ u \subseteq \mathfrak{P}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ℳ-montone*: $P \subseteq Q \implies \mathcal{W} \ P \ k \subseteq \mathcal{W} \ Q \ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Sel-precondition*:
 $\mathcal{Z} \ k \ u \subseteq \mathcal{W} \ (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u) \ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ℳ-bounded-by-ℳ*: $\mathcal{W} \ P \ k \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ℳ-subset-ℳ*: $\mathcal{Z} \ k \ n \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ℳ-subset-Suc*: $\mathcal{Z} \ k \ n \subseteq \mathcal{Z} \ k \ (\text{Suc } n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ℳ-upper-bound*: $\mathcal{Y} \ (\mathcal{Z} \ k \ u) \ (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u) \ k \subseteq \mathcal{W} \ (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u) \ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *℘-induct*[consumes 1, case-names *Base Induct*]:

assumes $p: p \in \mathfrak{P}$

assumes $\text{base}: P \ \square$

assumes $\text{induct}: \bigwedge p \ k \ u. (\bigwedge q. q \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u \implies P \ q) \implies p \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u) \implies P \ p$

shows $P \ p$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Append-mono*: $U \subseteq V \implies P \subseteq Q \implies \text{Append } U \ k \ P \subseteq \text{Append } V \ k \ Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pointwise-Append*: $\text{pointwise } (\text{Append } T \ k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *regular-Append*: $\text{regular } (\text{Append } T \ k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

theory *InductRules*

imports *Main*
begin

lemma *disjCases2*[*consumes 1, case-names 1 2*]:
assumes *AB*: $A \vee B$
and *AP*: $A \implies P$
and *BP*: $B \implies P$
shows *P*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *disjCases3*[*consumes 1, case-names 1 2 3*]:
assumes *AB*: $A \vee B \vee C$
and *AP*: $A \implies P$
and *BP*: $B \implies P$
and *CP*: $C \implies P$
shows *P*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *disjCases4*[*consumes 1, case-names 1 2 3 4*]:
assumes *AB*: $A \vee B \vee C \vee D$
and *AP*: $A \implies P$
and *BP*: $B \implies P$
and *CP*: $C \implies P$
and *DP*: $D \implies P$
shows *P*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *disjCases5*[*consumes 1, case-names 1 2 3 4 5*]:
assumes *AB*: $A \vee B \vee C \vee D \vee E$
and *AP*: $A \implies P$
and *BP*: $B \implies P$
and *CP*: $C \implies P$
and *DP*: $D \implies P$
and *EP*: $E \implies P$
shows *P*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *minimal-witness-ex*:
assumes *k*: $P (k::nat)$
shows $\exists k0. k0 \leq k \wedge P k0 \wedge (\forall k. k < k0 \implies \neg (P k))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *minimal-witness*[*consumes 1, case-names Minimal*]:
assumes *P* ($k::nat$)
and $\bigwedge K. K \leq k \implies P K \implies (\bigwedge k. k < K \implies \neg (P k)) \implies Q$
shows *Q*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ex-minimal-witness*[*consumes 1, case-names Minimal*]:

assumes $\exists k. P (k::nat)$
and $\bigwedge K. P K \implies (\bigwedge k. k < K \implies \neg (P k)) \implies Q$
shows Q
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end
theory *ListTools*
imports *Main*
begin

definition *is-first* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is_first\ x\ u = (\exists v. u = [x]@v)$

definition *is-last* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is_last\ x\ u = (\exists v. u = v@[x])$

definition *is-prefix* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is_prefix\ u\ v = (\exists w. u@w = v)$

definition *is-proper-prefix* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is_proper_prefix\ u\ v = (\exists w. w \neq [] \wedge u@w = v)$

lemma *is-prefix-eq-proper-prefix*: $is_prefix\ a\ b = (a = b \vee is_proper_prefix\ a\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-proper-prefix-eq-prefix*: $is_proper_prefix\ a\ b = (a \neq b \wedge is_prefix\ a\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *is-suffix* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is_suffix\ u\ v = (\exists w. w@u = v)$

definition *is-proper-suffix* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is_proper_suffix\ u\ v = (\exists w. w \neq [] \wedge w@u = v)$

lemma *is-suffix-eq-proper-suffix*: $is_suffix\ a\ b = (a = b \vee is_proper_suffix\ a\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-proper-suffix-eq-suffix*: $is_proper_suffix\ a\ b = (a \neq b \wedge is_suffix\ a\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-prefix-unsplit*: $is_prefix\ u\ a \implies u @ (drop\ (length\ u)\ a) = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le-take-same*: $i \leq j \implies \text{take } j \ a = \text{take } j \ b \implies \text{take } i \ a = \text{take } i \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-first-drop-length*:
 assumes $k \leq \text{length } a$
 and $k > \text{length } u$
 and $v = X\#w$
 and $\text{take } k \ a = \text{take } k \ (u@v)$
 shows *is-first* $X \ (\text{drop } (\text{length } u) \ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-first-cons*: $\text{is-first } x \ (y\#ys) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-all-pos-neg-ex*: $\text{list-all } P \ D \implies \neg (\text{list-all } Q \ D) \implies$
 $\exists k. k < \text{length } D \wedge P(D ! k) \wedge \neg(Q(D ! k))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *split-list-at*: $k < \text{length } D \implies D = (\text{take } k \ D)@[D ! k]@(\text{drop } (\text{Suc } k) \ D)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *take-eq-take-append*: $i \leq j \implies j \leq \text{length } a \implies \exists u. \text{take } j \ a = \text{take } i \ a$
 $@ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-proper-suffix-length-cmp*: $\text{is-proper-suffix } a \ b \implies \text{length } a < \text{length } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

end
theory *Derivations*
imports *CFG ListTools InductRules*
begin

context *CFG* **begin**

lemma [*simp*]: $\text{is-terminal } t \implies \text{is-symbol } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma [*simp*]: $\text{is-sentence } []$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma [*simp*]: $\text{is-word } []$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma [*simp*]: $\text{is-word } u \implies \text{is-sentence } u$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *leftderives1* :: $\text{sentence} \Rightarrow \text{sentence} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where

$leftderives1\ u\ v =$
 $(\exists\ x\ y\ N\ \alpha.$
 $\quad u = x\ @\ [N]\ @\ y$
 $\quad \wedge\ v = x\ @\ \alpha\ @\ y$
 $\quad \wedge\ is\text{-}word\ x$
 $\quad \wedge\ is\text{-}sentence\ y$
 $\quad \wedge\ (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R})$

lemma *leftderives1-implies-derives1*[simp]: $leftderives1\ u\ v \implies derives1\ u\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *leftderivations1* :: $(sentence \times sentence)$ set
where

$leftderivations1 = \{ (u,v) \mid u\ v.\ leftderives1\ u\ v \}$

lemma [simp]: $leftderivations1 \subseteq derivations1$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *leftderivations* :: $(sentence \times sentence)$ set
where

$leftderivations = leftderivations1^{\hat{*}}$

lemma *rtrancl-subset-implies*: $a \subseteq b \implies a \subseteq b^{\hat{*}}$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftderivations-subset-derivations*[simp]: $leftderivations \subseteq derivations$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *leftderives* :: $sentence \Rightarrow sentence \Rightarrow bool$
where

$leftderives\ u\ v = ((u, v) \in leftderivations)$

lemma *leftderives-implies-derives*[simp]: $leftderives\ u\ v \implies derives\ u\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *is-leftderivation* :: $sentence \Rightarrow bool$
where

$is\text{-}leftderivation\ u = leftderives\ [\mathfrak{G}]\ u$

lemma *leftderivation-implies-derivation*[simp]:
 $is\text{-}leftderivation\ u \implies is\text{-}derivation\ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftderives-refl*[simp]: $leftderives\ u\ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftderives1-implies-leftderives*[simp]: $leftderives1\ a\ b \implies leftderives\ a\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftderives-trans*: $leftderives\ a\ b \implies leftderives\ b\ c \implies leftderives\ a\ c$

<proof>

lemma *leftderives1-eq-leftderivations1*: *leftderives1* *x y* = $((x, y) \in \text{leftderivations1})$

<proof>

lemma *leftderives-induct*[*consumes 1, case-names Base Step*]:

assumes *derives*: *leftderives a b*

assumes *Pa*: *P a*

assumes *induct*: $\bigwedge y z. \text{leftderives } a y \implies \text{leftderives1 } y z \implies P y \implies P z$

shows *P b*

<proof>

end

context *CFG begin*

lemma *derives1-implies-derives*[*simp*]: *derives1 a b* \implies *derives a b*

<proof>

lemma *derives-trans*: *derives a b* \implies *derives b c* \implies *derives a c*

<proof>

lemma *derives1-eq-derivations1*: *derives1 x y* = $((x, y) \in \text{derivations1})$

<proof>

lemma *derives-induct*[*consumes 1, case-names Base Step*]:

assumes *derives*: *derives a b*

assumes *Pa*: *P a*

assumes *induct*: $\bigwedge y z. \text{derives } a y \implies \text{derives1 } y z \implies P y \implies P z$

shows *P b*

<proof>

end

context *CFG begin*

definition *Derives1* :: *sentence* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *rule* \Rightarrow *sentence* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

Derives1 u i r v =

$(\exists x y N \alpha.$

$u = x @ [N] @ y$

$\wedge v = x @ \alpha @ y$

$\wedge \text{is-sentence } x$

$\wedge \text{is-sentence } y$

$\wedge (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R}$

$\wedge r = (N, \alpha) \wedge i = \text{length } x)$

lemma *Derives1-split:*

$Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ v \implies \exists\ x\ y. u = x @ [fst\ r] @ y \wedge v = x @ (snd\ r) @ y \wedge length\ x = i$
 <proof>

lemma *Derives1-implies-derives1:* $Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ v \implies derives1\ u\ v$

<proof>

lemma *derives1-implies-Derives1:* $derives1\ u\ v \implies \exists\ i\ r. Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ v$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-unique-dest:* $Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ v \implies Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ w \implies v = w$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-unique-src:* $Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ w \implies Derives1\ v\ i\ r\ w \implies u = v$

<proof>

type-synonym *derivation* = (nat × rule) list

fun *Derivation* :: sentence ⇒ derivation ⇒ sentence ⇒ bool

where

$Derivation\ a\ []\ b = (a = b)$
 $| Derivation\ a\ (d\#D)\ b = (\exists\ x. Derives1\ a\ (fst\ d)\ (snd\ d)\ x \wedge Derivation\ x\ D\ b)$

lemma *Derivation-implies-derives:* $Derivation\ a\ D\ b \implies derives\ a\ b$

<proof>

lemma *Derivation-Derives1:* $Derivation\ a\ S\ y \implies Derives1\ y\ i\ r\ z \implies Derivation\ a\ (S@[i,r])\ z$

<proof>

lemma *derives-implies-Derivation:* $derives\ a\ b \implies \exists\ D. Derivation\ a\ D\ b$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-take:* $Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \implies take\ i\ a = take\ i\ b$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-drop:* $Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \implies drop\ (Suc\ i)\ a = drop\ (i + length\ (snd\ r))\ b$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-bound:* $Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \implies i < length\ a$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-length:* $Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \implies length\ b = length\ a + length\ (snd\ r) - 1$

<proof>

definition $leftmost :: nat \Rightarrow sentence \Rightarrow bool$

where

$leftmost\ i\ s = (i < length\ s \wedge is_word\ (take\ i\ s) \wedge is_nonterminal\ (s\ !\ i))$

lemma $set_take: set\ (take\ n\ s) = \{s\ !\ i \mid i.\ i < n \wedge i < length\ s\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $list_all_take: list_all\ P\ (take\ n\ s) = (\forall\ i.\ i < n \wedge i < length\ s \longrightarrow P\ (s\ !\ i))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_sentence_concat: is_sentence\ (x@y) = (is_sentence\ x \wedge is_sentence\ y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_sentence_cons: is_sentence\ (x\#\!xs) = (is_symbol\ x \wedge is_sentence\ xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rule_nonterminal_type[simp]: (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R} \Longrightarrow is_nonterminal\ N$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rule_alpha_type[simp]: (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R} \Longrightarrow is_sentence\ \alpha$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $[simp]: is_nonterminal\ N \Longrightarrow is_symbol\ N$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Derives1_sentence1[elim]: Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \Longrightarrow is_sentence\ a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Derives1_sentence2[elim]: Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \Longrightarrow is_sentence\ b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $[elim]: Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \Longrightarrow r \in \mathfrak{R}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_sentence_symbol: is_sentence\ a \Longrightarrow i < length\ a \Longrightarrow is_symbol\ (a\ !\ i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_symbol_distinct: is_symbol\ x \Longrightarrow is_terminal\ x \neq is_nonterminal\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_terminal_nonterminal: is_terminal\ x \Longrightarrow is_nonterminal\ x \Longrightarrow False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Derives1_leftmost:$

assumes $Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b$

shows $\exists\ j.\ leftmost\ j\ a \wedge j \leq i$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Derivation-leftmost*: $D \neq [] \implies \text{Derivation } a \ D \ b \implies \exists i. \text{leftmost } i \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonword-has-nonterminal*:
 $\text{is-sentence } a \implies \neg (\text{is-word } a) \implies \exists k. k < \text{length } a \wedge \text{is-nonterminal } (a \ ! \ k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-cons-nonterminal*:
 $\text{is-nonterminal } x \implies \text{leftmost } 0 \ (x \# \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-cons-terminal*:
 $\text{is-terminal } x \implies \text{leftmost } i \ (x \# \ xs) = (i > 0 \wedge \text{leftmost } (i - 1) \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-nonterminal-cons-terminal*:
 $\text{is-terminal } x \implies k < \text{length } (x \# \ a) \implies \text{is-nonterminal } ((x \# \ a) \ ! \ k) \implies$
 $k > 0 \wedge k - 1 < \text{length } a \wedge \text{is-nonterminal } (a \ ! \ (k - 1))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-exists*:
 $\text{is-sentence } a \implies k < \text{length } a \implies \text{is-nonterminal } (a \ ! \ k) \implies$
 $\exists i. \text{leftmost } i \ a \wedge i \leq k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonword-leftmost-exists*:
 $\text{is-sentence } a \implies \neg (\text{is-word } a) \implies \exists i. \text{leftmost } i \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-unaffected-Derives1*: $\text{leftmost } j \ a \implies j < i \implies \text{Derives1 } a \ i \ r \ b$
 $\implies \text{leftmost } j \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *derivation-ge* :: $\text{derivation} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{derivation-ge } D \ i = (\forall d \in \text{set } D. \text{fst } d \geq i)$

lemma *derivation-ge-cons*: $\text{derivation-ge } (d \# \ D) \ i = (\text{fst } d \geq i \wedge \text{derivation-ge } D \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-ge-append*:
 $\text{derivation-ge } (D @ E) \ i = (\text{derivation-ge } D \ i \wedge \text{derivation-ge } E \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-unaffected-Derivation*:
 $\text{derivation-ge } D \ (\text{Suc } i) \implies \text{leftmost } i \ a \implies \text{Derivation } a \ D \ b \implies \text{leftmost } i \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-Derives1-take*:

assumes *le*: $i \leq j$

and *D*: *Derives1 a j r b*

shows $\text{take } i \ a = \text{take } i \ b$

<proof>

lemma *Derivation-take*: $\text{derivation-ge } D \ i \Longrightarrow \text{Derivation } a \ D \ b \Longrightarrow \text{take } i \ a = \text{take } i \ b$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-cons-less*: $i < \text{length } u \Longrightarrow \text{leftmost } i \ (u@v) = \text{leftmost } i \ u$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-is-nonterminal*: $\text{leftmost } i \ u \Longrightarrow \text{is-nonterminal } (u ! i)$

<proof>

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

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-append*:

assumes *leftmost*: $\text{leftmost } i \ (u@v)$

and *is-word*: *is-word u*

shows $\text{length } u \leq i$

<proof>

lemma *derivation-ge-empty[simp]*: $\text{derivation-ge } [] \ i$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-notword*: $\text{leftmost } i \ a \Longrightarrow j > i \Longrightarrow \neg (\text{is-word } (\text{take } j \ a))$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-unique*: $\text{leftmost } i \ a \Longrightarrow \text{leftmost } j \ a \Longrightarrow i = j$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-Derives1*: $\text{leftmost } i \ a \Longrightarrow \text{Derives1 } a \ j \ r \ b \Longrightarrow i \leq j$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-Derives1-propagate*:

assumes *leftmost*: $\text{leftmost } i \ a$

and *Derives1*: *Derives1 a j r b*

shows $(\text{is-word } b \wedge i = j) \vee (\exists k. \text{leftmost } k \ b \wedge i \leq k)$

<proof>

lemma *is-word-Derives1[elim]*: $\text{is-word } a \Longrightarrow \text{Derives1 } a \ i \ r \ b \Longrightarrow \text{False}$

<proof>

lemma *is-word-Derivation[elim]*: $\text{is-word } a \Longrightarrow \text{Derivation } a \ D \ b \Longrightarrow D = []$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-Derivation*:

$leftmost\ i\ a \implies Derivation\ a\ D\ b \implies j \leq i \implies derivation-ge\ D\ j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-ge-list-all*: $derivation-ge\ D\ i = list-all\ (\lambda\ d.\ fst\ d \geq i)\ D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *split-derivation-leftmost*:

assumes $derivation-ge\ D\ i$
and $\neg (derivation-ge\ D\ (Suc\ i))$
shows $\exists\ E\ F\ r.\ D = E@[i, r]@F \wedge derivation-ge\ E\ (Suc\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derives1-Derives1-swap*:

assumes $i < j$
and $Derives1\ a\ j\ p\ b$
and $Derives1\ b\ i\ q\ c$
shows $\exists\ b'. Derives1\ a\ i\ q\ b' \wedge Derives1\ b'\ (j - 1 + length\ (snd\ q))\ p\ c$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *derivation-shift* :: $derivation \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow derivation$

where

$derivation-shift\ D\ left\ right = map\ (\lambda\ d.\ (fst\ d - left + right, snd\ d))\ D$

lemma *derivation-shift-empty[simp]*: $derivation-shift\ []\ left\ right = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-shift-cons[simp]*:

$derivation-shift\ (d\#D)\ left\ right = ((fst\ d - left + right, snd\ d)\#(derivation-shift\ D\ left\ right))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-append*: $Derivation\ a\ (D@E)\ c = (\exists\ b.\ Derivation\ a\ D\ b \wedge Derivation\ b\ E\ c)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-implies-append*:

$Derivation\ a\ D\ b \implies Derivation\ b\ E\ c \implies Derivation\ a\ (D@E)\ c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-swap-single-end-to-front*:

$i < j \implies derivation-ge\ D\ j \implies Derivation\ a\ (D@[i, r])\ b \implies Derivation\ a\ ((i, r)\#(derivation-shift\ D\ 1\ (length\ (snd\ r))))\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-swap-single-mid-to-front*:

assumes $i < j$
and $derivation-ge\ D\ j$
and $Derivation\ a\ (D@[i, r])@E\ b$

shows *Derivation a ((i,r)#((derivation-shift D 1 (length (snd r)))@E)) b*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-derivation-shift[simp]*:
 $length(derivation-shift D left right) = length D$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *LeftDerives1* :: *sentence* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *rule* \Rightarrow *sentence* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

$LeftDerives1\ u\ i\ r\ v = (leftmost\ i\ u \wedge Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ v)$

lemma *LeftDerives1-implies-leftderives1*: $LeftDerives1\ u\ i\ r\ v \Longrightarrow leftderives1\ u\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-Derives1-leftderives*:
 $leftmost\ i\ a \Longrightarrow Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \Longrightarrow leftderives\ b\ c \Longrightarrow leftderives\ a\ c$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *Derivation-implies-leftderives-gen*:
 $Derivation\ a\ D\ (u@v) \Longrightarrow is-word\ u \Longrightarrow (\exists\ w.$
 $leftderives\ a\ (u@w) \wedge$
 $(v = [] \longrightarrow w = []) \wedge$
 $(\forall\ X. is-first\ X\ v \longrightarrow is-first\ X\ w))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives-implies-leftderives-gen*: $derives\ a\ (u@v) \Longrightarrow is-word\ u \Longrightarrow (\exists\ w.$
 $leftderives\ a\ (u@w) \wedge$
 $(v = [] \longrightarrow w = []) \wedge$
 $(\forall\ X. is-first\ X\ v \longrightarrow is-first\ X\ w))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives-implies-leftderives*: $derives\ a\ b \Longrightarrow is-word\ b \Longrightarrow leftderives\ a\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *LeftDerivation* :: *sentence* \Rightarrow *derivation* \Rightarrow *sentence* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

$LeftDerivation\ a\ []\ b = (a = b)$
 $| LeftDerivation\ a\ (d\#D)\ b = (\exists\ x. LeftDerives1\ a\ (fst\ d)\ (snd\ d)\ x \wedge LeftDerivation\ x\ D\ b)$

lemma *LeftDerives1-implies-Derives1*: $LeftDerives1\ a\ i\ r\ b \Longrightarrow Derives1\ a\ i\ r\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-implies-Derivation*:
 $LeftDerivation\ a\ D\ b \Longrightarrow Derivation\ a\ D\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-implies-leftderives*: $LeftDerivation\ a\ D\ b \Longrightarrow leftderives\ a\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-witness[simp]*: $\text{leftmost } (\text{length } x) (x@(N\#y)) = (\text{is-word } x \wedge \text{is-nonterminal } N)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftderives1-implies-LeftDerives1*:
assumes *leftderives1*: $\text{leftderives1 } u v$
shows $\exists i r. \text{LeftDerives1 } u i r v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-LeftDerives1*:
 $\text{LeftDerivation } a S y \implies \text{LeftDerives1 } y i r z \implies \text{LeftDerivation } a (S@[i,r]) z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftderives-implies-LeftDerivation*: $\text{leftderives } a b \implies \exists D. \text{LeftDerivation } a D b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-append*:
 $\text{LeftDerivation } a (D@E) c = (\exists b. \text{LeftDerivation } a D b \wedge \text{LeftDerivation } b E c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-implies-append*:
 $\text{LeftDerivation } a D b \implies \text{LeftDerivation } b E c \implies \text{LeftDerivation } a (D@E) c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-unique-dest*: $\text{Derivation } a D b \implies \text{Derivation } a D c \implies b = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-unique-src*: $\text{Derivation } a D c \implies \text{Derivation } b D c \implies a = b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerives1-unique*: $\text{LeftDerives1 } a i r b \implies \text{LeftDerives1 } a j s b \implies i = j \wedge r = s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftlang*: $\mathcal{L} = \{ v \mid v. \text{is-word } v \wedge \text{is-leftderivation } v \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftprefixlang*: $\mathcal{L}_P = \{ u \mid u v. \text{is-word } u \wedge \text{is-leftderivation } (u@v) \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives-implies-leftderives-cons*:
 $\text{is-word } a \implies \text{derives } u (a@X\#b) \implies \exists c. \text{leftderives } u (a@X\#c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-word-append[simp]*: $\text{is-word } (a@b) = (\text{is-word } a \wedge \text{is-word } b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma \mathcal{L}_P -split: $a@b \in \mathcal{L}_P \implies a \in \mathcal{L}_P$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma \mathcal{L}_P -is-word: $a \in \mathcal{L}_P \implies \text{is-word } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *Derive* :: sentence \Rightarrow derivation \Rightarrow sentence

where

Derive a $D = (\text{THE } b. \text{ Derivation } a$ D $b)$

lemma *Derivation-dest-ex-unique*: *Derivation* a D $b \implies \exists! x. \text{ Derivation } a$ D x
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derive*:

assumes ab : *Derivation* a D b

shows *Derive* a $D = b$

⟨proof⟩

end

end

theory *Validity*

imports *LLEarleyParsing Derivations*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

definition *wellformed-token* :: token \Rightarrow bool

where

wellformed-token $t = \text{is-terminal } (\text{terminal-of-token } t)$

definition *wellformed-tokens* :: tokens \Rightarrow bool

where

wellformed-tokens $ts = \text{list-all wellformed-token } ts$

definition *doc-tokens* :: tokens \Rightarrow bool

where

doc-tokens $p = (\text{wellformed-tokens } p \wedge \text{is-prefix } (\text{chars } p) \text{ Doc})$

definition *wellformed-item* :: item \Rightarrow bool

where

wellformed-item $x = ($
 item-rule $x \in \mathfrak{R} \wedge$
 item-origin $x \leq \text{item-end } x \wedge$
 item-end $x \leq \text{length Doc} \wedge$
 item-dot $x \leq \text{length } (\text{item-rhs } x))$

definition *wellformed-items* :: items \Rightarrow bool

where

wellformed-items $X = (\forall x \in X. \text{wellformed-item } x)$

lemma *is-word-terminals*: *wellformed-tokens* $p \implies \text{is-word } (\text{terminals } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-word-subset*: *is-word* $x \implies \text{set } y \subseteq \text{set } x \implies \text{is-word } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-word-terminals-take*: *wellformed-tokens* $p \implies \text{is-word}(\text{terminals } (\text{take } n \text{ } p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-word-terminals-drop*: *wellformed-tokens* $p \implies \text{is-word}(\text{terminals } (\text{drop } n \text{ } p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *pvalid* :: *tokens* \Rightarrow *item* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

pvalid $p \ x = (\exists u \ \gamma. \text{wellformed-tokens } p \wedge \text{wellformed-item } x \wedge u \leq \text{length } p \wedge \text{charslength } p = \text{item-end } x \wedge \text{charslength } (\text{take } u \text{ } p) = \text{item-origin } x \wedge \text{is-derivation } (\text{terminals } (\text{take } u \text{ } p) \text{ @ } [\text{item-nonterminal } x] \text{ @ } \gamma) \wedge \text{derives } (\text{item-}\alpha \text{ } x) (\text{terminals } (\text{drop } u \text{ } p)))$

definition *Gen* :: *tokens set* \Rightarrow *items*
where

Gen $P = \{ x \mid x \ p. \ p \in P \wedge \text{pvalid } p \ x \}$

lemma *wellformed-items* (*Gen* P)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wellformed-items* (*Init*)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *pvalid-left* :: *tokens* \Rightarrow *item* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

pvalid-left $p \ x = (\exists u \ \gamma. \text{wellformed-tokens } p \wedge \text{wellformed-item } x \wedge u \leq \text{length } p \wedge \text{charslength } p = \text{item-end } x \wedge \text{charslength } (\text{take } u \text{ } p) = \text{item-origin } x \wedge \text{is-leftderivation } (\text{terminals } (\text{take } u \text{ } p) \text{ @ } [\text{item-nonterminal } x] \text{ @ } \gamma) \wedge \text{leftderives } (\text{item-}\alpha \text{ } x) (\text{terminals } (\text{drop } u \text{ } p)))$

lemma *pvalid-left*: *pvalid* $p \ x = \text{pvalid-left } p \ x$

<proof>

lemma \mathcal{L}_P -wellformed-tokens: terminals $p \in \mathcal{L}_P \implies$ wellformed-tokens p
<proof>

end

end

theory *TheoremD2*

imports *LocalLexingLemmas Validity Derivations*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

definition *splits-at* :: sentence \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow sentence \Rightarrow symbol \Rightarrow sentence \Rightarrow bool
where

splits-at δ i α N $\beta = (i < \text{length } \delta \wedge \alpha = \text{take } i \delta \wedge N = \delta ! i \wedge \beta = \text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \delta)$

lemma *splits-at-combine*: *splits-at* δ i α N $\beta \implies \delta = \alpha @ [N] @ \beta$
<proof>

lemma *splits-at-combine-dest*: *Derives1* a i r $b \implies \text{splits-at } a$ i α N $\beta \implies b = \alpha @ (\text{snd } r) @ \beta$
<proof>

lemma *Derives1-nonterminal*:

assumes *Derives1* a i r b

assumes *splits-at* a i α N β

shows $\text{fst } r = N \wedge \text{is-nonterminal } N$

<proof>

lemma *splits-at-ex*: *Derives1* δ i r $s \implies \exists \alpha$ N β . *splits-at* δ i α N β
<proof>

lemma *splits-at- α* : *Derives1* δ i r $s \implies \text{splits-at } \delta$ i α N $\beta \implies$
 $\alpha = \text{take } i \delta \wedge \alpha = \text{take } i s \wedge \text{length } \alpha = i$
<proof>

lemma *LeftDerives1-splits-at-is-word*: *LeftDerives1* δ i r $s \implies \text{splits-at } \delta$ i α N $\beta \implies \text{is-word } \alpha$
<proof>

lemma *splits-at- β* : *Derives1* δ i r $s \implies \text{splits-at } \delta$ i α N $\beta \implies$
 $\beta = \text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \delta \wedge \beta = \text{drop } (i + \text{length } (\text{snd } r)) s \wedge \text{length } \beta = \text{length } \delta - i - 1$
<proof>

lemma *Derives1-prefix*:

assumes *ab*: *Derives1* δ *i* *r* (*a@b*)

assumes *split*: *splits-at* δ *i* α *N* β

shows *is-prefix* α *a* \vee *is-prefix* *a* α

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-suffix*:

assumes *ab*: *Derives1* δ *i* *r* (*a@b*)

assumes *split*: *splits-at* δ *i* α *N* β

shows *is-suffix* β *b* \vee *is-suffix* *b* β

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-skip-prefix*:

length a \leq *i* \implies *Derives1* (*a@b*) *i* *r* (*a@c*) \implies *Derives1* *b* (*i* - *length a*) *r* *c*

<proof>

lemma *cancel-suffix*:

assumes *a @ c* = *b @ d*

assumes *length c* \leq *length d*

shows *a* = *b @ (take (length d - length c) d)*

<proof>

lemma *is-sentence-take*:

is-sentence y \implies *is-sentence (take n y)*

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-skip-suffix*:

assumes *i*: *i* < *length a*

assumes *D*: *Derives1* (*a@c*) *i* *r* (*b@c*)

shows *Derives1 a i r b*

<proof>

lemma *drop-cancel-suffix*: *a@c* = *drop n (b@c)* \implies *a* = *drop n b*

<proof>

lemma *drop-keep-last*: *u* \neq [] \implies *u* = *drop n (a@[X])* \implies *u* = *drop n a @ [X]*

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-X-is-part-of-rule*[*consumes 2, case-names Suffix Prefix*]:

assumes *aXb*: *Derives1* δ *i* *r* (*a@[X]@b*)

assumes *split*: *splits-at* δ *i* α *N* β

assumes *prefix*: $\bigwedge \beta. \delta = a @ [X] @ \beta \implies \text{length } a < i \implies$

Derives1 β (*i* - *length a* - 1) *r* *b* \implies *False*

assumes *suffix*: $\bigwedge \alpha. \delta = \alpha @ [X] @ b \implies \text{Derives1 } \alpha \text{ i r a} \implies$ *False*

shows $\exists u v. a = \alpha @ u \wedge b = v @ \beta \wedge (\text{snd } r) = u@[X]@v$

<proof>

lemma \mathcal{L}_P -*derives*: *a* $\in \mathcal{L}_P \implies \exists b. \text{derives } [\mathfrak{S}] (a@b)$

<proof>

lemma \mathcal{L}_P -leftderives: $a \in \mathcal{L}_P \implies \exists b. \text{leftderives } [\mathfrak{G}] (a@b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma Derives1-rule: $\text{Derives1 } a \text{ i } r \text{ b} \implies r \in \mathfrak{R}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-prefix-empty[simp]: $\text{is-prefix } [] \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-prefix-cons: $\text{is-prefix } (x \# a) \ b = (\exists c. b = x \# c \wedge \text{is-prefix } a \ c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-prefix-cancel[simp]: $\text{is-prefix } (a@b) \ (a@c) = \text{is-prefix } b \ c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-prefix-chars: $\text{is-prefix } a \ b \implies \text{is-prefix } (\text{chars } a) \ (\text{chars } b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-prefix-length: $\text{is-prefix } a \ b \implies \text{length } a \leq \text{length } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-prefix-take[simp]: $\text{is-prefix } (\text{take } n \ a) \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma doc-tokens-length: $\text{doc-tokens } p \implies \text{length } (\text{chars } p) \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun count-terminals :: $\text{sentence} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{count-terminals } [] = 0$
 $| \text{count-terminals } (x\#xs) = (\text{if } (\text{is-terminal } x) \text{ then } \text{Suc } (\text{count-terminals } xs) \text{ else } (\text{count-terminals } xs))$

lemma count-terminals-upper-bound: $\text{count-terminals } p \leq \text{length } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma count-terminals-append[simp]: $\text{count-terminals } (a@b) = \text{count-terminals } a + \text{count-terminals } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma Derives1-count-terminals:
assumes $D: \text{Derives1 } a \text{ i } r \text{ b}$
shows $\text{count-terminals } b = \text{count-terminals } a + \text{count-terminals } (\text{snd } r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma Derives1-count-terminals-leq:
assumes $D: \text{Derives1 } a \text{ i } r \text{ b}$
shows $\text{count-terminals } a \leq \text{count-terminals } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-count-terminals-leq*:

Derivation $a E b \implies \text{count-terminals } a \leq \text{count-terminals } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives-count-terminals-leq*: *derives* $a b \implies \text{count-terminals } a \leq \text{count-terminals } b$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-word-cons[simp]*: *is-word* $(x\#xs) = (\text{is-terminal } x \wedge \text{is-word } xs)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *count-terminals-of-word*: *is-word* $w \implies \text{count-terminals } w = \text{length } w$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-terminals[simp]*: *length* (*terminals* p) = *length* p

⟨proof⟩

lemma *path-length-is-upper-bound*:

assumes p : *wellformed-tokens* p

assumes α : *is-word* α

assumes *derives*: *derives* $(\alpha@u)$ (*terminals* p)

shows *length* $\alpha \leq \text{length } p$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-word-Derives1-index*:

assumes w : *is-word* w

assumes *derives1*: *Derives1* $(w@a)$ $i r b$

shows $i \geq \text{length } w$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-word-Derivation-derivation-ge*:

assumes w : *is-word* w

assumes D : *Derivation* $(w@a)$ $D b$

shows *derivation-ge* D (*length* w)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives-word-is-prefix*:

assumes w : *is-word* w

assumes *derives*: *derives* $(w@a)$ b

shows *is-prefix* $w b$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *terminals-take[simp]*: *terminals* (*take* $n p$) = *take* n (*terminals* p)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *terminals-drop[simp]*: *terminals* (*drop* $n p$) = *drop* n (*terminals* p)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *take-prefix[simp]*: $is\text{-}prefix\ a\ b \implies take\ (length\ a)\ b = a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derives1-drop-prefixword*:
 assumes w : *is-word* w
 assumes wa - b : *Derives1* $(w@a)\ i\ r\ b$
 shows *Derives1* $a\ (i - length\ w)\ r\ (drop\ (length\ w)\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives1-drop-prefixword*:
 assumes w : *is-word* w
 assumes wa - b : *derives1* $(w@a)\ b$
 shows *derives1* $a\ (drop\ (length\ w)\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives1-is-word-is-prefix-drop*:
 assumes w : *is-word* w
 assumes w - a : *is-prefix* $w\ a$
 assumes ab : *derives1* $a\ b$
 shows *derives1* $(drop\ (length\ w)\ a)\ (drop\ (length\ w)\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives-drop-prefixword-helper*:
 $derives\ a\ b \implies is\text{-}word\ w \implies is\text{-}prefix\ w\ a \implies derives\ (drop\ (length\ w)\ a)\ (drop\ (length\ w)\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derive-drop-prefixword*:
 $is\text{-}word\ w \implies derives\ (w@a)\ b \implies derives\ a\ (drop\ (length\ w)\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *thmD2'*:
 assumes X : *is-terminal* X
 assumes p : *doc-tokens* p
 assumes pX : $(terminals\ p)@[X] \in \mathcal{L}_P$
 shows $\exists x. pvalid\ p\ x \wedge next\text{-}symbol\ x = Some\ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *admissible-wellformed-tokens*: $admissible\ p \implies wellformed\text{-}tokens\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *chars-append[simp]*: $chars\ (a@b) = (chars\ a)@(chars\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *chars-of-token-simp[simp]*: $chars\text{-}of\text{-}token\ (a, b) = b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *X-is-prefix*: $t \in \mathcal{X}\ k \implies is\text{-}prefix\ (snd\ t)\ (drop\ k\ Doc)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-prefix-append*: $is\text{-}prefix\ (a@b)\ D = (is\text{-}prefix\ a\ D \wedge is\text{-}prefix\ b\ (drop\ (length\ a)\ D))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *℘-are-doc-tokens*: $p \in \mathfrak{P} \implies doc\text{-}tokens\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *thmD2*:
assumes X : *is-terminal* X
assumes p : $p \in \mathfrak{P}$
assumes pX : $(terminals\ p)@[X] \in \mathcal{L}_P$
shows $\exists x$. *pvalid* $p\ x \wedge next\text{-}symbol\ x = Some\ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

theory *TheoremD4*
imports *TheoremD2*
begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

lemma *X-are-terminals*: $u \in \mathcal{X}\ k \implies is\text{-}terminal\ (terminal\text{-}of\text{-}token\ u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *terminals-append[simp]*: $terminals\ (a@b) = ((terminals\ a)\ @\ (terminals\ b))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *terminals-singleton[simp]*: $terminals\ [u] = [terminal\text{-}of\text{-}token\ u]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *terminal-of-token-simp[simp]*: $terminal\text{-}of\text{-}token\ (a, b) = a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pvalid-item-end*: $pvalid\ p\ x \implies item\text{-}end\ x = charslength\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *W-elem-in-TokensAt*:
assumes P : $P \subseteq \mathfrak{P}$
assumes $u\text{-in-}\mathcal{W}$: $u \in \mathcal{W}\ P\ k$
shows $u \in TokensAt\ k\ (Gen\ P)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-derivation-is-sentence*: $is\text{-}derivation\ s \implies is\text{-}sentence\ s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-sentence-cons*: $is\text{-sentence } (N\#s) = (is\text{-symbol } N \wedge is\text{-sentence } s)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-derivation-step*:
 assumes uNv : $is\text{-derivation } (u@[N]@v)$
 assumes $N\alpha$: $(N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R}$
 shows $is\text{-derivation } (u@[\alpha]@v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-derivation-derives*:
 derives $\alpha \beta \implies is\text{-derivation } (u@[\alpha]@v) \implies is\text{-derivation } (u@[\beta]@v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *item-rhs-split*: $item\text{-rhs } x = (item\text{-}\alpha x)@(item\text{-}\beta x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pvalid-is-derivation-terminals-item-β*:
 assumes $pvalid$: $pvalid\ p\ x$
 shows $\exists \delta. is\text{-derivation } ((terminals\ p)@(item\text{-}\beta x)@[\delta])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *next-symbol-not-complete*: $next\text{-symbol } x = Some\ t \implies \neg (is\text{-complete } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *next-symbol-starts-item-β*:
 assumes wf : $wellformed\text{-item } x$
 assumes $next\text{-symbol}$: $next\text{-symbol } x = Some\ t$
 shows $\exists \delta. item\text{-}\beta\ x = t\#\delta$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pvalid-prefixlang*:
 assumes $pvalid$: $pvalid\ p\ x$
 assumes $is\text{-terminal}$: $is\text{-terminal } t$
 assumes $next\text{-symbol}$: $next\text{-symbol } x = Some\ t$
 shows $(terminals\ p) @ [t] \in \mathcal{L}_P$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *TokensAt-elem-in-W*:
 assumes P : $P \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$
 assumes $u\text{-in-Tokens-at}$: $u \in TokensAt\ k\ (Gen\ P)$
 shows $u \in \mathcal{W}\ P\ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *thmD4*:
 assumes P : $P \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$
 shows $\mathcal{W}\ P\ k = TokensAt\ k\ (Gen\ P)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

```

end
theory TheoremD5
imports TheoremD4
begin

context LocalLexing begin

lemma Scan-empty: Scan {} k I = I
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma  $\pi$ -no-tokens:  $\pi$  k {} I = limit ( $\lambda$  I. Complete k (Predict k I)) I
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma bin-elem:  $x \in \text{bin } I \ k \implies x \in I$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Gen-implies-pvalid:  $x \in \text{Gen } P \implies \exists p \in P. \text{pvalid } p \ x$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wellformed-init-item[simp]:  $r \in \mathfrak{R} \implies k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc} \implies \text{wellformed-item}$ 
  (init-item r k)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma init-item-origin[simp]: item-origin (init-item r k) = k
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma init-item-end[simp]: item-end (init-item r k) = k
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma init-item-nonterminal[simp]: item-nonterminal (init-item r k) = fst r
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma init-item- $\alpha$ [simp]: item- $\alpha$  (init-item r k) = []
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Predict-elem-in-Gen:
  assumes I-in-Gen-P:  $I \subseteq \text{Gen } P$ 
  assumes k:  $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$ 
  assumes x-in-Predict:  $x \in \text{Predict } k \ I$ 
  shows  $x \in \text{Gen } P$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Predict-subset-Gen:
  assumes  $I \subseteq \text{Gen } P$ 
  assumes  $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$ 
  shows  $\text{Predict } k \ I \subseteq \text{Gen } P$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *nth-superfluous-append[simp]*: $i < \text{length } a \implies (a@b)!i = a!i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tokens-nth-in-Z*:
 $p \in \mathfrak{P} \implies \forall i. i < \text{length } p \longrightarrow (\exists u. p ! i \in \mathcal{Z} (\text{charslength } (\text{take } i p)) u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *path-append-token*:
 assumes $p: p \in \mathcal{P} k u$
 assumes $t: t \in \mathcal{Z} k (\text{Suc } u)$
 assumes $pt: \text{admissible } (p@[t])$
 assumes $k: \text{charslength } p = k$
 shows $p@[t] \in \mathcal{P} k (\text{Suc } u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *indexlt-rel* :: $((\text{nat} \times \text{nat}) \times (\text{nat} \times \text{nat})) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{indexlt-rel} = \text{less-than} <*\text{lex*}> \text{less-than}$

definition *indexlt* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{indexlt } k' u' k u = (((k', u'), (k, u)) \in \text{indexlt-rel})$

lemma *indexlt-simp*: $\text{indexlt } k' u' k u = (k' < k \vee (k' = k \wedge u' < u))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-indexlt-rel*: wf indexlt-rel
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *P-induct[consumes 1, case-names Induct]*:
 assumes $p \in \mathcal{P} k u$
 assumes $\text{induct}: \bigwedge p k u. (\bigwedge p' k' u'. p' \in \mathcal{P} k' u' \implies \text{indexlt } k' u' k u \implies P p' k' u')$
 $\implies p \in \mathcal{P} k u \implies P p k u$
 shows $P p k u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonempty-path-indices*:
 assumes $p: p \in \mathcal{P} k u$
 assumes $\text{nonempty}: p \neq []$
 shows $k > 0 \vee u > 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *base-paths*:
 assumes $p: p \in \mathcal{P} k 0$
 assumes $k: k > 0$
 shows $\exists u. p \in \mathcal{P} (k - 1) u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *indexlt-trans*: $\text{indexlt } k'' u'' k' u' \implies \text{indexlt } k' u' k u \implies \text{indexlt } k'' u'' k u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *is-continuation* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tokens} \Rightarrow \text{tokens} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
is-continuation $k\ u\ q\ ts = (q \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u \wedge \text{charslength}\ q = k \wedge \text{admissible}\ (q@ts))$
 \wedge
 $(\forall\ t \in \text{set}\ ts.\ t \in \mathcal{Z}\ k\ (\text{Suc}\ u)) \wedge (\forall\ t \in \text{set}\ (\text{butlast}\ ts).\ \text{chars-of-token}\ t = [])$

lemma *limit-Append-path-nonelem-split*: $p \in \text{limit}\ (\text{Append}\ T\ k)\ (\mathcal{P}\ k\ u) \Longrightarrow p \notin \mathcal{P}\ k\ u \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists\ q\ ts.\ p = q@ts \wedge q \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u \wedge \text{charslength}\ q = k \wedge \text{admissible}\ (q@ts) \wedge (\forall\ t$
 $\in \text{set}\ ts.\ t \in T) \wedge$
 $(\forall\ t \in \text{set}\ (\text{butlast}\ ts).\ \text{chars-of-token}\ t = [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limit-Append-path-nonelem-split'*:
 $p \in \text{limit}\ (\text{Append}\ (\mathcal{Z}\ k\ (\text{Suc}\ u))\ k)\ (\mathcal{P}\ k\ u) \Longrightarrow p \notin \mathcal{P}\ k\ u \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists\ q\ ts.\ p = q@ts \wedge \text{is-continuation}\ k\ u\ q\ ts$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *final-step-of-path*: $p \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u \Longrightarrow p \neq [] \Longrightarrow (\exists\ q\ ts\ k'\ u'. p = q@ts \wedge$
 $\text{indexlt}\ k'\ u'\ k\ u$
 $\wedge \text{is-continuation}\ k'\ u'\ q\ ts)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *terminals-empty[simp]*: $\text{terminals}\ [] = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *empty-in- \mathcal{L}_P [simp]*: $[] \in \mathcal{L}_P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *admissible-empty[simp]*: $\text{admissible}\ []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *\mathfrak{P} -are-admissible*: $p \in \mathfrak{P} \Longrightarrow \text{admissible}\ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefix-of-empty-is-empty*: $\text{is-prefix}\ q\ [] \Longrightarrow q = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset- \mathcal{P}* :
assumes $\text{leq: } k' < k \vee (k' = k \wedge u' \leq u)$
shows $\mathcal{P}\ k'\ u' \subseteq \mathcal{P}\ k\ u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *empty-path-is-elem[simp]*: $[] \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-prefix-of-append*:
assumes $\text{is-prefix}\ p\ (a@b)$

shows $is\text{-prefix } p \ a \vee (\exists \ b'. \ b' \neq [] \wedge is\text{-prefix } b' \ b \wedge p = a@b')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefix-is-continuation*: $is\text{-continuation } k \ u \ p \ ts \implies is\text{-prefix } ts' \ ts \implies is\text{-continuation } k \ u \ p \ ts'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *charslength-0*: $(\forall \ t \in set \ ts. \ chars\text{-of-token } t = []) = (charslength \ ts = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-continuation-in-P*: $is\text{-continuation } k \ u \ p \ ts \implies p@ts \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ (Suc \ u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *indexlt-subset-P*: $indexlt \ k' \ u' \ k \ u \implies \mathcal{P} \ k' \ (Suc \ u') \subseteq \mathcal{P} \ k \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefixes-are-paths*: $p \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u \implies is\text{-prefix } x \ p \implies x \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *empty-or-last-of-suffix*:
assumes $q = q' @ [t]$
assumes $q = p @ ts$
shows $ts = [] \vee (\exists \ ts'. \ q' = p @ ts' \wedge ts'@[t] = ts)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-prefix-butlast*: $is\text{-prefix } q \ (butlast \ p) \implies is\text{-prefix } q \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *last-step-of-path*:
 $q \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u \implies q = q'@[t] \implies \exists \ k' \ u'. \ indexlt \ k' \ u' \ k \ u \wedge q \in \mathcal{P} \ k' \ (Suc \ u') \wedge charslength \ q' = k' \wedge t \in \mathcal{Z} \ k'$
 (Suc u')
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *charslength-of-butlast-0*: $p \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ 0 \implies p = q@[t] \implies charslength \ q < k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *charslength-of-butlast*: $p \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u \implies p = q@[t] \implies charslength \ q \leq k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *last-token-of-path*:
assumes $q \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u$
assumes $q = q'@[t]$
assumes $charslength \ q' = k$
shows $t \in \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *final-step-of-path'*: $p \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u \implies p \notin \mathcal{P} \ k \ (u - 1) \implies \exists \ q \ ts. \ u > 0 \wedge p = q@ts \wedge is\text{-continuation } k \ (u - 1) \ q \ ts$

<proof>

lemma *is-continuation-continue:*

assumes *is-continuation* $k\ u\ q\ ts$

assumes *charslength* $ts = 0$

assumes $t \in \mathcal{Z}\ k\ (Suc\ u)$

assumes *admissible* $(q\ @\ ts\ @\ [t])$

shows *is-continuation* $k\ u\ q\ (ts@[t])$

<proof>

theorem *compatibility-def:*

assumes *p-in-dom*: $p \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u$

assumes *q-in-dom*: $q \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u$

assumes *p-charslength*: *charslength* $p = k$

assumes *q-split*: $q = q'@[t]$

assumes *q'len*: *charslength* $q' = k$

assumes *admissible*: *admissible* $(p\ @\ [t])$

shows $p\ @\ [t] \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u$

<proof>

lemma *is-prefix-admissible:*

assumes *is-prefix* $a\ b$

assumes *admissible* b

shows *admissible* a

<proof>

lemma *butlast-split*: $n < \text{length } q \implies \text{butlast } q = (\text{take } n\ q)@(\text{drop } n\ (\text{butlast } q))$

<proof>

lemma *in-P-charslength:*

assumes *p-dom*: $p \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u$

shows $\exists v. p \in \mathcal{P}\ (\text{charslength } p)\ v$

<proof>

theorem *general-compatibility:*

$p \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u \implies q \in \mathcal{P}\ k\ u \implies \text{charslength } p = \text{charslength } (\text{take } n\ q)$

$\implies \text{charslength } p \leq k \implies \text{admissible } (p\ @\ (\text{drop } n\ q)) \implies p\ @\ (\text{drop } n\ q) \in$

$\mathcal{P}\ k\ u$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-item-derives:*

assumes *wellformed*: *wellformed-item* x

shows *derives* $[\text{item-nonterminal } x]\ (\text{item-rhs } x)$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-complete-item-β:*

assumes *wellformed*: *wellformed-item* x

assumes *complete*: *is-complete* x
shows *item- β* $x = []$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *wellformed-complete-item-derives*:
assumes *wellformed*: *wellformed-item* x
assumes *complete*: *is-complete* x
shows *derives* [*item-nonterminal* x] (*item- α* x)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *is-derivation-implies-admissible*:
is-derivation (*terminals* $p @ \delta$) \implies *is-word* (*terminals* p) \implies *admissible* p
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item-rhs-of-inc-item[simp]*: *item-rhs* (*inc-item* $x k$) = *item-rhs* x
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item-rule-of-inc-item[simp]*: *item-rule* (*inc-item* $x k$) = *item-rule* x
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item-origin-of-inc-item[simp]*: *item-origin* (*inc-item* $x k$) = *item-origin* x
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item-end-of-inc-item[simp]*: *item-end* (*inc-item* $x k$) = k
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item-dot-of-inc-item[simp]*: *item-dot* (*inc-item* $x k$) = (*item-dot* x) + 1
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item-nonterminal-of-inc-item[simp]*: *item-nonterminal* (*inc-item* $x k$) = *item-nonterminal* x
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *wellformed-inc-item*:
assumes *wellformed*: *wellformed-item* x
assumes *next-symbol*: *next-symbol* $x = \text{Some } s$
assumes *k-upper-bound*: $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
assumes *k-lower-bound*: $k \geq \text{item-end } x$
shows *wellformed-item* (*inc-item* $x k$)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item- α -of-inc-item*:
assumes *wellformed*: *wellformed-item* x
assumes *next-symbol*: *next-symbol* $x = \text{Some } s$
shows *item- α* (*inc-item* $x k$) = *item- α* $x @ [s]$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *derives1-pad*:
assumes *derives1*: *derives1* $\alpha \beta$

assumes u : *is-sentence* u
assumes v : *is-sentence* v
shows *derives1* $(u@α@v)$ $(u@β@v)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *derives-pad*:
 $\text{derives } \alpha \ \beta \implies \text{is-sentence } u \implies \text{is-sentence } v \implies \text{derives } (u@α@v) \ (u@β@v)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *derives1-is-sentence*: $\text{derives1 } \alpha \ \beta \implies \text{is-sentence } \alpha \wedge \text{is-sentence } \beta$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *derives-is-sentence*: $\text{derives } \alpha \ \beta \implies (\alpha = \beta) \vee (\text{is-sentence } \alpha \wedge \text{is-sentence } \beta)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *derives-append*:
assumes au : *derives* a u
assumes bv : *derives* b v
assumes *is-sentence-a*: *is-sentence* a
assumes *is-sentence-b*: *is-sentence* b
shows *derives* $(a@b)$ $(u@v)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sentence-item-α*: *wellformed-item* $x \implies \text{is-sentence } (\text{item-}\alpha \ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-nonterminal-item-nonterminal*: *wellformed-item* $x \implies \text{is-nonterminal } (\text{item-nonterminal } x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Complete-elem-in-Gen*:
assumes *I-in-Gen*: $I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$
assumes k : $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
assumes *x-in-Complete*: $x \in \text{Complete } k \ I$
shows $x \in \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Complete-subset-Gen*:
assumes *I-in-Gen-P*: $I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$
assumes k : $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
shows $\text{Complete } k \ I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *P-are-admissible*: $p \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u \implies \text{admissible } p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-continuation-base*:
assumes $p\text{-dom}$: $p \in \mathcal{P} \ k \ u$

assumes *charslength-p*: $\text{charslength } p = k$
shows *is-continuation* $k \ u \ p \ []$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-continuation-empty-chars*:
is-continuation $k \ u \ q \ ts \implies \text{charslength } (q@ts) = k \implies \text{chars } ts = []$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Z-subset*: $u \leq v \implies \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u \subseteq \mathcal{Z} \ k \ v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-continuation-increase-u*:
assumes *cont*: *is-continuation* $k \ u \ q \ ts$
assumes *uv*: $u \leq v$
shows *is-continuation* $k \ v \ q \ ts$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pvalid-next-symbol-derivable*:
assumes *pvalid*: *pvalid* $p \ x$
assumes *next-symbol*: *next-symbol* $x = \text{Some } s$
shows $\exists \delta. \text{is-derivation}((\text{terminals } p)@[s]@\delta)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pvalid-admissible*:
assumes *pvalid*: *pvalid* $p \ x$
shows *admissible* p
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pvalid-next-terminal-admissible*:
assumes *pvalid*: *pvalid* $p \ x$
assumes *next-symbol*: *next-symbol* $x = \text{Some } t$
assumes *terminal*: *is-terminal* t
shows *admissible* $(p@[t, c])$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *X-wellformed*: $t \in \mathcal{X} \ k \implies \text{wellformed-token } t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Z-wellformed*: $t \in \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u \implies \text{wellformed-token } t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Scan-elem-in-Gen*:
assumes *I-in-Gen*: $I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$
assumes *k*: $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
assumes *T*: $T \subseteq \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u$
assumes *x-in-Scan*: $x \in \text{Scan } T \ k \ I$
shows $x \in \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Scan-subset-Gen*:

assumes *I-in-Gen*: $I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$

assumes *k*: $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$

assumes *T*: $T \subseteq \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u$

shows *Scan T k I* $\subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$

<proof>

theorem *thmD5*:

assumes *I*: $I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$

assumes *k*: $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$

assumes *T*: $T \subseteq \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u$

shows $\pi \ k \ T \ I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)$

<proof>

end

end

theory *TheoremD6*

imports *TheoremD5*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

definition *inc-dot* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{item} \Rightarrow \text{item}$

where

inc-dot d x = $\text{Item } (\text{item-rule } x) (\text{item-dot } x + d) (\text{item-origin } x) (\text{item-end } x)$

lemma *inc-dot-0[simp]*: $\text{inc-dot } 0 \ x = x$

<proof>

lemma *Predict-mk-regular1*:

$\exists (P :: \text{rule} \Rightarrow \text{item} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \ F. \ \text{Predict } k = \text{mk-regular1 } P \ F$

<proof>

lemma *Complete-mk-regular2*:

$\exists (P :: \text{dummy} \Rightarrow \text{item} \Rightarrow \text{item} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \ F. \ \text{Complete } k = \text{mk-regular2 } P \ F$

<proof>

lemma *Scan-mk-regular1*:

$\exists (P :: \text{token} \Rightarrow \text{item} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \ F. \ \text{Scan } T \ k = \text{mk-regular1 } P \ F$

<proof>

lemma *Predict-regular*: $\text{regular } (\text{Predict } k)$

<proof>

lemma *Complete-regular*: $\text{regular } (\text{Complete } k)$

<proof>

lemma *Scan-regular*: $\text{regular } (\text{Scan } T \ k)$

<proof>

lemma π -functional: $\pi k T = \text{limit } ((\text{Scan } T k) o (\text{Complete } k) o (\text{Predict } k))$
<proof>

lemma π -step-regular: regular $((\text{Scan } T k) o (\text{Complete } k) o (\text{Predict } k))$
<proof>

lemma π -regular: regular $(\pi k T)$
<proof>

lemma π -fix: $\text{Scan } T k (\text{Complete } k (\text{Predict } k (\pi k T I))) = \pi k T I$
<proof>

lemma π -fix': $((\text{Scan } T k) o (\text{Complete } k) o (\text{Predict } k)) (\pi k T I) = \pi k T I$
<proof>

lemma setmonotone-cases:
assumes setmonotone f
shows $f X = X \vee X \subset f X$
<proof>

lemma distribute-fixpoint-over-setmonotone-comp:
assumes f : setmonotone f
assumes g : setmonotone g
assumes fixpoint: $(f o g) I = I$
shows $f I = I \wedge g I = I$
<proof>

lemma distribute-fixpoint-over-setmonotone-comp-3:
assumes f : setmonotone f
assumes g : setmonotone g
assumes h : setmonotone h
assumes fixpoint: $(f o g o h) I = I$
shows $f I = I \wedge g I = I \wedge h I = I$
<proof>

lemma Predict- π -fix: $\text{Predict } k (\pi k T I) = \pi k T I$
<proof>

lemma Scan- π -fix: $\text{Scan } T k (\pi k T I) = \pi k T I$
<proof>

lemma Complete- π -fix: $\text{Complete } k (\pi k T I) = \pi k T I$
<proof>

lemma π -idempotent: $\pi k T (\pi k T I) = \pi k T I$
<proof>

lemma *derivation-shift-identity[simp]: derivation-shift D 0 0 = D*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-skip-prefix: Derivation (u@v) D w \implies derivation-ge D (length u) \implies*
Derivation v (derivation-shift D (length u) 0) (drop (length u) w)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-skip-prefix: leftmost i (u@v) \implies i \geq length u \implies leftmost (i - length u) v*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-skip-prefix: LeftDerivation (u@v) D w \implies derivation-ge D (length u) \implies*
LeftDerivation v (derivation-shift D (length u) 0) (drop (length u) w)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *splits-at-append: splits-at u i u1 N u2 \implies splits-at (u@v) i u1 N (u2@v)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerives1-append-leftmost-unique: LeftDerives1 (a@b) i r c \implies leftmost j a \implies i = j*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *drop-derivation-shift:*
drop n (derivation-shift D left right) = derivation-shift (drop n D) left right
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *take-derivation-shift:*
take n (derivation-shift D left right) = derivation-shift (take n D) left right
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-shift-0-shift: derivation-shift (derivation-shift D left1 0) left2 right2 =*
derivation-shift D (left1 + left2) right2
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *splits-at-append-prefix:*
splits-at v i α N β \implies splits-at (u@v) (i + length u) (u@ α) N β
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *splits-at-implies-Derives1: splits-at δ i α N β \implies is-sentence δ \implies r \in \mathfrak{R}*
 \implies fst r = N
 \implies Derives1 δ i r (α @(snd r)@ β)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derives1-append-prefix:*
assumes *Derives1: Derives1 v i r w*
assumes *u: is-sentence u*

shows $Derives1 (u@v) (i + length\ u) r (u@w)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *leftmost-prepend-word*: $leftmost\ i\ v \implies is\text{-}word\ u \implies leftmost\ (i + length\ u) (u@v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerives1-append-prefix*:
assumes $Derives1: LeftDerives1\ v\ i\ r\ w$
assumes $u: is\text{-}word\ u$
shows $LeftDerives1 (u@v) (i + length\ u) r (u@w)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-append-prefix*: $Derivation\ v\ D\ w \implies is\text{-}sentence\ u \implies Derivation (u@v) (derivation\text{-}shift\ D\ 0\ (length\ u)) (u@w)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-append-prefix*: $LeftDerivation\ v\ D\ w \implies is\text{-}word\ u \implies LeftDerivation (u@v) (derivation\text{-}shift\ D\ 0\ (length\ u)) (u@w)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-ge-shift-simp*: $derivation\text{-}ge\ D\ i \implies i \geq l \implies r \geq l \implies derivation\text{-}shift\ D\ l\ r = derivation\text{-}shift\ D\ 0\ (r - l)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *append-dropped-prefix*: $is\text{-}prefix\ u\ v \implies drop\ (length\ u)\ v = w \implies u@w = v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-ge-shift-plus*:
assumes $derivation\text{-}ge\ D\ u$
assumes $derivation\text{-}ge\ (derivation\text{-}shift\ D\ u\ 0)\ v$
shows $derivation\text{-}ge\ D\ (u + v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-breakdown*:
 $LeftDerivation (u@v) D w \implies \exists\ n\ w1\ w2. w = w1 @ w2 \wedge$
 $LeftDerivation\ u\ (take\ n\ D)\ w1 \wedge$
 $derivation\text{-}ge\ (drop\ n\ D)\ (length\ w1) \wedge$
 $LeftDerivation\ v\ (derivation\text{-}shift\ (drop\ n\ D)\ (length\ w1)\ 0)\ w2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derives1-terminals-stay*:
assumes $Derives1: Derives1\ u\ i\ r\ v$
assumes $t\text{-}dom: t \in set\ u$
assumes $terminal: is\text{-}terminal\ t$
shows $t \in set\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-terminals-stay*: $Derivation\ u\ D\ v \implies t \in set\ u \implies is-terminal\ t \implies t \in set\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derivation-empty-no-terminals*: $Derivation\ u\ D\ [] \implies t \in set\ u \implies is-nonterminal\ t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mono-subset-elem*: $mono\ f \implies A \subseteq B \implies x \in f\ A \implies x \in f\ B$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wellformed-inc-dot*: $wellformed-item\ x \implies item-dot\ x + d \leq length\ (item-rhs\ x) \implies wellformed-item\ (inc-dot\ d\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *init-item-dot[simp]*: $item-dot\ (init-item\ r\ k) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *init-item-rhs[simp]*: $item-rhs\ (init-item\ r\ k) = snd\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *init-item-β[simp]*: $item-β\ (init-item\ r\ k) = snd\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mono-π*: $mono\ (\pi\ k\ T)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *π-subset-elem-trans*:
assumes $Y: Y \subseteq \pi\ k\ T\ X$
assumes $z: z \in \pi\ k\ T\ Y$
shows $z \in \pi\ k\ T\ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inc-dot-origin[simp]*: $item-origin\ (inc-dot\ d\ x) = item-origin\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inc-dot-end[simp]*: $item-end\ (inc-dot\ d\ x) = item-end\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inc-dot-rhs[simp]*: $item-rhs\ (inc-dot\ d\ x) = item-rhs\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inc-dot-dot[simp]*: $item-dot\ (inc-dot\ d\ x) = item-dot\ x + d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inc-dot-nonterminal[simp]*: $item-nonterminal\ (inc-dot\ d\ x) = item-nonterminal\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Predict-subset- π* : *Predict* $k X \subseteq \pi k T X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Complete-subset- π* : *Complete* $k X \subseteq \pi k T X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inc-inc-dot[simp]*: *inc-dot* a (*inc-dot* $b x$) = *inc-dot* ($a + b$) x
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *thmD6-Left*: *wellformed-item* $x \implies$ *item- β* $x = \delta @ \omega \implies$ *item-end* $x = k \implies$
LeftDerivation $\delta D [] \implies$ *inc-dot* (*length* δ) $x \in \pi k \{ \} \{ x \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derives-empty-implies-LeftDerivation*: *derives* $\delta [] \implies \exists D. \text{LeftDerivation } \delta D []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *thmD6*: *wellformed-item* $x \implies$ *item- β* $x = \delta @ \omega \implies$ *item-end* $x = k \implies$
derives $\delta [] \implies$ *inc-dot* (*length* δ) $x \in \pi k \{ \} \{ x \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

theory *TheoremD7*

imports *TheoremD6*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

lemma *Derives1-keep-first-terminal*: *Derives1* ($x\#u$) $i r$ ($y\#v$) \implies *is-terminal* $x \implies x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derives1-nonterminal-head*:
assumes *Derives1* $u i r (N\#v)$
assumes *is-nonterminal* N
shows $\exists u' M. u = M\#u' \wedge$ *is-nonterminal* M
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sentence-starts-with-nonterminal*:
assumes *is-nonterminal* N
assumes *derives* $u []$
shows $\exists X r. u@[N] = X\#r \wedge$ *is-nonterminal* X
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derives1-nonterminal-head'*:

assumes *Derives1 u i r* ($v1 @ [N] @ v2$)
assumes *is-nonterminal* N
assumes *derives* $v1$ []
shows $\exists u' M. u = M \# u' \wedge \text{is-nonterminal } M$
 <proof>

lemma *thmD7-helper:*

assumes *LeftDerivation* [\mathfrak{S}] $D (N \# v)$
assumes *is-nonterminal* N
assumes $\mathfrak{S} \neq N$
shows $\exists n M a a1 a2 w. n < \text{length } D \wedge (M, a) \in \mathfrak{R} \wedge \text{LeftDerivation } [\mathfrak{S}] (\text{take } n D) (M \# w) \wedge$
 $a = a1 @ [N] @ a2 \wedge \text{derives } a1$ []
 <proof>

lemma *head-of-item- β -is-next-symbol:*

wellformed-item $x \implies \text{item-}\beta x = t \# \delta \implies \text{next-symbol } x = \text{Some } t$
 <proof>

lemma *next-symbol-predicts:* *next-symbol* $x = \text{Some } N \implies (N, a) \in \mathfrak{R} \implies k = \text{item-end } x \implies$

$\text{init-item } (N, a) k \in \text{Predict } k \{x\}$
 <proof>

lemma *thmD7-LeftDerivation:* *LeftDerivation* [\mathfrak{S}] $D (N \# \gamma) \implies \text{is-nonterminal } N \implies (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R} \implies$

$\text{init-item } (N, \alpha) 0 \in \pi 0 \{ \} \text{ Init}$
 <proof>

theorem *thmD7:* *is-derivation* ($N \# \gamma$) $\implies \text{is-nonterminal } N \implies (N, \alpha) \in \mathfrak{R} \implies$

$\text{init-item } (N, \alpha) 0 \in \pi 0 \{ \} \text{ Init}$
 <proof>

end

end

theory *TheoremD8*

imports *TheoremD7*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

lemma *wellformed-tokens-empty-path[simp]:* *wellformed-tokens* []
 <proof>

lemma *P-0-0-Gen:* $\text{Gen } (\mathcal{P} 0 0) = \{ x . \text{wellformed-item } x \wedge \text{item-origin } x = 0 \wedge \text{item-end } x = 0 \wedge$

$\text{derives } (\text{item-}\alpha x) \} \wedge (\exists \gamma. \text{is-derivation } ([\text{item-nonterminal } x] @ \gamma)) \}$

<proof>

lemma *Init-subset-Gen*: $Init \subseteq Gen (\mathcal{P} 0 0)$

<proof>

lemma *J-0-0-subset-Gen*: $\mathcal{J} 0 0 \subseteq Gen (\mathcal{P} 0 0)$

<proof>

lemma *inc-dot-rule[simp]*: $item-rule (inc-dot d x) = item-rule x$

<proof>

lemma *init-item-rule[simp]*: $item-rule (init-item r k) = r$

<proof>

lemma *item-dot-is- α -length*: $wellformed-item x \implies item-dot x = length (item-\alpha x)$

<proof>

lemma *Gen-subset-J-0-0-helper*:

assumes *wellformed-item* x

assumes *item-origin* $x = 0$

assumes *item-end* $x = 0$

assumes *derives* $(item-\alpha x) []$

assumes *is-derivation* $(item-nonterminal x \# \gamma)$

shows $x \in \pi 0 \{ \} Init$

<proof>

lemma *Gen-subset-J-0-0*: $Gen (\mathcal{P} 0 0) \subseteq \mathcal{J} 0 0$

<proof>

theorem *thmD8*: $\mathcal{J} 0 0 = Gen (\mathcal{P} 0 0)$

<proof>

end

end

theory *TheoremD9*

imports *TheoremD8*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

definition *items-le* :: $nat \Rightarrow items \Rightarrow items$

where

$items-le k I = \{ x . x \in I \wedge item-end x \leq k \}$

definition *items-eq* :: $nat \Rightarrow items \Rightarrow items$

where

$items-eq k I = \{ x . x \in I \wedge item-end x = k \}$

definition *paths-le* :: nat \Rightarrow tokens set \Rightarrow tokens set

where

$$\text{paths-le } k \ P = \{ p . p \in P \wedge \text{charslength } p \leq k \}$$

definition *paths-eq* :: nat \Rightarrow tokens set \Rightarrow tokens set

where

$$\text{paths-eq } k \ P = \{ p . p \in P \wedge \text{charslength } p = k \}$$

lemma *items-le-pointwise*: pointwise (*items-le* k)

<proof>

lemma *items-le-is-filter*: *items-le* k $I \subseteq I$

<proof>

lemma *items-eq-pointwise*: pointwise (*items-eq* k)

<proof>

lemma *items-eq-is-filter*: *items-eq* k $I \subseteq I$

<proof>

lemma *paths-le-pointwise*: pointwise (*paths-le* k)

<proof>

lemma *paths-le-continuous*: continuous (*paths-le* k)

<proof>

lemma *paths-le-mono*: mono (*paths-le* k)

<proof>

lemma *paths-le-is-filter*: *paths-le* k $P \subseteq P$

<proof>

lemma *paths-eq-pointwise*: pointwise (*paths-eq* k)

<proof>

lemma *paths-eq-is-filter*: *paths-eq* k $P \subseteq P$

<proof>

lemma *Predict-item-end*: $x \in \text{Predict } k \ Y \implies \text{item-end } x = k \vee x \in Y$

<proof>

lemma *Complete-item-end*: $x \in \text{Complete } k \ Y \implies \text{item-end } x = k \vee x \in Y$

<proof>

lemma *J-0-0-item-end*: $x \in \mathcal{J} \ 0 \ 0 \implies \text{item-end } x = 0$

<proof>

lemma *items-le-J-0-0*: *items-le* 0 ($\mathcal{J} \ 0 \ 0$) = $\mathcal{J} \ 0 \ 0$

<proof>

lemma *paths-le-P-0-0*: $paths\text{-}le\ 0\ (\mathcal{P}\ 0\ 0) = \mathcal{P}\ 0\ 0$
<proof>

definition *empty-tokens* :: *token set* \Rightarrow *token set*
where

empty-tokens $T = \{ t . t \in T \wedge chars\text{-}of\text{-}token\ t = [] \}$

lemma *items-le-Predict*: $items\text{-}le\ k\ (Predict\ k\ I) = Predict\ k\ (items\text{-}le\ k\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *items-le-Complete*:
 $wellformed\text{-}items\ I \Longrightarrow items\text{-}le\ k\ (Complete\ k\ I) = Complete\ k\ (items\text{-}le\ k\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *items-le-Scan*:
 $items\text{-}le\ k\ (Scan\ T\ k\ I) = Scan\ (empty\text{-}tokens\ T)\ k\ (items\text{-}le\ k\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-Gen*: $wellformed\text{-}items\ (Gen\ P)$
<proof>

lemma *wellformed-J-0-0*: $wellformed\text{-}items\ (\mathcal{J}\ 0\ 0)$
<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-Predict*:
 $wellformed\text{-}items\ I \Longrightarrow wellformed\text{-}items\ (Predict\ k\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-Complete*:
 $wellformed\text{-}items\ I \Longrightarrow wellformed\text{-}items\ (Complete\ k\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *X-length-bound*: $(t, c) \in \mathcal{X}\ k \Longrightarrow k + length\ c \leq length\ Doc$
<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-Scan*:
 $wellformed\text{-}items\ I \Longrightarrow T \subseteq \mathcal{X}\ k \Longrightarrow wellformed\text{-}items\ (Scan\ T\ k\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items- π* :
assumes *wellformed-items* I
assumes $T \subseteq \mathcal{X}\ k$
shows $wellformed\text{-}items\ (\pi\ k\ T\ I)$
<proof>

lemma *J-subset-Suc-u*: $\mathcal{J}\ k\ u \subseteq \mathcal{J}\ k\ (Suc\ u)$
<proof>

lemma *mono-TokensAt*: $\text{mono } (\text{TokensAt } k)$

<proof>

lemma *T-subset-TokensAt*: $\mathcal{T} \ k \ u \subseteq \text{TokensAt } k \ (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u)$

<proof>

lemma *TokensAt-subset-X*: $\text{TokensAt } k \ I \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-J-induct-u*:

assumes *wellformed-items* $(\mathcal{J} \ k \ u)$

shows *wellformed-items* $(\mathcal{J} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u))$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-J-k-u-if-0*: $\text{wellformed-items } (\mathcal{J} \ k \ 0) \implies \text{wellformed-items}$

$(\mathcal{J} \ k \ u)$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-natUnion*: $(\bigwedge k. \text{wellformed-items } (I \ k)) \implies \text{wellformed-items}$

$(\text{natUnion } I)$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-I-k-if-0*: $\text{wellformed-items } (\mathcal{J} \ k \ 0) \implies \text{wellformed-items}$

$(\mathcal{I} \ k)$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-J-I*: $\text{wellformed-items } (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u) \wedge \text{wellformed-items } (\mathcal{I} \ k)$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-J*: $\text{wellformed-items } (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u)$

<proof>

lemma *wellformed-items-I*: $\text{wellformed-items } (\mathcal{I} \ k)$

<proof>

lemma *funpower-consume-function*:

assumes *law*: $\bigwedge X. P \ X \implies f \ (g \ X) = h \ (f \ X) \wedge P \ (g \ X)$

shows $P \ I \implies P \ (\text{funpower } g \ n \ I) \wedge f \ (\text{funpower } g \ n \ I) = \text{funpower } h \ n \ (f \ I)$

<proof>

lemma *limit-consume-function*:

assumes *continuous*: *continuous* f

assumes *law*: $\bigwedge X. P \ X \implies f \ (g \ X) = h \ (f \ X) \wedge P \ (g \ X)$

assumes *setmonotone*: *setmonotone* g

shows $P \ I \implies f \ (\text{limit } g \ I) = \text{limit } h \ (f \ I)$

<proof>

lemma *items-le- π -swap*:

assumes *wellformed-I*: *wellformed-items I*
assumes *T*: $T \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k$
shows *items-le k* ($\pi \ k \ T \ I$) = $\pi \ k$ (*empty-tokens T*) (*items-le k I*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *items-le-idempotent*: *items-le k* (*items-le k I*) = *items-le k I*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *paths-le-idempotent*: *paths-le k* (*paths-le k P*) = *paths-le k P*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *items-le-fix-D*:
assumes *items-le-fix*: *items-le k I* = *I*
assumes *x-dom*: $x \in I$
shows *item-end x* $\leq k$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *remove-paths-le-in-subset-Gen*:
assumes *items-le k I* = *I*
assumes $I \subseteq \text{Gen } P$
shows $I \subseteq \text{Gen } (\text{paths-le } k \ P)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mono-Gen*: *mono Gen*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *empty-tokens-idempotent*: *empty-tokens* (*empty-tokens T*) = *empty-tokens T*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *empty-tokens-is-filter*: *empty-tokens T* $\subseteq T$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *items-le-paths-le*: *items-le k* (*Gen P*) = *Gen* (*paths-le k P*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bin-items-le[symmetric]*: *bin I k* = *bin* (*items-le k I*) *k*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *TokensAt-items-le[symmetric]*: *TokensAt k I* = *TokensAt k* (*items-le k I*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *by-length-paths-le[symmetric]*: *by-length k P* = *by-length k* (*paths-le k P*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *W-paths-le[symmetric]*: $\mathcal{W} \ P \ k$ = \mathcal{W} (*paths-le k P*) *k*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *T-equals-Z-induct-step*:

assumes *induct*: $\text{items-le } k (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u) = \text{Gen } (\text{paths-le } k (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u))$
assumes *induct-tokens*: $\mathcal{T} \ k \ u = \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u$
shows $\mathcal{T} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u) = \mathcal{Z} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *thmD9*:

assumes *induct*: $\text{items-le } k (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u) = \text{Gen } (\text{paths-le } k (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u))$
assumes *induct-tokens*: $\mathcal{T} \ k \ u = \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u$
assumes *k*: $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
shows $\text{items-le } k (\mathcal{J} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u)) \subseteq \text{Gen } (\text{paths-le } k (\mathcal{P} \ k \ (\text{Suc } u)))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

theory *Ladder*

imports *TheoremD9*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

definition *LeftDerivationFix* :: $\text{sentence} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{derivation} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{sentence} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{LeftDerivationFix } \alpha \ i \ D \ j \ \beta = (\text{is-sentence } \alpha \wedge \text{is-sentence } \beta$
 $\wedge \text{LeftDerivation } \alpha \ D \ \beta \wedge i < \text{length } \alpha \wedge j < \text{length } \beta$
 $\wedge \alpha ! i = \beta ! j \wedge (\exists \ E \ F. D = E @ (\text{derivation-shift } F \ 0 \ (\text{Suc } j)) \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } (\text{take } i \ \alpha) \ E \ (\text{take } j \ \beta) \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \ \alpha) \ F \ (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } j) \ \beta))$

definition *LeftDerivationIntro* ::

$\text{sentence} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{rule} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{derivation} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{sentence} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{LeftDerivationIntro } \alpha \ i \ r \ ix \ D \ j \ \gamma = (\exists \ \beta. \text{LeftDerives1 } \alpha \ i \ r \ \beta \wedge$
 $ix < \text{length } (\text{snd } r) \wedge (\text{snd } r) ! ix = \gamma ! j \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivationFix } \beta \ (i + ix) \ D \ j \ \gamma)$

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-empty[simp]*: $\text{is-sentence } \alpha \Longrightarrow i < \text{length } \alpha \Longrightarrow \text{LeftDerivationFix } \alpha \ i \ [] \ i \ \alpha$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Derive-empty[simp]*: $\text{Derive } a \ [] = a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-append1*: $\text{LeftDerivation } a \ (D @ [(i, r)]) \ c \Longrightarrow \exists \ b. \text{LeftDerivation } a \ D \ b$
 $\wedge \text{LeftDerives1 } b \ i \ r \ c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Derivation-append1*: *Derivation a (D@[i, r]) c \implies \exists b. Derivation a D b*

\wedge Derives1 b i r c
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *Derivation-take-derive*:

assumes *Derivation a D b*
shows *Derivation a (take n D) (Derive a (take n D))*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *LeftDerivation-take-derive*:

assumes *LeftDerivation a D b*
shows *LeftDerivation a (take n D) (Derive a (take n D))*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *Derivation-Derive-take-Derives1*:

assumes *$N \neq 0$*
assumes *$N \leq \text{length } D$*
assumes *Derivation a D b*
assumes *α : $\alpha = \text{Derive a (take (N - 1) D)}$*
assumes *$\beta = \text{Derive a (take N D)}$*
shows *Derives1 α (fst (D ! (N - 1))) (snd (D ! (N - 1))) β*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *LeftDerivation-Derive-take-LeftDerives1*:

assumes *$N \neq 0$*
assumes *$N \leq \text{length } D$*
assumes *LeftDerivation a D b*
assumes *α : $\alpha = \text{Derive a (take (N - 1) D)}$*
assumes *$\beta = \text{Derive a (take N D)}$*
shows *LeftDerives1 α (fst (D ! (N - 1))) (snd (D ! (N - 1))) β*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *LeftDerives1-skip-prefix*:

$\text{length } a \leq i \implies \text{LeftDerives1 (a@b) i r (a@c) \implies LeftDerives1 b (i - \text{length } a) r c$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *LeftDerives1-skip-suffix*:

assumes *$i < \text{length } a$*
assumes *D: LeftDerives1 (a@c) i r (b@c)*
shows *LeftDerives1 a i r b*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *LeftDerives1-X-is-part-of-rule[consumes 2, case-names Suffix Prefix]*:

assumes *aXb: LeftDerives1 δ i r (a@[X]@b)*
assumes *split: splits-at δ i α N β*
assumes *prefix: $\wedge \beta. \delta = a @ [X] @ \beta \implies \text{length } a < i \implies \text{is-word (a @ [X])}$*
 \implies

$LeftDerives1 \beta (i - length\ a - 1) r\ b \implies False$

assumes $suffix: \bigwedge \alpha. \delta = \alpha @ [X] @ b \implies LeftDerives1 \alpha i\ r\ a \implies False$

shows $\exists u\ v. a = \alpha @ u \wedge b = v @ \beta \wedge (snd\ r) = u@[X]@v$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-grow-suffix:*

assumes $LDF: LeftDerivationFix (b1@[X]@b2) (length\ b1) D\ j\ c$

assumes $suffix-b2: LeftDerives1\ suffix\ e\ r\ b2$

assumes $is-word-b1X: is-word (b1@[X])$

shows $LeftDerivationFix (b1@[X]@suffix) (length\ b1) ((e + length (b1@[X]), r)\#D)\ j\ c$

<proof>

lemma *Derives1-append-suffix:*

assumes $Derives1: Derives1\ v\ i\ r\ w$

assumes $u: is-sentence\ u$

shows $Derives1 (v@u)\ i\ r\ (w@u)$

<proof>

lemma *leftmost-append-suffix:* $leftmost\ i\ v \implies leftmost\ i\ (v@u)$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerives1-append-suffix:*

assumes $Derives1: LeftDerives1\ v\ i\ r\ w$

assumes $u: is-sentence\ u$

shows $LeftDerives1 (v@u)\ i\ r\ (w@u)$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-is-sentence:*

$LeftDerivationFix\ a\ i\ D\ j\ b \implies is-sentence\ a \wedge is-sentence\ b$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-is-sentence:*

$LeftDerivationIntro\ \alpha\ i\ r\ ix\ D\ j\ \gamma \implies is-sentence\ \alpha \wedge is-sentence\ \gamma$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-grow-prefix:*

assumes $LDF: LeftDerivationFix (b1@[X]@b2) (length\ b1) D\ j\ c$

assumes $prefix-b1: LeftDerives1\ prefix\ e\ r\ b1$

shows $LeftDerivationFix (prefix@[X]@b2) (length\ prefix) ((e, r)\#D)\ j\ c$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationFixOrIntro:*

$LeftDerivation\ a\ D\ \gamma \implies is-sentence\ \gamma \implies j < length\ \gamma \implies$

$(\exists i. LeftDerivationFix\ a\ i\ D\ j\ \gamma) \vee$

$(\exists d\ \alpha\ ix. d < length\ D \wedge LeftDerivation\ a\ (take\ d\ D)\ \alpha \wedge$

$LeftDerivationIntro\ \alpha\ (fst\ (D!\ d))\ (snd\ (D!\ d))\ ix\ (drop\ (Suc\ d)\ D)\ j\ \gamma)$

<proof>

type-synonym $deriv = nat \times nat \times nat$
type-synonym $ladder = deriv\ list$

definition $deriv-n :: deriv \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $deriv-n\ d = fst\ d$

definition $deriv-j :: deriv \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $deriv-j\ d = fst\ (snd\ d)$

definition $deriv-ix :: deriv \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $deriv-ix\ d = snd\ (snd\ d)$

definition $deriv-i :: deriv \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $deriv-i\ d = snd\ (snd\ d)$

definition $ladder-j :: ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $ladder-j\ L\ index = deriv-j\ (L\ !\ index)$

definition $ladder-i :: ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $ladder-i\ L\ index = (if\ index = 0\ then\ deriv-i\ (hd\ L)\ else\ ladder-j\ L\ (index - 1))$

definition $ladder-n :: ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $ladder-n\ L\ index = deriv-n\ (L\ !\ index)$

definition $ladder-prev-n :: ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $ladder-prev-n\ L\ index = (if\ index = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ (ladder-n\ L\ (index - 1)))$

definition $ladder-ix :: ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $ladder-ix\ L\ index = (if\ index = 0\ then\ undefined\ else\ deriv-ix\ (L\ !\ index))$

definition $ladder-last-j :: ladder \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $ladder-last-j\ L = ladder-j\ L\ (length\ L - 1)$

definition $ladder-last-n :: ladder \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $ladder-last-n\ L = ladder-n\ L\ (length\ L - 1)$

definition $is-ladder :: derivation \Rightarrow ladder \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $is-ladder\ D\ L = (L \neq [] \wedge$
 $(\forall\ u.\ u < length\ L \longrightarrow ladder-n\ L\ u \leq length\ D) \wedge$
 $(\forall\ u\ v.\ u < v \wedge v < length\ L \longrightarrow ladder-n\ L\ u < ladder-n\ L\ v) \wedge$
 $ladder-last-n\ L = length\ D)$

definition $ladder-\gamma :: sentence \Rightarrow derivation \Rightarrow ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow sentence$ **where**
 $ladder-\gamma\ a\ D\ L\ index = Derive\ a\ (take\ (ladder-n\ L\ index)\ D)$

definition $ladder-\alpha :: sentence \Rightarrow derivation \Rightarrow ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow sentence$ **where**
 $ladder-\alpha\ a\ D\ L\ index = (if\ index = 0\ then\ a\ else\ ladder-\gamma\ a\ D\ L\ (index - 1))$

definition $LeftDerivationIntrosAt :: sentence \Rightarrow derivation \Rightarrow ladder \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow$

bool where

LeftDerivationIntrosAt a D L index = (
let $\alpha = \text{ladder-}\alpha$ a D L index in
let $i = \text{ladder-}i$ L index in
let $j = \text{ladder-}j$ L index in
let $ix = \text{ladder-}ix$ L index in
let $\gamma = \text{ladder-}\gamma$ a D L index in
let $n = \text{ladder-}n$ L (index - 1) in
let $m = \text{ladder-}n$ L index in
let $e = D ! n$ in
let $E = \text{drop (Suc } n) (\text{take } m D)$ in
 $i = \text{fst } e \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivationIntro } \alpha \ i \ (\text{snd } e) \ ix \ E \ j \ \gamma)$

definition *LeftDerivationIntros :: sentence \Rightarrow derivation \Rightarrow ladder \Rightarrow bool where*

LeftDerivationIntros a D L = (
 $\forall \text{ index. } 1 \leq \text{index} \wedge \text{index} < \text{length } L \longrightarrow \text{LeftDerivationIntrosAt } a \ D \ L$
index)

definition *LeftDerivationLadder :: sentence \Rightarrow derivation \Rightarrow ladder \Rightarrow sentence \Rightarrow bool where*

LeftDerivationLadder a D L b = (
 $\text{LeftDerivation } a \ D \ b \wedge$
 $\text{is-ladder } D \ L \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivationFix } a \ (\text{ladder-}i \ L \ 0) \ (\text{take } (\text{ladder-}n \ L \ 0) \ D) \ (\text{ladder-}j \ L \ 0)$
 $(\text{ladder-}\gamma \ a \ D \ L \ 0) \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivationIntros } a \ D \ L)$

definition *mk-deriv-fix :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow deriv where*

mk-deriv-fix i n j = (n, j, i)

definition *mk-deriv-intro :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow deriv where*

mk-deriv-intro ix n j = (n, j, ix)

lemma *mk-deriv-fix-i[simp]: deriv-i (mk-deriv-fix i n j) = i*
<proof>

lemma *mk-deriv-fix-j[simp]: deriv-j (mk-deriv-fix i n j) = j*
<proof>

lemma *mk-deriv-fix-n[simp]: deriv-n (mk-deriv-fix i n j) = n*
<proof>

lemma *mk-deriv-intro-i[simp]: deriv-i (mk-deriv-intro i n j) = i*
<proof>

lemma *mk-deriv-intro-ix[simp]: deriv-ix (mk-deriv-intro ix n j) = ix*
<proof>

lemma *mk-deriv-intro-j[simp]*: $\text{deriv-}j \text{ (mk-deriv-intro } i \ n \ j) = j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mk-deriv-intro-n[simp]*: $\text{deriv-}n \text{ (mk-deriv-intro } i \ n \ j) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-implies-ex-ladder*:
 $\text{LeftDerivationFix } a \ i \ D \ j \ \gamma \implies \exists \ L. \ \text{LeftDerivationLadder } a \ D \ L \ \gamma \wedge$
 $\text{ladder-last-}j \ L = j \wedge \text{ladder-last-}n \ L = \text{length } D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *trivP[case-names prems]*: $P \implies P$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-ladder-n-bound*:
 assumes $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } a \ D \ L \ b$
 assumes $\text{index} < \text{length } L$
 shows $\text{ladder-}n \ L \ \text{index} \leq \text{length } D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-deriv-n-bound*:
 assumes $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } a \ D \ L \ b$
 assumes $\text{index} < \text{length } L$
 shows $\text{deriv-}n \ (L \ ! \ \text{index}) \leq \text{length } D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder-n-simp1[simp]*: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{ladder-}n \ (L @ L') \ u = \text{ladder-}n \ L \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder-n-simp2[simp]*: $\text{ladder-}n \ (L @ [d]) \ (\text{length } L) = \text{deriv-}n \ d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder-j-simp1[simp]*: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{ladder-}j \ (L @ L') \ u = \text{ladder-}j \ L \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder-j-simp2[simp]*: $\text{ladder-}j \ (L @ [d]) \ (\text{length } L) = \text{deriv-}j \ d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder-i-simp1[simp]*: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{ladder-}i \ (L @ L') \ u = \text{ladder-}i \ L \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder-ix-simp1[simp]*: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{ladder-ix} \ (L @ L') \ u = \text{ladder-ix} \ L \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder-ix-simp2[simp]*: $L \neq [] \implies \text{ladder-ix} \ (L @ [d]) \ (\text{length } L) = \text{deriv-ix} \ d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ladder- γ -simp1*[simp]: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{ladder-}\gamma \ a \ D \ (L @ L') \ u = \text{ladder-}\gamma \ a \ D \ L \ u$
 <proof>

lemma *ladder- γ -simp2*[simp]: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{is-ladder } D \ L \implies$
 $\text{ladder-}\gamma \ a \ (D @ D') \ L \ u = \text{ladder-}\gamma \ a \ D \ L \ u$
 <proof>

lemma *ladder- α -simp1*[simp]: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{ladder-}\alpha \ a \ D \ (L @ L') \ u = \text{ladder-}\alpha \ a \ D \ L \ u$
 <proof>

lemma *ladder- α -simp2*[simp]: $u < \text{length } L \implies \text{is-ladder } D \ L \implies$
 $\text{ladder-}\alpha \ a \ (D @ D') \ L \ u = \text{ladder-}\alpha \ a \ D \ L \ u$
 <proof>

lemma *ladder-n-minus-1-bound*: $\text{is-ladder } D \ L \implies \text{index} \geq 1 \implies \text{index} < \text{length } L \implies$
 $\text{ladder-n } L \ (\text{index} - \text{Suc } 0) < \text{length } D$
 <proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationIntrosAt-ignore-appendix*:
assumes *is-ladder*: $\text{is-ladder } D \ L$
assumes *hyp*: $\text{LeftDerivationIntrosAt } a \ D \ L \ \text{index}$
assumes *index-ge*: $\text{index} \geq 1$
assumes *index-less*: $\text{index} < \text{length } L$
shows $\text{LeftDerivationIntrosAt } a \ (D @ D') \ (L @ L') \ \text{index}$
 <proof>

lemma *ladder-i-eq-last-j*: $L \neq [] \implies \text{ladder-i } (L @ L') \ (\text{length } L) = \text{ladder-last-j } L$
 <proof>

lemma *ladder-last-n-intro*: $L \neq [] \implies \text{ladder-n } L \ (\text{length } L - \text{Suc } 0) = \text{ladder-last-n } L$
 <proof>

lemma *is-ladder-not-empty*: $\text{is-ladder } D \ L \implies L \neq []$
 <proof>

lemma *last-ladder- γ* :
assumes *is-ladder*: $\text{is-ladder } D \ L$
assumes *ladder-last-n*: $\text{ladder-last-n } L = \text{length } D$
shows $\text{ladder-}\gamma \ a \ D \ L \ (\text{length } L - \text{Suc } 0) = \text{Derive } a \ D$
 <proof>

lemma *ladder- α -full*:
assumes *is-ladder*: $\text{is-ladder } D \ L$
assumes *ladder-last-n*: $\text{ladder-last-n } L = \text{length } D$

shows $\text{ladder-}\alpha \ a \ (D \ @ \ D') \ (L \ @ \ L') \ (\text{length } L) = \text{Derive } a \ D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-implies-LeftDerivation:*

$\text{LeftDerivationIntro } \alpha \ i \ r \ \text{ix } D \ j \ \gamma \implies \text{LeftDerivation } \alpha \ ((i,r)\#D) \ \gamma$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-grow:*

$\text{LeftDerivationLadder } a \ D \ L \ \alpha \implies \text{ladder-last-}j \ L = i \implies$
 $\text{LeftDerivationIntro } \alpha \ i \ r \ \text{ix } E \ j \ \gamma \implies$
 $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } a \ (D@[i, r]@E) \ (L@[mk\text{-deriv-intro ix } (Suc(\text{length } D +$
 $\text{length } E)) \ j]) \ \gamma$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-bounds-ij:*

$\text{LeftDerivationIntro } \alpha \ i \ r \ \text{ix } D \ j \ \beta \implies i < \text{length } \alpha \wedge j < \text{length } \beta$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *LeftDerivationLadder-exists:* $\text{LeftDerivation } a \ D \ \gamma \implies \text{is-sentence } \gamma \implies$
 $j < \text{length } \gamma \implies$

$\exists L. \text{LeftDerivationLadder } a \ D \ L \ \gamma \wedge \text{ladder-last-}j \ L = j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-L-0:*

assumes $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } \alpha \ D \ L \ \beta$
assumes $\text{length } L = 1$
shows $\exists i. \text{LeftDerivationFix } \alpha \ i \ D \ (\text{ladder-last-}j \ L) \ \beta$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-splits-at-derives:*

assumes $\text{LeftDerivationFix } a \ i \ D \ j \ b$
shows $\exists U \ a1 \ a2 \ b1 \ b2. \text{splits-at } a \ i \ a1 \ U \ a2 \ \wedge \text{splits-at } b \ j \ b1 \ U \ b2 \ \wedge$
 $\text{derives } a1 \ b1 \ \wedge \text{derives } a2 \ b2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-append-suffix:*

$\text{LeftDerivation } a \ D \ b \implies \text{is-sentence } c \implies \text{LeftDerivation } (a@c) \ D \ (b@c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-impossible:* $\text{LeftDerivation } a \ D \ b \implies i < \text{length } a \implies$

$\text{is-nonterminal } (a \ ! \ i) \implies \text{derivation-ge } D \ (Suc \ i) \implies D = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-ge-shift:* $\text{derivation-ge } (\text{derivation-shift } F \ 0 \ j) \ j$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-splits-at-nonterminal:*

assumes $\text{LeftDerivationFix } a \ i \ D \ j \ b$
assumes $\text{is-nonterminal } (a \ ! \ i)$

shows $\exists U a1 a2 b1. \text{splits-at } a \ i \ a1 \ U \ a2 \wedge \text{splits-at } b \ j \ b1 \ U \ a2 \wedge \text{LeftDerivation } a1 \ D \ b1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-implies-nonterminal:*

LeftDerivationIntro $\alpha \ i \ (\text{snd } e) \ ix \ E \ j \ \gamma \implies \text{is-nonterminal } (\alpha \ ! \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationIntrosAt-implies-nonterminal:*

LeftDerivationIntrosAt $a \ D \ L \ \text{index} \implies \text{is-nonterminal}((\text{ladder-}\alpha \ a \ D \ L \ \text{index}) \ ! \ (\text{ladder-}i \ L \ \text{index}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-examine-rule:*

LeftDerivationIntro $\alpha \ i \ r \ ix \ D \ j \ \gamma \implies \text{splits-at } \alpha \ i \ \alpha1 \ M \ \alpha2 \implies$
 $\exists \eta. M = \text{fst } r \wedge \eta = \text{snd } r \wedge (M, \eta) \in \mathfrak{R}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-skip-prefixword-ex:*

assumes *LeftDerivation* $(u@v) \ D \ w$
assumes *is-word* u
shows $\exists w'. w = u@w' \wedge \text{LeftDerivation } v \ (\text{derivation-shift } D \ (\text{length } u) \ 0) \ w'$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *ladder-cut* $:: \text{ladder} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ladder}$

where *ladder-cut* $L \ n = (\text{let } i = \text{length } L - 1 \ \text{in } L[i := (n, \text{snd } (L \ ! \ i))])$

fun *deriv-shift* $:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{deriv} \Rightarrow \text{deriv}$

where *deriv-shift* $dn \ dj \ (n, j, i) = (n - dn, j - dj, i)$

definition *ladder-shift* $:: \text{ladder} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ladder}$

where *ladder-shift* $L \ dn \ dj = \text{map } (\text{deriv-shift } dn \ dj) \ L$

lemma *splits-at-append-suffix-prevails:*

assumes *splits-at* $(a@b) \ i \ u \ N \ v$
assumes $i < \text{length } a$
shows $\exists v'. v = v'@b \wedge a = u@[N]@v'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-shift-right-left-cancel:*

derivation-shift $(\text{derivation-shift } D \ 0 \ r) \ r \ 0 = D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *derivation-shift-left-right-cancel:*

assumes *derivation-ge* $D \ r$
shows *derivation-shift* $(\text{derivation-shift } D \ r \ 0) \ 0 \ r = D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-ge-take:*

assumes *derivation-ge* D k
assumes *LeftDerivation* a D b
assumes $D \neq []$
shows $\text{take } k \ a = \text{take } k \ b \wedge \text{is-word } (\text{take } k \ a)$
<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-splits-at-symbol*:
assumes *LeftDerivationFix* a i D j b
shows $\exists U \ a1 \ a2 \ b1 \ b2 \ n. \text{splits-at } a \ i \ a1 \ U \ a2 \ \wedge \ \text{splits-at } b \ j \ b1 \ U \ b2 \ \wedge$
 $n \leq \text{length } D \ \wedge \ \text{LeftDerivation } a1 \ (\text{take } n \ D) \ b1 \ \wedge \ \text{derivation-ge } (\text{drop } n \ D)$
 $(\text{Suc}(\text{length } b1)) \ \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } a2 \ (\text{derivation-shift } (\text{drop } n \ D) \ (\text{Suc}(\text{length } b1)) \ 0) \ b2 \ \wedge$
 $(n = \text{length } D \vee (n < \text{length } D \ \wedge \ \text{is-word } (b1@[U])))$
<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivation-breakdown'*: *LeftDerivation* $(u \ @ \ v)$ D $w \implies$
 $\exists n \ w1 \ w2.$
 $n \leq \text{length } D \ \wedge$
 $w = w1 \ @ \ w2 \ \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } u \ (\text{take } n \ D) \ w1 \ \wedge$
 $\text{derivation-ge } (\text{drop } n \ D) \ (\text{length } w1) \ \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } v \ (\text{derivation-shift } (\text{drop } n \ D) \ (\text{length } w1) \ 0) \ w2$
<proof>

lemma *LeftDerives1-append-replace-in-left*:
assumes *ld1*: *LeftDerives1* $(\alpha @ \delta)$ i r β
assumes *i-bound*: $i < \text{length } \alpha$
shows $\exists \alpha'. \beta = \alpha' @ \delta \ \wedge \ \text{LeftDerives1 } \alpha \ i \ r \ \alpha' \ \wedge \ i + \text{length } (\text{snd } r) \leq \text{length } \alpha'$
<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-propagate*:
assumes *intro*: *LeftDerivationIntro* $(\alpha @ \delta)$ i r ix D j γ
assumes *i- α* : $i < \text{length } \alpha$
assumes *non*: *is-nonterminal* $(\gamma ! j)$
shows $\exists \omega. \text{LeftDerivation } \alpha \ ((i,r)\#D) \ \omega \ \wedge \ \gamma = \omega @ \delta \ \wedge \ j < \text{length } \omega$
<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-finish*:
assumes *intro*: *LeftDerivationIntro* $(\alpha @ \delta)$ i r ix D j γ
assumes *i- α* : $i < \text{length } \alpha$
shows $\exists k \ \omega \ \delta'.$
 $k \leq \text{length } D \ \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } \alpha \ ((i, r)\#(\text{take } k \ D)) \ \omega \ \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } (\alpha @ \delta) \ ((i, r)\#(\text{take } k \ D)) \ (\omega @ \delta) \ \wedge$
 $\text{derivation-ge } (\text{drop } k \ D) \ (\text{length } \omega) \ \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } \delta \ (\text{derivation-shift } (\text{drop } k \ D) \ (\text{length } \omega) \ 0) \ \delta' \ \wedge$
 $\gamma = \omega @ \delta' \ \wedge \ j < \text{length } \omega$
<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-propagate:*

LeftDerivationLadder $(\alpha @ \delta) D L \gamma \implies \text{ladder-}i L 0 < \text{length } \alpha \implies n = \text{ladder-}n L \text{ index}$

$\implies \text{index} < \text{length } L \implies$

if $(\text{index} + 1 < \text{length } L)$ then

$(\exists \beta. \text{LeftDerivation } \alpha (\text{take } n D) \beta \wedge \text{ladder-}\gamma (\alpha @ \delta) D L \text{ index} = \beta @ \delta \wedge \text{ladder-}j L \text{ index} < \text{length } \beta)$

else

$(\exists n' \beta \delta'. (\text{index} = 0 \vee \text{ladder-}prev\text{-}n L \text{ index} < n') \wedge n' \leq n \wedge \text{LeftDerivation } \alpha (\text{take } n' D) \beta \wedge$

$\text{LeftDerivation } (\alpha @ \delta) (\text{take } n' D) (\beta @ \delta) \wedge$

$\text{derivation-ge } (\text{drop } n' D) (\text{length } \beta) \wedge$

$\text{LeftDerivation } \delta (\text{derivation-shift } (\text{drop } n' D) (\text{length } \beta) 0) \delta' \wedge$

$\text{ladder-}\gamma (\alpha @ \delta) D L \text{ index} = \beta @ \delta' \wedge \text{ladder-}j L \text{ index} < \text{length } \beta)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-}i-of-cut-at-0:*

assumes *L-non-empty:* $L \neq []$

shows $\text{ladder-}i (\text{ladder-cut } L n) 0 = \text{ladder-}i L 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-last-}j-of-cut:*

assumes *L-non-empty:* $L \neq []$

shows $\text{ladder-last-}j (\text{ladder-cut } L n) = \text{ladder-last-}j L$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-ladder-cut:*

assumes *L-non-empty:* $L \neq []$

shows $\text{length } (\text{ladder-cut } L n) = \text{length } L$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-last-}n-of-cut:*

assumes *L-non-empty:* $L \neq []$

shows $\text{ladder-last-}n (\text{ladder-cut } L n) = n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-}n-of-cut:*

assumes *L-non-empty:* $L \neq []$

assumes $\text{index} < \text{length } L - 1$

shows $\text{ladder-}n (\text{ladder-cut } L n) \text{ index} = \text{ladder-}n L \text{ index}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-}n-prev-bound:*

assumes *ladder:* *is-ladder* $D L$

assumes *u-bound:* $u < \text{length } L - 1$

shows $\text{ladder-}n L u \leq \text{ladder-}prev\text{-}n L (\text{length } L - 1)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-}n-last-is-length:*

assumes *is-ladder* $D L$
shows *ladder-n* L ($\text{length } L - 1 = \text{length } D$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *derivation-ge-shift-implies-derivation-ge*:
assumes *dge*: *derivation-ge* (*derivation-shift* $F 0 j$) k
shows *derivation-ge* $F (k - j)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Derives1-bound'*: *Derives1* $a i r b \implies i \leq \text{length } b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LeftDerivation-Derives1-last*:
assumes *LeftDerivation* $a D b$
assumes $D \neq []$
shows *Derives1* (*Derive* a (*take* ($\text{length } D - 1$) D)) (*fst* (*last* D)) (*snd* (*last* D))
 b
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *last-of-prefix-in-set*:
assumes $n < \text{length } E$
assumes $D = E @ F$
shows *last* $E \in \text{set } (\text{drop } n D)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-cut-appendix*:
assumes *ldfix*: *LeftDerivationFix* ($\alpha @ \delta$) $i D j$ ($\beta @ \delta'$)
assumes $\alpha - \beta$: *LeftDerivation* α (*take* $n D$) β
assumes *n-bound*: $n \leq \text{length } D$
assumes *dge*: *derivation-ge* (*drop* $n D$) ($\text{length } \beta$)
assumes *i-in*: $i < \text{length } \alpha$
assumes *j-in*: $j < \text{length } \beta$
shows *LeftDerivationFix* αi (*take* $n D$) $j \beta$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-cut-appendix'*:
assumes *ldfix*: *LeftDerivationFix* ($\alpha @ \delta$) $i D j$ ($\beta @ \delta'$)
assumes $\alpha - \beta$: *LeftDerivation* $\alpha D \beta$
assumes *i-in*: $i < \text{length } \alpha$
assumes *j-in*: $j < \text{length } \beta$
shows *LeftDerivationFix* $\alpha i D j \beta$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-cut-appendix*:
assumes *ldfix*: *LeftDerivationIntro* ($\alpha @ \delta$) $i r ix D j$ ($\beta @ \delta'$)
assumes $\alpha - \beta$: *LeftDerivation* $\alpha ((i,r)\#(\text{take } n D)) \beta$
assumes *n-bound*: $n \leq \text{length } D$
assumes *dge*: *derivation-ge* (*drop* $n D$) ($\text{length } \beta$)
assumes *i-in*: $i < \text{length } \alpha$

assumes j -in: $j < \text{length } \beta$
shows $\text{LeftDerivationIntro } \alpha \ i \ r \ ix \ (\text{take } n \ D) \ j \ \beta$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{LeftDerivationIntro-cut-appendix}'$:
assumes $ldfix$: $\text{LeftDerivationIntro } (\alpha @ \delta) \ i \ r \ ix \ D \ j \ (\beta @ \delta')$
assumes α - β : $\text{LeftDerivation } \alpha \ ((i,r)\#D) \ \beta$
assumes i -in: $i < \text{length } \alpha$
assumes j -in: $j < \text{length } \beta$
shows $\text{LeftDerivationIntro } \alpha \ i \ r \ ix \ D \ j \ \beta$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma ladder-n-monotone : $\text{is-ladder } D \ L \implies u \leq v \implies v < \text{length } L \implies \text{ladder-n } L \ u \leq \text{ladder-n } L \ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma ladder-i-cut :
assumes index-bound : $\text{index} < \text{length } L$
shows $\text{ladder-i } (\text{ladder-cut } L \ n) \ \text{index} = \text{ladder-i } L \ \text{index}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma ladder-j-cut :
assumes index-bound : $\text{index} < \text{length } L$
shows $\text{ladder-j } (\text{ladder-cut } L \ n) \ \text{index} = \text{ladder-j } L \ \text{index}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma ladder-ix-cut :
assumes index-lower-bound : $\text{index} > 0$
assumes index-upper-bound : $\text{index} < \text{length } L$
shows $\text{ladder-ix } (\text{ladder-cut } L \ n) \ \text{index} = \text{ladder-ix } L \ \text{index}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{LeftDerivation-from-in-between}$:
assumes α - β : $\text{LeftDerivation } \alpha \ (\text{take } u \ D) \ \beta$
assumes α - γ : $\text{LeftDerivation } \alpha \ (\text{take } v \ D) \ \gamma$
assumes u -le- v : $u \leq v$
shows $\text{LeftDerivation } \beta \ (\text{drop } u \ (\text{take } v \ D)) \ \gamma$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{LeftDerivationLadder-cut-appendix-helper}$:
assumes LDLadder : $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } (\alpha @ \delta) \ D \ L \ \gamma$
assumes $\text{ladder-i-in-}\alpha$: $\text{ladder-i } L \ 0 < \text{length } \alpha$
shows $\exists \ E \ F \ \gamma1 \ \gamma2 \ L'. D = E @ F \wedge$
 $\gamma = \gamma1 @ \gamma2 \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } \alpha \ E \ L' \ \gamma1 \wedge$
 $\text{derivation-ge } F \ (\text{length } \gamma1) \wedge$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } \delta \ (\text{derivation-shift } F \ (\text{length } \gamma1) \ 0) \ \gamma2 \wedge$
 $L' = \text{ladder-cut } L \ (\text{length } E)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *LeftDerivationLadder-cut-appendix:*

assumes *LDLadder:* *LeftDerivationLadder* $(\alpha @ \delta)$ $D L \gamma$

assumes *ladder-i-in- α :* *ladder-i* $L 0 < \text{length } \alpha$

shows $\exists E F \gamma 1 \gamma 2 L'. D = E @ F \wedge$

$\gamma = \gamma 1 @ \gamma 2 \wedge$

LeftDerivationLadder $\alpha E L' \gamma 1 \wedge$

derivation-ge $F (\text{length } \gamma 1) \wedge$

LeftDerivation $\delta (\text{derivation-shift } F (\text{length } \gamma 1) 0) \gamma 2 \wedge$

$\text{length } L' = \text{length } L \wedge \text{ladder-i } L' 0 = \text{ladder-i } L 0 \wedge$

ladder-last-j $L' = \text{ladder-last-j } L$

<proof>

definition *ladder-stepdown-diff* :: *ladder* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

ladder-stepdown-diff $L = \text{Suc } (\text{ladder-n } L 0)$

definition *ladder-stepdown- α -0* :: *sentence* \Rightarrow *derivation* \Rightarrow *ladder* \Rightarrow *sentence*
where

ladder-stepdown- α -0 $a D L = \text{Derive } a (\text{take } (\text{ladder-stepdown-diff } L) D)$

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-LeftDerives1:*

assumes *LeftDerivationIntro* $\alpha i r ix D j \gamma$

assumes *splits-at* $\alpha i a1 A a2$

shows *LeftDerives1* $\alpha i r (a1 @ (\text{snd } r) @ a2)$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerives1-Derive:*

assumes *LeftDerives1* $\alpha i r \gamma$

shows *Derive* $\alpha [(i, r)] = \gamma$

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown- α -0-altdef:*

assumes *ladder:* *LeftDerivationLadder* $\alpha D L \gamma$

assumes *length-L:* *length* $L > 1$

assumes *split:* *splits-at* $(\text{ladder-}\alpha \alpha D L 1) (\text{ladder-i } L 1) a1 A a2$

shows *ladder-stepdown- α -0* $\alpha D L = a1 @ (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (D ! (\text{ladder-n } L 0)))) @$

$a2$

<proof>

lemma *ladder-i-0-bound:*

assumes *ld:* *LeftDerivationLadder* $\alpha D L \gamma$

shows *ladder-i* $L 0 < \text{length } \alpha$

<proof>

lemma *ladder-j-bound:*

assumes *ld:* *LeftDerivationLadder* $\alpha D L \gamma$

assumes *index-bound:* *index* $< \text{length } L$

shows *ladder-j* $L \text{ index} < \text{length } (\text{ladder-}\gamma \alpha D L \text{ index})$

<proof>

lemma *ladder-last-j-bound*:

assumes *ld*: *LeftDerivationLadder* α *D* *L* γ

shows *ladder-last-j* *L* < *length* γ

<proof>

fun *ladder-shift-n* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *ladder* \Rightarrow *ladder* **where**

ladder-shift-n *N* [] = []

| *ladder-shift-n* *N* ((*n*, *j*, *i*)#*L*) = ((*n* - *N*, *j*, *i*)#(*ladder-shift-n* *N* *L*))

fun *ladder-stepdown* :: *ladder* \Rightarrow *ladder*

where

ladder-stepdown [] = *undefined*

| *ladder-stepdown* [*v*] = *undefined*

| *ladder-stepdown* ((*n0*, *j0*, *i0*)#(*n1*, *j1*, *ix1*)#*L*) =
(*n1* - *Suc* *n0*, *j1*, *j0* + *ix1*) # (*ladder-shift-n* (*Suc* *n0*) *L*)

lemma *ladder-shift-n-length*:

length (*ladder-shift-n* *N* *L*) = *length* *L*

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown-prepare*:

assumes *length* *L* > 1

shows *L* = (*ladder-n* *L* 0, *ladder-j* *L* 0, *ladder-i* *L* 0)#

(*ladder-n* *L* 1, *ladder-j* *L* 1, *ladder-ix* *L* 1)#(*drop* 2 *L*)

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown-length*:

assumes *length* *L* > 1

shows *length* (*ladder-stepdown* *L*) = *length* *L* - 1

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown-i-0*:

assumes *length* *L* > 1

shows *ladder-i* (*ladder-stepdown* *L*) 0 = *ladder-i* *L* 1 + *ladder-ix* *L* 1

<proof>

lemma *ladder-shift-n-cons*: *ladder-shift-n* *N* (*x*#*L*) = (*fst* *x* - *N*, *snd* *x*)#(*ladder-shift-n* *N* *L*)

<proof>

lemma *ladder-shift-n-drop*: *ladder-shift-n* *N* (*drop* *n* *L*) = *drop* *n* (*ladder-shift-n* *N* *L*)

<proof>

lemma *drop-2-shift*:

assumes *index* > 0

assumes *length* *L* > 1

shows *drop* 2 *L* ! (*index* - *Suc* 0) = *L* ! *Suc* *index*

<proof>

lemma *ladder-shift-n-at*:

index < length L \implies (*ladder-shift-n N L*) ! *index* = (*fst (L ! index)* - *N*, *snd (L ! index)*)

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown-j*:

assumes *length-L-greater-1*: *length L > 1*

assumes *L'*: *L' = ladder-stepdown L*

assumes *index-bound*: *index < length L'*

shows *ladder-j L' index = ladder-j L (Suc index)*

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown-last-j*:

assumes *length-L-greater-1*: *length L > 1*

shows *ladder-last-j (ladder-stepdown L) = ladder-last-j L*

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown-n*:

assumes *length-L-greater-1*: *length L > 1*

assumes *L'*: *L' = ladder-stepdown L*

assumes *index-bound*: *index < length L'*

shows *ladder-n L' index = ladder-n L (Suc index) - ladder-stepdown-diff L*

<proof>

lemma *ladder-stepdown-ix*:

assumes *length-L-greater-1*: *length L > 1*

assumes *L'*: *L' = ladder-stepdown L*

assumes *index-lower-bound*: *0 < index*

assumes *index-upper-bound*: *index < length L'*

shows *ladder-ix L' index = ladder-ix L (Suc index)*

<proof>

lemma *Derive-Derive*:

assumes *Derivation* α (*D@E*) γ

shows *Derive (Derive α D) E = Derive α (D@E)*

<proof>

lemma *drop-at-shift*:

assumes *n* \leq *index*

assumes *index < length D*

shows *drop n D ! (index - n) = D ! index*

<proof>

theorem *LeftDerivationLadder-stepdown*:

assumes *ldl*: *LeftDerivationLadder α D L γ*

assumes *length-L*: *length L > 1*

shows \exists *L'*. *LeftDerivationLadder (ladder-stepdown- α -0 α D L) (drop (ladder-stepdown-diff*

$L) D)$
 $L' \gamma \wedge \text{length } L' = \text{length } L - 1 \wedge \text{ladder-}i \text{ } L' 0 = \text{ladder-}i \text{ } L 1 + \text{ladder-}ix$
 $L 1 \wedge$
 $\text{ladder-}last\text{-}j \text{ } L' = \text{ladder-}last\text{-}j \text{ } L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *ladder-shift-j* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *ladder* \Rightarrow *ladder* **where**
 $\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ [] = []$
 $|\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ ((n, j, i)\#L) = ((n, j - d, i)\#(\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ L))$

definition *ladder-cut-prefix* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *ladder* \Rightarrow *ladder*
where

$\text{ladder-}cut\text{-}prefix \text{ } d \ L =$
 $(\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ L)[0 := (\text{ladder-}n \text{ } L 0, \text{ladder-}j \text{ } L 0 - d, \text{ladder-}i \text{ } L 0 - d)]$

lemma *ladder-shift-j-length*:
 $\text{length } (\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ L) = \text{length } L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-cut-prefix-length*:
shows $\text{length } (\text{ladder-}cut\text{-}prefix \text{ } d \ L) = \text{length } L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-shift-j-cons*: $\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ (x\#L) = (\text{fst } x, \text{fst } (\text{snd } x) - d, \text{snd } (\text{snd } x))\#$
 $(\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ L)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *deriv-j-ladder-shift-j*:
 $\text{index} < \text{length } L \Longrightarrow \text{deriv-}j \text{ } (\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ L ! \text{index}) = \text{deriv-}j \text{ } (L ! \text{index}) -$
 d
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *deriv-n-ladder-shift-j*:
 $\text{index} < \text{length } L \Longrightarrow \text{deriv-}n \text{ } (\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ L ! \text{index}) = \text{deriv-}n \text{ } (L ! \text{index})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *deriv-ix-ladder-shift-j*:
 $\text{index} < \text{length } L \Longrightarrow \text{deriv-}ix \text{ } (\text{ladder-}shift\text{-}j \text{ } d \ L ! \text{index}) = \text{deriv-}ix \text{ } (L ! \text{index})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-cut-prefix-j*:
assumes *index-bound*: $\text{index} < \text{length } L$
assumes *length-L*: $\text{length } L > 0$
shows $\text{ladder-}j \text{ } (\text{ladder-}cut\text{-}prefix \text{ } d \ L) \text{index} = \text{ladder-}j \text{ } L \text{index} - d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hd-0-subst*: $\text{length } L > 0 \Longrightarrow \text{hd } (L [0 := x]) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ladder-cut-prefix-i*:
assumes *index-bound*: $index < length\ L$
assumes *length-L*: $length\ L > 0$
shows $ladder-i\ (ladder-cut-prefix\ d\ L)\ index = ladder-i\ L\ index - d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ladder-cut-prefix-n*:
assumes *index-bound*: $index < length\ L$
assumes *length-L*: $length\ L > 0$
shows $ladder-n\ (ladder-cut-prefix\ d\ L)\ index = ladder-n\ L\ index$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ladder-cut-prefix-ix*:
assumes *index-bound*: $index < length\ L$
assumes *length-L*: $length\ L > 0$
shows $ladder-ix\ (ladder-cut-prefix\ d\ L)\ index = ladder-ix\ L\ index$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-derivation-ge-is-nonterminal*:
assumes *ldfix*: $LeftDerivationFix\ \alpha\ i\ D\ j\ \gamma$
assumes *derivation-ge-d*: $derivation-ge\ D\ d$
assumes *is-nonterminal*: $is-nonterminal\ (\gamma\ !\ j)$
shows $(D = [] \wedge \alpha = \gamma \wedge i = j) \vee (i > d \wedge j \geq d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-derivation-ge*:
assumes *ldfix*: $LeftDerivationFix\ \alpha\ i\ D\ j\ \gamma$
assumes *derivation-ge-d*: $derivation-ge\ D\ d$
shows $i = j \vee (i > d \wedge j \geq d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-derivation-ge*:
assumes *ldintro*: $LeftDerivationIntro\ \alpha\ i\ r\ ix\ D\ j\ \gamma$
assumes *i-ge-d*: $i \geq d$
assumes *derivation-ge-d*: $derivation-ge\ D\ d$
shows $j \geq d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *derivation-ge-LeftDerivationLadder*:
assumes *derivation-ge-d*: $derivation-ge\ D\ d$
assumes *ladder*: $LeftDerivationLadder\ \alpha\ D\ L\ \gamma$
assumes *ladder-i-0*: $ladder-i\ L\ 0 \geq d$
shows $index < length\ L \implies ladder-i\ L\ index \geq d \wedge ladder-j\ L\ index \geq d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *derivation-shift-append*:
 $derivation-shift\ (A@B)\ left\ right =$
 $(derivation-shift\ A\ left\ right)\ @\ (derivation-shift\ B\ left\ right)$

<proof>

lemma *derivation-shift-right-left-subtract:*

$right \geq left \implies derivation-shift (derivation-shift L 0 right) left 0 =$
 $derivation-shift L 0 (right - left)$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-cut-prefix:*

assumes *LeftDerivationFix* $(\delta @ \alpha) i D j \gamma$

assumes *derivation-ge* $D (\text{length } \delta)$

assumes $i \geq \text{length } \delta$

assumes *is-word- δ :* *is-word* δ

shows $\exists \gamma'. \gamma = \delta @ \gamma' \wedge$

$LeftDerivationFix \alpha (i - \text{length } \delta) (derivation-shift D (\text{length } \delta) 0) (j - \text{length } \delta) \gamma'$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerives1-propagate-prefix:*

$LeftDerives1 (\delta @ \alpha) i r \beta \implies i \geq \text{length } \delta \implies is-prefix \delta \beta$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationIntro-cut-prefix:*

assumes *LeftDerivationIntro* $(\delta @ \alpha) i r ix D j \gamma$

assumes *derivation-ge* $D (\text{length } \delta)$

assumes $i \geq \text{length } \delta$

assumes *is-word- δ :* *is-word* δ

shows $\exists \gamma'. \gamma = \delta @ \gamma' \wedge$

$LeftDerivationIntro \alpha (i - \text{length } \delta) r ix (derivation-shift D (\text{length } \delta) 0) (j - \text{length } \delta) \gamma'$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-implies-LeftDerivation-at-index:*

assumes *LeftDerivationLadder* $\alpha D L \gamma$

assumes $index < \text{length } L$

shows *LeftDerivation* $\alpha (take (ladder-n L index) D) (ladder-\gamma \alpha D L index)$

<proof>

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-cut-prefix-propagate:*

assumes *ladder:* *LeftDerivationLadder* $(\delta @ \alpha) D L \gamma$

assumes *is-word- δ :* *is-word* δ

assumes *derivation-ge- δ :* *derivation-ge* $D (\text{length } \delta)$

assumes *ladder-i-0:* $ladder-i L 0 \geq \text{length } \delta$

assumes $L': L' = ladder-cut-prefix (\text{length } \delta) L$

assumes $D': D' = derivation-shift D (\text{length } \delta) 0$

shows $index < \text{length } L \implies$

$LeftDerivation \alpha (take (ladder-n L' index) D') (ladder-\gamma \alpha D' L' index) \wedge$

$ladder-\alpha (\delta @ \alpha) D L index = \delta @ (ladder-\alpha \alpha D' L' index) \wedge$

$ladder-\gamma (\delta @ \alpha) D L index = \delta @ (ladder-\gamma \alpha D' L' index)$

<proof>

theorem *LeftDerivationLadder-cut-prefix*:
assumes *ladder*: *LeftDerivationLadder* ($\delta @ \alpha$) *D L* γ
assumes *is-word- δ* : *is-word* δ
assumes *ladder-i-0*: *ladder-i L 0* \geq *length* δ
shows $\exists D' L' \gamma'. \gamma = \delta @ \gamma' \wedge$
LeftDerivationLadder $\alpha D' L' \gamma' \wedge$
 $D' = \text{derivation-shift } D (\text{length } \delta) 0 \wedge$
 $\text{length } L' = \text{length } L \wedge \text{ladder-i } L' 0 + \text{length } \delta = \text{ladder-i } L 0 \wedge$
 $\text{ladder-last-j } L' + \text{length } \delta = \text{ladder-last-j } L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

theory *TheoremD10*
imports *TheoremD9 Ladder*
begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

lemma *P-wellformed*: $p \in \mathcal{P} k u \implies \text{wellformed-tokens } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *X-token-length*: $t \in \mathcal{X} k \implies k + \text{length } (\text{chars-of-token } t) \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mono-Scan*: $\text{mono } (\text{Scan } T k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *π -apply-setmonotone*: $x \in I \implies x \in \pi k T I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Scan-apply-setmonotone*: $x \in I \implies x \in \text{Scan } T k I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *leftderives-padfront*:
assumes *leftderives* $\alpha \beta$
assumes *is-word* u
shows *leftderives* ($u @ \alpha$) ($u @ \beta$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *leftderives-padback*:
assumes *leftderives* $\alpha \beta$
assumes *is-sentence* u
shows *leftderives* ($\alpha @ u$) ($\beta @ u$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *leftderives-pad*:

assumes $\alpha\text{-}\beta$: *leftderives* α β
assumes *is-word*: *is-word* u
assumes *is-sentence*: *is-sentence* v
shows *leftderives* $(u@ \alpha @ v)$ $(u@ \beta @ v)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *leftderives-rule*:

assumes $(N, w) \in \mathfrak{R}$
shows *leftderives* $[N]$ w
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *leftderives-rule-step*:

assumes *ld*: *leftderives* a $(u@[N]@v)$
assumes *rule*: $(N, w) \in \mathfrak{R}$
assumes *is-word*: *is-word* u
assumes *is-sentence*: *is-sentence* v
shows *leftderives* a $(u@w@v)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *leftderives-trans-step*:

assumes *ld*: *leftderives* a $(u@b@v)$
assumes *rule*: *leftderives* b c
assumes *is-word*: *is-word* u
assumes *is-sentence*: *is-sentence* v
shows *leftderives* a $(u@c@v)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *charslength-of-prefix*:

assumes *is-prefix* a b
shows *charslength* $a \leq$ *charslength* b
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *item-rhs-simp[simp]*: *item-rhs* $(\text{Item } (N, \alpha) \text{ } d \text{ } i \text{ } j) = \alpha$

\langle *proof* \rangle

definition *Prefixes* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list set

where

Prefixes $p = \{ q . \text{is-prefix } q \text{ } p \}$

lemma \mathfrak{P} -*wellformed*: $p \in \mathfrak{P} \implies$ *wellformed-tokens* p

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Prefixes-reflexive[simp]*: $p \in \text{Prefixes } p$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Prefixes-is-prefix*: $q \in \text{Prefixes } p = \text{is-prefix } q \text{ } p$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *prefixes-are-paths'*: $p \in \mathfrak{P} \implies \text{is-prefix } q \ p \implies q \in \mathfrak{P}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *thmD10-ladder*:

$p \in \mathfrak{P} \implies$
 $\text{charslength } p = k \implies$
 $X \in T \implies$
 $T \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k \implies$
 $(N, \alpha @ \beta) \in \mathfrak{R} \implies$
 $r \leq \text{length } p \implies$
 $\text{leftderives } [\mathfrak{G}] ((\text{terminals } (\text{take } r \ p)) @ [N] @ \gamma) \implies$
 $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } \alpha \ D \ L \ (\text{terminals } ((\text{drop } r \ p) @ [X])) \implies$
 $\text{ladder-last-} j \ L = \text{length } (\text{drop } r \ p) \implies$
 $k' = k + \text{length } (\text{chars-of-token } X) \implies$
 $x = \text{Item } (N, \alpha @ \beta) (\text{length } \alpha) (\text{charslength } (\text{take } r \ p)) \ k' \implies$
 $I = \text{items-le } k' \ (\pi \ k' \ \{\}) \ (\text{Scan } T \ k \ (\text{Gen } (\text{Prefixes } p)))$
 $\implies x \in I$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *thmD10*:

assumes *p-dom*: $p \in \mathfrak{P}$
assumes *p-charslength*: $\text{charslength } p = k$
assumes *X-dom*: $X \in T$
assumes *T-dom*: $T \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k$
assumes *rule-dom*: $(N, \alpha @ \beta) \in \mathfrak{R}$
assumes *r*: $r \leq \text{length } p$
assumes *leftderives-start*: $\text{leftderives } [\mathfrak{G}] ((\text{terminals } (\text{take } r \ p)) @ [N] @ \gamma)$
assumes *leftderives- α* : $\text{leftderives } \alpha \ (\text{terminals } ((\text{drop } r \ p) @ [X]))$
assumes *k'*: $k' = k + \text{length } (\text{chars-of-token } X)$
assumes *item-def*: $x = \text{Item } (N, \alpha @ \beta) (\text{length } \alpha) (\text{charslength } (\text{take } r \ p)) \ k'$
assumes *I*: $I = \text{items-le } k' \ (\pi \ k' \ \{\}) \ (\text{Scan } T \ k \ (\text{Gen } (\text{Prefixes } p)))$
shows $x \in I$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

theory *TheoremD11*

imports *TheoremD10*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-length-1*:

assumes *ladder*: $\text{LeftDerivationLadder } \alpha \ D \ L \ \gamma$
assumes *singleton-L*: $\text{length } L = 1$
shows $\text{LeftDerivationFix } \alpha \ (\text{ladder-i } L \ 0) \ D \ (\text{ladder-last-} j \ L) \ \gamma$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-from-singleton-helper:*
assumes *LeftDerivationFix* [A] 0 D (length u) (u @ [B] @ v)
shows $D = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationFix-from-singleton:*
assumes *LeftDerivationFix* [A] i D j γ
shows $D = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LeftDerivationLadder-ladder- γ -last:*
assumes *LeftDerivationLadder* α D L γ
shows $\gamma = \text{ladder-}\gamma \ \alpha \ D \ L \ (\text{length } L - 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *thmD11-helper:*
 $p \in \mathfrak{P} \implies$
 $\text{charslength } p = k \implies$
 $X \in T \implies$
 $T \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k \implies$
 $q = p @ [X] \implies$
 $(N, \alpha @ \beta) \in \mathfrak{R} \implies$
 $r \leq \text{length } q \implies$
 $\text{LeftDerivation } [\mathfrak{S}] \ D \ ((\text{terminals } (\text{take } r \ q)) @ [N] @ \gamma) \implies$
 $\text{leftderives } \alpha \ (\text{terminals } (\text{drop } r \ q)) \implies$
 $k' = k + \text{length } (\text{chars-of-token } X) \implies$
 $x = \text{Item } (N, \alpha @ \beta) \ (\text{length } \alpha) \ (\text{charslength } (\text{take } r \ q)) \ k' \implies$
 $I = \text{items-le } k' \ (\pi \ k' \ \{\}) \ (\text{Scan } T \ k \ (\text{Gen } (\text{Prefixes } p))) \implies$
 $x \in I$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *thmD11:*
assumes *p-dom:* $p \in \mathfrak{P}$
assumes *p-charslength:* $\text{charslength } p = k$
assumes *X-dom:* $X \in T$
assumes *T-dom:* $T \subseteq \mathcal{X} \ k$
assumes *q-def:* $q = p @ [X]$
assumes *rule-dom:* $(N, \alpha @ \beta) \in \mathfrak{R}$
assumes *r:* $r \leq \text{length } q$
assumes *leftderives-start:* $\text{leftderives } [\mathfrak{S}] \ ((\text{terminals } (\text{take } r \ q)) @ [N] @ \gamma)$
assumes *leftderives- α :* $\text{leftderives } \alpha \ (\text{terminals } (\text{drop } r \ q))$
assumes *k':* $k' = k + \text{length } (\text{chars-of-token } X)$
assumes *item-def:* $x = \text{Item } (N, \alpha @ \beta) \ (\text{length } \alpha) \ (\text{charslength } (\text{take } r \ q)) \ k'$
assumes *I:* $I = \text{items-le } k' \ (\pi \ k' \ \{\}) \ (\text{Scan } T \ k \ (\text{Gen } (\text{Prefixes } p)))$
shows $x \in I$
 ⟨proof⟩

end


```

end
theory TheoremD12
imports TheoremD11
begin

context LocalLexing begin

lemma charslength-appendix-is-empty:
  charslength (p@ts) = charslength p  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{set } ts \implies \text{chars-of-token } t = []$ )
  <proof>

lemma empty-tokens-have-charslength-0:
  ( $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{set } ts \implies \text{chars-of-token } t = []$ )  $\implies$  charslength ts = 0
  <proof>

lemma  $\pi$ -idempotent':  $\pi k \{ \}$  ( $\pi k T I$ ) =  $\pi k T I$ 
  <proof>

theorem thmD12:
  assumes induct: items-le k ( $\mathcal{J} k u$ ) = Gen (paths-le k ( $\mathcal{P} k u$ ))
  assumes induct-tokens:  $\mathcal{T} k u = \mathcal{Z} k u$ 
  shows items-le k ( $\mathcal{J} k (\text{Suc } u)$ )  $\supseteq$  Gen (paths-le k ( $\mathcal{P} k (\text{Suc } u)$ ))
  <proof>

end

end
theory TheoremD13
imports TheoremD12
begin

context LocalLexing begin

lemma pointwise-natUnion-swap:
  assumes pointwise-f: pointwise f
  shows f (natUnion G) = natUnion ( $\lambda u. f (G u)$ )
  <proof>

lemma pointwise-Gen: pointwise Gen
  <proof>

lemma thmD13-part1:
  assumes start: items-le k ( $\mathcal{J} k 0$ ) = Gen (paths-le k ( $\mathcal{P} k 0$ ))
  assumes valid-k:  $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$ 
  shows items-le k ( $\mathcal{J} k u$ ) = Gen (paths-le k ( $\mathcal{P} k u$ ))  $\wedge$   $\mathcal{T} k u = \mathcal{Z} k u$ 
  <proof>

lemma thmD13-part2:

```

assumes *start*: $\text{items-le } k \ (\mathcal{J} \ k \ 0) = \text{Gen} \ (\text{paths-le } k \ (\mathcal{P} \ k \ 0))$
assumes *valid-k*: $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
shows $\text{items-le } k \ (\mathcal{I} \ k) = \text{Gen} \ (\text{paths-le } k \ (\mathcal{Q} \ k))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *thmD13*:

assumes *start*: $\text{items-le } k \ (\mathcal{J} \ k \ 0) = \text{Gen} \ (\text{paths-le } k \ (\mathcal{P} \ k \ 0))$
assumes *valid-k*: $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc}$
shows $\text{items-le } k \ (\mathcal{J} \ k \ u) = \text{Gen} \ (\text{paths-le } k \ (\mathcal{P} \ k \ u)) \wedge \mathcal{T} \ k \ u = \mathcal{Z} \ k \ u$
 $\wedge \text{items-le } k \ (\mathcal{I} \ k) = \text{Gen} \ (\text{paths-le } k \ (\mathcal{Q} \ k))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

theory *TheoremD14*

imports *TheoremD13*

begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

lemma *empty-tokens-of-empty[simp]*: $\text{empty-tokens } \{\} = \{\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *items-le-split-via-eq*: $\text{items-le } (\text{Suc } k) \ J = \text{items-le } k \ J \cup \text{items-eq } (\text{Suc } k) \ J$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *paths-le-split-via-eq*: $\text{paths-le } (\text{Suc } k) \ P = \text{paths-le } k \ P \cup \text{paths-eq } (\text{Suc } k) \ P$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *natUnion-superset*:

shows $g \ i \subseteq \text{natUnion } g$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *indexle* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{indexle } k' \ u' \ k \ u = ((\text{indexlt } k' \ u' \ k \ u) \vee (k' = k \wedge u' = u))$

definition *produced-by-scan-step* :: $\text{item} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{produced-by-scan-step } x \ k \ u = (\exists \ k' \ u' \ y \ X. \text{indexle } k' \ u' \ k \ u \wedge y \in \mathcal{J} \ k' \ u' \wedge$
 $\text{item-end } y = k' \wedge X \in (\mathcal{T} \ k' \ u') \wedge x = \text{inc-item } y \ (k' + \text{length } (\text{chars-of-token } X)) \wedge$
 $\text{next-symbol } y = \text{Some } (\text{terminal-of-token } X))$

lemma *indexle-trans*: $\text{indexle } k'' \ u'' \ k' \ u' \Longrightarrow \text{indexle } k' \ u' \ k \ u \Longrightarrow \text{indexle } k'' \ u'' \ k \ u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *produced-by-scan-step-trans*:

assumes *indexle* $k' u' k u$

assumes *produced-by-scan-step* $x k' u'$

shows *produced-by-scan-step* $x k u$

<proof>

lemma *\mathcal{J} -induct*[*consumes 1, case-names Induct*]:

assumes $x \in \mathcal{J} k u$

assumes *induct*: $\bigwedge x k u . (\bigwedge x' k' u' . x' \in \mathcal{J} k' u' \implies \text{indexlt } k' u' k u \implies P x' k' u')$

$\implies x \in \mathcal{J} k u \implies P x k u$

shows $P x k u$

<proof>

lemma *π -no-tokens-item-end*:

assumes *x-in- π* : $x \in \pi k \{ \} I$

shows *item-end* $x = k \vee x \in I$

<proof>

lemma *natUnion-ex*: $x \in \text{natUnion } f \implies \exists i . x \in f i$

<proof>

lemma *locate-in-limit*:

assumes *x-in-limit*: $x \in \text{limit } f X$

assumes *x-notin-X*: $x \notin X$

shows $\exists n . x \in \text{funpower } f (\text{Suc } n) X \wedge x \notin \text{funpower } f n X$

<proof>

lemma *produced-by-scan-step*:

$x \in \mathcal{J} k u \implies \text{item-end } x > k \implies \text{produced-by-scan-step } x k u$

<proof>

lemma *limit-single-step*:

assumes $x \in f X$

shows $x \in \text{limit } f X$

<proof>

lemma *Gen-union*: $\text{Gen } (A \cup B) = \text{Gen } A \cup \text{Gen } B$

<proof>

lemma *is-prefix-Prefixes-subset*:

assumes *is-prefix* $q p$

shows *Prefixes* $q \subseteq \text{Prefixes } p$

<proof>

lemma *Prefixes-subset- \mathcal{P}* :

assumes $p \in \mathcal{P} k u$

shows *Prefixes* $p \subseteq \mathcal{P} k u$

<proof>

lemma *Prefixes-subset-paths-le:*

assumes *Prefixes* $p \subseteq P$

shows *Prefixes* $p \subseteq \text{paths-le } (\text{charslength } p) P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Scan- \mathcal{J} -subset- \mathcal{J} :*

Scan $(\mathcal{T} k (\text{Suc } u)) k (\mathcal{J} k u) \subseteq \mathcal{J} k (\text{Suc } u)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset- $\mathcal{J}k$:* $u \leq v \implies \mathcal{J} k u \subseteq \mathcal{J} k v$

thm *\mathcal{J} -subset-Suc- u*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset- $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{I}k$:* $\mathcal{J} k u \subseteq \mathcal{I} k \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset- $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{J}\text{Suc}$:* $\mathcal{I} k \subseteq \mathcal{J} (\text{Suc } k) u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset- $\mathcal{I}\text{Suc}$:* $\mathcal{I} k \subseteq \mathcal{I} (\text{Suc } k)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset- \mathcal{I} :* $i \leq j \implies \mathcal{I} i \subseteq \mathcal{I} j$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset- \mathcal{J} :*

assumes *leq:* $k' < k \vee (k' = k \wedge u' \leq u)$

shows $\mathcal{J} k' u' \subseteq \mathcal{J} k u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *\mathcal{J} -subset:*

assumes *indexle* $k' u' k u$

shows $\mathcal{J} k' u' \subseteq \mathcal{J} k u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Scan-items-le:*

assumes *bounded-T:* $\bigwedge t . t \in T \implies \text{length } (\text{chars-of-token } t) \leq l$

shows *Scan* $T k (\text{items-le } k P) \subseteq \text{items-le } (k + l) (\text{Scan } T k P)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Scan-mono-tokens:*

$P \subseteq Q \implies \text{Scan } P k I \subseteq \text{Scan } Q k I$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *thmD14:* $k \leq \text{length } \text{Doc} \implies \text{items-le } k (\mathcal{J} k u) = \text{Gen } (\text{paths-le } k (\mathcal{P} k u)) \wedge \mathcal{T} k u = \mathcal{Z} k u$

$\wedge \text{items-le } k (\mathcal{I} k) = \text{Gen } (\text{paths-le } k (\mathcal{Q} k))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

theory *PathLemmas*
imports *TheoremD14*
begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

lemma *characterize-P*:

$(\forall i < \text{length } p. \exists u. p ! i \in \mathcal{Z} (\text{charslength } (\text{take } i \ p)) \ u) \implies \text{admissible } p \implies$
 $\exists u. p \in \mathcal{P} (\text{charslength } p) \ u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *drop-empty-tokens*:

assumes *p*: $p \in \mathfrak{P}$
assumes *r*: $r \leq \text{length } p$
assumes *empty*: $\text{charslength } (\text{take } r \ p) = 0$
assumes *admissible*: $\text{admissible } (\text{drop } r \ p)$
shows *drop r p* $\in \mathfrak{P}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

theory *MainTheorems*
imports *PathLemmas*
begin

context *LocalLexing* **begin**

theorem *I-is-generated-by-P*: $\mathcal{I} = \text{Gen } \mathfrak{P}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *finished-item* :: *symbol list* \Rightarrow *item*

where

finished-item $\alpha = \text{Item } (\mathfrak{S}, \alpha) \ (\text{length } \alpha) \ 0 \ (\text{length } \text{Doc})$

lemma *item-rule-finished-item[simp]*: *item-rule* (*finished-item* α) = (\mathfrak{S}, α)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *item-origin-finished-item[simp]*: *item-origin* (*finished-item* α) = 0
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *item-end-finished-item[simp]*: *item-end* (*finished-item* α) = *length Doc*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *item-dot-finished-item[simp]*: *item-dot* (*finished-item* α) = *length* α
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *item-rhs-finished-item[simp]*: $item\text{-}rhs\ (finished\text{-}item\ \alpha) = \alpha$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *item- α -finished-item[simp]*: $item\text{-}\alpha\ (finished\text{-}item\ \alpha) = \alpha$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *item-nonterminal-finished-item[simp]*: $item\text{-}nonterminal\ (finished\text{-}item\ \alpha)$
 $= \mathfrak{S}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Derives1-of-singleton*:
 assumes *Derives1* [N] $i\ r\ \alpha$
 shows $i = 0 \wedge r = (N, \alpha)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *pvalid-with* :: $tokens \Rightarrow item \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow symbol\ list \Rightarrow bool$
 where

$pvalid\text{-}with\ p\ x\ u\ \gamma =$
 ($wellformed\text{-}tokens\ p \wedge$
 $wellformed\text{-}item\ x \wedge$
 $u \leq length\ p \wedge$
 $charslength\ p = item\text{-}end\ x \wedge$
 $charslength\ (take\ u\ p) = item\text{-}origin\ x \wedge$
 $is\text{-}derivation\ (terminals\ (take\ u\ p)\ @\ [item\text{-}nonterminal\ x]\ @\ \gamma) \wedge$
 $derives\ (item\text{-}\alpha\ x)\ (terminals\ (drop\ u\ p))$)

lemma *pvalid-with*: $pvalid\ p\ x = (\exists\ u\ \gamma. pvalid\text{-}with\ p\ x\ u\ \gamma)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *Completeness*:
 assumes *p-in-ll*: $p \in ll$
 shows $\exists\ \alpha. pvalid\text{-}with\ p\ (finished\text{-}item\ \alpha)\ 0\ [] \wedge finished\text{-}item\ \alpha \in \mathfrak{I}$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *Soundness*:
 assumes *finished-item- α* : $finished\text{-}item\ \alpha \in \mathfrak{I}$
 shows $\exists\ p. pvalid\text{-}with\ p\ (finished\text{-}item\ \alpha)\ 0\ [] \wedge p \in ll$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-finished-and-finished-item*:
 assumes *wellformed-x*: $wellformed\text{-}item\ x$
 shows $is\text{-}finished\ x = (\exists\ \alpha. x = finished\text{-}item\ \alpha)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *Correctness*:
 shows $(ll \neq \{\}) = earley\text{-}recognised$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end