

Modal Logics for Nominal Transition Systems

Tjark Weber et al.

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Abstract

These Isabelle theories formalize a modal logic for nominal transition systems, as presented in the paper *Modal Logics for Nominal Transition Systems* by Joachim Parrow, Johannes Borgström, Lars-Henrik Eriksson, Ramūnas Gutkovas, and Tjark Weber [1].

Contents

1	Bounded Sets Equipped With a Permutation Action	4
2	Lemmas about Well-Foundedness and Permutations	5
2.1	Hull and well-foundedness	5
3	Residuals	7
3.1	Binding names	7
3.2	Raw residuals and α -equivalence	7
3.3	Residuals	8
3.4	Notation for pairs as residuals	9
3.5	Support of residuals	9
3.6	Equality between residuals	9
3.7	Strong induction	10
3.8	Other lemmas	11
4	Nominal Transition Systems and Bisimulations	12
4.1	Basic Lemmas	12
4.2	Nominal transition systems	12
4.3	Bisimulations	12
5	Infinitary Formulas	16
5.1	Infinitely branching trees	16
5.2	Trees modulo α -equivalence	19
5.3	Constructors for trees modulo α -equivalence	33
5.4	Induction over trees modulo α -equivalence	36
5.5	Hereditarily finitely supported trees	37

5.6	Infinitary formulas	38
5.7	Constructors for infinitary formulas	40
5.8	Induction over infinitary formulas	44
5.9	Strong induction over infinitary formulas	45
6	Validity	46
6.1	Validity for infinitely branching trees	48
6.2	Validity for trees modulo α -equivalence	51
6.3	Validity for infinitary formulas	52
7	(Strong) Logical Equivalence	54
8	Bisimilarity Implies Logical Equivalence	55
9	Logical Equivalence Implies Bisimilarity	56
10	Disjunction	60
11	Expressive Completeness	61
11.1	Distinguishing formulas	61
11.2	Characteristic formulas	65
11.3	Expressive completeness	68
12	Finitely Supported Sets	69
13	Nominal Transition Systems with Effects and F/L-Bisimilarity	70
13.1	Nominal transition systems with effects	70
13.2	L -bisimulations and F/L -bisimilarity	71
14	Infinitary Formulas With Effects	76
14.1	Infinitely branching trees	76
14.2	Trees modulo α -equivalence	78
14.3	Constructors for trees modulo α -equivalence	93
14.4	Induction over trees modulo α -equivalence	96
14.5	Hereditarily finitely supported trees	96
14.6	Infinitary formulas	98
14.7	Constructors for infinitary formulas	100
14.8	F/L -formulas	104
14.9	Induction over infinitary formulas	105
14.10	Strong induction over infinitary formulas	105
15	Validity With Effects	105
15.1	Validity for infinitely branching trees	107
15.2	Validity for trees modulo α -equivalence	110
15.3	Validity for infinitary formulas	111

16 (Strong) Logical Equivalence	114
17 F/L-Bisimilarity Implies Logical Equivalence	114
18 Logical Equivalence Implies F/L-Bisimilarity	116
19 L-Transform	121
19.1 States	121
19.2 Actions and binding names	122
19.3 Satisfaction	123
19.4 Transitions	123
19.5 Translation of F/L -formulas into formulas without effects .	126
19.6 Bisimilarity in the L -transform	134
20 Nominal Transition Systems and Bisimulations with Unobservable Transitions	139
20.1 Nominal transition systems with unobservable transitions . .	139
20.2 Weak bisimulations	141
21 Weak Formulas	147
21.1 Lemmas about α -equivalence involving τ	147
21.2 Weak action modality	148
21.3 Weak formulas	151
22 Weak Validity	152
23 Weak Logical Equivalence	157
24 Weak Bisimilarity Implies Weak Logical Equivalence	158
25 Weak Logical Equivalence Implies Weak Bisimilarity	160
26 Weak Expressive Completeness	166
26.1 Distinguishing weak formulas	166
26.2 Characteristic weak formulas	171
26.3 Weak expressive completeness	175
27 S-Transform: State Predicates as Actions	177
27.1 Actions and binding names	177
27.2 Satisfaction	178
27.3 Transitions	178
27.4 Strong Bisimilarity in the S -transform	179
27.5 Weak Bisimilarity in the S -transform	182
27.6 Translation of (strong) formulas into formulas without predicates	186
27.7 Translation of weak formulas into formulas without predicates	193

```

theory Nominal-Bounded-Set
imports
  Nominal2.Nominal2
  HOL-Cardinals.Bounded-Set
begin

```

1 Bounded Sets Equipped With a Permutation Action

Additional lemmas about bounded sets.

interpretation *bset-lifting*: *bset-lifting* .

```

lemma Abs-bset-inverse' [simp]:
  assumes |A| < o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'k set|
  shows set-bset (Abs-bset A :: 'a set['k]) = A
  by (metis Abs-bset-inverse assms mem-Collect-eq)

```

Bounded sets are equipped with a permutation action, provided their elements are.

```

instantiation bset :: (pt,type) pt
begin

```

```

lift-definition permute-bset :: perm ⇒ 'a set['b] ⇒ 'a set['b] is
  permute
proof –
  fix p and A :: 'a set
  have |p · A| ≤ o |A| by (simp add: permute-set-eq-image)
  also assume |A| < o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'b set|
  finally show |p · A| < o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'b set| .
qed

```

```

instance
by standard (transfer, simp) +

```

end

```

lemma Abs-bset-eqvt [simp]:
  assumes |A| < o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'k set|
  shows p · (Abs-bset A :: 'a::pt set['k]) = Abs-bset (p · A)
  by (simp add: permute-bset-def map-bset-def image-def permute-set-def) (metis
    (no-types, lifting) Abs-bset-inverse' assms)

```

```

lemma supp-Abs-bset [simp]:
  assumes |A| < o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'k set|
  shows supp (Abs-bset A :: 'a::pt set['k]) = supp A
proof –
from assms have ∃p. p · (Abs-bset A :: 'a::pt set['k]) ≠ Abs-bset A ↔ p · A

```

```

 $\neq A$ 
by simp (metis map-bset.rep_eq permute-set-eq-image set-bset-inverse set-bset-to-set-bset)
then show ?thesis
  unfolding supp-def by simp
qed

lemma map-bset-permute:  $p \cdot B = \text{map-bset}(\text{permute } p) B$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: image-def permute-set-def)

lemma set-bset-eqvt [eqvt]:
 $p \cdot \text{set-bset } B = \text{set-bset}(p \cdot B)$ 
by transfer simp

lemma map-bset-eqvt [eqvt]:
 $p \cdot \text{map-bset } f B = \text{map-bset}(p \cdot f)(p \cdot B)$ 
by transfer simp

lemma bempty-eqvt [eqvt]:  $p \cdot \text{bempty} = \text{bempty}$ 
by transfer simp

lemma binsert-eqvt [eqvt]:  $p \cdot (\text{binsert } x B) = \text{binsert}(p \cdot x)(p \cdot B)$ 
by transfer simp

lemma bsingleton-eqvt [eqvt]:  $p \cdot \text{bsingleton } x = \text{bsingleton}(p \cdot x)$ 
by (simp add: map-bset-permute)

end
theory Nominal-Wellfounded
imports
  Nominal2.Nominal2
begin

```

2 Lemmas about Well-Foundedness and Permutations

```

definition less-bool-rel :: bool rel where
  less-bool-rel ≡ {(x,y). x < y}

lemma less-bool-rel-iff [simp]:
   $(a,b) \in \text{less-bool-rel} \longleftrightarrow \neg a \wedge b$ 
by (metis less-bool-def less-bool-rel-def mem-Collect-eq split-conv)

lemma wf-less-bool-rel: wf less-bool-rel
by (metis less-bool-rel-iff wfUNIVI)

```

2.1 Hull and well-foundedness

```
inductive-set hull-rel where
```

```

 $(p \cdot x, x) \in \text{hull-rel}$ 

lemma hull-relp-reflp: reflp hull-relp  

by (metis hull-relp.intros permute-zero reflpI)  

  

lemma hull-relp-symp: symp hull-relp  

by (metis (poly-guards-query) hull-relp.simps permute-minus-cancel(2) sympI)  

  

lemma hull-relp-transp: transp hull-relp  

by (metis (full-types) hull-relp.simps permute-plus transpI)  

  

lemma hull-relp-equivp: equivp hull-relp  

by (metis equivpI hull-relp-reflp hull-relp-symp hull-relp-transp)  

  

lemma hull-rel-relcomp-subset:  

assumes eqvt R  

shows R O hull-rel ⊆ hull-rel O R  

proof  

fix x  

assume x ∈ R O hull-rel  

then obtain x1 x2 y where x: x = (x1,x2) and R: (x1,y) ∈ R and (y,x2) ∈ hull-rel  

by auto  

then obtain p where y = p · x2  

by (metis hull-rel.simps)  

then have -p · y = x2  

by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2))  

then have (-p · x1, x2) ∈ R  

using R assms by (metis Pair-eqvt eqvt-def mem-permute-iff)  

moreover have (x1, -p · x1) ∈ hull-rel  

by (metis hull-rel.intros permute-minus-cancel(2))  

ultimately show x ∈ hull-rel O R  

using x by auto  

qed  

  

lemma wf-hull-rel-relcomp:  

assumes wf R and eqvt R  

shows wf (hull-rel O R)  

using assms by (metis hull-rel-relcomp-subset wf-relcomp-compatible)  

  

lemma hull-rel-relcompI [simp]:  

assumes (x, y) ∈ R  

shows (p · x, y) ∈ hull-rel O R  

using assms by (metis hull-rel.intros relcomp.relcompI)  

  

lemma hull-rel-relcomp-trivialI [simp]:  

assumes (x, y) ∈ R  

shows (x, y) ∈ hull-rel O R  

using assms by (metis hull-rel-relcompI permute-zero)

```

```

end
theory Residual
imports
  Nominal2.Nominal2
begin

```

3 Residuals

3.1 Binding names

To define α -equivalence, we require actions to be equipped with an equivariant function bn that gives their binding names. Actions may only bind finitely many names. This is necessary to ensure that we can use a finite permutation to rename the binding names in an action.

```

class bn = fs +
fixes bn :: 'a ⇒ atom set
assumes bn-eqvt:  $p \cdot (bn \alpha) = bn (p \cdot \alpha)$ 
and bn-finite: finite (bn α)

lemma bn-subset-supp:  $bn \alpha \subseteq supp \alpha$ 
by (metis (erased, opaque-lifting) bn-eqvt bn-finite eqvt-at-def finite-supp supp-eqvt-at supp-finite-atom-set)

```

3.2 Raw residuals and α -equivalence

Raw residuals are simply pairs of actions and states. Binding names in the action bind into (the action and) the state.

```

fun alpha-residual :: ('act::bn × 'state::pt) ⇒ ('act × 'state) ⇒ bool where
  alpha-residual (α1,P1) (α2,P2) ←→ [bn α1]set. (α1, P1) = [bn α2]set. (α2, P2)

```

α -equivalence is equivariant.

```

lemma alpha-residual-eqvt [eqvt]:
  assumes alpha-residual r1 r2
  shows alpha-residual (p · r1) (p · r2)
using assms by (cases r1, cases r2) (simp, metis Pair-eqvt bn-eqvt permute-Abs-set)

```

α -equivalence is an equivalence relation.

```

lemma alpha-residual-refl: reflp alpha-residual
by (metis alpha-residual.simps prod.exhaust reflpI)

```

```

lemma alpha-residual-symp: symp alpha-residual
by (metis alpha-residual.simps prod.exhaust sympI)

```

```

lemma alpha-residual-transp: transp alpha-residual
by (rule transpI) (metis alpha-residual.simps prod.exhaust)

```

```

lemma alpha-residual-equivp: equivp alpha-residual
by (metis alpha-residual-reflp alpha-residual-symp alpha-residual-transp equivpI)

```

3.3 Residuals

Residuals are raw residuals quotiented by α -equivalence.

quotient-type

```

('act,'state) residual = 'act::bn × 'state::pt / alpha-residual
by (fact alpha-residual-equivp)

```

```

lemma residual-abs-rep [simp]: abs-residual (rep-residual res) = res
by (metis Quotient-residual Quotient-abs-rep)

```

```

lemma residual-rep-abs [simp]: alpha-residual (rep-residual (abs-residual r)) r
by (metis residual.abs-eq-iff residual-abs-rep)

```

The permutation operation is lifted from raw residuals.

```

instantiation residual :: (bn,pt) pt
begin

```

```

lift-definition permute-residual :: perm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) residual  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) residual
  is permute
  by (fact alpha-residual-eqvt)

```

instance

proof

```

fix res :: (-,-) residual
show 0 · res = res
  by transfer (metis alpha-residual-equivp equivp-reflp permute-zero)

```

next

```

fix p q :: perm and res :: (-,-) residual
show (p + q) · res = p · q · res
  by transfer (metis alpha-residual-equivp equivp-reflp permute-plus)

```

qed

end

The abstraction function from raw residuals to residuals is equivariant. The representation function is equivariant modulo α -equivalence.

```

lemmas permute-residual.abs-eq [eqvt, simp]

```

```

lemma alpha-residual-permute-rep-commute [simp]: alpha-residual (p · rep-residual
res) (rep-residual (p · res))
by (metis residual.abs-eq-iff residual-abs-rep permute-residual.abs-eq)

```

3.4 Notation for pairs as residuals

abbreviation *abs-residual-pair* :: 'act::bn \Rightarrow 'state::pt \Rightarrow ('act,'state) residual
 $(\langle\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\rangle [0,0] 1000)$

where

$$\langle \alpha, P \rangle == \text{abs-residual} (\alpha, P)$$

lemma *abs-residual-pair-eqvt* [*simp*]: $p \cdot \langle \alpha, P \rangle = \langle p \cdot \alpha, p \cdot P \rangle$
by (*metis Pair-eqvt permute-residual.abs-eq*)

3.5 Support of residuals

We only consider finitely supported states now.

lemma *supp-abs-residual-pair*: $\text{supp} \langle \alpha, P \rangle = \text{supp} (\alpha, P) - bn \alpha$
proof –

- have** $\text{supp} \langle \alpha, P \rangle = \text{supp} ([bn \alpha] \text{set. } (\alpha, P))$
- by** (*simp add: supp-def residual.abs-eq-iff bn-eqvt*)
- then show** ?thesis **by** (*simp add: supp-Abs*)

qed

lemma *bn-abs-residual-fresh* [*simp*]: $bn \alpha \#* \langle \alpha, P \rangle = \langle \alpha, P \rangle$
by (*simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-abs-residual-pair*)

lemma *finite-supp-abs-residual-pair* [*simp*]: $\text{finite} (\text{supp} \langle \alpha, P \rangle) = \text{supp} \langle \alpha, P \rangle$
by (*metis finite-Diff finite-supp supp-abs-residual-pair*)

3.6 Equality between residuals

lemma *residual-eq-iff-perm*: $\langle \alpha_1, P_1 \rangle = \langle \alpha_2, P_2 \rangle \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists p. \text{supp} (\alpha_1, P_1) - bn \alpha_1 = \text{supp} (\alpha_2, P_2) - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (\text{supp} (\alpha_1, P_1) - bn \alpha_1) \#* p \wedge p \cdot (\alpha_1, P_1) = (\alpha_2, P_2) \wedge p \cdot bn \alpha_1 = bn \alpha_2)$
(is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)
proof

- assume** *: ?l
- then have** $[bn \alpha_1] \text{set. } (\alpha_1, P_1) = [bn \alpha_2] \text{set. } (\alpha_2, P_2)$
- by** (*simp add: residual.abs-eq-iff*)
- then obtain** p **where** $(bn \alpha_1, (\alpha_1, P_1)) \approx_{\text{set}} (bn \alpha_2, (\alpha_2, P_2))$
- using** *Abs-eq-iff(1)* **by** *blast*
- then show** ?r
- by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) alpha-set.simps*)

next

- assume** *: ?r
- then obtain** p **where** $(bn \alpha_1, (\alpha_1, P_1)) \approx_{\text{set}} (bn \alpha_2, (\alpha_2, P_2))$
- using** *alpha-set.simps* **by** *blast*
- then have** $[bn \alpha_1] \text{set. } (\alpha_1, P_1) = [bn \alpha_2] \text{set. } (\alpha_2, P_2)$
- using** *Abs-eq-iff(1)* **by** *blast*
- then show** ?l
- by** (*simp add: residual.abs-eq-iff*)

qed

lemma *residual-eq-iff-perm-renaming*: $\langle \alpha_1, P1 \rangle = \langle \alpha_2, P2 \rangle \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists p. supp(\alpha_1, P1) - bn \alpha_1 = supp(\alpha_2, P2) - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (supp(\alpha_1, P1) - bn \alpha_1) \#* p \wedge p \cdot (\alpha_1, P1) = (\alpha_2, P2) \wedge p \cdot bn \alpha_1 = bn \alpha_2 \wedge supp p \subseteq bn \alpha_1 \cup p \cdot bn \alpha_1)$
 $(\text{is } ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)$

proof

assume $?l$

then obtain p **where** $p: supp(\alpha_1, P1) - bn \alpha_1 = supp(\alpha_2, P2) - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (supp(\alpha_1, P1) - bn \alpha_1) \#* p \wedge p \cdot (\alpha_1, P1) = (\alpha_2, P2) \wedge p \cdot bn \alpha_1 = bn \alpha_2$
by (*metis residual-eq-iff-perm*)

moreover obtain q **where** $q \cdot p: \forall b \in bn \alpha_1. q \cdot b = p \cdot b$ **and** $supp-q: supp q \subseteq bn \alpha_1 \cup p \cdot bn \alpha_1$
by (*metis set-renaming-perm2*)

have $supp q \subseteq supp p$

proof

fix a **assume** $*: a \in supp q$ **then show** $a \in supp p$

proof (*cases* $a \in bn \alpha_1$)

case *True* **then show** $?thesis$
using $* \cdot q \cdot p$ **by** (*metis mem-Collect-eq supp-perm*)

next

case *False* **then have** $a \in p \cdot bn \alpha_1$
using $* \cdot supp-q$ **using** *UnE subsetCE* **by** *blast*
with *False* **have** $p \cdot a \neq a$
by (*metis mem-permute-iff*)

then show $?thesis$
using *fresh-def fresh-perm* **by** *blast*

qed

qed

with p **have** $(supp(\alpha_1, P1) - bn \alpha_1) \#* q$
by (*meson fresh-def fresh-star-def subset-iff*)

moreover with p **and** $q \cdot p$ **have** $\bigwedge a. a \in supp \alpha_1 \implies q \cdot a = p \cdot a$ **and** $\bigwedge a.$
 $a \in supp P1 \implies q \cdot a = p \cdot a$
by (*metis Diff-iff fresh-perm fresh-star-def UnCI supp-Pair*)
then have $q \cdot \alpha_1 = p \cdot \alpha_1$ **and** $q \cdot P1 = p \cdot P1$
by (*metis supp-perm-perm-eq*)
ultimately show $?r$
using $supp-q$ **by** (*metis Pair-eqvt bn-eqvt*)

next

assume $?r$ **then show** $?l$
by (*meson residual-eq-iff-perm*)

qed

3.7 Strong induction

lemma *residual-strong-induct*:

assumes $\bigwedge (act :: 'act :: bn) (state :: 'state :: fs) (c :: 'a :: fs). bn act \#* c \implies P c \langle act, state \rangle$
shows $P c$ *residual*

proof (*rule residual.abs-induct, clarify*)

```

fix act :: 'act and state :: 'state
obtain p where 1: (p · bn act) #* c and 2: supp ⟨act,state⟩ #* p
  proof (rule at-set-avoiding2[of bn act c ⟨act,state⟩, THEN exE])
    show finite (bn act) by (fact bn-finite)
  next
    show finite (supp c) by (fact finite-supp)
  next
    show finite (supp ⟨act,state⟩) by (fact finite-supp-abs-residual-pair)
  next
    show bn act #* ⟨act,state⟩ by (fact bn-abs-residual-fresh)
  qed metis
from 2 have ⟨p · act, p · state⟩ = ⟨act,state⟩
  using supp-perm-eq by fastforce
then show P c ⟨act,state⟩
  using assms 1 by (metis bn-eqvt)
qed

```

3.8 Other lemmas

```

lemma residual-empty.bn-eq-iff:
  assumes bn α1 = {}
  shows ⟨α1,P1⟩ = ⟨α2,P2⟩ ↔ α1 = α2 ∧ P1 = P2
proof
  assume ⟨α1,P1⟩ = ⟨α2,P2⟩
  with assms have [{}].set. (α1, P1) = [bn α2].set. (α2, P2)
    by (simp add: residual.abs-eq-iff)
  then obtain p where ({}, (α1, P1)) ≈set ((=)) supp p (bn α2, (α2, P2))
    using Abs-eq-iff(1) by blast
  then show α1 = α2 ∧ P1 = P2
    unfolding alpha-set using supp-perm-eq by fastforce
next
  assume α1 = α2 ∧ P1 = P2 then show ⟨α1,P1⟩ = ⟨α2,P2⟩
    by simp
qed

```

— The following lemma is not about residuals, but we have no better place for it.

```

lemma set-bounded-supp:
  assumes finite S and ⋀x. x ∈ X ==> supp x ⊆ S
  shows supp X ⊆ S
proof -
  have S supports X
  unfolding supports-def proof (clarify)
    fix a b
    assume a: a ∉ S and b: b ∉ S
    {
      fix x
      assume x ∈ X
      then have (a ⇒ b) · x = x
        using a b ⋀x. x ∈ X ==> supp x ⊆ S by (meson fresh-def subsetCE
    }
  qed

```

```

swap-fresh-fresh)
}
then show (a ⇛ b) • X = X
by auto (metis (full-types) eqvt-bound mem-permute-iff, metis mem-permute-iff)
qed
then show supp X ⊆ S
using assms(1) by (fact supp-is-subset)
qed

end
theory Transition-System
imports
  Residual
begin

```

4 Nominal Transition Systems and Bisimulations

4.1 Basic Lemmas

```

lemma symp-on-eqvt [eqvt]:
  assumes symp-on A R shows symp-on (p • A) (p • R)
  using assms
  by (auto simp: symp-on-def permute-fun-def permute-set-def permute-pure)

lemma symp-eqvt:
  assumes symp R shows symp (p • R)
  using assms
  by (auto simp: symp-on-def permute-fun-def permute-pure)

```

4.2 Nominal transition systems

```

locale nominal-ts =
  fixes satisfies :: 'state::fs ⇒ 'pred::fs ⇒ bool           (infix `⊣` 70)
  and transition :: 'state ⇒ ('act::bn, 'state) residual ⇒ bool (infix `↔` 70)
  assumes satisfies-eqvt [eqvt]: P ⊢ φ ⇒ p • P ⊢ p • φ
  and transition-eqvt [eqvt]: P → α Q ⇒ p • P → p • α Q
begin

lemma transition-eqvt':
  assumes P → ⟨α, Q⟩ shows p • P → ⟨p • α, p • Q⟩
  using assms by (metis abs-residual-pair-eqvt transition-eqvt)

end

```

4.3 Bisimulations

```

context nominal-ts
begin

```

```

definition is-bisimulation :: ('state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  is-bisimulation R ≡
    symp R ∧
    ( ∀ P Q. R P Q → ( ∀ φ. P ⊢ φ → Q ⊢ φ) ) ∧
    ( ∀ P Q. R P Q → ( ∀ α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α,P⟩ → ( ∃ Q'. Q → ⟨α,Q⟩ ∧ R P' Q')))

definition bisimilar :: 'state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool (infix `~` 100) where
  P ~ Q ≡ ∃ R. is-bisimulation R ∧ R P Q

(~) is an equivariant equivalence relation.

lemma is-bisimulation-eqvt :
  assumes is-bisimulation R shows is-bisimulation (p · R)
  using assms unfolding is-bisimulation-def
  proof (clarify)
    assume 1: symp R
    assume 2: ∀ P Q. R P Q → ( ∀ φ. P ⊢ φ → Q ⊢ φ)
    assume 3: ∀ P Q. R P Q → ( ∀ α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α,P⟩ → ( ∃ Q'.
      Q → ⟨α,Q⟩ ∧ R P' Q')) )
    have symp (p · R) (is ?S)
      using 1 by (simp add: symp-eqvt)
    moreover have ∀ P Q. (p · R) P Q → ( ∀ φ. P ⊢ φ → Q ⊢ φ) (is ?T)
      proof (clarify)
        fix P Q φ
        assume *: (p · R) P Q and **: P ⊢ φ
        from * have R (−p · P) (−p · Q)
          by (simp add: eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
        then show Q ⊢ φ
          using 2 ** by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) satisfies-eqvt)
      qed
    moreover have ∀ P Q. (p · R) P Q → ( ∀ α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α,P⟩ )
      → ( ∃ Q'. Q → ⟨α,Q⟩ ∧ (p · R) P' Q') (is ?U)
      proof (clarify)
        fix P Q α P'
        assume *: (p · R) P Q and **: bn α #* Q and ***: P → ⟨α,P⟩
        from * have R (−p · P) (−p · Q)
          by (simp add: eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
        moreover have bn (−p · α) #* (−p · Q)
          using ** by (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff)
        moreover have −p · P → ⟨−p · α, −p · P⟩
          using *** by (metis transition-eqvt')
        ultimately obtain Q' where T: −p · Q → ⟨−p · α, Q⟩ and R: R (−p · P') Q'
          using 3 by metis
        from T have Q → ⟨α, p · Q⟩
          by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) transition-eqvt')
        moreover from R have (p · R) P' (p · Q')
          by (metis eqvt-apply eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
        ultimately show ∃ Q'. Q → ⟨α,Q⟩ ∧ (p · R) P' Q'
      qed
  qed

```

```

    by metis
qed
ultimately show ?S ∧ ?T ∧ ?U by simp
qed

lemma bisimilar-eqvt :
assumes P ~. Q shows (p · P) ~. (p · Q)
proof -
from assms obtain R where *: is-bisimulation R ∧ R P Q
  unfolding bisimilar-def ..
then have is-bisimulation (p · R)
  by (simp add: is-bisimulation-eqvt)
moreover from * have (p · R) (p · P) (p · Q)
  by (metis eqvt-apply permute-boolI)
ultimately show (p · P) ~. (p · Q)
  unfolding bisimilar-def by auto
qed

lemma bisimilar-reflp: reflp bisimilar
proof (rule reflpI)
fix x
have is-bisimulation (=)
  unfolding is-bisimulation-def by (simp add: symp-def)
then show x ~. x
  unfolding bisimilar-def by auto
qed

lemma bisimilar-symp: symp bisimilar
proof (rule sympI)
fix P Q
assume P ~. Q
then obtain R where *: is-bisimulation R ∧ R P Q
  unfolding bisimilar-def ..
then have R Q P
  unfolding is-bisimulation-def by (simp add: symp-def)
with * show Q ~. P
  unfolding bisimilar-def by auto
qed

lemma bisimilar-is-bisimulation: is-bisimulation bisimilar
unfolding is-bisimulation-def proof
show symp (~.)
  by (fact bisimilar-symp)
next
show ( ∀ P Q. P ~. Q → ( ∀ φ. P ⊢ φ → Q ⊢ φ)) ∧
( ∀ P Q. P ~. Q → ( ∀ α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α, P⟩ → ( ∃ Q'. Q →
⟨α, Q⟩ ∧ P' ~. Q'))))
  by (auto simp add: is-bisimulation-def bisimilar-def) blast
qed

```

```

lemma bisimilar-transp: transp bisimilar
proof (rule transpI)
  fix P Q R
  assume PQ: P ~. Q and QR: Q ~. R
  let ?bisim = bisimilar OO bisimilar
  have symp ?bisim
  proof (rule sympI)
    fix P R
    assume ?bisim P R
    then obtain Q where P ~. Q and Q ~. R
      by blast
    then have R ~. Q and Q ~. P
      by (metis bisimilar-symp sympE) +
    then show ?bisim R P
      by blast
  qed
  moreover have  $\forall P\ Q.\ ?bisim\ P\ Q \longrightarrow (\forall \varphi.\ P \vdash \varphi \longrightarrow Q \vdash \varphi)$ 
    using bisimilar-is-bisimulation is-bisimulation-def by auto
  moreover have  $\forall P\ Q.\ ?bisim\ P\ Q \longrightarrow$ 
     $(\forall \alpha\ P'.\ bn\ \alpha\ \sharp*\ Q \longrightarrow P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \longrightarrow (\exists Q'.\ Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle \wedge ?bisim\ P'\ Q'))$ 
  proof (clarify)
    fix P R Q α P'
    assume PR: P ~. R and RQ: R ~. Q and fresh: bn α ∽* Q and trans: P → ⟨α, P'⟩
    — rename ⟨α, P'⟩ to avoid R, without touching Q
    obtain p where 1: (p ∙ bn α) ∽* R and 2: supp ((⟨α, P'⟩, Q) ∽* p)
    proof (rule at-set-avoiding2[of bn α R ((⟨α, P'⟩, Q), THEN exE)])
      show finite (bn α) by (fact bn-finite)
    next
      show finite (supp R) by (fact finite-supp)
    next
      show finite (supp ((⟨α, P'⟩, Q))) by (simp add: finite-supp supp-Pair)
    next
      show bn α ∽* ((⟨α, P'⟩, Q)) by (simp add: fresh-fresh-star-Pair)
    qed metis
  from 2 have 3: supp ⟨α, P'⟩ ∽* p and 4: supp Q ∽* p
    by (simp add: fresh-star-Un supp-Pair) +
  from 3 have ⟨p ∙ α, p ∙ P'⟩ = ⟨α, P'⟩
    using supp-perm-eq by fastforce
  then obtain pR' where 5: R → ⟨p ∙ α, pR'⟩ and 6: (p ∙ P') ~. pR'
    using PR trans 1 by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) bisimilar-is-bisimulation
      bn-eqvt is-bisimulation-def)
  from fresh and 4 have bn (p ∙ α) ∽* Q
    by (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff supp-perm-eq)
  then obtain pQ' where 7: Q → ⟨p ∙ α, pQ'⟩ and 8: pR' ~. pQ'
  using RQ 5 by (metis (full-types) bisimilar-is-bisimulation is-bisimulation-def)
  from 7 have Q → ⟨α, -p ∙ pQ'⟩

```

```

using 4 by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) supp-perm-eq transition-eqvt')
moreover from 6 and 8 have ?bisim P' (¬p · pQ')
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) bisimilar-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2)
relcompp.simps)
ultimately show ∃ Q'. Q → ⟨α, Q⟩ ∧ ?bisim P' Q'
  by metis
qed
ultimately have is-bisimulation ?bisim
  unfolding is-bisimulation-def by metis
moreover have ?bisim P R
  using PQ QR by blast
ultimately show P ~· R
  unfolding bisimilar-def by meson
qed

lemma bisimilar-equivp: equivp bisimilar
by (metis bisimilar-reflp bisimilar-symp bisimilar-transp equivp-reflp-symp-transp)

lemma bisimilar-simulation-step:
assumes P ~· Q and bn α #: Q and P → ⟨α, P⟩
obtains Q' where Q → ⟨α, Q'⟩ and P' ~· Q'
using assms by (metis (poly-guards-query) bisimilar-is-bisimulation is-bisimulation-def)

end

end
theory Formula
imports
  Nominal-Bounded-Set
  Nominal-Wellfounded
  Residual
begin

```

5 Infinitary Formulas

5.1 Infinitely branching trees

First, we define a type of trees, with a constructor *tConj* that maps (potentially infinite) sets of trees into trees. To avoid paradoxes (note that there is no injection from the powerset of trees into the set of trees), the cardinality of the argument set must be bounded.

```

datatype ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree =
  tConj ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree set['idx] — potentially infinite sets of trees
  | tNot ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree
  | tPred 'pred
  | tAct 'act ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree

```

The (automatically generated) induction principle for trees allows us to

prove that the following relation over trees is well-founded. This will be useful for termination proofs when we define functions by recursion over trees.

```

inductive-set Tree-wf :: ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree rel where
  t ∈ set-bset tset ==> (t, tConj tset) ∈ Tree-wf
  | (t, tNot t) ∈ Tree-wf
  | (t, tAct α t) ∈ Tree-wf

lemma wf-Tree-wf: wf Tree-wf
unfolding wf-def
proof (rule allI, rule impI, rule allI)
  fix P :: ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree ⇒ bool and t
  assume ∀ x. (forall y. (y, x) ∈ Tree-wf → P y) → P x
  then show P t
  proof (induction t)
    case tConj then show ?case
      by (metis Tree.distinct(2) Tree.distinct(5) Tree.inject(1) Tree-wf.cases)
    next
    case tNot then show ?case
      by (metis Tree.distinct(1) Tree.distinct(9) Tree.inject(2) Tree-wf.cases)
    next
    case tPred then show ?case
      by (metis Tree.distinct(11) Tree.distinct(3) Tree.distinct(7) Tree-wf.cases)
    next
    case tAct then show ?case
      by (metis Tree.distinct(10) Tree.distinct(6) Tree.inject(4) Tree-wf.cases)
  qed
qed

```

We define a permutation operation on the type of trees.

```

instantiation Tree :: (type, pt, pt) pt
begin

primrec permute-Tree :: perm ⇒ (-,-,-) Tree ⇒ (-,-,-) Tree where
  p · (tConj tset) = tConj (map-bset (permute p) tset) — neat trick to get around
  the fact that tset is not of permutation type yet
  | p · (tNot t) = tNot (p · t)
  | p · (tPred φ) = tPred (p · φ)
  | p · (tAct α t) = tAct (p · α) (p · t)

instance
proof
  fix t :: (-,-,-) Tree
  show 0 · t = t
  proof (induction t)
    case tConj then show ?case
      by (simp, transfer) (auto simp: image-def)
    qed simp-all
  next

```

```

fix p q :: perm and t :: (-,-,-) Tree
show (p + q) · t = p · q · t
proof (induction t)
  case tConj then show ?case
    by (simp, transfer) (auto simp: image-def)
  qed simp-all
qed

end

```

Now that the type of trees—and hence the type of (bounded) sets of trees—is a permutation type, we can massage the definition of $p \cdot tConj\ tset$ into its more usual form.

```

lemma permute-Tree-tConj [simp]:  $p \cdot tConj\ tset = tConj\ (p \cdot tset)$ 
by (simp add: map-bset-permute)

```

```

declare permute-Tree.simps(1) [simp del]

```

The relation Tree-wf is equivariant.

```

lemma Tree-wf-eqvt-aux:
  assumes (t1, t2) ∈ Tree-wf shows (p · t1, p · t2) ∈ Tree-wf
  using assms proof (induction rule: Tree-wf.induct)
    fix t :: ('a,'b,'c) Tree and tset :: ('a,'b,'c) Tree set['a]
    assume t ∈ set-bset tset then show (p · t, p · tConj tset) ∈ Tree-wf
      by (metis Tree-wf.intros(1) mem-permute-iff permute-Tree-tConj set-bset-eqvt)
  next
    fix t :: ('a,'b,'c) Tree
    show (p · t, p · tNot t) ∈ Tree-wf
      by (metis Tree-wf.intros(2) permute-Tree.simps(2))
  next
    fix t :: ('a,'b,'c) Tree and α
    show (p · t, p · tAct α t) ∈ Tree-wf
      by (metis Tree-wf.intros(3) permute-Tree.simps(4))
  qed

lemma Tree-wf-eqvt [eqvt, simp]:  $p \cdot \text{Tree-wf} = \text{Tree-wf}$ 
proof
  show p · Tree-wf ⊆ Tree-wf
    by (auto simp add: permute-set-def) (rule Tree-wf-eqvt-aux)
  next
    show Tree-wf ⊆ p · Tree-wf
      by (auto simp add: permute-set-def) (metis Tree-wf-eqvt-aux permute-minus-cancel(1))
  qed

lemma Tree-wf-eqvt': eqvt Tree-wf
by (metis Tree-wf-eqvt eqvtI)

```

The definition of permute for trees gives rise to the usual notion of support. The following lemmas, one for each constructor, describe the support of

trees.

lemma *supp-tConj* [*simp*]: *supp* (*tConj* *tset*) = *supp* *tset*

unfolding *supp-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *supp-tNot* [*simp*]: *supp* (*tNot* *t*) = *supp* *t*

unfolding *supp-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *supp-tPred* [*simp*]: *supp* (*tPred* φ) = *supp* φ

unfolding *supp-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *supp-tAct* [*simp*]: *supp* (*tAct* α *t*) = *supp* $\alpha \cup \text{supp } t$

unfolding *supp-def* **by** (*simp add: Collect-imp-eq Collect-neg-eq*)

5.2 Trees modulo α -equivalence

We generalize the notion of support, which considers whether a permuted element is *equal* to itself, to arbitrary endorelations. This is available as *supp-rel* in Nominal Isabelle.

lemma *supp-rel-eqvt* [*eqvt*]:

$p \cdot \text{supp-rel } R \ x = \text{supp-rel } (p \cdot R) \ (p \cdot x)$

by (*simp add: supp-rel-def*)

Usually, the definition of α -equivalence presupposes a notion of free variables. However, the variables that are “free” in an infinitary conjunction are not necessarily those that are free in one of the conjuncts. For instance, consider a conjunction over *all* names. Applying any permutation will yield the same conjunction, i.e., this conjunction has *no* free variables.

To obtain the correct notion of free variables for infinitary conjunctions, we initially defined α -equivalence and free variables via mutual recursion. In particular, we defined the free variables of a conjunction as term *fv-Tree* (*tConj* *tset*) = *supp-rel alpha-Tree* (*tConj* *tset*).

We then realized that it is not necessary to define the concept of “free variables” at all, but the definition of α -equivalence becomes much simpler (in particular, it is no longer mutually recursive) if we directly use the support modulo α -equivalence.

The following lemmas and constructions are used to prove termination of our definition.

lemma *supp-rel-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:

$\llbracket x=x'; \bigwedge a \ b. \ R \ ((a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot x') \ x' \longleftrightarrow R' \ ((a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot x') \ x' \rrbracket \implies \text{supp-rel } R \ x = \text{supp-rel } R' \ x'$

by (*simp add: supp-rel-def*)

lemma *rel-bset-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:

$\llbracket x=x'; y=y'; \bigwedge a \ b. \ a \in \text{set-bset } x' \implies b \in \text{set-bset } y' \implies R \ a \ b \longleftrightarrow R' \ a \ b \rrbracket \implies \text{rel-bset } R \ x \ y \longleftrightarrow \text{rel-bset } R' \ x' \ y'$

```

by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def)

lemma alpha-set-cong [fundef-cong]:
  ⟦ bs=bs'; x=x'; R (p' · x') y' ⟷ R' (p' · x') y'; f x' = f' x'; f y' = f' y'; p=p';
  cs=cs'; y=y' ⟧ ⟹
  alpha-set (bs, x) R f p (cs, y) ⟷ alpha-set (bs', x') R' f' p' (cs', y')
by (simp add: alpha-set)

quotient-type
('idx,'pred,'act) Treep = ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn) Tree / hull-relp
by (fact hull-relp-equivp)

lemma abs-Treep-eq [simp]: abs-Treep (p · t) = abs-Treep t
by (metis hull-relp.simps Treep.abs-eq-iff)

lemma permute-rep-abs-Treep:
obtains p where rep-Treep (abs-Treep t) = p · t
by (metis Quotient3-Treep Treep.abs-eq-iff rep-abs-rsp hull-relp.simps)

lift-definition Tree-wfp :: ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn) Treep rel is
Tree-wf .

lemma Tree-wfpI [simp]:
assumes (a, b) ∈ Tree-wf
shows (abs-Treep (p · a), abs-Treep b) ∈ Tree-wfp
using assms by (metis (erased, lifting) Treep.abs-eq-iff Tree-wfp.abs-eq hull-relp.intros
map-prod-simp rev-image-eqI)

lemma Tree-wfp-trivialI [simp]:
assumes (a, b) ∈ Tree-wf
shows (abs-Treep a, abs-Treep b) ∈ Tree-wfp
using assms by (metis Tree-wfpI permute-zero)

lemma Tree-wfpE:
assumes (ap, bp) ∈ Tree-wfp
obtains a b where ap = abs-Treep a and bp = abs-Treep b and (a,b) ∈ Tree-wf
using assms by (metis Pair-inject Tree-wfp.abs-eq prod-fun-imageE)

lemma wf-Tree-wfp: wf Tree-wfp
proof (rule wf-subset[of inv-image (hull-rel O Tree-wf) rep-Treep])
show wf (inv-image (hull-rel O Tree-wf) rep-Treep)
  by (metis Tree-wf-eqvt' wf-Tree-wf wf-hull-rel-relcomp wf-inv-image)
next
show Tree-wfp ⊆ inv-image (hull-rel O Tree-wf) rep-Treep
proof (standard, case-tac x, clarify)
fix ap bp :: ('d, 'e, 'f) Treep
assume (ap, bp) ∈ Tree-wfp
then obtain a b where 1: ap = abs-Treep a and 2: bp = abs-Treep b and 3:
(a,b) ∈ Tree-wf

```

```

    by (rule Tree-wfpE)
from 1 obtain p where 4: rep-Treep ap = p · a
    by (metis permute-rep-abs-Treep)
from 2 obtain q where 5: rep-Treep bp = q · b
    by (metis permute-rep-abs-Treep)
have (p · a, q · b) ∈ hull-rel
    by (metis hull-rel.simps permute-minus-cancel(2) permute-plus)
moreover from 3 have (q · a, q · b) ∈ Tree-wf
    by (rule Tree-wf-eqvt-aux)
ultimately show (ap, bp) ∈ inv-image (hull-rel O Tree-wf) rep-Treep
    using 4 5 by auto
qed
qed

```

```

fun alpha-Tree-termination :: ('a, 'b, 'c) Tree × ('a, 'b, 'c) Tree ⇒ ('a, 'b::pt,
'c::bn) Treep set where
alpha-Tree-termination (t1, t2) = {abs-Treep t1, abs-Treep t2}

```

Here it comes ...

```

function (sequential)
alpha-Tree :: ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn) Tree ⇒ ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree ⇒ bool (infix
_=α_ 50) where
— (=α)
alpha-tConj: tConj tset1 =α tConj tset2 ↔ rel-bset alpha-Tree tset1 tset2
| alpha-tNot: tNot t1 =α tNot t2 ↔ t1 =α t2
| alpha-tPred: tPred φ1 =α tPred φ2 ↔ φ1 = φ2
— the action may have binding names
| alpha-tAct: tAct α1 t1 =α tAct α2 t2 ↔
  (exists p. (bn α1, t1) ≈ set alpha-Tree (supp-rel alpha-Tree) p (bn α2, t2) ∧ (bn α1,
  α1) ≈ set ((=)) supp p (bn α2, α2))
| alpha-other: - =α - ↔ False
— 254 subgoals (!)
by pat-completeness auto
termination
proof
let ?R = inv-image (max-ext Tree-wfp) alpha-Tree-termination
show wf ?R
    by (metis max-ext-wf wf-Tree-wfp wf-inv-image)
qed (auto simp add: max-ext.simps Tree-wf.simps simp del: permute-Tree-tConj)

```

We provide more descriptive case names for the automatically generated induction principle.

```

lemmas alpha-Tree-induct' = alpha-Tree.induct[case-names alpha-tConj alpha-tNot
alpha-tPred alpha-tAct alpha-other(1) alpha-other(2) alpha-other(3) alpha-other(4)
alpha-other(5) alpha-other(6) alpha-other(7) alpha-other(8) alpha-other(9)
alpha-other(10) alpha-other(11) alpha-other(12) alpha-other(13) alpha-other(14)
alpha-other(15) alpha-other(16) alpha-other(17) alpha-other(18)]

```

lemma alpha-Tree-induct[case-names tConj tNot tPred tAct, consumes 1]:

```

assumes  $t1 =_{\alpha} t2$ 
and  $\bigwedge tset1 \ tset2. (\bigwedge a \ b. a \in set\text{-}bset \ tset1 \implies b \in set\text{-}bset \ tset2 \implies a =_{\alpha} b$ 
 $\implies P \ a \ b) \implies$ 
 $\quad rel\text{-}bset \ (=_{\alpha}) \ tset1 \ tset2 \implies P \ (tConj \ tset1) \ (tConj \ tset2)$ 
and  $\bigwedge t1 \ t2. t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \implies P \ t1 \ t2 \implies P \ (tNot \ t1) \ (tNot \ t2)$ 
and  $\bigwedge \varphi. P \ (tPred \ \varphi) \ (tPred \ \varphi)$ 
and  $\bigwedge \alpha1 \ t1 \ \alpha2 \ t2. (\bigwedge p. p \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \implies P \ (p \cdot t1) \ t2) \implies$ 
 $\quad (\bigwedge a \ b. ((a = b) \cdot t1) =_{\alpha} t1 \implies P \ ((a = b) \cdot t1) \ t1) \implies (\bigwedge a \ b. ((a$ 
 $= b) \cdot t2) =_{\alpha} t2 \implies P \ ((a = b) \cdot t2) \ t2) \implies$ 
 $\quad (\exists p. (bn \ \alpha1, t1) \approxset \ (=_{\alpha}) \ (supp\text{-}rel \ (=_{\alpha})) \ p \ (bn \ \alpha2, t2) \wedge (bn \ \alpha1, \alpha1)$ 
 $\approxset \ (=) \ supp \ p \ (bn \ \alpha2, \alpha2)) \implies$ 
 $\quad P \ (tAct \ \alpha1 \ t1) \ (tAct \ \alpha2 \ t2)$ 
shows  $P \ t1 \ t2$ 
using assms by (induction t1 t2 rule: alpha-Tree.induct) simp-all
 $\alpha$ -equivalence is equivariant.

lemma alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux:
assumes  $\bigwedge a \ b. (a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t \longleftrightarrow p \cdot (a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} p \cdot t$ 
shows  $p \cdot supp\text{-}rel \ (=_{\alpha}) \ t = supp\text{-}rel \ (=_{\alpha}) \ (p \cdot t)$ 
proof -
{
  fix a
  let ?B = {b.  $\neg ((a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot t) =_{\alpha} t$ }
  let ?pB = {b.  $\neg ((p \cdot a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot p \cdot t) =_{\alpha} (p \cdot t)$ }
  {
    assume finite ?B
    moreover have inj-on (unpermute p) ?pB
      by (simp add: inj-on-def unpermute-def)
    moreover have unpermute p ` ?pB  $\subseteq$  ?B
      using assms by auto (metis (erased, lifting) eqvt-bound permute-eqvt swap-eqvt)
    ultimately have finite ?pB
      by (metis inj-on-finite)
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume finite ?pB
    moreover have inj-on (permute p) ?B
      by (simp add: inj-on-def)
    moreover have permute p ` ?B  $\subseteq$  ?pB
      using assms by auto (metis (erased, lifting) permute-eqvt swap-eqvt)
    ultimately have finite ?B
      by (metis inj-on-finite)
  }
  ultimately have infinite ?B  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite ?pB
  by auto
}
then show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: supp-rel-def permute-set-def) (metis eqvt-bound)

```

qed

```

lemma alpha-Tree-eqvt':  $t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \longleftrightarrow p \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot t2$ 
proof (induction t1 t2 rule: alpha-Tree-induct')
  case (alpha-tConj tset1 tset2) show ?case
    proof
      assume *:  $tConj tset1 =_{\alpha} tConj tset2$ 
      {
        fix x
        assume  $x \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset1)$ 
        then obtain  $x'$  where 1:  $x' \in set\text{-}bset tset1$  and 2:  $x = p \cdot x'$ 
          by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
        from 1 obtain  $y'$  where 3:  $y' \in set\text{-}bset tset2$  and 4:  $x' =_{\alpha} y'$ 
          using * by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Formula.alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
            rel-set-def)
        from 3 have  $p \cdot y' \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset2)$ 
          by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
        moreover from 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 have  $x =_{\alpha} p \cdot y'$ 
          using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
        ultimately have  $\exists y \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset2). x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
      }
      moreover
      {
        fix y
        assume  $y \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset2)$ 
        then obtain  $y'$  where 1:  $y' \in set\text{-}bset tset2$  and 2:  $p \cdot y' = y$ 
          by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
        from 1 obtain  $x'$  where 3:  $x' \in set\text{-}bset tset1$  and 4:  $x' =_{\alpha} y'$ 
          using * by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Formula.alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
            rel-set-def)
        from 3 have  $p \cdot x' \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset1)$ 
          by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
        moreover from 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 have  $p \cdot x' =_{\alpha} y$ 
          using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
        ultimately have  $\exists x \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset1). x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
      }
      ultimately show  $p \cdot tConj tset1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot tConj tset2$ 
        by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def)
    next
      assume *:  $p \cdot tConj tset1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot tConj tset2$ 
      {
        fix x
        assume 1:  $x \in set\text{-}bset tset1$ 
        then have  $p \cdot x \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset1)$ 
          by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
        then obtain  $y'$  where 2:  $y' \in set\text{-}bset (p \cdot tset2)$  and 3:  $p \cdot x =_{\alpha} y'$ 
          using * by (metis Formula.alpha-tConj permute-Tree-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
            rel-set-def)
        from 2 obtain  $y$  where 4:  $y \in set\text{-}bset tset2$  and 5:  $y' = p \cdot y$ 
      }
    
```

```

    by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
from 1 and 3 and 4 and 5 have  $x =_{\alpha} y$ 
    using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
    with 4 have  $\exists y \in \text{set-bset } tset2. x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
}
moreover
{
    fix y
    assume 1:  $y \in \text{set-bset } tset2$ 
    then have  $p \cdot y \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset2)$ 
        by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
    then obtain  $x'$  where 2:  $x' \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset1)$  and 3:  $x' =_{\alpha} p \cdot y$ 
        using * by (metis Formula.alpha-tConj permute-Tree-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
rel-set-def)
from 2 obtain  $x$  where 4:  $x \in \text{set-bset } tset1$  and 5:  $p \cdot x = x'$ 
    by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
from 1 and 3 and 4 and 5 have  $x =_{\alpha} y$ 
    using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
    with 4 have  $\exists x \in \text{set-bset } tset1. x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
}
ultimately show tConj tset1 = $_{\alpha}$  tConj tset2
    by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def)
qed
next
case (alpha-tAct  $\alpha_1 t_1 \alpha_2 t_2$ )
from alpha-tAct.IH(2) have t1:  $p \cdot \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t_1 = \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t_1)$ 
    by (rule alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux)
from alpha-tAct.IH(3) have t2:  $p \cdot \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t_2 = \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t_2)$ 
    by (rule alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux)
show ?case
proof
    assume tAct  $\alpha_1 t_1 =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha_2 t_2$ 
    then obtain q where 1:  $(bn \alpha_1, t_1) \approx \text{set } (=_{\alpha}) (\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha})) q$  (bn  $\alpha_2, t_2$ )
and 2:  $(bn \alpha_1, \alpha_1) \approx \text{set } (=) \text{ supp } q$  (bn  $\alpha_2, \alpha_2$ )
    by auto
    from 1 and t1 and t2 have  $\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t_1) - bn (p \cdot \alpha_1) = \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t_2) - bn (p \cdot \alpha_2)$ 
        by (metis Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt)
    moreover from 1 and t1 have  $(\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t_1) - bn (p \cdot \alpha_1)) \sharp* (p + q - p)$ 
        by (metis Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff permute-perm-def)
    moreover from 1 and alpha-tAct.IH(1) have  $p \cdot q \cdot t_1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot t_2$ 
        by (simp add: alpha-set)
    moreover from 2 have  $p \cdot q - p \cdot bn (p \cdot \alpha_1) = bn (p \cdot \alpha_2)$ 
        by (simp add: alpha-set bn-eqvt)
    ultimately have  $(bn (p \cdot \alpha_1), p \cdot t_1) \approx \text{set } (=_{\alpha}) (\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha})) (p + q - p)$ 
(bn  $(p \cdot \alpha_2), p \cdot t_2$ )
        by (simp add: alpha-set)
    moreover from 2 have  $(bn (p \cdot \alpha_1), p \cdot \alpha_1) \approx \text{set } (=) \text{ supp } (p + q - p)$  (bn

```

```

 $(p \cdot \alpha 2), p \cdot \alpha 2)$ 
  by (simp add: alpha-set) (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Diff-eqvt bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff permute-minus-cancel(2) permute-perm-def supp-eqvt)
    ultimately show  $p \cdot tAct \alpha 1 t1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot tAct \alpha 2 t2$ 
      by auto
next
  assume  $p \cdot tAct \alpha 1 t1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot tAct \alpha 2 t2$ 
  then obtain  $q$  where 1:  $(bn(p \cdot \alpha 1), p \cdot t1) \approxset (=_{\alpha}) (supp-rel (=_{\alpha})) q$ 
    ( $bn(p \cdot \alpha 2), p \cdot t2)$  and 2:  $(bn(p \cdot \alpha 1), p \cdot \alpha 1) \approxset (=) supp q (bn(p \cdot \alpha 2), p \cdot \alpha 2)$ 
    by auto
  {
    from 1 and  $t1$  and  $t2$  have  $supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t1 - bn \alpha 1 = supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t2$ 
  -  $bn \alpha 2$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt permute-eq-iff)
    moreover with 1 and  $t2$  have  $(supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t1 - bn \alpha 1) \#* (-p + q + p)$ 
  }
  by (auto simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-perm alphas) (metis (no-types, lifting) DiffI bn-eqvt mem-permute-iff permute-minus-cancel(2))
  moreover from 1 have  $-p + q + p \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} t2$ 
  using alpha-tAct.IH(1) by (simp add: alpha-set) (metis (no-types, lifting) permute-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
  moreover from 1 have  $-p + q + p \cdot bn \alpha 1 = bn \alpha 2$ 
    by (metis alpha-set bn-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
    ultimately have  $(bn \alpha 1, t1) \approxset (=_{\alpha}) (supp-rel (=_{\alpha})) (-p + q + p) (bn \alpha 2, t2)$ 
    by (simp add: alpha-set)
  }
  moreover
  {
    from 2 have  $supp \alpha 1 - bn \alpha 1 = supp \alpha 2 - bn \alpha 2$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt permute-eq-iff supp-eqvt)
    moreover with 2 have  $(supp \alpha 1 - bn \alpha 1) \#* (-p + q + p)$ 
    by (auto simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-perm alphas) (metis (no-types, lifting) DiffI bn-eqvt mem-permute-iff permute-minus-cancel(1) supp-eqvt)
    moreover from 2 have  $-p + q + p \cdot \alpha 1 = \alpha 2$ 
    by (simp add: alpha-set)
    moreover have  $-p + q + p \cdot bn \alpha 1 = bn \alpha 2$ 
    by (simp add: bn-eqvt calculation(3))
    ultimately have  $(bn \alpha 1, \alpha 1) \approxset (=) supp (-p + q + p) (bn \alpha 2, \alpha 2)$ 
    by (simp add: alpha-set)
  }
  ultimately show  $tAct \alpha 1 t1 =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha 2 t2$ 
  by auto
qed
qed simp-all

```

lemma *alpha-Tree-eqvt [eqvt]: $t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \implies p \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot t2$*

```

by (metis alpha-Tree-eqvt')

(= $\alpha$ ) is an equivalence relation.

lemma alpha-Tree-reflp: reflp alpha-Tree
proof (rule reflpI)
  fix t :: ('a,'b,'c) Tree
  show t = $\alpha$  t
  proof (induction t)
    case tConj then show ?case by (metis alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq rel-setI)
    next
    case tNot then show ?case by (metis alpha-tNot)
    next
    case tPred show ?case by (metis alpha-tPred)
    next
    case tAct then show ?case by (metis (mono-tags) alpha-tAct alpha-refl(1))
    qed
qed

lemma alpha-Tree-symp: symp alpha-Tree
proof (rule sympI)
  fix x y :: ('a,'b,'c) Tree
  assume x = $\alpha$  y then show y = $\alpha$  x
  proof (induction x y rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
    case tConj then show ?case
      by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def) metis
    next
    case (tAct  $\alpha$ 1 t1  $\alpha$ 2 t2)
      then obtain p where (bn  $\alpha$ 1, t1)  $\approx$  set (= $\alpha$ ) (supp-rel (= $\alpha$ )) p (bn  $\alpha$ 2, t2)  $\wedge$ 
        (bn  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 1)  $\approx$  set (=) supp p (bn  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 2)
        by auto
      then have (bn  $\alpha$ 2, t2)  $\approx$  set (= $\alpha$ ) (supp-rel (= $\alpha$ )) ( $-p$ ) (bn  $\alpha$ 1, t1)  $\wedge$  (bn  $\alpha$ 2,
         $\alpha$ 2)  $\approx$  set (=) supp ( $-p$ ) (bn  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 1)
        using tAct.IH by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) alpha-Tree-eqvt alpha-sym(1)
          permute-minus-cancel(2))
      then show ?case
        by auto
    qed simp-all
qed

lemma alpha-Tree-transp: transp alpha-Tree
proof (rule transpI)
  fix x y z:: ('a,'b,'c) Tree
  assume x = $\alpha$  y and y = $\alpha$  z
  then show x = $\alpha$  z
  proof (induction x y arbitrary: z rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
    case (tConj tset-x tset-y) show ?case
      proof (cases z)
        fix tset-z
        assume z: z = tConj tset-z

```

```

have rel-bset ( $=_{\alpha}$ ) tset-x tset-z
  unfolding rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def Ball-def Bex-def
  proof
    show  $\forall x'. x' \in \text{set-bset } tset-x \longrightarrow (\exists z'. z' \in \text{set-bset } tset-z \wedge x' =_{\alpha} z')$ 
    proof (rule allI, rule impI)
      fix x' assume 1:  $x' \in \text{set-bset } tset-x$ 
      then obtain y' where 2:  $y' \in \text{set-bset } tset-y$  and 3:  $x' =_{\alpha} y'$ 
        by (metis rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.hyps)
      from 2 obtain z' where 4:  $z' \in \text{set-bset } tset-z$  and 5:  $y' =_{\alpha} z'$ 
        by (metis alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.prem z)
      from 1 2 3 5 have x' = $_{\alpha}$  z'
        by (rule tConj.IH)
      with 4 show  $\exists z'. z' \in \text{set-bset } tset-z \wedge x' =_{\alpha} z'$ 
        by auto
    qed
  next
    show  $\forall z'. z' \in \text{set-bset } tset-z \longrightarrow (\exists x'. x' \in \text{set-bset } tset-x \wedge x' =_{\alpha} z')$ 
    proof (rule allI, rule impI)
      fix z' assume 1:  $z' \in \text{set-bset } tset-z$ 
      then obtain y' where 2:  $y' \in \text{set-bset } tset-y$  and 3:  $y' =_{\alpha} z'$ 
        by (metis alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.prem z)
      from 2 obtain x' where 4:  $x' \in \text{set-bset } tset-x$  and 5:  $x' =_{\alpha} y'$ 
        by (metis rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.hyps)
      from 4 2 5 3 have x' = $_{\alpha}$  z'
        by (rule tConj.IH)
      with 4 show  $\exists x'. x' \in \text{set-bset } tset-x \wedge x' =_{\alpha} z'$ 
        by auto
    qed
  qed
  with z show tConj tset-x = $_{\alpha}$  z
    by simp
  qed (insert tConj.prem, auto)
next
  case tNot then show ?case
    by (cases z) simp-all
next
  case tPred then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (tAct  $\alpha_1 t_1 \alpha_2 t_2$ ) show ?case
  proof (cases z)
    fix  $\alpha$  t
    assume z:  $z = tAct \alpha t$ 
    obtain p where 1:  $(bn \alpha_1, t_1) \approx set (=_{\alpha}) (supp-rel (=_{\alpha})) p (bn \alpha_2, t_2) \wedge$ 
       $(bn \alpha_1, \alpha_1) \approx set (=) supp p (bn \alpha_2, \alpha_2)$ 
      using tAct.hyps by auto
    obtain q where 2:  $(bn \alpha_2, t_2) \approx set (=_{\alpha}) (supp-rel (=_{\alpha})) q (bn \alpha, t) \wedge (bn$ 
       $\alpha_2, \alpha_2) \approx set (=) supp q (bn \alpha, \alpha)$ 
      using tAct.prem z by auto
  
```

```

have (bn α1, t1) ≈set (=α) (supp-rel (=α)) (q + p) (bn α, t)
  proof -
    have supp-rel (=α) t1 - bn α1 = supp-rel (=α) t - bn α
      using 1 and 2 by (metis alpha-set)
    moreover have (supp-rel (=α) t1 - bn α1) #* (q + p)
      using 1 and 2 by (metis alpha-set fresh-star-plus)
    moreover have (q + p) · t1 =α t
      using 1 and 2 and tAct.IH by (metis (no-types, lifting) alpha-Tree-eqvt
alpha-set permute-minus-cancel(1) permute-plus)
    moreover have (q + p) · bn α1 = bn α
      using 1 and 2 by (metis alpha-set permute-plus)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (metis alpha-set)
  qed
  moreover have (bn α1, α1) ≈set (=) supp (q + p) (bn α, α)
    using 1 and 2 by (metis (mono-tags) alpha-trans(1) permute-plus)
  ultimately show tAct α1 t1 =α z
    using z by auto
  qed (insert tAct.prems, auto)
qed
qed

```

lemma alpha-Tree-equivp: equivp alpha-Tree
by (auto intro: equivpI alpha-Tree-reflp alpha-Tree-symp alpha-Tree-transp)

alpha-equivalent trees have the same support modulo alpha-equivalence.

```

lemma alpha-Tree-supp-rel:
  assumes t1 =α t2
  shows supp-rel (=α) t1 = supp-rel (=α) t2
  using assms proof (induction rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
  case (tConj tset1 tset2)
    have sym: ⋀x y. rel-bset (=α) x y ⟷ rel-bset (=α) y x
      by (meson alpha-Tree-symp bset.rel-symp sympE)
    {
      fix a b
      from tConj.hyps have *: rel-bset (=α) ((a ⇛ b) · tset1) ((a ⇛ b) · tset2)
        by (metis alpha-tConj alpha-Tree-eqvt permute-Tree-tConj)
      have rel-bset (=α) ((a ⇛ b) · tset1) tset1 ⟷ rel-bset (=α) ((a ⇛ b) · tset2)
        by (rule iffI) (metis * alpha-Tree-transp bset.rel-transp sym tConj.hyps
transpE) +
    }
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: supp-rel-def)
  next
    case tNot then show ?case
      by (simp add: supp-rel-def)
  next
    case (tAct α1 t1 α2 t2)

```

```

{
  fix a b
  have tAct α1 t1 =α tAct α2 t2
    using tAct.hyps by simp
  then have (a ⇛ b) · tAct α1 t1 =α tAct α1 t1 ↔ (a ⇛ b) · tAct α2 t2 =α
    tAct α2 t2
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) alpha-Tree-eqvt alpha-Tree-symp alpha-Tree-transp
      sympE transpE)
  }
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: supp-rel-def)
qed simp-all

```

tAct preserves α -equivalence.

```

lemma alpha-Tree-tAct:
  assumes t1 =α t2
  shows tAct α t1 =α tAct α t2
proof -
  have (bn α, t1) ≈set (=α) (supp-rel (=α)) 0 (bn α, t2)
    using assms by (simp add: alpha-Tree-supp-rel alpha-set fresh-star-zero)
  moreover have (bn α, α) ≈set (=) supp 0 (bn α, α)
    by (metis (full-types) alpha-refl(1))
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

The following lemmas describe the support modulo *alpha*-equivalence.

```

lemma supp-rel-tNot [simp]: supp-rel (=α) (tNot t) = supp-rel (=α) t
unfolding supp-rel-def by simp

```

```

lemma supp-rel-tPred [simp]: supp-rel (=α) (tPred φ) = supp φ
unfolding supp-rel-def supp-def by simp

```

The support modulo α -equivalence of *tAct α t* is not easily described: when *t* has infinite support (modulo α -equivalence), the support (modulo α -equivalence) of *tAct α t* may still contain names in *bn α*. This incongruity is avoided when *t* has finite support modulo α -equivalence.

```

lemma infinite-mono: infinite S ==> (∀x. x ∈ S ==> x ∈ T) ==> infinite T
by (metis infinite-super subsetI)

```

```

lemma supp-rel-tAct [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp-rel (=α) t)
  shows supp-rel (=α) (tAct α t) = supp α ∪ supp-rel (=α) t - bn α
proof
  show supp α ∪ supp-rel (=α) t - bn α ⊆ supp-rel (=α) (tAct α t)
  proof
    fix x
    assume x ∈ supp α ∪ supp-rel (=α) t - bn α

```

```

moreover
{
  assume x1:  $x \in supp \alpha$  and x2:  $x \notin bn \alpha$ 
  from x1 have infinite {b.  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha$ }
    unfolding supp-def ..
  then have infinite ( $\{b. (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha\} - supp \alpha$ )
    by (simp add: finite-sup)
  moreover
  {
    fix b
    assume b ∈ {b.  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha\} - supp \alpha$ 
    then have b1:  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha$  and b2:  $b \notin supp \alpha - bn \alpha$ 
      by simp+
    from b1 have sort-of x = sort-of b
      using swap-differentsorts by fastforce
    then have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot (supp \alpha - bn \alpha) \neq supp \alpha - bn \alpha$ 
      using b2 x1 x2 by (simp add: swap-set-in)
    then have b ∈ {b.  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha t$ }
      by (auto simp add: alpha-set Diff-eqvt bn-eqvt)
  }
  ultimately have infinite {b.  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha t$ }
    by (rule infinite-mono)
  then have  $x \in supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) (tAct \alpha t)$ 
    unfolding supp-rel-def ..
}
moreover
{
  assume x1:  $x \in supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t$  and x2:  $x \notin bn \alpha$ 
  from x1 have infinite {b.  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$ }
    unfolding supp-rel-def ..
  then have infinite ( $\{b. \neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t\} - supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t$ )
    using assms by simp
  moreover
  {
    fix b
    assume b ∈ {b.  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t\} - supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t$ 
    then have b1:  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$  and b2:  $b \notin supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
      by simp+
    from b1 have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t \neq t$ 
      by (metis alpha-Tree-reflp reflpE)
    then have sort-of x = sort-of b
      using swap-differentsorts by fastforce
    then have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot (supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha) \neq supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
      using b2 x1 x2 by (simp add: swap-set-in)
    then have  $supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) \neq supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
      by (simp add: Diff-eqvt bn-eqvt)
    then have b ∈ {b.  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha t$ }
      by (simp add: alpha-set)
  }
}

```

```

}
ultimately have infinite {b.  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha t\}$ 
  by (rule infinite-mono)
then have  $x \in supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct \alpha t)$ 
  unfolding supp-rel-def ..
}
ultimately show  $x \in supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct \alpha t)$ 
  by auto
qed
next
show  $supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct \alpha t) \subseteq supp \alpha \cup supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
proof
fix x
assume  $x \in supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct \alpha t)$ 
then have *: infinite {b.  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha t\}$ 
  unfolding supp-rel-def ..
moreover
{
fix b
assume  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha t$ 
then have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha \vee \neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$ 
  using alpha-Tree-tAct by force
}
ultimately have infinite {b.  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha \vee \neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t\}$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) infinite-mono mem-Collect-eq)
then have infinite {b.  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha\} \vee infinite \{b. \neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t\}$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags) finite-Collect-disjI)
then have  $x \in supp \alpha \cup supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t$ 
  by (simp add: supp-def supp-rel-def)
moreover
{
assume **:  $x \in bn \alpha$ 
from * obtain b where b1:  $\neg(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct \alpha t$  and b2:  $b \notin supp \alpha$  and b3:  $b \notin supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t$ 
  using assms by (metis (no-types, lifting) UnCI finite-UnI finite-supp infinite-mono mem-Collect-eq)
let ?p =  $(x \Rightarrow b)$ 
have  $supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) = supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
using ** and b3 by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-eqvt Diff-iff alpha-Tree-eqvt' alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux bn-eqvt swap-set-not-in)
moreover then have  $(supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha)) \#* ?p$ 
using ** and b3 by (metis Diff-iff fresh-perm fresh-star-def swap-atom-simps(3))
moreover have ?p  $\cdot (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$ 
  using alpha-Tree-reflp reflpE by force
moreover have ?p  $\cdot bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) = bn \alpha$ 
  by (simp add: bn-eqvt)
moreover have  $supp ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) = supp \alpha - bn \alpha$ 
  using ** and b2 by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Diff-eqvt Diff-iff)

```

```

bn-eqvt supp-eqvt swap-set-not-in)
  moreover then have (supp ((x == b) • α) = bn ((x == b) • α)) #* ?p
    using ** and b2 by (simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-perm) (metis
Diff-iff swap-atom-simps(3))
  moreover have ?p • (x == b) • α = α
    by simp
  ultimately have (x == b) • tAct α t =α tAct α t
    by (auto simp add: alpha-set)
  with b1 have False ..
}
ultimately show x ∈ supp α ∪ supp-rel (=α) t = bn α
  by blast
qed
qed

```

We define the type of (infinitely branching) trees quotiented by α -equivalence.

quotient-type
 $('idx,'pred,'act) \text{ Tree}_\alpha = ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn) \text{ Tree} / \text{alpha-Tree}$
 by (fact alpha-Tree-equivp)

lemma $\text{Tree}_\alpha\text{-abs}\text{-rep}$ [simp]: $\text{abs-Tree}_\alpha (\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t_\alpha) = t_\alpha$
 by (metis Quotient-Tree $_\alpha$ Quotient-abs-rep)

lemma $\text{Tree}_\alpha\text{-rep}\text{-abs}$ [simp]: $\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (\text{abs-Tree}_\alpha t) =_\alpha t$
 by (metis Tree $_\alpha$.abs-eq-iff Tree $_\alpha$ -abs-rep)

The permutation operation is lifted from trees.

instantiation $\text{Tree}_\alpha :: (\text{type}, \text{pt}, \text{bn}) \text{ pt}$
begin

lift-definition $\text{permute-Tree}_\alpha :: \text{perm} \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) \text{ Tree}_\alpha \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) \text{ Tree}_\alpha$
 is permute
 by (fact alpha-Tree-equivt)

instance

proof

fix $t_\alpha :: (-,-,-) \text{ Tree}_\alpha$

show $\theta • t_\alpha = t_\alpha$

by transfer (metis alpha-Tree-equivp equivp-reflp permute-zero)

next

fix $p q :: \text{perm}$ and $t_\alpha :: (-,-,-) \text{ Tree}_\alpha$

show $(p + q) • t_\alpha = p • q • t_\alpha$

by transfer (metis alpha-Tree-equivp equivp-reflp permute-plus)

qed

end

The abstraction function from trees to trees modulo α -equivalence is equivariant. The representation function is equivariant modulo α -equivalence.

```

lemmas permute-Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq [eqvt, simp]

lemma alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute [simp]:  $p \cdot \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t_\alpha =_\alpha \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (p \cdot t_\alpha)$ 
by (metis Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep permute-Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq)

```

5.3 Constructors for trees modulo α -equivalence

The constructors are lifted from trees.

```

lift-definition Conj $\alpha$  :: ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree $\alpha$  set['idx]  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn)
Tree $\alpha$  is
tConj
by simp

```

```

lemma map-bset-abs-rep-Tree $\alpha$ : map-bset abs-Tree $\alpha$  (map-bset rep-Tree $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ ) = tset $\alpha$ 
by (metis (full-types) Quotient-Tree $\alpha$  Quotient-abs-rep bset-lifting.bset-quot-map)

```

```

lemma Conj $\alpha$ -def': Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$  = abs-Tree $\alpha$  (tConj (map-bset rep-Tree $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ ))
by (metis Conj $\alpha$ .abs-eq map-bset-abs-rep-Tree $\alpha$ )

```

```

lift-definition Not $\alpha$  :: ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree $\alpha$   $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn) Tree $\alpha$  is
tNot
by simp

```

```

lift-definition Pred $\alpha$  :: 'pred  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn) Tree $\alpha$  is
tPred
.
```

```

lift-definition Act $\alpha$  :: 'act  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree $\alpha$   $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn)
Tree $\alpha$  is
tAct
by (fact alpha-Tree-tAct)

```

The lifted constructors are equivariant.

```

lemma Conj $\alpha$ -eqvt [eqvt, simp]:  $p \cdot \text{Conj}_\alpha tset_\alpha = \text{Conj}_\alpha (p \cdot tset_\alpha)$ 
proof -
{
  fix x
  assume  $x \in \text{set-bset} (p \cdot \text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset_\alpha)$ 
  then obtain y where  $y \in \text{set-bset} (\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset_\alpha)$  and  $x = p \cdot y$ 
  by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
  then obtain t $\alpha$  where 1:  $t_\alpha \in \text{set-bset tset}_\alpha$  and 2:  $x = p \cdot \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t_\alpha$ 
  by (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
  let ?x' = rep-Tree $\alpha$  (p  $\cdot$  t $\alpha$ )
  from 1 have  $p \cdot t_\alpha \in \text{set-bset} (p \cdot tset_\alpha)$ 
  by (metis mem-permute-iff permute-bset.rep-eq)
  then have ?x'  $\in \text{set-bset} (\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha (p \cdot tset_\alpha))$ 
  by (simp add: bset.set-map)

```

```

moreover from 2 have  $x =_{\alpha} ?x'$ 
  by (metis alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute)
ultimately have  $\exists x' \in \text{set-bset}(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha}(p \cdot tset_{\alpha})). x =_{\alpha} x'$ 
  ..
}

moreover
{
  fix y
  assume  $y \in \text{set-bset}(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha}(p \cdot tset_{\alpha}))$ 
  then obtain x where  $x \in \text{set-bset}(p \cdot tset_{\alpha})$  and  $\text{rep-Tree}_{\alpha} x = y$ 
    by (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
  then obtain  $t_{\alpha}$  where 1:  $t_{\alpha} \in \text{set-bset } tset_{\alpha}$  and 2:  $\text{rep-Tree}_{\alpha}(p \cdot t_{\alpha}) = y$ 
    by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
  let  $?y' = p \cdot \text{rep-Tree}_{\alpha} t_{\alpha}$ 
  from 1 have  $\text{rep-Tree}_{\alpha} t_{\alpha} \in \text{set-bset}(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha} tset_{\alpha})$ 
    by (simp add: bset.set-map)
  then have  $?y' \in \text{set-bset}(p \cdot \text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha} tset_{\alpha})$ 
    by (metis mem-permute-iff permute-bset.rep-eq)
  moreover from 2 have  $?y' =_{\alpha} y$ 
    by (metis alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute)
  ultimately have  $\exists y' \in \text{set-bset}(p \cdot \text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha} tset_{\alpha}). y' =_{\alpha} y$ 
  ..
}

ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Conj_{\alpha}-def' map-bset-eqvt rel-bset-def rel-set-def Tree_{\alpha}.abs-eq-iff)
qed

lemma Not_{\alpha}-eqvt [eqvt, simp]:  $p \cdot \text{Not}_{\alpha} t_{\alpha} = \text{Not}_{\alpha}(p \cdot t_{\alpha})$ 
by (induct t_{\alpha}) (simp add: Not_{\alpha}.abs-eq)

lemma Pred_{\alpha}-eqvt [eqvt, simp]:  $p \cdot \text{Pred}_{\alpha} \varphi = \text{Pred}_{\alpha}(p \cdot \varphi)$ 
by (simp add: Pred_{\alpha}.abs-eq)

lemma Act_{\alpha}-eqvt [eqvt, simp]:  $p \cdot \text{Act}_{\alpha} \alpha t_{\alpha} = \text{Act}_{\alpha}(p \cdot \alpha)(p \cdot t_{\alpha})$ 
by (induct t_{\alpha}) (simp add: Act_{\alpha}.abs-eq)

The lifted constructors are injective (except for  $\text{Act}_{\alpha}$ ).

lemma Conj_{\alpha}-eq-iff [simp]:  $\text{Conj}_{\alpha} tset1_{\alpha} = \text{Conj}_{\alpha} tset2_{\alpha} \longleftrightarrow tset1_{\alpha} = tset2_{\alpha}$ 
proof
  assume  $\text{Conj}_{\alpha} tset1_{\alpha} = \text{Conj}_{\alpha} tset2_{\alpha}$ 
  then have  $tConj(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha} tset1_{\alpha}) =_{\alpha} tConj(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha} tset2_{\alpha})$ 
    by (metis Conj_{\alpha}-def' Tree_{\alpha}.abs-eq-iff)
  then have  $\text{rel-bset} (=_{\alpha})(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha} tset1_{\alpha})(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_{\alpha} tset2_{\alpha})$ 
    by (auto elim: alpha-Tree.cases)
  then show  $tset1_{\alpha} = tset2_{\alpha}$ 
  using Quotient-Tree_{\alpha} Quotient-rel-abs2 bset-lifting.bset-quot-map map-bset-abs-rep-Tree_{\alpha}
  by fastforce
qed (fact arg-cong)

```

```

lemma Not $\alpha$ -eq-iff [simp]: Not $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$  = Not $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$   $\longleftrightarrow$  t1 $\alpha$  = t2 $\alpha$ 
proof
  assume Not $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$  = Not $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ 
  then have tNot (rep-Tree $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$ ) = $\alpha$  tNot (rep-Tree $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ )
    by (metis Not $\alpha$ .abs-eq Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep)
  then have rep-Tree $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$  = $\alpha$  rep-Tree $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ 
    using alpha-Tree.cases by auto
  then show t1 $\alpha$  = t2 $\alpha$ 
    by (metis Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep)
next
  assume t1 $\alpha$  = t2 $\alpha$  then show Not $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$  = Not $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ 
    by simp
qed

lemma Pred $\alpha$ -eq-iff [simp]: Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 1 = Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 2  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\varphi$ 1 =  $\varphi$ 2
proof
  assume Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 1 = Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 2
  then have (tPred  $\varphi$ 1 :: ('d, 'b, 'e) Tree) = $\alpha$  tPred  $\varphi$ 2 — note the unrelated
  type
    by (metis Pred $\alpha$ .abs-eq Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff)
  then show  $\varphi$ 1 =  $\varphi$ 2
    using alpha-Tree.cases by auto
next
  assume  $\varphi$ 1 =  $\varphi$ 2 then show Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 1 = Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 2
    by simp
qed

lemma Act $\alpha$ -eq-iff: Act $\alpha$   $\alpha$ 1 t1 = Act $\alpha$   $\alpha$ 2 t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  tAct  $\alpha$ 1 (rep-Tree $\alpha$  t1) = $\alpha$ 
  tAct  $\alpha$ 2 (rep-Tree $\alpha$  t2)
  by (metis Act $\alpha$ .abs-eq Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep)

```

The lifted constructors are free (except for Act_{α}).

```

lemma Tree $\alpha$ -free [simp]:
  shows Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$   $\neq$  Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ 
  and Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$   $\neq$  Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 
  and Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$   $\neq$  Act $\alpha$   $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ 
  and Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$   $\neq$  Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ 
  and Not $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$   $\neq$  Act $\alpha$   $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ 
  and Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$   $\neq$  Act $\alpha$   $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ 
by (simp add: Conj $\alpha$ -def' Not $\alpha$ -def Pred $\alpha$ -def Act $\alpha$ -def Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff)+
```

The following lemmas describe the support of constructed trees modulo α -equivalence.

```

lemma supp-alpha-supp-rel: supp t $\alpha$  = supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) (rep-Tree $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
unfolding supp-def supp-rel-def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-cong Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff
  Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute)
```

```

lemma supp-Conj $\alpha$  [simp]: supp (Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ ) = supp tset $\alpha$ 
```

```

unfolding supp-def by simp

lemma supp-Notα [simp]: supp (Notα tα) = supp tα
unfolding supp-def by simp

lemma supp-Predα [simp]: supp (Predα φ) = supp φ
unfolding supp-def by simp

lemma supp-Actα [simp]:
assumes finite (supp tα)
shows supp (Actα α tα) = supp α ∪ supp tα - bn α
using assms by (metis Actα.abs-eq Treeα-abs-rep Treeα-rep-abs alpha-Tree-supp-rel
supp-alpha-supp-rel supp-rel-tAct)

```

5.4 Induction over trees modulo α -equivalence

```

lemma Treeα-induct [case-names Conjα Notα Predα Actα Envα, induct type:
Treeα]:
fixes tα
assumes  $\bigwedge tset_{\alpha}. (\bigwedge x. x \in set\text{-}bset tset_{\alpha} \implies P x) \implies P (Conj_{\alpha} tset_{\alpha})$ 
and  $\bigwedge t_{\alpha}. P t_{\alpha} \implies P (Not_{\alpha} t_{\alpha})$ 
and  $\bigwedge pred. P (Pred_{\alpha} pred)$ 
and  $\bigwedge act t_{\alpha}. P t_{\alpha} \implies P (Act_{\alpha} act t_{\alpha})$ 
shows  $P t_{\alpha}$ 
proof (rule Treeα.abs-induct)
fix t show P (abs-Treeα t)
proof (induction t)
case (tConj tset)
let ?tsetα = map-bset abs-Treeα tset
have abs-Treeα (tConj tset) = Conjα ?tsetα
by (simp add: Conjα.abs-eq)
then show ?case
using assms(1) tConj.IH by (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
next
case tNot then show ?case
using assms(2) by (metis Notα.abs-eq)
next
case tPred show ?case
using assms(3) by (metis Predα.abs-eq)
next
case tAct then show ?case
using assms(4) by (metis Actα.abs-eq)
qed
qed

```

There is no (obvious) strong induction principle for trees modulo α -equivalence: since their support may be infinite, we may not be able to rename bound variables without also renaming free variables.

5.5 Hereditarily finitely supported trees

We cannot obtain the type of infinitary formulas simply as the sub-type of all trees (modulo α -equivalence) that are finitely supported: since an infinite set of trees may be finitely supported even though its members are not (and thus, would not be formulas), the sub-type of *all* finitely supported trees does not validate the induction principle that we desire for formulas.

Instead, we define *hereditarily* finitely supported trees. We require that environments and state predicates are finitely supported.

```
inductive hereditarily-fs :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) Tree $_{\alpha}$   $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  Conj $_{\alpha}$ : finite (supp tset $_{\alpha}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\bigwedge$ t $_{\alpha}$ . t $_{\alpha}$   $\in$  set-bset tset $_{\alpha}$   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}$ )
   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs (Conj $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ )
  | Not $_{\alpha}$ : hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}$   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs (Not $_{\alpha}$  t $_{\alpha}$ )
  | Pred $_{\alpha}$ : hereditarily-fs (Pred $_{\alpha}$   $\varphi$ )
  | Act $_{\alpha}$ : hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}$   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs (Act $_{\alpha}$   $\alpha$  t $_{\alpha}$ )
```

hereditarily-fs is equivariant.

```
lemma hereditarily-fs-eqvt [eqvt]:
  assumes hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}$ 
  shows hereditarily-fs (p  $\cdot$  t $_{\alpha}$ )
  using assms proof (induction rule: hereditarily-fs.induct)
  case Conj $_{\alpha}$  then show ?case
    by (metis (erased, opaque-lifting) Conj $_{\alpha}$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Conj $_{\alpha}$  mem-permute-iff
    permute-finite permute-minus-cancel(1) set-bset-eqvt supp-eqvt)
  next
  case Not $_{\alpha}$  then show ?case
    by (metis Not $_{\alpha}$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Not $_{\alpha}$ )
  next
  case Pred $_{\alpha}$  then show ?case
    by (metis Pred $_{\alpha}$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Pred $_{\alpha}$ )
  next
  case Act $_{\alpha}$  then show ?case
    by (metis Act $_{\alpha}$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Act $_{\alpha}$ )
  qed
```

hereditarily-fs is preserved under α -renaming.

```
lemma hereditarily-fs-alpha-renaming:
  assumes Act $_{\alpha}$   $\alpha$  t $_{\alpha}$  = Act $_{\alpha}$   $\alpha'$  t $_{\alpha}'$ 
  shows hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}$   $\longleftrightarrow$  hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}'$ 
  proof
    assume hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}$ 
    then show hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}'$ 
      using assms by (auto simp add: Act $_{\alpha}$ -def Tree $_{\alpha}$ .abs-eq-iff alphas) (metis
      Tree $_{\alpha}$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $_{\alpha}$ -abs-rep hereditarily-fs-eqvt permute-Tree $_{\alpha}$ .abs-eq)
    next
    assume hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}'$ 
    then show hereditarily-fs t $_{\alpha}$ 
```

```

using assms by (auto simp add: Act $\alpha$ -def Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff alphas) (metis
Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep hereditarily-fs-eqvt permute-Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq permute-minus-cancel(2))
qed

```

Hereditarily finitely supported trees have finite support.

```

lemma hereditarily-fs-implies-finite-supp:
  assumes hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
  shows finite (supp t $\alpha$ )
using assms by (induction rule: hereditarily-fs.induct) (simp-all add: finite-supp)

```

5.6 Infinitary formulas

Now, infinitary formulas are simply the sub-type of hereditarily finitely supported trees.

```

typedef ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) formula = {t $\alpha$ ::('idx,'pred,'act) Tree $\alpha$ . hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ }
by (metis hereditarily-fs.Pred $\alpha$  mem-Collect-eq)

```

We set up Isabelle's lifting infrastructure so that we can lift definitions from the type of trees modulo α -equivalence to the sub-type of formulas.

```

setup-lifting type-definition-formula

```

```

lemma Abs-formula-inverse [simp]:
  assumes hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
  shows Rep-formula (Abs-formula t $\alpha$ ) = t $\alpha$ 
using assms by (metis Abs-formula-inverse mem-Collect-eq)

```

```

lemma Rep-formula' [simp]: hereditarily-fs (Rep-formula x)
by (metis Rep-formula mem-Collect-eq)

```

Now we lift the permutation operation.

```

instantiation formula :: (type, fs, bn) pt
begin

```

```

lift-definition permute-formula :: perm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c) formula  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c) formula
  is permute
  by (fact hereditarily-fs-eqvt)

instance
  by standard (transfer, simp)+

end

```

The abstraction and representation functions for formulas are equivariant, and they preserve support.

```

lemma Abs-formula-eqvt [simp]:
  assumes hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 

```

```

shows  $p \cdot \text{Abs-formula } t_\alpha = \text{Abs-formula } (p \cdot t_\alpha)$ 
by (metis assms eq-onp-same-args permute-formula.abs-eq)

lemma supp-Abs-formula [simp]:
  assumes hereditarily-fs  $t_\alpha$ 
  shows supp (Abs-formula  $t_\alpha$ ) = supp  $t_\alpha$ 
proof -
  {
    fix  $p :: \text{perm}$ 
    have  $p \cdot \text{Abs-formula } t_\alpha = \text{Abs-formula } (p \cdot t_\alpha)$ 
      using assms by (metis Abs-formula-eqvt)
    moreover have hereditarily-fs ( $p \cdot t_\alpha$ )
      using assms by (metis hereditarily-fs-eqvt)
    ultimately have  $p \cdot \text{Abs-formula } t_\alpha = \text{Abs-formula } t_\alpha \longleftrightarrow p \cdot t_\alpha = t_\alpha$ 
      using assms by (metis Abs-formula-inverse)
  }
  then show ?thesis unfolding supp-def by simp
qed

lemmas Rep-formula-eqvt [eqvt, simp] = permute-formula.rep-eq[symmetric]

lemma supp-Rep-formula [simp]: supp (Rep-formula  $x$ ) = supp  $x$ 
by (metis Rep-formula' Rep-formula-inverse supp-Abs-formula)

lemma supp-map-bset-Rep-formula [simp]: supp (map-bset Rep-formula  $xset$ ) =
supp  $xset$ 
proof
  have eqvt (map-bset Rep-formula)
  unfolding eqvt-def by (simp add: ext)
  then show supp (map-bset Rep-formula  $xset$ )  $\subseteq$  supp  $xset$ 
    by (fact supp-fun-app-eqvt)
next
  {
    fix  $a :: \text{atom}$ 
    have inj (map-bset Rep-formula)
      by (metis bset.inj-map Rep-formula-inject injI)
    then have  $\bigwedge x y. x \neq y \implies \text{map-bset Rep-formula } x \neq \text{map-bset Rep-formula } y$ 
      by (metis inj-eq)
    then have  $\{b. (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot xset \neq xset\} \subseteq \{b. (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot \text{map-bset Rep-formula } xset \neq \text{map-bset Rep-formula } xset\}$  (is ?S  $\subseteq$  ?T)
      by auto
    then have infinite ?S  $\implies$  infinite ?T
      by (metis infinite-super)
  }
  then show supp  $xset \subseteq \text{supp} (map-bset Rep-formula  $xset$ )
    unfolding supp-def by auto
qed$ 
```

Formulas are in fact finitely supported.

```

instance formula :: (type, fs, bn) fs
by standard (metis Rep-formula' hereditarily-fs-implies-finite-supp supp-Rep-formula)

```

5.7 Constructors for infinitary formulas

We lift the constructors for trees (modulo α -equivalence) to infinitary formulas. Since Conj_α does not necessarily yield a (hereditarily) finitely supported tree when applied to a (potentially infinite) set of (hereditarily) finitely supported trees, we cannot use Isabelle's **lift_definition** to define Conj . Instead, theorems about terms of the form $\text{Conj } xset$ will usually carry an assumption that $xset$ is finitely supported.

definition $\text{Conj} :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) \text{formula set}['idx] \Rightarrow ('idx, 'pred::fs, 'act::bn) \text{formula}$ **where**

```

 $\text{Conj } xset = \text{Abs-formula } (\text{Conj}_\alpha (\text{map-bset Rep-formula } xset))$ 

```

```

lemma finite-supp-implies-hereditarily-fs-Conj $_\alpha$  [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows hereditarily-fs (Conj $_\alpha$  (map-bset Rep-formula xset))
  proof (rule hereditarily-fs.Conj $_\alpha$ )
    show finite (supp (map-bset Rep-formula xset))
    using assms by (metis supp-map-bset-Rep-formula)
  next
    fix t $_\alpha$  assume t $_\alpha \in$  set-bset (map-bset Rep-formula xset)
    then show hereditarily-fs t $_\alpha$ 
    by (auto simp add: bset.set-map)
  qed

```

```

lemma Conj-rep-eq:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows Rep-formula (Conj xset) = Conj $_\alpha$  (map-bset Rep-formula xset)
  using assms unfolding Conj-def by simp

```

```

lift-definition Not :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx, 'pred::fs, 'act::bn) formula is
  Not $_\alpha$ 
  by (fact hereditarily-fs.Not $_\alpha$ )

```

```

lift-definition Pred :: 'pred  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx, 'pred::fs, 'act::bn) formula is
  Pred $_\alpha$ 
  by (fact hereditarily-fs.Pred $_\alpha$ )

```

```

lift-definition Act :: 'act  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx, 'pred::fs, 'act::bn) formula is
  Act $_\alpha$ 
  by (fact hereditarily-fs.Act $_\alpha$ )

```

The lifted constructors are equivariant (in the case of Conj , on finitely supported arguments).

```

lemma Conj-eqvt [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows p · Conj xset = Conj (p · xset)
  using assms unfolding Conj-def by simp

lemma Not-eqvt [eqvt, simp]: p · Not x = Not (p · x)
  by transfer simp

lemma Pred-eqvt [eqvt, simp]: p · Pred φ = Pred (p · φ)
  by transfer simp

lemma Act-eqvt [eqvt, simp]: p · Act α x = Act (p · α) (p · x)
  by transfer simp

```

The following lemmas describe the support of constructed formulas.

```

lemma supp-Conj [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows supp (Conj xset) = supp xset
  using assms unfolding Conj-def by simp

lemma supp-Not [simp]: supp (Not x) = supp x
  by (metis Not.rep-eq supp-Notα supp-Rep-formula)

lemma supp-Pred [simp]: supp (Pred φ) = supp φ
  by (metis Pred.rep-eq supp-Predα supp-Rep-formula)

lemma supp-Act [simp]: supp (Act α x) = supp α ∪ supp x - bn α
  by (metis Act.rep-eq finite-supp supp-Actα supp-Rep-formula)

lemma bn-fresh-Act [simp]: bn α #* Act α x
  by (simp add: fresh-def fresh-star-def)

```

The lifted constructors are injective (except for *Act*).

```

lemma Conj-eq-iff [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset1) and finite (supp xset2)
  shows Conj xset1 = Conj xset2  $\longleftrightarrow$  xset1 = xset2
  using assms
  by (metis (erased, opaque-lifting) Conjα-eq-iff Conjrep-eq Rep-formula-inverse
injI inj-eq bset.inj-map)

lemma Not-eq-iff [simp]: Not x1 = Not x2  $\longleftrightarrow$  x1 = x2
  by (metis Not.rep-eq Notα-eq-iff Rep-formula-inverse)

lemma Pred-eq-iff [simp]: Pred φ1 = Pred φ2  $\longleftrightarrow$  φ1 = φ2
  by (metis Pred.rep-eq Predα-eq-iff)

lemma Act-eq-iff: Act α1 x1 = Act α2 x2  $\longleftrightarrow$  Actα α1 (Rep-formula x1) = Actα
α2 (Rep-formula x2)
  by (metis Act.rep-eq Rep-formula-inverse)

```

Helpful lemmas for dealing with equalities involving Act .

```

lemma Act-eq-iff-perm:  $Act \alpha_1 x_1 = Act \alpha_2 x_2 \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists p. supp x_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp x_2 - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (supp x_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p \wedge p \cdot x_1$ 
 $= x_2 \wedge supp \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp \alpha_2 - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (supp \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p \wedge p \cdot$ 
 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2)$ 
 $(\text{is } ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)$ 
proof
assume ?l
then obtain p where alpha:  $(bn \alpha_1, rep\text{-}Tree}_\alpha (Rep\text{-}formula x_1)) \approx_{set} (=_\alpha)$ 
 $(supp\text{-}rel (=_\alpha)) p (bn \alpha_2, rep\text{-}Tree}_\alpha (Rep\text{-}formula x_2))$  and eq:  $(bn \alpha_1, \alpha_1) \approx_{set}$ 
 $(=) supp p (bn \alpha_2, \alpha_2)$ 
by (metis Act-eq-iff Act $\alpha$ -eq-iff alpha-tAct)
from alpha have supp  $x_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp x_2 - bn \alpha_2$ 
by (metis alpha-set.simps supp-Rep-formula supp-alpha-supp-rel)
moreover from alpha have  $(supp x_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p$ 
by (metis alpha-set.simps supp-Rep-formula supp-alpha-supp-rel)
moreover from alpha have  $p \cdot x_1 = x_2$ 
by (metis Rep-formula-eqvt Rep-formula-inject Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep
alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute alpha-set.simps)
moreover from eq have supp  $\alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp \alpha_2 - bn \alpha_2$ 
by (metis alpha-set.simps)
moreover from eq have  $(supp \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p$ 
by (metis alpha-set.simps)
moreover from eq have  $p \cdot \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ 
by (simp add: alpha-set.simps)
ultimately show ?r
by metis
next
assume ?r
then obtain p where 1:  $supp x_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp x_2 - bn \alpha_2$  and 2:  $(supp$ 
 $x_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p$  and 3:  $p \cdot x_1 = x_2$ 
and 4:  $supp \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp \alpha_2 - bn \alpha_2$  and 5:  $(supp \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#*$ 
p and 6:  $p \cdot \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ 
by metis
from 1 2 3 6 have  $(bn \alpha_1, rep\text{-}Tree}_\alpha (Rep\text{-}formula x_1)) \approx_{set} (=_\alpha)$  ( $supp\text{-}rel$ 
 $(=_\alpha)) p (bn \alpha_2, rep\text{-}Tree}_\alpha (Rep\text{-}formula x_2))$ 
by (metis (no-types, lifting) Rep-formula-eqvt alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute
alpha-set.simps bn-eqvt supp-Rep-formula supp-alpha-supp-rel)
moreover from 4 5 6 have  $(bn \alpha_1, \alpha_1) \approx_{set} (=) supp p (bn \alpha_2, \alpha_2)$ 
by (simp add: alpha-set.simps bn-eqvt)
ultimately show  $Act \alpha_1 x_1 = Act \alpha_2 x_2$ 
by (metis Act-eq-iff Act $\alpha$ -eq-iff alpha-tAct)
qed

lemma Act-eq-iff-perm-renaming:  $Act \alpha_1 x_1 = Act \alpha_2 x_2 \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists p. supp x_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp x_2 - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (supp x_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p \wedge p \cdot x_1$ 
 $= x_2 \wedge supp \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp \alpha_2 - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (supp \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p \wedge p \cdot$ 
 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \wedge supp p \subseteq bn \alpha_1 \cup p \cdot bn \alpha_1)$ 
 $(\text{is } ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)$ 

```

```

proof
  assume ?l
  then obtain p where p: supp x1 - bn α1 = supp x2 - bn α2 ∧ (supp x1 - bn α1) #* p ∧ p · x1 = x2 ∧ supp α1 - bn α1 = supp α2 - bn α2 ∧ (supp α1 - bn α1) #* p ∧ p · α1 = α2
    by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)
  moreover obtain q where q-p: ∀ b ∈ bn α1. q · b = p · b and supp-q: supp q ⊆ bn α1 ∪ p · bn α1
    by (metis set-renaming-perm2)
  have supp q ⊆ supp p
  proof
    fix a assume *: a ∈ supp q then show a ∈ supp p
    proof (cases a ∈ bn α1)
      case True then show ?thesis
        using * q-p by (metis mem-Collect-eq supp-perm)
    next
      case False then have a ∈ p · bn α1
        using * supp-q using UnE subsetCE by blast
        with False have p · a ≠ a
          by (metis mem-permute-iff)
        then show ?thesis
          using fresh-def fresh-perm by blast
    qed
  qed
  with p have (supp x1 - bn α1) #* q and (supp α1 - bn α1) #* q
    by (meson fresh-def fresh-star-def subset-iff)+
  moreover with p and q-p have ⋀ a. a ∈ supp α1 ⇒ q · a = p · a and ⋀ a. a ∈ supp x1 ⇒ q · a = p · a
    by (metis Diff-iff fresh-perm fresh-star-def)+
  then have q · α1 = p · α1 and q · x1 = p · x1
    by (metis supp-perm-perm-eq)+
  ultimately show ?r
    using supp-q by (metis bn-eqvt)
  next
    assume ?r then show ?l
    by (meson Act-eq-iff-perm)
  qed

```

The lifted constructors are free (except for *Act*).

```

lemma Tree-free [simp]:
  shows finite (supp xset) ⇒ Conj xset ≠ Not x
  and finite (supp xset) ⇒ Conj xset ≠ Pred φ
  and finite (supp xset) ⇒ Conj xset ≠ Act α x
  and Not x ≠ Pred φ
  and Not x1 ≠ Act α x2
  and Pred φ ≠ Act α x
proof –
  show finite (supp xset) ⇒ Conj xset ≠ Not x
    by (metis Conj-rep-eq Not.rep-eq Treeα-free(1))

```

```

next
  show finite (supp xset) ==> Conj xset != Pred φ
    by (metis Conj-rep-eq Pred.rep-eq Tree_α-free(2))
next
  show finite (supp xset) ==> Conj xset != Act α x
    by (metis Conj-rep-eq Act.rep-eq Tree_α-free(3))
next
  show Not x ≠ Pred φ
    by (metis Not.rep-eq Pred.rep-eq Tree_α-free(4))
next
  show Not x1 ≠ Act α x2
    by (metis Not.rep-eq Act.rep-eq Tree_α-free(5))
next
  show Pred φ ≠ Act α x
    by (metis Pred.rep-eq Act.rep-eq Tree_α-free(6))
qed

```

5.8 Induction over infinitary formulas

```

lemma formula-induct [case-names Conj Not Pred Act, induct type: formula]:
  fixes x
  assumes ⋀xset. finite (supp xset) ==> (⋀x. x ∈ set-bset xset ==> P x) ==> P
  (Conj xset)
    and ⋀formula. P formula ==> P (Not formula)
    and ⋀pred. P (Pred pred)
    and ⋀act formula. P formula ==> P (Act act formula)
  shows P x
  proof (induction x)
    fix t_α :: ('a,'b,'c) Tree_α
    assume t_α ∈ {t_α. hereditarily-fs t_α}
    then have hereditarily-fs t_α
      by simp
    then show P (Abs-formula t_α)
      proof (induction t_α)
        case (Conj_α tset_α) show ?case
          proof -
            let ?tset = map-bset Abs-formula tset_α
            have ⋀t_α'. t_α' ∈ set-bset tset_α ==> t_α' = (Rep-formula ∘ Abs-formula) t_α'
              by (simp add: Conj_α.hyps)
            then have tset_α = map-bset (Rep-formula ∘ Abs-formula) tset_α
              by (metis bset.map-cong0 bset.map-id id-apply)
            then have *: tset_α = map-bset Rep-formula ?tset
              by (metis bset.map-comp)
            then have Abs-formula (Conj_α tset_α) = Conj ?tset
              by (metis Conj-def)
            moreover from * have finite (supp ?tset)
              using Conj_α.hyps(1) by (metis supp-map-bset-Rep-formula)
            moreover have (⋀t. t ∈ set-bset ?tset ==> P t)
              using Conj_α.IH by (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
          qed
      qed
  qed

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  using assms(1) by metis
qed
next
  case Not $\alpha$  then show ?case
  using assms(2) by (metis Formula.Abs-formula-inverse Not.rep-eq Rep-formula-inverse)
next
  case Pred $\alpha$  show ?case
  using assms(3) by (metis Pred.abs-eq)
next
  case Act $\alpha$  then show ?case
  using assms(4) by (metis Formula.Abs-formula-inverse Act.rep-eq Rep-formula-inverse)
qed
qed

```

5.9 Strong induction over infinitary formulas

```

lemma formula-strong-induct-aux:
  fixes x
  assumes  $\bigwedge xset\ c.\ finite(supp\ xset) \implies (\bigwedge x.\ x \in set\text{-}bset\ xset \implies (\bigwedge c.\ P\ c\ x))$ 
   $\implies P\ c\ (\text{Conj}\ xset)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge formula\ c.\ (\bigwedge c.\ P\ c\ formula) \implies P\ c\ (\text{Not}\ formula)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge pred\ c.\ P\ c\ (\text{Pred}\ pred)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge act\ formula\ c.\ bn\ act\ \sharp*\ c \implies (\bigwedge c.\ P\ c\ formula) \implies P\ c\ (\text{Act}\ act\ formula)$ 
  shows  $\bigwedge(c :: 'd::fs)\ p.\ P\ c\ (p \cdot x)$ 
proof (induction x)
  case (Conj xset)
    moreover then have finite (supp (p · xset))
    by (metis permute-finite supp-eqvt)
    moreover have  $(\bigwedge x\ c.\ x \in set\text{-}bset\ (p \cdot xset) \implies P\ c\ x)$ 
    using Conj.IH by (metis (full-types) eqvt-bound mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
    ultimately show ?case
    using assms(1) by simp
  next
    case Not then show ?case
    using assms(2) by simp
  next
    case Pred show ?case
    using assms(3) by simp
  next
    case (Act  $\alpha$  x) show ?case
    proof -
      — rename bn (p ·  $\alpha$ ) to avoid c, without touching Act (p ·  $\alpha$ ) (p · x)
      obtain q where 1:  $(q \cdot bn(p \cdot \alpha)) \sharp* c$  and 2:  $supp(Act(p \cdot \alpha)(p \cdot x)) \sharp* q$ 
      proof (rule at-set-avoiding2[of bn (p ·  $\alpha$ ) c Act (p ·  $\alpha$ ) (p · x), THEN exE])
        show finite (bn (p ·  $\alpha$ )) by (fact bn-finite)
      next
        show finite (supp c) by (fact finite-supp)
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

next
  show finite (supp (Act (p · α) (p · x))) by (simp add: finite-supp)
next
  show bn (p · α) #* Act (p · α) (p · x) by (simp add: fresh-def fresh-star-def)
qed metis
from 1 have bn (q · p · α) #* c
  by (simp add: bn-eqvt)
moreover from Act.IH have ∏c. P c (q · p · x)
  by (metis permute-plus)
ultimately have P c (Act (q · p · α) (q · p · x))
  using assms(4) by simp
moreover from 2 have Act (q · p · α) (q · p · x) = Act (p · α) (p · x)
  using supp-perm-eq by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed

lemmas formula-strong-induct = formula-strong-induct-aux[where p=0, simplified]
declare formula-strong-induct [case-names Conj Not Pred Act]

end
theory Validity
imports
  Transition-System
  Formula
begin

```

6 Validity

The following is needed to prove termination of *validTree*.

```

definition alpha-Tree-rel where
  alpha-Tree-rel ≡ {(x,y). x =α y}

lemma alpha-Tree-relI [simp]:
  assumes x =α y shows (x,y) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
  using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def by simp

lemma alpha-Tree-relE:
  assumes (x,y) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel and x =α y ⟹ P
  shows P
  using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def by simp

lemma wf-alpha-Tree-rel-hull-rel-Tree-wf:
  wf (alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf)
proof (rule wf-relcomp-compatible)
  show wf (hull-rel O Tree-wf)

```

```

by (metis Tree-wf-eqvt' wf-Tree-wf wf-hull-rel-relcomp)
next
show (hull-rel O Tree-wf) O alpha-Tree-rel ⊆ alpha-Tree-rel O (hull-rel O Tree-wf)
proof
fix x :: ('d, 'e, 'f) Tree × ('d, 'e, 'f) Tree
assume x ∈ (hull-rel O Tree-wf) O alpha-Tree-rel
then obtain x1 x2 x3 x4 where x: x = (x1,x4) and 1: (x1,x2) ∈ hull-rel and
2: (x2,x3) ∈ Tree-wf and 3: (x3,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
by auto
from 2 have (x1,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
using 1 and 3 proof (induct rule: Tree-wf.induct)
— tConj
fix t and tset :: ('d,'e,'f) Tree set['d]
assume *: t ∈ set-bset tset and **: (x1,t) ∈ hull-rel and ***: (tConj tset,
x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
from ** obtain p where x1: x1 = p · t
using hull-rel.cases by blast
from *** have tConj tset =α x4
by (rule alpha-Tree-relE)
then obtain tset' where x4: x4 = tConj tset' and rel-bset (=α) tset tset'
by (cases x4) simp-all
with * obtain t' where t': t' ∈ set-bset tset' and t =α t'
by (metis rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def)
with x1 have (x1, p · t') ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff alpha-Tree-relII permute-Treeα.abs-eq)
moreover have (p · t', t') ∈ hull-rel
by (rule hull-rel.intros)
moreover from x4 and t' have (t', x4) ∈ Tree-wf
by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(1))
ultimately show (x1,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
by auto
next
— tNot
fix t
assume *: (x1,t) ∈ hull-rel and **: (tNot t, x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
from * obtain p where x1: x1 = p · t
using hull-rel.cases by blast
from ** have tNot t =α x4
by (rule alpha-Tree-relE)
then obtain t' where x4: x4 = tNot t' and t =α t'
by (cases x4) simp-all
with x1 have (x1, p · t') ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff alpha-Tree-relII permute-Treeα.abs-eq x1)
moreover have (p · t', t') ∈ hull-rel
by (rule hull-rel.intros)
moreover from x4 have (t', x4) ∈ Tree-wf
using Tree-wf.intros(2) by blast
ultimately show (x1,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
by auto

```

```

next
  —  $tAct$ 
  fix  $\alpha t$ 
  assume *:  $(x1, t) \in hull\text{-}rel$  and **:  $(tAct \alpha t, x4) \in alpha\text{-}Tree\text{-}rel$ 
  from * obtain  $p$  where  $x1: x1 = p \cdot t$ 
    using hull-rel.cases by blast
  from ** have  $tAct \alpha t =_\alpha x4$ 
    by (rule alpha-Tree-relE)
  then obtain  $q t'$  where  $x4: x4 = tAct (q \cdot \alpha) t'$  and  $q \cdot t =_\alpha t'$ 
    by (cases x4) (auto simp add: alpha-set)
  with  $x1$  have  $(x1, p \cdot -q \cdot t') \in alpha\text{-}Tree\text{-}rel$ 
    by (metis Tree $_\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff alpha-Tree-relI permute-Tree $_\alpha$ .abs-eq permute-minus-cancel(1))
  moreover have  $(p \cdot -q \cdot t', t') \in hull\text{-}rel$ 
    by (metis hull-rel.simps permute-plus)
  moreover from  $x4$  have  $(t', x4) \in Tree\text{-}wf$ 
    by (simp add: Tree-wf.intro(3))
  ultimately show  $(x1, x4) \in alpha\text{-}Tree\text{-}rel \ O \ hull\text{-}rel \ O \ Tree\text{-}wf$ 
    by auto
  qed
with  $x$  show  $x \in alpha\text{-}Tree\text{-}rel \ O \ hull\text{-}rel \ O \ Tree\text{-}wf$ 
  by simp
qed
qed

lemma alpha-Tree-rel-relcomp-trivialI [simp]:
  assumes  $(x, y) \in R$ 
  shows  $(x, y) \in alpha\text{-}Tree\text{-}rel \ O \ R$ 
  using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def
  by (metis Tree $_\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff case-prodI mem-Collect-eq relcomp.relcompI)

lemma alpha-Tree-rel-relcompI [simp]:
  assumes  $x =_\alpha x' \text{ and } (x', y) \in R$ 
  shows  $(x, y) \in alpha\text{-}Tree\text{-}rel \ O \ R$ 
  using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def
  by (metis case-prodI mem-Collect-eq relcomp.relcompI)

```

6.1 Validity for infinitely branching trees

```

context nominal-ts
begin

```

Since we defined formulas via a manual quotient construction, we also need to define validity via lifting from the underlying type of infinitely branching trees. We cannot use **nominal_function** because that generates proof obligations where, for formulas of the form $\text{Conj } xset$, the assumption that $xset$ has finite support is missing.

```
declare conj-cong [fundef-cong]
```

```

function valid-Tree :: 'state ⇒ ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree ⇒ bool where
  valid-Tree P (tConj tset) ←→ (forall t ∈ set-bset tset. valid-Tree P t)
  | valid-Tree P (tNot t) ←→ not valid-Tree P t
  | valid-Tree P (tPred φ) ←→ P ⊢ φ
  | valid-Tree P (tAct α t) ←→ (∃ α' t' P'. tAct α t =α tAct α' t' ∧ P → ⟨α',P'⟩)
  ∧ valid-Tree P' t')
  by pat-completeness auto
termination proof
  let ?R = inv-image (alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf) snd
  {
    show wf ?R
    by (metis wf-alpha-Tree-rel-hull-rel-Tree-wf wf-inv-image)
  next
    fix P :: 'state and tset :: ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree set['idx] and t
    assume t ∈ set-bset tset then show ((P, t), (P, tConj tset)) ∈ ?R
    by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(1))
  next
    fix P :: 'state and t :: ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree
    show ((P, t), (P, tNot t)) ∈ ?R
    by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(2))
  next
    fix P1 P2 :: 'state and α1 α2 :: 'act and t1 t2 :: ('idx,'pred,'act) Tree
    assume tAct α1 t1 =α tAct α2 t2
    then obtain p where t2 =α p · t1
      by (auto simp add: alphas) (metis alpha-Tree-symp sympE)
    then show ((P2, t2), (P1, tAct α1 t1)) ∈ ?R
      by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(3))
  }
qed

```

valid-Tree is equivariant.

```

lemma valid-Tree-eqvt': valid-Tree P t ←→ valid-Tree (p · P) (p · t)
proof (induction P t rule: valid-Tree.induct)
  case (1 P tset) show ?case
    proof
      assume *: valid-Tree P (tConj tset)
      {
        fix t
        assume t ∈ p · set-bset tset
        with 1.IH and * have valid-Tree (p · P) t
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) imageE permute-set-eq-image valid-Tree.simps(1))
      }
      then show valid-Tree (p · P) (p · tConj tset)
        by simp
    next
      assume *: valid-Tree (p · P) (p · tConj tset)
      {
        fix t
        assume t ∈ set-bset tset

```

```

with 1.IH and * have valid-Tree P t
by (metis mem-permute-iff permute-Tree-tConj set-bset-eqvt valid-Tree.simps(1))
}
then show valid-Tree P (tConj tset)
by simp
qed
next
case 2 then show ?case by simp
next
case 3 show ?case by simp (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) satisfies-eqvt)
next
case (4 P α t) show ?case
proof
assume valid-Tree P (tAct α t)
then obtain α' t' P' where *: tAct α t =α tAct α' t' ∧ P → ⟨α',P'⟩ ∧
valid-Tree P' t'
by auto
with 4.IH have valid-Tree (p · P') (p · t')
by blast
moreover from * have p · P → ⟨p · α', p · P'⟩
by (metis transition-eqvt')
moreover from * have p · tAct α t =α tAct (p · α') (p · t')
by (metis alpha-Tree-eqvt permute-Tree.simps(4))
ultimately show valid-Tree (p · P) (p · tAct α t)
by auto
next
assume valid-Tree (p · P) (p · tAct α t)
then obtain α' t' P' where *: p · tAct α t =α tAct α' t' ∧ (p · P) →
⟨α',P'⟩ ∧ valid-Tree P' t'
by auto
then have eq: tAct α t =α tAct (−p · α') (−p · t')
by (metis alpha-Tree-eqvt permute-Tree.simps(4) permute-minus-cancel(2))
moreover from * have P → ⟨−p · α', −p · P'⟩
by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) transition-eqvt')
moreover with 4.IH have valid-Tree (−p · P') (−p · t')
using eq and * by simp
ultimately show valid-Tree P (tAct α t)
by auto
qed
qed

lemma valid-Tree-eqvt :
assumes valid-Tree P t shows valid-Tree (p · P) (p · t)
using assms by (metis valid-Tree-eqvt')

```

α -equivalent trees validate the same states.

```

lemma alpha-Tree-valid-Tree:
assumes t1 =α t2
shows valid-Tree P t1 ↔ valid-Tree P t2

```

```

using assms proof (induction t1 t2 arbitrary: P rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
  case tConj then show ?case
    by auto (metis (mono-tags) rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def)+
  next
    case (tAct α1 t1 α2 t2) show ?case
    proof
      assume valid-Tree P (tAct α1 t1)
      then obtain α' t' P' where tAct α1 t1 =α tAct α' t' ∧ P → ⟨α',P'⟩ ∧
        valid-Tree P' t'
        by auto
      moreover from tAct.hyps have tAct α1 t1 =α tAct α2 t2
        using alpha-tAct by blast
      ultimately show valid-Tree P (tAct α2 t2)
        by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff valid-Tree.simps(4))
    next
      assume valid-Tree P (tAct α2 t2)
      then obtain α' t' P' where tAct α2 t2 =α tAct α' t' ∧ P → ⟨α',P'⟩ ∧
        valid-Tree P' t'
        by auto
      moreover from tAct.hyps have tAct α1 t1 =α tAct α2 t2
        using alpha-tAct by blast
      ultimately show valid-Tree P (tAct α1 t1)
        by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff valid-Tree.simps(4))
    qed
  qed simp-all

```

6.2 Validity for trees modulo α -equivalence

```

lift-definition valid-Treeα :: 'state ⇒ ('idx,'pred,'act) Treeα ⇒ bool is
  valid-Tree
  by (fact alpha-Tree-valid-Tree)

```

```

lemma valid-Treeα-eqvt :
  assumes valid-Treeα P t shows valid-Treeα (p · P) (p · t)
  using assms by transfer (fact valid-Tree-eqvt)

```

```

lemma valid-Treeα-Conjα [simp]: valid-Treeα P (Conjα tsetα) ←→ (∀ tα ∈ set-bset
  tsetα. valid-Treeα P tα)
proof –
  have valid-Tree P (rep-Treeα (abs-Treeα (tConj (map-bset rep-Treeα tsetα)))))) ←→
    valid-Tree P (tConj (map-bset rep-Treeα tsetα))
    by (metis Treeα-rep-abs alpha-Tree-valid-Tree)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: valid-Treeα-def Conjα-def map-bset.rep-eq)
qed

```

```

lemma valid-Treeα-Notα [simp]: valid-Treeα P (Notα tα) ←→ ¬ valid-Treeα P
tα
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma valid-Treeα-Predα [simp]: valid-Treeα P (Predα φ)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P ⊢ φ
by transfer simp

lemma valid-Treeα-Actα [simp]: valid-Treeα P (Actα α tα)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists \alpha' t_{\alpha}' P'$ .  

Actα α tα = Actα α' tα'  $\wedge$  P  $\rightarrow$  ⟨α',P'⟩  $\wedge$  valid-Treeα P' tα)
proof
  assume valid-Treeα P (Actα α tα)
  moreover have Actα α tα = abs-Treeα (tAct α (rep-Treeα tα))
    by (metis Actα.abs-eq Treeα.abs-abs-rep)
  ultimately show  $\exists \alpha' t_{\alpha}' P'$ . Actα α tα = Actα α' tα'  $\wedge$  P  $\rightarrow$  ⟨α',P'⟩  $\wedge$ 
    valid-Treeα P' tα'  

    by (metis Actα.abs-eq Treeα.abs-eq-iff valid-Tree.simps(4) valid-Treeα.abs-eq)
  next
  assume  $\exists \alpha' t_{\alpha}' P'$ . Actα α tα = Actα α' tα'  $\wedge$  P  $\rightarrow$  ⟨α',P'⟩  $\wedge$  valid-Treeα P'  

tα'  

    moreover have  $\bigwedge \alpha' t_{\alpha}'$ . Actα α' tα' = abs-Treeα (tAct α' (rep-Treeα tα'))  

      by (metis Actα.abs-eq Treeα.abs-abs-rep)
    ultimately show valid-Treeα P (Actα α tα)
      by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff valid-Tree.simps(4) valid-Treeα.abs-eq valid-Treeα.rep-eq)
  qed

```

6.3 Validity for infinitary formulas

lift-definition valid :: 'state \Rightarrow ('idx,'pred,'act) formula \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \dashv 70)

is

valid-Tree_α

.

```

lemma valid-eqvt :
  assumes P  $\models$  x shows (p  $\cdot$  P)  $\models$  (p  $\cdot$  x)
  using assms by transfer (metis valid-Treeα-eqvt)

```

lemma valid-Conj [simp]:

```

  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows P  $\models$  Conj xset  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in$  set-bset xset. P  $\models$  x)
  using assms by (simp add: valid-def Conj-def map-bset.rep-eq)

```

lemma valid-Not [simp]: P \models Not x \longleftrightarrow \neg P \models x
by transfer simp

lemma valid-Pred [simp]: P \models Pred φ \longleftrightarrow P ⊢ φ
by transfer simp

lemma valid-Act: P \models Act α x \longleftrightarrow ($\exists \alpha' x' P'$. Act α x = Act α' x' \wedge P \rightarrow
⟨α',P'⟩ \wedge P' \models x')

proof

assume P \models Act α x

moreover have Rep-formula (Abs-formula (Act_α α (Rep-formula x))) = Act_α

```

 $\alpha$  (Rep-formula  $x$ )
  by (metis Act.rep-eq Rep-formula-inverse)
  ultimately show  $\exists \alpha' x' P'. Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x' \wedge P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x'$ 
    by (auto simp add: valid-def Act-def) (metis Abs-formula-inverse Rep-formula'
hereditarily-fs-alpha-renaming)
next
  assume  $\exists \alpha' x' P'. Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x' \wedge P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x'$ 
  then show  $P \models Act \alpha x$ 
    by (metis Act.rep-eq valid.rep-eq valid-Tree\alpha-Act\alpha)
qed

```

The binding names in the alpha-variant that witnesses validity may be chosen fresh for any finitely supported context.

```

lemma valid-Act-strong:
  assumes finite (supp  $X$ )
  shows  $P \models Act \alpha x \longleftrightarrow (\exists \alpha' x' P'. Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x' \wedge P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x' \wedge bn \alpha' \sharp* X)$ 
proof
  assume  $P \models Act \alpha x$ 
  then obtain  $\alpha' x' P'$  where eq:  $Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x'$  and trans:  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ 
and valid:  $P' \models x'$ 
  by (metis valid-Act)
  have finite (bn  $\alpha'$ )
    by (fact bn-finite)
  moreover note  $\langle \text{finite } (\text{supp } X) \rangle$ 
  moreover have finite (supp (Act  $\alpha' x', \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ ))
    by (metis finite-Diff finite-UnI finite-supp supp-Pair supp-abs-residual-pair)
  moreover have bn  $\alpha' \sharp* (Act \alpha' x', \langle \alpha', P' \rangle)$ 
    by (auto simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-Pair supp-abs-residual-pair)
  ultimately obtain  $p$  where fresh-X:  $(p \cdot bn \alpha') \sharp* X$  and supp (Act  $\alpha' x', \langle \alpha', P' \rangle) \sharp* p$ 
    by (metis at-set-avoiding2)
  then have supp (Act  $\alpha' x')$   $\sharp* p$  and supp  $\langle \alpha', P' \rangle \sharp* p$ 
    by (metis fresh-star-Un supp-Pair)
  then have  $Act(p \cdot \alpha')(p \cdot x') = Act \alpha' x'$  and  $\langle p \cdot \alpha', p \cdot P' \rangle = \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ 
    by (metis Act-eqvt supp-perm-eq, metis abs-residual-pair-eqvt supp-perm-eq)
  then show  $\exists \alpha' x' P'. Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x' \wedge P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x' \wedge bn \alpha' \sharp* X$ 
    using eq and trans and valid and fresh-X by (metis bn-eqvt valid-eqvt)
next
  assume  $\exists \alpha' x' P'. Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x' \wedge P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x' \wedge bn \alpha' \sharp* X$ 
  then show  $P \models Act \alpha x$ 
    by (metis valid-Act)
qed

lemma valid-Act-fresh:
  assumes bn  $\alpha \sharp* P$ 
  shows  $P \models Act \alpha x \longleftrightarrow (\exists P'. P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x)$ 

```

```

proof
  assume  $P \models \text{Act } \alpha \ x$ 

  moreover have finite (supp  $P$ )
    by (fact finite-supp)
  ultimately obtain  $\alpha' \ x' \ P'$  where
    eq:  $\text{Act } \alpha \ x = \text{Act } \alpha' \ x'$  and trans:  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$  and valid:  $P' \models x'$  and
    fresh:  $\text{bn } \alpha' \ \sharp* P$ 
    by (metis valid-Act-strong)

    from eq obtain  $p$  where  $p\text{-}\alpha: \alpha' = p \cdot \alpha$  and  $p\text{-}x: x' = p \cdot x$  and supp- $p$ :
      supp  $p \subseteq \text{bn } \alpha \cup p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha$ 
      by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm-renaming)

    from assms and fresh have  $(\text{bn } \alpha \cup p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha) \ \sharp* P$ 
      using  $p\text{-}\alpha$  by (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-Un)
    then have supp  $p \ \sharp* P$ 
      using supp- $p$  by (metis fresh-star-def subset-eq)
    then have  $p\text{-}P: -p \cdot P = P$ 
      by (metis perm-supp-eq supp-minus-perm)

    from trans have  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, -p \cdot P' \rangle$ 
      using  $p\text{-}P \ p\text{-}\alpha$  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) transition-eqvt')
    moreover from valid have  $-p \cdot P' \models x$ 
      using  $p\text{-}x$  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-eqvt)
    ultimately show  $\exists P'. P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x$ 
      by meson
next
  assume  $\exists P'. P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x$  then show  $P \models \text{Act } \alpha \ x$ 
    by (metis valid-Act)
qed

end

end
theory Logical-Equivalence
imports
  Validity
begin

```

7 (Strong) Logical Equivalence

The definition of formulas is parametric in the index type, but from now on we want to work with a fixed (sufficiently large) index type.

```

locale indexed-nominal-ts = nominal-ts satisfies transition
  for satisfies :: 'state::fs ⇒ 'pred::fs ⇒ bool (infix ‹↔› 70)
  and transition :: 'state ⇒ ('act::bn,'state) residual ⇒ bool (infix ‹↔› 70) +
  assumes card-idx-perm: |UNIV::perm set| <o |UNIV::'idx set|

```

```

and card-idx-state: |UNIV::'state set| <o |UNIV::'idx set|
begin

definition logically-equivalent :: 'state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool where
  logically-equivalent P Q ≡ (forall x:(idx,pred,act) formula. P ⊨ x ↔ Q ⊨ x)

notation logically-equivalent (infix <=·> 50)

lemma logically-equivalent-eqvt:
  assumes P =· Q shows p · P =· p · Q
  using assms unfolding logically-equivalent-def
  by (metis (mono-tags) permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-eqvt)

end

end
theory Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
imports
  Logical-Equivalence
begin

```

8 Bisimilarity Implies Logical Equivalence

```

context indexed-nominal-ts
begin

lemma bisimilarity-implies-equivalence-Act:
  assumes ⋀P Q. P ~. Q ==> P ⊨ x ↔ Q ⊨ x
  and P ~. Q
  and P ⊨ Act α x
  shows Q ⊨ Act α x
proof -
  have finite (supp Q)
  by (fact finite-supp)
  with ⟨P ⊨ Act α x⟩ obtain α' x' P' where eq: Act α x = Act α' x' and
  trans: P → ⟨α',P'⟩ and valid: P' ⊨ x' and fresh: bn α' #* Q
  by (metis valid-Act-strong)

  from ⟨P ~. Q⟩ and fresh and trans obtain Q' where trans': Q → ⟨α',Q'⟩
  and bisim': P' ~. Q'
  by (metis bisimilar-simulation-step)

  from eq obtain p where px: x' = p · x
  by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)

  with valid have ¬p · P' ⊨ x
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-eqvt)
  moreover from bisim' have (¬p · P') ~. (¬p · Q')
  by (metis bisimilar-eqvt)

```

```

ultimately have  $\neg p \cdot Q' \models x$ 
  using  $\langle \bigwedge P Q. P \sim\cdot Q \implies P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x \rangle$  by metis
with  $px$  have  $Q' \models x'$ 
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-eqvt)

with eq and trans' show  $Q \models \text{Act } \alpha x$ 
  unfolding valid-Act by metis
qed

theorem bisimilarity-implies-equivalence: assumes  $P \sim\cdot Q$  shows  $P =\cdot Q$ 
unfoldings logically-equivalent-def proof
fix  $x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula$ 
from assms show  $P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x$ 
proof (induction x arbitrary:  $P Q$ )
  case (Conj xset) then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case Not then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case Pred then show ?case
    by (metis bisimilar-is-bisimulation is-bisimulation-def symp-def valid-Pred)
next
  case (Act  $\alpha x$ ) then show ?case
    by (metis bisimilar-symp bisimilarity-implies-equivalence-Act sympE)
qed
qed

end

end
theory Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity
imports
  Logical-Equivalence
begin

```

9 Logical Equivalence Implies Bisimilarity

```

context indexed-nominal-ts
begin

definition is-distinguishing-formula :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (‐ distinguishes - from - [100,100,100] 100)
  where
    x distinguishes P from Q  $\equiv$   $P \models x \wedge \neg Q \models x$ 

lemma is-distinguishing-formula-eqvt :
  assumes x distinguishes P from Q shows  $(p \cdot x)$  distinguishes  $(p \cdot P)$  from  $(p$ 

```

- $\cdot Q)$
using *assms unfolding is-distinguishing-formula-def by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) valid-eqvt)*

lemma *equivalent-iff-not-distinguished: ($P =\cdot Q$) $\longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists x. x \text{ distinguishes } P \text{ from } Q)$*
by *(metis (full-types) is-distinguishing-formula-def logically-equivalent-def valid-Not)*

There exists a distinguishing formula for P and Q whose support is contained in $\text{supp } P$.

lemma *distinguished-bounded-support:*
assumes $x \text{ distinguishes } P \text{ from } Q$
obtains y **where** $\text{supp } y \subseteq \text{supp } P$ **and** $y \text{ distinguishes } P \text{ from } Q$
proof –
let $?B = \{p \cdot x | p. \text{supp } P \#* p\}$
have $\text{supp } P \text{ supports } ?B$
unfolding *supports-def proof (clarify)*
fix $a b$
assume $a: a \notin \text{supp } P$ **and** $b: b \notin \text{supp } P$
have $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B \subseteq ?B$
proof
fix x'
assume $x' \in (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$
then obtain p **where** 1: $x' = (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot p \cdot x$ **and** 2: $\text{supp } P \#* p$
by *(auto simp add: permute-set-def)*
let $?q = (a \Rightarrow b) + p$
from 1 **have** $x' = ?q \cdot x$
by *simp*
moreover from a **and** b **and** 2 **have** $\text{supp } P \#* ?q$
by *(metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def fresh-star-plus swap-atom-simps(3))*
ultimately show $x' \in ?B$ **by** *blast*
qed
moreover have $?B \subseteq (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$
proof
fix x'
assume $x' \in ?B$
then obtain p **where** 1: $x' = p \cdot x$ **and** 2: $\text{supp } P \#* p$
by *auto*
let $?q = (a \Rightarrow b) + p$
from 1 **have** $x' = (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?q \cdot x$
by *simp*
moreover from a **and** b **and** 2 **have** $\text{supp } P \#* ?q$
by *(metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def fresh-star-plus swap-atom-simps(3))*
ultimately show $x' \in (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$
using *mem-permute-iff* **by** *blast*
qed
ultimately show $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B = ?B ..$
qed
then have *supp-B-subset-supp-P: supp ?B $\subseteq \text{supp } P$*

```

by (metis (erased, lifting) finite-supp supp-is-subset)
then have finite-supp-B: finite (supp ?B)
  using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
have ?B ⊆ (λp. p · x) ` UNIV
  by auto
then have |?B| ≤o |UNIV :: perm set|
  by (rule surj-imp-ordLeq)
also have |UNIV :: perm set| <o |UNIV :: 'idx set|
  by (metis card-idx-perm)
also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
  by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally have card-B: |?B| <o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set| .
let ?y = Conj (Abs-bset ?B) :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula
from finite-supp-B and card-B and supp-B-subset-supp-P have supp ?y ⊆
supp P
  by simp
moreover have ?y distinguishes P from Q
  unfolding is-distinguishing-formula-def proof
    from assms show P ⊢ ?y
    by (auto simp add: card-B finite-supp-B) (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def
supp-perm-eq valid-eqvt)
  next
    from assms show ¬ Q ⊢ ?y
    by (auto simp add: card-B finite-supp-B) (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def
permute-zero fresh-star-zero)
    qed
  ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma equivalence-is-bisimulation: is-bisimulation logically-equivalent
proof -
  have symp logically-equivalent
    by (metis logically-equivalent-def sympI)
  moreover
  {
    fix P Q φ assume P =· Q then have P ⊢ φ → Q ⊢ φ
      by (metis logically-equivalent-def valid-Pred)
  }
  moreover
  {
    fix P Q α P' assume P =· Q and bn α #: Q and P → ⟨α, P⟩
    then have ∃ Q'. Q → ⟨α, Q'⟩ ∧ P' =· Q'
    proof -
      {
        let ?Q' = {Q'. Q → ⟨α, Q'⟩}
        assume ∀ Q' ∈ ?Q'. ¬ P' =· Q'
        then have ∀ Q' ∈ ?Q'. ∃ x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula. x distinguishes P'
        from Q'
          by (metis equivalent-iff-not-distinguished)
      }
    }
  }

```

```

then have  $\forall Q' \in ?Q'. \exists x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula. supp x \subseteq supp P'$   

 $\wedge x \text{ distinguishes } P' \text{ from } Q'$   

by (metis distinguished-bounded-support)  

then obtain  $f :: 'state \Rightarrow ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula$  where  

 $*: \forall Q' \in ?Q'. supp(f Q') \subseteq supp P' \wedge (f Q') \text{ distinguishes } P' \text{ from } Q'$   

by metis  

have  $supp(f ' ?Q') \subseteq supp P'$   

by (rule set-bounded-supp, fact finite-supp, cut-tac *, blast)  

then have finite-supp-image: finite ( $supp(f ' ?Q')$ )  

using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast  

have  $|f ' ?Q'| \leq_o |UNIV :: 'state set|$   

by (metis card-of-UNIV card-of-image ordLeq-transitive)  

also have  $|UNIV :: 'state set| < o |UNIV :: 'idx set|$   

by (metis card-idx-state)  

also have  $|UNIV :: 'idx set| \leq_o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'idx set|$   

by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)  

finally have card-image:  $|f ' ?Q'| < o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'idx set|$ .  

let  $?y = Conj(Abs-bset(f ' ?Q')) :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula$   

have  $P \models Act \alpha ?y$   

unfolding valid-Act proof (standard+)  

show  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P \rangle$  by fact  

next  

{  

fix  $Q'$   

assume  $Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q \rangle$   

with * have  $P' \models f Q'$   

by (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def mem-Collect-eq)
}  

then show  $P' \models ?y$   

by (simp add: finite-supp-image card-image)  

qed  

moreover have  $\neg Q \models Act \alpha ?y$   

proof  

assume  $Q \models Act \alpha ?y$   

then obtain  $Q'$  where 1:  $Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q \rangle$  and 2:  $Q' \models ?y$   

using <bn α #* Q' by (metis valid-Act-fresh)  

from 2 have  $\bigwedge Q''. Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q'' \rangle \longrightarrow Q' \models f Q''$   

by (simp add: finite-supp-image card-image)  

with 1 and * show False  

using is-distinguishing-formula-def by blast  

qed  

ultimately have False  

by (metis <P =. Q> logically-equivalent-def)
}  

then show ?thesis by auto  

qed  

ultimately show ?thesis  

unfolding is-bisimulation-def by metis
}

```

```

qed

theorem equivalence-implies-bisimilarity: assumes P =· Q shows P ∼· Q
using assms by (metis bisimilar-def equivalence-is-bisimulation)

```

```
end
```

```

end
theory Disjunction
imports
  Formula
  Validity
begin
```

10 Disjunction

```

definition Disj :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) formula set['idx] ⇒ ('idx,'pred,'act) formula
where
  Disj xset = Not (Conj (map-bset Not xset))
```

```

lemma finite-supp-map-bset-Not [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows finite (supp (map-bset Not xset))
proof -
  have eqvt map-bset and eqvt Not
    by (simp add: eqvtI)+
  then have supp (map-bset Not) = {}
    using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app-eqvt by blast
  then have supp (map-bset Not xset) ⊆ supp xset
    using supp-fun-app by blast
  with assms show finite (supp (map-bset Not xset))
    by (metis finite-subset)
qed
```

```

lemma Disj-eqvt [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows p · Disj xset = Disj (p · xset)
using assms unfolding Disj-def by simp
```

```

lemma Disj-eq-iff [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset1) and finite (supp xset2)
  shows Disj xset1 = Disj xset2 ↔ xset1 = xset2
using assms unfolding Disj-def by (metis Conj-eq-iff Not-eq-iff bset.inj-map-strong
finite-supp-map-bset-Not)
```

```

context nominal-ts
begin
```

```
lemma valid-Disj [simp]:
```

```

assumes finite (supp xset)
shows P ⊨ Disj xset ↔ (∃ x∈set-bset xset. P ⊨ x)
using assms by (simp add: Disj-def map-bset.rep-eq)

end

end

theory Expressive-Completeness
imports
  Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
  Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity
  Disjunction
begin

```

11 Expressive Completeness

```

context indexed-nominal-ts
begin

```

11.1 Distinguishing formulas

Lemma *distinguished_bounded_support* only shows the existence of a distinguishing formula, without stating what this formula looks like. We now define an explicit function that returns a distinguishing formula, in a way that this function is equivariant (on pairs of non-equivalent states).

Note that this definition uses Hilbert's choice operator ε , which is not necessarily equivariant. This is immediately remedied by a hull construction.

```

definition distinguishing-formula :: 'state ⇒ 'state ⇒ ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula
where
  distinguishing-formula P Q ≡ Conj (Abs-bset {−p • (ε x. supp x ⊆ supp (p • P)
  ∧ x distinguishes (p • P) from (p • Q))|p. True})

```

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

lemma distinguishing-formula-card-aux:

```

|{−p • (ε x. supp x ⊆ supp (p • P) ∧ x distinguishes (p • P) from (p • Q))|p.
True}| <_o natLeq + c |UNIV :: 'idx set|

```

proof —

```

let ?some = λp. (ε x. supp x ⊆ supp (p • P) ∧ x distinguishes (p • P) from (p
• Q))

```

```

let ?B = {−p • ?some p|p. True}

```

```

have ?B ⊆ (λp. −p • ?some p) ` UNIV

```

by auto

```

then have |?B| ≤_o |UNIV :: perm set|

```

by (rule surj-imp-ordLeq)

```

also have |UNIV :: perm set| <_o |UNIV :: 'idx set|

```

by (metis card-idx-perm)

```
also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
```

```
  by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
```

```
finally show ?thesis .
```

```
qed
```

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

```
lemma distinguishing-formula-supp-aux:
```

```
assumes ¬(P =. Q)
```

```
shows supp (Abs-bset {‐p • (€x. supp x ⊆ supp (p • P) ∧ x distinguishes (p • P) from (p • Q))|p. True} :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp P
```

```
proof –
```

```
  let ?some = λp. (€x. supp x ⊆ supp (p • P) ∧ x distinguishes (p • P) from (p • Q))
```

```
  let ?B = {‐p • ?some p|p. True}
```

```
{
```

```
  fix p
```

```
  from assms have ¬(p • P =. p • Q)
```

```
    by (metis logically-equivalent-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
```

```
  then have supp (?some p) ⊆ supp (p • P)
```

```
    using distinguished-bounded-support by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) equivalent-iff-not-distinguished someI-ex)
```

```
}
```

```
note supp-some = this
```

```
{
```

```
  fix x
```

```
  assume x ∈ ?B
```

```
  then obtain p where x = ‐p • ?some p
```

```
    by blast
```

```
  with supp-some have supp (p • x) ⊆ supp (p • P)
```

```
    by simp
```

```
  then have supp x ⊆ supp P
```

```
    by (metis (full-types) permute-boole subset-eqvt supp-eqvt)
```

```
}
```

```
note * = this
```

```
have supp-B: supp ?B ⊆ supp P
```

```
  by (rule set-bounded-supp, fact finite-supp, cut-tac *, blast)
```

```
from supp-B and distinguishing-formula-card-aux show ?thesis
```

```
  using supp-Abs-bset by blast
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma distinguishing-formula-eqvt [simp]:
```

```
assumes ¬(P =. Q)
```

```
shows p • distinguishing-formula P Q = distinguishing-formula (p • P) (p • Q)
```

```
proof –
```

```
  let ?some = λp. (€x. supp x ⊆ supp (p • P) ∧ x distinguishes (p • P) from (p • Q))
```

```

let ?B = { -p · ?some p | p. True }

from assms have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp P
  by (rule distinguishing-formula-supp-aux)
then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
  using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
with distinguishing-formula-card-aux have *: p · Conj (Abs-bset ?B) = Conj
(Abs-bset (p · ?B))
  by simp

let ?some' = λp'. (εx. supp x ⊆ supp (p' · p · P) ∧ x distinguishes (p' · p · P)
from (p' · p · Q))
let ?B' = { -p' · ?some' p' | p'. True }

have p · ?B = ?B'
proof
{
  fix px
  assume px ∈ p · ?B
  then obtain x where 1: px = p · x and 2: x ∈ ?B
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) image-iff permute-set-eq-image)
  from 2 obtain p' where 3: x = -p' · ?some p'
    by blast
  from 1 and 3 have px = -(p' - p) · ?some' (p' - p)
    by simp
  then have px ∈ ?B'
    by blast
}
then show p · ?B ⊆ ?B'
  by blast
next
{
  fix x
  assume x ∈ ?B'
  then obtain p' where x = -p' · ?some' p'
    by blast
  then have x = p · -(p' + p) · ?some (p' + p)
    by (simp add: add.inverse-distrib-swap)
  then have x ∈ p · ?B
    using mem-permute-iff by blast
}
then show ?B' ⊆ p · ?B
  by blast
qed

with * show ?thesis
  unfolding distinguishing-formula-def by simp
qed

```

```

lemma supp-distinguishing-formula:
  assumes  $\neg (P = Q)$ 
  shows  $\text{supp}(\text{distinguishing-formula } P \ Q) \subseteq \text{supp } P$ 
proof -
  let ?some =  $\lambda p. (\epsilon x. \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } (p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))$ 
  let ?B =  $\{-p \cdot ?\text{some } p | p. \text{True}\}$ 

  from assms have  $\text{supp}(\text{Abs-bset } ?B :: - \text{set}['idx]) \subseteq \text{supp } P$ 
    by (rule distinguishing-formula-supp-aux)
  moreover from this have finite ( $\text{supp}(\text{Abs-bset } ?B :: - \text{set}['idx]))$ 
    using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding distinguishing-formula-def by simp
qed

lemma distinguishing-formula-distinguishes:
  assumes  $\neg (P = Q)$ 
  shows  $(\text{distinguishing-formula } P \ Q) \text{ distinguishes } P \text{ from } Q$ 
proof -
  let ?some =  $\lambda p. (\epsilon x. \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } (p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))$ 
  let ?B =  $\{-p \cdot ?\text{some } p | p. \text{True}\}$ 

  {
    fix p
    have (?some p) distinguishes  $(p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q)$ 
      using assms
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) is-distinguishing-formula-eqvt distinguished-bounded-support
      equivalent-iff-not-distinguished someI-ex)
  }
  note some-distinguishes = this

  {
    fix P'
    from assms have  $\text{supp}(\text{Abs-bset } ?B :: - \text{set}['idx]) \subseteq \text{supp } P$ 
      by (rule distinguishing-formula-supp-aux)
    then have finite ( $\text{supp}(\text{Abs-bset } ?B :: - \text{set}['idx]))$ 
      using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
    with distinguishing-formula-card-aux have  $P' \models \text{distinguishing-formula } P \ Q$ 
     $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in ?B. P' \models x)$ 
      unfolding distinguishing-formula-def by simp
  }
  note valid-distinguishing-formula = this

  {
    fix p
    have  $P \models -p \cdot ?\text{some } p$ 
      by (metis (mono-tags) is-distinguishing-formula-def permute-minus-cancel(2))
  }

```

```

some-distinguishes valid-eqvt)
}
then have  $P \models \text{distinguishing-formula } P Q$ 
  using valid-distinguishing-formula by blast

moreover have  $\neg Q \models \text{distinguishing-formula } P Q$ 
  using valid-distinguishing-formula by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) is-distinguishing-formula-def
mem-Collect-eq permute-minus-cancel(1) some-distinguishes valid-eqvt)

ultimately show (distinguishing-formula  $P Q$ ) distinguishes  $P$  from  $Q$ 
  using is-distinguishing-formula-def by blast
qed

```

11.2 Characteristic formulas

A *characteristic formula* for a state P is valid for (exactly) those states that are bisimilar to P .

definition characteristic-formula :: 'state \Rightarrow ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula **where**
 $\text{characteristic-formula } P \equiv \text{Conj} (\text{Abs-bset} \{\text{distinguishing-formula } P Q | Q. \neg (P =\cdot Q)\})$

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

lemma characteristic-formula-card-aux:

$|\{\text{distinguishing-formula } P Q | Q. \neg (P =\cdot Q)\}| <_o \text{natLeq} + c$ |UNIV :: 'idx set|

proof —

let ?B = $\{\text{distinguishing-formula } P Q | Q. \neg (P =\cdot Q)\}$

have ?B \subseteq (distinguishing-formula P) ‘ UNIV

by auto

then have $|\text{?B}| \leq_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'state set}|$

by (rule surj-imp-ordLeq)

also have $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{'state set}| <_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$

by (metis card-idx-state)

also have $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}| \leq_o \text{natLeq} + c$ |UNIV :: 'idx set|

by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

lemma characteristic-formula-supp-aux:

shows supp (Abs-bset {distinguishing-formula $P Q | Q. \neg (P =\cdot Q)\} :: - \text{set}['idx])$

$\subseteq \text{supp } P$

proof —

let ?B = $\{\text{distinguishing-formula } P Q | Q. \neg (P =\cdot Q)\}$

{

fix x

assume $x \in \text{?B}$

then obtain Q where $x = \text{distinguishing-formula } P Q$ and $\neg (P =\cdot Q)$

```

    by blast
  with supp-distinguishing-formula have supp x ⊆ supp P
    by metis
}
note * = this
have supp-B: supp ?B ⊆ supp P
  by (rule set-bounded-supp, fact finite-supp, cut-tac *, blast)

from supp-B and characteristic-formula-card-aux show ?thesis
  using supp-Abs-bset by blast
qed

lemma characteristic-formula-eqvt [simp]:
  p ∙ characteristic-formula P = characteristic-formula (p ∙ P)
proof -
  let ?B = {distinguishing-formula P Q | Q. ¬ (P =· Q)}

  have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp P
    by (fact characteristic-formula-supp-aux)
  then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
    using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
  with characteristic-formula-card-aux have *: p ∙ Conj (Abs-bset ?B) = Conj
  (Abs-bset (p ∙ ?B))
    by simp

  let ?B' = {distinguishing-formula (p ∙ P) Q | Q. ¬ ((p ∙ P) =· Q)}

  have p ∙ ?B = ?B'
proof
{
  fix px
  assume px ∈ p ∙ ?B
  then obtain x where 1: px = p ∙ x and 2: x ∈ ?B
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) image-iff permute-set-eq-image)
  from 2 obtain Q where 3: x = distinguishing-formula P Q and 4: ¬ (P
=· Q)
    by blast
  with 1 have px = distinguishing-formula (p ∙ P) (p ∙ Q)
    by simp
  moreover from 4 have ¬ ((p ∙ P) =· (p ∙ Q))
    by (metis logically-equivalent-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
  ultimately have px ∈ ?B'
    by blast
}
then show p ∙ ?B ⊆ ?B'
  by blast
next
{
  fix x

```

```

assume  $x \in ?B'$ 
then obtain  $Q$  where 1:  $x = \text{distinguishing-formula } (p \cdot P) Q$  and 2:  $\neg ((p \cdot P) =\cdot Q)$ 
    by blast
from 2 have  $\neg (P =\cdot (\neg p \cdot Q))$ 
    by (metis logically-equivalent-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(1))
moreover from this and 1 have  $x = p \cdot \text{distinguishing-formula } P (\neg p \cdot Q)$ 
    by simp
ultimately have  $x \in p \cdot ?B$ 
    using mem-permute-iff by blast
}
then show  $?B' \subseteq p \cdot ?B$ 
    by blast
qed

with * show ?thesis
  unfolding characteristic-formula-def by simp
qed

lemma characteristic-formula-eqvt-raw [simp]:
 $p \cdot \text{characteristic-formula} = \text{characteristic-formula}$ 
by (simp add: permute-fun-def)

lemma characteristic-formula-is-characteristic':
 $Q \models \text{characteristic-formula } P \longleftrightarrow P =\cdot Q$ 
proof -
  let  $?B = \{\text{distinguishing-formula } P Q | Q. \neg (P =\cdot Q)\}$ 

  {
    fix  $P'$ 
    have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx])  $\subseteq \text{supp } P$ 
      by (fact characteristic-formula-supp-aux)
    then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
      using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
    with characteristic-formula-card-aux have  $P' \models \text{characteristic-formula } P \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in ?B. P' \models x)$ 
      unfolding characteristic-formula-def by simp
  }
  note valid-characteristic-formula = this

show ?thesis
proof
  assume  $*: Q \models \text{characteristic-formula } P$ 
  show  $P =\cdot Q$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg (P =\cdot Q)$ 
    with * show False
      using distinguishing-formula-distinguishes is-distinguishing-formula-def

```

```

valid-characteristic-formula by auto
qed
next
assume P =. Q
moreover have P ⊨ characteristic-formula P
  using distinguishing-formula-distinguishes is-distinguishing-formula-def
valid-characteristic-formula by auto
ultimately show Q ⊨ characteristic-formula P
  using logically-equivalent-def by blast
qed
qed

lemma characteristic-formula-is-characteristic:
  Q ⊨ characteristic-formula P ↔ P ∼. Q
  using characteristic-formula-is-characteristic' by (meson bisimilarity-implies-equivalence
equivalence-implies-bisimilarity)

```

11.3 Expressive completeness

Every finitely supported set of states that is closed under bisimulation can be described by a formula; namely, by a disjunction of characteristic formulas.

```

theorem expressive-completeness:
assumes finite (supp S)
and ⋀ P Q. P ∈ S ⇒ P ∼. Q ⇒ Q ∈ S
shows P ⊨ Disj (Abs-bset (characteristic-formula ` S)) ↔ P ∈ S
proof -
let ?B = characteristic-formula ` S

have ?B ⊆ characteristic-formula ` UNIV
  by auto
then have |?B| ≤o |UNIV :: 'state set|
  by (rule surj-imp-ordLeq)
also have |UNIV :: 'state set| <o |UNIV :: 'idx set|
  by (metis card-idx-state)
also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
  by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally have card-B: |?B| <o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set| .

have eqvt image and eqvt characteristic-formula
  by (simp add: eqvtI)+
then have supp ?B ⊆ supp S
  using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app supp-fun-app-eqvt by blast
with card-B have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp S
  using supp-Abs-bset by blast
with ‹finite (supp S)› have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
  using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
with card-B have P ⊨ Disj (Abs-bset (characteristic-formula ` S)) ↔
(∃ x∈?B. P ⊨ x)
  by simp

```

```

with  $\wedge P Q. P \in S \implies P \sim Q \implies Q \in S$  show ?thesis
using characteristic-formula-is-characteristic characteristic-formula-is-characteristic'
logically-equivalent-def by fastforce
qed

end

end
theory FS-Set
imports
  Nominal2.Nominal2
begin

```

12 Finitely Supported Sets

We define the type of finitely supported sets (over some permutation type ' a '). Note that we cannot more generally define the (sub-)type of finitely supported elements for arbitrary permutation types ' a : there is no guarantee that this type is non-empty.

```

typedef 'a fs-set = {x::'a::pt set. finite (supp x)}
by (simp add: exI[where x={} supp-set-empty)

setup-lifting type-definition-fs-set

Type ' $a$  fs-set' is a finitely supported permutation type.

instantiation fs-set :: (pt) pt
begin

lift-definition permute-fs-set :: perm  $\Rightarrow$  'a fs-set  $\Rightarrow$  'a fs-set is permute
by (metis permute-finite supp-eqvt)

instance
apply (intro-classes)
apply (metis (mono-tags) permute-fs-set.rep_eq Rep-fs-set-inverse permute-zero)
apply (metis (mono-tags) permute-fs-set.rep_eq Rep-fs-set-inverse permute-plus)
done

end

instantiation fs-set :: (pt) fs
begin

instance
proof (intro-classes)
fix x :: 'a fs-set
from Rep-fs-set have finite (supp (Rep-fs-set x)) by simp

```

```

  hence finite {a. infinite {b. (a == b) · Rep-fs-set x ≠ Rep-fs-set x}} by (unfold
  supp-def)
    hence finite {a. infinite {b. ((a == b) · x) ≠ x}} by transfer
      thus finite (supp x) by (fold supp-def)
    qed

end

Set membership.

lift-definition member-fs-set :: 'a::pt ⇒ 'a fs-set ⇒ bool is (∈) .

notation
  member-fs-set (⟨'(∈fs)⟩) and
  member-fs-set (⟨(· / ∈fs ·)⟩ [51, 51] 50)

lemma member-fs-set-permute-iff [simp]: p · x ∈fs p · X ↔ x ∈fs X
by transfer (simp add: mem-permute-iff)

lemma member-fs-set-equivt [eqvt]: x ∈fs X ⇒ p · x ∈fs p · X
by simp

end

theory FL-Transition-System
imports
  Transition-System FS-Set
begin

```

13 Nominal Transition Systems with Effects and F/L-Bisimilarity

13.1 Nominal transition systems with effects

The paper defines an effect as a finitely supported function from states to states. It then fixes an equivariant set \mathcal{F} of effects. In our formalization, we avoid working with such a (carrier) set, and instead introduce a type of (finitely supported) effects together with an (equivariant) application operator for effects and states.

Equivariance (of the type of effects) is implicitly guaranteed (by the type of *permute*).

First represents the (finitely supported) set of effects that must be observed before following a transition.

type-synonym 'eff first = 'eff fs-set

Later is a function that represents how the set F (for *first*) changes depending on the action of a transition and the chosen effect.

type-synonym ('a,'eff) later = 'a × 'eff first × 'eff ⇒ 'eff first

```

locale effect-nominal-ts = nominal-ts satisfies transition
  for satisfies :: 'state::fs ⇒ 'pred::fs ⇒ bool (infix `↪` 70)
  and transition :: 'state ⇒ ('act::bn,'state) residual ⇒ bool (infix `→` 70) +
  fixes effect-apply :: 'effect::fs ⇒ 'state ⇒ 'state (⟨⟨-⟩-⟩ [0,101] 100)
  and L :: ('act,'effect) later
  assumes effect-apply-eqvt: eqvt effect-apply
  and L-eqvt: eqvt L — L is assumed to be equivariant.

begin

lemma effect-apply-eqvt-aux [simp]: p · effect-apply = effect-apply
by (metis effect-apply-eqvt eqvt-def)

lemma effect-apply-eqvt' [eqvt]: p · ⟨f⟩P = ⟨p · f⟩(p · P)
by simp

lemma L-eqvt-aux [simp]: p · L = L
by (metis L-eqvt eqvt-def)

lemma L-eqvt' [eqvt]: p · L (α, P, f) = L (p · α, p · P, p · f)
by simp

end

```

13.2 L -bisimulations and F/L -bisimilarity

```

context effect-nominal-ts
begin

```

```

definition is-L-bisimulation:: ('effect first ⇒ 'state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool
where
  is-L-bisimulation R ≡
    ∀ F. symp (R F) ∧
      (∀ P Q. R F P Q → (∀ f. f ∈ fs F → (∀ φ. ⟨f⟩P ⊢ φ → ⟨f⟩Q ⊢ φ))) ∧
      (∀ P Q. R F P Q → (∀ f. f ∈ fs F → (∀ α P'. bn α #* (⟨f⟩Q, F, f) →
        ⟨f⟩P → ⟨α,P⟩ → (∃ Q'. ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α,Q⟩ ∧ R (L (α,F,f)) P' Q'))))

```

```

definition FL-bisimilar :: 'effect first ⇒ 'state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool where
  FL-bisimilar F P Q ≡ ∃ R. is-L-bisimulation R ∧ (R F) P Q

```

```

abbreviation FL-bisimilar' (⟨- ~· [-] → [51,0,51] 50) where
  P ~·[F] Q ≡ FL-bisimilar F P Q

```

FL -bisimilar is an equivariant relation, and (for every F) an equivalence.

```

lemma is-L-bisimulation-eqvt [eqvt]:
  assumes is-L-bisimulation R shows is-L-bisimulation (p · R)
  unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def
  proof (clarify)

```

```

fix F
have symp ((p · R) F) (is ?S)
using assms unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def by (metis eqvt-lambda symp-eqvt)
moreover have ∀ P Q. (p · R) F P Q → (∀ f. f ∈fs F → (∀ φ. ⟨f⟩P ⊢ φ
→ ⟨f⟩Q ⊢ φ)) (is ?T)
proof (clarify)
fix P Q f φ
assume pR: (p · R) F P Q and effect: f ∈fs F and satisfies: ⟨f⟩P ⊢ φ
from pR have R (−p · F) (−p · P) (−p · Q)
by (simp add: eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
moreover have (−p · f) ∈fs (−p · F)
using effect by simp
moreover have ⟨−p · f⟩(−p · P) ⊢ −p · φ
using satisfies by (metis effect-apply-eqvt' satisfies-eqvt)
ultimately have ⟨−p · f⟩(−p · Q) ⊢ −p · φ
using assms unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def by auto
then show ⟨f⟩Q ⊢ φ
by (metis (full-types) effect-apply-eqvt' permute-minus-cancel(1) satisfies-eqvt)
qed
moreover have ∀ P Q. (p · R) F P Q → (∀ f. f ∈fs F → (∀ α P'. bn α #*
⟨f⟩Q, F, f) →
⟨f⟩P → ⟨α,P⟩ → (exists Q'. ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α,Q⟩ ∧ (p · R) (L
(α, F, f)) P' Q')) (is ?U)
proof (clarify)
fix P Q f α P'
assume pR: (p · R) F P Q and effect: f ∈fs F and fresh: bn α #* (⟨f⟩Q,
F, f) and trans: ⟨f⟩P → ⟨α,P⟩
from pR have R (−p · F) (−p · P) (−p · Q)
by (simp add: eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
moreover have (−p · f) ∈fs (−p · F)
using effect by simp
moreover have bn (−p · α) #* (⟨−p · f⟩(−p · Q), −p · F, −p · f)
using fresh by (metis (full-types) effect-apply-eqvt' bn-eqvt fresh-star-Pair
fresh-star-permute-iff)
moreover have ⟨−p · f⟩(−p · P) → ⟨−p · α, −p · P⟩
using trans by (metis effect-apply-eqvt' transition-eqvt')
ultimately obtain Q' where T: ⟨−p · f⟩(−p · Q) → ⟨−p · α, Q⟩ and R:
R (L (−p · α, −p · F, −p · f)) (−p · P') Q'
using assms unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def by meson
from T have ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α, p · Q⟩
by (metis (no-types, lifting) effect-apply-eqvt' abs-residual-pair-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(1) transition-eqvt)
moreover from R have (p · R) (p · L (−p · α, −p · F, −p · f)) (p · −p · P') (p · Q')
by (metis permute-boolI permute-fun-def permute-minus-cancel(2))
then have (p · R) (L (α,F,f)) P' (p · Q')
by (simp add: permute-self)
ultimately show ∃ Q'. ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α,Q⟩ ∧ (p · R) (L (α,F,f)) P' Q'

```

```

    by metis
qed
ultimately show ?S ∧ ?T ∧ ?U by simp
qed

lemma FL-bisimilar-eqvt:
assumes P ~·[F] Q shows (p · P) ~·[p · F] (p · Q)
using assms
by (metis eqvt-apply permute-boolI is-L-bisimulation-eqvt FL-bisimilar-def)

lemma FL-bisimilar-reflp: reflp (FL-bisimilar F)
proof (rule reflpI)
fix x
have is-L-bisimulation (λ-. (=))
unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def by (simp add: symp-def)
then show x ~·[F] x
unfolding FL-bisimilar-def by auto
qed

lemma FL-bisimilar-symp: symp (FL-bisimilar F)
proof (rule sympI)
fix P Q
assume P ~·[F] Q
then obtain R where *: is-L-bisimulation R ∧ R F P Q
unfolding FL-bisimilar-def ..
then have R F Q P
unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def by (simp add: symp-def)
with * show Q ~·[F] P
unfolding FL-bisimilar-def by auto
qed

lemma FL-bisimilar-is-L-bisimulation: is-L-bisimulation FL-bisimilar
unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def proof
fix F
have symp (FL-bisimilar F) (is ?R)
by (fact FL-bisimilar-symp)
moreover have ∀ P Q. P ~·[F] Q → (∀ f. f ∈ fs F → (∀ φ. ⟨f⟩P ⊢ φ → ⟨f⟩Q ⊢ φ)) (is ?S)
by (auto simp add: is-L-bisimulation-def FL-bisimilar-def)
moreover have ∀ P Q. P ~·[F] Q → (∀ f. f ∈ fs F → (∀ α P'. bn α #*
(⟨f⟩Q, F, f) → ⟨f⟩P → ⟨α,P'⟩ → (∃ Q'. ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α,Q'⟩ ∧ P' ~·[L (α, F, f)] Q'))) (is ?T)
by (auto simp add: is-L-bisimulation-def FL-bisimilar-def) blast
ultimately show ?R ∧ ?S ∧ ?T
by metis
qed

lemma FL-bisimilar-simulation-step:

```

assumes $P \sim [F] Q$ and $f \in_{fs} F$ and $bn \alpha \#* (\langle f \rangle Q, F, f)$ and $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$
obtains Q' where $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle$ and $P' \sim [L(\alpha, F, f)] Q'$
using *assms* by (*metis (poly-guards-query) FL-bisimilar-is-L-bisimulation-def*)

```

lemma FL-bisimilar-transp: transp (FL-bisimilar F)
proof (rule transpI)
fix P Q R
assume PQ: P ~ [F] Q and QR: Q ~ [F] R
let ?FL-bisim = λF. (FL-bisimilar F) OO (FL-bisimilar F)
have ∩F. symp (?FL-bisim F)
proof (rule sympI)
fix F P R
assume ?FL-bisim F P R
then obtain Q where P ~ [F] Q and Q ~ [F] R
by blast
then have R ~ [F] Q and Q ~ [F] P
by (metis FL-bisimilar-symp sympE)+
then show ?FL-bisim F R P
by blast
qed
moreover have ∩F. ∀P Q. ?FL-bisim F P Q → (∀f. f ∈ fs F → (∀φ. ⟨f⟩ P
    ⊢ φ → ⟨f⟩ Q ⊢ φ))
using FL-bisimilar-is-L-bisimulation-is-L-bisimulation-def by auto
moreover have ∩F. ∀P Q. ?FL-bisim F P Q →
    (∀f. f ∈ fs F → (∀α P'. bn α #* ⟨f⟩ Q, F, f) →
        ⟨f⟩ P → ⟨α, P'⟩ → (∃Q'. ⟨f⟩ Q → ⟨α, Q'⟩ ∧ ?FL-bisim (L(α, F, f))
    P' Q'))))
proof (clarify)
fix F P R Q f α P'
assume PR: P ~ [F] R and RQ: R ~ [F] Q and effect: f ∈ fs F and fresh:
bn α #* ⟨f⟩ Q, F, f and trans: ⟨f⟩ P → ⟨α, P'⟩
— rename ⟨α, P'⟩ to avoid ⟨f⟩ R, F, without touching ⟨f⟩ Q, F, f
obtain p where 1: (p · bn α) #* ⟨f⟩ R, F, f and 2: supp ⟨α, P'⟩, ⟨f⟩ Q,
F, f) #* p
proof (rule at-set-avoiding2[of bn α ⟨f⟩ R, F, f ⟨α, P'⟩, ⟨f⟩ Q, F, f], THEN exE)
show finite (bn α) by (fact bn-finite)
next
show finite (supp ⟨f⟩ R, F, f) by (fact finite-supp)
next
show finite (supp ⟨α, P'⟩, ⟨f⟩ Q, F, f)) by (simp add: finite-supp
supp-Pair)
next
show bn α #* ⟨α, P'⟩, ⟨f⟩ Q, F, f)
using bn-abs-residual-fresh fresh-fresh-star-Pair by blast
qed metis
from 2 have 3: supp ⟨α, P'⟩ #* p and 4: supp ⟨f⟩ Q, F, f) #* p
by (simp add: fresh-star-Un supp-Pair)+
from 3 have ⟨p · α, p · P'⟩ = ⟨α, P'⟩

```

```

        using supp-perm-eq by fastforce
        then obtain pR' where 5:  $\langle f \rangle R \rightarrow \langle p \cdot \alpha, pR' \rangle$  and 6:  $(p \cdot P') \sim [L(p \cdot \alpha, F, f)] pR'$ 
            using PR effect trans 1 by (metis FL-bisimilar-simulation-step bn-eqvt)
            from fresh and 4 have bn ( $p \cdot \alpha$ ) #:* ( $\langle f \rangle Q, F, f$ )
                by (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff supp-perm-eq)
            then obtain pQ' where 7:  $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle p \cdot \alpha, pQ' \rangle$  and 8:  $pR' \sim [L(p \cdot \alpha, F, f)] pQ'$ 
                using RQ effect 5 by (metis FL-bisimilar-simulation-step)
                from 4 have supp ( $\langle f \rangle Q$ ) #:* p
                    by (simp add: fresh-star-Un supp-Pair)
                with 7 have  $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, -p \cdot pQ' \rangle$ 
                    by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) supp-perm-eq transition-eqvt')
                moreover from 6 and 8 have ?FL-bisim ( $L(p \cdot \alpha, F, f)$ ) ( $p \cdot P'$ )  $pQ'$ 
                    by (metis relcompp.relcompI)
                then have ?FL-bisim ( $-p \cdot L(p \cdot \alpha, F, f)$ ) ( $-p \cdot p \cdot P'$ ) ( $-p \cdot pQ'$ )
                    using FL-bisimilar-eqvt by blast
                then have ?FL-bisim ( $L(\alpha, -p \cdot F, -p \cdot f)$ )  $P' (-p \cdot pQ')$ 
                    by (simp add: L-eqvt')
                then have ?FL-bisim ( $L(\alpha, F, f)$ )  $P' (-p \cdot pQ')$ 
                    using 4 by (metis fresh-star-Un permute-minus-cancel(2) supp-Pair
supp-perm-eq)
                ultimately show  $\exists Q'. \langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle \wedge ?FL-bisim(L(\alpha, F, f)) P' Q'$ 
                    by metis
            qed
            ultimately have is-L-bisimulation ?FL-bisim
            unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def by metis
            moreover have ?FL-bisim F P R
                using PQ QR by blast
            ultimately show  $P \sim [F] R$ 
                unfolding FL-bisimilar-def by meson
            qed

lemma FL-bisimilar-equivp: equivp (FL-bisimilar F)
by (metis FL-bisimilar-reflp FL-bisimilar-symp FL-bisimilar-transp equivp-reflp-symp-transp)

end

end
theory FL-Formula
imports
  Nominal-Bounded-Set
  Nominal-Wellfounded
  Residual
  FL-Transition-System
begin

```

14 Infinitary Formulas With Effects

14.1 Infinitely branching trees

First, we define a type of trees, with a constructor $tConj$ that maps (potentially infinite) sets of trees into trees. To avoid paradoxes (note that there is no injection from the powerset of trees into the set of trees), the cardinality of the argument set must be bounded.

The effect consequence operator $\langle f \rangle$ is always and only used as a prefix to a predicate or an action formula. So to simplify the representation of formula trees with effects, the effect operator is merged into the predicate or action it precedes.

```
datatype ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree =
  tConj ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree set['idx] — potentially infinite sets of trees
  | tNot ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree
  | tPred 'eff 'pred
  | tAct 'eff 'act ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree
```

The (automatically generated) induction principle for trees allows us to prove that the following relation over trees is well-founded. This will be useful for termination proofs when we define functions by recursion over trees.

```
inductive-set Tree-wf :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree rel where
  t ∈ set-bset tset  $\implies$  (t, tConj tset) ∈ Tree-wf
  | (t, tNot t) ∈ Tree-wf
  | (t, tAct f α t) ∈ Tree-wf

lemma wf-Tree-wf: wf Tree-wf
unfolding wf-def
proof (rule allI, rule impI, rule allI)
  fix P :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool and t
  assume  $\forall x. (\forall y. (y, x) \in \text{Tree-wf} \longrightarrow P y) \longrightarrow P x$ 
  then show P t
    proof (induction t)
      case tConj then show ?case
        by (metis Tree.distinct(2) Tree.distinct(5) Tree.inject(1) Tree-wf.cases)
      next
        case tNot then show ?case
          by (metis Tree.distinct(1) Tree.distinct(9) Tree.inject(2) Tree-wf.cases)
      next
        case tPred then show ?case
          by (metis Tree.distinct(11) Tree.distinct(3) Tree.distinct(7) Tree-wf.cases)
      next
        case tAct then show ?case
          by (metis Tree.distinct(10) Tree.distinct(6) Tree.inject(4) Tree-wf.cases)
    qed
qed
```

We define a permutation operation on the type of trees.

```

instantiation Tree :: (type, pt, pt, pt) pt
begin

primrec permute-Tree :: perm  $\Rightarrow$  (-,-,-,-) Tree  $\Rightarrow$  (-,-,-,-) Tree where
   $p \cdot (t\text{Conj } tset) = t\text{Conj} (\text{map-bset} (\text{permute } p) tset)$  — neat trick to get around
  the fact that  $tset$  is not of permutation type yet
  |  $p \cdot (t\text{Not } t) = t\text{Not} (p \cdot t)$ 
  |  $p \cdot (t\text{Pred } f \varphi) = t\text{Pred} (p \cdot f) (p \cdot \varphi)$ 
  |  $p \cdot (t\text{Act } f \alpha t) = t\text{Act} (p \cdot f) (p \cdot \alpha) (p \cdot t)$ 

instance
proof
  fix t :: (-,-,-,-) Tree
  show 0 · t = t
  proof (induction t)
    case tConj then show ?case
      by (simp, transfer) (auto simp: image-def)
    qed simp-all
  next
    fix p q :: perm and t :: (-,-,-,-) Tree
    show (p + q) · t = p · q · t
    proof (induction t)
      case tConj then show ?case
        by (simp, transfer) (auto simp: image-def)
      qed simp-all
    qed

end

```

Now that the type of trees—and hence the type of (bounded) sets of trees—is a permutation type, we can massage the definition of $p \cdot t\text{Conj } tset$ into its more usual form.

```

lemma permute-Tree-tConj [simp]:  $p \cdot t\text{Conj } tset = t\text{Conj} (p \cdot tset)$ 
by (simp add: map-bset-permute)

```

```

declare permute-Tree.simps(1) [simp del]

```

The relation Tree-wf is equivariant.

```

lemma Tree-wf-eqvt-aux:
  assumes (t1, t2)  $\in$  Tree-wf shows (p · t1, p · t2)  $\in$  Tree-wf
  using assms proof (induction rule: Tree-wf.induct)
    fix t :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree and tset :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree set['a]
    assume t  $\in$  set-bset tset then show (p · t, p · tConj tset)  $\in$  Tree-wf
      by (metis Tree-wf.intros(1) mem-permute-iff permute-Tree-tConj set-bset-eqvt)
  next
    fix t :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree
    show (p · t, p · tNot t)  $\in$  Tree-wf

```

```

by (metis Tree-wf.intros(2) permute-Tree.simps(2))
next
fix t :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree and f and α
show (p ∙ t, p ∙ tAct f α t) ∈ Tree-wf
  by (metis Tree-wf.intros(3) permute-Tree.simps(4))
qed

lemma Tree-wf-eqvt [eqvt, simp]: p ∙ Tree-wf = Tree-wf
proof
show p ∙ Tree-wf ⊆ Tree-wf
  by (auto simp add: permute-set-def) (rule Tree-wf-eqvt-aux)
next
show Tree-wf ⊆ p ∙ Tree-wf
  by (auto simp add: permute-set-def) (metis Tree-wf-eqvt-aux permute-minus-cancel(1))
qed

lemma Tree-wf-eqvt': eqvt Tree-wf
by (metis Tree-wf-eqvt eqvtI)

```

The definition of *permute* for trees gives rise to the usual notion of support. The following lemmas, one for each constructor, describe the support of trees.

```

lemma supp-tConj [simp]: supp (tConj tset) = supp tset
unfolding supp-def by simp

```

```

lemma supp-tNot [simp]: supp (tNot t) = supp t
unfolding supp-def by simp

```

```

lemma supp-tPred [simp]: supp (tPred f φ) = supp f ∪ supp φ
unfolding supp-def by (simp add: Collect-imp-eq Collect-neg-eq)

```

```

lemma supp-tAct [simp]: supp (tAct f α t) = supp f ∪ supp α ∪ supp t
unfolding supp-def by (auto simp add: Collect-imp-eq Collect-neg-eq)

```

14.2 Trees modulo α -equivalence

We generalize the notion of support, which considers whether a permuted element is *equal* to itself, to arbitrary endorelations. This is available as *supp-rel* in Nominal Isabelle.

```

lemma supp-rel-eqvt [eqvt]:
p ∙ supp-rel R x = supp-rel (p ∙ R) (p ∙ x)
by (simp add: supp-rel-def)

```

Usually, the definition of α -equivalence presupposes a notion of free variables. However, the variables that are “free” in an infinitary conjunction are not necessarily those that are free in one of the conjuncts. For instance, consider a conjunction over *all* names. Applying any permutation will yield the same conjunction, i.e., this conjunction has *no* free variables.

To obtain the correct notion of free variables for infinitary conjunctions, we initially defined α -equivalence and free variables via mutual recursion. In particular, we defined the free variables of a conjunction as term $fv\text{-}Tree(tConj\ tset) = supp\text{-}rel\ alpha\text{-}Tree(tConj\ tset)$.

We then realized that it is not necessary to define the concept of “free variables” at all, but the definition of α -equivalence becomes much simpler (in particular, it is no longer mutually recursive) if we directly use the support modulo α -equivalence.

The following lemmas and constructions are used to prove termination of our definition.

```
lemma supp-rel-cong [fundef-cong]:
   $\llbracket x=x'; \bigwedge a b. R((a \Rightarrow b) \cdot x') x' \longleftrightarrow R'((a \Rightarrow b) \cdot x') x' \rrbracket \implies supp\text{-}rel\ R\ x = supp\text{-}rel\ R'\ x'$ 
by (simp add: supp-rel-def)
```

```
lemma rel-bset-cong [fundef-cong]:
   $\llbracket x=x'; y=y'; \bigwedge a b. a \in set\text{-}bset\ x' \implies b \in set\text{-}bset\ y' \implies R\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow R'\ a\ b \rrbracket \implies rel\text{-}bset\ R\ x\ y \longleftrightarrow rel\text{-}bset\ R'\ x'\ y'$ 
by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def)
```

```
lemma alpha-set-cong [fundef-cong]:
   $\llbracket bs=bs'; x=x'; R(p' \cdot x') y' \longleftrightarrow R'(p' \cdot x') y'; f x' = f' x'; f y' = f' y'; p=p'; cs=cs'; y=y' \rrbracket \implies alpha\text{-}set\ (bs,\ x)\ R\ f\ p\ (cs,\ y) \longleftrightarrow alpha\text{-}set\ (bs',\ x')\ R'\ f'\ p'\ (cs',\ y')$ 
by (simp add: alpha-set)
```

```
quotient-type
('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Treep = ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Tree / hull-relp
by (fact hull-relp-equivp)
```

```
lemma abs-Treep-eq [simp]: abs-Treep (p · t) = abs-Treep t
by (metis hull-relp.simps Treep.abs-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma permute-rep-abs-Treep:
  obtains p where rep-Treep (abs-Treep t) = p · t
by (metis Quotient3-Treep Treep.abs-eq-iff rep-abs-rsp hull-relp.simps)
```

```
lift-definition Tree-wfp :: ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Treep rel is
Tree-wf .
```

```
lemma Tree-wfpI [simp]:
  assumes (a, b) ∈ Tree-wf
  shows (abs-Treep (p · a), abs-Treep b) ∈ Tree-wfp
using assms by (metis (erased, lifting) Treep.abs-eq-iff Tree-wfp.abs-eq hull-relp.intros
map-prod-simp rev-image-eqI)
```

```
lemma Tree-wfp-trivialI [simp]:
```

```

assumes (a, b) ∈ Tree-wf
shows (abs-Treep a, abs-Treep b) ∈ Tree-wfp
using assms by (metis Tree-wfpI permute-zero)

lemma Tree-wfpE:
assumes (ap, bp) ∈ Tree-wfp
obtains a b where ap = abs-Treep a and bp = abs-Treep b and (a,b) ∈ Tree-wf
using assms by (metis (erased, lifting) Pair-inject Tree-wfp.abs-eq prod-fun-imageE)

lemma wf-Tree-wfp: wf Tree-wfp
apply (rule wf-subset[of inv-image (hull-rel O Tree-wf) rep-Treep])
apply (metis Tree-wf-eqvt' wf-Tree-wf wf-hull-rel-relcomp wf-inv-image)
apply (auto elim!: Tree-wfpE)
apply (rename-tac t1 t2)
apply (rule-tac t=t1 in permute-rep-abs-Treep)
apply (rule-tac t=t2 in permute-rep-abs-Treep)
apply (rename-tac p1 p2)
apply (subgoal-tac (p2 · t1, p2 · t2) ∈ Tree-wf)
apply (subgoal-tac (p1 · t1, p2 · t1) ∈ hull-rel)
apply (metis relcomp.relcompI)
apply (metis hull-rel.simps permute-minus-cancel(2) permute-plus)
apply (metis Tree-wf-eqvt-aux)
done

fun alpha-Tree-termination :: ('a, 'b, 'c, 'd) Tree × ('a, 'b, 'c, 'd) Tree ⇒ ('a, 'b::pt, 'c::bn, 'd::fs) Treep set where
  alpha-Tree-termination (t1, t2) = {abs-Treep t1, abs-Treep t2}

```

Here it comes ...

```

function (sequential)
  alpha-Tree :: ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Tree ⇒ ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree ⇒
  bool (infix <=α> 50) where
  — (=α)
    alpha-tConj: tConj tset1 =α tConj tset2 ←→ rel-bset alpha-Tree tset1 tset2
  | alpha-tNot: tNot t1 =α tNot t2 ←→ t1 =α t2
  | alpha-tPred: tPred f1 φ1 =α tPred f2 φ2 ←→ f1 = f2 ∧ φ1 = φ2
  — the action may have binding names
  | alpha-tAct: tAct f1 α1 t1 =α tAct f2 α2 t2 ←→
    f1 = f2 ∧ (exists p. (bn α1, t1) ≈set alpha-Tree (supp-rel alpha-Tree) p (bn α2, t2))
    ∧ (bn α1, α1) ≈set ((=)) supp p (bn α2, α2))
  | alpha-other: - =α - ←→ False
  — 254 subgoals (!)
by pat-completeness auto
termination
proof
  let ?R = inv-image (max-ext Tree-wfp) alpha-Tree-termination
  show wf ?R
    by (metis max-ext-wf wf-Tree-wfp wf-inv-image)

```

```
qed (auto simp add: max-ext.simps Tree-wf.simps simp del: permute-Tree-tConj)
```

We provide more descriptive case names for the automatically generated induction principle, and specialize it to an induction rule for α -equivalence.

```
lemmas alpha-Tree-induct' = alpha-Tree.induct[case-names alpha-tConj alpha-tNot
alpha-tPred alpha-tAct alpha-other(1) alpha-other(2) alpha-other(3) alpha-other(4)
alpha-other(5) alpha-other(6) alpha-other(7) alpha-other(8) alpha-other(9)
alpha-other(10) alpha-other(11) alpha-other(12) alpha-other(13) alpha-other(14)
alpha-other(15) alpha-other(16) alpha-other(17) alpha-other(18)]
```

```
lemma alpha-Tree-induct[case-names tConj tNot tPred tAct, consumes 1]:
assumes t1 = $_{\alpha}$  t2
and  $\bigwedge tset1\ tset2. (\bigwedge a\ b. a \in set\text{-}bset\ tset1 \implies b \in set\text{-}bset\ tset2 \implies a =_{\alpha} b \implies P\ a\ b) \implies$ 
rel-bset (= $_{\alpha}$ ) tset1 tset2  $\implies P\ (tConj\ tset1)\ (tConj\ tset2)$ 
and  $\bigwedge t1\ t2. t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \implies P\ t1\ t2 \implies P\ (tNot\ t1)\ (tNot\ t2)$ 
and  $\bigwedge f\ \varphi. P\ (tPred\ f\ \varphi)\ (tPred\ f\ \varphi)$ 
and  $\bigwedge f1\ \alpha1\ t1\ f2\ \alpha2\ t2. (\bigwedge p. p \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \implies P\ (p \cdot t1)\ t2) \implies f1 = f2 \implies$ 
 $(\exists p. (bn\ \alpha1,\ t1) \approx set\ (=_{\alpha})\ (supp\text{-}rel\ (=_{\alpha}))\ p\ (bn\ \alpha2,\ t2) \wedge (bn\ \alpha1,\ \alpha1) \approx set\ (=)\ supp\ p\ (bn\ \alpha2,\ \alpha2)) \implies$ 
 $P\ (tAct\ f1\ \alpha1\ t1)\ (tAct\ f2\ \alpha2\ t2)$ 
shows P t1 t2
using assms by (induction t1 t2 rule: alpha-Tree.induct) simp-all
```

α -equivalence is equivariant.

```
lemma alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux:
assumes  $\bigwedge a\ b. (a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t \longleftrightarrow p \cdot (a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} p \cdot t$ 
shows p · supp-rel (= $_{\alpha}$ ) t = supp-rel (= $_{\alpha}$ ) (p · t)
proof -
{
  fix a
  let ?B = {b.  $\neg ((a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot t) =_{\alpha} t$ }
  let ?pB = {b.  $\neg ((p \cdot a \rightleftharpoons b) \cdot p \cdot t) =_{\alpha} (p \cdot t)$ }
  {
    assume finite ?B
    moreover have inj-on (unpermute p) ?pB
      by (simp add: inj-on-def unpermute-def)
    moreover have unpermute p ` ?pB  $\subseteq$  ?B
      using assms by auto (metis (erased, lifting) eqvt-bound permute-eqvt
swap-eqvt)
    ultimately have finite ?pB
      by (metis inj-on-finite)
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume finite ?pB
    moreover have inj-on (permute p) ?B
      by (simp add: inj-on-def)
    moreover have permute p ` ?B  $\subseteq$  ?pB
  }
}
```

```

using assms by auto (metis (erased, lifting) permute-eqvt swap-eqvt)
ultimately have finite ?B
  by (metis inj-on-finite)
}
ultimately have infinite ?B  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite ?pB
  by auto
}
then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: supp-rel-def permute-set-def) (metis eqvt-bound)
qed

lemma alpha-Tree-eqvt':  $t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \longleftrightarrow p \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot t2$ 
proof (induction t1 t2 rule: alpha-Tree-induct')
  case (alpha-tConj tset1 tset2) show ?case
  proof
    assume *: tConj tset1 = $_{\alpha}$  tConj tset2
    {
      fix x
      assume x ∈ set-bset (p · tset1)
      then obtain x' where 1: x' ∈ set-bset tset1 and 2: x = p · x'
        by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
      from 1 obtain y' where 3: y' ∈ set-bset tset2 and 4: x' = $_{\alpha}$  y'
        using * by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) FL-Formula.alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
rel-set-def)
      from 3 have p · y' ∈ set-bset (p · tset2)
        by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
      moreover from 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 have x = $_{\alpha}$  p · y'
        using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
      ultimately have  $\exists y \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset2). x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
    }
    moreover
    {
      fix y
      assume y ∈ set-bset (p · tset2)
      then obtain y' where 1: y' ∈ set-bset tset2 and 2: p · y' = y
        by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
      from 1 obtain x' where 3: x' ∈ set-bset tset1 and 4: x' = $_{\alpha}$  y'
        using * by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) FL-Formula.alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
rel-set-def)
      from 3 have p · x' ∈ set-bset (p · tset1)
        by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
      moreover from 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 have p · x' = $_{\alpha}$  y
        using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
      ultimately have  $\exists x \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset1). x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
    }
    ultimately show p · tConj tset1 = $_{\alpha}$  p · tConj tset2
      by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def)
  next
    assume *: p · tConj tset1 = $_{\alpha}$  p · tConj tset2

```

```

{
  fix x
  assume 1:  $x \in \text{set-bset } tset1$ 
  then have  $p \cdot x \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset1)$ 
    by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
  then obtain  $y'$  where 2:  $y' \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset2)$  and 3:  $p \cdot x =_{\alpha} y'$ 
    using * by (metis FL-Formula.alpha-tConj permute-Tree-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
    rel-set-def)
  from 2 obtain  $y$  where 4:  $y \in \text{set-bset } tset2$  and 5:  $y' = p \cdot y$ 
    by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
  from 1 and 3 and 4 and 5 have  $x =_{\alpha} y$ 
    using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
  with 4 have  $\exists y \in \text{set-bset } tset2. x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
}

moreover
{
  fix y
  assume 1:  $y \in \text{set-bset } tset2$ 
  then have  $p \cdot y \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset2)$ 
    by (metis mem-permute-iff set-bset-eqvt)
  then obtain  $x'$  where 2:  $x' \in \text{set-bset } (p \cdot tset1)$  and 3:  $x' =_{\alpha} p \cdot y$ 
    using * by (metis FL-Formula.alpha-tConj permute-Tree-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq
    rel-set-def)
  from 2 obtain  $x$  where 4:  $x \in \text{set-bset } tset1$  and 5:  $p \cdot x = x'$ 
    by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
  from 1 and 3 and 4 and 5 have  $x =_{\alpha} y$ 
    using alpha-tConj.IH by blast
  with 4 have  $\exists x \in \text{set-bset } tset1. x =_{\alpha} y ..$ 
}

ultimately show  $tConj tset1 =_{\alpha} tConj tset2$ 
  by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def)
qed
next
case (alpha-tAct f1 α1 t1 f2 α2 t2)
from alpha-tAct.IH(2) have t1:  $p \cdot \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t1 = \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t1)$ 
  by (rule alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux)
from alpha-tAct.IH(3) have t2:  $p \cdot \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t2 = \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t2)$ 
  by (rule alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux)
show ?case
proof
  assume tAct f1 α1 t1 =α tAct f2 α2 t2
  then obtain q where 0:  $f1 = f2$  and 1:  $(bn \alpha1, t1) \approx \text{set } (=_{\alpha}) (\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha})) q (bn \alpha2, t2)$  and 2:  $(bn \alpha1, t1) \approx \text{set } (=) \text{ supp } q (bn \alpha2, t2)$ 
    by auto
  from 1 and t1 and t2 have  $\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t1) - bn (p \cdot \alpha1) = \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t2) - bn (p \cdot \alpha2)$ 
    by (metis Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt)
  moreover from 1 and t1 have  $(\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (p \cdot t1) - bn (p \cdot \alpha1)) \#* (p + q - p)$ 

```

```

    by (metis Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff permute-perm-def)
moreover from 1 and alpha-tAct.IH(1) have p · q · t1 = $\alpha$  p · t2
    by (simp add: alpha-set)
moreover from 2 have p · q · -p · bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 1) = bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 2)
    by (simp add: alpha-set bn-eqvt)
ultimately have (bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 1), p · t1) ≈set (= $\alpha$ ) (supp-rel (= $\alpha$ )) (p + q - p)
(bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 2), p · t2)
    by (simp add: alpha-set)
moreover from 2 have (bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 1), p ·  $\alpha$ 1) ≈set (=) supp (p + q - p) (bn
(p ·  $\alpha$ 2), p ·  $\alpha$ 2)
    by (simp add: alpha-set) (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Diff-eqvt bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff
permute-minus-cancel(2) permute-perm-def supp-eqvt)
ultimately show p · tAct f1  $\alpha$ 1 t1 = $\alpha$  p · tAct f2  $\alpha$ 2 t2 using 0
    by auto
next
assume p · tAct f1  $\alpha$ 1 t1 = $\alpha$  p · tAct f2  $\alpha$ 2 t2
then obtain q where 0: f1 = f2 and 1: (bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 1), p · t1) ≈set (= $\alpha$ )
(supp-rel (= $\alpha$ )) q (bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 2), p · t2) and 2: (bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 1), p ·  $\alpha$ 1) ≈set (=) supp
q (bn (p ·  $\alpha$ 2), p ·  $\alpha$ 2)
    by auto
{
from 1 and t1 and t2 have supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) t1 - bn  $\alpha$ 1 = supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) t2
- bn  $\alpha$ 2
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt permute-eq-iff)
moreover with 1 and t2 have (supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) t1 - bn  $\alpha$ 1) #* (-p + q +
p)
    by (auto simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-perm alphas) (metis (no-types, lifting)
DiffI bn-eqvt mem-permute-iff permute-minus-cancel(2))
moreover from 1 have -p · q · p · t1 = $\alpha$  t2
    using alpha-tAct.IH(1) by (simp add: alpha-set) (metis (no-types, lifting)
permute-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
moreover from 1 have -p · q · p · bn  $\alpha$ 1 = bn  $\alpha$ 2
    by (metis alpha-set bn-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
ultimately have (bn  $\alpha$ 1, t1) ≈set (= $\alpha$ ) (supp-rel (= $\alpha$ )) (-p + q + p) (bn
 $\alpha$ 2, t2)
    by (simp add: alpha-set)
}
moreover
{
from 2 have supp  $\alpha$ 1 - bn  $\alpha$ 1 = supp  $\alpha$ 2 - bn  $\alpha$ 2
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-eqvt alpha-set bn-eqvt permute-eq-iff
supp-eqvt)
moreover with 2 have (supp  $\alpha$ 1 - bn  $\alpha$ 1) #* (-p + q + p)
    by (auto simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-perm alphas) (metis (no-types, lifting)
DiffI bn-eqvt mem-permute-iff permute-minus-cancel(1) supp-eqvt)
moreover from 2 have -p · q · p ·  $\alpha$ 1 =  $\alpha$ 2
    by (simp add: alpha-set)
moreover have -p · q · p · bn  $\alpha$ 1 = bn  $\alpha$ 2
    by (simp add: bn-eqvt calculation(3))

```

```

ultimately have (bn α1, α1) ≈set (=) supp (-p + q + p) (bn α2, α2)
  by (simp add: alpha-set)
}
ultimately show tAct f1 α1 t1 =α tAct f2 α2 t2 using 0
  by auto
qed
qed simp-all

```

lemma alpha-Tree-eqvt [eqvt]: $t1 =_{\alpha} t2 \implies p \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} p \cdot t2$
by (metis alpha-Tree-eqvt')

$=_{\alpha}$ is an equivalence relation.

```

lemma alpha-Tree-reflp: reflp alpha-Tree
proof (rule reflpI)
  fix t :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree
  show t =α t
  proof (induction t)
    case tConj then show ?case by (metis alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq rel-setI)
  next
    case tNot then show ?case by (metis alpha-tNot)
  next
    case tPred show ?case by (metis alpha-tPred)
  next
    case tAct then show ?case by (metis (mono-tags) alpha-tAct alpha-refl(1))
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma alpha-Tree-symp: symp alpha-Tree
proof (rule sympI)
  fix x y :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree
  assume x =α y then show y =α x
  proof (induction x y rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
    case tConj then show ?case
      by (simp add: rel-bset-def rel-set-def) metis
    next
      case (tAct f1 α1 t1 f2 α2 t2)
        then obtain p where f1=f2 ∧ (bn α1, t1) ≈set (=α) (supp-rel (=α)) p (bn
          α2, t2) ∧ (bn α1, α1) ≈set (=) supp p (bn α2, α2)
        by auto
        then have f1=f2 ∧ (bn α2, t2) ≈set (=α) (supp-rel (=α)) (-p) (bn α1, t1)
        and (bn α2, α2) ≈set (=) supp (-p) (bn α1, α1)
        using tAct.IH by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) alpha-Tree-eqvt alpha-sym(1)
          permute-minus-cancel(2))
        then show ?case
        by auto
      qed simp-all
    qed

```

lemma alpha-Tree-transp: transp alpha-Tree

```

proof (rule transpI)
  fix x y z:: ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree
  assume x =α y and y =α z
  then show x =α z
proof (induction x y arbitrary: z rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
  case (tConj tset-x tset-y) show ?case
    proof (cases z)
      fix tset-z
      assume z: z = tConj tset-z
      have rel-bset (=α) tset-x tset-z
        unfolding rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def Ball-def Bex-def
        proof
          show  $\forall x'. x' \in \text{set-bset } tset-x \longrightarrow (\exists z'. z' \in \text{set-bset } tset-z \wedge x' =_{\alpha} z')$ 
          proof (rule allI, rule implI)
            fix x' assume 1: x' ∈ set-bset tset-x
            then obtain y' where 2: y' ∈ set-bset tset-y and 3: x' =α y'
              by (metis rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.hyps)
            from 2 obtain z' where 4: z' ∈ set-bset tset-z and 5: y' =α z'
              by (metis alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.premss z)
            from 1 2 3 5 have x' =α z'
              by (rule tConj.IH)
            with 4 show ∃z'. z' ∈ set-bset tset-z ∧ x' =α z'
              by auto
        qed
      next
        show  $\forall z'. z' \in \text{set-bset } tset-z \longrightarrow (\exists x'. x' \in \text{set-bset } tset-x \wedge x' =_{\alpha} z')$ 
        proof (rule allI, rule implI)
          fix z' assume 1: z' ∈ set-bset tset-z
          then obtain y' where 2: y' ∈ set-bset tset-y and 3: y' =α z'
            by (metis alpha-tConj rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.premss z)
          from 2 obtain x' where 4: x' ∈ set-bset tset-x and 5: x' =α y'
            by (metis rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def tConj.hyps)
          from 4 2 5 3 have x' =α z'
            by (rule tConj.IH)
          with 4 show ∃x'. x' ∈ set-bset tset-x ∧ x' =α z'
            by auto
        qed
      qed
      with z show tConj tset-x =α z
        by simp
    qed (insert tConj.premss, auto)
  next
    case tNot then show ?case
      by (cases z) simp-all
  next
    case tPred then show ?case
      by simp
  next
    case (tAct f1 α1 t1 f2 α2 t2) show ?case

```

```

proof (cases z)
  fix f α t
  assume z:  $z = tAct f \alpha t$ 
  obtain p where 1:  $f1=f2 \wedge (bn \alpha_1, t1) \approxset (=_{\alpha}) (supp-rel (=_{\alpha})) p (bn \alpha_2, t2) \wedge (bn \alpha_1, \alpha_1) \approxset (=) supp p (bn \alpha_2, \alpha_2)$ 
    using tAct.hyps by auto
  obtain q where 2:  $f2=f \wedge (bn \alpha_2, t2) \approxset (=_{\alpha}) (supp-rel (=_{\alpha})) q (bn \alpha, t) \wedge (bn \alpha_2, \alpha_2) \approxset (=) supp q (bn \alpha, \alpha)$ 
    using tAct.prems z by auto
  have  $f1=f \wedge (bn \alpha_1, t1) \approxset (=_{\alpha}) (supp-rel (=_{\alpha})) (q + p) (bn \alpha, t)$ 
  proof -
    have  $supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t1 - bn \alpha_1 = supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
    using 1 and 2 by (metis alpha-set)
    moreover have  $(supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* (q + p)$ 
      using 1 and 2 by (metis alpha-set fresh-star-plus)
    moreover have  $(q + p) \cdot t1 =_{\alpha} t$ 
      using 1 and 2 and tAct.IH by (metis (no-types, lifting) alpha-Tree-eqvt
      alpha-set permute-minus-cancel(1) permute-plus)
    moreover have  $(q + p) \cdot bn \alpha_1 = bn \alpha$ 
      using 1 and 2 by (metis alpha-set permute-plus)
    moreover have  $f1=f$ 
      using 1 and 2 by simp
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (metis alpha-set)
  qed
  moreover have  $(bn \alpha_1, \alpha_1) \approxset (=) supp (q + p) (bn \alpha, \alpha)$ 
    using 1 and 2 by (metis (mono-tags) alpha-trans(1) permute-plus)
  ultimately show tAct f1 α1 t1 =α z
    using z by auto
  qed (insert tAct.prems, auto)
  qed
  qed

```

lemma alpha-Tree-equivp: equivp alpha-Tree
by (auto intro: equivpI alpha-Tree-reflp alpha-Tree-symp alpha-Tree-transp)

α-equivalent trees have the same support modulo α-equivalence.

lemma alpha-Tree-supp-rel:
assumes $t1 =_{\alpha} t2$
shows $supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t1 = supp-rel (=_{\alpha}) t2$
using assms proof (induction rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
case (tConj tset1 tset2)
have sym: $\bigwedge x y. rel-bset (=_{\alpha}) x y \longleftrightarrow rel-bset (=_{\alpha}) y x$
by (meson alpha-Tree-symp bset.rel-symp sympE)
{
 fix a b
from tConj.hyps **have** *: $rel-bset (=_{\alpha}) ((a \Rightarrow b) \cdot tset1) ((a \Rightarrow b) \cdot tset2)$
by (metis alpha-tConj alpha-Tree-eqvt permute-Tree-tConj)
have $rel-bset (=_{\alpha}) ((a \Rightarrow b) \cdot tset1) tset1 \longleftrightarrow rel-bset (=_{\alpha}) ((a \Rightarrow b) \cdot tset2)$

```

tset2
  by (rule iffI) (metis * alpha-Tree-transp bset.rel-transp sym tConj.hyps
transpE)+
}
then show ?case
  by (simp add: supp-rel-def)
next
  case tNot then show ?case
    by (simp add: supp-rel-def)
next
  case (tAct f1 α1 t1 f2 α2 t2)
{
  fix a b
  have tAct f1 α1 t1 =α tAct f2 α2 t2
    using tAct.hyps by simp
  then have (a ⇔ b) • tAct f1 α1 t1 =α tAct f1 α1 t1 ↔ (a ⇔ b) • tAct f2
α2 t2 =α tAct f2 α2 t2
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) alpha-Tree-eqvt alpha-Tree-symp alpha-Tree-transp
sympE transpE)
}
then show ?case
  by (simp add: supp-rel-def)
qed simp-all

```

tAct preserves α -equivalence.

```

lemma alpha-Tree-tAct:
  assumes t1 =α t2
  shows tAct f α t1 =α tAct f α t2
proof -
  have (bn α, t1) ≈set (=α) (supp-rel (=α)) 0 (bn α, t2)
    using assms by (simp add: alpha-Tree-supp-rel alpha-set fresh-star-zero)
  moreover have (bn α, α) ≈set (=) supp 0 (bn α, α)
    by (metis (full-types) alpha-refl(1))
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

The following lemmas describe the support modulo α -equivalence.

```

lemma supp-rel-tNot [simp]: supp-rel (=α) (tNot t) = supp-rel (=α) t
unfolding supp-rel-def by simp

```

```

lemma supp-rel-tPred [simp]: supp-rel (=α) (tPred f φ) = supp f ∪ supp φ
unfolding supp-rel-def supp-def by (simp add: Collect-imp-eq Collect-neg-eq)

```

The support modulo α -equivalence of $tAct \alpha t$ is not easily described: when t has infinite support (modulo α -equivalence), the support (modulo α -equivalence) of $tAct \alpha t$ may still contain names in $bn \alpha$. This incongruity is avoided when t has finite support modulo α -equivalence.

```

lemma infinite-mono: infinite S ==> (∀x. x ∈ S ==> x ∈ T) ==> infinite T

```

by (metis infinite-super subsetI)

```

lemma supp-rel-tAct [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) t)
  shows supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) (tAct f  $\alpha$  t) = supp f  $\cup$  (supp  $\alpha$   $\cup$  supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) t - bn  $\alpha$ )
proof
  show supp f  $\cup$  (supp  $\alpha$   $\cup$  supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) t - bn  $\alpha$ )  $\subseteq$  supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) (tAct f  $\alpha$  t)
  proof
    fix x
    assume x  $\in$  supp f  $\cup$  (supp  $\alpha$   $\cup$  supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) t - bn  $\alpha$ )
    moreover
    {
      assume x1: x  $\in$  supp f
      from x1 have infinite {b. (x == b)  $\cdot$  f  $\neq$  f}
        unfolding supp-def ..
      then have infinite ({b. (x == b)  $\cdot$  f  $\neq$  f} - supp f)
        by (simp add: finite-sup)
      moreover
      {
        fix b
        assume b  $\in$  {b. (x == b)  $\cdot$  f  $\neq$  f} - supp f
        then have b1: (x == b)  $\cdot$  f  $\neq$  f and b2: b  $\notin$  supp f
          by simp+
        then have sort-of x = sort-of b
          using swap-differentsorts by fastforce
        then have (x == b)  $\cdot$  supp f  $\neq$  supp f
          using b2 x1 using swap-set-in by blast
        then have b  $\in$  {b.  $\neg$  (x == b)  $\cdot$  tAct f  $\alpha$  t = $\alpha$  tAct f  $\alpha$  t}
          by auto
      }
      ultimately have infinite {b.  $\neg$  (x == b)  $\cdot$  tAct f  $\alpha$  t = $\alpha$  tAct f  $\alpha$  t}
        by (rule infinite-mono)
      then have x  $\in$  supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) (tAct f  $\alpha$  t)
        unfolding supp-rel-def ..
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume x1: x  $\in$  supp  $\alpha$  and x2: x  $\notin$  bn  $\alpha$ 
      from x1 have infinite {b. (x == b)  $\cdot$   $\alpha$   $\neq$   $\alpha$ }
        unfolding supp-def ..
      then have infinite ({b. (x == b)  $\cdot$   $\alpha$   $\neq$   $\alpha$ } - supp  $\alpha$ )
        by (simp add: finite-sup)
      moreover
      {
        fix b
        assume b  $\in$  {b. (x == b)  $\cdot$   $\alpha$   $\neq$   $\alpha$ } - supp  $\alpha$ 
        then have b1: (x == b)  $\cdot$   $\alpha$   $\neq$   $\alpha$  and b2: b  $\notin$  supp  $\alpha$  - bn  $\alpha$ 
          by simp+
        from b1 have sort-of x = sort-of b
      }
    }
  
```

```

    using swap-differentsorts by fastforce
  then have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot (\text{supp } \alpha - bn \alpha) \neq \text{supp } \alpha - bn \alpha$ 
    using b2 x1 x2 by (simp add: swap-set-in)
  then have  $b \in \{b. \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t\}$ 
    by (auto simp add: alpha-set Diff-eqvt bn-eqvt)
}
ultimately have infinite  $\{b. \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t\}$ 
  by (rule infinite-mono)
then have  $x \in \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct f \alpha t)$ 
  unfolding supp-rel-def ..
}
moreover
{
  assume x1:  $x \in \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t$  and x2:  $x \notin bn \alpha$ 
from x1 have infinite  $\{b. \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t\}$ 
  unfolding supp-rel-def ..
then have infinite  $\{\{b. \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t\} - \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t\}$ 
  using assms by simp
moreover
{
  fix b
  assume  $b \in \{b. \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t\} - \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t$ 
  then have b1:  $\neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$  and b2:  $b \notin \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
    by simp+
from b1 have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t \neq t$ 
  by (metis alpha-Tree-reflp reflpE)
then have sort-of x = sort-of b
  using swap-differentsorts by fastforce
then have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot (\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha) \neq \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha$ 
  using b2 x1 x2 by (simp add: swap-set-in)
then have supp-rel  $(=_{\alpha}) ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) \neq \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha})$ 
 $t - bn \alpha$ 
  by (simp add: Diff-eqvt bn-eqvt)
then have  $b \in \{b. \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t\}$ 
  by (simp add: alpha-set)
}
ultimately have infinite  $\{b. \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t\}$ 
  by (rule infinite-mono)
then have  $x \in \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct f \alpha t)$ 
  unfolding supp-rel-def ..
}
ultimately show  $x \in \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct f \alpha t)$ 
  by auto
qed
next
show  $\text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct f \alpha t) \subseteq \text{supp } f \cup (\text{supp } \alpha \cup \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha)$ 
proof
  fix x
  assume  $x \in \text{supp-rel } (=_{\alpha}) (tAct f \alpha t)$ 

```

```

then have *: infinite { $b$ .  $\neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t$ }
  unfolding supp-rel-def ..
moreover
{
  fix  $b$ 
  assume  $\neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t$ 
  then have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot f \neq f \vee (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha \vee \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$ 
    using alpha-Tree-tAct by force
}
ultimately have infinite { $b$ .  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot f \neq f \vee (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha \vee \neg (x \Rightarrow b)$ 
   $\cdot t =_{\alpha} t$ }
  using infinite-mono mem-Collect-eq by force
  then have infinite { $b$ .  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot f \neq f$ }  $\vee$  infinite { $b$ .  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha \neq \alpha$ }  $\vee$ 
infinite { $b$ .  $\neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$ }
  by (metis (mono-tags) finite-Collect-disjI)
  then have  $x \in supp f \cup supp \alpha \cup supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t$ 
  by (simp add: supp-def supp-rel-def)
moreover
{
  assume **:  $x \in bn \alpha \wedge x \notin supp f$ 
  from * obtain  $b$  where  $b0: \neg (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t$  and  $b1: b$ 
   $\notin supp f$  and  $b2: b \notin supp \alpha$  and  $b3: b \notin supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t$ 
  using assms by (metis (no-types, lifting) UnCI finite-UnI finite-supp infinite-mono mem-Collect-eq)
  let ?p =  $(x \Rightarrow b)$ 
  have supp-rel  $(=_{\alpha}) ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) = supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) t - bn$ 
 $\alpha$ 
  using ** and  $b3$  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-eqvt Diff-iff alpha-Tree-eqvt'
alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux bn-eqvt swap-set-not-in)
  moreover then have  $(supp\text{-rel } (=_{\alpha}) ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha)) \sharp* ?p$ 
  using ** and  $b3$  by (metis Diff-iff fresh-perm fresh-star-def swap-atom-simps(3))
  moreover have ?p  $\cdot (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t =_{\alpha} t$ 
  using alpha-Tree-reflp reflpE by force
  moreover have ?p  $\cdot bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) = bn \alpha$ 
  by (simp add: bn-eqvt)
  moreover have supp  $((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) = supp \alpha - bn \alpha$ 
  using ** and  $b2$  by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Diff-eqvt Diff-iff
bn-eqvt supp-eqvt swap-set-not-in)
  moreover then have  $(supp ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) - bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha)) \sharp* ?p$ 
  using ** and  $b2$  by (simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-perm) (metis
Diff-iff swap-atom-simps(3))
  moreover have ?p  $\cdot (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha = \alpha$ 
  by simp
  ultimately have  $\exists p. (bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha), (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot t) \approxset (=_{\alpha}) supp\text{-rel}$ 
 $(=_{\alpha}) p (bn \alpha, t) \wedge$ 
   $(bn ((x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha), (x \Rightarrow b) \cdot \alpha) \approxset (=) supp p (bn \alpha, \alpha)$ 
  by (auto simp add: alpha-set.simps)
  moreover have  $(x \Rightarrow b) \cdot f = f$  using ** and  $b1$ 
  by (simp add: fresh-def swap-fresh-fresh)

```

```

ultimately have ( $x \Rightarrow b$ )  $\cdot tAct f \alpha t =_{\alpha} tAct f \alpha t$ 
  by simp
  with b0 have False ..
}
ultimately show  $x \in supp f \cup (supp \alpha \cup supp\text{-}rel (=_{\alpha}) t - bn \alpha)$ 
  by blast
qed
qed

```

We define the type of (infinitely branching) trees quotiented by α -equivalence.

quotient-type

```

('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree $_{\alpha}$  = ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Tree / alpha-Tree
by (fact alpha-Tree-equivp)

```

lemma Tree $_{\alpha}$ -abs-rep [simp]: abs-Tree $_{\alpha}$ (rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$ t $_{\alpha}$) = t $_{\alpha}$
by (metis Quotient-Tree $_{\alpha}$ Quotient-abs-rep)

lemma Tree $_{\alpha}$ -rep-abs [simp]: rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$ (abs-Tree $_{\alpha}$ t) = $_{\alpha}$ t
by (metis Tree $_{\alpha}$.abs-eq-iff Tree $_{\alpha}$ -abs-rep)

The permutation operation is lifted from trees.

instantiation Tree $_{\alpha}$:: (type, pt, bn, fs) pt
begin

lift-definition permute-Tree $_{\alpha}$:: perm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree $_{\alpha}$ \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c,'d) Tree $_{\alpha}$
is permute
by (fact alpha-Tree-equivt)

instance

proof

```

fix t $_{\alpha}$  :: (-,-,-,-) Tree $_{\alpha}$ 
show 0  $\cdot$  t $_{\alpha}$  = t $_{\alpha}$ 
  by transfer (metis alpha-Tree-equivp equivp-reflp permute-zero)

```

next

```

fix p q :: perm and t $_{\alpha}$  :: (-,-,-,-) Tree $_{\alpha}$ 
show (p + q)  $\cdot$  t $_{\alpha}$  = p  $\cdot$  q  $\cdot$  t $_{\alpha}$ 
  by transfer (metis alpha-Tree-equivp equivp-reflp permute-plus)

```

qed

end

The abstraction function from trees to trees modulo α -equivalence is equivariant. The representation function is equivariant modulo α -equivalence.

lemmas permute-Tree $_{\alpha}$.abs-eq [eqvt, simp]

lemma alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute [simp]: p \cdot rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$ t $_{\alpha}$ = $_{\alpha}$ rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$ (p \cdot t $_{\alpha}$)
by (metis Tree $_{\alpha}$.abs-eq-iff Tree $_{\alpha}$ -abs-rep permute-Tree $_{\alpha}$.abs-eq)

14.3 Constructors for trees modulo α -equivalence

The constructors are lifted from trees.

```

lift-definition Conj $_{\alpha}$  :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree $_{\alpha}$  set['idx]  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs)
Tree $_{\alpha}$  is
  tConj
by simp

lemma map-bset-abs-rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$ : map-bset abs-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ ) =
tset $_{\alpha}$ 
by (metis (full-types) Quotient-Tree $_{\alpha}$  Quotient-abs-rep bset-lifting.bset-quot-map)

lemma Conj $_{\alpha}$ -def': Conj $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$  = abs-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (tConj (map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ ))
by (metis Conj $_{\alpha}$ .abs-eq map-bset-abs-rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$ )

lift-definition Not $_{\alpha}$  :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree $_{\alpha}$   $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs)
Tree $_{\alpha}$  is
  tNot
by simp

lift-definition Pred $_{\alpha}$  :: 'eff  $\Rightarrow$  'pred  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Tree $_{\alpha}$  is
  tPred
.

lift-definition Act $_{\alpha}$  :: 'eff  $\Rightarrow$  'act  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Tree $_{\alpha}$   $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::pt,'act::bn,'eff::fs)
Tree $_{\alpha}$  is
  tAct
by (fact alpha-Tree-tAct)

```

The lifted constructors are equivariant.

```

lemma Conj $_{\alpha}$ -eqvt [eqvt, simp]: p · Conj $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$  = Conj $_{\alpha}$  (p · tset $_{\alpha}$ )
proof -
  {
    fix x
    assume x  $\in$  set-bset (p · map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ )
    then obtain y where y  $\in$  set-bset (map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ ) and x = p · y
      by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
    then obtain t $_{\alpha}$  where 1: t $_{\alpha}$   $\in$  set-bset tset $_{\alpha}$  and 2: x = p · rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  t $_{\alpha}$ 
      by (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
    let ?x' = rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (p · t $_{\alpha}$ )
    from 1 have p · t $_{\alpha}$   $\in$  set-bset (p · tset $_{\alpha}$ )
      by (metis mem-permute-iff permute-bset.rep-eq)
    then have ?x'  $\in$  set-bset (map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (p · tset $_{\alpha}$ ))
      by (simp add: bset.set-map)
    moreover from 2 have x = $_{\alpha}$  ?x'
      by (metis alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute)
    ultimately have  $\exists$  x'  $\in$  set-bset (map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (p · tset $_{\alpha}$ )). x = $_{\alpha}$  x'
    ..
  }

```

```

moreover
{
  fix  $y$ 
  assume  $y \in \text{set-bset}(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha(p \cdot tset_\alpha))$ 
  then obtain  $x$  where  $x \in \text{set-bset}(p \cdot tset_\alpha)$  and  $\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha x = y$ 
    by (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
  then obtain  $t_\alpha$  where 1:  $t_\alpha \in \text{set-bset } tset_\alpha$  and 2:  $\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha(p \cdot t_\alpha) = y$ 
    by (metis imageE permute-bset.rep-eq permute-set-eq-image)
  let ? $y' = p \cdot \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t_\alpha$ 
  from 1 have  $\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t_\alpha \in \text{set-bset}(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset_\alpha)$ 
    by (simp add: bset.set-map)
  then have ? $y' \in \text{set-bset}(p \cdot \text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset_\alpha)$ 
    by (metis mem-permute-iff permute-bset.rep-eq)
  moreover from 2 have ? $y' =_\alpha y$ 
    by (metis alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute)
  ultimately have  $\exists y' \in \text{set-bset}(p \cdot \text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset_\alpha). y' =_\alpha y$ 
  ..
}
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Conj $_$ -def' map-bset-eqvt rel-bset-def rel-set-def Tree $_\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff)
qed

```

lemma Not $_\alpha$ -eqvt [eqvt, simp]: $p \cdot \text{Not}_\alpha t_\alpha = \text{Not}_\alpha(p \cdot t_\alpha)$
by (induct t_α) (simp add: Not $_\alpha$.abs-eq)

lemma Pred $_\alpha$ -eqvt [eqvt, simp]: $p \cdot \text{Pred}_\alpha f \varphi = \text{Pred}_\alpha(p \cdot f)(p \cdot \varphi)$
by (simp add: Pred $_\alpha$.abs-eq)

lemma Act $_\alpha$ -eqvt [eqvt, simp]: $p \cdot \text{Act}_\alpha f \alpha t_\alpha = \text{Act}_\alpha(p \cdot f)(p \cdot \alpha)(p \cdot t_\alpha)$
by (induct t_α) (simp add: Act $_\alpha$.abs-eq)

The lifted constructors are injective (except for Act_α).

lemma Conj $_\alpha$ -eq-iff [simp]: $\text{Conj}_\alpha tset1_\alpha = \text{Conj}_\alpha tset2_\alpha \longleftrightarrow tset1_\alpha = tset2_\alpha$
proof
assume $\text{Conj}_\alpha tset1_\alpha = \text{Conj}_\alpha tset2_\alpha$
then have $tConj(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset1_\alpha) =_\alpha tConj(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset2_\alpha)$
by (metis Conj $_$ -def' Tree $_\alpha$.abs-eq-iff)
 then have $\text{rel-bset}(=_\alpha)(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset1_\alpha)(\text{map-bset rep-Tree}_\alpha tset2_\alpha)$
by (auto elim: alpha-Tree.cases)
 then show $tset1_\alpha = tset2_\alpha$
using Quotient-Tree $_\alpha$ Quotient-rel-abs2 bset-lifting.bset-quot-map map-bset-abs-rep-Tree $_\alpha$
by fastforce
qed (fact arg-cong)

lemma Not $_\alpha$ -eq-iff [simp]: $\text{Not}_\alpha t1_\alpha = \text{Not}_\alpha t2_\alpha \longleftrightarrow t1_\alpha = t2_\alpha$
proof
assume $\text{Not}_\alpha t1_\alpha = \text{Not}_\alpha t2_\alpha$
then have $tNot(\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t1_\alpha) =_\alpha tNot(\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t2_\alpha)$

```

by (metis Not $\alpha$ .abs-eq Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep)
then have rep-Tree $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$  = $\alpha$  rep-Tree $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ 
  using alpha-Tree.cases by auto
  then show t1 $\alpha$  = t2 $\alpha$ 
    by (metis Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep)
next
  assume t1 $\alpha$  = t2 $\alpha$  then show Not $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$  = Not $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ 
    by simp
qed

lemma Pred $\alpha$ -eq-iff [simp]: Pred $\alpha$  f1  $\varphi$ 1 = Pred $\alpha$  f2  $\varphi$ 2  $\longleftrightarrow$  f1 = f2  $\wedge$   $\varphi$ 1 =  $\varphi$ 2
proof
  assume Pred $\alpha$  f1  $\varphi$ 1 = Pred $\alpha$  f2  $\varphi$ 2
  then have (tPred f1  $\varphi$ 1 :: ('e, 'b, 'f, 'd) Tree) = $\alpha$  tPred f2  $\varphi$ 2 — note the
  unrelated type
    by (metis Pred $\alpha$ .abs-eq Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff)
  then show f1 = f2  $\wedge$   $\varphi$ 1 =  $\varphi$ 2
    using alpha-Tree.cases by auto
next
  assume f1 = f2  $\wedge$   $\varphi$ 1 =  $\varphi$ 2 then show Pred $\alpha$  f1  $\varphi$ 1 = Pred $\alpha$  f2  $\varphi$ 2
    by simp
qed

lemma Act $\alpha$ -eq-iff: Act $\alpha$  f1  $\alpha$ 1 t1 = Act $\alpha$  f2  $\alpha$ 2 t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  tAct f1  $\alpha$ 1 (rep-Tree $\alpha$ 
t1) = $\alpha$  tAct f2  $\alpha$ 2 (rep-Tree $\alpha$  t2)
by (metis Act $\alpha$ .abs-eq Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep)

```

The lifted constructors are free (except for Act_α).

```

lemma Tree $\alpha$ -free [simp]:
  shows Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$   $\neq$  Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ 
  and Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$   $\neq$  Pred $\alpha$  f  $\varphi$ 
  and Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$   $\neq$  Act $\alpha$  f  $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ 
  and Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$   $\neq$  Pred $\alpha$  f  $\varphi$ 
  and Not $\alpha$  t1 $\alpha$   $\neq$  Act $\alpha$  f  $\alpha$  t2 $\alpha$ 
  and Pred $\alpha$  f1  $\varphi$   $\neq$  Act $\alpha$  f2  $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ 
  by (simp add: Conj $\alpha$ -def' Not $\alpha$ -def Pred $\alpha$ -def Act $\alpha$ -def Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff)+

```

The following lemmas describe the support of constructed trees modulo α -equivalence.

```

lemma supp-alpha-supp-rel: supp t $\alpha$  = supp-rel (= $\alpha$ ) (rep-Tree $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
unfolding supp-def supp-rel-def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-cong Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff
Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute)

```

```

lemma supp-Conj $\alpha$  [simp]: supp (Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ ) = supp tset $\alpha$ 
unfolding supp-def by simp

```

```

lemma supp-Not $\alpha$  [simp]: supp (Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ ) = supp t $\alpha$ 
unfolding supp-def by simp

```

```

lemma supp-Pred $\alpha$  [simp]: supp (Pred $\alpha$  f  $\varphi$ ) = supp f  $\cup$  supp  $\varphi$ 
unfolding supp-def by (simp add: Collect-imp-eq Collect-neg-eq)

lemma supp-Act $\alpha$  [simp]:
assumes finite (supp t $\alpha$ )
shows supp (Act $\alpha$  f  $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ ) = supp f  $\cup$  (supp  $\alpha$   $\cup$  supp t $\alpha$  - bn  $\alpha$ )
using assms by (metis Act $\alpha$ .abs-eq Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep Tree $\alpha$ -rep-abs alpha-Tree-supp-rel
supp-alpha-supp-rel supp-rel-tAct)

```

14.4 Induction over trees modulo α -equivalence

```

lemma Tree $\alpha$ -induct [case-names Conj $\alpha$  Not $\alpha$  Pred $\alpha$  Act $\alpha$  Env $\alpha$ , induct type:
Tree $\alpha$ ]:
fixes t $\alpha$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge tset_\alpha$ . ( $\bigwedge x$ .  $x \in set\text{-}bset tset_\alpha \implies P x$ )  $\implies P (\bigcup_{t \in tset_\alpha} t)$ 
and  $\bigwedge t_\alpha$ . P t $\alpha$   $\implies P (\bigcup_{t \in tset_\alpha} t_\alpha)$ 
and  $\bigwedge f$  pred. P (Pred $\alpha$  f pred)
and  $\bigwedge f$  act t $\alpha$ . P t $\alpha$   $\implies P (\bigcup_{t \in tset_\alpha} f \text{ act } t_\alpha)$ 
shows P t $\alpha$ 
proof (rule Tree $\alpha$ .abs-induct)
fix t show P (abs-Tree $\alpha$  t)
proof (induction t)
case (tConj tset)
let ?tset $\alpha$  = map-bset abs-Tree $\alpha$  tset
have abs-Tree $\alpha$  (tConj tset) = Conj $\alpha$  ?tset $\alpha$ 
by (simp add: Conj $\alpha$ .abs-eq)
then show ?case
using assms(1) tConj.IH by (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
next
case tNot then show ?case
using assms(2) by (metis Not $\alpha$ .abs-eq)
next
case tPred show ?case
using assms(3) by (metis Pred $\alpha$ .abs-eq)
next
case tAct then show ?case
using assms(4) by (metis Act $\alpha$ .abs-eq)
qed
qed

```

There is no (obvious) strong induction principle for trees modulo α -equivalence: since their support may be infinite, we may not be able to rename bound variables without also renaming free variables.

14.5 Hereditarily finitely supported trees

We cannot obtain the type of infinitary formulas simply as the sub-type of all trees (modulo α -equivalence) that are finitely supported: since an infinite set of trees may be finitely supported even though its members are not (and

thus, would not be formulas), the sub-type of *all* finitely supported trees does not validate the induction principle that we desire for formulas.

Instead, we define *hereditarily* finitely supported trees. We require that environments and state predicates are finitely supported.

```
inductive hereditarily-fs :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Tree $\alpha$   $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  Conj $\alpha$ : finite (supp tset $\alpha$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\bigwedge$ t $\alpha$ . t $\alpha$   $\in$  set-bset tset $\alpha$   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ )
   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs (Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ )
  | Not $\alpha$ : hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs (Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
  | Pred $\alpha$ : hereditarily-fs (Pred $\alpha$  f  $\varphi$ )
  | Act $\alpha$ : hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$   $\Rightarrow$  hereditarily-fs (Act $\alpha$  f  $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
```

hereditarily-fs is equivariant.

```
lemma hereditarily-fs-eqvt [eqvt]:
  assumes hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
  shows hereditarily-fs (p  $\cdot$  t $\alpha$ )
  using assms proof (induction rule: hereditarily-fs.induct)
    case Conj $\alpha$  then show ?case
      by (metis (erased, opaque-lifting) Conj $\alpha$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Conj $\alpha$  mem-permute-iff
            permute-finite permute-minus-cancel(1) set-bset-eqvt supp-eqvt)
    next
      case Not $\alpha$  then show ?case
        by (metis Not $\alpha$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Not $\alpha$ )
    next
      case Pred $\alpha$  then show ?case
        by (metis Pred $\alpha$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Pred $\alpha$ )
    next
      case Act $\alpha$  then show ?case
        by (metis Act $\alpha$ -eqvt hereditarily-fs.Act $\alpha$ )
  qed
```

hereditarily-fs is preserved under α -renaming.

```
lemma hereditarily-fs-alpha-renaming:
  assumes Act $\alpha$  f  $\alpha$  t $\alpha$  = Act $\alpha$  f'  $\alpha'$  t $\alpha'$ 
  shows hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$   $\longleftrightarrow$  hereditarily-fs t $\alpha'$ 
proof
  assume hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
  then show hereditarily-fs t $\alpha'$ 
    using assms by (auto simp add: Act $\alpha$ -def Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff alphas) (metis
      Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep hereditarily-fs-eqvt permute-Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq)
  next
    assume hereditarily-fs t $\alpha'$ 
    then show hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
      using assms by (auto simp add: Act $\alpha$ -def Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff alphas) (metis
        Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $\alpha$ -abs-rep hereditarily-fs-eqvt permute-Tree $\alpha$ .abs-eq permute-minus-cancel(2))
  qed
```

Hereditarily finitely supported trees have finite support.

```
lemma hereditarily-fs-implies-finite-sup:
```

```

assumes hereditarily-fs tα
shows finite (supp tα)
using assms by (induction rule: hereditarily-fs.induct) (simp-all add: finite-supp)

```

14.6 Infinitary formulas

Now, infinitary formulas are simply the sub-type of hereditarily finitely supported trees.

```

typedef ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs) formula = {tα::('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) Treeα.
hereditarily-fs tα}
by (metis hereditarily-fs.Predα mem-Collect-eq)

```

We set up Isabelle's lifting infrastructure so that we can lift definitions from the type of trees modulo α -equivalence to the sub-type of formulas.

setup-lifting *type-definition-formula*

```

lemma Abs-formula-inverse [simp]:
assumes hereditarily-fs tα
shows Rep-formula (Abs-formula tα) = tα
using assms by (metis Abs-formula-inverse mem-Collect-eq)

```

```

lemma Rep-formula' [simp]: hereditarily-fs (Rep-formula x)
by (metis Rep-formula mem-Collect-eq)

```

Now we lift the permutation operation.

```

instantiation formula :: (type, fs, bn, fs) pt
begin

```

```

lift-definition permute-formula :: perm ⇒ ('a,'b,'c,'d) formula ⇒ ('a,'b,'c,'d)
formula
is permute
by (fact hereditarily-fs-eqvt)

```

```

instance
by standard (transfer, simp) +

```

end

The abstraction and representation functions for formulas are equivariant, and they preserve support.

```

lemma Abs-formula-eqvt [simp]:
assumes hereditarily-fs tα
shows p · Abs-formula tα = Abs-formula (p · tα)
by (metis assms eq-onp-same-args permute-formula.abs-eq)

```

```

lemma supp-Abs-formula [simp]:
assumes hereditarily-fs tα
shows supp (Abs-formula tα) = supp tα

```

```

proof -
{
  fix  $p :: perm$ 
  have  $p \cdot \text{Abs-formula } t_\alpha = \text{Abs-formula } (p \cdot t_\alpha)$ 
    using assms by (metis Abs-formula-eqvt)
  moreover have hereditarily-fs ( $p \cdot t_\alpha$ )
    using assms by (metis hereditarily-fs-eqvt)
  ultimately have  $p \cdot \text{Abs-formula } t_\alpha = \text{Abs-formula } t_\alpha \longleftrightarrow p \cdot t_\alpha = t_\alpha$ 
    using assms by (metis Abs-formula-inverse)
}
then show ?thesis unfolding supp-def by simp
qed

lemmas Rep-formula-eqvt [eqvt, simp] = permute-formula.rep-eq[symmetric]

lemma supp-Rep-formula [simp]: supp (Rep-formula  $x$ ) = supp  $x$ 
by (metis Rep-formula' Rep-formula-inverse supp-Abs-formula)

lemma supp-map-bset-Rep-formula [simp]: supp (map-bset Rep-formula xset) =
supp xset
proof
  have eqvt (map-bset Rep-formula)
  unfolding eqvt-def by (simp add: ext)
  then show supp (map-bset Rep-formula xset)  $\subseteq$  supp xset
    by (fact supp-fun-app-eqvt)
next
{
  fix  $a :: atom$ 
  have inj (map-bset Rep-formula)
    by (metis bset.inj-map Rep-formula-inject injI)
  then have  $\bigwedge x y. x \neq y \implies \text{map-bset Rep-formula } x \neq \text{map-bset Rep-formula }$ 
 $y$ 
    by (metis inj-eq)
  then have  $\{b. (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot xset \neq xset\} \subseteq \{b. (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot \text{map-bset Rep-formula }$ 
xset  $\neq \text{map-bset Rep-formula } xset\}$  (is ?S  $\subseteq$  ?T)
    by auto
  then have infinite ?S  $\implies$  infinite ?T
    by (metis infinite-super)
}
then show supp xset  $\subseteq$  supp (map-bset Rep-formula xset)
  unfolding supp-def by auto
qed

```

Formulas are in fact finitely supported.

```

instance formula :: (type, fs, bn, fs) fs
by standard (metis Rep-formula' hereditarily-fs-implies-finite-supp supp-Rep-formula)

```

14.7 Constructors for infinitary formulas

We lift the constructors for trees (modulo α -equivalence) to infinitary formulas. Since Conj_α does not necessarily yield a (hereditarily) finitely supported tree when applied to a (potentially infinite) set of (hereditarily) finitely supported trees, we cannot use Isabelle's **lift_definition** to define Conj . Instead, theorems about terms of the form $\text{Conj } xset$ will usually carry an assumption that $xset$ is finitely supported.

```
definition Conj :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) formula set['idx]  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs)
formula where
```

```
Conj xset = Abs-formula (Conj $\alpha$  (map-bset Rep-formula xset))
```

```
lemma finite-supp-implies-hereditarily-fs-Conj $\alpha$  [simp]:
assumes finite (supp xset)
shows hereditarily-fs (Conj $\alpha$  (map-bset Rep-formula xset))
proof (rule hereditarily-fs.Conj $\alpha$ )
show finite (supp (map-bset Rep-formula xset))
using assms by (metis supp-map-bset-Rep-formula)
next
fix t $\alpha$  assume t $\alpha$   $\in$  set-bset (map-bset Rep-formula xset)
then show hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
by (auto simp add: bset.set-map)
qed
```

```
lemma Conj-rep-eq:
assumes finite (supp xset)
shows Rep-formula (Conj xset) = Conj $\alpha$  (map-bset Rep-formula xset)
using assms unfolding Conj-def by simp
```

```
lift-definition Not :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) formula  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs)
formula is
Not $\alpha$ 
by (fact hereditarily-fs.Not $\alpha$ )
```

```
lift-definition Pred :: 'eff  $\Rightarrow$  'pred  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs) formula is
Pred $\alpha$ 
by (fact hereditarily-fs.Pred $\alpha$ )
```

```
lift-definition Act :: 'eff  $\Rightarrow$  'act  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred,'act,'eff) formula  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs)
formula is
Act $\alpha$ 
by (fact hereditarily-fs.Act $\alpha$ )
```

The lifted constructors are equivariant (in the case of Conj , on finitely supported arguments).

```
lemma Conj-eqvt [simp]:
assumes finite (supp xset)
shows p · Conj xset = Conj (p · xset)
```

using assms unfolding Conj-def by simp

lemma *Not-eqvt* [eqvt, simp]: $p \cdot \text{Not } x = \text{Not} (p \cdot x)$
by transfer simp

lemma *Pred-eqvt* [eqvt, simp]: $p \cdot \text{Pred } f \varphi = \text{Pred} (p \cdot f) (p \cdot \varphi)$
by transfer simp

lemma *Act-eqvt* [eqvt, simp]: $p \cdot \text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act} (p \cdot f) (p \cdot \alpha) (p \cdot x)$
by transfer simp

The following lemmas describe the support of constructed formulas.

lemma *supp-Conj* [simp]:
assumes finite (supp xset)
shows supp (Conj xset) = supp xset
using assms unfolding Conj-def by simp

lemma *supp-Not* [simp]: supp (Not x) = supp x
by (metis Not.rep-eq supp-Not_α supp-Rep-formula)

lemma *supp-Pred* [simp]: supp (Pred f φ) = supp f ∪ supp φ
by (metis Pred.rep-eq supp-Pred_α supp-Rep-formula)

lemma *supp-Act* [simp]: supp (Act f α x) = supp f ∪ (supp α ∪ supp x - bn α)
by (metis Act.rep-eq finite-supp supp-Act_α supp-Rep-formula)

The lifted constructors are injective (partially for *Act*).

lemma *Conj-eq-iff* [simp]:
assumes finite (supp xset1) **and** finite (supp xset2)
shows Conj xset1 = Conj xset2 \longleftrightarrow xset1 = xset2
using assms
by (metis (erased, opaque-lifting) Conj_α-eq-iff Conjrep-eq Rep-formula-inverse injI inj-eq bset.inj-map)

lemma *Not-eq-iff* [simp]: Not x1 = Not x2 \longleftrightarrow x1 = x2
by (metis Not.rep-eq Not_α-eq-iff Rep-formula-inverse)

lemma *Pred-eq-iff* [simp]: Pred f1 φ1 = Pred f2 φ2 \longleftrightarrow f1 = f2 \wedge φ1 = φ2
by (metis Pred.rep-eq Pred_α-eq-iff)

lemma *Act-eq-iff*: Act f1 α1 x1 = Act f2 α2 x2 \longleftrightarrow Act_α f1 α1 (Rep-formula x1) = Act_α f2 α2 (Rep-formula x2)
by (metis Act.rep-eq Rep-formula-inverse)

Helpful lemmas for dealing with equalities involving *Act*.

lemma *Act-eq-iff-perm*: Act f1 α1 x1 = Act f2 α2 x2 \longleftrightarrow
 $f1 = f2 \wedge (\exists p. \text{supp } x1 - bn \alpha1 = \text{supp } x2 - bn \alpha2 \wedge (\text{supp } x1 - bn \alpha1) \#*$
 $p \wedge p \cdot x1 = x2 \wedge \text{supp } \alpha1 - bn \alpha1 = \text{supp } \alpha2 - bn \alpha2 \wedge (\text{supp } \alpha1 - bn \alpha1) \#*$
 $p \wedge p \cdot \alpha1 = \alpha2)$

```

(is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
proof
  assume *: ?l
  then have f1 = f2
    by (metis Act-eq-iff Act $_{\alpha}$ -eq-iff alpha-tAct)
  moreover from * obtain p where alpha: (bn  $\alpha_1$ , rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (Rep-formula x1))
  ≈set (= $_{\alpha}$ ) (supp-rel (= $_{\alpha}$ )) p (bn  $\alpha_2$ , rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (Rep-formula x2)) and eq: (bn  $\alpha_1$ ,
 $\alpha_1$ ) ≈set (=) supp p (bn  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_2$ )
    by (metis Act-eq-iff Act $_{\alpha}$ -eq-iff alpha-tAct)
    from alpha have supp x1 - bn  $\alpha_1$  = supp x2 - bn  $\alpha_2$ 
      by (metis alpha-set.simps supp-Rep-formula supp-alpha-supp-rel)
    moreover from alpha have (supp x1 - bn  $\alpha_1$ ) #* p
      by (metis alpha-set.simps supp-Rep-formula supp-alpha-supp-rel)
    moreover from alpha have p · x1 = x2
      by (metis Rep-formula-eqvt Rep-formula-inject Tree $_{\alpha}$ .abs-eq-iff Tree $_{\alpha}$ -abs-rep
      alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute alpha-set.simps)
    moreover from eq have supp  $\alpha_1$  - bn  $\alpha_1$  = supp  $\alpha_2$  - bn  $\alpha_2$ 
      by (metis alpha-set.simps)
    moreover from eq have (supp  $\alpha_1$  - bn  $\alpha_1$ ) #* p
      by (metis alpha-set.simps)
    moreover from eq have p ·  $\alpha_1$  =  $\alpha_2$ 
      by (simp add: alpha-set.simps)
    ultimately show ?r
      by metis
next
  assume *: ?r
  then have f1 = f2
    by metis
  moreover from * obtain p where 1: supp x1 - bn  $\alpha_1$  = supp x2 - bn  $\alpha_2$ 
  and 2: (supp x1 - bn  $\alpha_1$ ) #* p and 3: p · x1 = x2
    and 4: supp  $\alpha_1$  - bn  $\alpha_1$  = supp  $\alpha_2$  - bn  $\alpha_2$  and 5: (supp  $\alpha_1$  - bn  $\alpha_1$ ) #*
  p and 6: p ·  $\alpha_1$  =  $\alpha_2$ 
    by metis
    from 1 2 3 6 have (bn  $\alpha_1$ , rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (Rep-formula x1)) ≈set (= $_{\alpha}$ ) (supp-rel
  (= $_{\alpha}$ )) p (bn  $\alpha_2$ , rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (Rep-formula x2))
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) Rep-formula-eqvt alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute
      alpha-set.simps bn-eqvt supp-Rep-formula supp-alpha-supp-rel)
    moreover from 4 5 6 have (bn  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_1$ ) ≈set (=) supp p (bn  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_2$ )
      by (simp add: alpha-set.simps bn-eqvt)
    ultimately show Act f1  $\alpha_1$  x1 = Act f2  $\alpha_2$  x2
      by (metis Act-eq-iff Act $_{\alpha}$ -eq-iff alpha-tAct)
qed

```

lemma Act-eq-iff-perm-renaming: Act f1 α_1 x1 = Act f2 α_2 x2 \longleftrightarrow
 $f1 = f2 \wedge (\exists p. \text{supp } x1 - bn \alpha_1 = \text{supp } x2 - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (\text{supp } x1 - bn \alpha_1) \#*$
 $p \wedge p \cdot x1 = x2 \wedge \text{supp } \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1 = \text{supp } \alpha_2 - bn \alpha_2 \wedge (\text{supp } \alpha_1 - bn \alpha_1)$
 $\#* p \wedge p \cdot \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \wedge \text{supp } p \subseteq bn \alpha_1 \cup p \cdot bn \alpha_1)$

(is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)

proof

```

assume ?l then have f1 = f2
  by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)
moreover from ‹?l› obtain p where p: supp x1 - bn α1 = supp x2 - bn α2
   $\wedge$  (supp x1 - bn α1) #* p  $\wedge$  p · x1 = x2  $\wedge$  supp α1 - bn α1 = supp α2 - bn
  α2  $\wedge$  (supp α1 - bn α1) #* p  $\wedge$  p · α1 = α2
    by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)
moreover obtain q where q-p:  $\forall b \in bn \alpha_1. q \cdot b = p \cdot b$  and supp-q: supp q ⊆
  bn α1  $\cup$  p · bn α1
    by (metis set-renaming-perm2)
have supp q ⊆ supp p
proof
  fix a assume *: a ∈ supp q then show a ∈ supp p
  proof (cases a ∈ bn α1)
    case True then show ?thesis
      using * q-p by (metis mem-Collect-eq supp-perm)
  next
    case False then have a ∈ p · bn α1
      using * supp-q using UnE subsetCE by blast
      with False have p · a ≠ a
        by (metis mem-permute-iff)
      then show ?thesis
        using fresh-def fresh-perm by blast
  qed
  qed
with p have (supp x1 - bn α1) #* q and (supp α1 - bn α1) #* q
  by (meson fresh-def fresh-star-def subset-iff)+
moreover with p and q-p have  $\bigwedge a. a \in supp \alpha_1 \implies q \cdot a = p \cdot a$  and  $\bigwedge a.$ 
  a ∈ supp x1  $\implies q \cdot a = p \cdot a$ 
  by (metis Diff-iff fresh-perm fresh-star-def)+
then have q · α1 = p · α1 and q · x1 = p · x1
  by (metis supp-perm-perm-eq)+
ultimately show ?r
  using supp-q by (metis bn-eqvt)
next
assume ?r then show ?l
  by (meson Act-eq-iff-perm)
qed

```

The lifted constructors are free (except for *Act*).

```

lemma Tree-free [simp]:
shows finite (supp xset)  $\implies$  Conj xset ≠ Not x
and finite (supp xset)  $\implies$  Conj xset ≠ Pred f φ
and finite (supp xset)  $\implies$  Conj xset ≠ Act f α x
and Not x ≠ Pred f φ
and Not x1 ≠ Act f α x2
and Pred f1 φ ≠ Act f2 α x
proof –
show finite (supp xset)  $\implies$  Conj xset ≠ Not x
  by (metis Conj-rep-eq Not.rep-eq Treeα-free(1))

```

```

next
  show finite (supp xset) ==> Conj xset != Pred f φ
    by (metis Conj-rep-eq Pred.rep-eq Tree_α-free(2))
next
  show finite (supp xset) ==> Conj xset != Act f α x
    by (metis Conj-rep-eq Act.rep-eq Tree_α-free(3))
next
  show Not x ≠ Pred f φ
    by (metis Not.rep-eq Pred.rep-eq Tree_α-free(4))
next
  show Not x1 ≠ Act f α x2
    by (metis Not.rep-eq Act.rep-eq Tree_α-free(5))
next
  show Pred f1 φ ≠ Act f2 α x
    by (metis Pred.rep-eq Act.rep-eq Tree_α-free(6))
qed

```

14.8 F/L -formulas

```

context effect-nominal-ts
begin

```

The predicate *is-FL-formula* will characterise exactly those formulas in a particular set $A^{F/L}$.

```

inductive is-FL-formula :: 'effect first => ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) formula => bool
where
  Conj: finite (supp xset) ==> (∀x. x ∈ set-bset xset ==> is-FL-formula F x) ==>
  is-FL-formula F (Conj xset)
  | Not: is-FL-formula F x ==> is-FL-formula F (Not x)
  | Pred: f ∈ fs F ==> is-FL-formula F (Pred f φ)
  | Act: f ∈ fs F ==> bn α #*(F,f) ==> is-FL-formula (L (α,F,f)) x ==> is-FL-formula
  F (Act f α x)

```

```

abbreviation in- $\mathcal{A}$  :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) formula => 'effect first => bool
  (‐ ∈  $\mathcal{A}[-]$ ) [51,0] 50) where
  x ∈  $\mathcal{A}[F]$  ≡ is-FL-formula F x

```

```

declare is-FL-formula.induct [case-names Conj Not Pred Act, induct type: formula]

```

```

lemma is-FL-formula-eqvt [eqvt]: x ∈  $\mathcal{A}[F]$  ==> p · x ∈  $\mathcal{A}[p · F]$ 
proof (erule is-FL-formula.induct)
  fix xset :: ('a, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula set['a] and F
  assume 1: finite (supp xset) and 2: ∀x. x ∈ set-bset xset ==> p · x ∈  $\mathcal{A}[p · F]$ 
  from 1 have finite (supp (p · xset))
    by (metis permute-finite supp-eqvt)
  moreover from 2 have ∀x. x ∈ set-bset (p · xset) ==> x ∈  $\mathcal{A}[p · F]$ 
    by (metis (mono-tags) imageE permute-set-eq-image set-bset-eqvt)
  ultimately show p · Conj xset ∈  $\mathcal{A}[p · F]$ 

```

```

using 1 by (simp add: Conj)
next
fix F and x :: ('a, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula
assume p ∙ x ∈ A[p ∙ F]
then show p ∙ Not x ∈ A[p ∙ F]
by (simp add: Not)
next
fix f and F :: 'effect first and φ
assume f ∈ fs F
then show p ∙ Pred f φ ∈ A[p ∙ F]
by (simp add: Pred)
next
fix f F α and x :: ('a, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula
assume f ∈ fs F and bn α #* (F,f) and p ∙ x ∈ A[p ∙ L (α, F, f)]
then show p ∙ Act f α x ∈ A[p ∙ F]
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Act Act-eqvt L-eqvt' Pair-eqvt bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff
member-fs-set-permute-iff)
qed
end

```

14.9 Induction over infinitary formulas

14.10 Strong induction over infinitary formulas

```

end
theory FL-Validity
imports
  FL-Transition-System
  FL-Formula
begin

```

15 Validity With Effects

The following is needed to prove termination of *FL-validTree*.

```

definition alpha-Tree-rel where
  alpha-Tree-rel ≡ {(x,y). x =α y}

lemma alpha-Tree-relI [simp]:
  assumes x =α y shows (x,y) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
  using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def by simp

lemma alpha-Tree-relE:
  assumes (x,y) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel and x =α y ⟹ P
  shows P
  using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def by simp

lemma wf-alpha-Tree-rel-hull-rel-Tree-wf:

```

```

wf (alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf)
proof (rule wf-relcomp-compatible)
show wf (hull-rel O Tree-wf)
by (metis Tree-wf-eqvt' wf-Tree-wf wf-hull-rel-relcomp)
next
show (hull-rel O Tree-wf) O alpha-Tree-rel ⊆ alpha-Tree-rel O (hull-rel O Tree-wf)
proof
fix x :: ('e, 'f, 'g, 'h) Tree × ('e, 'f, 'g, 'h) Tree
assume x ∈ (hull-rel O Tree-wf) O alpha-Tree-rel
then obtain x1 x2 x3 x4 where x: x = (x1,x4) and 1: (x1,x2) ∈ hull-rel and
2: (x2,x3) ∈ Tree-wf and 3: (x3,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
by auto
from 2 have (x1,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
using 1 and 3 proof (induct rule: Tree-wf.induct)
— tConj
fix t and tset :: ('e,'f,'g,'h) Tree set['e]
assume *: t ∈ set-bset tset and **: (x1,t) ∈ hull-rel and ***: (tConj tset,
x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
from ** obtain p where x1: x1 = p · t
using hull-rel.cases by blast
from *** have tConj tset =α x4
by (rule alpha-Tree-relE)
then obtain tset' where x4: x4 = tConj tset' and rel-bset (=α) tset tset'
by (cases x4) simp-all
with * obtain t' where t': t' ∈ set-bset tset' and t =α t'
by (metis rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def)
with x1 have (x1, p · t') ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff alpha-Tree-relI permute-Treeα.abs-eq)
moreover have (p · t', t') ∈ hull-rel
by (rule hull-rel.intros)
moreover from x4 and t' have (t', x4) ∈ Tree-wf
by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(1))
ultimately show (x1,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
by auto
next
— tNot
fix t
assume *: (x1,t) ∈ hull-rel and **: (tNot t, x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
from * obtain p where x1: x1 = p · t
using hull-rel.cases by blast
from ** have tNot t =α x4
by (rule alpha-Tree-relE)
then obtain t' where x4: x4 = tNot t' and t =α t'
by (cases x4) simp-all
with x1 have (x1, p · t') ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff alpha-Tree-relI permute-Treeα.abs-eq x1)
moreover have (p · t', t') ∈ hull-rel
by (rule hull-rel.intros)
moreover from x4 have (t', x4) ∈ Tree-wf

```

```

    using Tree-wf.intros(2) by blast
ultimately show (x1,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
    by auto
next
    — tAct
    fix f α t
    assume *: (x1,t) ∈ hull-rel and **: (tAct f α t, x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
    from * obtain p where x1: x1 = p · t
        using hull-rel.cases by blast
    from ** have tAct f α t =α x4
        by (rule alpha-Tree-relE)
    then obtain q t' where x4: x4 = tAct f (q · α) t' and q · t =α t'
        by (cases x4) (auto simp add: alpha-set)
    with x1 have (x1, p · -q · t') ∈ alpha-Tree-rel
        by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff alpha-Tree-relI permute-Treeα.abs-eq permute-minus-cancel(1))
    moreover have (p · -q · t', t') ∈ hull-rel
        by (metis hull-rel.simps permute-plus)
    moreover from x4 have (t', x4) ∈ Tree-wf
        by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(3))
    ultimately show (x1,x4) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
        by auto
qed
with x show x ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf
    by simp
qed
qed

lemma alpha-Tree-rel-relcomp-trivialI [simp]:
assumes (x, y) ∈ R
shows (x, y) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O R
using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def
by (metis Treeα.abs-eq-iff case-prodI mem-Collect-eq relcomp.relcompI)

lemma alpha-Tree-rel-relcompI [simp]:
assumes x =α x' and (x', y) ∈ R
shows (x, y) ∈ alpha-Tree-rel O R
using assms unfolding alpha-Tree-rel-def
by (metis case-prodI mem-Collect-eq relcomp.relcompI)

```

15.1 Validity for infinitely branching trees

```

context effect-nominal-ts
begin

```

Since we defined formulas via a manual quotient construction, we also need to define validity via lifting from the underlying type of infinitely branching trees. We cannot use **nominal_function** because that generates proof obligations where, for formulas of the form *Conj xset*, the assumption that *xset*

has finite support is missing.

```

declare conj-cong [fundef-cong]

function (sequential) FL-valid-Tree :: 'state  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) Tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  FL-valid-Tree P (tConj tset)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t \in set\text{-}bset tset$ . FL-valid-Tree P t)
  | FL-valid-Tree P (tNot t)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  FL-valid-Tree P t
  | FL-valid-Tree P (tPred f  $\varphi$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\langle f \rangle P \vdash \varphi$ 
  | FL-valid-Tree P (tAct f  $\alpha$  t)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists \alpha' t' P'$ . tAct f  $\alpha$  t = $\alpha$  tAct f  $\alpha'$  t'  $\wedge$   $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge$  FL-valid-Tree P' t')
  by pat-completeness auto
  termination proof
    let ?R = inv-image (alpha-Tree-rel O hull-rel O Tree-wf) snd
    {
      show wf ?R
      by (metis wf-alpha-Tree-rel-hull-rel-Tree-wf wf-inv-image)
    next
      fix P :: 'state and tset :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) Tree set['idx] and t
      assume t  $\in$  set-bset tset then show ((P, t), (P, tConj tset))  $\in$  ?R
      by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(1))
    next
      fix P :: 'state and t :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) Tree
      show ((P, t), (P, tNot t))  $\in$  ?R
      by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(2))
    next
      fix P1 P2 :: 'state and f and  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2$  and t1 t2 :: ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) Tree
      assume tAct f  $\alpha_1$  t1 = $\alpha$  tAct f  $\alpha_2$  t2
      then obtain p where t2 = $\alpha$  p  $\cdot$  t1
      by (auto simp add: alphas) (metis alpha-Tree-symp sympE)
      then show ((P2, t2), (P1, tAct f  $\alpha_1$  t1))  $\in$  ?R
      by (simp add: Tree-wf.intros(3))
    }
  qed

```

FL-valid-Tree is equivariant.

```

lemma FL-valid-Tree-eqvt': FL-valid-Tree P t  $\longleftrightarrow$  FL-valid-Tree (p  $\cdot$  P) (p  $\cdot$  t)
proof (induction P t rule: FL-valid-Tree.induct)
  case (1 P tset) show ?case
  proof
    assume *: FL-valid-Tree P (tConj tset)
    {
      fix t
      assume t  $\in$  p  $\cdot$  set-bset tset
      with 1.IH and * have FL-valid-Tree (p  $\cdot$  P) t
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) imageE permute-set-eq-image FL-valid-Tree.simps(1))
    }
    then show FL-valid-Tree (p  $\cdot$  P) (p  $\cdot$  tConj tset)
    by simp
  next

```

```

assume *: FL-valid-Tree (p · P) (p · tConj tset)
{
  fix t
  assume t ∈ set-bset tset
  with 1.IH and * have FL-valid-Tree P t
  by (metis mem-permute-iff permute-Tree-tConj set-bset-eqvt FL-valid-Tree.simps(1))
}
then show FL-valid-Tree P (tConj tset)
  by simp
qed
next
  case 2 then show ?case by simp
next
  case 3 show ?case by simp (metis effect-apply-eqvt' permute-minus-cancel(2)
satisfies-eqvt)
next
  case (4 P f α t) show ?case
  proof
    assume FL-valid-Tree P (tAct f α t)
    then obtain α' t' P' where *: tAct f α t =α tAct f α' t' ∧ ⟨f⟩P → ⟨α',P'⟩
     $\wedge$  FL-valid-Tree P' t'
    by auto
    with 4.IH have FL-valid-Tree (p · P') (p · t')
    by blast
    moreover from * have p · ⟨f⟩P → ⟨p · α', p · P'⟩
    by (metis transition-eqvt')
    moreover from * have p · tAct f α t =α tAct (p · f) (p · α') (p · t')
    by (metis alpha-Tree-eqvt permute-Tree.simps(4))
    ultimately show FL-valid-Tree (p · P) (p · tAct f α t)
    by auto
next
  assume FL-valid-Tree (p · P) (p · tAct f α t)
  then obtain α' t' P' where *: p · tAct f α t =α tAct (p · f) α' t' ∧ (p ·
⟨f⟩P) → ⟨α',P'⟩  $\wedge$  FL-valid-Tree P' t'
  by auto
  then have eq: tAct f α t =α tAct f (-p · α') (-p · t')
  by (metis alpha-Tree-eqvt permute-Tree.simps(4) permute-minus-cancel(2))
  moreover from * have ⟨f⟩P → ⟨-p · α', -p · P'⟩
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) transition-eqvt')
  moreover with 4.IH have FL-valid-Tree (-p · P') (-p · t')
  using eq and * by simp
  ultimately show FL-valid-Tree P (tAct f α t)
  by auto
qed
qed

lemma FL-valid-Tree-eqvt [eqvt]:
  assumes FL-valid-Tree P t shows FL-valid-Tree (p · P) (p · t)
  using assms by (metis FL-valid-Tree-eqvt')

```

α -equivalent trees validate the same states.

```

lemma alpha-Tree-FL-valid-Tree:
  assumes t1 = $_{\alpha}$  t2
  shows FL-valid-Tree P t1  $\longleftrightarrow$  FL-valid-Tree P t2
  using assms proof (induction t1 t2 arbitrary; P rule: alpha-Tree-induct)
  case tConj then show ?case
    by auto (metis (mono-tags) rel-bset.rep-eq rel-set-def) +
  next
    case (tAct f1  $\alpha$  t1 f2  $\alpha$  t2) show ?case
    proof
      assume FL-valid-Tree P (tAct f1  $\alpha$  t1)
      then obtain  $\alpha'$  t' P' where tAct f1  $\alpha$  t1 = $_{\alpha}$  tAct f1  $\alpha'$  t'  $\wedge$   $\langle f1 \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge$  FL-valid-Tree P' t'
      by auto
      moreover from tAct.hyps have tAct f1  $\alpha$  t1 = $_{\alpha}$  tAct f2  $\alpha$  t2
      using alpha-tAct by blast
      ultimately show FL-valid-Tree P (tAct f2  $\alpha$  t2)
      using tAct.hyps by (metis Tree $_{\alpha}$ .abs-eq-iff FL-valid-Tree.simps(4))
  next
    assume FL-valid-Tree P (tAct f2  $\alpha$  t2)
    then obtain  $\alpha'$  t' P' where tAct f2  $\alpha$  t2 = $_{\alpha}$  tAct f2  $\alpha'$  t'  $\wedge$   $\langle f2 \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge$  FL-valid-Tree P' t'
    by auto
    moreover from tAct.hyps have tAct f1  $\alpha$  t1 = $_{\alpha}$  tAct f2  $\alpha$  t2
    using alpha-tAct by blast
    ultimately show FL-valid-Tree P (tAct f1  $\alpha$  t1)
    using tAct.hyps by (metis Tree $_{\alpha}$ .abs-eq-iff FL-valid-Tree.simps(4))
  qed
  qed simp-all

```

15.2 Validity for trees modulo α -equivalence

```

lift-definition FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$  :: 'state  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) Tree $_{\alpha}$   $\Rightarrow$  bool
is
  FL-valid-Tree
  by (fact alpha-Tree-FL-valid-Tree)

```

```

lemma FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$ -eqvt [eqvt]:
  assumes FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$  P t shows FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (p + P) (p + t)
  using assms by transfer (fact FL-valid-Tree-eqvt)

```

```

lemma FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$ -Conj $_{\alpha}$  [simp]: FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$  P (Conj $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t_{\alpha} \in$  set-bset tset $_{\alpha}$ . FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$  P t $_{\alpha}$ )
  proof -
    have FL-valid-Tree P (rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (abs-Tree $_{\alpha}$  (tConj (map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ ))))
     $\longleftrightarrow$  FL-valid-Tree P (tConj (map-bset rep-Tree $_{\alpha}$  tset $_{\alpha}$ ))
    by (metis Tree $_{\alpha}$ -rep-abs alpha-Tree-FL-valid-Tree)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: FL-valid-Tree $_{\alpha}$ -def Conj $_{\alpha}$ -def map-bset.rep-eq)

```

qed

lemma *FL-valid-Tree_α-Not_α [simp]*: *FL-valid-Tree_α P (Not_α t_α)* \longleftrightarrow *¬ FL-valid-Tree_α P t_α*
by *transfer simp*

lemma *FL-valid-Tree_α-Pred_α [simp]*: *FL-valid-Tree_α P (Pred_α f φ) ↔ ⟨f⟩P ⊢_φ*
by transfer simp

lemma *FL-valid-Tree_α-Act_α* [simp]: *FL-valid-Tree_α* P (*Act_α* f α t_α) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists \alpha'$ t_{α'} P'). *Act_α* f α t_α = *Act_α* f α' t_{α'} \wedge $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ \wedge *FL-valid-Tree_α* P' t_{α'})

assume *FL-valid-Tree* _{α} *P* (*Act* _{α} *f* α *t* _{α})

moreover have $\text{Act}_\alpha f \alpha t_\alpha = \text{abs-Tree}_\alpha (t \text{Act } f \alpha (\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t_\alpha))$

by (*metis* $\text{Act}_\alpha.\text{abs-eq}$ $\text{Tree}_\alpha\text{-abs-rep}$)

ultimately show $\exists \alpha' t_\alpha' P'. Act_\alpha f \alpha t_\alpha = Act_\alpha f \alpha' t_\alpha' \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$
FL-valid-Tree _{α} $P' t_\alpha'$

by (metis $\text{Act}_\alpha.\text{abs-eq} \text{Tree}_\alpha.\text{abs-eq}\text{-iff} \text{FL-valid-Tree.simps}(4)$ $\text{FL-valid-Tree}_\alpha.\text{abs-eq}$)

next

assume $\exists \alpha' \ t_{\alpha'} \ P'. \ Act_\alpha \ f \ \alpha \ t_\alpha = Act_\alpha \ f \ \alpha' \ t_{\alpha'} \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge$
 $valid\text{-Tree}_\alpha \ P' \ t_{\alpha'}$

moreover have $\bigwedge \alpha' t_\alpha'. \text{Act}_\alpha f \alpha' t_\alpha' = \text{abs-Tree}_\alpha (t \text{Act } f \alpha' (\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha t_\alpha'))$

by (*metis* $Act_\alpha.abs\text{-}eq$ $Tree_\alpha\text{-}abs\text{-}rep$)

ultimately show *FL-valid-Tree* _{α} P ($Act_\alpha f \alpha t_\alpha$)

by (metis Tree α .abs-eq-iff FL-valid-Tree α .simp(4) FL-valid-Tree α .abs-eq FL-valid-Tree α .rep-eq qed

15.3 Validity for infinitary formulas

lift-definition *FL-valid* ::= 'state \Rightarrow ('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) formula \Rightarrow bool (**infix**
 $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$ 70) **is**
FL-valid-Tree _{α}

lemma *FL-valid-eqvt* [*eqvt*]:

assumes $P \models x$ **shows** $(p \cdot P) \models (p \cdot x)$

using assms by transfer (metis FL-valid-Tree α -eqvt)

lemma *FL-valid-Conj* [*simp*]:

assumes *finite* (*supp xset*)

shows $P \models Conj\ xset \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in set\text{-}bset\ xset. P \models x)$

using *assms* by (*simp add: FL-valid-def Conj-def map-bset.rep-eq*)

lemma *FL-valid-Not [simp]*: $P \models \text{Not } x \longleftrightarrow \neg P \models x$
by transfer simp

lemma *FL-valid-Pred* [*simp*]: $P \models \text{Pred } f \varphi \longleftrightarrow \langle f \rangle P \vdash \varphi$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *FL-valid-Act*: $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x \longleftrightarrow (\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x' \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x')$

proof

- assume** $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$
- moreover have** *Rep-formula* (*Abs-formula* ($\text{Act}_\alpha f \alpha (\text{Rep-formula } x)$)) = $\text{Act}_\alpha f \alpha (\text{Rep-formula } x)$
- by** (*metis Act.rep-eq Rep-formula-inverse*)
- ultimately show** $\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x' \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x'$
- by** (*auto simp add: FL-valid-def Act-def*) (*metis Abs-formula-inverse Rep-formula' hereditarily-fs-alpha-renaming*)
- next**
- assume** $\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x' \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x'$
- then show** $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$
- by** (*metis Act.rep-eq FL-valid.rep-eq FL-valid-Tree_\alpha-Act_\alpha*)
- qed**

The binding names in the alpha-variant that witnesses validity may be chosen fresh for any finitely supported context.

lemma *FL-valid-Act-strong*:

assumes *finite* (*supp X*)

shows $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x \longleftrightarrow (\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x' \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x' \wedge \text{bn } \alpha' \sharp* X)$

proof

- assume** $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$
- then obtain** $\alpha' x' P'$ **where** *eq*: $\text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x'$ **and** *trans*: $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ **and** *valid*: $P' \models x'$
- by** (*metis FL-valid-Act*)
- have** *finite* (*bn α'*)
- by** (*fact bn-finite*)
- moreover note** $\langle \text{finite } (\text{supp } X) \rangle$
- moreover have** *finite* (*supp (supp x' - bn α', supp α' - bn α', ⟨α', P'⟩)*)
- by** (*simp add: supp-Pair finite-sets-supp finite-supp*)
- moreover have** *bn α' ∙* (supp x' - bn α', supp α' - bn α', ⟨α', P'⟩)*
- by** (*simp add: atom-fresh-star-disjoint finite-supp fresh-star-Pair*)
- ultimately obtain** *p* **where** *fresh-X*: $(p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha') \sharp* X$ **and** *fresh-p*: *supp (supp x' - bn α', supp α' - bn α', ⟨α', P'⟩) ∙* p*
- by** (*metis at-set-avoiding2*)
- from** *fresh-p* **have** *supp (supp x' - bn α') ∙* p* **and** *supp (supp α' - bn α') ∙* p*
- and** *1: supp ⟨α', P'⟩ ∙* p*
- by** (*meson fresh-Pair fresh-def fresh-star-def*)
- then have** *2: (supp x' - bn α') ∙* p* **and** *3: (supp α' - bn α') ∙* p*
- by** (*simp add: finite-supp supp-finite-atom-set*)
- moreover from** *2* **have** *supp (p ∙ x') - bn (p ∙ α') = supp x' - bn α'*
- by** (*metis Diff-eqvt atom-set-perm-eq bn-eqvt supp-eqvt*)
- moreover from** *3* **have** *supp (p ∙ α') - bn (p ∙ α') = supp α' - bn α'*

by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Diff-eqvt atom-set-perm-eq bn-eqvt supp-eqvt)
ultimately have $\text{Act } f \alpha' x' = \text{Act } f (p \cdot \alpha') (p \cdot x')$

by (auto simp add: Act-eq-iff-perm)

moreover from 1 have $\langle p \cdot \alpha', p \cdot P' \rangle = \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$
by (metis abs-residual-pair-eqvt supp-perm-eq)

ultimately show $\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x' \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x' \wedge \text{bn } \alpha' \sharp* X$

using eq and trans and valid and fresh-X by (metis bn-eqvt FL-valid-eqvt)

next

assume $\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x' \wedge \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x' \wedge \text{bn } \alpha' \sharp* X$

then show $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$ **by** (metis FL-valid-Act)

qed

lemma FL-valid-Act-fresh:

assumes $\text{bn } \alpha \sharp* \langle f \rangle P$

shows $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x \longleftrightarrow (\exists P'. \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x)$

proof

assume $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$

moreover have finite ($\text{supp } (\langle f \rangle P)$)

by (fact finite-supp)

ultimately obtain $\alpha' x' P'$ **where**

eq: $\text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x'$ **and** **trans:** $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ **and** **valid:** $P' \models x'$

and fresh: $\text{bn } \alpha' \sharp* \langle f \rangle P$

by (metis FL-valid-Act-strong)

from eq obtain p **where** $p\text{-}\alpha: \alpha' = p \cdot \alpha$ **and** $p\text{-}x: x' = p \cdot x$ **and** $\text{supp-}p: \text{supp } p \subseteq \text{bn } \alpha \cup p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha$

by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm-renaming)

from assms and fresh have ($\text{bn } \alpha \cup p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha \sharp* \langle f \rangle P$)

using $p\text{-}\alpha$ **by** (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-Un)

then have $\text{supp } p \sharp* \langle f \rangle P$

using $\text{supp-}p$ **by** (metis fresh-star-def subset-eq)

then have $p\text{-}P: -p \cdot \langle f \rangle P = \langle f \rangle P$

by (metis perm-supp-eq supp-minus-perm)

from trans have $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, -p \cdot P' \rangle$

using $p\text{-}P$ $p\text{-}\alpha$ **by** (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) transition-eqvt')

moreover from valid have $-p \cdot P' \models x$

using $p\text{-}x$ **by** (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) FL-valid-eqvt)

ultimately show $\exists P'. \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x$

by meson

next

assume $\exists P'. \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge P' \models x$

then show $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$

```

    by (metis FL-valid-Act)
qed

end

end
theory FL-Logical-Equivalence
imports
  FL-Validity
begin

```

16 (Strong) Logical Equivalence

The definition of formulas is parametric in the index type, but from now on we want to work with a fixed (sufficiently large) index type.

```

locale indexed-effect-nominal-ts = effect-nominal-ts satisfies transition effect-apply
  for satisfies :: 'state::fs ⇒ 'pred::fs ⇒ bool (infix ‹↔› 70)
  and transition :: 'state ⇒ ('act::bn,'state) residual ⇒ bool (infix ‹→› 70)
  and effect-apply :: 'effect::fs ⇒ 'state ⇒ 'state (⟨⟨-› [0,101] 100) +
  assumes card-idx-perm: |UNIV::perm set| <o |UNIV::'idx set|
  and card-idx-state: |UNIV::'state set| <o |UNIV::'idx set|
begin

definition FL-logically-equivalent :: 'effect first ⇒ 'state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool where
  FL-logically-equivalent F P Q ≡
    ∀ x:('idx,'pred,'act,'effect) formula. x ∈ A[F] → (P ⊨ x ↔ Q ⊨ x)

```

We could (but didn't need to) prove that this defines an equivariant equivalence relation.

```

end

end
theory FL-Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
imports
  FL-Logical-Equivalence
begin

```

17 F/L-Bisimilarity Implies Logical Equivalence

```

context indexed-effect-nominal-ts
begin

```

```

lemma FL-bisimilarity-implies-equivalence-Act:
  assumes f ∈fs F
  and bn α #* (F, f)
  and x ∈ A[L (α, F, f)]
  and ⋀ P Q. P ∼[L (α, F, f)] Q → P ⊨ x ↔ Q ⊨ x

```

and $P \sim [F] Q$
 and $P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$
 shows $Q \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$
proof –
 have *finite* (*supp* ($\langle f \rangle Q, F, f$))
 by (*fact finite-supp*)
 with $\langle P \models \text{Act } f \alpha x \rangle$ obtain $\alpha' x' P'$ where *eq*: $\text{Act } f \alpha x = \text{Act } f \alpha' x'$ and
trans: $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ and *valid*: $P' \models x'$ and *fresh*: $\text{bn } \alpha' \#* (\langle f \rangle Q, F, f)$
 by (*metis FL-valid-Act-strong*)
from $\langle P \sim [F] Q \rangle$ and $\langle f \in_{fs} F \rangle$ and *fresh* and *trans* obtain Q' where
trans': $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha', Q' \rangle$ and *bisim'*: $P' \sim [L(\alpha', F, f)] Q'$
 by (*metis FL-bisimilar-simulation-step*)
from *eq* obtain p where $p \cdot \alpha: \alpha' = p \cdot \alpha$ and $p \cdot x: x' = p \cdot x$
 and *fresh-p*: $(\text{supp } x - \text{bn } \alpha) \#* p \wedge (\text{supp } \alpha - \text{bn } \alpha) \#* p$
 and *supp-p*: $\text{supp } p \subseteq \text{bn } \alpha \cup p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha$
 by (*metis Act-eq-iff-perm-renaming*)
from *valid* and *p-x* have $\neg p \cdot P' \models x$
 by (*metis permute-minus-cancel(2) FL-valid-eqvt*)
moreover from *fresh* and *p-alpha* have $(p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha) \#* (F, f)$
 by (*simp add: bn-eqvt fresh-star-Pair*)
with $\langle \text{bn } \alpha \#* (F, f) \rangle$ and *supp-p* have $\text{supp } (F, f) \#* p$
 by (*meson UnE fresh-def fresh-star-def subsetCE*)
then have $\text{supp } F \#* p$ and $\text{supp } f \#* p$
 by (*simp add: fresh-star-Un supp-Pair*)
with *bisim'* and *p-alpha* have $(\neg p \cdot P') \sim [L(\alpha, F, f)] (\neg p \cdot Q')$
 by (*metis FL-bisimilar-eqvt L-eqvt' permute-minus-cancel(2) supp-perm-eq*)
ultimately have $\neg p \cdot Q' \models x$
 using $\langle \bigwedge P Q. P \sim [L(\alpha, F, f)] Q \implies P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x \rangle$ by *metis*
with *p-x* have $Q' \models x'$
 by (*metis permute-minus-cancel(1) FL-valid-eqvt*)
with *eq* and *trans'* show $Q \models \text{Act } f \alpha x$
 unfolding *FL-valid-Act* by *metis*
qed

theorem *FL-bisimilarity-implies-equivalence*: assumes $P \sim [F] Q$ shows *FL-logically-equivalent*
 $F P Q$
 unfolding *FL-logically-equivalent-def* **proof**
 fix $x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula$
 show $x \in \mathcal{A}[F] \longrightarrow P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x$
proof
 assume $x \in \mathcal{A}[F]$ then show $P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x$

```

using assms proof (induction x arbitrary: P Q)
  case Conj then show ?case
    by simp
  next
  case Not then show ?case
    by simp
  next
  case Pred then show ?case
    by (metis FL-bisimilar-is-L-bisimulation is-L-bisimulation-def symp-def
FL-valid-Pred)
  next
  case Act then show ?case
    by (metis FL-bisimilar-symp FL-bisimilarity-implies-equivalence-Act sympE)
  qed
  qed
  qed
end

end
theory FL-Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity
imports
  FL-Logical-Equivalence
begin

```

18 Logical Equivalence Implies F/L -Bisimilarity

context indexed-effect-nominal-ts
begin

```

definition is-distinguishing-formula :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula ⇒ 'state
⇒ 'state ⇒ bool
(⟨- distinguishes - from -⟩ [100,100,100] 100)
where
  x distinguishes P from Q ≡ P ⊨ x ∧ ¬ Q ⊨ x

lemma is-distinguishing-formula-eqvt :
  assumes x distinguishes P from Q shows (p · x) distinguishes (p · P) from (p
· Q)
  using assms unfolding is-distinguishing-formula-def
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) FL-valid-eqvt)

```

lemma FL -equivalent-iff-not-distinguished:

FL -logically-equivalent $F P Q \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists x. x \in \mathcal{A}[F] \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } P \text{ from } Q)$

by (meson FL-logically-equivalent-def Not is-distinguishing-formula-def FL-valid-Not)

There exists a distinguishing formula for P and Q in $\mathcal{A}[F]$ whose support is contained in $\text{supp}(F, P)$.

lemma FL -distinguished-bounded-support:

assumes $x \in \mathcal{A}[F]$ **and** x distinguishes P from Q
obtains y where $y \in \mathcal{A}[F]$ **and** $\text{supp } y \subseteq \text{supp } (F,P)$ **and** y distinguishes P
from Q
proof –
let $?B = \{p \cdot x \mid p. \text{supp } (F,P) \#* p\}$
have $\text{supp } (F,P)$ supports $?B$
unfolding supports-def **proof** (*clarify*)
fix $a b$
assume $a: a \notin \text{supp } (F,P)$ **and** $b: b \notin \text{supp } (F,P)$
have $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B \subseteq ?B$
proof
fix x'
assume $x' \in (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$
then obtain p **where** 1: $x' = (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot p \cdot x$ **and** 2: $\text{supp } (F,P) \#* p$
by (*auto simp add: permute-set-def*)
let $?q = (a \Rightarrow b) + p$
from 1 **have** $x' = ?q \cdot x$
by *simp*
moreover from a **and** b **and** 2 **have** $\text{supp } (F,P) \#* ?q$
by (*metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def fresh-star-plus swap-atom-simps(3)*)
ultimately show $x' \in ?B$ **by** *blast*
qed
moreover have $?B \subseteq (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$
proof
fix x'
assume $x' \in ?B$
then obtain p **where** 1: $x' = p \cdot x$ **and** 2: $\text{supp } (F,P) \#* p$
by *auto*
let $?q = (a \Rightarrow b) + p$
from 1 **have** $x' = (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?q \cdot x$
by *simp*
moreover from a **and** b **and** 2 **have** $\text{supp } (F,P) \#* ?q$
by (*metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def fresh-star-plus swap-atom-simps(3)*)
ultimately show $x' \in (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$
using *mem-permute-iff* **by** *blast*
qed
ultimately show $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B = ?B ..$
qed
then have $\text{supp-}B\text{-subset-}\text{supp-}P: \text{supp } ?B \subseteq \text{supp } (F,P)$
by (*metis (erased, lifting) finite-supp supp-is-subset*)
then have $\text{finite-supp-}B: \text{finite } (\text{supp } ?B)$
using *finite-supp rev-finite-subset* **by** *blast*

have $?B \subseteq (\lambda p. p \cdot x) ` \text{UNIV}$
by *auto*
then have $|?B| \leq_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{perm set}|$
by (*rule surj-imp-ordLeq*)
also have $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{perm set}| <_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$
by (*metis card-idx-perm*)

```

also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
  by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally have card-B: |?B| <o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set| .

let ?y = Conj (Abs-bset ?B :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula
  from finite-supp-B and card-B and supp-B-subset-supp-P have supp ?y ⊆
  supp (F,P)
  by simp
moreover have ?y ∈ A[F]
proof
  show finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: (-,-,-,-) formula set['idx]))
  using finite-supp-B card-B by simp
next
  fix x'
  assume x' ∈ set-bset (Abs-bset ?B :: (-,-,-,-) formula set['idx])
  then obtain p where p-x: x' = p · x and fresh-p: supp (F,P) #* p
  using card-B by auto
  from fresh-p have p · F = F
  using fresh-star-Pair fresh-star-supp-conv perm-supp-eq by blast
  with ⟨x ∈ A[F]⟩ show x' ∈ A[F]
  using p-x by (metis is-FL-formula-equiv)
qed
moreover have ?y distinguishes P from Q
  unfolding is-distinguishing-formula-def proof
    from ⟨x distinguishes P from Q⟩ show P ⊨ ?y
    by (auto simp add: card-B finite-supp-B) (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def
    fresh-star-Un supp-Pair supp-perm-eq FL-valid-equiv)
next
  from ⟨x distinguishes P from Q⟩ show ¬ Q ⊨ ?y
  by (auto simp add: card-B finite-supp-B) (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def
  permute-zero fresh-star-zero)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  using that by blast
qed

```

```

lemma FL-equivalence-is-L-bisimulation: is-L-bisimulation FL-logically-equivalent
proof -
{
  fix F have symp (FL-logically-equivalent F)
  by (rule sympI) (metis FL-logically-equivalent-def)
}
moreover
{
  fix F P Q f φ
  assume FL-logically-equivalent F P Q and f ∈ fs F and ⟨f⟩P ⊨ φ
  then have ⟨f⟩Q ⊨ φ
  by (metis FL-logically-equivalent-def Pred FL-valid-Pred)
}

```

```

}

moreover
{
fix F P Q f α P'
assume FL-logically-equivalent F P Q and f ∈fs F and bn α #:*(⟨f⟩Q, F,
f) and ⟨f⟩P → ⟨α,P'⟩
then have ∃ Q'. ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α,Q'⟩ ∧ FL-logically-equivalent (L (α,F,f)) P' Q'
proof -
{
let ?Q' = {Q'. ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α,Q'⟩}
assume ∀ Q'∈?Q'. ¬ FL-logically-equivalent (L (α,F,f)) P' Q'
then have ∀ Q'∈?Q'. ∃ x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula. x ∈ A[L
(α,F,f)] ∧ x distinguishes P' from Q'
by (metis FL-equivalent-iff-not-distinguished)
then have ∀ Q'∈?Q'. ∃ x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula. x ∈ A[L
(α,F,f)] ∧ supp x ⊆ supp (L (α,F,f), P') ∧ x distinguishes P' from Q'
by (metis FL-distinguished-bounded-support)
then obtain g :: 'state ⇒ ('idx, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula where
*: ∀ Q'∈?Q'. g Q' ∈ A[L (α,F,f)] ∧ supp (g Q') ⊆ supp (L (α,F,f), P')
∧ (g Q') distinguishes P' from Q'
by metis
have supp (g ` ?Q') ⊆ supp (L (α,F,f), P')
by (rule set-bounded-supp, fact finite-supp, cut-tac *, blast)
then have finite-supp-image: finite (supp (g ` ?Q'))
using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
have |g ` ?Q'| ≤o |UNIV :: 'state set|
by (metis card-of-UNIV card-of-image ordLeq-transitive)
also have |UNIV :: 'state set| <o |UNIV :: 'idx set|
by (metis card-idx-state)
also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally have card-image: |g ` ?Q'| <o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|.
let ?y = Conj (Abs-bset (g ` ?Q')) :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act, 'effect) formula
have Act f α ?y ∈ A[F]
proof
from ⟨f ∈fs F⟩ show f ∈fs F .
next
from ⟨bn α #:*(⟨f⟩Q, F, f)⟩ show bn α #:*(F, f)
using fresh-star-Pair by blast
next
show Conj (Abs-bset (g ` ?Q')) ∈ A[L (α, F, f)]
proof
show finite (supp (Abs-bset (g ` ?Q')) :: (-,-,-,-) formula set['idx']))
using finite-supp-image card-image by simp
next
fix x'
assume x' ∈ set-bset (Abs-bset (g ` ?Q') :: (-,-,-,-) formula set['idx'])
then obtain Q' where x' = g Q' and ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α,Q'⟩
using card-image by auto

```

```

with * show  $x' \in \mathcal{A}[L(\alpha, F, f)]$ 
  using mem-Collect-eq by blast
qed
qed
moreover have  $P \models Act f \alpha ?y$ 
  unfolding FL-valid-Act proof (standard+)
    show  $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$  by fact
next
{
  fix  $Q'$ 
  assume  $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle$ 
  with * have  $P' \models g Q'$ 
    by (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def mem-Collect-eq)
}
then show  $P' \models ?y$ 
  by (simp add: finite-supp-image card-image)
qed
moreover have  $\neg Q \models Act f \alpha ?y$ 
proof
  assume  $Q \models Act f \alpha ?y$ 
  then obtain  $Q'$  where 1:  $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle$  and 2:  $Q' \models ?y$ 
  using <bn  $\alpha \# (\langle f \rangle Q, F, f)$  by (metis fresh-star-Pair FL-valid-Act-fresh)
  from 2 have  $\bigwedge Q''$ .  $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle \longrightarrow Q' \models g Q''$ 
    by (simp add: finite-supp-image card-image)
  with 1 and * show False
    using is-distinguishing-formula-def by blast
qed
ultimately have False
  by (metis <FL-logically-equivalent F P Q> FL-logically-equivalent-def)
}
then show ?thesis by auto
qed
}
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def by metis
qed

theorem FL-equivalence-implies-bisimilarity: assumes FL-logically-equivalent F
P Q shows  $P \sim [F] Q$ 
  using assms by (metis FL-bisimilar-def FL-equivalence-is-L-bisimulation)

end

end
theory L-Transform
imports
  Validity
  Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
  FL-Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity

```

```
begin
```

19 L-Transform

19.1 States

The intuition is that states of kind AC can perform ordinary actions, and states of kind EF can commit effects.

```
datatype ('state,'effect) L-state =
  AC 'effect × 'effect fs-set × 'state
  | EF 'effect fs-set × 'state
```

```
instantiation L-state :: (pt,pt) pt
begin
```

```
fun permute-L-state :: perm ⇒ ('a,'b) L-state ⇒ ('a,'b) L-state where
  p · (AC x) = AC (p · x)
  | p · (EF x) = EF (p · x)
```

```
instance
```

```
proof
```

```
fix x :: ('a,'b) L-state
show 0 · x = x by (cases x, simp-all)
next
fix p q and x :: ('a,'b) L-state
show (p + q) · x = p · q · x by (cases x, simp-all)
qed
```

```
end
```

```
declare permute-L-state.simps [eqvt]
```

```
lemma supp-AC [simp]: supp (AC x) = supp x
unfolding supp-def by simp
```

```
lemma supp-EF [simp]: supp (EF x) = supp x
unfolding supp-def by simp
```

```
instantiation L-state :: (fs,fs) fs
begin
```

```
instance
```

```
proof
```

```
fix x :: ('a,'b) L-state
show finite (supp x)
  by (cases x) (simp add: finite-supp)+
```

```
qed
```

```
end
```

19.2 Actions and binding names

```
datatype ('act,'effect) L-action =
  Act 'act
  | Eff 'effect

instantiation L-action :: (pt,pt) pt
begin

  fun permute-L-action :: perm ⇒ ('a,'b) L-action ⇒ ('a,'b) L-action where
    p · (Act α) = Act (p · α)
    | p · (Eff f) = Eff (p · f)

  instance
  proof
    fix x :: ('a,'b) L-action
    show θ · x = x by (cases x, simp-all)
  next
    fix p q and x :: ('a,'b) L-action
    show (p + q) · x = p · q · x by (cases x, simp-all)
  qed

end

declare permute-L-action.simps [eqvt]

lemma supp-Act [simp]: supp (Act α) = supp α
unfolding supp-def by simp

lemma supp-Eff [simp]: supp (Eff f) = supp f
unfolding supp-def by simp

instantiation L-action :: (fs,fs) fs
begin

  instance
  proof
    fix x :: ('a,'b) L-action
    show finite (supp x)
      by (cases x) (simp add: finite-supp)+
  qed

end

instantiation L-action :: (bn,fs) bn
begin
```

```

fun bn-L-action :: ('a,'b) L-action  $\Rightarrow$  atom set where
  bn-L-action (Act  $\alpha$ ) = bn  $\alpha$ 
  | bn-L-action (Eff -) = {}

instance
proof
  fix p and  $\alpha$  :: ('a,'b) L-action
  show p  $\cdot$  bn  $\alpha$  = bn (p  $\cdot$   $\alpha$ )
    by (cases  $\alpha$ ) (simp add: bn-eqvt, simp)
next
  fix  $\alpha$  :: ('a,'b) L-action
  show finite (bn  $\alpha$ )
    by (cases  $\alpha$ ) (simp add: bn-finite, simp)
qed

end

```

19.3 Satisfaction

```

context effect-nominal-ts
begin

fun L-satisfies :: ('state,'effect) L-state  $\Rightarrow$  'pred  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\vdash_L$  70) where
  AC (-,-,P)  $\vdash_L$   $\varphi$   $\longleftrightarrow$  P  $\vdash$   $\varphi$ 
  | EF -  $\vdash_L$   $\varphi$   $\longleftrightarrow$  False

lemma L-satisfies-eqvt: assumes PL  $\vdash_L$   $\varphi$  shows (p  $\cdot$  PL)  $\vdash_L$  (p  $\cdot$   $\varphi$ )
  proof (cases PL)
    case (AC fFP)
      with assms have snd (snd fFP)  $\vdash$   $\varphi$ 
        by (metis L-satisfies.simps(1) prod.collapse)
      then have snd (snd (p  $\cdot$  fFP))  $\vdash$  p  $\cdot$   $\varphi$ 
        by (metis satisfies-eqvt snd-eqvt)
      then show ?thesis
        using AC by (metis L-satisfies.simps(1) permute-L-state.simps(1) prod.collapse)
    next
      case EF
        with assms have False
          by simp
        then show ?thesis ..
    qed

end

```

19.4 Transitions

```

context effect-nominal-ts
begin

```

```

fun L-transition :: ('state,'effect) L-state  $\Rightarrow$  (('act,'effect) L-action, ('state,'effect) L-state) residual  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\leftrightarrow_L$  70) where
  AC (f,F,P)  $\rightarrow_L$   $\alpha P' \longleftrightarrow (\exists \alpha P'. P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge \alpha P' = \langle Act \alpha, EF (L (\alpha, F, f), P') \rangle \wedge bn \alpha \#* (F, f))$  — note the freshness condition
  | EF (F,P)  $\rightarrow_L$   $\alpha P' \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. f \in_{fs} F \wedge \alpha P' = \langle Eff f, AC (f, F, \langle f \rangle P) \rangle)$ 

lemma L-transition-eqvt: assumes  $P_L \rightarrow_L \alpha_L P_L'$  shows  $(p \cdot P_L) \rightarrow_L (p \cdot \alpha_L P_L')$ 
  proof (cases  $P_L$ )
    case AC
    {
      fix f F P
      assume *:  $P_L = AC (f, F, P)$ 
      with assms obtain  $\alpha P'$  where trans:  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$  and  $\alpha P': \alpha_L P_L' = \langle Act \alpha, EF (L (\alpha, F, f), P') \rangle$  and fresh:  $bn \alpha \#* (F, f)$ 
      by auto
      from trans have  $p \cdot P \rightarrow \langle p \cdot \alpha, p \cdot P' \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: transition-eqvt')
      moreover from  $\alpha P'$  have  $p \cdot \alpha_L P_L' = \langle Act (p \cdot \alpha), EF (L (p \cdot \alpha, p \cdot F, p \cdot f), p \cdot P') \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: L-eqvt')
      moreover from fresh have  $bn (p \cdot \alpha) \#* (p \cdot F, p \cdot f)$ 
      by (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-Pair fresh-star-permute-iff)
      ultimately have  $p \cdot P_L \rightarrow_L p \cdot \alpha_L P_L'$ 
      using * by auto
    }
    with AC show ?thesis
    by (metis prod.collapse)
  next
    case EF
    {
      fix F P
      assume *:  $P_L = EF (F, P)$ 
      with assms obtain f where  $f \in_{fs} F$  and  $\alpha_L P_L' = \langle Eff f, AC (f, F, \langle f \rangle P) \rangle$ 
      by auto
      then have  $(p \cdot f) \in_{fs} (p \cdot F)$  and  $p \cdot \alpha_L P_L' = \langle Eff (p \cdot f), AC (p \cdot f, p \cdot F, \langle p \cdot f \rangle (p \cdot P)) \rangle$ 
      by simp+
      then have  $p \cdot P_L \rightarrow_L p \cdot \alpha_L P_L'$ 
      using * L-transition.simps(2) Pair-eqvt permute-L-state.simps(2) by force
    }
    with EF show ?thesis
    by (metis prod.collapse)
  qed

```

The binding names in the alpha-variant that witnesses the L -transition may be chosen fresh for any finitely supported context.

```

lemma L-transition-AC-strong:
  assumes finite (supp X) and  $AC (f, F, P) \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, P_L \rangle$ 

```

```

shows  $\exists \alpha P'. P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge \langle \alpha_L, P_L' \rangle = \langle \text{Act } \alpha, \text{EF} (L (\alpha, F, f), P') \rangle \wedge \text{bn } \alpha$ 
 $\sharp* X$ 
using assms proof -
from  $\langle AC (f, F, P) \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, P_L' \rangle \rangle$  obtain  $\alpha P'$  where transition:  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
and alpha:  $\langle \alpha_L, P_L' \rangle = \langle \text{Act } \alpha, \text{EF} (L (\alpha, F, f), P') \rangle$  and fresh:  $\text{bn } \alpha \sharp* (F, f)$ 
by (metis L-transition.simps(1))
let ?Act = Act  $\alpha :: ('act, 'effect) L\text{-action}$  — the type annotation prevents a
type that is too polymorphic and doesn't fix 'effect
have finite (bn  $\alpha$ )
by (fact bn-finite)
moreover note <finite (supp  $X$ )>
moreover have finite (supp (<?Act, EF (L ( $\alpha, F, f), P')>, <\alpha, P'>, F, f)))
by (metis finite-Diff finite-UnI finite-supp supp-Pair supp-abs-residual-pair)
moreover from fresh have bn  $\alpha \sharp* (<?Act, EF (L (\alpha, F, f), P')>, <\alpha, P'>, F, f)$ 
by (auto simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-Pair supp-abs-residual-pair)
ultimately obtain p where fresh-X:  $(p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha) \sharp* X$  and supp (<?Act, EF
(L ( $\alpha, F, f), P')>, <\alpha, P'>, F, f)  $\sharp* p$ 
by (metis at-set-avoiding2)
then have supp (<?Act, EF (L ( $\alpha, F, f), P')>  $\sharp* p$  and supp <\alpha, P'>  $\sharp* p$  and
supp (F, f)  $\sharp* p$ 
by (metis fresh-star-Un supp-Pair)+)
then have  $p \cdot <?Act, EF (L (\alpha, F, f), P')> = <?Act, EF (L (\alpha, F, f), P')>$  and
 $p \cdot <\alpha, P'> = <\alpha, P'>$  and  $p \cdot (F, f) = (F, f)$ 
by (metis supp-perm-eq)+)
then have <Act ( $p \cdot \alpha$ ), EF (L ( $p \cdot \alpha, F, f), p \cdot P')> = <?Act, EF (L (\alpha, F, f),
P')> and  $\langle p \cdot \alpha, p \cdot P' \rangle = \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
using permute-L-action.simps(1) permute-L-state.simps(2) abs-residual-pair-eqvt
L-eqvt' Pair-eqvt by auto
then show  $\exists \alpha P'. P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \wedge \langle \alpha_L, P_L' \rangle = \langle \text{Act } \alpha, \text{EF} (L (\alpha, F, f), P') \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\text{bn } \alpha \sharp* X$ 
using transition and alpha and fresh-X by (metis bn-eqvt)
qed$$$$ 
```

lemma L-transition-AC-fresh:

assumes $\text{bn } \alpha \sharp* (F, f, P)$

shows $AC (f, F, P) \rightarrow_L \langle \text{Act } \alpha, P_L' \rangle \longleftrightarrow (\exists P'. P_L' = \text{EF} (L (\alpha, F, f), P') \wedge$
 $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle)$

proof

assume $AC (f, F, P) \rightarrow_L \langle \text{Act } \alpha, P_L' \rangle$

moreover have finite (supp (F, f, P))

by (fact finite-supp)

ultimately obtain $\alpha' P'$ where trans: $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ and eq: $\langle \text{Act } \alpha :: ('act, 'effect) L\text{-action}, P_L' \rangle = \langle \text{Act } \alpha', \text{EF} (L (\alpha', F, f), P') \rangle$ and fresh: $\text{bn } \alpha' \sharp* (F, f, P)$

using L-transition-AC-strong by blast

from eq obtain p where p: $p \cdot (\text{Act } \alpha :: ('act, 'effect) L\text{-action}, P_L') = (\text{Act } \alpha', \text{EF} (L (\alpha', F, f), P'))$ and supp-p: $\text{supp } p \subseteq \text{bn } (\text{Act } \alpha :: ('act, 'effect) L\text{-action})$

```

 $\cup p \cdot bn \text{ (Act } \alpha :: ('act,'effect) L\text{-action)}$ 
  using residual-eq-iff-perm-renaming by metis

from  $p$  have  $p\text{-}\alpha: p \cdot \alpha = \alpha'$  and  $p\text{-}P_L': p \cdot P_L' = EF(L(\alpha',F,f), P')$ 
  by simp-all

from  $supp\text{-}p$  and  $p\text{-}\alpha$  and assms and fresh have  $supp\text{-}p \nparallel (F, f, P)$ 
  by (simp add: bn-eqvt fresh-star-def) blast
then have  $p\text{-}F: p \cdot F = F$  and  $p\text{-}f: p \cdot f = f$  and  $p\text{-}P: p \cdot P = P$ 
  by (simp-all add: fresh-star-Pair perm-supp-eq)

from  $p\text{-}P_L'$  have  $P_L' = -p \cdot EF(L(\alpha',F,f), P')$ 
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2))
then have  $P_L' = EF(L(\alpha,F,f), -p \cdot P')$ 
  using p-alpha p-F p-f by simp (metis (full-types) permute-minus-cancel(2))

moreover from trans have  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, -p \cdot P' \rangle$ 
  using p-P and p-alpha by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) transition-eqvt')

ultimately show  $\exists P'. P_L' = EF(L(\alpha,F,f), P') \wedge P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
  by blast
next
  assume  $\exists P'. P_L' = EF(L(\alpha,F,f), P') \wedge P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
  moreover from assms have  $bn\alpha \nparallel (F,f)$ 
  by (simp add: fresh-star-Pair)
  ultimately show  $AC(f, F, P) \rightarrow_L \langle Act\alpha, P_L' \rangle$ 
  using L-transition.simps(1) by blast
qed

end

```

19.5 Translation of F/L -formulas into formulas without effects

Since we defined formulas via a manual quotient construction, we also need to define the L -transform via lifting from the underlying type of infinitely branching trees. As before, we cannot use **nominal_function** because that generates proof obligations where, for formulas of the form $FL\text{-Formula}.Conj\ xset$, the assumption that $xset$ has finite support is missing.

The following auxiliary function returns trees (modulo α -equivalence) rather than formulas. This allows us to prove equivariance for *all* argument trees, without an assumption that they are (hereditarily) finitely supported. Further below—after this auxiliary function has been lifted to F/L -formulas as arguments—we derive a version that returns formulas.

```

primrec  $L\text{-transform-Tree} :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Tree \Rightarrow ('idx, 'pred,$ 
 $('act,'eff) L\text{-action}) Formula.Tree_\alpha$  where
   $L\text{-transform-Tree}(tConj\ tset) = Formula.Conj_\alpha (map\text{-}bset\ L\text{-transform-Tree}\ tset)$ 

```

```

| L-transform-Tree (tNot t) = Formula.Not $\alpha$  (L-transform-Tree t)
| L-transform-Tree (tPred f  $\varphi$ ) = Formula.Act $\alpha$  (Eff f) (Formula.Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ )
| L-transform-Tree (tAct f  $\alpha$  t) = Formula.Act $\alpha$  (Eff f) (Formula.Act $\alpha$  (Act  $\alpha$ ) (L-transform-Tree t))

```

```

lemma L-transform-Tree-eqvt [eqvt]:  $p \cdot L\text{-transform-Tree } t = L\text{-transform-Tree } (p \cdot t)$ 
proof (induct t)
  case (tConj tset)
  then show ?case
    by simp (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) bset.map-cong0 map-bset-eqvt permute-fun-def permute-minus-cancel(1))
  qed simp-all

```

L-transform-Tree respects α -equivalence.

```

lemma alpha-Tree-L-transform-Tree:
  assumes alpha-Tree t1 t2
  shows L-transform-Tree t1 = L-transform-Tree t2
using assms proof (induction t1 t2 rule: alpha-Tree-induct')
  case (alpha-tConj tset1 tset2)
  then have rel-bset (=) (map-bset L-transform-Tree tset1) (map-bset L-transform-Tree tset2)
    by (simp add: bset.rel-map(1) bset.rel-map(2) bset.rel-mono-strong)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: bset.rel-eq)
next
  case (alpha-tAct f1  $\alpha_1$  t1 f2  $\alpha_2$  t2)
  from <alpha-Tree (FL-Formula.Tree.tAct f1  $\alpha_1$  t1) (FL-Formula.Tree.tAct f2  $\alpha_2$  t2)>
    obtain p where *:  $(bn \alpha_1, t1) \approxset \text{alpha-Tree} (\text{supp-rel alpha-Tree}) p (bn \alpha_2, t2)$ 
      and **:  $(bn \alpha_1, \alpha_1) \approxset (=) \text{supp } p (bn \alpha_2, \alpha_2)$  and f1 = f2
      by auto
    from * have fresh:  $(\text{supp-rel alpha-Tree } t1 - bn \alpha_1) \#* p$  and alpha: alpha-Tree ( $p \cdot t1$ ) t2 and eq:  $p \cdot bn \alpha_1 = bn \alpha_2$ 
      by (auto simp add: alpha-set)
    from alpha-tAct.IH(2) have supp-rel Formula.alpha-Tree (Formula.rep-Tree $\alpha$  (L-transform-Tree t1))  $\subseteq$  supp-rel alpha-Tree t1
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) infinite-mono Formula.alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute L-transform-Tree-eqvt mem-Collect-eq subsetI supp-rel-def)
    with fresh have fresh':  $(\text{supp-rel Formula.alpha-Tree} (\text{Formula.rep-Tree}_{\alpha}) (L\text{-transform-Tree } t1)) - bn \alpha_1 \#* p$ 
      by (meson DiffD1 DiffD2 DiffI fresh-star-def subsetCE)
    moreover from alpha have alpha': Formula.alpha-Tree ( $p \cdot \text{Formula.rep-Tree}_{\alpha}$  (L-transform-Tree t1)) (Formula.rep-Tree $\alpha$  (L-transform-Tree t2))
      using alpha-tAct.IH(1) by (metis Formula.alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute L-transform-Tree-eqvt)
    moreover from fresh' alpha' eq have supp-rel Formula.alpha-Tree (Formula.rep-Tree $\alpha$  (L-transform-Tree t1)) - bn  $\alpha_1 = \text{supp-rel Formula.alpha-Tree} (\text{Formula.rep-Tree}_{\alpha}$ 
```

```

(L-transform-Tree t2)) - bn α2
  by (metis (mono-tags) Diff-eqvt Formula.alpha-Tree-eqvt' Formula.alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux
Formula.alpha-Tree-supp-rel atom-set-perm-eq)
  ultimately have (bn α1, Formula.rep-Treeα (L-transform-Tree t1)) ≈set For-
mula.alpha-Tree (supp-rel Formula.alpha-Tree) p (bn α2, Formula.rep-Treeα (L-transform-Tree
t2))
    using eq by (simp add: alpha-set)
  moreover from ** have (bn α1, Act α1) ≈set (=) supp p (bn α2, Act α2)
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) L-Transform.supp-Act alpha-set permute-L-action.simps(1))
  ultimately have Formula.Actα (Act α1) (L-transform-Tree t1) = Formula.Actα
(Act α2) (L-transform-Tree t2)
    by (auto simp add: Formula.Actα-eq-iff)
  with ⟨f1 = f2⟩ show ?case
    by simp
qed simp-all

```

L-transform for trees modulo α -equivalence.

```

lift-definition L-transform-Treeα :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs) Treeα ⇒ ('idx,
'pred, ('act,'eff) L-action) Formula.Treeα is
  L-transform-Tree
  by (fact alpha-Tree-L-transform-Tree)

```

```

lemma L-transform-Treeα-eqvt [eqvt]: p · L-transform-Treeα tα = L-transform-Treeα
(p · tα)
  by transfer (simp)

```

```

lemma L-transform-Treeα-Conjα [simp]: L-transform-Treeα (Conjα tsetα) = For-
mula.Conjα (map-bset L-transform-Treeα tsetα)
  by (simp add: Conjα-def' L-transform-Treeα.abs-eq) (metis (no-types, lifting)
L-transform-Treeα.rep-eq bset.map-comp bset.map-cong0 comp-apply)

```

```

lemma L-transform-Treeα-Notα [simp]: L-transform-Treeα (Notα tα) = Formula.Notα
(L-transform-Treeα tα)
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma L-transform-Treeα-Predα [simp]: L-transform-Treeα (Predα f φ) = For-
mula.Actα (Eff f) (Formula.Predα φ)
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma L-transform-Treeα-Actα [simp]: L-transform-Treeα (Actα f α tα) = For-
mula.Actα (Eff f) (Formula.Actα (Act α) (L-transform-Treeα tα))
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma finite-supp-map-bset-L-transform-Treeα [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp tsetα)
  shows finite (supp (map-bset L-transform-Treeα tsetα))
proof -
  have eqvt map-bset and eqvt L-transform-Treeα
    by (simp add: eqvtI)+
```

```

then have supp (map-bset L-transform-Tree $\alpha$ ) = {}
  using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app-eqvt by blast
then have supp (map-bset L-transform-Tree $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ )  $\subseteq$  supp tset $\alpha$ 
  using supp-fun-app by blast
with assms show finite (supp (map-bset L-transform-Tree $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ ))
  by (metis finite-subset)
qed

lemma L-transform-Tree $\alpha$ -preserves-hereditarily-fs:
  assumes hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
  shows Formula.hereditarily-fs (L-transform-Tree $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
using assms proof (induct rule: hereditarily-fs.induct)
  case (Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ )
  then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: Formula.hereditarily-fs.Conj $\alpha$ ) (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
next
  case (Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: Formula.hereditarily-fs.Not $\alpha$ )
next
  case (Pred $\alpha$  f  $\varphi$ )
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: Formula.hereditarily-fs.Act $\alpha$  Formula.hereditarily-fs.Pred $\alpha$ )
next
  case (Act $\alpha$  t $\alpha$  f  $\alpha$ )
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: Formula.hereditarily-fs.Act $\alpha$ )
qed

```

L-transform for F/L -formulas.

```

lift-definition L-transform-formula :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs) formula  $\Rightarrow$ 
('idx, 'pred, ('act,'eff) L-action) Formula.Tree $\alpha$  is
  L-transform-Tree $\alpha$ 
  .

lemma L-transform-formula-eqvt [eqvt]: p  $\cdot$  L-transform-formula x = L-transform-formula
(p  $\cdot$  x)
  by transfer (simp)

lemma L-transform-formula-Conj [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows L-transform-formula (Conj xset) = Formula.Conj $\alpha$  (map-bset L-transform-formula
xset)
  using assms by (simp add: Conj-def L-transform-formula-def bset.map-comp
map-fun-def)

lemma L-transform-formula-Not [simp]: L-transform-formula (Not x) = Formula.Not $\alpha$ 
(L-transform-formula x)
  by transfer simp

```

lemma *L-transform-formula-Pred* [simp]: *L-transform-formula* (*Pred f* φ) = *Formula*.*Act* _{α} (*Eff f*) (*Formula*.*Pred* _{α} φ)
by transfer simp

lemma *L-transform-formula-Act* [simp]: *L-transform-formula* (*FL-Formula*.*Act* α x) = *Formula*.*Act* _{α} (*Eff f*) (*Formula*.*Act* _{α} (*Act* α) (*L-transform-formula* x))
by transfer simp

lemma *L-transform-formula-hereditarily-fs* [simp]: *Formula*.*hereditarily-fs* (*L-transform-formula* x)
by transfer (fact *L-transform-Tree* _{α} -preserves-hereditarily-fs)

Finally, we define the proper *L*-transform, which returns formulas instead of trees.

definition *L-transform* :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn,'eff::fs) *formula* \Rightarrow ('idx, 'pred, ('act,'eff) *L-action*) *Formula*.*formula* **where**
L-transform x = *Formula*.*Abs-formula* (*L-transform-formula* x)

lemma *L-transform-eqvt* [eqvt]: $p \cdot L\text{-transform } x = L\text{-transform } (p \cdot x)$
unfolding *L-transform-def* **by** simp

lemma *finite-supp-map-bset-L-transform* [simp]:
assumes finite (supp $xset$)
shows finite (supp (map-bset *L-transform* $xset$))
proof –
have eqvt map-bset **and** eqvt *L-transform*
by (simp add: eqvtI)+
then have supp (map-bset *L-transform*) = {}
using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app-eqvt **by** blast
then have supp (map-bset *L-transform* $xset$) \subseteq supp $xset$
using supp-fun-app **by** blast
with assms **show** finite (supp (map-bset *L-transform* $xset$))
by (metis finite-subset)
qed

lemma *L-transform-Conj* [simp]:
assumes finite (supp $xset$)
shows *L-transform* (*Conj* $xset$) = *Formula*.*Conj* (map-bset *L-transform* $xset$)
using assms **unfolding** *L-transform-def* **by** (simp add: *Formula*.*Conj-def* bset.map-comp o-def)

lemma *L-transform-Not* [simp]: *L-transform* (*Not* x) = *Formula*.*Not* (*L-transform* x)
unfolding *L-transform-def* **by** (simp add: *Formula*.*Not-def*)

lemma *L-transform-Pred* [simp]: *L-transform* (*Pred f* φ) = *Formula*.*Act* (*Eff f*) (*Formula*.*Pred* φ)
unfolding *L-transform-def* **by** (simp add: *Formula*.*Act-def* *Formula*.*Pred-def*)

Formula.hereditarily-fs.Pred_α)

lemma *L-transform-Act* [*simp*]: *L-transform* (*FL-Formula.Act f α x*) = *Formula.Act* (*Eff f*) (*Formula.Act* (*Act α*) (*L-transform x*))
unfolding *L-transform-def* **by** (*simp add: Formula.Act-def Formula.hereditarily-fs.Act_α*)

context *effect-nominal-ts*
begin

interpretation *L-transform*: *nominal-ts* (\vdash_L) (\rightarrow_L)
by *unfold-locales* (*fact L-satisfies-eqvt, fact L-transition-eqvt*)

The *L*-transform preserves satisfaction of formulas in the following sense:

theorem *FL-valid-iff-valid-L-transform*:
assumes $(x:(\text{idx}, \text{pred}, \text{act}, \text{effect}) \text{ formula}) \in \mathcal{A}[F]$
shows *FL-valid P x* \longleftrightarrow *L-transform.valid (EF (F, P)) (L-transform x)*
using assms proof (*induct x arbitrary: P*)
case (*Conj xset F*)
then show ?*case*
by auto (*metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq, simp add: map-bset.rep-eq*)
next
case (*Not F x*)
then show ?*case* **by simp**
next
case (*Pred f F φ*)
let ?*φ* = *Formula.Pred φ :: ('idx, 'pred, ('act, 'effect) L-action) Formula.formula*
show ?*case*
proof
assume *FL-valid P (Pred f φ)*
then have *L-transform.valid (AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P)) ?φ*
by (*simp add: L-transform.valid-Act*)
moreover from $\langle f \in_{fs} F \rangle$ **have** *EF (F, P) \rightarrow_L (Eff f, AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P))*
by (*metis L-transition.simps(2)*)
ultimately show *L-transform.valid (EF (F, P)) (L-transform (Pred f φ))*
using *L-transform.valid-Act* **by fastforce**
next
assume *L-transform.valid (EF (F, P)) (L-transform (Pred f φ))*
then obtain *P'* **where** *trans: EF (F, P) \rightarrow_L (Eff f, P')* **and valid:**
L-transform.valid P' ?φ
by simp (*metis bn-L-action.simps(2) empty-iff fresh-star-def L-transform.valid-Act-fresh L-transform.valid-Pred L-transition.simps(2)*)
from trans have *P' = AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P)*
by (*simp add: residual-empty-bn-eq-iff*)
with valid show *FL-valid P (Pred f φ)*
by simp
qed
next
case (*Act f F α x*)
show ?*case*

proof

assume $FL\text{-valid } P$ ($FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x$)

then obtain $\alpha' x' P'$ **where** $eq: FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x = FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha' x'$ **and** $trans: \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$ **and** $valid: FL\text{-valid } P' x'$ **and** $fresh: bn \alpha' \#* (F, f)$

by (metis *FL-valid-Act-strong finite-supp*)

from eq **obtain** p **where** $p \cdot x = x'$ **and** $p \cdot \alpha = \alpha'$ **and** $supp-p: supp p \subseteq bn \alpha \cup bn \alpha'$

by (metis *bn-eqvt FL-Formula.Act-eq-iff-perm-renaming*)

from $\langle bn \alpha \#* (F, f) \rangle$ **and** $fresh$ **have** $supp (F, f) \#* p$

using $supp-p$ **by** (auto simp add: *fresh-star-Pair fresh-star-def supp-Pair fresh-def*)

then have $p \cdot F = F$ **and** $p \cdot f = f$

using $supp-perm-eq$ **by** *fastforce+*

from $valid$ **have** $FL\text{-valid } (-p \cdot P') x$

using $p \cdot x$ **by** (metis *FL-valid-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2)*)

then have $L\text{-transform.valid } (EF (L (\alpha, F, f), -p \cdot P')) (L\text{-transform } x)$

using $Act.hyps(4)$ **by** *metis*

then have $L\text{-transform.valid } (p \cdot EF (L (\alpha, F, f), -p \cdot P')) (p \cdot L\text{-transform } x)$

by (fact *L-transform.valid-eqvt*)

then have $L\text{-transform.valid } (EF (L (\alpha', F, f), P')) (L\text{-transform } x')$

using $p \cdot x$ **and** $p \cdot \alpha$ **and** $\langle p \cdot F = F \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \cdot f = f \rangle$ **by** *simp*

then have $L\text{-transform.valid } (AC (f, F, \langle f \rangle P)) (Formula.Act (Act \alpha') (L\text{-transform } x'))$

using $trans$ $fresh$ $L\text{-transform.valid-Act}$ **by** *fastforce*

with $\langle f \in_{fs} F \rangle$ **and** eq **show** $L\text{-transform.valid } (EF (F, P)) (L\text{-transform } (FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x))$

using $L\text{-transform.valid-Act}$ **by** *fastforce*

next

assume $*: L\text{-transform.valid } (EF (F, P)) (L\text{-transform } (FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x))$

 — rename $bn \alpha$ to avoid (F, f, P) , without touching F or $FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x$

obtain p **where** 1: $(p \cdot bn \alpha) \#* (F, f, P)$ **and** 2: $supp (F, FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x) \#* p$

proof (rule *at-set-avoiding2*[of $bn \alpha (F, f, P)$ $(F, FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x)$, THEN *exE*])

show $finite (bn \alpha)$ **by** (fact *bn-finite*)

next

show $finite (supp (F, f, P))$ **by** (fact *finite-supp*)

next

show $finite (supp (F, FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x))$ **by** (simp add: *finite-supp*)

next

from $\langle bn \alpha \#* (F, f) \rangle$ **show** $bn \alpha \#* (F, FL\text{-Formula}.Act f \alpha x)$

by (simp add: *fresh-star-Pair fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-Pair*)

```

qed metis
from 2 have supp F #* p and Act-fresh: supp (FL-Formula.Act f α x) #* p
  by (simp add: fresh-star-Pair fresh-star-def supp-Pair)+
from ‹supp F #* p› have p · F = F
  by (metis supp-perm-eq)
from Act-fresh have p · f = f
  using fresh-star-Un supp-perm-eq by fastforce
from Act-fresh have eq: FL-Formula.Act f α x = FL-Formula.Act f (p · α)
(p · x)
  by (metis FL-Formula.Act-eq-iff-perm FL-Formula.Act-eqvt supp-perm-eq)

  with * obtain P' where trans: EF (F, P) →L ⟨Eff f, P'⟩ and valid:
L-transform.valid P' (Formula.Act (Act (p · α)) (L-transform (p · x)))
  using L-transform-Act by (metis L-transform.valid-Act-fresh bn-L-action.simps(2)
empty-iff fresh-star-def)
from trans have P': P' = AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P)
  by (simp add: residual-empty-bn-eq-iff)

have supp-f-P: supp (⟨f⟩P) ⊆ supp f ∪ supp P
  using effect-apply-eqvt supp-fun-app supp-fun-app-eqvt by fastforce
with 1 have bn (Act (p · α)) #* AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P)
  by (auto simp add: bn-eqvt fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-Pair)
with valid obtain P'' where trans': AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P) →L ⟨Act (p · α), P''⟩
and valid': L-transform.valid P'' (L-transform (p · x))
  using P' by (metis L-transform.valid-Act-fresh)

from supp-f-P and 1 have bn (p · α) #* (F, f, ⟨f⟩P)
  by (auto simp add: bn-eqvt fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-Pair)
with trans' obtain P' where P'': P'' = EF (L (p · α, F, f), P') and trans'':
⟨f⟩P → ⟨p · α, P'⟩
  by (metis L-transition-AC-fresh)

from valid' have L-transform.valid (−p · P'') (L-transform x)
by (metis (mono-tags) L-transform.valid-eqvt L-transform-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
with P'' ‹p · F = F› ‹p · f = f› have L-transform.valid (EF (L (α, F, f),
− p · P')) (L-transform x)
  by simp (metis pemute-minus-self permute-minus-cancel(1))
then have FL-valid P' (p · x)
  using Act.hyps(4) by (metis FL-valid-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(1))

with trans'' and eq show FL-valid P (FL-Formula.Act f α x)
  by (metis FL-valid-Act)
qed
qed

end

```

19.6 Bisimilarity in the L -transform

context *effect-nominal-ts*
begin

interpretation *L-transform*: *nominal-ts* (\vdash_L) (\rightarrow_L)
by *unfold-locales* (*fact L-satisfies-eqvt*, *fact L-transition-eqvt*)

notation *L-transform.bisimilar* (**infix** $\langle \sim \cdot_L \rangle$ 100)

F/L-bisimilarity is equivalent to bisimilarity in the *L*-transform.

inductive *L-bisimilar* :: ('state,'effect) *L-state* \Rightarrow ('state,'effect) *L-state* \Rightarrow bool
where

$$\begin{aligned} P \sim \cdot [F] Q &\implies L\text{-bisimilar } (EF(F,P)) (EF(F,Q)) \\ | P \sim \cdot [F] Q &\implies f \in_{fs} F \implies L\text{-bisimilar } (AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle P)) (AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle Q)) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *L-bisimilar-is-L-transform-bisimulation*: *L-transform.is-bisimulation* *L-bisimilar*
unfolding *L-transform.is-bisimulation-def*
proof

show *symp L-bisimilar*

by (*metis FL-bisimilar-symp L-bisimilar.cases L-bisimilar.intros symp-def*)

next

have $\forall P_L Q_L. L\text{-bisimilar } P_L Q_L \longrightarrow (\forall \varphi. P_L \vdash_L \varphi \longrightarrow Q_L \vdash_L \varphi)$ (**is** ?S)

using *FL-bisimilar-is-L-bisimulation L-bisimilar.simps is-L-bisimulation-def*

by auto

moreover have $\forall P_L Q_L. L\text{-bisimilar } P_L Q_L \longrightarrow (\forall \alpha_L P'_L. bn \alpha_L \#* Q_L \longrightarrow P_L \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, P_L \rangle \longrightarrow (\exists Q'_L. Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, Q'_L \rangle \wedge L\text{-bisimilar } P'_L Q'_L))$ (**is** ?T)

proof (*clarify*)

fix $P_L Q_L \alpha_L P'_L$

assume *L-bisim*: *L-bisimilar* $P_L Q_L$ **and** *fresh_L*: $bn \alpha_L \#* Q_L$ **and** *trans_L*:

$P_L \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, P_L \rangle$

obtain Q'_L **where** $Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, Q'_L \rangle$ **and** *L-bisimilar* $P'_L Q'_L$

using *L-bisim* **proof** (*rule L-bisimilar.cases*)

fix $P F Q$

assume $P_L: P_L = EF(F, P)$ **and** $Q_L: Q_L = EF(F, Q)$ **and** *bisim*: P

$\sim \cdot [F] Q$

from *P_L* **and** *trans_L* **obtain** f **where** *effect*: $f \in_{fs} F$ **and** $\alpha_L P'_L: \langle \alpha_L, P_L \rangle = \langle Eff f, AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle P) \rangle$

using *L-transition.simps(2)* **by** *blast*

from *Q_L* **and** *effect* **have** $Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle Eff f, AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle Q) \rangle$

using *L-transition.simps(2)* **by** *blast*

moreover from *bisim* **and** *effect* **have** *L-bisimilar* $(AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle P))$

$(AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle Q))$

using *L-bisimilar.intros(2)* **by** *blast*

moreover from $\alpha_L P'_L$ **have** $\alpha_L = Eff f$ **and** $P'_L = AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle P)$

by (*metis bn-L-action.simps(2) residual-empty-bn-eq-iff*) +

ultimately show *thesis*

using $\langle \wedge Q'_L. Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, Q'_L \rangle \implies L\text{-bisimilar } P'_L Q'_L \implies thesis \rangle$

by *blast*

```

next
fix  $P F Q f$ 
assume  $P_L: P_L = AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle P)$  and  $Q_L: Q_L = AC(f, F, \langle f \rangle Q)$ 
and  $bisim: P \sim [F] Q$  and  $effect: f \in_{fs} F$ 
have  $finite(supp(\langle f \rangle Q, F, f))$ 
by (fact finite-supp)
with  $P_L$  and  $trans_L$  obtain  $\alpha P'$  where  $trans-P: \langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$  and
 $\alpha_L P_L': \langle \alpha_L, P_L' \rangle = \langle Act \alpha, EF(L(\alpha, F, f), P') \rangle$  and  $fresh: bn \alpha \nexists (\langle f \rangle Q, F, f)$ 
by (metis L-transition-AC-strong)
from  $bisim$  and  $effect$  and  $fresh$  and  $trans-P$  obtain  $Q'$  where  $trans-Q:$ 
 $\langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle$  and  $bisim': P' \sim [L(\alpha, F, f)] Q'$ 
by (metis FL-bisimilar-simulation-step)
from  $fresh$  have  $bn \alpha \nexists (F, f)$ 
by (meson fresh-PairD(2) fresh-star-def)
with  $Q_L$  and  $trans-Q$  have  $trans-Q_L: Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle Act \alpha, EF(L(\alpha, F, f),$ 
 $Q') \rangle$ 
by (metis L-transition.simps(1))

from  $\alpha_L P_L'$  obtain  $p$  where  $p: (\alpha_L, P_L') = p \cdot (Act \alpha, EF(L(\alpha, F, f),$ 
 $P'))$  and  $supp-p: supp p \subseteq bn \alpha \cup bn \alpha_L$ 
by (metis (no-types, lifting) bn-L-action.simps(1) residual-eq-iff-perm-renaming)
from  $supp-p$  and  $fresh$  and  $fresh_L$  and  $Q_L$  have  $supp p \nexists (\langle f \rangle Q, F, f)$ 
unfolding fresh-star-def by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Un-iff
fresh-Pair fresh-def subsetCE supp-AC)
then have  $p-fQ: p \cdot \langle f \rangle Q = \langle f \rangle Q$  and  $p-Ff: p \cdot (F, f) = (F, f)$ 
by (simp add: fresh-star-def perm-supp-eq)+
from  $p$  and  $p-Ff$  have  $\alpha_L = Act(p \cdot \alpha)$  and  $P_L' = EF(L(p \cdot \alpha, F,$ 
 $f), p \cdot P')$ 
by auto

moreover from  $Q_L$  and  $p-fQ$  and  $p-Ff$  have  $p \cdot Q_L = Q_L$ 
by simp
with  $trans-Q_L$  have  $Q_L \rightarrow_L p \cdot \langle Act \alpha, EF(L(\alpha, F, f), Q') \rangle$ 
by (metis L-transform.transition-eqvt)
then have  $Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle Act(p \cdot \alpha), EF(L(p \cdot \alpha, F, f), p \cdot Q') \rangle$ 
using  $p-Ff$  by simp

moreover from  $p-Ff$  have  $p \cdot F = F$  and  $p \cdot f = f$ 
by simp+
with  $bisim'$  have  $(p \cdot P') \sim [L(p \cdot \alpha, F, f)] (p \cdot Q')$ 
by (metis FL-bisimilar-eqvt L-eqvt')
then have  $L\text{-bisimilar}(EF(L(p \cdot \alpha, F, f), p \cdot P')) (EF(L(p \cdot \alpha, F,$ 
 $f), p \cdot Q'))$ 
by (metis L-bisimilar.intros(1))

ultimately show thesis
using  $\langle \wedge Q_L'. Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, Q_L' \rangle \Rightarrow L\text{-bisimilar } P_L' Q_L' \Rightarrow thesis \rangle$ 
by blast
qed

```

```

then show  $\exists Q_L'. Q_L \rightarrow_L \langle \alpha_L, Q_L' \rangle \wedge L\text{-bisimilar } P_L' Q_L'$ 
  by auto
qed
ultimately show ?S  $\wedge$  ?T
  by metis
qed

definition invL-FL-bisimilar :: 'effect first  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
invL-FL-bisimilar F P Q  $\equiv$  EF (F, P)  $\sim_L$  EF (F, Q)

lemma invL-FL-bisimilar-is-L-bisimulation: is-L-bisimulation invL-FL-bisimilar
unfolding is-L-bisimulation-def
proof
fix F
have symp (invL-FL-bisimilar F) (is ?R)
  by (metis L-transform.bisimilar-symp invL-FL-bisimilar-def symp-def)
moreover have  $\forall P Q. \text{invL-FL-bisimilar } F P Q \longrightarrow (\forall f. f \in_{fs} F \longrightarrow (\forall \varphi.$ 
 $\langle f \rangle P \vdash \varphi \longrightarrow \langle f \rangle Q \vdash \varphi))$  (is ?S)
proof (clarify)
fix P Q f  $\varphi$ 
assume bisim: invL-FL-bisimilar F P Q and effect:  $f \in_{fs} F$  and satisfies:
 $\langle f \rangle P \vdash \varphi$ 
from bisim have EF (F, P)  $\sim_L$  EF (F, Q)
  by (metis invL-FL-bisimilar-def)
moreover have bn (Eff f)  $\sharp*$  EF (F, Q)
  by (simp add: fresh-star-def)
moreover from effect have EF (F, P)  $\rightarrow_L$  (Eff f, AC (f, F,  $\langle f \rangle P$ ))
  by (metis L-transition.simps(2))
ultimately obtain Q_L' where trans: EF (F, Q)  $\rightarrow_L$  (Eff f, Q_L') and
L-bisim: AC (f, F,  $\langle f \rangle P$ )  $\sim_L$  Q_L'
  by (metis L-transform.bisimilar-simulation-step)
from trans obtain f' where  $\langle \text{Eff } f :: ('act, 'effect) L\text{-action}, Q_L' \rangle = \langle \text{Eff } f', AC (f', F, \langle f' \rangle Q) \rangle$ 
  by (metis L-transition.simps(2))
then have Q_L': Q_L' = AC (f, F,  $\langle f \rangle Q$ )
  by (metis L-action.inject(2) bn-L-action.simps(2) residual-empty-bn-eq-iff)

from satisfies have AC (f, F,  $\langle f \rangle P$ )  $\vdash_L \varphi$ 
  by (metis L-satisfies.simps(1))
with L-bisim and Q_L' have AC (f, F,  $\langle f \rangle Q$ )  $\vdash_L \varphi$ 
by (metis L-transform.bisimilar-is-bisimulation L-transform.is-bisimulation-def)
then show  $\langle f \rangle Q \vdash \varphi$ 
  by (metis L-satisfies.simps(1))
qed
moreover have  $\forall P Q. \text{invL-FL-bisimilar } F P Q \longrightarrow (\forall f. f \in_{fs} F \longrightarrow (\forall \alpha$ 
P'. bn  $\alpha \sharp* (\langle f \rangle Q, F, f) \longrightarrow$ 
 $\langle f \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \longrightarrow (\exists Q'. \langle f \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle \wedge \text{invL-FL-bisimilar } (L (\alpha, F, f))$ 
 $P' Q')))$  (is ?T)
proof (clarify)

```

```

fix P Q f α P'
assume bisim: invL-FL-bisimilar F P Q and effect: f ∈fs F and fresh: bn
α #* (⟨f⟩Q, F, f) and trans: ⟨f⟩P → ⟨α,P⟩
from bisim have EF (F,P) ~·L EF (F,Q)
  by (metis invL-FL-bisimilar-def)
moreover have bn (Eff f) #* EF (F,Q)
  by (simp add: fresh-star-def)
moreover from effect have EF (F,P) →L ⟨Eff f, AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P)⟩
  by (metis L-transition.simps(2))
ultimately obtain QL' where transL: EF (F,Q) →L ⟨Eff f, QL'⟩ and
L-bisim: AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P) ~·L QL'
  by (metis L-transform.bisimilar-simulation-step)
from transL obtain f' where ⟨Eff f :: ('act,'effect) L-action, QL'⟩ = ⟨Eff
f', AC (f', F, ⟨f⟩Q)⟩
  by (metis L-transition.simps(2))
then have QL': QL' = AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩Q)
  by (metis L-action.inject(2) bn-L-action.simps(2) residual-empty-bn-eq-iff)

from L-bisim and QL' have AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P) ~·L AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩Q)
  by metis
moreover from fresh have bn (Act α) #* AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩Q)
  by (simp add: fresh-def fresh-star-def supp-Pair)
moreover from fresh have bn α #* (F, f)
  by (simp add: fresh-star-Pair)
with trans have AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩P) →L ⟨Act α, EF (L (α,F,f), P')⟩
  by (metis L-transition.simps(1))
ultimately obtain QL'' where transL': AC (f, F, ⟨f⟩Q) →L ⟨Act α, QL''⟩
and L-bisim': EF (L (α,F,f), P') ~·L QL''
  by (metis L-transform.bisimilar-simulation-step)

have finite (supp (⟨f⟩Q, F, f))
  by (fact finite-supp)
with transL' obtain α' Q' where trans': ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α',Q'⟩ and alpha: ⟨Act
α :: ('act,'effect) L-action, QL''⟩ = ⟨Act α', EF (L (α',F,f), Q')⟩ and fresh': bn
α' #* (⟨f⟩Q, F,f)
  by (metis L-transition-AC-strong)

from alpha obtain p where p: (Act α :: ('act,'effect) L-action, QL'') = p
  · (Act α', EF (L (α',F,f), Q')) and supp-p: supp p ⊆ bn α ∪ bn α'
    by (metis Un-commute.bn-L-action.simps(1) residual-eq-iff-perm-renaming)
from supp-p and fresh and fresh' have supp p #* (⟨f⟩Q, F,f)
  unfolding fresh-star-def by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Un-iff sub-
setCE)
then have p-fQ: p ∙ ⟨f⟩Q = ⟨f⟩Q and p-F: p ∙ F = F and p-f: p ∙ f = f
  by (simp add: fresh-star-def perm-supp-eq)+
from p and p-F and p-f have p-α': p ∙ α' = α and QL'': QL'' = EF (L
(p ∙ α', F, f), p ∙ Q')
  by auto

```

```

from trans' and p-fQ and p-α' have ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α, p · Q⟩
  by (metis transition-eqvt')
moreover from L-bisim' and Q_L'' and p-α' have invL-FL-bisimilar (L
(α,F,f)) P' (p · Q')
  by (metis invL-FL-bisimilar-def)
ultimately show ∃ Q'. ⟨f⟩Q → ⟨α, Q⟩ ∧ invL-FL-bisimilar (L (α,F,f)) P'
Q'
  by metis
qed
ultimately show ?R ∧ ?S ∧ ?T
  by metis
qed

theorem P ~·[F] Q ←→ EF (F,P) ~·_L EF(F,Q)
proof
  assume P ~·[F] Q
  then have L-bisimilar (EF (F,P)) (EF (F,Q))
    by (metis L-bisimilar.intros(1))
  then show EF (F,P) ~·_L EF(F,Q)
    by (metis L-bisimilar-is-L-transform-bisimulation L-transform.bisimilar-def)
next
  assume EF (F, P) ~·_L EF (F, Q)
  then have invL-FL-bisimilar F P Q
    by (metis invL-FL-bisimilar-def)
  then show P ~·[F] Q
    by (metis invL-FL-bisimilar-is-L-bisimulation FL-bisimilar-def)
qed

end

```

The following (alternative) proof of the “ \leftarrow ” direction of this equivalence, namely that bisimilarity in the L -transform implies F/L -bisimilarity, uses the fact that the L -transform preserves satisfaction of formulas, together with the fact that bisimilarity (in the L -transform) implies logical equivalence. However, since we proved the latter in the context of indexed nominal transition systems, this proof requires an indexed nominal transition system with effects where, additionally, the cardinality of the state set of the L -transform is bounded. We could re-organize our formalization to remove this assumption: the proof of $\llbracket \text{indexed-nominal-ts} \text{ TYPE}(?'idx) ?satisfies ?transition; nominal-ts.bisimilar ?satisfies ?transition ?P ?Q \rrbracket \implies \text{indexed-nominal-ts.logically-equivalent } \text{TYPE}(?'idx) ?satisfies ?transition ?P ?Q$ does not actually make use of the cardinality assumptions provided by indexed nominal transition systems.

```

locale L-transform-indexed-effect-nominal-ts = indexed-effect-nominal-ts L satisfies transition effect-apply
  for L :: ('act::bn) × ('effect::fs) fs-set × 'effect ⇒ 'effect fs-set
  and satisfies :: 'state::fs ⇒ 'pred::fs ⇒ bool (infix ‹↔› 70)
  and transition :: 'state ⇒ ('act,'state) residual ⇒ bool (infix ‹→› 70)

```

```

and effect-apply :: 'effect  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  'state ( $\langle\langle - \rangle\rangle$  [0,101] 100) +
assumes card-idx-L-transform-state: |UNIV::('state, 'effect) L-state set| < o |UNIV::'idx
set|
begin

interpretation L-transform: indexed-nominal-ts ( $\vdash_L$ ) ( $\rightarrow_L$ )
  by unfold-locales (fact L-satisfies-eqvt, fact L-transition-eqvt, fact card-idx-perm,
  fact card-idx-L-transform-state)

notation L-transform.bisimilar (infix  $\sim_L$  100)

theorem EF (F,P)  $\sim_L$  EF(F,Q)  $\longrightarrow$  P  $\sim_{[F]}$  Q
proof
  assume EF (F, P)  $\sim_L$  EF (F, Q)
  then have L-transform.logically-equivalent (EF (F, P)) (EF (F, Q))
    by (fact L-transform.bisimilarity-implies-equivalence)
  with FL-valid-iff-valid-L-transform have FL-logically-equivalent F P Q
    using FL-logically-equivalent-def L-transform.logically-equivalent-def by blast
  then show P  $\sim_{[F]}$  Q
    by (fact FL-equivalence-implies-bisimilarity)
qed

end

end
theory Weak-Transition-System
imports
  Transition-System
begin

```

20 Nominal Transition Systems and Bisimulations with Unobservable Transitions

20.1 Nominal transition systems with unobservable transitions

```

locale weak-nominal-ts = nominal-ts satisfies transition
  for satisfies :: 'state:fs  $\Rightarrow$  'pred:fs  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\leftarrow$  70)
  and transition :: 'state  $\Rightarrow$  ('act:bn,'state) residual  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\leftrightarrow$  70) +
  fixes  $\tau$  :: 'act
  assumes tau-eqvt [eqvt]: p  $\cdot$   $\tau$  =  $\tau$ 
begin

lemma bn-tau-empty [simp]: bn  $\tau$  = {}
  using bn-eqvt bn-finite tau-eqvt by (metis eqvt-def supp-finite-atom-set supp-fun-eqvt)

lemma bn-tau-fresh [simp]: bn  $\tau$  #* P
  by (simp add: fresh-star-def)

```

```

inductive tau-transition :: 'state  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\leftrightarrow$  70) where
  tau-refl [simp]:  $P \Rightarrow P$ 
  | tau-step:  $\llbracket P \rightarrow \langle \tau, P \rangle; P' \Rightarrow P'' \rrbracket \implies P \Rightarrow P''$ 

definition observable-transition :: 'state  $\Rightarrow$  'act  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle \cdot \rangle \Rightarrow \{\cdot\}$ ) /  $\rightarrow$  [70, 70, 71] 71) where
   $P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P' \equiv \exists Q Q'. P \Rightarrow Q \wedge Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q \rangle \wedge Q' \Rightarrow P'$ 

definition weak-transition :: 'state  $\Rightarrow$  'act  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle \cdot \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \cdot \rangle$ ) /  $\rightarrow$  [70, 70, 71] 71) where
   $P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P' \equiv \text{if } \alpha = \tau \text{ then } P \Rightarrow P' \text{ else } P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$ 

```

The transition relations defined above are equivariant.

```

lemma tau-transition-eqvt :
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow P'$  shows  $p \cdot P \Rightarrow p \cdot P'$ 
  using assms proof (induction)
  case (tau-refl  $P$ ) show ?case
    by (fact tau-transition.tau-refl)
  next
  case (tau-step  $P P' P''$ )
    from  $\langle P \rightarrow \langle \tau, P \rangle \rangle$  have  $p \cdot P \rightarrow \langle \tau, p \cdot P \rangle$ 
      using tau-eqvt transition-eqvt' by fastforce
      with  $\langle p \cdot P' \Rightarrow p \cdot P'' \rangle$  show ?case
        using tau-transition.tau-step by blast
  qed

lemma observable-transition-eqvt :
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$  shows  $p \cdot P \Rightarrow \{p \cdot \alpha\} p \cdot P'$ 
  using assms unfolding observable-transition-def by (metis transition-eqvt' tau-transition-eqvt)

lemma weak-transition-eqvt :
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P'$  shows  $p \cdot P \Rightarrow \langle p \cdot \alpha \rangle p \cdot P'$ 
  using assms unfolding weak-transition-def by (metis (full-types) observable-transition-eqvt
  permute-minus-cancel(2) tau-eqvt tau-transition-eqvt)

```

Additional lemmas about (\Rightarrow), *observable-transition* and *weak-transition*.

```

lemma tau-transition-trans:
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and  $Q \Rightarrow R$ 
  shows  $P \Rightarrow R$ 
  using assms by (induction, auto simp add: tau-step)

lemma observable-transitionI:
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and  $Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q \rangle$  and  $Q' \Rightarrow P'$ 
  shows  $P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$ 
  using assms observable-transition-def by blast

lemma observable-transition-stepI [simp]:
  assumes  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P \rangle$ 

```

```

shows  $P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$ 
using assms observable-transitionI tau-refl by blast

lemma observable-tau-transition:
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow \{\tau\} P'$ 
  shows  $P \Rightarrow P'$ 
  proof -
    from  $\langle P \Rightarrow \{\tau\} P' \rangle$  obtain  $Q Q'$  where  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and  $Q \rightarrow \langle \tau, Q' \rangle$  and  $Q' \Rightarrow P'$ 
    unfolding observable-transition-def by blast
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis tau-step tau-transition-trans)
qed

lemma weak-transition-tau-iff [simp]:
   $P \Rightarrow \langle \tau \rangle P' \longleftrightarrow P \Rightarrow P'$ 
  by (simp add: weak-transition-def)

lemma weak-transition-not-tau-iff [simp]:
  assumes  $\alpha \neq \tau$ 
  shows  $P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P' \longleftrightarrow P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$ 
  using assms by (simp add: weak-transition-def)

lemma weak-transition-stepI [simp]:
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$ 
  shows  $P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P'$ 
  using assms by (cases  $\alpha = \tau$ , simp-all add: observable-tau-transition)

lemma weak-transition-weakI:
  assumes  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and  $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q'$  and  $Q' \Rightarrow P'$ 
  shows  $P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P'$ 
  proof (cases  $\alpha = \tau$ )
    case True with assms show ?thesis
    by (metis tau-transition-trans weak-transition-tau-iff)
  next
    case False with assms show ?thesis
    using observable-transition-def tau-transition-trans weak-transition-not-tau-iff
  by blast
qed

end

```

20.2 Weak bisimulations

```

context weak-nominal-ts
begin

```

```

definition is-weak-bisimulation :: ('state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  is-weak-bisimulation R ≡

```

```

symp R ∧
— weak static implication
(∀ P Q φ. R P Q ∧ P ⊢ φ → (∃ Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ R P Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ)) ∧
— weak simulation
(∀ P Q. R P Q → (∀ α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α,P'⟩ → (exists Q'. Q ⇒⟨α⟩
Q' ∧ R P' Q'))))

```

```

definition weakly-bisimilar :: 'state ⇒ 'state ⇒ bool (infix ≈≈≈ 100) where
P ≈≈≈ Q ≡ ∃ R. is-weak-bisimulation R ∧ R P Q

```

$(\approx\cdot)$ is an equivariant equivalence relation.

```

lemma is-weak-bisimulation-eqvt :
assumes is-weak-bisimulation R shows is-weak-bisimulation (p · R)
using assms unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def
proof (clarify)
  assume 1: symp R
  assume 2: ∀ P Q φ. R P Q ∧ P ⊢ φ → (exists Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ R P Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ)
  assume 3: ∀ P Q. R P Q → (forall α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α,P'⟩ → (exists Q'.
  Q ⇒⟨α⟩ Q' ∧ R P' Q'))
  have symp (p · R) (is ?S)
    using 1 by (simp add: symp-eqvt)
  moreover have ∀ P Q φ. (p · R) P Q ∧ P ⊢ φ → (exists Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ (p · R)
  P Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ) (is ?T)
    proof (clarify)
      fix P Q φ
      assume pR: (p · R) P Q and phi: P ⊢ φ
      from pR have R (−p · P) (−p · Q)
        by (simp add: eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
      moreover from phi have (−p · P) ⊢ (−p · φ)
        by (metis satisfies-eqvt)
      ultimately obtain Q' where *: −p · Q ⇒ Q' and **: R (−p · P) Q' and
      ***: Q' ⊢ (−p · φ)
        using 2 by blast
      from * have Q ⇒ p · Q'
        by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) tau-transition-eqvt)
      moreover from ** have (p · R) P (p · Q')
        by (simp add: eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
      moreover from *** have p · Q' ⊢ φ
        by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) satisfies-eqvt)
      ultimately show ∃ Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ (p · R) P Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ
        by metis
    qed
  moreover have ∀ P Q. (p · R) P Q → (forall α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α,P'⟩
  → (exists Q'. Q ⇒⟨α⟩ Q' ∧ (p · R) P' Q')) (is ?U)
    proof (clarify)
      fix P Q α P'
      assume *: (p · R) P Q and **: bn α #* Q and ***: P → ⟨α,P'⟩
      from * have R (−p · P) (−p · Q)
        by (simp add: eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)

```

```

moreover have bn ( $-p \cdot \alpha$ )  $\sharp*$  ( $-p \cdot Q$ )
  using ** by (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff)
moreover have  $-p \cdot P \rightarrow \langle -p \cdot \alpha, -p \cdot P' \rangle$ 
  using *** by (metis transition-eqvt')
ultimately obtain  $Q'$  where  $T: -p \cdot Q \Rightarrow \langle -p \cdot \alpha \rangle Q'$  and  $R: R (-p \cdot P') Q'$ 
  using  $\beta$  by metis
from  $T$  have  $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle (p \cdot Q')$ 
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) weak-transition-eqvt)
moreover from  $R$  have  $(p \cdot R) P' (p \cdot Q')$ 
  by (metis eqvt-apply eqvt-lambda permute-bool-def unpermute-def)
ultimately show  $\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q' \wedge (p \cdot R) P' Q'$ 
  by metis
qed
ultimately show ?S  $\wedge$  ?T  $\wedge$  ?U by simp
qed

lemma weakly-bisimilar-eqvt :
  assumes  $P \approx\cdot Q$  shows  $(p \cdot P) \approx\cdot (p \cdot Q)$ 
proof -
  from assms obtain  $R$  where *: is-weak-bisimulation  $R \wedge R P Q$ 
    unfolding weakly-bisimilar-def ..
  then have is-weak-bisimulation  $(p \cdot R)$ 
    by (simp add: is-weak-bisimulation-eqvt)
  moreover from * have  $(p \cdot R) (p \cdot P) (p \cdot Q)$ 
    by (metis eqvt-apply permute-boolI)
  ultimately show  $(p \cdot P) \approx\cdot (p \cdot Q)$ 
    unfolding weakly-bisimilar-def by auto
qed

lemma weakly-bisimilar-reflp: reflp weakly-bisimilar
proof (rule reflpI)
  fix  $x$ 
  have is-weak-bisimulation  $(=)$ 
    unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def by (simp add: symp-def)
  then show  $x \approx\cdot x$ 
    unfolding weakly-bisimilar-def by auto
qed

lemma weakly-bisimilar-symp: symp weakly-bisimilar
proof (rule sympI)
  fix  $P Q$ 
  assume  $P \approx\cdot Q$ 
  then obtain  $R$  where *: is-weak-bisimulation  $R \wedge R P Q$ 
    unfolding weakly-bisimilar-def ..
  then have  $R Q P$ 
    unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def by (simp add: symp-def)
  with * show  $Q \approx\cdot P$ 
    unfolding weakly-bisimilar-def by auto

```

qed

```
lemma weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation: is-weak-bisimulation weakly-bisimilar
  unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def proof
    show symp ( $\approx$ )
      by (fact weakly-bisimilar-symp)
    next
      show ( $\forall P Q \varphi. P \approx Q \wedge P \vdash \varphi \longrightarrow (\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow Q' \wedge P \approx Q' \wedge Q' \vdash \varphi)) \wedge$ 
        ( $\forall P Q. P \approx Q \longrightarrow (\forall \alpha P'. bn \alpha \#* Q \longrightarrow P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \longrightarrow (\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q' \wedge P' \approx Q'))$ )
        by (auto simp add: is-weak-bisimulation-def weakly-bisimilar-def) blast+
    qed

lemma weakly-bisimilar-tau-simulation-step:
  assumes P  $\approx$  Q and P  $\Rightarrow$  P'
  obtains Q' where Q  $\Rightarrow$  Q' and P'  $\approx$  Q'
  using  $\langle P \Rightarrow P' \rangle, \langle P \approx Q \rangle$  proof (induct arbitrary: Q)
    case (tau-refl P) then show ?case
      by (metis tau-transition.tau-refl)
    next
      case (tau-step P P'' P')
        from  $\langle P \rightarrow \langle \tau, P' \rangle \rangle$  and  $\langle P \approx Q \rangle$  obtain Q'' where Q  $\Rightarrow$  Q'' and P''  $\approx$  Q''
        by (metis bn-tau-fresh is-weak-bisimulation-def weak-transition-def weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation)
        then show ?case
          using tau-step.hyps(3) tau-step.preds(1) by (metis tau-transition-trans)
    qed

lemma weakly-bisimilar-weak-simulation-step:
  assumes P  $\approx$  Q and bn  $\alpha \#* Q$  and P  $\Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P'$ 
  obtains Q' where Q  $\Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q'$  and P'  $\approx$  Q'
  proof (cases  $\alpha = \tau$ )
    case True with  $\langle P \approx Q \rangle$  and  $\langle P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P' \rangle$  and that show ?thesis
      using weak-transition-tau-iff weakly-bisimilar-tau-simulation-step by force
    next
      case False with  $\langle P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P' \rangle$  have P  $\Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$ 
        by simp
      then obtain P1 P2 where tauP: P  $\Rightarrow$  P1 and trans: P1  $\rightarrow \langle \alpha, P2 \rangle$  and
        tauP2: P2  $\Rightarrow$  P'
        using observable-transition-def by blast
      from  $\langle P \approx Q \rangle$  and tauP obtain Q1 where tauQ: Q  $\Rightarrow$  Q1 and P1Q1: P1
         $\approx$  Q1
        by (metis weakly-bisimilar-tau-simulation-step)

— rename  $\langle \alpha, P2 \rangle$  to avoid Q1, without touching Q
obtain p where 1:  $(p \cdot bn \alpha) \#* Q1$  and 2: supp ( $\langle \alpha, P2 \rangle, Q$ )  $\#* p$ 
  proof (rule at-set-avoiding2[of bn  $\alpha$  Q1 ( $\langle \alpha, P2 \rangle, Q$ ), THEN exE])
    show finite (bn  $\alpha$ ) by (fact bn-finite)
  next
```

```

show finite (supp Q1) by (fact finite-supp)
next
  show finite (supp ((α,P2), Q)) by (simp add: finite-supp supp-Pair)
next
  show bn α #* ((α,P2), Q) using `bn α #* Q` by (simp add: fresh-star-Pair)
qed metis
from 2 have 3: supp (α,P2) #* p and 4: supp Q #* p
  by (simp add: fresh-star-Un supp-Pair)+
from 3 have ⟨p · α, p · P2⟩ = ⟨α,P2⟩
  using supp-perm-eq by fastforce
then obtain Q2 where trans': Q1 ⇒⟨p · α⟩ Q2 and P2Q2: (p · P2) ≈· Q2
  using P1Q1 trans 1 by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation
bn-eqvt is-weak-bisimulation-def)

from tauP2 have p · P2 ⇒ p · P'
  by (fact tau-transition-eqvt)
with P2Q2 obtain Q' where tauQ2: Q2 ⇒ Q' and P'Q': (p · P') ≈· Q'
  by (metis weakly-bisimilar-tau-simulation-step)

from tauQ and trans' and tauQ2 have Q ⇒⟨p · α⟩ Q'
  by (rule weak-transition-weakI)
with 4 have Q ⇒⟨α⟩ (−p · Q')
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) supp-perm-eq weak-transition-eqvt)
moreover from P'Q' have P' ≈· (−p · Q')
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) weakly-bisimilar-eqvt)
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma weakly-bisimilar-transp: transp weakly-bisimilar
proof (rule transpI)
  fix P Q R
  assume PQ: P ≈· Q and QR: Q ≈· R
  let ?bisim = weakly-bisimilar OO weakly-bisimilar
  have symp ?bisim
    proof (rule sympI)
      fix P R
      assume ?bisim P R
      then obtain Q where P ≈· Q and Q ≈· R
        by blast
      then have R ≈· Q and Q ≈· P
        by (metis weakly-bisimilar-symp sympE)+
      then show ?bisim R P
        by blast
    qed
  moreover have ∀ P Q φ. ?bisim P Q ∧ P ⊢ φ → (∃ Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ ?bisim
P Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ)
    proof (clarify)
      fix P Q φ R
      assume phi: P ⊢ φ and PR: P ≈· R and RQ: R ≈· Q

```

from PR and phi obtain R' where $R \Rightarrow R'$ and $P \approx R'$ and $*: R' \vdash \varphi$
 using *weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation-is-weak-bisimulation-def* by
force
 from RQ and $\langle R \Rightarrow R' \rangle$ obtain Q' where $Q \Rightarrow Q'$ and $R' \approx Q'$
 by (*metis weakly-bisimilar-tau-simulation-step*)
 from $\langle R' \approx Q' \rangle$ and $*$ obtain Q'' where $Q' \Rightarrow Q''$ and $R' \approx Q''$ and
 $**: Q'' \vdash \varphi$
 using *weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation-is-weak-bisimulation-def* by
force
 from $\langle Q \Rightarrow Q' \rangle$ and $\langle Q' \Rightarrow Q'' \rangle$ have $Q \Rightarrow Q''$
 by (*fact tau-transition-trans*)
 moreover from $\langle P \approx R' \rangle$ and $\langle R' \approx Q'' \rangle$ have $?bisim P Q''$
 by *blast*
 ultimately show $\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow Q' \wedge ?bisim P Q' \wedge Q' \vdash \varphi$
 using $**$ by *metis*
 qed
 moreover have $\forall P Q. ?bisim P Q \rightarrow (\forall \alpha P'. bn \alpha \#* Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle)$
 $\rightarrow (\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q' \wedge ?bisim P' Q')$
 proof (*clarify*)
 fix $P Q R \alpha P'$
 assume $PR: P \approx R$ and $RQ: R \approx Q$ and $\text{fresh}: bn \alpha \#* Q$ and $\text{trans}: P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$
 — rename $\langle \alpha, P' \rangle$ to avoid R , without touching Q
 obtain p where 1: $(p \cdot bn \alpha) \#* R$ and 2: $\text{supp}(\langle \alpha, P' \rangle, Q) \#* p$
 proof (*rule at-set-avoiding2*[of $bn \alpha R (\langle \alpha, P' \rangle, Q)$, *THEN exE*])
 show $\text{finite}(bn \alpha)$ by (*fact bn-finite*)
 next
 show $\text{finite}(\text{supp } R)$ by (*fact finite-supp*)
 next
 show $\text{finite}(\text{supp } (\langle \alpha, P' \rangle, Q))$ by (*simp add: finite-supp supp-Pair*)
 next
 show $bn \alpha \#* (\langle \alpha, P' \rangle, Q)$ by (*simp add: fresh fresh-star-Pair*)
 qed *metis*
 from 2 have 3: $\text{supp } \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \#* p$ and 4: $\text{supp } Q \#* p$
 by (*simp add: fresh-star-Un supp-Pair*)
 from 3 have $\langle p \cdot \alpha, p \cdot P' \rangle = \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$
 using *supp-perm-eq* by *fastforce*
 with *trans* obtain pR' where 5: $R \Rightarrow \langle p \cdot \alpha \rangle pR'$ and 6: $(p \cdot P') \approx pR'$
 using PR 1 by (*metis bn-eqvt weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation-is-weak-bisimulation-def*)
 from *fresh* and 4 have $bn(p \cdot \alpha) \#* Q$
 by (*metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-permute-iff supp-perm-eq*)
 then obtain pQ' where 7: $Q \Rightarrow \langle p \cdot \alpha \rangle pQ'$ and 8: $pR' \approx pQ'$
 using RQ 5 by (*metis weakly-bisimilar-weak-simulation-step*)
 from 7 have $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle (-p \cdot pQ')$
 using 4 by (*metis permute-minus-cancel(2) supp-perm-eq weak-transition-eqvt*)
 moreover from 6 and 8 have $?bisim P' (-p \cdot pQ')$
 by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) weakly-bisimilar-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2) relcompp.simps*)

```

ultimately show  $\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q' \wedge ?bisim P' Q'$ 
  by metis
qed
ultimately have is-weak-bisimulation ?bisim
  unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def by metis
moreover have ?bisim P R
  using PQ QR by blast
ultimately show  $P \approx R$ 
  unfolding weakly-bisimilar-def by meson
qed

lemma weakly-bisimilar-equivp: equivp weakly-bisimilar
by (metis weakly-bisimilar-reflp weakly-bisimilar-symp weakly-bisimilar-transp equivp-reflp-symp-transp)

end

end
theory Weak-Formula
imports
  Weak-Transition-System
  Disjunction
begin

```

21 Weak Formulas

21.1 Lemmas about α -equivalence involving τ

```

context weak-nominal-ts
begin

```

```

lemma Act-tau-eq-iff [simp]:
   $Act \tau x1 = Act \alpha x2 \longleftrightarrow \alpha = \tau \wedge x2 = x1$ 
  (is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
proof
  assume ?l
  then obtain p where p-alpha:  $p \cdot \tau = \alpha$  and p-x:  $p \cdot x1 = x2$  and fresh: ( $supp x1 - bn \tau$ )  $\nparallel p$ 
    by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)
  from p-alpha have alpha = tau
    by (metis tau-eqvt)
  moreover from fresh and p-x have x2 = x1
    by (simp add: supp-perm-eq)
  ultimately show ?r ..
next
  assume ?r then show ?l
    by simp
qed

```

```
end
```

21.2 Weak action modality

The definition of (strong) formulas is parametric in the index type, but from now on we want to work with a fixed (sufficiently large) index type.

Also, we use τ in our definition of weak formulas.

```
locale indexed-weak-nominal-ts = weak-nominal-ts satisfies transition
for satisfies :: 'state::fs ⇒ 'pred::fs ⇒ bool (infix ‐‐> 70)
and transition :: 'state ⇒ ('act::bn,'state) residual ⇒ bool (infix ‐‐> 70) +
assumes card-idx-perm: |UNIV::perm set| <o |UNIV::'idx set|
and card-idx-state: |UNIV::'state set| <o |UNIV::'idx set|
and card-idx-nat: |UNIV::nat set| <o |UNIV::'idx set|
begin
```

The assumption $|UNIV| <o |UNIV|$ is redundant: it is already implied by $|UNIV| <o |UNIV|$. A formal proof of this fact is left for future work.

```
lemma card-idx-nat' [simp]:
|UNIV::nat set| <o natLeq +c |UNIV::'idx set|
proof –
note card-idx-nat
also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

primrec tau-steps :: "('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) formula ⇒ nat ⇒ ('idx,'pred,'act)
formula
where
tau-steps x 0      = x
| tau-steps x (Suc n) = Act τ (tau-steps x n)

lemma tau-steps-eqvt [simp]:
p · tau-steps x n = tau-steps (p · x) (p · n)
by (induct n) (simp-all add: permute-nat-def tau-eqvt)

lemma tau-steps-eqvt' [simp]:
p · tau-steps x = tau-steps (p · x)
by (simp add: permute-fun-def)

lemma tau-steps-eqvt-raw [simp]:
p · tau-steps = tau-steps
by (simp add: permute-fun-def)

lemma tau-steps-add [simp]:
tau-steps (tau-steps x m) n = tau-steps x (m + n)
by (induct n) auto

lemma tau-steps-not-self:
x = tau-steps x n ↔ n = 0
```

```

proof
  assume  $x = \text{tau-steps } x n$  then show  $n = 0$ 
    proof (induct n arbitrary: x)
      case 0 show ?case ..
    next
      case (Suc n)
      then have  $x = \text{Act } \tau (\text{tau-steps } x n)$ 
        by simp
      then show  $\text{Suc } n = 0$ 
        proof (induct x)
          case (Act α x)
          then have  $x = \text{tau-steps} (\text{Act } \tau x) n$ 
            by (metis Act-tau-eq-iff)
            with Act.hyps show ?thesis
              by (metis add-Suc tau-steps.simps(2) tau-steps-add)
        qed simp-all
    qed
  next
    assume  $n = 0$  then show  $x = \text{tau-steps } x n$ 
    by simp
  qed

definition weak-tau-modality :: ('idx, 'pred::fs, 'act::bn) formula  $\Rightarrow$  ('idx, 'pred, 'act)
formula
where
  weak-tau-modality  $x \equiv \text{Disj} (\text{map-bset} (\text{tau-steps } x) (\text{Abs-bset } \text{UNIV}))$ 

lemma finite-supp-map-bset-tau-steps [simp]:
  finite (supp (map-bset (tau-steps  $x$ ) (Abs-bset UNIV :: nat set'idx'))))
proof -
  have eqvt map-bset and eqvt tau-steps
    by (simp add: eqvtI)+
  then have supp (map-bset (tau-steps  $x$ ))  $\subseteq$  supp  $x$ 
    using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app supp-fun-app-eqvt by blast
  moreover have supp (Abs-bset UNIV :: nat set'idx)) = {}
    by (simp add: eqvtI supp-fun-eqvt)
  ultimately have supp (map-bset (tau-steps  $x$ ) (Abs-bset UNIV :: nat set'idx)))
 $\subseteq$  supp  $x$ 
    using supp-fun-app by blast
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis finite-subset finite-supp)
  qed

lemma weak-tau-modality-eqvt [simp]:
   $p \cdot \text{weak-tau-modality } x = \text{weak-tau-modality } (p \cdot x)$ 
  unfolding weak-tau-modality-def by (simp add: map-bset-eqvt)

lemma weak-tau-modality-eq-iff [simp]:
  weak-tau-modality  $x = \text{weak-tau-modality } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 

```

```

proof
  assume weak-tau-modality x = weak-tau-modality y
  then have map-bset (tau-steps x) (Abs-bset UNIV :: - set['idx]) = map-bset
  (tau-steps y) (Abs-bset UNIV)
    unfolding weak-tau-modality-def by simp
    with card-idx-nat' have range (tau-steps x) = range (tau-steps y)
      (is ?X = ?Y)
      by (metis Abs-bset-inverse' map-bset.rep-eq)
    then have x ∈ range (tau-steps y) and y ∈ range (tau-steps x)
      by (metis range-eqI tau-steps.simps(1))+
    then obtain nx ny where x: x = tau-steps y nx and y: y = tau-steps x ny
      by blast
    then have ny + nx = 0
      by (simp add: tau-steps-not-self)
    with x and y show x = y
      by simp
  next
    assume x = y then show weak-tau-modality x = weak-tau-modality y
      by simp
  qed

lemma supp-weak-tau-modality [simp]:
  supp (weak-tau-modality x) = supp x
  unfolding supp-def by simp

lemma Act-weak-tau-modality-eq-iff [simp]:
  Act α1 (weak-tau-modality x1) = Act α2 (weak-tau-modality x2) ←→ Act α1
  x1 = Act α2 x2
  by (simp add: Act-eq-iff-perm)

definition weak-action-modality :: 'act ⇒ ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) formula ⇒
  ('idx,'pred,'act) formula ((⟨⟨-⟩⟩)→)
  where
    ⟨⟨α⟩⟩x ≡ if α = τ then weak-tau-modality x else weak-tau-modality (Act α
  (weak-tau-modality x))

lemma weak-action-modality-eqvt [simp]:
  p · (⟨⟨α⟩⟩x) = ⟨⟨p · α⟩⟩(p · x)
  using tau-eqvt weak-action-modality-def by fastforce

lemma weak-action-modality-tau:
  (⟨⟨τ⟩⟩x) = weak-tau-modality x
  unfolding weak-action-modality-def by simp

lemma weak-action-modality-not-tau:
  assumes α ≠ τ
  shows (⟨⟨α⟩⟩x) = weak-tau-modality (Act α (weak-tau-modality x))
  using assms unfolding weak-action-modality-def by simp

```

Equality is modulo α -equivalence.

Note that the converse of the following lemma does not hold. For instance, for $\alpha \neq \tau$ we have $\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle Act \alpha (weak-tau-modality x) = \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x$ by definition, but clearly not $Act \tau (Act \alpha (weak-tau-modality x)) = Act \alpha x$.

```

lemma weak-action-modality-eq:
  assumes Act α1 x1 = Act α2 x2
  shows ⟨⟨α1⟩⟩ x1 = ⟨⟨α2⟩⟩ x2
  proof (cases α1 = τ)
    case True
      with assms have α2 = α1 ∧ x2 = x1
      by (metis Act-tau-eq-iff)
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case False
    from assms obtain p where 1: supp x1 - bn α1 = supp x2 - bn α2 and 2:
    (supp x1 - bn α1) #* p
    and 3: p · x1 = x2 and 4: supp α1 - bn α1 = supp α2 - bn α2 and 5:
    (supp α1 - bn α1) #* p
    and 6: p · α1 = α2
    by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)
    from 1 have supp (weak-tau-modality x1) - bn α1 = supp (weak-tau-modality
    x2) - bn α2
    by (metis supp-weak-tau-modality)
    moreover from 2 have (supp (weak-tau-modality x1) - bn α1) #* p
    by (metis supp-weak-tau-modality)
    moreover from 3 have p · weak-tau-modality x1 = weak-tau-modality x2
    by (metis weak-tau-modality-eqvt)
    ultimately have Act α1 (weak-tau-modality x1) = Act α2 (weak-tau-modality
    x2)
    using 4 and 5 and 6 and Act-eq-iff-perm by blast
    moreover from ⟨α1 ≠ τ⟩ and assms have α2 ≠ τ
    by (metis Act-tau-eq-iff)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    using ⟨α1 ≠ τ⟩ by (simp add: weak-action-modality-not-tau)
  qed

```

21.3 Weak formulas

```

inductive weak-formula :: ('idx,'pred:fs,'act::bn) formula ⇒ bool
  where
    wf-Conj: finite (supp xset) ⇒ (Λx. x ∈ set-bset xset ⇒ weak-formula x)
    ⇒ weak-formula (Conj xset)
    | wf-Not: weak-formula x ⇒ weak-formula (Not x)
    | wf-Act: weak-formula x ⇒ weak-formula (⟨⟨α⟩⟩ x)
    | wf-Pred: weak-formula x ⇒ weak-formula (⟨⟨τ⟩⟩ (Conj (binsert (Pred φ)
    (bsingleton x)))))

lemma finite-supp-wf-Pred [simp]: finite (supp (binsert (Pred φ) (bsingleton x)))
  proof –

```

```

have supp (bsingleton x) ⊆ supp x
  by (simp add: eqvtI supp-fun-app-eqvt)
moreover have eqvt binsert
  by (simp add: eqvtI)
ultimately have supp (binsert (Pred φ) (bsingleton x)) ⊆ supp φ ∪ supp x
  using supp-fun-app supp-fun-app-eqvt by fastforce
then show ?thesis
  by (metis finite-UnI finite-supp rev-finite-subset)
qed

weak-formula is equivariant.

lemma weak-formula-eqvt [simp]: weak-formula x ==> weak-formula (p • x)
proof (induct rule: weak-formula.induct)
  case (wf-Conj xset) then show ?case
    by simp (metis (no-types, lifting) imageE permute-finite permute-set-eq-image
set-bset-eqvt supp-eqvt weak-formula.wf-Conj)
  next
    case (wf-Not x) then show ?case
      by (simp add: weak-formula.wf-Not)
  next
    case (wf-Act x α) then show ?case
      by (simp add: weak-formula.wf-Act)
  next
    case (wf-Pred x φ) then show ?case
      by (simp add: tau-eqvt weak-formula.wf-Pred)
qed

end

end
theory Weak-Validity
imports
  Weak-Formula
  Validity
begin

```

22 Weak Validity

Weak formulas are a subset of (strong) formulas, and the definition of validity is simply taken from the latter. Here we prove some useful lemmas about the validity of weak modalities. These are similar to corresponding lemmas about the validity of the (strong) action modality.

```

context indexed-weak-nominal-ts
begin

lemma valid-weak-tau-modality-iff-tau-steps:
  P ⊨ weak-tau-modality x ↔ (∃ n. P ⊨ tau-steps x n)

```

unfolding *weak-tau-modality-def* **by** (auto simp add: map-bset.rep-eq)

lemma *tau-steps-iff-tau-transition*:

$$(\exists n. P \models \text{tau-steps } x n) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P'. P \Rightarrow P' \wedge P' \models x)$$

proof

assume $\exists n. P \models \text{tau-steps } x n$

then obtain n where $P \models \text{tau-steps } x n$

by meson

then show $\exists P'. P \Rightarrow P' \wedge P' \models x$

proof (induct n arbitrary: P)

case 0

then show ?case

by simp (metis tau-refl)

next

case (Suc n)

then obtain P' where $P \rightarrow \langle \tau, P' \rangle$ and $P' \models \text{tau-steps } x n$

by (auto simp add: valid-Act-fresh[OF bn-tau-fresh])

with Suc.hyps show ?case

using tau-step by blast

qed

next

assume $\exists P'. P \Rightarrow P' \wedge P' \models x$

then obtain P' where $P \Rightarrow P'$ and $P' \models x$

by meson

then show $\exists n. P \models \text{tau-steps } x n$

proof (induct)

case (tau-refl P) then have $P \models \text{tau-steps } x 0$

by simp

then show ?case

by meson

next

case (tau-step P P' P'')

then obtain n where $P' \models \text{tau-steps } x n$

by meson

with $\langle P \rightarrow \langle \tau, P' \rangle \rangle$ have $P \models \text{tau-steps } x (\text{Suc } n)$

by (auto simp add: valid-Act-fresh[OF bn-tau-fresh])

then show ?case

by meson

qed

qed

lemma *valid-weak-tau-modality*:

$$P \models \text{weak-tau-modality } x \longleftrightarrow (\exists P'. P \Rightarrow P' \wedge P' \models x)$$

by (metis valid-weak-tau-modality-iff-tau-steps tau-steps-iff-tau-transition)

lemma *valid-weak-action-modality*:

$$P \models (\langle \langle \alpha \rangle \rangle x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Act } \alpha' x' \wedge P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha' \rangle P' \wedge P' \models x')$$

(is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)

proof (cases $\alpha = \tau$)

```

case True show ?thesis
proof
  assume ?l
  with ⟨α = τ⟩ obtain P' where trans:  $P \Rightarrow P'$  and valid:  $P' \models x$ 
    by (metis valid-weak-tau-modality weak-action-modality-tau)
  from trans have  $P \Rightarrow \langle\tau\rangle P'$ 
    by simp
  with ⟨α = τ⟩ and valid show ?r
    by blast
next
  assume ?r
  then obtain α' x' P' where eq:  $\text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Act } \alpha' x'$  and trans:  $P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha'\rangle P'$  and valid:  $P' \models x'$ 
    by blast
  from eq have α' = τ ∧ x' = x
    using ⟨α = τ⟩ by simp
  with trans and valid have  $P \Rightarrow P'$  and  $P' \models x$ 
    by simp+
  with ⟨α = τ⟩ show ?l
    by (metis valid-weak-tau-modality weak-action-modality-tau)
qed
next
  case False show ?thesis
  proof
    assume ?l
    with ⟨α ≠ τ⟩ obtain Q where trans:  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and valid:  $Q \models \text{Act } \alpha$  (weak-tau-modality x)
      by (metis valid-weak-tau-modality weak-action-modality-not-tau)
    from valid obtain α' x' Q' where eq:  $\text{Act } \alpha (\text{weak-tau-modality } x) = \text{Act } \alpha'$  x' and trans':  $Q \rightarrow \langle\alpha', Q'\rangle$  and valid':  $Q' \models x'$ 
      by (metis valid-Act)
    from eq obtain p where p-α:  $\alpha' = p \cdot \alpha$  and p-x:  $x' = p \cdot \text{weak-tau-modality } x$ 
      by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)
    with eq have  $\text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Act } \alpha' (p \cdot x)$ 
      using Act-weak-tau-modality-eq-iff by simp
    moreover from valid' and p-x have  $Q' \models \text{weak-tau-modality } (p \cdot x)$ 
      by simp
    then obtain P' where trans'':  $Q' \Rightarrow P'$  and valid'':  $P' \models p \cdot x$ 
      by (metis valid-weak-tau-modality)
    from trans and trans' and trans'' have  $P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha'\rangle P'$ 
      by (metis observable-transitionI weak-transition-stepI)
    ultimately show ?r
      using valid'' by blast
next
  assume ?r
  then obtain α' x' P' where eq:  $\text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Act } \alpha' x'$  and trans:  $P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha'\rangle P'$ 

```

```

 $P'$  and valid:  $P' \models x'$ 
  by blast
  with  $\langle\alpha \neq \tau\rangle$  have  $\alpha': \alpha' \neq \tau$ 
    using eq by (metis Act-tau-eq-iff)
  with trans obtain  $Q Q'$  where trans':  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and trans'':  $Q \rightarrow \langle\alpha', Q'\rangle$ 
and trans''':  $Q' \Rightarrow P'$ 
  by (meson observable-transition-def weak-transition-def)
  from trans''' and valid have  $Q' \models \text{weak-tau-modality } x'$ 
    by (metis valid-weak-tau-modality)
  with trans'' have  $Q \models \text{Act } \alpha' (\text{weak-tau-modality } x')$ 
    by (metis valid-Act)
  with trans' and  $\alpha'$  have  $P \models \langle\langle\alpha'\rangle\rangle x'$ 
    by (metis valid-weak-tau-modality weak-action-modality-not-tau)
  moreover from eq have  $(\langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x) = (\langle\langle\alpha'\rangle\rangle x')$ 
    by (metis weak-action-modality-eq)
  ultimately show ?l
    by simp
qed
qed

```

The binding names in the alpha-variant that witnesses validity may be chosen fresh for any finitely supported context.

```

lemma valid-weak-action-modality-strong:
  assumes finite (supp X)
  shows  $P \models (\langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Act } \alpha' x' \wedge P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha'\rangle P' \wedge P' \models x' \wedge \text{bn } \alpha' \sharp* X)$ 
  proof
    assume  $P \models \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x$ 
    then obtain  $\alpha' x' P'$  where eq:  $\text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Act } \alpha' x'$  and trans:  $P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha'\rangle P'$ 
    and valid:  $P' \models x'$ 
      by (metis valid-weak-action-modality)
    show  $\exists \alpha' x' P'. \text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Act } \alpha' x' \wedge P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha'\rangle P' \wedge P' \models x' \wedge \text{bn } \alpha' \sharp* X$ 
      proof (cases  $\alpha' = \tau$ )
        case True
        then show ?thesis
          using eq and trans and valid and bn-tau-fresh by blast
      next
        case False
        with trans obtain  $Q Q'$  where trans':  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and trans'':  $Q \rightarrow \langle\alpha', Q'\rangle$ 
        and trans''':  $Q' \Rightarrow P'$ 
          by (metis weak-transition-def observable-transition-def)
          have finite (bn  $\alpha'$ )
            by (fact bn-finite)
          moreover note finite (supp X)
          moreover have finite (supp (Act  $\alpha' x', \langle\alpha', Q'\rangle$ ))
            by (metis finite-Diff finite-UnI finite-supp supp-Pair supp-abs-residual-pair)
          moreover have bn  $\alpha' \sharp* (\text{Act } \alpha' x', \langle\alpha', Q'\rangle)$ 
            by (auto simp add: fresh-star-def fresh-def supp-Pair supp-abs-residual-pair)
          ultimately obtain p where fresh-X:  $(p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha') \sharp* X$  and supp (Act  $\alpha'$ 

```

```

 $x', \langle \alpha', Q' \rangle) \#* p$ 
  by (metis at-set-avoiding2)
  then have supp (Act  $\alpha' x'$ )  $\#* p$  and supp  $\langle \alpha', Q' \rangle \#* p$ 
    by (metis fresh-star-Un supp-Pair)+
  then have 1: Act  $(p \cdot \alpha')$   $(p \cdot x') =$  Act  $\alpha' x'$  and 2:  $\langle p \cdot \alpha', p \cdot Q' \rangle =$ 
 $\langle \alpha', Q' \rangle$ 
    by (metis Act-eqvt supp-perm-eq, metis abs-residual-pair-eqvt supp-perm-eq)
    from trans' and trans'' and trans''' have  $P \Rightarrow \langle p \cdot \alpha' \rangle (p \cdot P')$ 
    using 2 by (metis observable-transitionI tau-transition-eqvt weak-transition-stepI)
    then show ?thesis
      using eq and 1 and valid and fresh-X by (metis bn-eqvt valid-eqvt)
qed
next
assume  $\exists \alpha' x' P'. Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x' \wedge P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha' \rangle P' \wedge P' \models x' \wedge bn \alpha' \#* X$ 
then show  $P \models \langle \langle \alpha \rangle \rangle x$ 
  by (metis valid-weak-action-modality)
qed

lemma valid-weak-action-modality-fresh:
assumes bn  $\alpha \#* P$ 
shows  $P \models (\langle \langle \alpha \rangle \rangle x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P'. P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P' \wedge P' \models x)$ 
proof
assume  $P \models \langle \langle \alpha \rangle \rangle x$ 

moreover have finite (supp  $P$ )
  by (fact finite-supp)
ultimately obtain  $\alpha' x' P'$  where
  eq:  $Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x'$  and trans:  $P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha' \rangle P'$  and valid:  $P' \models x'$  and fresh:
  bn  $\alpha' \#* P$ 
  by (metis valid-weak-action-modality-strong)

from eq obtain  $p$  where  $p\text{-}\alpha: \alpha' = p \cdot \alpha$  and  $p\text{-}x: x' = p \cdot x$  and supp- $p$ :
   $supp p \subseteq bn \alpha \cup p \cdot bn \alpha$ 
  by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm-renaming)

from assms and fresh have  $(bn \alpha \cup p \cdot bn \alpha) \#* P$ 
  using  $p\text{-}\alpha$  by (metis bn-eqvt fresh-star-Un)
then have supp  $p \#* P$ 
  using supp- $p$  by (metis fresh-star-def subset-eq)
then have  $p\text{-}P: -p \cdot P = P$ 
  by (metis perm-supp-eq supp-minus-perm)

from trans have  $P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle (-p \cdot P')$ 
  using  $p\text{-}P p\text{-}\alpha$  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) weak-transition-eqvt)
moreover from valid have  $-p \cdot P' \models x$ 
  using  $p\text{-}x$  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-eqvt)
ultimately show  $\exists P'. P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P' \wedge P' \models x$ 
  by meson
next

```

```

assume  $\exists P'. P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle P' \wedge P' \models x$  then show  $P \models \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x$ 
    by (metis valid-weak-action-modality)
qed

end

end
theory Weak-Logical-Equivalence
imports
    Weak-Formula
    Weak-Validity
begin

```

23 Weak Logical Equivalence

```

context indexed-weak-nominal-ts
begin

```

Two states are weakly logically equivalent if they validate the same weak formulas.

```

definition weakly-logically-equivalent :: 'state  $\Rightarrow$  'state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    weakly-logically-equivalent  $P Q \equiv (\forall x:(idx,pred,act) formula. weak-formula$ 
 $x \rightarrow P \models x \leftrightarrow Q \models x)$ 

```

```

notation weakly-logically-equivalent (infix  $\langle\equiv\rangle$  50)

```

```

lemma weakly-logically-equivalent-eqvt:
    assumes  $P \equiv Q$  shows  $p \cdot P \equiv p \cdot Q$ 
    unfolding weakly-logically-equivalent-def proof (clarify)
        fix  $x :: (idx,pred,act) formula$ 
        assume weak-formula  $x$ 
        then have weak-formula  $(-p \cdot x)$ 
            by simp
        then show  $p \cdot P \models x \leftrightarrow p \cdot Q \models x$ 
            using assms by (metis (no-types, lifting) weakly-logically-equivalent-def permute-minus-cancel(2) valid-eqvt)
qed

```

```

end

```

```

end
theory Weak-Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
imports
    Weak-Logical-Equivalence
begin

```

24 Weak Bisimilarity Implies Weak Logical Equivalence

context *indexed-weak-nominal-ts*
begin

lemma *weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence-Act*:
assumes $\bigwedge P Q. P \approx\cdot Q \implies P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x$
and $P \approx\cdot Q$
— not needed: and *weak-formula* x
and $P \models \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x$
shows $Q \models \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x$
proof —
have *finite* (*supp* Q)
by (*fact finite-supp*)
with $\langle P \models \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x \rangle$ **obtain** $\alpha' x' P'$ **where** *eq*: $Act \alpha x = Act \alpha' x'$ **and** *trans*:
 $P \Rightarrow\langle\alpha'\rangle P'$ **and** *valid*: $P' \models x'$ **and** *fresh*: *bn* $\alpha' \sharp* Q$
by (*metis valid-weak-action-modality-strong*)

from $\langle P \approx\cdot Q \rangle$ **and** *fresh* **and** *trans* **obtain** Q' **where** *trans'*: $Q \Rightarrow\langle\alpha'\rangle Q'$
and *bisim'*: $P' \approx\cdot Q'$
by (*metis weakly-bisimilar-weak-simulation-step*)

from *eq* **obtain** p **where** *px*: $x' = p \cdot x$
by (*metis Act-eq-iff-perm*)

with *valid* **have** $-p \cdot P' \models x$
by (*metis permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-equivt*)
moreover from *bisim'* **have** $(-p \cdot P') \approx\cdot (-p \cdot Q')$
by (*metis weakly-bisimilar-equivt*)
ultimately have $-p \cdot Q' \models x$
using $\langle\bigwedge P Q. P \approx\cdot Q \implies P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x\rangle$ **by** *metis*
with *px* **have** $Q' \models x'$
by (*metis permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-equivt*)

with *eq* **and** *trans'* **show** $Q \models \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle x$
unfolding *valid-weak-action-modality* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence-Pred*:
assumes $\bigwedge P Q. P \approx\cdot Q \implies P \models x \longleftrightarrow Q \models x$
and $P \approx\cdot Q$
— not needed: and *weak-formula* x
and $P \models \langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle(\text{Conj}(\text{binsert}(\text{Pred } \varphi)(\text{bsingleton } x)))$
shows $Q \models \langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle(\text{Conj}(\text{binsert}(\text{Pred } \varphi)(\text{bsingleton } x)))$
proof —
let $?c = \text{Conj}(\text{binsert}(\text{Pred } \varphi)(\text{bsingleton } x))$

from $\langle P \models \langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle ?c \rangle$ **obtain** P' **where** *trans*: $P \Rightarrow P'$ **and** *valid*: $P' \models ?c$

```

using valid-weak-action-modality by auto

have bn τ #* Q
  by (simp add: fresh-star-def)
  with ⟨P ≈· Q⟩ and trans obtain Q' where trans': Q ⇒ Q' and bisim': P'
≈· Q'
  by (metis weakly-bisimilar-weak-simulation-step weak-transition-tau-iff)

from valid have *: P' ⊢ φ and **: P' ⊨ x
  by (simp add: bininsert.rep-eq)+

from bisim' and * obtain Q'' where trans'': Q' ⇒ Q'' and bisim'': P' ≈· Q''
and ***: Q'' ⊢ φ
  by (metis is-weak-bisimulation-def weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation)

from bisim'' and ** have Q'' ⊨ x
  using ⟨P Q. P ≈· Q ⇒ P ⊨ x ↔ Q ⊨ x⟩ by metis
  with *** have Q'' ⊨ ?c
  by (simp add: bininsert.rep-eq)

moreover from trans' and trans'' have Q ⇒⟨τ⟩ Q''
  by (metis tau-transition-trans weak-transition-tau-iff)

ultimately show Q ⊨ ⟨⟨τ⟩⟩ ?c
  unfolding valid-weak-action-modality by metis
qed

theorem weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence: assumes P ≈· Q shows P
≡· Q
proof -
{
  fix x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula
  assume weak-formula x
  then have ∧P Q. P ≈· Q ⇒ P ⊨ x ↔ Q ⊨ x
proof (induct rule: weak-formula.induct)
  case (wf-Conj xset) then show ?case
    by simp
  next
  case (wf-Not x) then show ?case
    by simp
  next
  case (wf-Act x α) then show ?case
    by (metis weakly-bisimilar-symp weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence-Act
sympE)
  next
  case (wf-Pred x φ) then show ?case
    by (metis weakly-bisimilar-symp weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence-Pred
sympE)
qed

```

```

        }
with assms show ?thesis
  unfolding weakly-logically-equivalent-def by simp
qed

end

end
theory Weak-Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity
imports
  Weak-Logical-Equivalence
begin

```

25 Weak Logical Equivalence Implies Weak Bisimilarity

```
context indexed-weak-nominal-ts
begin
```

```

definition is-distinguishing-formula :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula ⇒ 'state ⇒
'state ⇒ bool
  (⟨- distinguishes - from -⟩ [100,100,100] 100)
where
  x distinguishes P from Q ≡ P ⊨ x ∧ ¬ Q ⊨ x

lemma is-distinguishing-formula-eqvt [simp]:
  assumes x distinguishes P from Q shows (p · x) distinguishes (p · P) from (p
· Q)
  using assms unfolding is-distinguishing-formula-def
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) valid-eqvt)

lemma weakly-equivalent-iff-not-distinguished: (P ≡· Q) ↔¬(∃x. weak-formula
x ∧ x distinguishes P from Q)
  by (meson is-distinguishing-formula-def weakly-logically-equivalent-def valid-Not
wf-Not)
```

There exists a distinguishing weak formula for P and Q whose support is contained in $\text{supp } P$.

```

lemma distinguished-bounded-support:
  assumes weak-formula x and x distinguishes P from Q
  obtains y where weak-formula y and supp y ⊆ supp P and y distinguishes P
from Q
  proof -
    let ?B = {p · x | p. supp P #* p}
    have supp P supports ?B
    unfolding supports-def proof (clarify)
      fix a b
      assume a: a ∉ supp P and b: b ∉ supp P
```

```

have  $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B \subseteq ?B$ 
proof
  fix  $x'$ 
  assume  $x' \in (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$ 
  then obtain  $p$  where 1:  $x' = (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot p \cdot x$  and 2:  $\text{supp } P \#* p$ 
    by (auto simp add: permute-set-def)
  let  $?q = (a \Rightarrow b) + p$ 
  from 1 have  $x' = ?q \cdot x$ 
    by simp
  moreover from a and b and 2 have  $\text{supp } P \#* ?q$ 
    by (metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def fresh-star-plus swap-atom-simps(3))
  ultimately show  $x' \in ?B$  by blast
qed
moreover have  $?B \subseteq (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$ 
proof
  fix  $x'$ 
  assume  $x' \in ?B$ 
  then obtain  $p$  where 1:  $x' = p \cdot x$  and 2:  $\text{supp } P \#* p$ 
    by auto
  let  $?q = (a \Rightarrow b) + p$ 
  from 1 have  $x' = (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?q \cdot x$ 
    by simp
  moreover from a and b and 2 have  $\text{supp } P \#* ?q$ 
    by (metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def fresh-star-plus swap-atom-simps(3))
  ultimately show  $x' \in (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B$ 
    using mem-permute-iff by blast
qed
ultimately show  $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?B = ?B ..$ 
qed
then have supp-B-subset-supp-P:  $\text{supp } ?B \subseteq \text{supp } P$ 
  by (metis (erased, lifting) finite-supp supp-is-subset)
then have finite-supp-B: finite ( $\text{supp } ?B$ )
  using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
have  $?B \subseteq (\lambda p. p \cdot x) ` \text{UNIV}$ 
  by auto
then have  $|?B| \leq_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{perm set}|$ 
  by (rule surj-imp-ordLeq)
also have  $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{perm set}| <_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$ 
  by (metis card-idx-perm)
also have  $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}| \leq_o \text{natLeq} + c |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$ 
  by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally have card-B:  $|?B| <_o \text{natLeq} + c |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$  .
let  $?y = \text{Conj} (\text{Abs-bset } ?B) :: (\text{'idx}, \text{'pred}, \text{'act}) \text{ formula}$ 
have weak-formula ?y
proof
  show finite ( $\text{supp} (\text{Abs-bset } ?B :: - \text{set['idx]})$ )
    using finite-supp-B card-B by simp
next
  fix  $x'$  assume  $x' \in \text{set-bset} (\text{Abs-bset } ?B :: - \text{set['idx]})$ 

```

```

with card-B obtain p where x' = p · x
  using Abs-bset-inverse mem-Collect-eq by auto
  then show weak-formula x'
    using <weak-formula x> by (metis weak-formula-eqvt)
qed
moreover from finite-supp-B and card-B and supp-B-subset-supp-P have
supp ?y ⊆ supp P
  by simp
moreover have ?y distinguishes P from Q
  unfolding is-distinguishing-formula-def proof
    from assms show P ⊢ ?y
      by (auto simp add: card-B finite-supp-B) (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def
supp-perm-eq valid-eqvt)
next
  from assms show ¬ Q ⊢ ?y
    by (auto simp add: card-B finite-supp-B) (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def
permute-zero fresh-star-zero)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

```

lemma weak-equivalence-is-weak-bisimulation: is-weak-bisimulation weakly-logically-equivalent

proof –

have symp weakly-logically-equivalent
 by (metis weakly-logically-equivalent-def sympI)

moreover — weak static implication

{

fix P Q φ assume P ≡· Q and P ⊢ φ
 then have ∃ Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ P ≡· Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ

proof –

{

let ?Q' = {Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ}
 assume ∀ Q' ∈ ?Q'. ¬ P ≡· Q'
 then have ∀ Q' ∈ ?Q'. ∃ x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula. weak-formula x ∧
 x distinguishes P from Q'
 by (metis weakly-equivalent-iff-not-distinguished)
 then have ∀ Q' ∈ ?Q'. ∃ x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula. weak-formula x ∧
 supp x ⊆ supp P ∧ x distinguishes P from Q'
 by (metis distinguished-bounded-support)
 then obtain f :: 'state ⇒ ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula **where**
 *: ∀ Q' ∈ ?Q'. weak-formula (f Q') ∧ supp (f Q') ⊆ supp P ∧ (f Q')
 distinguishes P from Q'
 by metis
 have supp (f ` ?Q') ⊆ supp P
 by (rule set-bounded-supp, fact finite-supp, cut-tac *, blast)
 then have finite-supp-image: finite (supp (f ` ?Q'))
 using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
 have |f ` ?Q'| ≤o |UNIV :: 'state set|
 using card-of-UNIV card-of-image ordLeq-transitive by blast

```

also have |UNIV :: 'state set| <o |UNIV :: 'idx set|
  by (metis card-idx-state)
also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
  by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally have card-image: |f ` ?Q'| <o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set| .

let ?y = Conj (Abs-bset (f ` ?Q')) :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula
have weak-formula ?y
proof (standard+)
  show finite (supp (Abs-bset (f ` ?Q') :: - set['idx]))
    using finite-supp-image card-image by simp
next
  fix x assume x ∈ set-bset (Abs-bset (f ` ?Q') :: - set['idx])
  with card-image obtain Q' where Q' ∈ ?Q' and x = f Q'
    using Abs-bset-inverse imageE set-bset set-bset-to-set-bset by auto
  then show weak-formula x
    using * by metis
qed

let ?z = ⟨⟨τ⟩⟩(Conj (binsert (Pred φ) (bsingleton ?y)))
have weak-formula ?z
  by standard (fact ⟨weak-formula ?y⟩)
moreover have P ⊨ ?z
proof -
  have P ⇒⟨τ⟩ P
    by simp
  moreover
  {
    fix Q'
    assume Q ⇒ Q' ∧ Q' ⊨ φ
    with * have P ⊨ f Q'
      by (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def mem-Collect-eq)
  }
  with ⟨P ⊨ φ⟩ have P ⊨ Conj (binsert (Pred φ) (bsingleton ?y))
    by (simp add: binsert.rep-eq finite-supp-image card-image)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using valid-weak-action-modality by blast
qed
moreover have ¬ Q ⊨ ?z
proof
  assume Q ⊨ ?z
  then obtain Q' where 1: Q ⇒ Q' and Q' ⊨ Conj (binsert (Pred φ) (bsingleton ?y))
    using valid-weak-action-modality by auto
  then have 2: Q' ⊨ φ and 3: Q' ⊨ ?y
    by (simp add: binsert.rep-eq finite-supp-image card-image)+
  from 3 have ∩ Q''. Q ⇒ Q'' ∧ Q'' ⊨ φ → Q' ⊨ f Q''
    by (simp add: finite-supp-image card-image)
  with 1 and 2 and * show False

```

```

        using is-distinguishing-formula-def by blast
qed
ultimately have False
by (metis ‹P ≡· Q› weakly-logically-equivalent-def)
}
then show ?thesis
by blast
qed
}
moreover — weak simulation
{
fix P Q α P' assume P ≡· Q and bn α #: Q and P → ⟨α, P⟩
then have ∃ Q'. Q ⇒⟨α⟩ Q' ∧ P' ≡· Q'
proof -
{
let ?Q' = {Q'. Q ⇒⟨α⟩ Q'}
assume ∀ Q'∈?Q'. ¬ P' ≡· Q'
then have ∀ Q'∈?Q'. ∃ x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula. weak-formula x ∧
x distinguishes P' from Q'
by (metis weakly-equivalent-iff-not-distinguished)
then have ∀ Q'∈?Q'. ∃ x :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula. weak-formula x ∧
supp x ⊆ supp P' ∧ x distinguishes P' from Q'
by (metis distinguished-bounded-support)
then obtain f :: 'state ⇒ ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula where
*: ∀ Q'∈?Q'. weak-formula (f Q') ∧ supp (f Q') ⊆ supp P' ∧ (f Q')
distinguishes P' from Q'
by metis
have supp P' supports (f ` ?Q')
unfolding supports-def proof (clarify)
fix a b
assume a: a ∈ supp P' and b: b ∈ supp P'
have (a == b) ∘ (f ` ?Q') ⊆ f ` ?Q'
proof
fix x
assume x ∈ (a == b) ∘ (f ` ?Q')
then obtain Q' where 1: x = (a == b) ∘ f Q' and 2: Q ⇒⟨α⟩ Q'
by auto (metis (no-types, lifting) imageE image-eqvt mem-Collect-eq
permute-set-eq-image)
with * and a and b have a ∈ supp (f Q') and b ∈ supp (f Q')
by auto
with 1 have x = f Q'
by (metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def supp-perm-eq swap-atom)
with 2 show x ∈ f ` ?Q'
by simp
qed
moreover have f ` ?Q' ⊆ (a == b) ∘ (f ` ?Q')
proof
fix x
assume x ∈ f ` ?Q'

```

```

then obtain  $Q'$  where 1:  $x = f Q'$  and 2:  $Q \Rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle Q'$ 
  by auto
with * and  $a$  and  $b$  have  $a \notin \text{supp}(f Q')$  and  $b \notin \text{supp}(f Q')$ 
  by auto
with 1 have  $x = (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot f Q'$ 
  by (metis fresh-perm fresh-star-def supp-perm-eq swap-atom)
with 2 show  $x \in (a \Rightarrow b) \cdot (f' ?Q')$ 
  using mem-permute-iff by blast
qed
ultimately show  $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot (f' ?Q') = f' ?Q' ..$ 
qed
then have supp-image-subset-supp-P':  $\text{supp}(f' ?Q') \subseteq \text{supp } P'$ 
  by (metis (erased, lifting) finite-supp supp-is-subset)
then have finite-supp-image: finite ( $\text{supp}(f' ?Q')$ )
  using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
have  $|f' ?Q'| \leq_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'state set}'|$ 
  by (metis card-of-UNIV card-of-image ordLeq-transitive)
also have  $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{'state set}| <_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}'|$ 
  by (metis card-idx-state)
also have  $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}| \leq_o \text{natLeq} + c |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}'|$ 
  by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)
finally have card-image:  $|f' ?Q'| <_o \text{natLeq} + c |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}'| .$ 

let ?y = Conj (Abs-bset (f' ?Q')) :: ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula
have weak-formula ( $\langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle ?y$ )
proof (standard+)
  show finite ( $\text{supp}(\text{Abs-bset}(f' ?Q')) :: - \text{set['idx']}$ )
    using finite-supp-image card-image by simp
next
  fix x assume  $x \in \text{set-bset}(\text{Abs-bset}(f' ?Q')) :: - \text{set['idx']}$ 
  with card-image obtain  $Q'$  where  $Q' \in ?Q'$  and  $x = f Q'$ 
    using Abs-bset-inverse imageE set-bset set-bset-to-set-bset by auto
  then show weak-formula x
    using * by metis
qed
moreover have  $P \models \langle\langle\alpha\rangle\rangle ?y$ 
unfolding valid-weak-action-modality proof (standard+)
  from  $\langle P \rightarrow \langle\alpha, P' \rangle \rangle$  show  $P \Rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle P'$ 
    by simp
next
  {
    fix  $Q'$ 
    assume  $Q \Rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle Q'$ 
    with * have  $P' \models f Q'$ 
      by (metis is-distinguishing-formula-def mem-Collect-eq)
  }
  then show  $P' \models ?y$ 
    by (simp add: finite-supp-image card-image)
qed

```

```

moreover have  $\neg Q \models \langle\langle \alpha \rangle\rangle ?y$ 
proof
  assume  $Q \models \langle\langle \alpha \rangle\rangle ?y$ 
  then obtain  $Q'$  where 1:  $Q \Rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle Q'$  and 2:  $Q' \models ?y$ 
    using  $\langle bn \alpha \#* Q \rangle$  by (metis valid-weak-action-modality-fresh)
    from 2 have  $\bigwedge Q''. Q \Rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle Q'' \longrightarrow Q' \models f Q''$ 
      by (simp add: finite-supp-image card-image)
    with 1 and * show False
      using is-distinguishing-formula-def by blast
  qed
  ultimately have False
    by (metis ⟨P ≡· Q⟩ weakly- logically-equivalent-def)
}
then show ?thesis by auto
qed
}
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def by metis
qed

theorem weak-equivalence-implies-weak-bisimilarity: assumes  $P \equiv \cdot Q$  shows  $P \approx \cdot Q$ 
  using assms by (metis weakly-bisimilar-def weak-equivalence-is-weak-bisimulation)

end

end
theory Weak-Expressive-Completeness
imports
  Weak-Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
  Weak-Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity
  Disjunction
begin

```

26 Weak Expressive Completeness

```

context indexed-weak-nominal-ts
begin

```

26.1 Distinguishing weak formulas

Lemma *distinguished_bounded_support* only shows the existence of a distinguishing weak formula, without stating what this formula looks like. We now define an explicit function that returns a distinguishing weak formula, in a way that this function is equivariant (on pairs of non-weakly-equivalent states).

Note that this definition uses Hilbert's choice operator ε , which is not necessarily equivariant. This is immediately remedied by a hull construction.

definition *distinguishing-weak-formula* :: 'state \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow ('idx, 'pred, 'act)
formula where

distinguishing-weak-formula P Q \equiv *Conj* (*Abs-bset* { $-p \cdot (\epsilon x. \text{weak-formula } x \wedge \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } (p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))|p. \text{True}$ })

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

lemma *distinguishing-weak-formula-card-aux*:

$|\{-p \cdot (\epsilon x. \text{weak-formula } x \wedge \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } (p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))|p. \text{True}\}| <_o \text{natLeq} + c |UNIV :: 'idx set|$

proof —

let *?some* = $\lambda p. (\epsilon x. \text{weak-formula } x \wedge \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } (p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))$

let *?B* = { $-p \cdot ?\text{some } p|p. \text{True}$ }

have *?B* \subseteq $(\lambda p. -p \cdot ?\text{some } p) ` UNIV$

by *auto*

then have $|\mathcal{B}| \leq_o |UNIV :: \text{perm set}|$

by (*rule surj-imp-ordLeq*)

also have $|UNIV :: \text{perm set}| <_o |UNIV :: 'idx set|$

by (*metis card-idx-perm*)

also have $|UNIV :: 'idx set| \leq_o \text{natLeq} + c |UNIV :: 'idx set|$

by (*metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2*)

finally show *?thesis*.

qed

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

lemma *distinguishing-weak-formula-supp-aux*:

assumes $\neg(P \equiv Q)$

shows *supp* (*Abs-bset* { $-p \cdot (\epsilon x. \text{weak-formula } x \wedge \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } (p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))|p. \text{True}$ } :: - set['idx]) $\subseteq \text{supp } P$

proof —

let *?some* = $\lambda p. (\epsilon x. \text{weak-formula } x \wedge \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes } (p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))$

let *?B* = { $-p \cdot ?\text{some } p|p. \text{True}$ }

{

fix *p*

from assms have $\neg(p \cdot P \equiv p \cdot Q)$

by (*metis weakly-logically-equivalent-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2)*)

then have *supp* (*?some p*) $\subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P)$

using *distinguished-bounded-support* **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) weakly-equivalent-iff-not-distinguished someI-ex*)

}

note *supp-some* = *this*

{

fix *x*

assume *x* \in *?B*

then obtain *p* **where** *x* = $-p \cdot ?\text{some } p$

```

    by blast
  with supp-some have supp (p · x) ⊆ supp (p · P)
    by simp
  then have supp x ⊆ supp P
    by (metis (full-types) permute-boole subset-eqvt supp-eqvt)
  }
  note * = this
  have supp-B: supp ?B ⊆ supp P
    by (rule set-bounded-supp, fact finite-supp, cut-tac *, blast)

  from supp-B and distinguishing-weak-formula-card-aux show ?thesis
    using supp-Abs-bset by blast
qed

lemma distinguishing-weak-formula-eqvt [simp]:
  assumes ¬(P ≡ Q)
  shows p · distinguishing-weak-formula P Q = distinguishing-weak-formula (p · P) (p · Q)
  proof -
    let ?some = λp. (εx. weak-formula x ∧ supp x ⊆ supp (p · P) ∧ x distinguishes (p · P) from (p · Q))
    let ?B = {−p · ?some p|p. True}

    from assms have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp P
      by (rule distinguishing-weak-formula-supp-aux)
    then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
      using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
    with distinguishing-weak-formula-card-aux have *: p · Conj (Abs-bset ?B) = Conj (Abs-bset (p · ?B))
      by simp

    let ?some' = λp'. (εx. weak-formula x ∧ supp x ⊆ supp (p' · p · P) ∧ x distinguishes (p' · p · P) from (p' · p · Q))
    let ?B' = {−p' · ?some' p'|p'. True}

    have p · ?B = ?B'
    proof
    {
      fix px
      assume px ∈ p · ?B
      then obtain x where 1: px = p · x and 2: x ∈ ?B
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) image-iff permute-set-eq-image)
      from 2 obtain p' where 3: x = −p' · ?some p'
        by blast
      from 1 and 3 have px = −(p' − p) · ?some' (p' − p)
        by simp
      then have px ∈ ?B'
        by blast
    }

```

```

then show  $p \cdot ?B \subseteq ?B'$ 
  by blast
next
  {
    fix  $x$ 
    assume  $x \in ?B'$ 
    then obtain  $p'$  where  $x = -p' \cdot ?some' p'$ 
      by blast
    then have  $x = p \cdot -(p' + p) \cdot ?some (p' + p)$ 
      by (simp add: add.inverse-distrib-swap)
    then have  $x \in p \cdot ?B$ 
      using mem-permute-iff by blast
  }
  then show  $?B' \subseteq p \cdot ?B$ 
  by blast
qed

with * show  $?thesis$ 
  unfolding distinguishing-weak-formula-def by simp
qed

lemma supp-distinguishing-weak-formula:
assumes  $\neg (P \equiv Q)$ 
shows supp (distinguishing-weak-formula  $P Q$ )  $\subseteq$  supp  $P$ 
proof -
  let  $?some = \lambda p. (\epsilon x. weak-formula x \wedge supp x \subseteq supp (p \cdot P) \wedge x distinguishes (p \cdot P) from (p \cdot Q))$ 
  let  $?B = \{ -p \cdot ?some p | p. True \}$ 

  from assms have supp (Abs-bset  $?B :: - set['idx]) \subseteq supp P
    by (rule distinguishing-weak-formula-supp-aux)
  moreover from this have finite (supp (Abs-bset  $?B :: - set['idx]))  $\subseteq$  supp  $P$ 
    using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
  ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
    unfolding distinguishing-weak-formula-def by simp
qed

lemma distinguishing-weak-formula-distinguishes:
assumes  $\neg (P \equiv Q)$ 
shows (distinguishing-weak-formula  $P Q$ ) distinguishes  $P$  from  $Q$ 
proof -
  let  $?some = \lambda p. (\epsilon x. weak-formula x \wedge supp x \subseteq supp (p \cdot P) \wedge x distinguishes (p \cdot P) from (p \cdot Q))$ 
  let  $?B = \{ -p \cdot ?some p | p. True \}$ 

  {
    fix  $p$ 
    from assms have  $\neg (p \cdot P) \equiv (p \cdot Q)$ 
      by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) weakly-logically-equivalent-eqvt)
  }$$ 
```

then have (?some p) distinguishes $(p \cdot P)$ from $(p \cdot Q)$
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) distinguishing-bounded-support weakly-equivalent-iff-not-distinguished
someI-ex)

}
note some-distinguishes = this

{
fix P'
from assms have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) \subseteq supp P
by (rule distinguishing-weak-formula-supp-aux)
then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
using finite-supp rev-finite-subset **by** blast
with distinguishing-weak-formula-card-aux **have** $P' \models$ distinguishing-weak-formula
 $P Q \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in ?B. P' \models x)$
unfolding distinguishing-weak-formula-def **by** simp
}
note valid-distinguishing-formula = this

{
fix p
have $P \models -p \cdot ?\text{some } p$
by (metis (mono-tags) is-distinguishing-formula-def permute-minus-cancel(2)
some-distinguishes valid-eqvt)

}
then have $P \models$ distinguishing-weak-formula $P Q$
using valid-distinguishing-formula **by** blast

moreover have $\neg Q \models$ distinguishing-weak-formula $P Q$
using valid-distinguishing-formula **by** (metis (mono-tags, lifting) is-distinguishing-formula-def
mem-Collect-eq permute-minus-cancel(1) some-distinguishes valid-eqvt)

ultimately show (distinguishing-weak-formula $P Q$) distinguishes P from Q
using is-distinguishing-formula-def **by** blast

qed

lemma distinguishing-weak-formula-is-weak:
assumes $\neg (P \equiv Q)$
shows weak-formula (distinguishing-weak-formula $P Q$)

proof –

let ?some = $\lambda p. (\epsilon x. \text{weak-formula } x \wedge \text{supp } x \subseteq \text{supp } (p \cdot P) \wedge x \text{ distinguishes}$
 $(p \cdot P) \text{ from } (p \cdot Q))$
let ?B = { $-p \cdot ?\text{some } p | p. \text{True}$ }

from assms have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) \subseteq supp P
by (rule distinguishing-weak-formula-supp-aux)
then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
using finite-supp rev-finite-subset **by** blast

moreover have set-bset (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) = ?B

```
using distinguishing-weak-formula-card-aux Abs-bset-inverse' by simp
```

```
moreover
{
  fix x
  assume x ∈ ?B
  then obtain p where x = -p ∙ ?some p
    by blast
  moreover from assms have ¬(p ∙ P) ≡· (p ∙ Q)
    by (metis permute-minus-cancel(2) weakly-logically-equivalent-eqvt)
  then have weak-formula (?some p)
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) distinguished-bounded-support weakly-equivalent-iff-not-distinguished
someI-ex)
  ultimately have weak-formula x
    by simp
}
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding distinguishing-weak-formula-def using wf-Conj by blast
qed
```

26.2 Characteristic weak formulas

A *characteristic weak formula* for a state P is valid for (exactly) those states that are weakly bisimilar to P .

```
definition characteristic-weak-formula :: 'state ⇒ ('idx, 'pred, 'act) formula
where
  characteristic-weak-formula P ≡ Conj (Abs-bset {distinguishing-weak-formula
P Q|Q. ¬(P ≡· Q)})
```

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

lemma characteristic-weak-formula-card-aux:

```
|{distinguishing-weak-formula P Q|Q. ¬(P ≡· Q)}| <o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|
```

proof —

```
let ?B = {distinguishing-weak-formula P Q|Q. ¬(P ≡· Q)}
```

have ?B ⊆ (distinguishing-weak-formula P) ‘ UNIV

by auto

then have |?B| ≤o |UNIV :: 'state set|

by (rule surj-imp-ordLeq)

also have |UNIV :: 'state set| <o |UNIV :: 'idx set|

by (metis card-idx-state)

also have |UNIV :: 'idx set| ≤o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set|

by (metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

— just an auxiliary lemma that will be useful further below

```

lemma characteristic-weak-formula-supp-aux:
  shows supp (Abs-bset {distinguishing-weak-formula P Q|Q. ¬(P ≡· Q)} :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp P
proof -
  let ?B = {distinguishing-weak-formula P Q|Q. ¬(P ≡· Q)}

  {
    fix x
    assume x ∈ ?B
    then obtain Q where x = distinguishing-weak-formula P Q and ¬(P ≡· Q)
      by blast
    with supp-distinguishing-weak-formula have supp x ⊆ supp P
      by metis
  }
  note * = this
  have supp-B: supp ?B ⊆ supp P
    by (rule set-bounded-supp, fact finite-supp, cut-tac *, blast)

  from supp-B and characteristic-weak-formula-card-aux show ?thesis
    using supp-Abs-bset by blast
qed

lemma characteristic-weak-formula-eqvt [simp]:
  p · characteristic-weak-formula P = characteristic-weak-formula (p · P)
proof -
  let ?B = {distinguishing-weak-formula P Q|Q. ¬(P ≡· Q)}

  have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp P
    by (fact characteristic-weak-formula-supp-aux)
  then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
    using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
  with characteristic-weak-formula-card-aux have *: p · Conj (Abs-bset ?B) =
    Conj (Abs-bset (p · ?B))
    by simp

  let ?B' = {distinguishing-weak-formula (p · P) Q|Q. ¬((p · P) ≡· Q)}

  have p · ?B = ?B'
  proof
    {
      fix px
      assume px ∈ p · ?B
      then obtain x where 1: px = p · x and 2: x ∈ ?B
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) image-iff permute-set-eq-image)
      from 2 obtain Q where 3: x = distinguishing-weak-formula P Q and 4:
        ¬(P ≡· Q)
        by blast
      with 1 have px = distinguishing-weak-formula (p · P) (p · Q)
    }
  qed

```

```

    by simp
moreover from 4 have  $\neg(p \cdot P) \equiv \cdot (p \cdot Q)$ 
    by (metis weakly-logically-equivalent-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
ultimately have  $px \in ?B'$ 
    by blast
}
then show  $p \cdot ?B \subseteq ?B'$ 
    by blast
next
{
fix x
assume  $x \in ?B'$ 
then obtain Q where 1:  $x = \text{distinguishing-weak-formula } (p \cdot P) Q$  and
2:  $\neg(p \cdot P) \equiv \cdot Q$ 
    by blast
from 2 have  $\neg P \equiv \cdot (-p \cdot Q)$ 
    by (metis weakly-logically-equivalent-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(1))
moreover from this and 1 have  $x = p \cdot \text{distinguishing-weak-formula } P$ 
 $(-p \cdot Q)$ 
    by simp
ultimately have  $x \in p \cdot ?B$ 
    using mem-permute-iff by blast
}
then show  $?B' \subseteq p \cdot ?B$ 
    by blast
qed

with * show ?thesis
unfolding characteristic-weak-formula-def by simp
qed

lemma characteristic-weak-formula-eqvt-raw [simp]:
 $p \cdot \text{characteristic-weak-formula} = \text{characteristic-weak-formula}$ 
by (simp add: permute-fun-def)

lemma characteristic-weak-formula-is-weak:
 $\text{weak-formula } (\text{characteristic-weak-formula } P)$ 
proof -
let  $?B = \{\text{distinguishing-weak-formula } P Q | Q. \neg(P \equiv \cdot Q)\}$ 

have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx])  $\subseteq \text{supp } P$ 
    by (fact characteristic-weak-formula-supp-aux)
then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx])) =
    using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast

moreover have set-bset (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) = ?B
    using characteristic-weak-formula-card-aux Abs-bset-inverse' by simp

moreover

```

```

{
  fix x
  assume x ∈ ?B
  then have weak-formula x
    using distinguishing-weak-formula-is-weak by blast
}

ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding characteristic-weak-formula-def using wf-Conj by presburger
qed

lemma characteristic-weak-formula-is-characteristic':
  Q ⊨ characteristic-weak-formula P ↔ P ≡· Q
proof -
  let ?B = {distinguishing-weak-formula P Q | Q. ¬(P ≡· Q)}

  {
    fix P'
    have supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp P
      by (fact characteristic-weak-formula-supp-aux)
    then have finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))
      using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast
    with characteristic-weak-formula-card-aux have P' ⊨ characteristic-weak-formula
    P ↔ ( ∀ x ∈ ?B. P' ⊨ x )
      unfolding characteristic-weak-formula-def by simp
  }
  note valid-characteristic-formula = this

show ?thesis
proof
  assume *: Q ⊨ characteristic-weak-formula P
  show P ≡· Q
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬(P ≡· Q)
    with * show False
    using distinguishing-weak-formula-distinguishes_is-distinguishing-formula-def
    valid-characteristic-formula by auto
  qed
next
  assume P ≡· Q
  moreover have P ⊨ characteristic-weak-formula P
    using distinguishing-weak-formula-distinguishes_is-distinguishing-formula-def
    valid-characteristic-formula by auto
  ultimately show Q ⊨ characteristic-weak-formula P
    using weakly-logically-equivalent-def characteristic-weak-formula-is-weak by
    blast
  qed
qed

```

lemma *characteristic-weak-formula-is-characteristic*:
 $Q \models \text{characteristic-weak-formula } P \longleftrightarrow P \approx Q$
using *characteristic-weak-formula-is-characteristic' by* (*meson weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence weak-equivalence-implies-weak-bisimilarity*)

26.3 Weak expressive completeness

Every finitely supported set of states that is closed under weak bisimulation can be described by a weak formula; namely, by a disjunction of characteristic weak formulas.

theorem *weak-expressive-completeness*:
assumes *finite (supp S)*
and $\bigwedge P Q. P \in S \implies P \approx Q \implies Q \in S$
shows $P \models \text{Disj}(\text{Abs-bset}(\text{characteristic-weak-formula} ` S)) \longleftrightarrow P \in S$
and *weak-formula (Disj (Abs-bset (characteristic-weak-formula ` S)))*

proof —
let $?B = \text{characteristic-weak-formula} ` S$

have $?B \subseteq \text{characteristic-weak-formula} ` \text{UNIV}$
by *auto*
then have $|?B| \leq_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'state set}|$
by (*rule surj-imp-ordLeq*)
also have $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{'state set}| <_o |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$
by (*metis card-idx-state*)
also have $|\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}| \leq_o \text{natLeq} + c |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$
by (*metis Cnotzero-UNIV ordLeq-csum2*)
finally have *card-B: $|?B| <_o \text{natLeq} + c |\text{UNIV} :: \text{'idx set}|$* .

have *eqvt image and eqvt characteristic-weak-formula*
by (*simp add: eqvtI*)
then have *supp-B: supp ?B ⊆ supp S*
using *supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app supp-fun-app-eqvt* **by** *blast*
with *card-B have* *supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp S*
using *supp-Abs-bset* **by** *blast*
with *finite (supp S) have* *finite (supp (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]))*
using *finite-supp rev-finite-subset* **by** *blast*

with *card-B have* $P \models \text{Disj}(\text{Abs-bset}(\text{characteristic-weak-formula} ` S)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in ?B. P \models x)$
by *simp*

with $\langle \bigwedge P Q. P \in S \implies P \approx Q \implies Q \in S \rangle$ **show** $P \models \text{Disj}(\text{Abs-bset}(\text{characteristic-weak-formula} ` S)) \longleftrightarrow P \in S$
using *characteristic-weak-formula-is-characteristic characteristic-weak-formula-is-characteristic' weakly-logically-equivalent-def* **by** *fastforce*

— it remains to show that the disjunction is a weak formula

have *eqvt Formula.Not*

```

    by (simp add: eqvtI)
  with supp-B and `eqvt image` have supp-Not-B: supp (Formula.Not ` ?B) ⊆
  supp S
    using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app supp-fun-app-eqvt by blast

  have |Formula.Not ` ?B| ≤o |?B|
    by simp
  also note card-B
  finally have card-not-B: |Formula.Not ` ?B| <o natLeq +c |UNIV :: 'idx set| .

  with supp-Not-B have supp (Abs-bset (Formula.Not ` ?B) :: - set['idx]) ⊆ supp
  S
    using supp-Abs-bset by blast
  with `finite (supp S)` have finite (supp (Abs-bset (Formula.Not ` ?B) :: - set['idx])) by blast
    using finite-supp rev-finite-subset by blast

  moreover have ⋀x. x ∈ Formula.Not ` ?B ==> weak-formula x
    using characteristic-weak-formula-is-weak wf-Not by auto

  moreover from card-B have *: map-bset Formula.Not (Abs-bset ?B :: - set['idx]) = (Abs-bset (Formula.Not ` ?B) :: - set['idx])
    using map-bset.abs-eq[unfolded eq-onp-def] by blast

  moreover from card-not-B have set-bset (Abs-bset (Formula.Not ` ?B) :: - set['idx]) = Formula.Not ` ?B
    by simp

  ultimately show weak-formula (Disj (Abs-bset (characteristic-weak-formula ` S)))
    unfolding Disj-def by (metis wf-Conj wf-Not)
  qed

end

end
theory S-Transform
imports
  Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
  Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity
  Weak-Bisimilarity-Implies-Equivalence
  Weak-Equivalence-Implies-Bisimilarity
  Weak-Expressive-Completeness
begin

```

27 S-Transform: State Predicates as Actions

27.1 Actions and binding names

```
datatype ('act,'pred) S-action =
  Act 'act
  | Pred 'pred

instantiation S-action :: (pt,pt) pt
begin

  fun permute-S-action :: perm ⇒ ('a,'b) S-action ⇒ ('a,'b) S-action where
    p · (Act α) = Act (p · α)
    | p · (Pred φ) = Pred (p · φ)

  instance
  proof
    fix x :: ('a,'b) S-action
    show 0 · x = x by (cases x, simp-all)
  next
    fix p q and x :: ('a,'b) S-action
    show (p + q) · x = p · q · x by (cases x, simp-all)
  qed

end

declare permute-S-action.simps [eqvt]

lemma supp-Act [simp]: supp (Act α) = supp α
  unfolding supp-def by simp

lemma supp-Pred [simp]: supp (Pred φ) = supp φ
  unfolding supp-def by simp

instantiation S-action :: (fs,fs) fs
begin

  instance
  proof
    fix x :: ('a,'b) S-action
    show finite (supp x)
      by (cases x) (simp add: finite-supp)+
  qed

end

instantiation S-action :: (bn,fs) bn
begin

  fun bn-S-action :: ('a,'b) S-action ⇒ atom set where
```

```

bn-S-action (Act α) = bn α
| bn-S-action (Pred -) = {}

instance
proof
  fix p and α :: ('a,'b) S-action
  show p · bn α = bn (p · α)
    by (cases α) (simp add: bn-eqvt, simp)
next
  fix α :: ('a,'b) S-action
  show finite (bn α)
    by (cases α) (simp add: bn-finite, simp)
qed

end

```

27.2 Satisfaction

```

context nominal-ts
begin

```

Here our formalization differs from the informal presentation, where the S -transform does not have any predicates. In Isabelle/HOL, there are no empty types; we use type *unit* instead. However, it is clear from the following definition of the satisfaction relation that the single element of this type is not actually used in any meaningful way.

```

definition S-satisfies :: 'state ⇒ unit ⇒ bool (infix ⊢S 70) where
  P ⊢S φ ↔ False

lemma S-satisfies-eqvt: assumes P ⊢S φ shows (p · P) ⊢S (p · φ)
  using assms by (simp add: S-satisfies-def)

end

```

27.3 Transitions

```

context nominal-ts
begin

```

```

inductive S-transition :: 'state ⇒ (('act,'pred) S-action, 'state) residual ⇒ bool
(infix ⊢S 70) where
  Act: P → ⟨α,P⟩ ⟹ P →S ⟨Act α,P⟩
  | Pred: P ⊢ φ ⟹ P →S ⟨Pred φ,P⟩

lemma S-transition-eqvt: assumes P →S αSP' shows (p · P) →S (p · αSP')
  using assms by cases (simp add: S-transition.Act transition-eqvt', simp add:
  S-transition.Pred satisfies-eqvt)

```

If there is an S -transition, there is an ordinary transition with the same

residual—it is not necessary to consider alpha-variants.

```

lemma S-transition-cases [case-names Act Pred, consumes 1]: assumes  $P \rightarrow_S \langle\alpha_S, P\rangle$ 
  and  $\bigwedge \alpha. \alpha_S = \text{Act } \alpha \implies P \rightarrow \langle\alpha, P\rangle \implies R$ 
  and  $\bigwedge \varphi. \alpha_S = \text{Pred } \varphi \implies P' = P \implies P \vdash \varphi \implies R$ 
  shows  $R$ 
  using assms proof (cases rule: S-transition.cases)
    case ( $\text{Act } \alpha' P''$ )
      let ?Act =  $\text{Act} :: 'act \Rightarrow ('act, 'pred) S\text{-action}$ 
      from  $\langle\langle\alpha_S, P\rangle\rangle = \langle\text{Act } \alpha', P''\rangle$  obtain  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha_S = \text{Act } \alpha$ 
        by (meson bn-S-action.elims residual-empty-bn-eq-iff)
      with  $\langle\langle\alpha_S, P\rangle\rangle = \langle\text{Act } \alpha', P''\rangle$  obtain  $p$  where  $\text{supp} (\text{?Act } \alpha, P') - \text{bn} (\text{?Act } \alpha) = \text{supp} (\text{?Act } \alpha', P'') - \text{bn} (\text{?Act } \alpha')$ 
        and  $(\text{supp} (\text{?Act } \alpha, P') - \text{bn} (\text{?Act } \alpha)) \#* p \text{ and } p \cdot (\text{?Act } \alpha, P') = (\text{?Act } \alpha', P'')$ 
        and  $p \cdot \text{bn} (\text{?Act } \alpha) = \text{bn} (\text{?Act } \alpha')$ 
        by (auto simp add: residual-eq-iff-perm)
      then have  $\text{supp} (\alpha, P') - \text{bn } \alpha = \text{supp} (\alpha', P'') - \text{bn } \alpha'$  and  $(\text{supp} (\alpha, P') - \text{bn } \alpha) \#* p$ 
        and  $p \cdot (\alpha, P') = (\alpha', P'')$  and  $p \cdot \text{bn } \alpha = \text{bn } \alpha'$ 
        by (simp-all add: supp-Pair)
      then have  $\langle\alpha, P\rangle = \langle\alpha', P''\rangle$ 
        by (metis residual-eq-iff-perm)
      with  $\langle\alpha_S = \text{Act } \alpha\rangle$  and  $\langle P \rightarrow \langle\alpha', P''\rangle\rangle$  show  $R$ 
        using  $\langle\bigwedge \alpha. \alpha_S = \text{Act } \alpha \implies P \rightarrow \langle\alpha, P\rangle \implies R\rangle$  by metis
    next
      case ( $\text{Pred } \varphi$ )
      from  $\langle\langle\alpha_S, P\rangle\rangle = \langle\text{Pred } \varphi, P\rangle$  have  $\alpha_S = \text{Pred } \varphi$  and  $P' = P$ 
        by (metis bn-S-action.simps(2) residual-empty-bn-eq-iff)+
      with  $\langle P \vdash \varphi \rangle$  show  $R$ 
        using  $\langle\bigwedge \varphi. \alpha_S = \text{Pred } \varphi \implies P' = P \implies P \vdash \varphi \implies R\rangle$  by metis
    qed

```

```

lemma S-transition-Act-iff:  $P \rightarrow_S \langle\text{Act } \alpha, P\rangle \longleftrightarrow P \rightarrow \langle\alpha, P\rangle$ 
  using S-transition.Act S-transition-cases by fastforce

```

```

lemma S-transition-Pred-iff:  $P \rightarrow_S \langle\text{Pred } \varphi, P\rangle \longleftrightarrow P' = P \wedge P \vdash \varphi$ 
  using S-transition.Pred S-transition-cases by fastforce

```

end

27.4 Strong Bisimilarity in the S -transform

```

context nominal-ts
begin

```

```

interpretation S-transform: nominal-ts ( $\vdash_S$ ) ( $\rightarrow_S$ )
  by unfold-locales (fact S-satisfies-eqvt, fact S-transition-eqvt)

```

```

no-notation S-satisfies (infix  $\dashv_S$  70) — denotes ( $\vdash_S$ ) instead

```

notation $S\text{-transform}.bisimilar$ (**infix** $\langle \sim \cdot_S \rangle$ 100)

Bisimilarity is equivalent to bisimilarity in the S -transform.

lemma $bisimilar\text{-}is\text{-}S\text{-transform}\text{-}bisimulation: S\text{-transform}.is\text{-}bisimulation bisimilar$

unfolding $S\text{-transform}.is\text{-}bisimulation\text{-}def$
proof

show $symp$ $bisimilar$

by (*fact* $bisimilar\text{-}symp$)

next

have $\forall P Q. P \sim \cdot Q \longrightarrow (\forall \varphi. P \vdash_S \varphi \longrightarrow Q \vdash_S \varphi)$ (**is** ? S)

by (*simp add:* $S\text{-transform}.S\text{-satisfies-def}$)

moreover have $\forall P Q. P \sim \cdot Q \longrightarrow (\forall \alpha_S P'. bn \alpha_S \#* Q \longrightarrow P \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, P' \rangle \rightarrow (\exists Q'. Q \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, Q' \rangle \wedge P' \sim \cdot Q'))$ (**is** ? T)

proof (*clarify*)

fix $P Q \alpha_S P'$

assume $bisim: P \sim \cdot Q$ **and** $fresh_S: bn \alpha_S \#* Q$ **and** $trans_S: P \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, P' \rangle$

obtain Q' **where** $Q \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, Q' \rangle$ **and** $P' \sim \cdot Q'$

using $trans_S$ **proof** (*cases rule:* $S\text{-transition-cases}$)

case ($Act \alpha$)

from $\langle \alpha_S = Act \alpha \rangle$ **and** $fresh_S$ **have** $bn \alpha \#* Q$

by *simp*

with $bisim$ **and** $\langle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \rangle$ **obtain** Q' **where** $transQ: Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle$

and $bisim': P' \sim \cdot Q'$

by (*metis bisimilar-simulation-step*)

from $\langle \alpha_S = Act \alpha \rangle$ **and** $transQ$ **have** $Q \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, Q' \rangle$

by (*simp add:* $S\text{-transition}.Act$)

with $bisim'$ **show** $thesis$

using $\langle \bigwedge Q'. Q \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, Q' \rangle \Rightarrow P' \sim \cdot Q' \Rightarrow thesis \rangle$ **by** *blast*

next

case ($Pred \varphi$)

from $bisim$ **and** $\langle P \vdash \varphi \rangle$ **have** $Q \vdash \varphi$

by (*metis is-bisimulation-def bisimilar-is-bisimulation*)

with $\langle \alpha_S = Pred \varphi \rangle$ **have** $Q \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, Q \rangle$

by (*simp add:* $S\text{-transition}.Pred$)

with $bisim$ **and** $\langle P' = P \rangle$ **show** $thesis$

using $\langle \bigwedge Q'. Q \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, Q' \rangle \Rightarrow P' \sim \cdot Q' \Rightarrow thesis \rangle$ **by** *blast*

qed

then show $\exists Q'. Q \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, Q' \rangle \wedge P' \sim \cdot Q'$

by *auto*

qed

ultimately show ? $S \wedge$? T

by *metis*

qed

lemma $S\text{-transform-bisimilar-is-bisimulation}: is\text{-bisimulation} S\text{-transform}.bisimilar$

unfolding $is\text{-bisimulation-def}$

proof

```

show symp S-transform.bisimilar
  by (fact S-transform.bisimilar-symp)
next
  have  $\forall P Q. P \sim_S Q \rightarrow (\forall \varphi. P \vdash \varphi \rightarrow Q \vdash \varphi)$  (is ?S)
    proof (clarify)
      fix P Q  $\varphi$ 
      assume bisim:  $P \sim_S Q$  and valid:  $P \vdash \varphi$ 
      from valid have  $P \rightarrow_S \langle \text{Pred } \varphi, P \rangle$ 
        by (fact S-transition.Pred)
      moreover have bn ( $\text{Pred } \varphi$ )  $\sharp*$  Q
        by (simp add: fresh-star-def)
      ultimately obtain Q' where trans':  $Q \rightarrow_S \langle \text{Pred } \varphi, Q' \rangle$ 
        using bisim by (metis S-transform.bisimilar-simulation-step)
      from trans' show  $Q \vdash \varphi$ 
        using S-transition-Pred-iff by blast
    qed
    moreover have  $\forall P Q. P \sim_S Q \rightarrow (\forall \alpha P'. bn \alpha \sharp* Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \rightarrow (\exists Q'. Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle \wedge P' \sim_S Q'))$  (is ?T)
      proof (clarify)
        fix P Q  $\alpha$  P'
        assume bisim:  $P \sim_S Q$  and fresh:  $bn \alpha \sharp* Q$  and trans:  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
        from trans have  $P \rightarrow_S \langle \text{Act } \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
          by (fact S-transition.Act)
        with bisim and fresh obtain Q' where trans':  $Q \rightarrow_S \langle \text{Act } \alpha, Q' \rangle$  and
        bisim':  $P' \sim_S Q'$ 
          by (metis S-transform.bisimilar-simulation-step bn-S-action.simps(1))
        from trans' have  $Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle$ 
          by (metis S-transition-Act-iff)
        with bisim' show  $\exists Q'. Q \rightarrow \langle \alpha, Q' \rangle \wedge P' \sim_S Q'$ 
          by metis
      qed
      ultimately show ?S  $\wedge$  ?T
        by metis
    qed
  theorem S-transform-bisimilar-iff:  $P \sim_S Q \longleftrightarrow P \sim \cdot Q$ 
  proof
    assume  $P \sim_S Q$ 
    then show  $P \sim \cdot Q$ 
      by (metis S-transform-bisimilar-is-bisimulation bisimilar-def)
  next
    assume  $P \sim \cdot Q$ 
    then show  $P \sim_S Q$ 
      by (metis S-transform.bisimilar-def bisimilar-is-S-transform-bisimulation)
  qed
end

```

27.5 Weak Bisimilarity in the S -transform

```

context weak-nominal-ts
begin

lemma weakly-bisimilar-tau-transition-weakly-bisimilar:
  assumes  $P \approx\cdot R$  and  $P \Rightarrow Q$  and  $Q \Rightarrow R$ 
  shows  $Q \approx\cdot R$ 
proof -
  let ?bisim =  $\lambda S T. S \approx\cdot T \vee \{S, T\} = \{Q, R\}$ 
  have is-weak-bisimulation ?bisim
    unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def
  proof
    show symp ?bisim
      using weakly-bisimilar-symp by (simp add: insert-commute symp-def)
  next
    have  $\forall S T \varphi. ?bisim S T \wedge S \vdash \varphi \longrightarrow (\exists T'. T \Rightarrow T' \wedge ?bisim S T' \wedge T' \vdash \varphi)$  (is ?S)
    proof (clarify)
      fix  $S T \varphi$ 
      assume bisim: ?bisim S T and valid:  $S \vdash \varphi$ 
      from bisim show  $\exists T'. T \Rightarrow T' \wedge ?bisim S T' \wedge T' \vdash \varphi$ 
      proof
        assume  $S \approx\cdot T$ 
        with valid show ?thesis
        by (metis is-weak-bisimulation-def weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation)
    next
      assume  $\{S, T\} = \{Q, R\}$ 
      then have  $S = Q \wedge T = R \vee T = Q \wedge S = R$ 
        by (metis doubleton-eq-iff)
      then show ?thesis
      proof
        assume  $S = Q \wedge T = R$ 
        with  $\langle P \Rightarrow Q \rangle$  and  $\langle P \approx\cdot R \rangle$  and valid show ?thesis
        by (metis is-weak-bisimulation-def tau-transition-trans weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation
weakly-bisimilar-tau-simulation-step)
      next
        assume  $T = Q \wedge S = R$ 
        with  $\langle Q \Rightarrow R \rangle$  and valid show ?thesis
          by (meson reflpE weakly-bisimilar-reflp)
        qed
      qed
    qed
    moreover have  $\forall S T. ?bisim S T \longrightarrow (\forall \alpha S'. bn \alpha \sharp* T \longrightarrow S \rightarrow \langle \alpha, S' \rangle$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\exists T'. T \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle T' \wedge ?bisim S' T'))$  (is ?T)
    proof (clarify)
      fix  $S T \alpha S'$ 
      assume bisim: ?bisim S T and fresh:  $bn \alpha \sharp* T$  and trans:  $S \rightarrow \langle \alpha, S' \rangle$ 
      from bisim show  $\exists T'. T \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle T' \wedge ?bisim S' T'$ 
      proof

```

```

assume  $S \approx\cdot T$ 
with fresh and trans show ?thesis
  by (metis is-weak-bisimulation-def weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation)
next
  assume  $\{S, T\} = \{Q, R\}$ 
  then have  $S = Q \wedge T = R \vee T = Q \wedge S = R$ 
    by (metis doubleton-eq-iff)
  then show ?thesis
  proof
    assume  $S = Q \wedge T = R$ 
    with  $\langle P \Rightarrow Q \rangle$  and  $\langle P \approx\cdot R \rangle$  and fresh and trans show ?thesis
    using observable-transition-stepI tau-refl weak-transition-stepI weak-transition-weakI
weakly-bisimilar-weak-simulation-step by blast
    next
      assume  $T = Q \wedge S = R$ 
      with  $\langle Q \Rightarrow R \rangle$  and trans show ?thesis
      by (metis observable-transition-stepI reflpE tau-refl weak-transition-stepI
weak-transition-weakI weakly-bisimilar-reflp)
      qed
      qed
      qed
      ultimately show ?S  $\wedge$  ?T
        by metis
      qed
      then show ?thesis
        using weakly-bisimilar-def by blast
      qed

```

notation $S\text{-satisfies}$ (**infix** \vdash_S) 70

interpretation $S\text{-transform}$: *weak-nominal-ts* (\vdash_S) (\rightarrow_S) *Act* τ
by *unfold-locales* (*fact* $S\text{-satisfies-eqvt}$, *fact* $S\text{-transition-eqvt}$, *simp add:* *tau-eqvt*)

no-notation $S\text{-satisfies}$ (**infix** \vdash_S) 70 — denotes (\vdash_S) instead

notation $S\text{-transform}.\text{tau-transition}$ (**infix** \leftrightarrow_S) 70
notation $S\text{-transform}.\text{observable-transition}$ ($\langle \cdot / \Rightarrow \{\cdot\}_S / \rightarrow [70, 70, 71] 71 \rangle$)
notation $S\text{-transform}.\text{weak-transition}$ ($\langle \cdot / \Rightarrow \langle \cdot \rangle_S / \rightarrow [70, 70, 71] 71 \rangle$)
notation $S\text{-transform}.\text{weakly-bisimilar}$ (**infix** \approx_S) 100

lemma $S\text{-transform-tau-transition-iff}$: $P \Rightarrow_S P' \longleftrightarrow P \Rightarrow P'$
proof

assume $P \Rightarrow_S P'$
then show $P \Rightarrow P'$
by *induct* (*simp*, metis *S-transition-Act-iff tau-step*)

next
assume $P \Rightarrow P'$
then show $P \Rightarrow_S P'$
by *induct* (*simp*, metis *S-transform.tau-transition.simps S-transition.Act*)

qed

lemma *S-transform-observable-transition-iff*: $P \Rightarrow \{Act \alpha\}_S P' \longleftrightarrow P \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} P'$
unfolding *S-transform.observable-transition-def observable-transition-def*
by (*metis S-transform-tau-transition-iff S-transition-Act-iff*)

lemma *S-transform-weak-transition-iff*: $P \Rightarrow \langle Act \alpha \rangle_S P' \longleftrightarrow P \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P'$
by (*simp add: S-transform-observable-transition-iff S-transform-tau-transition-iff weak-transition-def*)

Weak bisimilarity is equivalent to weak bisimilarity in the *S*-transform.

lemma *weakly-bisimilar-is-S-transform-weak-bisimulation*: *S-transform.is-weak-bisimulation weakly-bisimilar*
unfolding *S-transform.is-weak-bisimulation-def*
proof
 show *symp weakly-bisimilar*
 by (*fact weakly-bisimilar-symp*)
next
 have $\forall P Q \varphi. P \approx Q \wedge P \vdash_S \varphi \longrightarrow (\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow_S Q' \wedge P \approx Q' \wedge Q' \vdash_S \varphi)$
 (**is** ?*S*)
 by (*simp add: S-transform.S-satisfies-def*)
 moreover have $\forall P Q. P \approx Q \longrightarrow (\forall \alpha_S P'. bn \alpha_S \#* Q \longrightarrow P \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, P' \rangle$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha_S \rangle_S Q' \wedge P' \approx Q'))$ (**is** ?*T*)
 proof (*clarify*)
 fix $P Q \alpha_S P'$
 assume *bisim*: $P \approx Q$ **and** *freshS*: $bn \alpha_S \#* Q$ **and** *transS*: $P \rightarrow_S \langle \alpha_S, P' \rangle$
 obtain Q' **where** $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha_S \rangle_S Q' \wedge P' \approx Q'$
 using *transS proof* (*cases rule: S-transition-cases*)
 case (*Act* α)
 from $\langle \alpha_S = Act \alpha \rangle$ **and** *freshS* **have** *bn* $\alpha \#* Q$
 by *simp*
 with *bisim* **and** $\langle P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle \rangle$ **obtain** Q' **where** *transQ*: $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q'$
and *bisim'*: $P' \approx Q'$
by (*metis is-weak-bisimulation-def weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation*)
from $\langle \alpha_S = Act \alpha \rangle$ **and** *transQ* **have** $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha_S \rangle_S Q'$
by (*metis S-transform-weak-transition-iff*)
with *bisim'* **show** *thesis*
using $\langle \wedge Q'. Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha_S \rangle_S Q' \Longrightarrow P' \approx Q' \Longrightarrow thesis \rangle$ **by** *blast*
next
case (*Pred* φ)
from *bisim* **and** $\langle P \vdash \varphi \rangle$ **obtain** Q' **where** $Q \Rightarrow Q' \wedge P \approx Q' \wedge Q' \vdash \varphi$
by (*metis is-weak-bisimulation-def weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation*)
from $\langle Q \Rightarrow Q' \rangle$ **have** $Q \Rightarrow_S Q'$
by (*metis S-transform-tau-transition-iff*)
moreover from $\langle Q' \vdash \varphi \rangle$ **have** $Q' \rightarrow_S \langle Pred \varphi, Q' \rangle$
by (*simp add: S-transition.Pred*)
ultimately have $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha_S \rangle_S Q'$
using $\langle \alpha_S = Pred \varphi \rangle$ **by** (*metis S-transform.observable-transitionI*

```

S-transform.tau-refl S-transform.weak-transition-stepI)
  with <P' = P> and <P ≈· Q'> show thesis
    using <¬ Q'. Q ⇒⟨αS⟩S Q' ⇒ P' ≈· Q' ⇒ thesis> by blast
  qed
  then show ∃ Q'. Q ⇒⟨αS⟩S Q' ∧ P' ≈· Q'
    by auto
  qed
ultimately show ?S ∧ ?T
  by metis
qed

lemma S-transform-weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation: is-weak-bisimulation
S-transform.weakly-bisimilar
  unfolding is-weak-bisimulation-def
proof
  show symp S-transform.weakly-bisimilar
    by (fact S-transform.weakly-bisimilar-symp)
next
  have ∀ P Q φ. P ≈·S Q ∧ P ⊢ φ → (∃ Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ P ≈·S Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ)
(is ?S)
  proof (clarify)
    fix P Q φ
    assume bisim: P ≈·S Q and valid: P ⊢ φ
    from valid have P ⇒⟨Pred φ⟩S P
      by (simp add: S-transition.Pred)
    moreover have bn (Pred φ) #* Q
      by (simp add: fresh-star-def)
    ultimately obtain Q'' where trans': Q ⇒⟨Pred φ⟩S Q'' and bisim': P ≈·S
Q''
      using bisim by (metis S-transform.weakly-bisimilar-weak-simulation-step)

    from trans' obtain Q' Q1 where trans1: Q ⇒S Q' and trans2: Q' →S ⟨Pred
φ, Q1⟩ and trans3: Q1 ⇒S Q''
      by (auto simp add: S-transform.observable-transition-def)
    from trans2 have eq: Q1 = Q' and Q' ⊢ φ
      using S-transition-Pred-iff by blast+
    moreover from trans1 and trans3 and eq and bisim and bisim' have P
≈·S Q'
      by (metis S-transform.weakly-bisimilar-equivp S-transform.weakly-bisimilar-tau-transition-weakly-bisimila
equivp-def)
    moreover from trans1 have Q ⇒ Q'
      by (metis S-transform-tau-transition-iff)
    ultimately show ∃ Q'. Q ⇒ Q' ∧ P ≈·S Q' ∧ Q' ⊢ φ
      by metis
  qed
  moreover have ∀ P Q. P ≈·S Q → (∀ α P'. bn α #* Q → P → ⟨α, P'⟩ →
(∃ Q'. Q ⇒⟨α⟩ Q' ∧ P' ≈·S Q')) (is ?T)
  proof (clarify)
    fix P Q α P'

```

```

assume bisim:  $P \approx_S Q$  and fresh:  $bn \alpha \#* Q$  and trans:  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
from trans have  $P \rightarrow_S \langle Act \alpha, P' \rangle$ 
  by (fact S-transition.Act)
with bisim and fresh obtain  $Q'$  where trans':  $Q \Rightarrow \langle Act \alpha \rangle_S Q'$  and bisim':
 $P' \approx_S Q'$ 
  by (metis S-transform.is-weak-bisimulation-def S-transform.weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation
  bn-S-action.simps(1))
from trans' have  $Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q'$ 
  by (metis S-transform-weak-transition-iff)
with bisim' show  $\exists Q'. Q \Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle Q' \wedge P' \approx_S Q'$ 
  by metis
qed
ultimately show ?S ∧ ?T
  by metis
qed

theorem S-transform-weakly-bisimilar-iff:  $P \approx_S Q \longleftrightarrow P \approx \cdot Q$ 
proof
  assume  $P \approx_S Q$ 
  then show  $P \approx \cdot Q$ 
  by (metis S-transform-weakly-bisimilar-is-weak-bisimulation weakly-bisimilar-def)
next
  assume  $P \approx \cdot Q$ 
  then show  $P \approx_S Q$ 
  by (metis S-transform.weakly-bisimilar-def weakly-bisimilar-is-S-transform-weak-bisimulation)
qed

end

```

27.6 Translation of (strong) formulas into formulas without predicates

Since we defined formulas via a manual quotient construction, we also need to define the S -transform via lifting from the underlying type of infinitely branching trees. As before, we cannot use **nominal_function** because that generates proof obligations where, for formulas of the form $Conj\ xset$, the assumption that $xset$ has finite support is missing.

The following auxiliary function returns trees (modulo α -equivalence) rather than formulas. This allows us to prove equivariance for *all* argument trees, without an assumption that they are (hereditarily) finitely supported. Further below—after this auxiliary function has been lifted to (strong) formulas as arguments—we derive a version that returns formulas.

```

primrec S-transform-Tree :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) Tree ⇒ ('idx, unit, ('act,'pred)
S-action) Tree $_{\alpha}$  where
  S-transform-Tree (tConj tset) = Conj $_{\alpha}$  (map-bset S-transform-Tree tset)
  | S-transform-Tree (tNot t) = Not $_{\alpha}$  (S-transform-Tree t)
  | S-transform-Tree (tPred φ) = Act $_{\alpha}$  (S-action.Pred φ) (Conj $_{\alpha}$  bempty)

```

```

|  $S\text{-transform-Tree} (tAct \alpha t) = Act_\alpha (S\text{-action}.Act \alpha) (S\text{-transform-Tree} t)$ 

lemma  $S\text{-transform-Tree-eqvt}$  [ $\text{eqvt}$ ]:  $p \cdot S\text{-transform-Tree} t = S\text{-transform-Tree} (p \cdot t)$ 
proof (induct t)
  case ( $t\text{Conj } tset$ )
  then show ?case
    by simp (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) bset.map-cong0 map-bset-eqvt permute-fun-def permute-minus-cancel(1))
qed simp-all

S-transform-Tree respects  $\alpha$ -equivalence.

lemma  $\alpha\text{-Tree-}S\text{-transform-Tree}$ :
  assumes  $t1 =_\alpha t2$ 
  shows  $S\text{-transform-Tree} t1 = S\text{-transform-Tree} t2$ 
  using assms proof (induction  $t1 t2$  rule:  $\alpha\text{-Tree-induct}'$ )
    case ( $\alpha\text{-tConj } tset1 tset2$ )
    then have rel-bset (=) (map-bset  $S\text{-transform-Tree} tset1$ ) (map-bset  $S\text{-transform-Tree} tset2$ )
      by (simp add: bset.rel-map(1) bset.rel-map(2) bset.rel-mono-strong)
      then show ?case
        by (simp add: bset.rel-eq)
  next
    case ( $\alpha\text{-tAct } \alpha1 t1 \alpha2 t2$ )
    from ⟨ $tAct \alpha1 t1 =_\alpha tAct \alpha2 t2$ ⟩
      obtain  $p$  where *:  $(bn \alpha1, t1) \approxset \alpha\text{-Tree} (\text{supp-rel } \alpha\text{-Tree}) p (bn \alpha2, t2)$ 
      and **:  $(bn \alpha1, \alpha1) \approxset (=) \text{supp } p (bn \alpha2, \alpha2)$ 
      by auto
      from * have fresh:  $(\text{supp-rel } \alpha\text{-Tree} t1 - bn \alpha1) \#* p$  and alpha:  $p \cdot t1 =_\alpha t2$  and eq:  $p \cdot bn \alpha1 = bn \alpha2$ 
      by (auto simp add: alpha-set)
      from  $\alpha\text{-tAct.IH}(2)$  have supp-rel  $\alpha\text{-Tree} (\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t1)) \subseteq \text{supp-rel } \alpha\text{-Tree} t1$ 
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) infinite-mono  $\alpha\text{-Tree-permute-rep-commute}$   $S\text{-transform-Tree-eqvt}$  mem-Collect-eq subsetI supp-rel-def)
      with fresh have fresh':  $(\text{supp-rel } \alpha\text{-Tree} (\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t1)) - bn \alpha1) \#* p$ 
      by (meson DiffD1 DiffD2 DiffI fresh-star-def subsetCE)
      moreover from alpha have alpha':  $p \cdot \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t1) =_\alpha \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t2)$ 
      using  $\alpha\text{-tAct.IH}(1)$  by (metis alpha-Tree-permute-rep-commute  $S\text{-transform-Tree-eqvt}$ )
      moreover from fresh' alpha' eq have supp-rel  $\alpha\text{-Tree} (\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t1) - bn \alpha1) = \text{supp-rel } \alpha\text{-Tree} (\text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t2)) - bn \alpha2$ 
      by (metis (mono-tags) Diff-eqvt alpha-Tree-eqvt' alpha-Tree-eqvt-aux alpha-Tree-supp-rel atom-set-perm-eq)
      ultimately have  $(bn \alpha1, \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t1)) \approxset \alpha\text{-Tree} (\text{supp-rel } \alpha\text{-Tree}) p (bn \alpha2, \text{rep-Tree}_\alpha (S\text{-transform-Tree} t2))$ 
      using eq by (simp add: alpha-set)

```

```

moreover from ** have (bn α1, S-action.Act α1) ≈set (=) supp p (bn α2,
S-action.Act α2)
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) S-Transform.supp-Act alpha-set permute-S-action.simps(1))
  ultimately have Actα (S-action.Act α1) (S-transform-Tree t1) = Actα (S-action.Act
α2) (S-transform-Tree t2)
    by (auto simp add: Actα-eq-iff)
  then show ?case
    by simp
qed simp-all

S-transform for trees modulo α-equivalence.

lift-definition S-transform-Treeα :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) Treeα ⇒ ('idx, unit,
('act,'pred) S-action) Treeα is
  S-transform-Tree
  by (fact alpha-Tree-S-transform-Tree)

lemma S-transform-Treeα-eqvt [eqvt]: p · S-transform-Treeα tα = S-transform-Treeα
(p · tα)
  by transfer (simp)

lemma S-transform-Treeα-Conjα [simp]: S-transform-Treeα (Conjα tsetα) = Conjα
(map-bset S-transform-Treeα tsetα)
  by (simp add: Conjα-def' S-transform-Treeα.abs-eq) (metis (no-types, lifting)
S-transform-Treeα.rep-eq bset.map-comp bset.map-cong0 comp-apply)

lemma S-transform-Treeα-Notα [simp]: S-transform-Treeα (Notα tα) = Notα (S-transform-Treeα
tα)
  by transfer simp

lemma S-transform-Treeα-Predα [simp]: S-transform-Treeα (Predα φ) = Actα
(S-action.Pred φ) (Conjα bempty)
  by transfer simp

lemma S-transform-Treeα-Actα [simp]: S-transform-Treeα (Actα α tα) = Actα
(S-action.Act α) (S-transform-Treeα tα)
  by transfer simp

lemma finite-supp-map-bset-S-transform-Treeα [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp tsetα)
  shows finite (supp (map-bset S-transform-Treeα tsetα))
proof -
  have eqvt map-bset and eqvt S-transform-Treeα
    by (simp add: eqvtI)+
  then have supp (map-bset S-transform-Treeα) = {}
    using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app-eqvt by blast
  then have supp (map-bset S-transform-Treeα tsetα) ⊆ supp tsetα
    using supp-fun-app by blast
  with assms show finite (supp (map-bset S-transform-Treeα tsetα))
    by (metis finite-subset)

```

qed

```
lemma S-transform-Tree $\alpha$ -preserves-hereditarily-fs:
  assumes hereditarily-fs t $\alpha$ 
  shows hereditarily-fs (S-transform-Tree $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
  using assms proof (induct rule: hereditarily-fs.induct)
  case (Conj $\alpha$  tset $\alpha$ )
  then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: hereditarily-fs.Conj $\alpha$ ) (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq)
next
  case (Not $\alpha$  t $\alpha$ )
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: hereditarily-fs.Not $\alpha$ )
next
  case (Pred $\alpha$   $\varphi$ )
  have finite (supp bempty)
    by (simp add: eqvtI supp-fun-eqvt)
  then show ?case
    using hereditarily-fs.Act $\alpha$  finite-supp-implies-hereditarily-fs-Conj $\alpha$  by fastforce
next
  case (Act $\alpha$  t $\alpha$   $\alpha$ )
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: Formula.hereditarily-fs.Act $\alpha$ )
qed
```

S-transform for (strong) formulas.

```
lift-definition S-transform-formula :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) formula ⇒ ('idx, unit,
('act,'pred) S-action) Tree $\alpha$  is
  S-transform-Tree $\alpha$ 
  .
```

```
lemma S-transform-formula-eqvt [eqvt]: p · S-transform-formula x = S-transform-formula
(p · x)
  by transfer (simp)
```

```
lemma S-transform-formula-Conj [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows S-transform-formula (Conj xset) = Conj $\alpha$  (map-bset S-transform-formula
xset)
  using assms by (simp add: Conj-def S-transform-formula-def bset.map-comp
map-fun-def)
```

```
lemma S-transform-formula-Not [simp]: S-transform-formula (Not x) = Not $\alpha$  (S-transform-formula
x)
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma S-transform-formula-Pred [simp]: S-transform-formula (Formula.Pred  $\varphi$ )
= Act $\alpha$  (S-action.Pred  $\varphi$ ) (Conj $\alpha$  bempty)
  by transfer simp
```

```

lemma S-transform-formula-Act [simp]: S-transform-formula (Formula.Act α x)
= Formula.Actα (S-action.Act α) (S-transform-formula x)
by transfer simp

lemma S-transform-formula-hereditarily-fs [simp]: hereditarily-fs (S-transform-formula
x)
by transfer (fact S-transform-Treeα-preserves-hereditarily-fs)

Finally, we define the proper S-transform, which returns formulas instead
of trees.

definition S-transform :: ('idx,'pred::fs,'act::bn) formula ⇒ ('idx, unit, ('act,'pred)
S-action) formula where
  S-transform x = Abs-formula (S-transform-formula x)

lemma S-transform-eqvt [eqvt]: p · S-transform x = S-transform (p · x)
  unfolding S-transform-def by simp

lemma finite-supp-map-bset-S-transform [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows finite (supp (map-bset S-transform xset))
proof –
  have eqvt map-bset and eqvt S-transform
  by (simp add: eqvtI)+
  then have supp (map-bset S-transform) = {}
  using supp-fun-eqvt supp-fun-app-eqvt by blast
  then have supp (map-bset S-transform xset) ⊆ supp xset
  using supp-fun-app by blast
  with assms show finite (supp (map-bset S-transform xset))
  by (metis finite-subset)
qed

lemma S-transform-Conj [simp]:
  assumes finite (supp xset)
  shows S-transform (Conj xset) = Conj (map-bset S-transform xset)
  using assms unfolding S-transform-def by (simp, simp add: Conj-def bset.map-comp
o-def)

lemma S-transform-Not [simp]: S-transform (Not x) = Not (S-transform x)
  unfolding S-transform-def by (simp add: Not.abs-eq eq-onp-same-args)

lemma S-transform-Pred [simp]: S-transform (Formula.Pred φ) = Formula.Act
(S-action.Pred φ) (Conj bempty)
  unfolding S-transform-def by (simp add: Formula.Act-def Conj-rep-eq eqvtI
supp-fun-eqvt)

lemma S-transform-Act [simp]: S-transform (Formula.Act α x) = Formula.Act
(S-action.Act α) (S-transform x)
  unfolding S-transform-def by (simp, simp add: Formula.Act-def)

```

```

context nominal-ts
begin

lemma valid-Conj-bempty [simp]:  $P \models_{\text{Conj}} \text{bempty}$ 
by (simp add: bempty.rep-eq eqvtI supp-fun-eqvt)

notation  $S\text{-satisfies}$  (infix  $\vdash_S$ ) 70

interpretation  $S\text{-transform}$ : nominal-ts ( $\vdash_S$ ) ( $\rightarrow_S$ )
by unfold-locales (fact  $S\text{-satisfies-eqvt}$ , fact  $S\text{-transition-eqvt}$ )

notation  $S\text{-transform.valid}$  (infix  $\models_S$ ) 70

The  $S$ -transform preserves satisfaction of formulas in the following sense:

theorem valid-iff-valid-S-transform: shows  $P \models x \longleftrightarrow P \models_S S\text{-transform } x$ 
proof (induct x arbitrary:  $P$ )
  case ( $\text{Conj } x$ )
    then show ?case
    by auto (metis imageE map-bset.rep-eq, simp add: map-bset.rep-eq)
  next
    case ( $\text{Not } x$ )
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case ( $\text{Pred } \varphi$ )
    let ? $\varphi$  = Formula.Pred  $\varphi :: ('idx, 'pred, ('act, 'pred) S\text{-action}) formula$ 
    have bn ( $S\text{-action.Pred } \varphi :: ('act, 'pred) S\text{-action} \sharp* P$ 
      by (simp add: fresh-star-def)
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp add: S-transform.valid-Act-fresh S-transition-Pred-iff)
  next
    case ( $\text{Act } \alpha x$ )
    show ?case
    proof
      assume  $P \models \text{Formula}.\text{Act } \alpha x$ 
      then obtain  $\alpha' x' P'$  where eq:  $\text{Formula}.\text{Act } \alpha x = \text{Formula}.\text{Act } \alpha' x'$  and
      trans:  $P \rightarrow \langle \alpha', P' \rangle$  and valid:  $P' \models x'$ 
        by (metis valid-Act)
        from eq obtain p where p-x:  $p \cdot x = x'$  and p-alpha:  $p \cdot \alpha = \alpha'$ 
          by (metis Act-eq-iff-perm)

        from valid have -p · P'  $\models x$ 
          using p-x by (metis valid-eqvt permute-minus-cancel(2))
        then have -p · P'  $\models_S S\text{-transform } x$ 
          using Act.hyps(1) by metis
        then have P'  $\models_S S\text{-transform } x'$ 
          by (metis (no-types, lifting) p-x S-transform.valid-eqvt S-transform-eqvt
            permute-minus-cancel(1))

```

```

with eq and trans show P ⊨S S-transform (Formula.Act α x)
  using S-transform.valid-Act S-transition.Act by fastforce
next
assume *: P ⊨S S-transform (Formula.Act α x)

— rename bn α to avoid P, without touching Formula.Act α x
obtain p where 1: (p · bn α) #* P and 2: supp (Formula.Act α x) #* p
proof (rule at-set-avoiding2[bn α P Formula.Act α x, THEN exE])
  show finite (bn α) by (fact bn-finite)
next
  show finite (supp P) by (fact finite-supp)
next
  show finite (supp (Formula.Act α x)) by (fact finite-supp)
next
  show bn α #* Formula.Act α x by simp
qed metis
from 2 have eq: Formula.Act α x = Formula.Act (p · α) (p · x)
  using supp-perm-eq by fastforce

with * have P ⊨S Formula.Act (S-action.Act (p · α)) (S-transform (p · x))
  by simp
with 1 obtain P' where trans: P →S ⟨S-action.Act (p · α), P'⟩ and valid:
P' ⊨S S-transform (p · x)
  by (metis S-transform.valid-Act-fresh bn-S-action.simps(1) bn-eqvt)

from valid have ¬p · P' ⊨S S-transform x
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) S-transform.valid-eqvt S-transform-eqvt
permute-minus-cancel(1))
then have ¬p · P' ⊨ x
  using Act.hyps(1) by metis
then have P' ⊨ p · x
  by (metis permute-minus-cancel(1) valid-eqvt)

moreover from trans have P → ⟨p · α, P'⟩
  using S-transition-Act-iff by blast

ultimately show P ⊨ Formula.Act α x
  using eq valid-Act by blast
qed
qed

end

context indexed-nominal-ts
begin

```

The following (alternative) proof of the “ \rightarrow ” direction of theorem *nominal-ts.bisimilar* (\vdash_S) (\rightarrow_S) $?P ?Q = ?P \sim ?Q$, namely that bisimilarity in the S -transform implies bisimilarity in the original transition system,

uses the fact that the S -transform(ation) preserves satisfaction of formulas, together with the fact that bisimilarity (in the S -transform) implies logical equivalence, and equivalence (in the original transition system) implies bisimilarity. However, since we proved the latter in the context of indexed nominal transition systems, this proof requires an indexed nominal transition system.

interpretation S -transform: indexed-nominal-ts (\vdash_S) (\rightarrow_S)
by unfold-locales (fact S -satisfies-eqvt, fact S -transition-eqvt, fact card-idx-perm, fact card-idx-state)

notation S -transform.bisimilar (infix $\langle \sim \cdot_S \rangle$ 100)

theorem $P \sim_S Q \longrightarrow P \sim \cdot Q$

proof

assume $P \sim_S Q$

then have S -transform.logically-equivalent $P Q$

by (fact S -transform.bisimilarity-implies-equivalence)

with valid-iff-valid- S -transform have logically-equivalent $P Q$

using logically-equivalent-def S -transform.logically-equivalent-def by blast

then show $P \sim \cdot Q$

by (fact equivalence-implies-bisimilarity)

qed

end

27.7 Translation of weak formulas into formulas without predicates

context indexed-weak-nominal-ts
begin

notation S -satisfies (infix $\langle \vdash_S \rangle$ 70)

interpretation S -transform: indexed-weak-nominal-ts S -action.Act τ (\vdash_S) (\rightarrow_S)

by unfold-locales (fact S -satisfies-eqvt, fact S -transition-eqvt, simp add: tau-eqvt, fact card-idx-perm, fact card-idx-state, fact card-idx-nat)

notation S -transform.valid (infix $\langle \models_S \rangle$ 70)

notation S -transform.weakly-bisimilar (infix $\langle \approx \cdot_S \rangle$ 100)

The S -transform of a weak formula is not necessarily a weak formula. However, the image of all weak formulas under the S -transform is adequate for weak bisimilarity.

corollary $P \approx_S Q \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. \text{weak-formula } x \longrightarrow P \models_S S\text{-transform } x \longleftrightarrow Q \models_S S\text{-transform } x)$

by (meson valid-iff-valid- S -transform weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence weak-equivalence-implies-weak-bisimilarity S -transform-weakly-bisimilar-iff weakly-logically-equivalent-def)

For every weak formula, there is an equivalent weak formula over the S -transform.

corollary

```

assumes weak-formula  $x$ 
obtains  $y$  where  $S$ -transform.weak-formula  $y$  and  $\forall P. P \models x \longleftrightarrow P \models_S y$ 
proof -
  let  $?S = \{P. P \models x\}$ 

  —  $\{P. P \models x\}$  is finitely supported
  have supp  $x$  supports  $?S$ 
    unfolding supports-def proof (clarify)
    fix  $a b$ 
    assume  $a: a \notin \text{supp } x$  and  $b: b \notin \text{supp } x$ 
    {
      fix  $P$ 
      from  $a$  and  $b$  have  $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot x = x$ 
        by (simp add: fresh-def swap-fresh-fresh)
      then have  $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot P \models x \longleftrightarrow P \models x$ 
        by (metis permute-swap-cancel valid-eqvt)
    }
    note  $* = this$ 
    show  $(a \Rightarrow b) \cdot ?S = ?S$ 
      by auto (metis mem-Collect-eq mem-permute-iff permute-swap-cancel *, simp
      add: Collect-eqvt permute-fun-def *)
    qed
    then have finite (supp  $?S$ )
    using finite-supp supports-finite by blast

  —  $\{P. P \models x\}$  is closed under weak bisimilarity
  moreover {
    fix  $P Q$ 
    assume  $P \in ?S$  and  $P \approx_S Q$ 
    with ⟨weak-formula  $x$ ⟩ have  $Q \in ?S$ 
    using  $S$ -transform-weakly-bisimilar-iff weak-bisimilarity-implies-weak-equivalence
    weakly-logically-equivalent-def by auto
  }

  ultimately show ?thesis
    using  $S$ -transform.weak-expressive-completeness that by (metis (no-types,
    lifting) mem-Collect-eq)
  qed

end

end

```

References

- [1] J. Parrow, J. Borgström, L. Eriksson, R. Gutkovas, and T. Weber. Modal logics for nominal transition systems. In L. Aceto and D. de Frutos-Escrig, editors, *26th International Conference on Concurrency Theory, CONCUR 2015, Madrid, Spain, September 1-4, 2015*, volume 42 of *LIPICS*, pages 198–211. Schloss Dagstuhl - Leibniz-Zentrum fuer Informatik, 2015.