

Formalizing the Logic-Automaton Connection

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Abstract

This work presents a formalization of a library for automata on bit strings. It forms the basis of a reflection-based decision procedure for Presburger arithmetic, which is efficiently executable thanks to Isabelle’s code generator. With this work, we therefore provide a mechanized proof of a well-known connection between logic and automata theory. The formalization is also described in a publication [1].

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1	General automata	
	definition	

$reach\ tr\ p\ as\ q = (q = foldl\ tr\ p\ as)$

lemma *reach-nil*: $reach\ tr\ p\ []\ p$ *<proof>*

lemma *reach-snoc*: $reach\ tr\ p\ bs\ q \implies reach\ tr\ p\ (bs\ @\ [b])\ (tr\ q\ b)$
<proof>

lemma *reach-nil-iff*: $reach\ tr\ p\ []\ q = (p = q)$ *<proof>*

lemma *reach-snoc-iff*: $reach\ tr\ p\ (bs\ @\ [b])\ k = (\exists\ q. reach\ tr\ p\ bs\ q \wedge k = tr\ q\ b)$
<proof>

lemma *reach-induct* [*consumes* 1, *case-names* Nil *snoc*, *induct set*: *reach*]:

assumes $reach\ tr\ p\ w\ q$

and $P\ []\ p$

and $\bigwedge k\ x\ y. \llbracket reach\ tr\ p\ x\ k; P\ x\ k \rrbracket \implies P\ (x\ @\ [y])\ (tr\ k\ y)$

shows $P\ w\ q$

<proof>

lemma *reach-trans*: $\llbracket reach\ tr\ p\ a\ r; reach\ tr\ r\ b\ q \rrbracket \implies reach\ tr\ p\ (a\ @\ b)\ q$
<proof>

lemma *reach-inj*: $\llbracket reach\ tr\ p\ a\ q; reach\ tr\ p\ a\ q' \rrbracket \implies q = q'$
<proof>

definition

$accepts\ tr\ P\ s\ as = P\ (foldl\ tr\ s\ as)$

locale *Automaton* =

fixes $trans :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a$

and $is-node :: 'a \Rightarrow bool$

and $is-alpha :: 'b \Rightarrow bool$

assumes $trans-is-node: \bigwedge q\ a. \llbracket is-node\ q; is-alpha\ a \rrbracket \implies is-node\ (trans\ q\ a)$

begin

lemma *steps-is-node*:

assumes $is-node\ q$

and $list-all\ is-alpha\ w$

shows $is-node\ (foldl\ trans\ q\ w)$

<proof>

lemma *reach-is-node*: $\llbracket reach\ trans\ p\ w\ q; is-node\ p; list-all\ is-alpha\ w \rrbracket \implies is-node\ q$

<proof>

end

2 BDDs

definition

is- α ph :: nat \Rightarrow bool list \Rightarrow bool **where**
is- α ph n = (λw . length w = n)

datatype 'a bdd = Leaf 'a | Branch 'a bdd 'a bdd **for** map: bdd-map

primrec bddh :: nat \Rightarrow 'a bdd \Rightarrow bool

where

bddh n (Leaf x) = True
| bddh n (Branch l r) = (case n of 0 \Rightarrow False | Suc m \Rightarrow bddh m l \wedge bddh m r)

lemma bddh-ge:

assumes m \geq n
assumes bddh n bdd
shows bddh m bdd

<proof>

abbreviation bdd-all \equiv pred-bdd

fun bdd-lookup :: 'a bdd \Rightarrow bool list \Rightarrow 'a

where

bdd-lookup (Leaf x) bs = x
| bdd-lookup (Branch l r) (b#bs) = bdd-lookup (if b then r else l) bs

lemma bdd-all-bdd-lookup: \llbracket bddh (length ws) bdd; bdd-all P bdd $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$ (bdd-lookup bdd ws)

<proof>

lemma bdd-all-bdd-lookup-iff: bddh n bdd \Longrightarrow bdd-all P bdd = (\forall ws. length ws = n \longrightarrow P (bdd-lookup bdd ws))

<proof>

lemma bdd-all-bdd-map:

assumes bdd-all P bdd
and $\bigwedge a$. P a \Longrightarrow Q (f a)
shows bdd-all Q (bdd-map f bdd)

<proof>

lemma bddh-bdd-map:

shows bddh n (bdd-map f bdd) = bddh n bdd

<proof>

lemma bdd-map-bdd-lookup:

assumes bddh (length ws) bdd
shows bdd-lookup (bdd-map f bdd) ws = f (bdd-lookup bdd ws)

<proof>

fun *bdd-binop* :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c) ⇒ 'a bdd ⇒ 'b bdd ⇒ 'c bdd

where

bdd-binop *f* (*Leaf* *x*) (*Leaf* *y*) = *Leaf* (*f* *x* *y*)
| *bdd-binop* *f* (*Branch* *l* *r*) (*Leaf* *y*) = *Branch* (*bdd-binop* *f* *l* (*Leaf* *y*)) (*bdd-binop* *f* *r* (*Leaf* *y*))
| *bdd-binop* *f* (*Leaf* *x*) (*Branch* *l* *r*) = *Branch* (*bdd-binop* *f* (*Leaf* *x*) *l*) (*bdd-binop* *f* (*Leaf* *x*) *r*)
| *bdd-binop* *f* (*Branch* *l*₁ *r*₁) (*Branch* *l*₂ *r*₂) = *Branch* (*bdd-binop* *f* *l*₁ *l*₂) (*bdd-binop* *f* *r*₁ *r*₂)

lemma *bddh-binop*: *bddh* *n* (*bdd-binop* *f* *l* *r*) = (*bddh* *n* *l* ∧ *bddh* *n* *r*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bdd-lookup-binop*: $\llbracket \text{bddh } (\text{length } \text{bs}) \text{ l}; \text{bddh } (\text{length } \text{bs}) \text{ r} \rrbracket \implies$
bdd-lookup (*bdd-binop* *f* *l* *r*) *bs* = *f* (*bdd-lookup* *l* *bs*) (*bdd-lookup* *r* *bs*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bdd-all-bdd-binop*:

assumes *bdd-all* *P* *bdd*

and *bdd-all* *Q* *bdd'*

and $\bigwedge a \ b. \llbracket P \ a; \ Q \ b \rrbracket \implies R \ (f \ a \ b)$

shows *bdd-all* *R* (*bdd-binop* *f* *bdd* *bdd'*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *insert-list-idemp[simp]*:

List.insert *x* (*List.insert* *x* *xs*) = *List.insert* *x* *xs*

⟨*proof*⟩

primrec *add-leaves* :: 'a bdd ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list

where

add-leaves (*Leaf* *x*) *xs* = *List.insert* *x* *xs*

| *add-leaves* (*Branch* *b* *c*) *xs* = *add-leaves* *c* (*add-leaves* *b* *xs*)

lemma *add-leaves-bdd-lookup*:

bddh *n* *b* $\implies (x \in \text{set } (\text{add-leaves } b \ \text{xs})) = ((\exists \text{bs}. x = \text{bdd-lookup } b \ \text{bs} \wedge \text{is-alph } n \ \text{bs}) \vee x \in \text{set } \text{xs})$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-leaves-bdd-all-eq*:

list-all *P* (*add-leaves* *tr* *xs*) \longleftrightarrow *bdd-all* *P* *tr* ∧ *list-all* *P* *xs*

⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *add-leaves-bdd-all-eq'* =

add-leaves-bdd-all-eq [**where** *xs*=[], *simplified*, *symmetric*]

lemma *add-leaves-mono*:

set *xs* ⊆ *set* *ys* \implies *set* (*add-leaves* *tr* *xs*) ⊆ *set* (*add-leaves* *tr* *ys*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-leaves-binop-subset*:

$set (add-leaves (bdd-binop f b b') [f x y. x \leftarrow xs, y \leftarrow ys]) \subseteq$
 $(\bigcup x \in set (add-leaves b xs). \bigcup y \in set (add-leaves b' ys). \{f x y\})$ (**is** $?A \subseteq ?B$)
(*proof*)

3 DFAs

type-synonym *bddtable* = *nat bdd list*

type-synonym *astate* = *bool list*

type-synonym *dfa* = *bddtable* \times *astate*

definition

dfa-is-node :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
dfa-is-node *A* = ($\lambda q. q < length (fst A)$)

definition

wf-dfa :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
wf-dfa *A* *n* =
(*list-all* (*bddh* *n*) (*fst A*) \wedge
list-all (*bdd-all* (*dfa-is-node* *A*)) (*fst A*) \wedge
length (*snd A*) = *length* (*fst A*) \wedge
length (*fst A*) > 0)

definition

dfa-trans :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool list* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
dfa-trans *A* *q* *bs* \equiv *bdd-lookup* (*fst A* ! *q*) *bs*

definition

dfa-accepting :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
dfa-accepting *A* *q* = *snd A* ! *q*

locale *aut-dfa* =

fixes *A* *n*

assumes *well-formed*: *wf-dfa* *A* *n*

sublocale *aut-dfa* < *Automaton* *dfa-trans* *A* *dfa-is-node* *A* *is-alph* *n*

(*proof*)

context *aut-dfa* **begin**

lemmas *trans-is-node* = *trans-is-node*

lemmas *steps-is-node* = *steps-is-node*

lemmas *reach-is-node* = *reach-is-node*

end

lemmas *dfa-trans-is-node* = *aut-dfa.trans-is-node* [*OF aut-dfa.intro*]

lemmas *dfa-steps-is-node* = *aut-dfa.steps-is-node* [*OF aut-dfa.intro*]

lemmas *dfa-reach-is-node* = *aut-dfa.reach-is-node* [*OF aut-dfa.intro*]

abbreviation *dfa-steps* *A* \equiv *foldl* (*dfa-trans* *A*)

abbreviation *dfa-accepts* *A* \equiv *accepts* (*dfa-trans* *A*) (*dfa-accepting* *A*) 0

abbreviation $dfa\text{-reach } A \equiv reach (dfa\text{-trans } A)$

lemma $dfa\text{-startnode-is-node: } wf\text{-dfa } A \ n \implies dfa\text{-is-node } A \ 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

3.1 Minimization

primrec $make\text{-tr} :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \ list$

where

$make\text{-tr } f \ 0 \ i = []$
 $| make\text{-tr } f \ (Suc \ n) \ i = f \ i \ \# \ make\text{-tr } f \ n \ (Suc \ i)$

primrec $fold\text{-map-idx} :: (nat \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'c \times 'b) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'a \ list \Rightarrow 'c \times 'b \ list$

where

$fold\text{-map-idx } f \ i \ y \ [] = (y, [])$
 $| fold\text{-map-idx } f \ i \ y \ (x \ \# \ xs) =$
 $(let \ (y', x') = f \ i \ y \ x \ in$
 $let \ (y'', xs') = fold\text{-map-idx } f \ (Suc \ i) \ y' \ xs \ in \ (y'', x' \ \# \ xs'))$

definition $init\text{-tr} :: dfa \Rightarrow bool \ list \ list \ \mathbf{where}$

$init\text{-tr} = (\lambda(bd, as). make\text{-tr} \ (\lambda i. make\text{-tr} \ (\lambda j. as \ ! \ i \neq \ as \ ! \ j) \ i \ 0) \ (length \ bd - 1) \ 1)$

definition $tr\text{-lookup} :: bool \ list \ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}$

$tr\text{-lookup} = (\lambda T \ i \ j. (if \ i = j \ then \ False \ else \ if \ i > j \ then \ T \ ! \ (i - 1) \ ! \ j \ else \ T \ ! \ (j - 1) \ ! \ i))$

fun $check\text{-eq} :: nat \ bdd \Rightarrow nat \ bdd \Rightarrow bool \ list \ list \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}$

$check\text{-eq} \ (Leaf \ i) \ (Leaf \ j) \ T = (\neg \ tr\text{-lookup} \ T \ i \ j) \ |$
 $check\text{-eq} \ (Branch \ l \ r) \ (Leaf \ i) \ T = (check\text{-eq} \ l \ (Leaf \ i) \ T \ \wedge \ check\text{-eq} \ r \ (Leaf \ i) \ T) \ |$
 $check\text{-eq} \ (Leaf \ i) \ (Branch \ l \ r) \ T = (check\text{-eq} \ (Leaf \ i) \ l \ T \ \wedge \ check\text{-eq} \ (Leaf \ i) \ r \ T) \ |$
 $check\text{-eq} \ (Branch \ l1 \ r1) \ (Branch \ l2 \ r2) \ T = (check\text{-eq} \ l1 \ l2 \ T \ \wedge \ check\text{-eq} \ r1 \ r2 \ T)$

definition $iter :: dfa \Rightarrow bool \ list \ list \Rightarrow bool \times bool \ list \ list \ \mathbf{where}$

$iter = (\lambda(bd, as) \ T. fold\text{-map-idx} \ (\lambda i. fold\text{-map-idx} \ (\lambda j \ c \ b.$
 $let \ b' = b \ \vee \ \neg \ check\text{-eq} \ (bd \ ! \ i) \ (bd \ ! \ j) \ T$
 $in \ (c \ \vee \ b \neq \ b', \ b')) \ 0) \ 1 \ False \ T)$

definition $count\text{-tr} :: bool \ list \ list \Rightarrow nat \ \mathbf{where}$

$count\text{-tr} = foldl \ (foldl \ (\lambda y \ x. if \ x \ then \ y \ else \ Suc \ y)) \ 0$

lemma $fold\text{-map-idx-fst-snd-eq:$

assumes $f: \bigwedge i \ c \ x. fst \ (f \ i \ c \ x) = (c \ \vee \ x \neq \ snd \ (f \ i \ c \ x))$

shows $fst \ (fold\text{-map-idx} \ f \ i \ c \ xs) = (c \ \vee \ xs \neq \ snd \ (fold\text{-map-idx} \ f \ i \ c \ xs))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *foldl-mono*:

assumes $f: \bigwedge x y y'. y < y' \implies f y x < f y' x$ **and** $y: y < y'$
shows $\text{foldl } f y xs < \text{foldl } f y' xs$ *<proof>*

lemma *fold-map-idx-count*:

assumes $f: \bigwedge i c x y. \text{fst } (f i c x) = (c \vee g y (\text{snd } (f i c x))) < (g y x :: \text{nat})$
and $f': \bigwedge i c x y. g y (\text{snd } (f i c x)) \leq g y x$
and $g: \bigwedge x y y'. y < y' \implies g y x < g y' x$
shows $\text{fst } (\text{fold-map-idx } f i c xs) =$
 $(c \vee \text{foldl } g y (\text{snd } (\text{fold-map-idx } f i c xs))) < \text{foldl } g y xs$
and $\text{foldl } g y (\text{snd } (\text{fold-map-idx } f i c xs)) \leq \text{foldl } g y xs$
<proof>

lemma *iter-count*:

assumes $\text{eq}: (b, T') = \text{iter } (bd, as) T$
and $b: b$
shows $\text{count-tr } T' < \text{count-tr } T$
<proof>

function *fixpt* :: $\text{dfa} \Rightarrow \text{bool list list} \Rightarrow \text{bool list list}$ **where**

$\text{fixpt } M T = (\text{let } (b, T2) = \text{iter } M T \text{ in if } b \text{ then } \text{fixpt } M T2 \text{ else } T2)$
<proof>

termination *<proof>*

lemma *fixpt-True[simp]*: $\text{fst } (\text{iter } M T) \implies \text{fixpt } M T = \text{fixpt } M (\text{snd } (\text{iter } M T))$
<proof>

lemma *fixpt-False[simp]*: $\neg (\text{fst } (\text{iter } M T)) \implies \text{fixpt } M T = T$
<proof>

declare *fixpt.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *fixpt-induct*:

assumes $H: \bigwedge M T. (\text{fst } (\text{iter } M T) \implies P M (\text{snd } (\text{iter } M T))) \implies P M T$
shows $P M T$
<proof>

definition *dist-nodes* :: $\text{dfa} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{dist-nodes} = (\lambda M n m p q. \exists w. \text{length } w = n \wedge \text{list-all } (\text{is-alph } m) w \wedge$
 $\text{dfa-accepting } M (\text{dfa-steps } M p w) \neq \text{dfa-accepting } M (\text{dfa-steps } M q w))$

definition *wf-tr* :: $\text{dfa} \Rightarrow \text{bool list list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{wf-tr} = (\lambda M T. \text{length } T = \text{length } (\text{fst } M) - 1 \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } T. \text{length } (T ! i) = i + 1))$

lemma *make-tr-len*: $\text{length } (\text{make-tr } f n i) = n$
<proof>

lemma *make-tr-nth*: $j < n \implies \text{make-tr } f \ n \ i \ ! \ j = f \ (i + j)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *init-tr-wf*: $\text{wf-tr } M \ (\text{init-tr } M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fold-map-idx-len*: $\text{length} \ (\text{snd} \ (\text{fold-map-idx } f \ i \ y \ xs)) = \text{length} \ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fold-map-idx-nth*: $j < \text{length} \ xs \implies$
 $\text{snd} \ (\text{fold-map-idx } f \ i \ y \ xs) \ ! \ j = \text{snd} \ (f \ (i + j) \ (\text{fst} \ (\text{fold-map-idx } f \ i \ y \ (\text{take } j \ xs)))) \ (xs \ ! \ j))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *init-tr-dist-nodes*:
 assumes *dfa-is-node* $M \ q$ and $p < q$
 shows $\text{tr-lookup} \ (\text{init-tr } M) \ q \ p = \text{dist-nodes} \ M \ 0 \ v \ p \ q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dist-nodes-suc*:
 $\text{dist-nodes} \ M \ (\text{Suc } n) \ v \ p \ q = (\exists \ bs. \text{is-alph } v \ bs \wedge \text{dist-nodes} \ M \ n \ v \ (\text{dfa-trans } M \ p \ bs) \ (\text{dfa-trans } M \ q \ bs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bdd-lookup-append*:
 assumes *bddh* $n \ B$ and $\text{length} \ bs \geq n$
 shows $\text{bdd-lookup} \ B \ (bs \ @ \ w) = \text{bdd-lookup} \ B \ bs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bddh-exists*: $\exists n. \text{bddh } n \ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *check-eq-dist-nodes*:
 assumes $\forall p \ q. \text{dfa-is-node } M \ q \wedge \ p < q \implies \text{tr-lookup } T \ q \ p = (\exists n < m. \text{dist-nodes } M \ n \ v \ p \ q)$ and $m > 0$
 and *bdd-all* $(\text{dfa-is-node } M) \ l$ and *bdd-all* $(\text{dfa-is-node } M) \ r$
 shows $(\neg \text{check-eq } l \ r \ T) = (\exists bs. \text{bddh} \ (\text{length } bs) \ l \wedge \text{bddh} \ (\text{length } bs) \ r \wedge (\exists n < m. \text{dist-nodes } M \ n \ v \ (\text{bdd-lookup } l \ bs) \ (\text{bdd-lookup } r \ bs)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iter-wf*: $\text{wf-tr } M \ T \implies \text{wf-tr } M \ (\text{snd} \ (\text{iter } M \ T))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fixpt-wf*: $\text{wf-tr } M \ T \implies \text{wf-tr } M \ (\text{fixpt } M \ T)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-split*:
 assumes $n \leq \text{length} \ bss$
 shows $\exists b \ bs. \ bss = b \ @ \ bs \wedge \text{length } b = n$

<proof>

lemma *iter-dist-nodes*:

assumes *wf-tr M T*
and *wf-dfa M v*
and $\forall p q. \text{dfa-is-node } M q \wedge p < q \longrightarrow \text{tr-lookup } T q p = (\exists n < m. \text{dist-nodes } M n v p q)$ **and** $m > 0$
and *dfa-is-node M q and p < q*
shows $\text{tr-lookup } (\text{snd } (\text{iter } M T)) q p = (\exists n < \text{Suc } m. \text{dist-nodes } M n v p q)$
<proof>

lemma *fixpt-dist-nodes'*:

assumes *wf-tr M T and wf-dfa M v*
and $\forall p q. \text{dfa-is-node } M q \wedge p < q \longrightarrow \text{tr-lookup } T q p = (\exists n < m. \text{dist-nodes } M n v p q)$ **and** $m > 0$
and *dfa-is-node M q and p < q*
shows $\text{tr-lookup } (\text{fixpt } M T) q p = (\exists n. \text{dist-nodes } M n v p q)$
<proof>

lemma *fixpt-dist-nodes*:

assumes *wf-dfa M v*
and *dfa-is-node M p and dfa-is-node M q*
shows $\text{tr-lookup } (\text{fixpt } M (\text{init-tr } M)) p q = (\exists n. \text{dist-nodes } M n v p q)$
<proof>

primrec *mk-eqcl' :: nat option list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool list list \Rightarrow nat option list*

where

$\text{mk-eqcl}' [] i j l T = []$
 $| \text{mk-eqcl}' (x \# xs) i j l T = (\text{if } \text{tr-lookup } T j i \vee x \neq \text{None} \text{ then } x \text{ else } \text{Some } l) \# \text{mk-eqcl}' xs i (\text{Suc } j) l T$

lemma *mk-eqcl'-len*: $\text{length } (\text{mk-eqcl}' xs i j l T) = \text{length } xs$ *<proof>*

function *mk-eqcl :: nat option list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool list list \Rightarrow nat list \times nat list* **where**

$\text{mk-eqcl } [] zs i T = ([], zs) |$
 $\text{mk-eqcl } (\text{None} \# xs) zs i T = (\text{let } (xs', zs') = \text{mk-eqcl } (\text{mk-eqcl}' xs i (\text{Suc } i) (\text{length } zs) T) (zs @ [i]) (\text{Suc } i) T \text{ in } (\text{length } zs \# xs', zs')) |$
 $\text{mk-eqcl } (\text{Some } l \# xs) zs i T = (\text{let } (xs', zs') = \text{mk-eqcl } xs zs (\text{Suc } i) T \text{ in } (l \# xs', zs'))$
<proof>

termination *<proof>*

lemma *mk-eqcl'-bound*:

assumes $\bigwedge x k. [x \in \text{set } xs; x = \text{Some } k] \Longrightarrow k < l$
and $x \in \text{set } (\text{mk-eqcl}' xs i j l T)$ **and** $x = \text{Some } k$
shows $k \leq l$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl'-nth'*:

assumes $\bigwedge x k. \llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; x = \text{Some } k \rrbracket \implies k < l$
and $\bigwedge i'. \llbracket i' < \text{length } xs; \neg \text{tr-lookup } T (i' + j) i \rrbracket \implies xs ! i' = \text{None}$
and $i < j$ **and** $j' < \text{length } xs$
shows $(\text{mk-eqcl}' xs i j l T ! j' = \text{Some } l) = (\neg \text{tr-lookup } T (j' + j) i)$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl'-nth*:

assumes $\bigwedge i' j' k. \llbracket i' < \text{length } xs; j' < \text{length } xs; xs ! i' = \text{Some } k \rrbracket \implies (xs ! j' = \text{Some } k) = (\neg \text{tr-lookup } T (i' + jj) (j' + jj))$
and $\bigwedge a b c. \llbracket a \leq \text{length } T; b \leq \text{length } T; c \leq \text{length } T; \neg \text{tr-lookup } T a b; \neg \text{tr-lookup } T b c \rrbracket \implies \neg \text{tr-lookup } T a c$
and $\text{length } xs + jj = \text{length } T + 1$
and $\bigwedge x k. \llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; x = \text{Some } k \rrbracket \implies k < l$
and $\bigwedge i'. \llbracket i' < \text{length } xs; \neg \text{tr-lookup } T (i' + jj) ii \rrbracket \implies xs ! i' = \text{None}$
and $ii < jj$
and $i < \text{length } xs$ **and** $\text{mk-eqcl}' xs ii jj l T ! i = \text{Some } m$
and $j < \text{length } xs$
shows $(\text{mk-eqcl}' xs ii jj l T ! j = \text{Some } m) = (\neg \text{tr-lookup } T (i + jj) (j + jj))$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl'-Some*:

assumes $i < \text{length } xs$ **and** $xs ! i \neq \text{None}$
shows $\text{mk-eqcl}' xs ii j l T ! i = xs ! i$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl'-Some2*:

assumes $i < \text{length } xs$
and $k < l$
shows $(\text{mk-eqcl}' xs ii j l T ! i = \text{Some } k) = (xs ! i = \text{Some } k)$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl-fst-Some*:

assumes $i < \text{length } xs$ **and** $k < \text{length } zs$
shows $(\text{fst } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs zs ii T) ! i = k) = (xs ! i = \text{Some } k)$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl-len-snd*:

$\text{length } zs \leq \text{length } (\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs zs i T))$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl-len-fst*:

$\text{length } (\text{fst } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs zs i T)) = \text{length } xs$
<proof>

lemma *mk-eqcl-set-snd*:

assumes $i \notin \text{set } zs$
and $j > i$

shows $i \notin \text{set } (\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } j \text{ } T))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mk-eqcl-snd-mon*:

assumes $\bigwedge j1 \ j2. \llbracket j1 < j2; j2 < \text{length } zs \rrbracket \implies zs ! j1 < zs ! j2$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } zs \implies x < i$
and $j1 < j2$ **and** $j2 < \text{length } (\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } i \text{ } T))$
shows $\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } i \text{ } T) ! j1 < \text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } i \text{ } T) ! j2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mk-eqcl-snd-nth*:

assumes $i < \text{length } zs$
shows $\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } j \text{ } T) ! i = zs ! i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mk-eqcl-bound*:

assumes $\bigwedge x \ k. \llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; x = \text{Some } k \rrbracket \implies k < \text{length } zs$
and $x \in \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T))$
shows $x < \text{length } (\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mk-eqcl-fst-snd*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } zs \implies zs ! i < \text{length } xs + ii \wedge (zs ! i \geq ii \longrightarrow xs ! (zs ! i - ii) = \text{Some } i)$
and $\bigwedge j1 \ j2. \llbracket j1 < j2; j2 < \text{length } zs \rrbracket \implies zs ! j1 < zs ! j2$
and $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies z < ii$
and $i < \text{length } (\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T))$
and $\text{length } xs + ii \leq \text{length } T + 1$
shows $\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T) ! i < \text{length } (\text{fst } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T)) + ii \wedge (\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T) ! i \geq ii \longrightarrow \text{fst } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T) ! (\text{snd } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T) ! i - ii) = i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mk-eqcl-fst-nth*:

assumes $\bigwedge i \ j \ k. \llbracket i < \text{length } xs; j < \text{length } xs; xs ! i = \text{Some } k \rrbracket \implies (xs ! j = \text{Some } k) = (\neg \text{tr-lookup } T \ (i + ii) \ (j + ii))$
and $\bigwedge a \ b \ c. \llbracket a \leq \text{length } T; b \leq \text{length } T; c \leq \text{length } T; \neg \text{tr-lookup } T \ a \ b; \neg \text{tr-lookup } T \ b \ c \rrbracket \implies \neg \text{tr-lookup } T \ a \ c$
and $\bigwedge x \ k. \llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; x = \text{Some } k \rrbracket \implies k < \text{length } zs$
and $\text{length } xs + ii = \text{length } T + 1$
and $i < \text{length } xs$ **and** $j < \text{length } xs$
shows $(\text{fst } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T) ! i = \text{fst } (\text{mk-eqcl } xs \text{ } zs \text{ } ii \text{ } T) ! j) = (\neg \text{tr-lookup } T \ (i + ii) \ (j + ii))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *min-dfa* :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *dfa* **where**

$\text{min-dfa} = (\lambda (bd, as). \text{let } (os, ns) = \text{mk-eqcl } (\text{replicate } (\text{length } bd) \ \text{None}) \ \square \ 0$
 (*fixpt* (bd, as) (*init-tr* (bd, as))) *in*
 (*map* $(\lambda p. \text{bdd-map } (\lambda q. os ! q) \ (bd ! p)) \ ns, \text{map } (\lambda p. as ! p) \ ns)$)

definition $eq\text{-nodes} :: dfa \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$eq\text{-nodes} = (\lambda M v p q. \neg (\exists n. dist\text{-nodes } M n v p q))$

lemma $mk\text{-eqcl}\text{-fixpt}\text{-fst}\text{-bound}$:

assumes $dfa\text{-is}\text{-node } M i$

shows $fst (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M)))$
 $! i < length (snd (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))))$

(**is** $fst ?M ! i < length (snd ?M)$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mk\text{-eqcl}\text{-fixpt}\text{-fst}\text{-nth}$:

assumes $wf\text{-dfa } M v$

and $dfa\text{-is}\text{-node } M p$ **and** $dfa\text{-is}\text{-node } M q$

shows $(fst (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))))$
 $! p = fst (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))) ! q$
 $= eq\text{-nodes } M v p q$

(**is** $(fst ?M ! p = fst ?M ! q) = eq\text{-nodes } M v p q$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mk\text{-eqcl}\text{-fixpt}\text{-fst}\text{-snd}\text{-nth}$:

assumes $i < length (snd (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))))$

and $wf\text{-dfa } M v$

shows $snd (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M)))$
 $! i < length (fst (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M)))) \wedge$

$fst (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))) ! (snd$
 $(mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))) ! i) = i$

(**is** $snd ?M ! i < length (fst ?M) \wedge fst ?M ! (snd ?M ! i) = i$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $eq\text{-nodes}\text{-dfa}\text{-trans}$:

assumes $eq\text{-nodes } M v p q$

and $is\text{-alph } v bs$

shows $eq\text{-nodes } M v (dfa\text{-trans } M p bs) (dfa\text{-trans } M q bs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mk\text{-eqcl}\text{-fixpt}\text{-trans}$:

assumes $wf\text{-dfa } M v$

and $dfa\text{-is}\text{-node } M p$

and $is\text{-alph } v bs$

shows $dfa\text{-trans} (min\text{-dfa } M) (fst (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0$
 $(fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))) ! p) bs =$

$fst (mk\text{-eqcl} (replicate (length (fst M)) None) [] 0 (fixpt M (init\text{-tr } M))) !$
 $(dfa\text{-trans } M p bs)$

(**is** $dfa\text{-trans} (min\text{-dfa } M) (fst ?M ! p) bs = fst ?M ! (dfa\text{-trans } M p bs)$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mk-egcl-fixpt-steps*:
assumes *wf-dfa* M v
and *dfa-is-node* M p
and *list-all* (*is-alph* v) w
shows *dfa-steps* (*min-dfa* M) (*fst* (*mk-egcl* (*replicate* (*length* (*fst* M)) *None*) \square 0
(*fixpt* M (*init-tr* M))) ! p) w =
fst (*mk-egcl* (*replicate* (*length* (*fst* M)) *None*) \square 0 (*fixpt* M (*init-tr* M))) !
(*dfa-steps* M p w)
(is *dfa-steps* (*min-dfa* M) (*fst* ? M ! p) w = *fst* ? M ! (*dfa-steps* M p w))
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mk-egcl-fixpt-startnode*:
assumes *length* (*fst* M) $>$ 0
shows *length* (*snd* (*mk-egcl* (*replicate* (*length* (*fst* M)) *None*) \square 0 (*fixpt* M (*init-tr*
 M)))) $>$ 0 \wedge
fst (*mk-egcl* (*replicate* (*length* (*fst* M)) *None*) \square 0 (*fixpt* M (*init-tr* M))) ! 0 =
0 \wedge *snd* (*mk-egcl* (*replicate* (*length* (*fst* M)) *None*) \square 0 (*fixpt* M (*init-tr* M))) ! 0
= 0
(is *length* (*snd* ? M) $>$ 0 \wedge *fst* ? M ! 0 = 0 \wedge *snd* ? M ! 0 = 0)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *min-dfa-wf*:
wf-dfa M v \implies *wf-dfa* (*min-dfa* M) v
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *min-dfa-accept*:
assumes *wf-dfa* M v
and *list-all* (*is-alph* v) w
shows *dfa-accepts* (*min-dfa* M) w = *dfa-accepts* M w
 \langle *proof* \rangle

4 NFAs

type-synonym *nbdtable* = *bool list bdd list*
type-synonym *nfa* = *nbdtable* \times *astate*

definition
nfa-is-node :: *nfa* \Rightarrow *bool list* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
nfa-is-node A = (λ *qs*. *length* *qs* = *length* (*fst* A))

definition
wf-nfa :: *nfa* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
wf-nfa A n =
(*list-all* (*bddh* n) (*fst* A) \wedge
list-all (*bdd-all* (*nfa-is-node* A)) (*fst* A) \wedge
length (*snd* A) = *length* (*fst* A) \wedge
length (*fst* A) $>$ 0)

definition

set-of-bv :: *bool list* \Rightarrow *nat set* **where**
set-of-bv *bs* = {*i*. *i* < *length bs* \wedge *bs* ! *i*}

fun

bv-or :: *bool list* \Rightarrow *bool list* \Rightarrow *bool list*

where

bv-or [] [] = [] |
bv-or (*x* # *xs*) (*y* # *ys*) = (*x* \vee *y*) # (*bv-or* *xs* *ys*)

lemma *bv-or-nth*:

assumes *length l* = *length r*
assumes *i* < *length l*
shows *bv-or l r* ! *i* = (*l* ! *i* \vee *r* ! *i*)

<proof>

lemma *bv-or-length*:

assumes *length l* = *length r*
shows *length (bv-or l r)* = *length l*

<proof>

lemma *bv-or-set-of-bv*:

assumes *nfa-is-node A p* **and** *nfa-is-node A q*
shows *set-of-bv (bv-or p q)* = *set-of-bv p* \cup *set-of-bv q*

<proof>

lemma *bv-or-is-node*: $\llbracket \text{nfa-is-node } A \text{ } p; \text{nfa-is-node } A \text{ } q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{nfa-is-node } A \text{ } (bv-or \text{ } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

fun *subsetbdd***where**

subsetbdd [] [] *bdd* = *bdd*
| *subsetbdd* (*bdd'* # *bdds*) (*b* # *bs*) *bdd* =
(*if b* then *subsetbdd bdds bs (bdd-binop bv-or bdd bdd')* else *subsetbdd bdds bs bdd*)

definition

nfa-emptybdd :: *nat* \Rightarrow *bool list* *bdd* **where**
nfa-emptybdd n = *Leaf (replicate n False)*

lemma *bdd-all-is-node-subsetbdd*:

assumes *list-all (bdd-all (nfa-is-node A)) (fst A)*
and *nfa-is-node A q*
shows *bdd-all (nfa-is-node A) (subsetbdd (fst A) q (nfa-emptybdd (length q)))*

<proof>

lemma *bddh-subsetbdd*:

assumes *list-all* (bddh l) (fst A)
and bddh l bdd'
and nfa-is-node A q
shows bddh l (subsetbdd (fst A) q bdd')
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bdd-lookup-subsetbdd'*:
assumes length bdds = length q
and $\forall x \in \text{set } bdds. \text{bddh } (\text{length } ws) \ x$
and bddh (length ws) obdd
and $\bigwedge bs \ w. \llbracket bs \in \text{set } bdds; \text{length } w = \text{length } ws \rrbracket \implies \text{length } (\text{bdd-lookup } bs \ w)$
 $= c$
and $\bigwedge w. \text{length } w = \text{length } ws \implies \text{length } (\text{bdd-lookup } obdd \ w) = c$
and $a < c$
shows $\text{bdd-lookup } (\text{subsetbdd } bdds \ q \ obdd) \ ws \ ! \ a = ((\exists i < \text{length } q. q \ ! \ i \wedge$
 $\text{bdd-lookup } (bdds \ ! \ i) \ ws \ ! \ a) \vee \text{bdd-lookup } obdd \ ws \ ! \ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bdd-lookup-subsetbdd*:
assumes wf-nfa N (length ws)
and nfa-is-node N q
and $a < \text{length } (\text{fst } N)$
shows $\text{bdd-lookup } (\text{subsetbdd } (\text{fst } N) \ q \ (\text{nfa-emptybdd } (\text{length } q))) \ ws \ ! \ a = (\exists i <$
 $\text{length } q. q \ ! \ i \wedge \text{bdd-lookup } (\text{fst } N \ ! \ i) \ ws \ ! \ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

nfa-trans :: nfa \Rightarrow bool list \Rightarrow bool list \Rightarrow bool list **where**
nfa-trans A qs bs = bdd-lookup (subsetbdd (fst A) qs (nfa-emptybdd (length qs)))
 bs

fun *nfa-accepting'* :: bool list \Rightarrow bool list \Rightarrow bool **where**
nfa-accepting' [] bs = False
 | *nfa-accepting'* as [] = False
 | *nfa-accepting'* (a # as) (b # bs) = (a \wedge b \vee *nfa-accepting'* as bs)

definition *nfa-accepting* :: nfa \Rightarrow bool list \Rightarrow bool **where**
nfa-accepting A = *nfa-accepting'* (snd A)

lemma *nfa-accepting'-set-of-bv*: *nfa-accepting'* l r = (set-of-bv l \cap set-of-bv r \neq
 {})
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nfa-accepting-set-of-bv*: *nfa-accepting* A q = (set-of-bv (snd A) \cap set-of-bv
 q \neq {})
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

nfa-startnode :: nfa \Rightarrow bool list **where**
nfa-startnode A = (replicate (length (fst A)) False)[0:=True]

locale *aut-nfa* =
 fixes $A\ n$
 assumes *well-formed: wf-nfa* $A\ n$

sublocale *aut-nfa* < *Automaton nfa-trans* $A\ nfa-is-node\ A\ is-alph\ n$
 <*proof*>

context *aut-nfa* **begin**
lemmas *trans-is-node* = *trans-is-node*
lemmas *steps-is-node* = *steps-is-node*
lemmas *reach-is-node* = *reach-is-node*
end

lemmas *nfa-trans-is-node* = *aut-nfa.trans-is-node* [*OF aut-nfa.intro*]
lemmas *nfa-steps-is-node* = *aut-nfa.steps-is-node* [*OF aut-nfa.intro*]
lemmas *nfa-reach-is-node* = *aut-nfa.reach-is-node* [*OF aut-nfa.intro*]

abbreviation *nfa-steps* $A \equiv foldl\ (nfa-trans\ A)$
abbreviation *nfa-accepts* $A \equiv accepts\ (nfa-trans\ A)\ (nfa-accepting\ A)\ (nfa-startnode\ A)$
abbreviation *nfa-reach* $A \equiv reach\ (nfa-trans\ A)$

lemma *nfa-startnode-is-node: wf-nfa* $A\ n \implies nfa-is-node\ A\ (nfa-startnode\ A)$
 <*proof*>

5 Automata Constructions

5.1 Negation

definition

negate-dfa :: $dfa \Rightarrow dfa$ **where**
negate-dfa = $(\lambda(t,a). (t, map\ Not\ a))$

lemma *negate-wf-dfa: wf-dfa* (*negate-dfa* A) $l = wf-dfa\ A\ l$
 <*proof*>

lemma *negate-negate-dfa: negate-dfa* (*negate-dfa* A) = A
 <*proof*>

lemma *dfa-accepts-negate:*

assumes *wf-dfa* $A\ n$
 and *list-all* (*is-alph* n) bss
 shows *dfa-accepts* (*negate-dfa* A) $bss = (\neg\ dfa-accepts\ A\ bss)$
 <*proof*>

5.2 Product Automaton

definition

prod-succs :: *dfa* ⇒ *dfa* ⇒ *nat* × *nat* ⇒ (*nat* × *nat*) *list* **where**
prod-succs *A B* = (λ(*i*, *j*). *add-leaves* (*bdd-binop* *Pair* (*fst A ! i*) (*fst B ! j*))) []

definition

prod-is-node *A B* = (λ(*i*, *j*). *dfa-is-node* *A i* ∧ *dfa-is-node* *B j*)

definition

prod-invariant :: *dfa* ⇒ *dfa* ⇒ *nat option list list* × (*nat* × *nat*) *list* ⇒ *bool*
where

prod-invariant *A B* = (λ(*tab*, *ps*).
length tab = *length (fst A)* ∧ (∀ *tab' ∈ set tab*. *length tab'* = *length (fst B)*))

definition

prod-ins = (λ(*i*, *j*). λ(*tab*, *ps*).
(*tab*[*i* := (*tab ! i*)]*j* := *Some (length ps)*]),
ps @ [(*i*, *j*)])

definition

prod-memb :: *nat* × *nat* ⇒ *nat option list list* × (*nat* × *nat*) *list* ⇒ *bool* **where**
prod-memb = (λ(*i*, *j*). λ(*tab*, *ps*). *tab ! i ! j* ≠ *None*)

definition

prod-empt :: *dfa* ⇒ *dfa* ⇒ *nat option list list* × (*nat* × *nat*) *list* **where**
prod-empt *A B* = (*replicate (length (fst A)) (replicate (length (fst B)) None)*, [])

definition

prod-dfs :: *dfa* ⇒ *dfa* ⇒ *nat* × *nat* ⇒ *nat option list list* × (*nat* × *nat*) *list*
where
prod-dfs *A B x* = *gen-dfs (prod-succs A B) prod-ins prod-memb (prod-empt A B)*
[*x*]

definition

binop-dfa :: (*bool* ⇒ *bool* ⇒ *bool*) ⇒ *dfa* ⇒ *dfa* ⇒ *dfa* **where**
binop-dfa *f A B* =
(*let (tab*, *ps*) = *prod-dfs A B* (0, 0)
in
(*map* (λ(*i*, *j*). *bdd-binop* (λ*k l*. *the (tab ! k ! l)*) (*fst A ! i*) (*fst B ! j*)) *ps*,
map (λ(*i*, *j*). *f (snd A ! i) (snd B ! j)*) *ps*))

locale *prod-DFS* =

fixes *A B n*
assumes *well-formed1*: *wf-dfa A n*
and *well-formed2*: *wf-dfa B n*

sublocale *prod-DFS* < *DFS prod-succs A B prod-is-node A B prod-invariant A B*
prod-ins prod-memb prod-empt A B
⟨*proof*⟩

context *prod-DFS*

begin

lemma *prod-dfs-eq-rtrancl*: $prod-is-node\ A\ B\ x \implies prod-is-node\ A\ B\ y \implies prod-memb\ y\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ x) = ((x, y) \in (succsr\ (prod-succs\ A\ B))^*)$
<proof>

lemma *prod-dfs-bij*:

assumes $x: prod-is-node\ A\ B\ x$
shows $(fst\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ x) ! i ! j = Some\ k \wedge dfa-is-node\ A\ i \wedge dfa-is-node\ B\ j) = (k < length\ (snd\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ x)) \wedge (snd\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ x) ! k = (i, j)))$
<proof>

lemma *prod-dfs-mono*:

assumes $z: prod-invariant\ A\ B\ z$
and $xs: list-all\ (prod-is-node\ A\ B)\ xs$
and $H: fst\ z ! i ! j = Some\ k$
shows $fst\ (gen-dfs\ (prod-succs\ A\ B)\ prod-ins\ prod-memb\ z\ xs) ! i ! j = Some\ k$
<proof>

lemma *prod-dfs-start*:

$\llbracket dfa-is-node\ A\ i; dfa-is-node\ B\ j \rrbracket \implies fst\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ (i, j)) ! i ! j = Some\ 0$
<proof>

lemma *prod-dfs-inj*:

assumes $x: prod-is-node\ A\ B\ x$ **and** $i1: dfa-is-node\ A\ i1$ **and** $i2: dfa-is-node\ B\ i2$
and $j1: dfa-is-node\ A\ j1$ **and** $j2: dfa-is-node\ B\ j2$
and $i: fst\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ x) ! i1 ! i2 = Some\ k$
and $j: fst\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ x) ! j1 ! j2 = Some\ k$
shows $(i1, i2) = (j1, j2)$
<proof>

lemma *prod-dfs-statetrans*:

assumes $bs: length\ bs = n$
and $i: dfa-is-node\ A\ i$ **and** $j: dfa-is-node\ B\ j$
and $s1: dfa-is-node\ A\ s1$ **and** $s2: dfa-is-node\ B\ s2$
and $k: fst\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ (s1, s2)) ! i ! j = Some\ k$
obtains k'
where $fst\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ (s1, s2)) ! dfa-trans\ A\ i\ bs ! dfa-trans\ B\ j\ bs = Some\ k'$
and $dfa-is-node\ A\ (dfa-trans\ A\ i\ bs)$
and $dfa-is-node\ B\ (dfa-trans\ B\ j\ bs)$
and $k' < length\ (snd\ (prod-dfs\ A\ B\ (s1, s2)))$
<proof>

lemma *binop-wf-dfa*: $wf-dfa\ (binop-dfa\ f\ A\ B)\ n$
<proof>

theorem *binop-dfa-reachable*:

assumes *bss*: *list-all (is-alph n) bss*

shows $(\exists m. \text{dfa-reach } (\text{binop-dfa } f \ A \ B) \ 0 \ bss \ m \wedge$
 $\text{fst } (\text{prod-dfs } A \ B \ (0, 0)) \ ! \ s_1 \ ! \ s_2 = \text{Some } m \wedge$
 $\text{dfa-is-node } A \ s_1 \wedge \text{dfa-is-node } B \ s_2) =$
 $(\text{dfa-reach } A \ 0 \ bss \ s_1 \wedge \text{dfa-reach } B \ 0 \ bss \ s_2)$

<proof>

lemma *binop-dfa-steps*:

assumes *X*: *list-all (is-alph n) bs*

shows $\text{snd } (\text{binop-dfa } f \ A \ B) \ ! \ \text{dfa-steps } (\text{binop-dfa } f \ A \ B) \ 0 \ bs = f \ (\text{snd } A \ !$
 $\text{dfa-steps } A \ 0 \ bs) \ (\text{snd } B \ ! \ \text{dfa-steps } B \ 0 \ bs)$

(is *?as3 ! dfa-steps ?A 0 bs = ?rhs*)

<proof>

end

lemma *binop-wf-dfa*:

assumes *A*: *wf-dfa A n* **and** *B*: *wf-dfa B n*

shows *wf-dfa (binop-dfa f A B) n*

<proof>

theorem *binop-dfa-accepts*:

assumes *A*: *wf-dfa A n*

and *B*: *wf-dfa B n*

and *X*: *list-all (is-alph n) bss*

shows $\text{dfa-accepts } (\text{binop-dfa } f \ A \ B) \ bss = f \ (\text{dfa-accepts } A \ bss) \ (\text{dfa-accepts } B$
 $bss)$

<proof>

definition

and-dfa :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *dfa* \Rightarrow *dfa* **where**

and-dfa = *binop-dfa* (\wedge)

lemma *and-wf-dfa*:

assumes *wf-dfa M n*

and *wf-dfa N n*

shows *wf-dfa (and-dfa M N) n*

<proof>

lemma *and-dfa-accepts*:

assumes *wf-dfa M n*

and *wf-dfa N n*

and *list-all (is-alph n) bs*

shows $\text{dfa-accepts } (\text{and-dfa } M \ N) \ bs = (\text{dfa-accepts } M \ bs \wedge \text{dfa-accepts } N \ bs)$

<proof>

definition

or-dfa :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *dfa* \Rightarrow *dfa* **where**

$or\text{-}dfa = binop\text{-}dfa (\vee)$

lemma *or-wf-dfa*:

assumes $wf\text{-}dfa\ M\ n$ **and** $wf\text{-}dfa\ N\ n$
shows $wf\text{-}dfa\ (or\text{-}dfa\ M\ N)\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *or-dfa-accepts*:

assumes $wf\text{-}dfa\ M\ n$ **and** $wf\text{-}dfa\ N\ n$
and $list\text{-}all\ (is\text{-}alph\ n)\ bs$
shows $dfa\text{-}accepts\ (or\text{-}dfa\ M\ N)\ bs = (dfa\text{-}accepts\ M\ bs \vee dfa\text{-}accepts\ N\ bs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$imp\text{-}dfa :: dfa \Rightarrow dfa \Rightarrow dfa$ **where**
 $imp\text{-}dfa = binop\text{-}dfa (\longrightarrow)$

lemma *imp-wf-dfa*:

assumes $wf\text{-}dfa\ M\ n$ **and** $wf\text{-}dfa\ N\ n$
shows $wf\text{-}dfa\ (imp\text{-}dfa\ M\ N)\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *imp-dfa-accepts*:

assumes $wf\text{-}dfa\ M\ n$ **and** $wf\text{-}dfa\ N\ n$
and $list\text{-}all\ (is\text{-}alph\ n)\ bs$
shows $dfa\text{-}accepts\ (imp\text{-}dfa\ M\ N)\ bs = (dfa\text{-}accepts\ M\ bs \longrightarrow dfa\text{-}accepts\ N\ bs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.3 Transforming DFAs to NFAs

definition

$nfa\text{-}of\text{-}dfa :: dfa \Rightarrow nfa$ **where**
 $nfa\text{-}of\text{-}dfa = (\lambda(bdd,as). (map\ (bdd\text{-}map\ (\lambda q. (replicate\ (length\ bdd)\ False)[q:=True]))\ bdd, as))$

lemma *dfa2wf-nfa*:

assumes $wf\text{-}dfa\ M\ n$
shows $wf\text{-}nfa\ (nfa\text{-}of\text{-}dfa\ M)\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *replicate-upd-inj*: $\llbracket q < n; (replicate\ n\ False)[q:=True] = (replicate\ n\ False)[p:=True] \rrbracket$
 $\implies (q = p) \text{ (is } \llbracket - ; ?lhs = ?rhs \rrbracket \implies -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nfa-of-dfa-reach'*:

assumes $V: wf\text{-}dfa\ M\ l$
and $X: list\text{-}all\ (is\text{-}alph\ l)\ bss$
and $N: n1 = (replicate\ (length\ (fst\ M))\ False)[q:=True]$
and $Q: dfa\text{-}is\text{-}node\ M\ q$

and R : $nfa\text{-reach } (nfa\text{-of-dfa } M) \ n1 \ bss \ n2$
shows $\exists p. \ dfa\text{-reach } M \ q \ bss \ p \wedge \ n2 = (\text{replicate } (\text{length } (fst \ M)) \ False)[p:=True]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nfa\text{-of-dfa-reach}$:

assumes V : $wf\text{-dfa } M \ l$
and X : $list\text{-all } (is\text{-alph } l) \ bss$
and $N1$: $n1 = (\text{replicate } (\text{length } (fst \ M)) \ False)[q:=True]$
and $N2$: $n2 = (\text{replicate } (\text{length } (fst \ M)) \ False)[p:=True]$
and Q : $dfa\text{-is-node } M \ q$
shows $nfa\text{-reach } (nfa\text{-of-dfa } M) \ n1 \ bss \ n2 = dfa\text{-reach } M \ q \ bss \ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nfa\text{-accepting-replicate}$:

assumes $q < \text{length } (fst \ N)$
and $\text{length } (snd \ N) = \text{length } (fst \ N)$
shows $nfa\text{-accepting } N \ ((\text{replicate } (\text{length } (fst \ N)) \ False)[q:=True]) = snd \ N \ ! \ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nfa\text{-of-dfa-accepts}$:

assumes V : $wf\text{-dfa } A \ n$
and X : $list\text{-all } (is\text{-alph } n) \ bss$
shows $nfa\text{-accepts } (nfa\text{-of-dfa } A) \ bss = dfa\text{-accepts } A \ bss$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.4 Transforming NFAs to DFAs

fun

$bddinsert :: 'a \ bdd \Rightarrow \text{bool } list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ bdd$

where

$bddinsert \ (Leaf \ a) \ [] \ x = Leaf \ x$
 $| \ bddinsert \ (Leaf \ a) \ (w\#\text{ws}) \ x = (\text{if } w \ \text{then } Branch \ (Leaf \ a) \ (bddinsert \ (Leaf \ a) \ ws \ x) \ \text{else } Branch \ (bddinsert \ (Leaf \ a) \ ws \ x) \ (Leaf \ a))$
 $| \ bddinsert \ (Branch \ l \ r) \ (w\#\text{ws}) \ x = (\text{if } w \ \text{then } Branch \ l \ (bddinsert \ r \ ws \ x) \ \text{else } Branch \ (bddinsert \ l \ ws \ x) \ r)$

lemma $bddh\text{-bddinsert}$:

assumes $bddh \ x \ b$
and $\text{length } w \geq x$
shows $bddh \ (\text{length } w) \ (bddinsert \ b \ w \ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bdd\text{-lookup-bddinsert}$:

assumes $bddh \ (\text{length } w) \ bd$
and $\text{length } w = \text{length } v$
shows $bdd\text{-lookup } (bddinsert \ bd \ w \ y) \ v = (\text{if } w = v \ \text{then } y \ \text{else } bdd\text{-lookup } bd \ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

subset-succs :: *nfa* ⇒ *bool list* ⇒ *bool list list* **where**
subset-succs *A qs* = *add-leaves* (*subsetbdd* (*fst A*) *qs* (*nfa-emptybdd* (*length qs*)))
 []

definition

subset-invariant :: *nfa* ⇒ *nat option bdd* × *bool list list* ⇒ *bool* **where**
subset-invariant *A* = (λ(*bdd*, *qss*). *bddh* (*length* (*fst A*)) *bdd*)

definition

subset-ins *qs* = (λ(*bdd*, *qss*). (*bddinsert* *bdd qs* (*Some* (*length qss*)), *qss* @ [*qs*]))

definition

subset-memb :: *bool list* ⇒ *nat option bdd* × *bool list list* ⇒ *bool* **where**
subset-memb *qs* = (λ(*bdd*, *qss*). *bdd-lookup* *bdd qs* ≠ *None*)

definition

subset-empt :: *nat option bdd* × *bool list list* **where**
subset-empt = (*Leaf None*, [])

definition

subset-dfs :: *nfa* ⇒ *bool list* ⇒ *nat option bdd* × *bool list list* **where**
subset-dfs *A x* = *gen-dfs* (*subset-succs* *A*) *subset-ins* *subset-memb* *subset-empt* [*x*]

definition

det-nfa :: *nfa* ⇒ *dfa* **where**
det-nfa *A* = (*let* (*bdd*, *qss*) = *subset-dfs* *A* (*nfa-startnode* *A*) *in*
 (*map* (λ*qs*. *bdd-map* (λ*qs*. *the* (*bdd-lookup* *bdd qs*)) (*subsetbdd* (*fst A*) *qs*
 (*nfa-emptybdd* (*length qs*)))) *qss*,
map (λ*qs*. *nfa-accepting* *A qs*) *qss*)

locale *subset-DFS* =

fixes *A n*
assumes *well-formed*: *wf-nfa* *A n*

lemma *finite-list*: *finite* {*xs*::(*'a*::*finite*) *list*. *length xs* = *k*}
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *subset-DFS* < *DFS* *subset-succs* *A nfa-is-node* *A subset-invariant* *A*
subset-ins *subset-memb* *subset-empt*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context *subset-DFS*

begin

lemmas *dfs-eq-rtrancl*[*folded subset-dfs-def*] = *dfs-eq-rtrancl*

lemma *subset-dfs-bij*:
assumes *H1*: *nfa-is-node* *A q*

and *H2*: *nfa-is-node* *A* *q0*
shows (*bdd-lookup* (*fst* (*subset-dfs* *A* *q0*)) *q* = *Some v*) = (*v* < *length* (*snd* (*subset-dfs* *A* *q0*)) ∧ (*snd* (*subset-dfs* *A* *q0*)) ! *v* = *q*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subset-dfs-start*:
assumes *H*: *nfa-is-node* *A* *q0*
shows *bdd-lookup* (*fst* (*subset-dfs* *A* *q0*)) *q0* = *Some 0*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subset-dfs-is-node*:
assumes *nfa-is-node* *A* *q0*
shows *list-all* (*nfa-is-node* *A*) (*snd* (*subset-dfs* *A* *q0*))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *det-wf-nfa*:
shows *wf-dfa* (*det-nfa* *A*) *n*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nfa-reach-rtrancl*:
assumes *nfa-is-node* *A* *i*
shows (\exists *bss*. *nfa-reach* *A* *i* *bss* *j* ∧ *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss*) = ((*i*, *j*) ∈ (*succsr* (*subset-succs* *A*)))^{*}
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nfa-reach-subset-memb*:
assumes *R*: *nfa-reach* *A* *q0* *bss* *q*
and *Q0*: *nfa-is-node* *A* *q0*
and *X*: *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss*
shows *subset-memb* *q* (*subset-dfs* *A* *q0*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *det-nfa-reach'*:
fixes *bd* :: *nat option bdd* **and** *ls* :: *bool list list*
assumes *subset-dfs* *A* (*nfa-startnode* *A*) = (*bd*, *ls*) (**is** ?*subset-dfs* = -)
and \exists *bs*. *nfa-reach* *A* (*nfa-startnode* *A*) *bs* *q1* ∧ *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bs*
and *q1* = *ls* ! *i* **and** *q2* = *ls* ! *j* **and** *i* < *length* *ls* **and** *j* < *length* *ls*
and *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss*
shows *nfa-reach* *A* *q1* *bss* *q2* = (*dfa-reach* (*det-nfa* *A*) *i* *bss* *j* ∧ *nfa-is-node* *A* *q2*)
(**is** - = (*dfa-reach* ?*M* *i* *bss* *j* ∧ -))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *det-nfa-reach*:
fixes *bd* :: *nat option bdd* **and** *ls* :: *bool list list*
assumes *S*: *subset-dfs* *A* (*nfa-startnode* *A*) = (*bd*, *ls*) (**is** ?*subset-dfs* = -)
and *Q1*: *q1* = *ls* ! *j* **and** *J*: *j* < *length* *ls*
and *X*: *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss*
shows *nfa-reach* *A* (*nfa-startnode* *A*) *bss* *q1* = *dfa-reach* (*det-nfa* *A*) 0 *bss* *j*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *det-nfa-accepts*:
assumes X : *list-all (is-alph n) w*
shows *dfa-accepts (det-nfa A) w = nfa-accepts A w*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

lemma *det-wf-nfa*:
assumes A : *wf-nfa A n*
shows *wf-dfa (det-nfa A) n*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *det-nfa-accepts*:
assumes A : *wf-nfa A n*
and w : *list-all (is-alph n) bss*
shows *dfa-accepts (det-nfa A) bss = nfa-accepts A bss*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

5.5 Quantifiers

fun *quantify-bdd* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool list bdd} \Rightarrow \text{bool list bdd}$ **where**
quantify-bdd i (*Leaf* q) = *Leaf* q
| *quantify-bdd* 0 (*Branch* l r) = (*bdd-binop* *bv-or* l r)
| *quantify-bdd* (*Suc* i) (*Branch* l r) = *Branch* (*quantify-bdd* i l) (*quantify-bdd* i r)

lemma *bddh-quantify-bdd*:
assumes *bddh* (*Suc* n) *bdd* **and** $v \leq n$
shows *bddh* n (*quantify-bdd* v *bdd*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *quantify-bdd-is-node*:
assumes *bdd-all* (*nfa-is-node* N) *bdd*
shows *bdd-all* (*nfa-is-node* N) (*quantify-bdd* v *bdd*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition
quantify-nfa :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nfa} \Rightarrow \text{nfa}$ **where**
quantify-nfa i = $(\lambda(\text{bdds}, \text{as}). (\text{map} (\text{quantify-bdd } i) \text{bdds}, \text{as}))$

lemma *quantify-nfa-well-formed-aut*:
assumes *wf-nfa* N (*Suc* n)
and $v \leq n$
shows *wf-nfa* (*quantify-nfa* v N) n
 \langle *proof* \rangle

fun *insertl* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
insertl i a [] = [a]
| *insertl* 0 a bs = a # bs

| $\text{insertl } (\text{Suc } i) a (b \# bs) = b \# (\text{insertl } i a bs)$

lemma *insertl-len*:

$\text{length } (\text{insertl } n x vs) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } vs)$
<proof>

lemma *insertl-0-eq*: $\text{insertl } 0 x xs = x \# xs$

<proof>

lemma *bdd-lookup-quantify-bdd-set-of-bv*:

assumes $\text{length } w = n$
and $\text{bddh } (\text{Suc } n) bdd$
and $\text{bdd-all } (\text{nfa-is-node } N) bdd$
and $v \leq n$
shows $\text{set-of-bv } (\text{bdd-lookup } (\text{quantify-bdd } v bdd) w) = (\bigcup b. \text{set-of-bv } (\text{bdd-lookup } bdd (\text{insertl } v b w)))$
<proof>

lemma *subsetbdd-set-of-bv*:

assumes $\text{wf-nfa } N (\text{length } ws)$
and $\text{nfa-is-node } N q$
shows $\text{set-of-bv } (\text{bdd-lookup } (\text{subsetbdd } (\text{fst } N) q (\text{nfa-emptybdd } (\text{length } q))) ws) = (\bigcup i \in \text{set-of-bv } q. \text{set-of-bv } (\text{bdd-lookup } (\text{fst } N ! i) ws))$
(**is** $\text{set-of-bv } ?q = -$)
<proof>

lemma *nfa-trans-quantify-nfa*:

assumes $\text{wf-nfa } N (\text{Suc } n)$
and $v \leq n$
and $\text{is-alph } n w$
and $\text{nfa-is-node } N q$
shows $\text{set-of-bv } (\text{nfa-trans } (\text{quantify-nfa } v N) q w) = (\bigcup b. \text{set-of-bv } (\text{nfa-trans } N q (\text{insertl } v b w)))$
<proof>

fun *insertll* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list}$

where

$\text{insertll } i [] [] = []$
| $\text{insertll } i (a \# as) (bs \# bss) = \text{insertl } i a bs \# \text{insertll } i as bss$

lemma *insertll-len2*:

assumes $\text{list-all } (\text{is-alph } n) vs$
and $\text{length } x = \text{length } vs$
shows $\text{list-all } (\text{is-alph } (\text{Suc } n)) (\text{insertll } k x vs)$
<proof>

lemma *insertll-append*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } vs$
shows $\text{insertll } k (xs @ [x]) (vs @ [v]) = \text{insertll } k xs vs @ [\text{insertl } k x v]$

<proof>

lemma *UN-UN-lenset*: $(\bigcup b. \bigcup x \in \{x. \text{length } x = n\}. M \ b \ x) = (\bigcup bs \in \{x. \text{length } x = \text{Suc } n\}. M \ (\text{last } bs) \ (\text{butlast } bs))$

<proof>

lemma *nfa-steps-quantify-nfa*:

assumes *wf-nfa* $N \ (\text{Suc } n)$

and *list-all* $(\text{is-alph } n) \ w$

and *nfa-is-node* $N \ q$

and $v \leq n$

shows *set-of-bv* $(\text{nfa-steps } (\text{quantify-nfa } v \ N) \ q \ w) = (\bigcup xs \in \{x. \text{length } x = \text{length } w\}. \text{set-of-bv } (\text{nfa-steps } N \ q \ (\text{insertll } v \ xs \ w)))$

<proof>

lemma *nfa-accepts-quantify-nfa*:

assumes *wf-nfa* $A \ (\text{Suc } n)$

and $i \leq n$

and *list-all* $(\text{is-alph } n) \ bss$

shows *nfa-accepts* $(\text{quantify-nfa } i \ A) \ bss = (\exists bs. \text{nfa-accepts } A \ (\text{insertll } i \ bs \ bss) \wedge \text{length } bs = \text{length } bss)$

<proof>

5.6 Right Quotient

definition

rquot-succs $:: \text{nat bdd list} \times \text{bool list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$ **where**
rquot-succs $M = (\lambda n \ x. [\text{bdd-lookup } (\text{fst } M \ ! \ x) \ (\text{replicate } n \ \text{False})])$

definition

rquot-invariant $:: \text{nat bdd list} \times \text{bool list} \Rightarrow \text{bool list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
rquot-invariant $M = (\lambda l. \text{length } l = \text{length } (\text{fst } M))$

definition

rquot-ins $= (\lambda x \ l. l[x := \text{True}])$

definition

rquot-memb $:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
rquot-memb $= (\lambda x \ l. l \ ! \ x)$

definition

rquot-empt $:: \text{nat bdd list} \times \text{bool list} \Rightarrow \text{bool list}$ **where**
rquot-empt $M = \text{replicate } (\text{length } (\text{fst } M)) \ \text{False}$

definition

rquot-dfs $M \ n \ x = \text{gen-dfs } (\text{rquot-succs } M \ n) \ \text{rquot-ins} \ \text{rquot-memb} \ (\text{rquot-empt } M) \ [x]$

definition

zeros :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool list list* **where**
zeros *m n* = *replicate m (replicate n False)*

lemma *zeros-is-alpha*: *list-all (is- α ph v) (zeros n v)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *zeros-rone*: *zeros (Suc n) v = zeros n v @ zeros 1 v*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *zeros-len*: *length (zeros n v) = n*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *zeros-rtrancl*: $(\exists n. \text{dfa-reach } M x (\text{zeros } n v) y) = ((x,y) \in (\text{succsr } (\text{rquot-succs } M v))^*)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

primrec *map-index* :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *'b*) \Rightarrow *'a list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *'b list*
where

map-index *f [] n* = []
 $|$ *map-index* *f (x#xs) n* = *f x n # map-index f xs (Suc n)*

lemma *map-index-len*:
length (map-index f ls n) = length ls
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *map-index-nth*:
assumes *i < length l*
shows *map-index f l n ! i = f (l ! i) (n + i)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition

rquot :: *dfa* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *dfa* **where**
rquot = $(\lambda(bd, as) v. (bd, \text{map-index } (\lambda x n. \text{nfa-accepting}' as (\text{rquot-dfs } (bd, as) v n)) as 0))$

lemma *rquot-well-formed-aut*:
assumes *wf-dfa M n*
shows *wf-dfa (rquot M n) n*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rquot-node*:
dfa-is-node (rquot M n) q = dfa-is-node M q
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rquot-steps*:
dfa-steps (rquot M n) x w = dfa-steps M x w
 \langle *proof* \rangle

locale *rquot-DFS* =

```

fixes  $A :: \text{dfa}$  and  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
assumes well-formed: wf-dfa  $A\ n$ 

sublocale rquot-DFS < DFS rquot-succs  $A\ n$  dfa-is-node  $A$ 
  rquot-invariant  $A$  rquot-ins rquot-memb rquot-empty  $A$ 
  <proof>

context rquot-DFS
begin

lemma rquot-dfs-invariant:
  assumes dfa-is-node  $A\ x$ 
  shows rquot-invariant  $A$  (rquot-dfs  $A\ n\ x$ )
  <proof>

lemma dfa-reach-rquot:
  assumes dfa-is-node  $A\ x$ 
  and dfa-is-node  $A\ y$ 
  shows rquot-memb  $y$  (rquot-dfs  $A\ n\ x$ ) = ( $\exists m.$  dfa-reach  $A\ x$  (zeros  $m\ n$ )  $y$ )
  <proof>

lemma rquot-accepting:
  assumes dfa-is-node (rquot  $A\ n$ )  $q$ 
  shows dfa-accepting (rquot  $A\ n$ )  $q$  = ( $\exists m.$  dfa-accepting  $A$  (dfa-steps  $A\ q$  (zeros
   $m\ n$ )))
  <proof>

end

lemma rquot-accepts:
  assumes  $A: \text{wf-dfa}\ A\ n$ 
  and list-all (is-alph  $n$ )  $bss$ 
  shows dfa-accepts (rquot  $A\ n$ )  $bss$  = ( $\exists m.$  dfa-accepts  $A$  ( $bss$  @ zeros  $m\ n$ ))
  <proof>

```

5.7 Diophantine Equations

```

fun eval-dioph :: int list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  int
where
  eval-dioph ( $k \# ks$ ) ( $x \# xs$ ) =  $k * \text{int } x + \text{eval-dioph } ks\ xs$ 
  | eval-dioph  $ks\ xs$  = 0

lemma eval-dioph-mult:
  eval-dioph  $ks\ xs * \text{int } n$  = eval-dioph  $ks$  (map ( $\lambda x. x * n$ )  $xs$ )
  <proof>

lemma eval-dioph-add-map:
  eval-dioph  $ks$  (map  $f\ xs$ ) + eval-dioph  $ks$  (map  $g\ xs$ ) =
  eval-dioph  $ks$  (map ( $\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x$ ) ( $xs::\text{nat list}$ ))

```

<proof>

lemma *eval-dioph-div-mult:*

*eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x div n) xs) * int n +
eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x mod n) xs) = eval-dioph ks xs*
<proof>

lemma *eval-dioph-mod:*

eval-dioph ks xs mod int n = eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x mod n) xs) mod int n
<proof>

lemma *eval-dioph-div-mod:*

*(eval-dioph ks xs = l) =
(eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x mod 2) xs) mod 2 = l mod 2) ∧
eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x div 2) xs) =
(l - eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x mod 2) xs)) div 2 (is ?l = ?r)*
<proof>

lemma *eval-dioph-ineq-div-mod:*

*(eval-dioph ks xs ≤ l) =
(eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x div 2) xs) ≤
(l - eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x mod 2) xs)) div 2) (is ?l = ?r)*
<proof>

lemma *sum-list-abs-ge-0:* $(0::int) \leq \text{sum-list (map abs ks)}$

<proof>

lemma *zmult-div-aux1:*

assumes *b: b ≠ 0*
shows $(a - a \text{ mod } b) \text{ div } b = (a::int) \text{ div } b$
<proof>

lemma *zmult-div-aux2:*

assumes *b: b ≠ 0*
shows $((a::int) - a \text{ mod } b) \text{ mod } b = 0$
<proof>

lemma *div-abs-eg:*

assumes *mod: (a::int) mod b = 0*
and *b: 0 < b*
shows $|a \text{ div } b| = |a| \text{ div } b$
<proof>

lemma *add-div-trivial:* $0 \leq c \implies c < b \implies ((a::int) * b + c) \text{ div } b = a$

<proof>

lemma *dioph-rhs-bound:*

$|l - \text{eval-dioph ks (map (λx. x mod 2) xs)} \text{ div } 2| \leq \max |l| (\sum k \leftarrow \text{ks}. |k|)$
<proof>

lemma *dioph-rhs-invariant*:

assumes m : $|m| \leq \max |l| (\sum k \leftarrow ks. |k|)$

shows $|(m - \text{eval-dioph } ks (\text{map } (\lambda x. x \bmod 2) xs)) \text{ div } 2| \leq \max |l| (\sum k \leftarrow ks. |k|)$

<proof>

lemma *bounded-int-set-is-finite*:

assumes S : $\forall (i::\text{int}) \in S. |i| < j$

shows *finite* S

<proof>

primrec *mk-nat-vecs* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list list}$ **where**

$\text{mk-nat-vecs } 0 = []$

| $\text{mk-nat-vecs } (\text{Suc } n) =$

$(\text{let } yss = \text{mk-nat-vecs } n$

 in $\text{map } (\text{Cons } 0) yss @ \text{map } (\text{Cons } 1) yss)$

lemma *mk-nat-vecs-bound*: $\forall xs \in \text{set } (\text{mk-nat-vecs } n). \forall x \in \text{set } xs. x < 2$

<proof>

lemma *mk-nat-vecs-mod-eq*: $xs \in \text{set } (\text{mk-nat-vecs } n) \Longrightarrow \text{map } (\lambda x. x \bmod 2) xs$

$= xs$

<proof>

definition

dioph-succs n ks $m = \text{List.map-filter } (\lambda xs.$

 if $\text{eval-dioph } ks xs \bmod 2 = m \bmod 2$

 then $\text{Some } ((m - \text{eval-dioph } ks xs) \text{ div } 2)$

 else $\text{None}) (\text{mk-nat-vecs } n)$

definition

dioph-is-node :: $\text{int list} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{dioph-is-node } ks l m = (|m| \leq \max |l| (\sum k \leftarrow ks. |k|))$

definition

dioph-invariant :: $\text{int list} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat option list} \times \text{int list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{dioph-invariant } ks l = (\lambda (is, js). \text{length } is = \text{nat } (2 * \max |l| (\sum k \leftarrow ks. |k|) + 1))$

definition

dioph-ins $m = (\lambda (is, js). (is[\text{int-encode } m := \text{Some } (\text{length } js)], js @ [m]))$

definition

dioph-memb :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat option list} \times \text{int list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{dioph-memb } m = (\lambda (is, js). is ! \text{int-encode } m \neq \text{None})$

definition

dioph-empt :: $\text{int list} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat option list} \times \text{int list}$ **where**

$dioph\text{-}empt\ ks\ l = (replicate\ (nat\ (2 * max\ |l|\ (\sum\ k \leftarrow ks.\ |k|) + 1))\ None,\ [])$

lemma *int-encode-bound*: $dioph\text{-}is\text{-}node\ ks\ l\ m \implies$
 $int\text{-}encode\ m < nat\ (2 * max\ |l|\ (\sum\ k \leftarrow ks.\ |k|) + 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *dioph-dfs*: $DFS\ dioph\text{-}succs\ n\ ks\ dioph\text{-}is\text{-}node\ ks\ l$
 $dioph\text{-}invariant\ ks\ l\ dioph\text{-}ins\ dioph\text{-}memb\ dioph\text{-}empt\ ks\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition
 $dioph\text{-}dfs\ n\ ks\ l = gen\text{-}dfs\ (dioph\text{-}succs\ n\ ks)\ dioph\text{-}ins\ dioph\text{-}memb\ (dioph\text{-}empt\ ks\ l)\ [l]$

primrec *make-bdd* :: $(nat\ list \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ bdd$
where

$make\text{-}bdd\ f\ 0\ xs = Leaf\ (f\ xs)$
 $| make\text{-}bdd\ f\ (Suc\ n)\ xs = Branch\ (make\text{-}bdd\ f\ n\ (xs\ @\ [0]))\ (make\text{-}bdd\ f\ n\ (xs\ @\ [1]))$

definition
 $eq\text{-}dfa\ n\ ks\ l =$
 $(let\ (is,\ js) = dioph\text{-}dfs\ n\ ks\ l$
 in
 $(map\ (\lambda j.\ make\text{-}bdd\ (\lambda xs.$
 $\quad if\ eval\text{-}dioph\ ks\ xs\ mod\ 2 = j\ mod\ 2$
 $\quad then\ the\ (is\ !\ int\text{-}encode\ ((j - eval\text{-}dioph\ ks\ xs)\ div\ 2))$
 $\quad else\ length\ js)\ n\ [])\ js\ @\ [Leaf\ (length\ js),$
 $\quad map\ (\lambda j.\ j = 0)\ js\ @\ [False])$

abbreviation *input* $nat\text{-}of\text{-}bool :: bool \Rightarrow nat$
where
 $nat\text{-}of\text{-}bool \equiv of\text{-}bool$

lemma *nat-of-bool-bound*: $nat\text{-}of\text{-}bool\ b < 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nat-of-bool-mk-nat-vecs*:
 $length\ bs = n \implies map\ nat\text{-}of\text{-}bool\ bs \in set\ (mk\text{-}nat\text{-}vecs\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bdd-lookup-make-bdd*:
 $length\ bs = n \implies bdd\text{-}lookup\ (make\text{-}bdd\ f\ n\ xs)\ bs = f\ (xs\ @\ map\ nat\text{-}of\text{-}bool\ bs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

primrec *nat-of-bools* :: $bool\ list \Rightarrow nat$
where
 $nat\text{-}of\text{-}bools\ [] = 0$
 $| nat\text{-}of\text{-}bools\ (b \# bs) = nat\text{-}of\text{-}bool\ b + 2 * nat\text{-}of\text{-}bools\ bs$

primrec *nats-of-boolss* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *bool list list* \Rightarrow *nat list*

where

Nil: *nats-of-boolss* *n* [] = *replicate* *n* 0

| *Cons*: *nats-of-boolss* *n* (*bs* # *bss*) =

map ($\lambda(b, x). \text{nat-of-bool } b + 2 * x$) (*zip* *bs* (*nats-of-boolss* *n* *bss*))

lemma *nats-of-boolss-length*:

list-all (*is-alph* *n*) *bss* \Longrightarrow *length* (*nats-of-boolss* *n* *bss*) = *n*

<proof>

lemma *nats-of-boolss-mod2*:

assumes *bs*: *length* *bs* = *n* **and** *bss*: *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss*

shows *map* ($\lambda x. x \bmod 2$) (*nats-of-boolss* *n* (*bs* # *bss*)) = *map* *nat-of-bool* *bs*

<proof>

lemma *nats-of-boolss-div2*:

assumes *bs*: *length* *bs* = *n* **and** *bss*: *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss*

shows *map* ($\lambda x. x \text{ div } 2$) (*nats-of-boolss* *n* (*bs* # *bss*)) = *nats-of-boolss* *n* *bss*

<proof>

lemma *zip-insertl*: *length* *xs* = *length* *ys* \Longrightarrow

zip (*insertl* *n* *x* *xs*) (*insertl* *n* *y* *ys*) = *insertl* *n* (*x*, *y*) (*zip* *xs* *ys*)

<proof>

lemma *map-insertl*: *map* *f* (*insertl* *i* *x* *xs*) = *insertl* *i* (*f* *x*) (*map* *f* *xs*)

<proof>

lemma *insertl-replicate*: *m* \leq *n* \Longrightarrow

insertl *m* *x* (*replicate* *n* *x*) = *x* # *replicate* *n* *x*

<proof>

lemma *nats-of-boolss-insertll*:

list-all (*is-alph* *n*) *bss* \Longrightarrow *length* *bs* = *length* *bss* \Longrightarrow *i* \leq *n* \Longrightarrow

nats-of-boolss (*Suc* *n*) (*insertll* *i* *bs* *bss*) = *insertl* *i* (*nat-of-bools* *bs*) (*nats-of-boolss* *n* *bss*)

<proof>

lemma *zip-replicate-map*: *length* *xs* = *n* \Longrightarrow *zip* (*replicate* *n* *x*) *xs* = *map* (*Pair* *x*) *xs*

<proof>

lemma *zip-replicate-mapr*: *length* *xs* = *n* \Longrightarrow *zip* *xs* (*replicate* *n* *x*) = *map* ($\lambda y. (y, x)$) *xs*

<proof>

lemma *zip-assoc*: *map* *f* (*zip* *xs* (*zip* *ys* *zs*)) = *map* ($\lambda((x, y), z). f(x, (y, z))$) (*zip* (*zip* *xs* *ys*) *zs*)

<proof>

lemma *nats-of-boolss-append*:
 $list-all (is-alph n) bss \implies list-all (is-alph n) bss' \implies$
 $nats-of-boolss n (bss @ bss') =$
 $map (\lambda(x, y). x + 2 ^ length bss * y) (zip (nats-of-boolss n bss) (nats-of-boolss$
 $n bss'))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nats-of-boolss-zeros*: $nats-of-boolss n (zeros m n) = replicate n 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *nats-of-boolss.Cons* [simp del]

fun *bools-of-nat* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool list$
where

$bools-of-nat k n =$
 $(if n = 0 then$
 $(if k = 0 then [] else False \# bools-of-nat (k - 1) n)$
 $else (n mod 2 = 1) \# bools-of-nat (k - 1) (n div 2))$

lemma *bools-of-nat-length*: $k \leq length (bools-of-nat k n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nat-of-bool-mod-eq*: $nat-of-bool (n mod 2 = 1) = n mod 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bools-of-nat-inverse*: $nat-of-bools (bools-of-nat k n) = n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *bools-of-nat.simps* [simp del]

lemma *eval-dioph-replicate-0*: $eval-dioph ks (replicate n 0) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dioph-dfs-bij*:
 $(fst (dioph-dfs n ks l) ! int-encode i = Some k \wedge dioph-is-node ks l i) =$
 $(k < length (snd (dioph-dfs n ks l)) \wedge (snd (dioph-dfs n ks l) ! k = i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dioph-dfs-mono*:

assumes z : *dioph-invariant* $ks l z$

and xs : $list-all (dioph-is-node ks l) xs$

and H : $fst z ! i = Some k$

shows $fst (gen-dfs (dioph-succs n ks) dioph-ins dioph-memb z xs) ! i = Some k$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dioph-dfs-start*:

$fst (dioph-dfs n ks l) ! int-encode l = Some 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-dfa-error*: \neg *dfa-accepting* (*eq-dfa* *n ks l*) (*dfa-steps* (*eq-dfa* *n ks l*) (*length* (*snd* (*dioph-dfs* *n ks l*))) *bss*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-dfa-accepting*:
 (*l, m*) ∈ (*succsr* (*dioph-succs* *n ks*))* \implies *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss* \implies
dfa-accepting (*eq-dfa* *n ks l*) (*dfa-steps* (*eq-dfa* *n ks l*) (*the* (*fst* (*dioph-dfs* *n ks l*)
 ! *int-encode* *m*)) *bss*) =
 (*eval-dioph* *ks* (*nats-of-boolss* *n bss*) = *m*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-dfa-accepts*:
assumes *bss*: *list-all* (*is-alph* *n*) *bss*
shows *dfa-accepts* (*eq-dfa* *n ks l*) *bss* = (*eval-dioph* *ks* (*nats-of-boolss* *n bss*) = *l*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bddh-make-bdd*: *bddh* *n* (*make-bdd* *f n xs*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bdd-all-make-bdd*: *bdd-all* *P* (*make-bdd* *f n xs*) = (\forall *ys* ∈ *set* (*mk-nat-vecs* *n*). *P* (*f* (*xs* @ *ys*)))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-wf-dfa*: *wf-dfa* (*eq-dfa* *n ks l*) *n*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.8 Diophantine Inequations

definition
dioph-ineq-succs *n ks m* = *map* (λ *xs*.
 (*m* − *eval-dioph* *ks xs*) *div* 2) (*mk-nat-vecs* *n*)

interpretation *dioph-ineq-dfs*: *DFS* *dioph-ineq-succs* *n ks* *dioph-is-node* *ks l*
dioph-invariant *ks l* *dioph-ins* *dioph-memb* *dioph-empt* *ks l*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition
dioph-ineq-dfs *n ks l* = *gen-dfs* (*dioph-ineq-succs* *n ks*) *dioph-ins* *dioph-memb*
 (*dioph-empt* *ks l*) [*l*]

definition
ineq-dfa *n ks l* =
 (*let* (*is, js*) = *dioph-ineq-dfs* *n ks l*
in
 (*map* (λ *j*. *make-bdd* (λ *xs*.
the (*is* ! *int-encode* ((*j* − *eval-dioph* *ks xs*) *div* 2))) *n* []) *js*,
map (λ *j*. 0 ≤ *j*) *js*))

lemma *dioph-ineq-dfs-bij*:
 $(fst (dioph-ineq-dfs n ks l) ! int-encode i = Some k \wedge dioph-is-node ks l i) =$
 $(k < length (snd (dioph-ineq-dfs n ks l)) \wedge (snd (dioph-ineq-dfs n ks l) ! k = i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dioph-ineq-dfs-mono*:
assumes z : *dioph-invariant ks l z*
and xs : *list-all (dioph-is-node ks l) xs*
and H : $fst z ! i = Some k$
shows $fst (gen-dfs (dioph-ineq-sucss n ks) dioph-ins dioph-memb z xs) ! i = Some k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dioph-ineq-dfs-start*:
 $fst (dioph-ineq-dfs n ks l) ! int-encode l = Some 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ineq-dfa-accepting*:
 $(l, m) \in (succsr (dioph-ineq-sucss n ks))^* \implies list-all (is-alph n) bss \implies$
 $dfa-accepting (ineq-dfa n ks l) (dfa-steps (ineq-dfa n ks l) (the (fst (dioph-ineq-dfs$
 $n ks l) ! int-encode m)) bss) =$
 $(eval-dioph ks (nats-of-boolss n bss) \leq m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ineq-dfa-accepts*:
assumes bss : *list-all (is-alph n) bss*
shows $dfa-accepts (ineq-dfa n ks l) bss = (eval-dioph ks (nats-of-boolss n bss) \leq$
 $l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ineq-wf-dfa*: $wf-dfa (ineq-dfa n ks l) n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6 Presburger Arithmetic

datatype $pf =$
 $Eq\ int\ list\ int$
 $| Le\ int\ list\ int$
 $| And\ pf\ pf$
 $| Or\ pf\ pf$
 $| Imp\ pf\ pf$
 $| Forall\ pf$
 $| Exist\ pf$
 $| Neg\ pf$

type-synonym $passign = nat\ list$

primrec $eval-pf :: pf \Rightarrow passign \Rightarrow bool$
where

$eval\text{-}pf\ (Eq\ ks\ l)\ xs = (eval\text{-}dioph\ ks\ xs = l)$
 $| eval\text{-}pf\ (Le\ ks\ l)\ xs = (eval\text{-}dioph\ ks\ xs \leq l)$
 $| eval\text{-}pf\ (And\ p\ q)\ xs = (eval\text{-}pf\ p\ xs \wedge eval\text{-}pf\ q\ xs)$
 $| eval\text{-}pf\ (Or\ p\ q)\ xs = (eval\text{-}pf\ p\ xs \vee eval\text{-}pf\ q\ xs)$
 $| eval\text{-}pf\ (Imp\ p\ q)\ xs = (eval\text{-}pf\ p\ xs \longrightarrow eval\text{-}pf\ q\ xs)$
 $| eval\text{-}pf\ (Forall\ p)\ xs = (\forall x. eval\text{-}pf\ p\ (x \# xs))$
 $| eval\text{-}pf\ (Exist\ p)\ xs = (\exists x. eval\text{-}pf\ p\ (x \# xs))$
 $| eval\text{-}pf\ (Neg\ p)\ xs = (\neg eval\text{-}pf\ p\ xs)$

function $dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf :: nat \Rightarrow pf \Rightarrow dfa$

where

$Eq: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Eq\ ks\ l) = eq\text{-}dfa\ n\ ks\ l$
 $| Le: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Le\ ks\ l) = ineq\text{-}dfa\ n\ ks\ l$
 $| And: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (And\ p\ q) = and\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ p)\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ q)$
 $| Or: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Or\ p\ q) = or\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ p)\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ q)$
 $| Imp: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Imp\ p\ q) = imp\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ p)\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ q)$
 $| Exist: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Exist\ p) = rquot\ (det\text{-}nfa\ (quantify\text{-}nfa\ 0\ (nfa\text{-}of\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ (Suc\ n)\ p))))\ n$
 $| Forall: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Forall\ p) = dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Neg\ (Exist\ (Neg\ p)))$
 $| Neg: dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ (Neg\ p) = negate\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Auxiliary measure function for termination proof

primrec $count\text{-}forall :: pf \Rightarrow nat$

where

$count\text{-}forall\ (Eq\ ks\ l) = 0$
 $| count\text{-}forall\ (Le\ ks\ l) = 0$
 $| count\text{-}forall\ (And\ p\ q) = count\text{-}forall\ p + count\text{-}forall\ q$
 $| count\text{-}forall\ (Or\ p\ q) = count\text{-}forall\ p + count\text{-}forall\ q$
 $| count\text{-}forall\ (Imp\ p\ q) = count\text{-}forall\ p + count\text{-}forall\ q$
 $| count\text{-}forall\ (Exist\ p) = count\text{-}forall\ p$
 $| count\text{-}forall\ (Forall\ p) = 1 + count\text{-}forall\ p$
 $| count\text{-}forall\ (Neg\ p) = count\text{-}forall\ p$

termination $dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\text{-}induct =$

$dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf.\text{induct}\ [case\text{-}names\ Eq\ Le\ And\ Or\ Imp\ Exist\ Forall\ Neg]$

lemma $dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\text{-}well\text{-}formed: wf\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ p)\ n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\text{-}correctness:$

$list\text{-}all\ (is\text{-}alph\ n)\ bss \Longrightarrow$

$dfa\text{-}accepts\ (dfa\text{-}of\text{-}pf\ n\ p)\ bss = eval\text{-}pf\ p\ (nats\text{-}of\text{-}boolss\ n\ bss)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

The same with minimization after quantification.

function $dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' :: nat \Rightarrow pf \Rightarrow dfa$
where
 $dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (Eq\ ks\ l) = eq\text{-}dfa\ n\ ks\ l$
 $| dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (Le\ ks\ l) = ineq\text{-}dfa\ n\ ks\ l$
 $| dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (And\ p\ q) = and\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ p)\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ q)$
 $| dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (Or\ p\ q) = or\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ p)\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ q)$
 $| dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (Imp\ p\ q) = imp\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ p)\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ q)$
 $| dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (Exist\ p) = min\text{-}dfa\ (rquot\ (det\text{-}nfa\ (quantify\text{-}nfa\ 0\ (nfa\text{-of}\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf'\ (Suc\ n)\ p))))\ n)$
 $| dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (Forall\ p) = dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ (Neg\ (Exist\ (Neg\ p)))$
 $| dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n (Neg\ p) = negate\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

termination $dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf'\text{-}induct =$
 $dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf'.induct\ [case\text{-}names\ Eq\ Le\ And\ Or\ Imp\ Exist\ Forall\ Neg]$

lemma $dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf'\text{-}well\text{-}formed: wf\text{-}dfa\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ p)\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf'\text{-}correctness:$
 $list\text{-}all\ (is\text{-}alph\ n)\ bss \implies$
 $dfa\text{-accepts}\ (dfa\text{-of}\text{-}pf' n\ p)\ bss = eval\text{-}pf\ p\ (nats\text{-of}\text{-}boolss\ n\ bss)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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