

Sound and Complete Sort Encodings for First-Order Logic

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Abstract

This is a formalization of the soundness and completeness properties for various efficient encodings of sorts in unsorted first-order logic used by Isabelle’s Sledgehammer tool.

The results are reported in [1, §2,3], and the formalization itself is presented in [2, §3–5]. The encodings proceed as follows: a many-sorted problem is decorated with (as few as possible) tags or guards that make the problem monotonic; then sorts can be soundly erased. The proofs rely on monotonicity criteria recently introduced by Claessen, Lillieström, and Smallbone [3].

The development employs a formalization of many-sorted first-order logic in clausal form (clauses, structures, and the basic properties of the satisfaction relation), which could be of interest as the starting point for other formalizations of first-order logic metatheory.

References

- [1] J. C. Blanchette, S. Böhme, A. Popescu, and N. Smallbone. Encoding monomorphic and polymorphic types. In N. Piterman and S. Smolka, editors, *TACAS 2013*, volume 7795 of *LNCS*, pages 493–507. Springer, 2013.
- [2] J. C. Blanchette and A. Popescu. Mechanizing the metatheory of sledgehammer. To be presented at FroCoS 2013.
- [3] K. Claessen, A. Lillieström, and N. Smallbone. Sort it out with monotonicity—Translating between many-sorted and unsorted first-order logic. In N. Bjørner and V. Sofronie-Stokkermans, editors, *CADE-23*, volume 6803 of *LNAI*, pages 207–221. Springer, 2011.

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1 Preliminaries

```
theory Preliminaries
imports HOL-Cardinals.Cardinals
         HOL-Library.Countable-Set-Type
begin
```

1.1 Miscelanea

A fixed countable universe for interpreting countable models:

```
datatype univ = UU nat
```

```
lemma infinite-univ[simp]: infinite (UNIV :: univ set)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma countable-univ[simp]: countable (UNIV :: univ set)
⟨proof⟩
```

Picking an element from a nonempty set (Hilbert choice for sets):

```

definition pick  $X \equiv \text{SOME } x. x \in X$ 

lemma pick[simp]:  $x \in X \implies \text{pick } X \in X$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pick-NE[simp]:  $X \neq \{\} \implies \text{pick } X \in X$  ⟨proof⟩

definition sappend (infix  $\langle @ @ \rangle$  60) where
 $Al @ @ Bl = \{al @ bl \mid al bl. al \in Al \wedge bl \in Bl\}$ 

lemma sappend-NE[simp]:  $A @ @ B \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow A \neq \{\} \wedge B \neq \{\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation fst3 ::  $'a * 'b * 'c \Rightarrow 'a$  where  $\text{fst3 } abc \equiv \text{fst } abc$ 
abbreviation snd3  $abc \equiv \text{fst } (\text{snd } abc)$ 
abbreviation trd3  $abc \equiv \text{snd } (\text{snd } abc)$ 

hide-const int

abbreviation any  $\equiv \text{undefined}$ 

Non-emptiness of predicates:
abbreviation (input) NE  $\varphi \equiv \exists a. \varphi a$ 

lemma NE-NE: NE NE
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-Suc-0:
 $\text{length } al = \text{Suc } 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. al = [a])$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

1.2 List combinators

```

lemmas list-all2-length = list-all2-conv-all-nth
lemmas list-eq-iff = list-eq-iff-nth-eq
lemmas list-all-iff
lemmas list-all-length

```

```

definition singl  $a = [a]$ 

lemma length-singl[simp]:  $\text{length } (\text{singl } a) = \text{Suc } 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma hd-singl[simp]:  $\text{hd } (\text{singl } a) = a$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma hd-o-singl[simp]:  $\text{hd } o \text{ singl} = \text{id}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *singl-hd[simp]*: $\text{length } al = \text{Suc } 0 \implies \text{singl} (\text{hd } al) = al$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *singl-inj[simp]*: $\text{singl } a = \text{singl } b \longleftrightarrow a = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *list A* $\equiv \text{SOME } al. \text{ distinct } al \wedge \text{set } al = A$

lemma *distinct-set-list*:
 $\text{finite } A \implies \text{distinct } (\text{list } A) \wedge \text{set } (\text{list } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *distinct-list[simp] = distinct-set-list[THEN conjunct1]*
lemmas *set-list[simp] = distinct-set-list[THEN conjunct2]*

lemma *set-list-set[simp]*: $\text{set } (\text{list } (\text{set } xl)) = \text{set } xl$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-list[simp]*: $\text{finite } A \implies \text{length } (\text{list } A) = \text{card } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-all-mp[elim]*:
assumes *list-all* ($\lambda a. \varphi a \longrightarrow \psi a$) *al* **and** *list-all* φ *al*
shows *list-all* ψ *al*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-all-map*:
list-all φ (*map f al*) = *list-all* ($\varphi o f$) *al*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *distinct-set-eq-Singl[simp]*: $\text{distinct } al \implies \text{set } al = \{a\} \longleftrightarrow al = [a]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-Singl[simp]*: $\text{list } \{b\} = [b]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-insert*:
assumes *A: finite A and b: b $\notin A$*
shows
 $\exists al1 al2.$
 $A = \text{set } (al1 @ al2) \wedge \text{distinct } (al1 @ [b] @ al2) \wedge$
 $\text{list } (\text{insert } b A) = al1 @ [b] @ al2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-all-list[simp]*:
assumes *finite A shows list-all φ (list A) $\longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in A. \varphi a)$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-ex-list*[simp]:
finite A \implies *list-ex* φ (*list A*) = ($\exists a \in A. \varphi a$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

list update:

fun *lupd* **where**
lupd Nil Nil F = *F*
|
lupd (a # al) (b # bl) F = *lupd al bl (F(a := b))*
|
lupd - - F = *any*

lemma *set-lupd*:
assumes $a \in set al \vee F1 a = F2 a$
shows *lupd al bl F1 a* = *lupd al bl F2 a*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lupd-map*:
assumes *length al = length bl* **and** $a1 \in set al \vee G a1 = F (H a1)$
shows *lupd al (map F bl) G a1* = *F (lupd al bl H a1)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nth-map2*[simp]:
assumes *length bl = length al* **and** $i < length al$
shows *(map2 f al bl) ! i = f (al!i) (bl!i)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-Nil-iff*:
assumes *list-all2 R xs ys*
shows *xs = []* \longleftrightarrow *ys = []*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-NilL*[simp]:
list-all2 R [] ys \longleftrightarrow *ys = []*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-NilR*[simp]:
list-all2 R xs [] \longleftrightarrow *xs = []*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-ConsL*:
assumes *list-all2 R (x # xs') ys*
shows $\exists y ys'. ys = y \# ys' \wedge R x y \wedge list-all2 R xs' ys'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-elimL*[elim, consumes 2, case-names Cons]:
assumes *xs: xs = x # xs'* **and** *h: list-all2 R xs ys*

and *Cons*: $\bigwedge y \text{ ys}' . [[\text{ys} = y \# \text{ys}'; R x y; \text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs}' \text{ ys}']] \implies \text{phi}$
shows *phi*
(proof)

lemma *list-all2-elimL2*[*elim*, consumes 1, case-names *Cons*]:
assumes *h*: $\text{list-all2 } R (x \# \text{xs}') \text{ ys}$
and *Cons*: $\bigwedge y \text{ ys}' . [[\text{ys} = y \# \text{ys}'; R x y; \text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs}' \text{ ys}']] \implies \text{phi}$
shows *phi*
(proof)

lemma *list-all2-ConsR*:
assumes $\text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs} (y \# \text{ys}')$
shows $\exists x \text{ xs}' . \text{xs} = x \# \text{xs}' \wedge R x y \wedge \text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs}' \text{ ys}'$
(proof)

lemma *list-all2-elimR*[*elim*, consumes 2, case-names *Cons*]:
assumes *ys*: $\text{ys} = y \# \text{ys}'$ **and** *h*: $\text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs} \text{ ys}$
and *Cons*: $\bigwedge x \text{ xs}' . [[\text{xs} = x \# \text{xs}'; R x y; \text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs}' \text{ ys}']] \implies \text{phi}$
shows *phi*
(proof)

lemma *list-all2-elimR2*[*elim*, consumes 1, case-names *Cons*]:
assumes *h*: $\text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs} (y \# \text{ys}')$
and *Cons*: $\bigwedge x \text{ xs}' . [[\text{xs} = x \# \text{xs}'; R x y; \text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs}' \text{ ys}']] \implies \text{phi}$
shows *phi*
(proof)

lemma *ex-list-all2*:
assumes $\bigwedge x . x \in \text{set } \text{xs} \implies \exists y . f x y$
shows $\exists \text{ys} . \text{list-all2 } f \text{ xs} \text{ ys}$
(proof)

lemma *list-all2-cong*[*fundef-cong*]:
assumes *xs1* = *ys1* **and** *xs2* = *ys2*
and $\bigwedge i . i < \text{length } \text{xs2} \implies R (\text{xs1}!i) (\text{xs2}!i) \longleftrightarrow R' (\text{ys1}!i) (\text{ys2}!i)$
shows $\text{list-all2 } R \text{ xs1 } \text{ xs2} \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all2 } R' \text{ ys1 } \text{ ys2}$
(proof)

lemma *list-all2-o*: $\text{list-all2 } (P o f) \text{ al bl} = \text{list-all2 } P (\text{map } f \text{ al}) \text{ bl}$
(proof)

lemma *set-size-list*:
assumes $x \in \text{set } \text{xs}$
shows $f x \leq \text{size-list } f \text{ xs}$
(proof)

lemma *nth-size-list*:
assumes $i < \text{length } \text{xs}$
shows $f (\text{xs}!i) \leq \text{size-list } f \text{ xs}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-list-all*[simp]:
list-all2 ($\lambda x. f$) *xs ys* \longleftrightarrow
length xs = *length ys* \wedge *list-all f ys*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-list-allR*[simp]:
list-all2 ($\lambda x y. f x$) *xs ys* \longleftrightarrow
length xs = *length ys* \wedge *list-all f xs*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-list-all-2*[simp]:
list-all2 f xs xs \longleftrightarrow *list-all* ($\lambda x. f x x$) *xs*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-map-map*:
list-all2 φ (*map f Tl*) (*map g Tl*) =
list-all ($\lambda T. \varphi (f T) (g T)$) *Tl*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length-map2*[simp]:
assumes *length ys* = *length xs*
shows *length (map2 f xs ys)* = *length xs*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *listAll2-map2I*[intro?]:
assumes *length xs* = *length ys*
and $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xs \implies R (xs!i) (f (xs!i) (ys!i))$
shows *list-all2 R xs (map2 f xs ys)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-incl-pred*:
 $A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. A a \longrightarrow B a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-incl-pred2*:
 $A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a1 a2. A a1 a2 \longrightarrow B a1 a2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-incl-pred3*:
 $A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a1 a2 a3. A a1 a2 a3 \longrightarrow B a1 a2 a3)$ (**is** - $\longleftrightarrow ?R$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-incl-pred4*:
 $A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a1 a2 a3 a4. A a1 a2 a3 a4 \longrightarrow B a1 a2 a3 a4)$ (**is** - $\longleftrightarrow ?R$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma list-all-mono:
assumes phi ≤ chi
shows list-all phi ≤ list-all chi
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-all2-mono:
assumes phi ≤ chi
shows list-all2 phi ≤ list-all2 chi
⟨proof⟩

```

1.3 Variables

The type of variables:

```
datatype var = Variable nat
```

```

lemma card-of-var: |UNIV::var set| =o natLeq
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma infinite-var[simp]: infinite (UNIV :: var set)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma countable-var: countable (UNIV :: var set)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma countable-infinite:
assumes A: countable A and B: infinite B
shows |A| ≤o |B|
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition part12-pred V V1-V2 ≡
V = fst V1-V2 ∪ snd V1-V2 ∧ fst V1-V2 ∩ snd V1-V2 = {} ∧
infinite (fst V1-V2) ∧ infinite (snd V1-V2)

```

```

definition part12 V ≡ SOME V1-V2. part12-pred V V1-V2
definition part1 = fst o part12 definition part2 = snd o part12

```

```

lemma part12-pred:
assumes infinite (V::'a set) shows ∃ V1-V2. part12-pred V V1-V2
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma part12: assumes infinite V shows part12-pred V (part12 V)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma part1-Un-part2: infinite V ==> part1 V ∪ part2 V = V
⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemma part1-Int-part2: infinite V  $\implies$  part1 V  $\cap$  part2 V = {}  
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma infinite-part1: infinite V  $\implies$  infinite (part1 V)  
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma part1-su: infinite V  $\implies$  part1 V  $\subseteq$  V  
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma infinite-part2: infinite V  $\implies$  infinite (part2 V)  
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma part2-su: infinite V  $\implies$  part2 V  $\subseteq$  V  
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

2 Syntax of Terms and Clauses

```
theory TermsAndClauses  
imports Preliminaries  
begin
```

These are used for both unsorted and many-sorted FOL, the difference being that, for the latter, the signature will fix a variable typing.

Terms:

```
datatype 'fsym trm =  
  Var var |  
  Fn 'fsym 'fsym trm list
```

Atomic formulas (atoms):

```
datatype ('fsym, 'psym) atm =  
  Eq 'fsym trm 'fsym trm |  
  Pr 'psym 'fsym trm list
```

Literals:

```
datatype ('fsym, 'psym) lit =  
  Pos ('fsym, 'psym) atm |  
  Neg ('fsym, 'psym) atm
```

Clauses:

```
type-synonym ('fsym, 'psym) cls = ('fsym, 'psym) lit list
```

Problems:

```

type-synonym ('fsym, 'psym) prob = ('fsym, 'psym) cls set

lemma trm-induct[case-names Var Fn, induct type: trm]:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. \varphi(Var x)$ 
and  $\bigwedge f Tl. list\text{-}all \varphi Tl \implies \varphi(Fn f Tl)$ 
shows  $\varphi T$ 
⟨proof⟩

fun vars where
vars (Var x) = {x}
|
vars (Fn f Tl) =  $\bigcup (vars ` (set Tl))$ 

fun varsA where
varsA (Eq T1 T2) = vars T1  $\cup$  vars T2
|
varsA (Pr p Tl) =  $\bigcup (set (map vars Tl))$ 

fun varsL where
varsL (Pos at) = varsA at
|
varsL (Neg at) = varsA at

definition varsC c =  $\bigcup (set (map varsL c))$ 

definition varsPB Φ =  $\bigcup \{varsC c \mid c. c \in \Phi\}$ 

Substitution:

fun subst where
subst π (Var x) = π x
|
subst π (Fn f Tl) = Fn f (map (subst π) Tl)

fun substA where
substA π (Eq T1 T2) = Eq (subst π T1) (subst π T2)
|
substA π (Pr p Tl) = Pr p (map (subst π) Tl)

fun substL where
substL π (Pos at) = Pos (substA π at)
|
substL π (Neg at) = Neg (substA π at)

definition substC π c = map (substL π) c

definition substPB π Φ = {substC π c ∣ c. c ∈ Φ}

lemma subst-cong:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in vars T \implies \pi_1 x = \pi_2 x$ 

```

```

shows subst  $\pi_1 T = subst \pi_2 T$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma substA-congA:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in varsA at \implies \pi_1 x = \pi_2 x$ 
shows substA  $\pi_1 at = substA \pi_2 at$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma substL-congL:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in varsL l \implies \pi_1 x = \pi_2 x$ 
shows substL  $\pi_1 l = substL \pi_2 l$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma substC-congC:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in varsC c \implies \pi_1 x = \pi_2 x$ 
shows substC  $\pi_1 c = substC \pi_2 c$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma substPB-congPB:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in varsPB \Phi \implies \pi_1 x = \pi_2 x$ 
shows substPB  $\pi_1 \Phi = substPB \pi_2 \Phi$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vars-subst:
 $vars(subst \pi T) = (\bigcup x \in vars T. vars(\pi x))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsA-substA:
 $varsA(substA \pi at) = (\bigcup x \in varsA at. vars(\pi x))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsL-substL:
 $varsL(substL \pi l) = (\bigcup x \in varsL l. vars(\pi x))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsC-substC:
 $varsC(substC \pi c) = (\bigcup x \in varsC c. vars(\pi x))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsPB-Un[simp]:  $varsPB(\Phi_1 \cup \Phi_2) = varsPB \Phi_1 \cup varsPB \Phi_2$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsC-append[simp]:  $varsC(c1 @ c2) = varsC c1 \cup varsC c2$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsPB-sappend-incl[simp]:
 $varsPB(\Phi_1 @ @ \Phi_2) \subseteq varsPB \Phi_1 \cup varsPB \Phi_2$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma varsPB-sappend[simp]:
assumes 1:  $\Phi_1 \neq \{\}$  and 2:  $\Phi_2 \neq \{\}$ 
shows varsPB ( $\Phi_1 @\Phi_2$ ) = varsPB  $\Phi_1 \cup$  varsPB  $\Phi_2$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsPB-substPB:
varsPB (substPB  $\pi$   $\Phi$ ) = ( $\bigcup x \in \text{varsPB } \Phi. \text{vars}(\pi x)$ ) (is - = ?K)
⟨proof⟩

lemma subst-o:
subst (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ )  $T$  = subst  $\pi_1$  (subst  $\pi_2 T$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma o-subst:
subst  $\pi_1 o$  subst  $\pi_2$  = subst (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma substA-o:
substA (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ ) at = substA  $\pi_1$  (substA  $\pi_2$  at)
⟨proof⟩

lemma o-substA:
substA  $\pi_1 o$  substA  $\pi_2$  = substA (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma substL-o:
substL (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ ) l = substL  $\pi_1$  (substL  $\pi_2$  l)
⟨proof⟩

lemma o-substL:
substL  $\pi_1 o$  substL  $\pi_2$  = substL (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma substC-o:
substC (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ ) c = substC  $\pi_1$  (substC  $\pi_2$  c)
⟨proof⟩

lemma o-substC:
substC  $\pi_1 o$  substC  $\pi_2$  = substC (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma substPB-o:
substPB (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ )  $\Phi$  = substPB  $\pi_1$  (substPB  $\pi_2$   $\Phi$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma o-substPB:
substPB  $\pi_1 o$  substPB  $\pi_2$  = substPB (subst  $\pi_1 o \pi_2$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma finite-vars: finite (vars T)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-varsA: finite (varsA at)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-varsL: finite (varsL l)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-varsC: finite (varsC c)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-varsPB: finite Φ ==> finite (varsPB Φ)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

3 Many-Typed (Many-Sorted) First-Order Logic

```

theory Sig imports Preliminaries
begin

```

In this formalization, we call “types” what the first-order logic community usually calls “sorts”.

3.1 Signatures

```

locale Signature =
fixes
  wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool
  and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
  and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
  and resOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp
  and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ 'tp list
assumes
  countable-tp: countable (UNIV :: 'tp set)
  and countable-wtFsym: countable {f::'fsym. wtFsym f}
  and countable-wtPsym: countable {p::'psym. wtPsym p}
begin

```

Partitioning of the variables in countable sets for each type:

```

definition tpOfV-pred :: (var ⇒ 'tp) ⇒ bool where
  tpOfV-pred f ≡ ∀ σ. infinite (f - ` {σ})

```

```

definition tpOfV ≡ SOME f. tpOfV-pred f

```

```

lemma infinite-fst-vimage:
  infinite ((fst :: 'a × nat ⇒ 'a) - ` {a}) (is infinite (?f - ` {a}))

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma tpOfV-pred:  $\exists f. \text{tpOfV-pred } f$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpOfV-pred-tpOfV: tpOfV-pred tpOfV
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpOfV: infinite (tpOfV -‘ {σ})
⟨proof⟩

definition tpart1 V ≡  $\bigcup \sigma. \text{part1} (V \cap \text{tpOfV} -‘ \{\sigma\})$ 
definition tpart2 V ≡  $\bigcup \sigma. \text{part2} (V \cap \text{tpOfV} -‘ \{\sigma\})$ 
definition tinfinite V ≡  $\forall \sigma. \text{infinite} (V \cap \text{tpOfV} -‘ \{\sigma\})$ 

lemma tinfinite-var[simp,intro]: tinfinite (UNIV :: var set)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tinfinite-singl[simp]:
assumes tinfinite V shows tinfinite (V - {x})
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpart1-Un-tpart2[simp]:
assumes tinfinite V shows tpart1 V ∪ tpart2 V = V
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpart1-Int-tpart2[simp]:
assumes tinfinite V shows tpart1 V ∩ tpart2 V = {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpart1-su:
assumes tinfinite V shows tpart1 V ⊆ V
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpart1-in:
assumes tinfinite V and  $x \in \text{tpart1 } V$  shows  $x \in V$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma tinfinite-tpart1[simp]:
assumes tinfinite V
shows tinfinite (tpart1 V)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tinfinite-tpart2[simp]:
assumes tinfinite V
shows tinfinite (tpart2 V)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpart2-su:

```

```

assumes tinfinite V shows tpart2 V ⊆ V
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpart2-in:
assumes tinfinite V and x ∈ tpart2 V shows x ∈ V
⟨proof⟩

Typed-pick: picking a variable of a given type
definition tpick σ V ≡ pick (V ∩ tpOfV - ` {σ})

lemma tinfinite-ex: tinfinite V ⇒ ∃ x ∈ V. tpOfV x = σ
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpick: assumes tinfinite V shows tpick σ V ∈ V ∩ tpOfV - ` {σ}
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpick-in[simp]: tinfinite V ⇒ tpick σ V ∈ V
and tpOfV-tpick[simp]: tinfinite V ⇒ tpOfV (tpick σ V) = σ
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-tinfinite:
assumes finite V
shows tinfinite (UNIV - V)
⟨proof⟩

fun getVars where
getVars [] = []
|
getVars (σ # σl) =
(let xl = getVars σl in (tpick σ (UNIV - set xl)) # xl)

lemma distinct-getVars: distinct (getVars σl)
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-getVars[simp]: length (getVars σl) = length σl
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-tpOfV-getVars[simp]: map tpOfV (getVars σl) = σl
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpOfV-getVars-nth[simp]:
assumes i < length σl shows tpOfV (getVars σl ! i) = σl ! i
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

end
theory M
imports TermsAndClauses Sig
begin

```

3.2 Well-typed (well-formed) terms, clauses, literals and problems

```
context Signature begin
```

The type of a term

```
fun tpOf where
tpOf (Var x) = tpOfV x
|
tpOf (Fn f Tl) = resOf f
```

```
fun wt where
wt (Var x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
|
wt (Fn f Tl)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
wtFsym f  $\wedge$  list-all wt Tl  $\wedge$  arOf f = map tpOf Tl
```

```
fun wtA where
wtA (Eq T1 T2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wt T1  $\wedge$  wt T2  $\wedge$  tpOf T1 = tpOf T2
|
wtA (Pr p Tl)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
wtPsym p  $\wedge$  list-all wt Tl  $\wedge$  parOf p = map tpOf Tl
```

```
fun wtL where
wtL (Pos a)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtA a
|
wtL (Neg a)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtA a
```

```
definition wtC  $\equiv$  list-all wtL
```

```
lemma wtC-append[simp]: wtC (c1 @ c2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtC c1  $\wedge$  wtC c2
⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition wtPB Φ  $\equiv$   $\forall c \in \Phi. \text{wtC } c$ 
```

```
lemma wtPB-Un[simp]: wtPB ( $\Phi_1 \cup \Phi_2$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtPB  $\Phi_1 \wedge$  wtPB  $\Phi_2$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma wtPB-UN[simp]: wtPB ( $\bigcup_{i \in I} \Phi_i$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall i \in I. \text{wtPB } (\Phi_i)$ )
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wtPB-sappend*[simp]:
assumes *wtPB* Φ_1 **and** *wtPB* Φ_2 shows *wtPB* ($\Phi_1 @ @ \Phi_2$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *wtSB* $\pi \equiv \forall x. \text{wt}(\pi x) \wedge \text{tpOf}(\pi x) = \text{tpOfV} x$

lemma *wtSB-wt*[simp]: *wtSB* $\pi \implies \text{wt}(\pi x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wtSB-tpOf*[simp]: *wtSB* $\pi \implies \text{tpOf}(\pi x) = \text{tpOfV} x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wt-tpOf-subst*:
assumes *wtSB* π **and** *wt* T
shows *wt* (*subst* πT) \wedge *tpOf* (*subst* πT) = *tpOf* T
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *wt-subst*[simp] = *wt-tpOf-subst*[THEN conjunct1]
lemmas *tpOf-subst*[simp] = *wt-tpOf-subst*[THEN conjunct2]

lemma *wtSB-o*:
assumes 1: *wtSB* π_1 **and** 2: *wtSB* π_2
shows *wtSB* (*subst* $\pi_1 o \pi_2$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *getTvars* $\sigma l \equiv \text{map Var} (\text{getVars} \sigma l)$

lemma *length-getTvars*[simp]: *length* (*getTvars* σl) = *length* σl
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wt-getTvars*[simp]: *list-all wt* (*getTvars* σl)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wt-nth-getTvars*[simp]:
 $i < \text{length } \sigma l \implies \text{wt} (\text{getTvars} \sigma l ! i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-tpOf-getTvars*[simp]: *map tpOf* (*getTvars* σl) = σl
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tpOf-nth-getTvars*[simp]:
 $i < \text{length } \sigma l \implies \text{tpOf} (\text{getTvars} \sigma l ! i) = \sigma l ! i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

3.3 Structures

We split a structure into a “type structure” that interprets the types and the rest of the structure that interprets the function and relation symbols.

Type structures:

```
locale Tstruct =
fixes intT :: 'tp ⇒ 'univ ⇒ bool
assumes NE-intT: NE (intT σ)
```

Environment:

```
type-synonym ('tp,'univ) env = 'tp ⇒ var ⇒ 'univ
```

Structures:

```
locale Struct = Signature wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf +
Tstruct intT
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp
and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ 'tp list
and intT :: 'tp ⇒ 'univ ⇒ bool
+
fixes
  intF :: 'fsym ⇒ 'univ list ⇒ 'univ
and intP :: 'psym ⇒ 'univ list ⇒ bool
assumes
  intF: [wtFsym f; list-all2 intT (arOf f) al] ⇒ intT (resOf f) (intF f al)
  and
  dummy: intP = intP
begin
```

Well-typed environment:

```
definition wtE ξ ≡ ∀ x. intT (tpOfV x) (ξ x)
```

```
lemma wtTE-intT[simp]: wtE ξ ⇒ intT (tpOfV x) (ξ x)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition pickT σ ≡ SOME a. intT σ a
```

```
lemma pickT[simp]: intT σ (pickT σ)
⟨proof⟩
```

Picking a well-typed environment:

```
definition
pickE (xl::var list) al ≡
SOME ξ. wtE ξ ∧ (∀ i < length xl. ξ (xl!i) = al!i)
```

```

lemma ex-pickE:
assumes length xl = length al
and distinct xl and  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xl \implies \text{intT}(\text{tpOfV}(xl!i)) (\text{all}!i)$ 
shows  $\exists \xi. \text{wtE } \xi \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } xl. \xi(xl!i) = al!i)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-pickE-pickE:
assumes length xl = length al
and distinct xl and  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xl \implies \text{intT}(\text{tpOfV}(xl!i)) (\text{all}!i)$ 
shows wtE(pickE xl al)  $\wedge (\forall i. i < \text{length } xl \rightarrow \text{pickE } xl \text{ al } (xl!i) = al!i)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemmas wtE-pickE[simp] = wtE-pickE-pickE[THEN conjunct1]

lemma pickE[simp]:
assumes length xl = length al
and distinct xl and  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xl \implies \text{intT}(\text{tpOfV}(xl!i)) (\text{all}!i)$ 
and  $i < \text{length } xl$ 
shows pickE xl al (xl!i) = al!i
⟨proof⟩

definition pickAnyE ≡ pickE [] []

lemma wtE-pickAnyE[simp]: wtE pickAnyE
⟨proof⟩

fun int where
int  $\xi$  (Var x) =  $\xi x$ 
|
int  $\xi$  (Fn f Tl) = intF f (map (int  $\xi$ ) Tl)

fun satA where
satA  $\xi$  (Eq T1 T2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  int  $\xi$  T1 = int  $\xi$  T2
|
satA  $\xi$  (Pr p Tl)  $\longleftrightarrow$  intP p (map (int  $\xi$ ) Tl)

fun satL where
satL  $\xi$  (Pos a)  $\longleftrightarrow$  satA  $\xi$  a
|
satL  $\xi$  (Neg a)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  satA  $\xi$  a

definition satC  $\xi$  ≡ list-ex (satL  $\xi$ )

lemma satC-append[simp]: satC  $\xi$  (c1 @ c2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  satC  $\xi$  c1  $\vee$  satC  $\xi$  c2
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *satC-iff-set*: $\text{satC } \xi \ c \longleftrightarrow (\exists \ l \in \text{set } c. \text{satL } \xi \ l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{satPB } \xi \ \Phi \equiv \forall \ c \in \Phi. \text{satC } \xi \ c$

lemma *satPB-Un[simp]*: $\text{satPB } \xi (\Phi_1 \cup \Phi_2) \longleftrightarrow \text{satPB } \xi \Phi_1 \wedge \text{satPB } \xi \Phi_2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satPB-UN[simp]*: $\text{satPB } \xi (\bigcup \ i \in I. \Phi \ i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ i \in I. \text{satPB } \xi (\Phi \ i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satPB-sappend[simp]*: $\text{satPB } \xi (\Phi_1 @\@ \Phi_2) \longleftrightarrow \text{satPB } \xi \Phi_1 \vee \text{satPB } \xi \Phi_2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $SAT \ \Phi \equiv \forall \ \xi. \text{wtE } \xi \longrightarrow \text{satPB } \xi \ \Phi$

lemma *SAT-UN[simp]*: $SAT (\bigcup \ i \in I. \Phi \ i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ i \in I. SAT (\Phi \ i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Soundness of typing w.r.t. interpretation:

lemma *wt-int*:
assumes $\text{wtE}: \text{wtE } \xi$ and $\text{wt}: \text{wt } T$
shows $\text{intT } (\text{tpOf } T) = \text{int } \xi \ T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{vars } T \implies \xi_1 x = \xi_2 x$
shows $\text{int } \xi_1 T = \text{int } \xi_2 T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satA-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsA } at \implies \xi_1 x = \xi_2 x$
shows $\text{satA } \xi_1 at \longleftrightarrow \text{satA } \xi_2 at$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satL-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsL } l \implies \xi_1 x = \xi_2 x$
shows $\text{satL } \xi_1 l \longleftrightarrow \text{satL } \xi_2 l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satC-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsC } c \implies \xi_1 x = \xi_2 x$
shows $\text{satC } \xi_1 c \longleftrightarrow \text{satC } \xi_2 c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satPB-cong*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in varsPB \Phi \implies \xi_1 x = \xi_2 x$
shows $satPB \xi_1 \Phi \longleftrightarrow satPB \xi_2 \Phi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $int\text{-}o$:
 $int(int \xi o \varrho) T = int \xi (subst \varrho T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $int\text{-}subst} = int\text{-}o[symmetric]$

lemma $int\text{-}o\text{-}subst$:
 $int \xi o subst \varrho = int(int \xi o \varrho)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $satA\text{-}o$:
 $satA(int \xi o \varrho) at = satA \xi (substA \varrho at)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $satA\text{-}subst} = satA\text{-}o[symmetric]$

lemma $satA\text{-}o\text{-}subst$:
 $satA \xi o substA \varrho = satA(int \xi o \varrho)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $satL\text{-}o$:
 $satL(int \xi o \varrho) l = satL \xi (substL \varrho l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $satL\text{-}subst} = satL\text{-}o[symmetric]$

lemma $satL\text{-}o\text{-}subst$:
 $satL \xi o substL \varrho = satL(int \xi o \varrho)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $satC\text{-}o$:
 $satC(int \xi o \varrho) c = satC \xi (substC \varrho c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $satC\text{-}subst} = satC\text{-}o[symmetric]$

lemma $satC\text{-}o\text{-}subst$:
 $satC \xi o substC \varrho = satC(int \xi o \varrho)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $satPB\text{-}o$:
 $satPB(int \xi o \varrho) \Phi = satPB \xi (substPB \varrho \Phi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $satPB\text{-}subst} = satPB\text{-}o[symmetric]$

```

lemma satPB-o-subst:
satPB  $\xi$  o substPB  $\varrho$  = satPB (int  $\xi$  o  $\varrho$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-o:
assumes 1: wtE  $\xi$  and 2: wtSB  $\varrho$ 
shows wtE (int  $\xi$  o  $\varrho$ )
⟨proof⟩

definition compE  $\varrho$   $\xi$   $x$  ≡ int  $\xi$  ( $\varrho$   $x$ )

lemma wtE-compE:
assumes wtSB  $\varrho$  and wtE  $\xi$  shows wtE (compE  $\varrho$   $\xi$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma compE-upd: compE ( $\varrho$  (x := T))  $\xi$  = (compE  $\varrho$   $\xi$ ) (x := int  $\xi$  T)
⟨proof⟩

end

context Signature begin

fun fsyms where
fsyms (Var  $x$ ) = {}
|
fsyms (Fn  $f$  Tl) = { $f$ }  $\cup$  (set (map fsyms Tl))

fun fsymsA where
fsymsA (Eq T1 T2) = fsyms T1  $\cup$  fsyms T2
|
fsymsA (Pr  $p$  Tl) =  $\bigcup$  (set (map fsyms Tl))

fun fsymsL where
fsymsL (Pos at) = fsymsA at
|
fsymsL (Neg at) = fsymsA at

definition fsymsC  $c$  =  $\bigcup$  (set (map fsymsL  $c$ ))

definition fsymsPB  $\Phi$  =  $\bigcup$  {fsymsC  $c$  |  $c$ .  $c \in \Phi$ }

lemma fsyms-int-cong:
assumes S1: Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF1 intP
and S2: Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF2 intP

```

and 0: $\bigwedge f. f \in fsyms T \implies intF1 f = intF2 f$
shows $Struct.int intF1 \xi T = Struct.int intF2 \xi T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsyms-satA-cong*:
assumes $S1: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF1 intP$
and $S2: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF2 intP$
and 0: $\bigwedge f. f \in fsymsA at \implies intF1 f = intF2 f$
shows $Struct.satA intF1 intP \xi at \longleftrightarrow Struct.satA intF2 intP \xi at$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsyms-satL-cong*:
assumes $S1: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF1 intP$
and $S2: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF2 intP$
and 0: $\bigwedge f. f \in fsymsL l \implies intF1 f = intF2 f$
shows $Struct.satL intF1 intP \xi l \longleftrightarrow Struct.satL intF2 intP \xi l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsyms-satC-cong*:
assumes $S1: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF1 intP$
and $S2: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF2 intP$
and 0: $\bigwedge f. f \in fsymsC c \implies intF1 f = intF2 f$
shows $Struct.satC intF1 intP \xi c \longleftrightarrow Struct.satC intF2 intP \xi c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsyms-satPB-cong*:
assumes $S1: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF1 intP$
and $S2: Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF2 intP$
and 0: $\bigwedge f. f \in fsymsPB \Phi \implies intF1 f = intF2 f$
shows $Struct.satPB intF1 intP \xi \Phi \longleftrightarrow Struct.satPB intF2 intP \xi \Phi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsymsPB-Un[simp]*: $fsymsPB (\Phi1 \cup \Phi2) = fsymsPB \Phi1 \cup fsymsPB \Phi2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsymsC-append[simp]*: $fsymsC (c1 @ c2) = fsymsC c1 \cup fsymsC c2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsymsPB-sappend-incl[simp]*:
 $fsymsPB (\Phi1 @@ \Phi2) \subseteq fsymsPB \Phi1 \cup fsymsPB \Phi2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fsymsPB-sappend[simp]*:
assumes 1: $\Phi1 \neq \{\}$ **and** 2: $\Phi2 \neq \{\}$
shows $fsymsPB (\Phi1 @@ \Phi2) = fsymsPB \Phi1 \cup fsymsPB \Phi2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Struct-upd*:
assumes $Struct.wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF intP$

```

and  $\wedge$   $al. list-all2 intT (arOf ef) al \implies intT (resOf ef) (EF al)$ 
shows Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT (intF (ef := EF)) intP
⟨proof⟩
end

```

3.4 Problems

A problem is a potentially infinitary formula in clausal form, i.e., a potentially infinite conjunction of clauses.

```

locale Problem = Signature wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf
for wtFsym wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
+
fixes  $\Phi$  :: ('fsym, 'psym) prob
assumes wt- $\Phi$ : wtPB  $\Phi$ 

```

3.5 Models of a problem

Model of a problem:

```

locale Model = Problem + Struct +
assumes SAT: SAT  $\Phi$ 
begin
lemma sat- $\Phi$ : wtE  $\xi \implies$  satPB  $\xi \Phi$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

end

```

```

theory CM
imports M
begin

```

```

locale Tstruct = M.Tstruct intT
for intT :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

locale Struct = M.Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf intT intF intP
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and intT :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and intF and intP

```

```

locale Model = M.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  intT intF intP

```

```

for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list and  $\Phi$ 
and intT :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and intF and intP

sublocale Struct < Tstruct  $\langle$  proof  $\rangle$ 
sublocale Model < Struct  $\langle$  proof  $\rangle$ 

end

```

4 Monotonicity

```
theory Mono imports CM begin
```

4.1 Fullness and infiniteness

In a structure, a full type is one that contains all elements of univ (the fixed countable universe):

```

definition (in Tstruct) full  $\sigma \equiv \forall d. \text{intT } \sigma \ d$ 

locale FullStruct = F? : Struct +
assumes full: full  $\sigma$ 
begin
lemma full2[simp]: intT  $\sigma$  d
 $\langle$  proof  $\rangle$ 

lemma full-True: intT =  $(\lambda \sigma D. \text{True})$ 
 $\langle$  proof  $\rangle$ 
end

locale FullModel =
F? : Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  intT intF intP +
F? : FullStruct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf intT intF intP
for wtFsym :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  bool and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf and parOf and  $\Phi$  and intT and intF and intP

```

An infinite structure is one with all carriers infinite:

```

locale InfStruct = I? : Struct +
assumes inf: infinite {a. intT  $\sigma$  a}

locale InfModel =
I? : Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  intT intF intP +
I? : InfStruct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf intT intF intP
for wtFsym :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  bool and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list

```

```

and resOf and parOf and  $\Phi$  and intT and intF and intP

context Problem begin
abbreviation SStruct ≡ Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf
abbreviation FFullStruct ≡ FullStruct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf
abbreviation IInfStruct ≡ InfStruct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf

abbreviation MModel ≡ Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$ 
abbreviation FFullModel ≡ FullModel wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$ 
abbreviation IInfModel ≡ InfModel wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$ 
end

```

Problem that deduces some infiniteness constraints:

```

locale ProblemIk = Ik? : Problem wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$ 
for wtFsym :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  bool and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf and parOf and  $\Phi$ 
+
fixes infTp :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  bool

assumes infTp:
 $\wedge \sigma \text{ intT intF intP } (a::\text{univ}). [\infTp \sigma; MModel \text{ intT intF intP}] \implies \text{infinite } \{a. \text{ intT } \sigma \text{ a}\}$ 

locale ModelIk =
Ik? : ProblemIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  infTp +
Ik? : Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  intT intF intP
for wtFsym :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  bool and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf and parOf and  $\Phi$  and infTp and intT and intF and intP
begin
lemma infTp-infinite[simp]: infTp  $\sigma \implies \text{infinite } \{a. \text{ intT } \sigma \text{ a}\}$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

```

4.2 Monotonicity

```

context Problem begin

definition
monot ≡
 $(\exists \text{ intT intF intP}. MModel \text{ intT intF intP})$ 
 $\longrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists \text{ intTI intFI intPI}. IInfModel \text{ intTI intFI intPI})$ 
end

locale MonotProblem = Problem +
assumes monot: monot

```

```

locale MonotProblemIk =
  MonotProblem wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ +
  ProblemIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp
  for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
  and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp

context MonotProblem
begin

definition MI-pred K ≡ IInfModel (fst3 K) (snd3 K) (trd3 K)

definition MI ≡ SOME K. MI-pred K

lemma MI-pred:
assumes MModel intT intF intP
shows ∃ K. MI-pred K
⟨proof⟩

lemma MI-pred-MI:
assumes MModel intT intF intP
shows MI-pred MI
⟨proof⟩

definition intTI ≡ fst3 MI
definition intFI ≡ snd3 MI
definition intPI ≡ trd3 MI

lemma InfModel-intTI-intFI-intPI:
assumes MModel intT intF intP
shows IInfModel intTI intFI intPI
⟨proof⟩

end

locale MonotModel = M? : MonotProblem + M? : Model

context MonotModel begin

lemma InfModelI: IInfModel intTI intFI intPI
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale MonotModel < InfModel where
  intT = intTI and intF = intFI and intP = intPI
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context InfModel begin

definition toFull σ ≡ SOME F. bij-betw F {a::univ. intT σ a} (UNIV::univ set)
definition fromFull σ ≡ inv-into {a::univ. intT σ a} (toFull σ)

definition intTF σ a ≡ True
definition intFF f al ≡ toFull (resOf f) (intF f (map2 fromFull (arOf f) al))
definition intPF p al ≡ intP p (map2 fromFull (parOf p) al)

lemma intTF: intTF σ a
⟨proof⟩

lemma ex-toFull: ∃ F. bij-betw F {a::univ. intT σ a} (UNIV::univ set)
⟨proof⟩

lemma toFull: bij-betw (toFull σ) {a. intT σ a} UNIV
⟨proof⟩

lemma toFull-fromFull[simp]: toFull σ (fromFull σ a) = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma fromFull-toFull[simp]: intT σ a ⇒ fromFull σ (toFull σ a) = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma fromFull-inj[simp]: fromFull σ a = fromFull σ b ↔ a = b
⟨proof⟩

lemma toFull-inj[simp]:
assumes intT σ a and intT σ b
shows toFull σ a = toFull σ b ↔ a = b
⟨proof⟩

lemma fromFull[simp]: intT σ (fromFull σ a)
⟨proof⟩

lemma toFull-iff-fromFull:
assumes intT σ a
shows toFull σ a = b ↔ a = fromFull σ b
⟨proof⟩

lemma Tstruct: Tstruct intTF
⟨proof⟩

lemma FullStruct: FullStruct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intTF intFF intPF
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale InfModel < FullStruct

```

where $\text{int}T = \text{int}TF$ **and** $\text{int}F = \text{int}FF$ **and** $\text{int}P = \text{int}PF$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

context InfModel **begin**

definition $kE \xi \equiv \lambda x. \text{fromFull}(\text{tpOfV } x) (\xi x)$

lemma $kE[\text{simp}]$: $kE \xi x = \text{fromFull}(\text{tpOfV } x) (\xi x)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $wtE[\text{simp}]$: $F.wtE \xi$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $kE-wtE[\text{simp}]$: $I.wtE(kE \xi)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $kE\text{-}int\text{-}toFull$:
assumes $\xi: I.wtE(kE \xi)$ **and** $T: wt T$
shows $\text{toFull}(\text{tpOf } T) (I.int(kE \xi) T) = F.int \xi T$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $kE\text{-}int[\text{simp}]$:
assumes $\xi: I.wtE(kE \xi)$ **and** $T: wt T$
shows $I.int(kE \xi) T = \text{fromFull}(\text{tpOf } T) (F.int \xi T)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $map\text{-}kE\text{-}int[\text{simp}]$:
assumes $\xi: I.wtE(kE \xi)$ **and** $T: list\text{-}all wt Tl$
shows $\text{map}(I.int(kE \xi)) Tl = \text{map2}(\text{fromFull}(\text{map tpOf } Tl) (\text{map } (F.int \xi))) Tl$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $kE\text{-}satA[\text{simp}]$:
assumes $at: wtA$ at **and** $\xi: I.wtE(kE \xi)$
shows $I.satA(kE \xi) at \longleftrightarrow F.satA \xi at$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $kE\text{-}satL[\text{simp}]$:
assumes $l: wtL$ l **and** $\xi: I.wtE(kE \xi)$
shows $I.satL(kE \xi) l \longleftrightarrow F.satL \xi l$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $kE\text{-}satC[\text{simp}]$:
assumes $c: wtC$ c **and** $\xi: I.wtE(kE \xi)$
shows $I.satC(kE \xi) c \longleftrightarrow F.satC \xi c$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $kE\text{-}satPB$:

```

assumes  $\xi : I.wtE (kE \xi)$  shows  $F.satPB \xi \Phi$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $F\text{-SAT} : F.SAT \Phi$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $FullModel : FullModel wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf \Phi intTF intFF$ 
 $intPF$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale  $InfModel < FullModel$  where
 $intT = intTF$  and  $intF = intFF$  and  $intP = intPF$ 
⟨proof⟩

context  $MonotProblem$  begin

definition  $intTF \equiv InfModel.intTF$ 
definition  $intFF \equiv InfModel.intFF arOf resOf intTI intFI$ 
definition  $intPF \equiv InfModel.intPF parOf intTI intPI$ 

Strengthening of the infiniteness condition for monotonicity, replacing infiniteness by fullness:

theorem  $FullModel\text{-}intTF\text{-}intFF\text{-}intPF$ :
assumes  $MModel intT intF intP$ 
shows  $FFullModel intTF intFF intPF$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale  $MonotModel < FullModel$  where
 $intT = intTF$  and  $intF = intFF$  and  $intP = intPF$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

5 The First Monotonicity Calculus

```

theory  $Mcalc$ 
imports  $Mono$ 
begin

context  $ProblemIk$  begin

```

5.1 Naked variables

```

fun  $nvT$  where

```

```

nvT (Var x) = {x}
|
nvT (Fn f Tl) = {}

fun nvA where
nvA (Eq T1 T2) = nvT T1 ∪ nvT T2
|
nvA (Pr p Tl) = {}

fun nvL where
nvL (Pos at) = nvA at
|
nvL (Neg at) = {}

definition nvC c ≡ ∪ (set (map nvL c))

definition nvPB ≡ ∪ c ∈ Φ. nvC c

lemma nvT-vars[simp]: x ∈ nvT T ⇒ x ∈ vars T
⟨proof⟩

lemma nvA-varsA[simp]: x ∈ nvA at ⇒ x ∈ varsA at
⟨proof⟩

lemma nvL-varsL[simp]: x ∈ nvL l ⇒ x ∈ varsL l
⟨proof⟩

lemma nvC-varsC[simp]: x ∈ nvC c ⇒ x ∈ varsC c
⟨proof⟩

lemma nvPB-varsPB[simp]: x ∈ nvPB ⇒ x ∈ varsPB Φ
⟨proof⟩

```

5.2 The calculus

```

inductive mcalc (infix `⊣` 40) where
  [simp]: infTp σ ⇒ σ ⊢ c
  | [simp]: (∀ x ∈ nvC c. tpOfV x ≠ σ) ⇒ σ ⊢ c

lemma mcalc-iff: σ ⊢ c ↔ infTp σ ∨ (∀ x ∈ nvC c. tpOfV x ≠ σ)
⟨proof⟩

end

locale ProblemIkMcalc = ProblemIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp
+ assumes mcalc: ∀ σ c. c ∈ Φ ⇒ σ ⊢ c

```

```

locale ModelIkMcalc =
ModelIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp intT intF intP +
ProblemIkMcalc wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp and intT and intF and intP

```

5.3 Extension of a structure to an infinite structure by adding indistinguishable elements

context ModelIkMcalc **begin**

The projection from univ to a structure:

definition proj **where** proj σ a ≡ if intT σ a then a else pickT σ

lemma intT-proj[simp]: intT σ (proj σ a)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma proj-id[simp]: intT σ a ⇒ proj σ a = a
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma surj-proj:
assumes intT σ a **shows** ∃ b. proj σ b = a
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition I-intT σ (a::univ) ≡ infTp σ → intT σ a
definition I-intF f al ≡ intF f (map2 proj (arOf f) al)
definition I-intP p al ≡ intP p (map2 proj (parOf p) al)

lemma not-infTp-I-intT[simp]: ¬ infTp σ ⇒ I-intT σ a $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma infTp-I-intT[simp]: infTp σ ⇒ I-intT σ a = intT σ a $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma NE-I-intT: NE (I-intT σ)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma I-intF:
assumes f: wtFsym f **and** al: list-all2 I-intT (arOf f) al
shows I-intT (resOf f) (I-intF f al)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma Tstruct-I-intT: Tstruct I-intT
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma inf-I-intT: infinite {a. I-intT σ a}
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma InfStruct: IIInfStruct I-intT I-intF I-intP

```

⟨proof⟩
end

sublocale ModelIkMcalc < InfStruct where
  intT = I-intT and intF = I-intF and intP = I-intP
⟨proof⟩

```

5.4 The soundness of the calculus

In what follows, “Ik” stands for the original (augmented with infiniteness-knowledge) and “I” for the infinite structure constructed from it through the above sublocale statement.

```
context ModelIkMcalc begin
```

The environment translation along the projection:

```
definition transE  $\xi \equiv \lambda x. proj (tpOfV x) (\xi x)$ 
```

```
lemma transE[simp]: transE  $\xi x = proj (tpOfV x) (\xi x)$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma wtE-transE[simp]: I.wtE  $\xi \implies Ik.wtE (transE \xi)$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
abbreviation Ik-intT  $\equiv$  intT
abbreviation Ik-intF  $\equiv$  intF
abbreviation Ik-intP  $\equiv$  intP
```

```
lemma Ik-intT-int:
assumes wt: Ik.wt T and  $\xi: I.wtE \xi$ 
and snv:  $\bigwedge \sigma. infTp \sigma \vee (\forall x \in nvT T. tpOfV x \neq \sigma)$ 
shows Ik-intT (tpOf T) (I.int  $\xi T$ )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma int-transE-proj:
assumes wt: Ik.wt T
shows Ik.int (transE  $\xi$ ) T = proj (tpOf T) (I.int  $\xi T$ )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma int-transE-snv[simp]:
assumes wt: Ik.wt T and  $\xi: I.wtE \xi$  and snv:  $\bigwedge \sigma. infTp \sigma \vee (\forall x \in nvT T. tpOfV x \neq \sigma)$ 
shows Ik.int (transE  $\xi$ ) T = I.int  $\xi T$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma int-transE-Fn:
assumes wt: list-all wt Tl and f: wtFsym f and  $\xi: I.wtE \xi$ 
and ar: arOf f = map tpOf Tl
```

```

shows  $Ik.int (transE \xi) (Fn f Tl) = I.int \xi (Fn f Tl)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma intP-transE[simp]:
assumes wt: list-all wt Tl and p: wtPsym p and ar: parOf p = map tpOf Tl
shows Ik-intP p (map (Ik.int (transE \xi)) Tl) = I-intP p (map (I.int \xi) Tl)
⟨proof⟩

lemma satA-snvA-transE[simp]:
assumes wtA: Ik.wtA at and \xi: I.wtE \xi
and pA: \bigwedge \sigma. infTp \sigma \vee (\forall x \in nvA at. tpOfV x \neq \sigma)
shows Ik.satA (transE \xi) at \longleftrightarrow I.satA \xi at
⟨proof⟩

lemma satA-transE[simp]:
assumes wtA: Ik.wtA at and I.satA \xi at
shows Ik.satA (transE \xi) at
⟨proof⟩

lemma satL-snvL-transE[simp]:
assumes wtL: Ik.wtL l and \xi: I.wtE \xi
and pL: \bigwedge \sigma. infTp \sigma \vee (\forall x \in nvL l. tpOfV x \neq \sigma) and Ik.satL (transE \xi) l
shows I.satL \xi l
⟨proof⟩

lemma satC-snvC-transE[simp]:
assumes wtC: Ik.wtC c and \xi: I.wtE \xi
and pC: \bigwedge \sigma. \sigma \vdash c and Ik.satC (transE \xi) c
shows I.satC \xi c
⟨proof⟩

lemma satPB-snvPB-transE[simp]:
assumes \xi: I.wtE \xi shows I.satPB \xi \Phi
⟨proof⟩

lemma I-SAT: I.SAT \Phi ⟨proof⟩

lemma InfModel: IIInfModel I-intT I-intF I-intP
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale ModelIkMcalc < inf?: InfModel where
intT = I-intT and intF = I-intF and intP = I-intP
⟨proof⟩

context ProblemIkMcalc begin

```

```
abbreviation MModelIkMcalc ≡ ModelIkMcalc wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf
Φ infTp
```

```
theorem monot: monot
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

Final theorem in sublocale form: Any problem that passes the monotonicity calculus is monotonic:

```
sublocale ProblemIkMcalc < MonotProblem
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

```
theory T-G-Prelim
imports Mcalc
begin
```

```
locale ProblemIkTpart =
Ik? : ProblemIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool
and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp +
fixes
  prot :: 'tp ⇒ bool
and protFw :: 'tp ⇒ bool
assumes
  tp-disj: ⋀ σ. ¬ prot σ ∨ ¬ protFw σ
  and tp-mcalc: ⋀ σ. prot σ ∨ protFw σ ∨ (∀ c ∈ Φ. σ ⊢ c)
begin
```

```
definition isRes where isRes σ ≡ ∃ f. wtFsym f ∧ resOf f = σ
```

```
definition unprot σ ≡ ¬ prot σ ∧ ¬ protFw σ
```

```
lemma unprot-mcalc[simp]: [unprot σ; c ∈ Φ] ⇒ σ ⊢ c
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

```

locale ModelIkTpart =
   $Ik? : ProblemIkTpart$   $wtFsym$   $wtPsym$   $arOf$   $resOf$   $parOf$   $\Phi$   $infTp$   $prot$   $protFw$  +
   $Ik? : Model$   $wtFsym$   $wtPsym$   $arOf$   $resOf$   $parOf$   $\Phi$   $intT$   $intF$   $intP$ 
  for  $wtFsym :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$ 
  and  $wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$ 
  and  $arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp list$ 
  and  $resOf$  and  $parOf$  and  $\Phi$  and  $infTp$  and  $prot$  and  $protFw$ 
  and  $intT$  and  $intF$  and  $intP$ 

end

```

6 The Second Monotonicity Calculus

```

theory Mcalc2
imports Mono
begin

```

6.1 Extension policies

Extension policy: copy, true or false extension:

```
datatype epol = Cext | Text | Fext
```

Problem with infinite knowledge and predicate-extension policy:

```

locale ProblemIkPol = ProblemIk  $wtFsym$   $wtPsym$   $arOf$   $resOf$   $parOf$   $\Phi$   $infTp$ 
  for  $wtFsym :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$  and  $wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$ 
  and  $arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp list$ 
  and  $resOf$  and  $parOf$  and  $\Phi$  and  $infTp$ 
  + fixes pol ::  $'tp \Rightarrow 'psym \Rightarrow epol$ 
  and
  grdOf ::  $('fsym, 'psym) cls \Rightarrow ('fsym, 'psym) lit \Rightarrow var \Rightarrow ('fsym, 'psym) lit$ 
  ( $'fsym, 'psym)$  cls  $\Rightarrow$  ( $'fsym, 'psym)$  lit  $\Rightarrow$  var  $\Rightarrow$  ( $'fsym, 'psym)$  lit

```

```
context ProblemIkPol begin
```

6.2 Naked variables

```

fun nv2T where
  nv2T ( $Var\ x$ ) = { $x$ }
  |
  nv2T ( $Fn\ f\ Tl$ ) = {}

fun nv2L where
  nv2L ( $Pos\ (Eq\ T1\ T2)$ ) = nv2T T1  $\cup$  nv2T T2
  |
  nv2L ( $Neg\ (Eq\ T1\ T2)$ ) = {}
  |
  nv2L ( $Pos\ (Pr\ p\ Tl)$ ) = { $x \in \bigcup (set (map nv2T Tl)) . pol (tpOfV\ x)\ p = Fext$ }

```

$|$
 $nv2L(Neg(Pr p Tl)) = \{x \in \bigcup (set(map nv2T Tl)) . pol(tpOfV x) p = Text\}$

definition $nv2C c \equiv \bigcup (set(map nv2L c))$

lemma $in-nv2T: x \in nv2T T \longleftrightarrow T = Var x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2T-vars[simp]: x \in nv2T T \implies x \in vars T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2L-varsL[simp]:$
assumes $x \in nv2L l$ **shows** $x \in varsL l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2C-varsC[simp]: x \in nv2C c \implies x \in varsC c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.3 The calculus

The notion of a literal being a guard for a (typed) variable:

```

fun isGuard :: var  $\Rightarrow$  ('fsym,'psym) lit  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
isGuard x (Pos (Eq T1 T2))  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
|
isGuard x (Neg (Eq T1 T2))  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(T1 = Var x  $\wedge$  ( $\exists f Tl. T2 = Fn f Tl$ ))  $\vee$ 
(T2 = Var x  $\wedge$  ( $\exists f Tl. T1 = Fn f Tl$ ))
|
isGuard x (Pos (Pr p Tl))  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$   $\bigcup (set(map nv2T Tl)) \wedge pol(tpOfV x) p = Text$ 
|
isGuard x (Neg (Pr p Tl))  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$   $\bigcup (set(map nv2T Tl)) \wedge pol(tpOfV x) p = Ftext$ 

```

The monotonicity calculus from the Classen et. al. paper, applied to non-infinite types only: it checks that any variable in any literal of any clause is indeed guarded by its guard:

```

inductive mcalc2 (infix  $\dashv\ddash$  40) where
  [simp]: infTp σ  $\implies$  σ  $\dashv\ddash$  c
  | [simp]: ( $\bigwedge l x. [l \in set c; x \in nv2L l; tpOfV x = \sigma]$ 
     $\implies isGuard x (grdOf c l x)) \implies \sigma \dashv\ddash c$ 

lemma mcalc2-iff:
 $\sigma \dashv\ddash c \longleftrightarrow$ 
infTp σ  $\vee (\forall l x. l \in set c \wedge x \in nv2L l \wedge tpOfV x = \sigma \longrightarrow isGuard x (grdOf c l x))$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

end

locale ProblemIkPolMcalc2 = ProblemIkPol wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ
infTp pol grdOf
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp and pol and grdOf
+ assumes

grdOf: ∧ c l x. [c ∈ Φ; l ∈ set c; x ∈ nv2L l; ¬ infTp (tpOfV x)]
    ⇒ grdOf c l x ∈ set c
and mcalc2: ∧ σ c. c ∈ Φ ⇒ σ ⊢2 c
begin
lemma wtL-grdOf[simp]:
assumes c ∈ Φ and l ∈ set c and x ∈ nv2L l and ¬ infTp (tpOfV x)
shows wtL (grdOf c l x)
⟨proof⟩
end

locale ModelIkPolMcalc2 =
ModelIk wfFsym wfPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp intT intF intP +
ProblemIkPolMcalc2 wfFsym wfPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp pol grdOf
for wfFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wfPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp pol and grdOf and intT and intF and
intP

end

theory Mcalc2C
imports Mcalc2
begin

```

6.4 Constant policy on types

Currently our soundness proof only covers the case of the calculus having different extension policies for different predicates, but not for different types versus the same predicate. This is sufficient for our purpose of proving soundness of the guard encodings.

```

locale ProblemIkPolMcalc2C =
ProblemIkPolMcalc2 wfFsym wfPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp pol grdOf
for wfFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wfPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp and pol and grdOf
+ assumes pol-ct: pol σ1 P = pol σ2 P

context ProblemIkPolMcalc2C begin

```

```

definition polC ≡ pol any

lemma pol-polC: pol σ P = polC P
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-simps[simp]:
nv2L (Pos (Pr p Tl)) = (case polC p of Fext ⇒ ∪ (set (map nv2T Tl)) |- ⇒ {})
nv2L (Neg (Pr p Tl)) = (case polC p of Text ⇒ ∪ (set (map nv2T Tl)) |- ⇒ {})
⟨proof⟩

declare nv2L.simps(3,4)[simp del]

lemma isGuard-simps[simp]:
isGuard x (Pos (Pr p Tl)) ←→ x ∈ ∪ (set (map nv2T Tl)) ∧ polC p = Text
isGuard x (Neg (Pr p Tl)) ←→ x ∈ ∪ (set (map nv2T Tl)) ∧ polC p = Fext
⟨proof⟩

declare isGuard.simps(3,4)[simp del]

end

```

```

locale ModelIkPolMcalc2C =
ModelIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp intT intF intP +
ProblemIkPolMcalc2C wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp pol grdOf
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp pol and grdOf and intT and intF and
intP

```

6.5 Extension of a structure to an infinite structure by adding indistinguishable elements

```
context ModelIkPolMcalc2C begin
```

```

definition proj where proj σ a ≡ if intT σ a then a else pickT σ

lemma intT-proj[simp]: intT σ (proj σ a)
⟨proof⟩

lemma proj-id[simp]: intT σ a ⇒ proj σ a = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-proj-id[simp]:
assumes list-all2 intT σ l al
shows map2 proj σ l al = al

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *surj-proj*:

assumes $intT \sigma a$ **shows** $\exists b. proj \sigma b = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $I\text{-}intT \sigma (a::univ) \equiv infTp \sigma \rightarrow intT \sigma a$

definition $I\text{-}intF f al \equiv intF f (map2 proj (arOf f) al)$

definition

$I\text{-}intP p al \equiv$

case polC p of

$Cext \Rightarrow intP p (map2 proj (parOf p) al)$

$| Text \Rightarrow if list-all2 intT (parOf p) al then intP p al else True$

$| Fext \Rightarrow if list-all2 intT (parOf p) al then intP p al else False$

lemma *not-infTp-I-intT[simp]*: $\neg infTp \sigma \implies I\text{-}intT \sigma a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *infTp-I-intT[simp]*: $infTp \sigma \implies I\text{-}intT \sigma a = intT \sigma a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NE-I-intT*: $NE (I\text{-}intT \sigma)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *I-intP-Cext[simp]*:

$polC p = Cext \implies I\text{-}intP p al = intP p (map2 proj (parOf p) al)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *I-intP-Text-imp[simp]*:

assumes $polC p = Text$ **and** $intP p al$
shows $I\text{-}intP p al$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *I-intP-Fext-imp[simp]*:

assumes $polC p = Fext$ **and** $\neg intP p al$
shows $\neg I\text{-}intP p al$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *I-intP-intT[simp]*:

assumes $list-all2 intT (parOf p) al$
shows $I\text{-}intP p al = intP p al$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *I-intP-Text-not-intT[simp]*:

assumes $polC p = Text$ **and** $\neg list-all2 intT (parOf p) al$
shows $I\text{-}intP p al$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *I-intP-Fext-not-intT[simp]*:

```

assumes polC p = Fext and ∃ list-all2 intT (parOf p) al
shows ∃ I-intP p al
⟨proof⟩

lemma I-intF:
assumes f: wtFsym f and al: list-all2 I-intT (arOf f) al
shows I-intT (resOf f) (I-intF f al)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Tstruct-I-intT: Tstruct I-intT
⟨proof⟩

lemma inf-I-intT: infinite {a. I-intT σ a}
⟨proof⟩

lemma InfStruct: IIInfStruct I-intT I-intF I-intP
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale ModelIkPolMcalc2C < InfStruct where
intT = I-intT and intF = I-intF and intP = I-intP
⟨proof⟩

```

6.6 The soundness of the calculus

```

context ModelIkPolMcalc2C begin

definition transE ξ ≡ λ x. proj (tpOfV x) (ξ x)

lemma transE[simp]: transE ξ x = proj (tpOfV x) (ξ x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-transE[simp]: I.wtE ξ ⇒ Ik.wtE (transE ξ)
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation Ik-intT ≡ intT
abbreviation Ik-intF ≡ intF
abbreviation Ik-intP ≡ intP

lemma Ik-intT-int:
assumes wt: Ik.wt T and ξ: I.wtE ξ
and nv2T: infTp (Ik.tpOf T) ∨ (∀ x ∈ nv2T T. tpOfV x ≠ Ik.tpOf T)
shows Ik-intT (Ik.tpOf T) (I.int ξ T)
⟨proof⟩

lemma int-transE-proj:
assumes wt: Ik.wt T
shows Ik.int (transE ξ) T = proj (tpOf T) (I.int ξ T)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-transE-nv2T*:
assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ
and $nv2T$: *infTp* (*Ik.tpOf T*) \vee ($\forall x \in nv2T T$. *tpOfV* $x \neq Ik.tpOf T$)
shows *Ik.int* (*transE* ξ) *T* = *I.int* ξ *T*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isGuard-not-satL-intT*:
assumes *wtL*: *Ik.wtL l*
and ns : $\neg I.satL \xi l$
and g : *isGuard* $x l$ **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ
shows *Ik-intT* (*tpOfV* x) (ξx) (**is** *Ik-intT* σ (ξx))

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-transE[simp]*:
assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**
 $nv2T$: $\bigwedge x. [\neg infTp (tpOfV x); x \in nv2T T] \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge isGuard x l$
shows *Ik.int* (*transE* ξ) *T* = *I.int* ξ *T*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *intT-int-transE[simp]*:
assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**
 $nv2T$: $\bigwedge x. [\neg infTp (tpOfV x); x \in nv2T T] \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge isGuard x l$
shows *Ik-intT* (*Ik.tpOf T*) (*I.int* ξ *T*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-int-transE-nv2T[simp]*:
assumes *wt*: *list-all* *Ik.wt Tl* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**
 $nv2T$: $\bigwedge x. [\neg infTp (tpOfV x); \exists T \in set Tl. x \in nv2T T] \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge isGuard x l$
shows *map* (*Ik.int* (*transE* ξ)) *Tl* = *map* (*I.int* ξ) *Tl*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-intT-int-transE-nv2T[simp]*:
assumes *wt*: *list-all* *Ik.wt Tl* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**
 $nv2T$: $\bigwedge x. [\neg infTp (tpOfV x); \exists T \in set Tl. x \in nv2T T] \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge isGuard x l$
shows *list-all2* *Ik-intT* (*map* *Ik.tpOf Tl*) (*map* (*I.int* ξ) *Tl*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-proj-transE[simp]*:
assumes *wt*: *list-all* *wt Tl*
shows *map* (*Ik.int* (*transE* ξ)) *Tl* =
map2 proj (*map tpOf Tl*) (*map* (*I.int* ξ) *Tl*)

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma satL-transE[simp]:
assumes wtL: Ik.wtL l and ξ: I.wtE ξ and
nv2T: ⋀ x. [¬ infTp (tpOfV x); x ∈ nv2L l] ==>
         ∃ l'. Ik.wtL l' ∧ ¬ I.satL ξ l' ∧ isGuard x l'
and Ik.satL (transE ξ) l
shows I.satL ξ l
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma satPB-transE[simp]:
assumes ξ: I.wtE ξ shows I.satPB ξ Φ
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma I-SAT: I.SAT Φ
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma InfModel: IIInfModel I-intT I-intF I-intP
⟨proof⟩
```

end

```
sublocale ModelIkPolMcalc2C < inf?: InfModel where
intT = I-intT and intF = I-intF and intP = I-intP
⟨proof⟩
```

```
context ProblemIkPolMcalc2C begin
```

abbreviation

```
MModelIkPolMcalc2C ≡ ModelIkPolMcalc2C wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ
infTp pol grdOf
```

```
theorem monot: monot
⟨proof⟩
```

end

Final theorem in sublocale form: Any problem that passes the monotonicity calculus is monotonic:

```
sublocale ProblemIkPolMcalc2C < MonotProblem
⟨proof⟩
```

end

7 Guard-Based Encodings

```
theory G
imports T-G-Prelim Mcalc2C
begin
```

7.1 The guard translation

The extension of the function symbols with type witnesses:

```
datatype ('fsym,'tp) efsym = Oldf 'fsym | Wit 'tp
```

The extension of the predicate symbols with type guards:

```
datatype ('psym,'tp) epsym = Oldp 'psym | Guard 'tp
```

Extension of the partitioned infinitely augmented problem for dealing with guards:

```
locale ProblemIkTpartG =
  Ik? : ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp prot protFw
  for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool
  and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
  and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
  and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp and prot and protFw +
  fixes
    protCl :: 'tp ⇒ bool
  assumes
    protCl-prot[simp]: ∧ σ. protCl σ ⇒ prot σ
  and protCl-fsym: ∧ f. protCl (resPf f) ⇒ list-all protCl (arOf f)

  locale ModelIkTpartG =
    Ik? : ProblemIkTpartG wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp prot protFw
    protCl +
    Ik? : ModelIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp prot protFw intT
    intF intP
    for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool
    and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
    and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
    and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp and prot and protFw and protCl
    and intT and intF and intP

context ProblemIkTpartG
begin

lemma protCl-resOf-arOf[simp]:
assumes protCl (resOf f) and i < length (arOf f)
shows protCl (arOf f ! i)
⟨proof⟩
```

“GE” stands for “guard encoding”:

```
fun GE-wtFsym where
  GE-wtFsym (Oldf f) ←→ wtFsym f
  |GE-wtFsym (Wit σ) ←→ ¬ isRes σ ∨ protCl σ
```

```

fun GE-arOf where
  GE-arOf (Oldf f) = arOf f
| GE-arOf (Wit σ) = []

fun GE-resOf where
  GE-resOf (Oldf f) = resOf f
| GE-resOf (Wit σ) = σ

fun GE-wtPsym where
  GE-wtPsym (Oldp p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtPsym p
| GE-wtPsym (Guard σ)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  unprot σ

fun GE-parOf where
  GE-parOf (Oldp p) = parOf p
| GE-parOf (Guard σ) = [σ]

lemma countable-GE-wtFsym: countable (Collect GE-wtFsym) (is countable ?K)
⟨proof⟩

lemma countable-GE-wtPsym: countable (Collect GE-wtPsym) (is countable ?K)
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale ProblemIkTpartG < GE? : Signature
where wtFsym = GE-wtFsym and wtPsym = GE-wtPsym
and arOf = GE-arOf and resOf = GE-resOf and parOf = GE-parOf
⟨proof⟩

context ProblemIkTpartG
begin

The guarding literal of a variable:

definition grdLit :: var  $\Rightarrow$  (('fsym, 'tp) efsym, ('psym, 'tp) epsym) lit
where grdLit x  $\equiv$  Neg (Pr (Guard (tpOfV x)) [Var x])

The (set of) guarding literals of a literal and of a clause:

fun glitOfL :: ('fsym, 'psym) lit  $\Rightarrow$  (('fsym, 'tp) efsym, ('psym, 'tp) epsym) lit set
where
  glitOfL (Pos at) =
    {grdLit x | x. x  $\in$  varsA at  $\wedge$  (prot (tpOfV x)  $\vee$  (protFw (tpOfV x)  $\wedge$  x  $\in$  nvA
    at))}
  |
  glitOfL (Neg at) = {grdLit x | x. x  $\in$  varsA at  $\wedge$  prot (tpOfV x)}

```

```

definition glitOfC c ≡ ∪ (set (map glitOfL c))

lemma finite-glitOfL[simp]: finite (glitOfL l)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-glitOfC[simp]: finite (glitOfC c)
⟨proof⟩

fun gT where
gT (Var x) = Var x
|
gT (Fn f Tl) = Fn (Oldf f) (map gT Tl)

fun gA where
gA (Eq T1 T2) = Eq (gT T1) (gT T2)
|
gA (Pr p Tl) = Pr (Oldp p) (map gT Tl)

fun gL where
gL (Pos at) = Pos (gA at)
|
gL (Neg at) = Neg (gA at)

definition gC c ≡ (map gL c) @ (list (glitOfC c))

lemma set-gC[simp]: set (gC c) = gL ` (set c) ∪ glitOfC c
⟨proof⟩

```

The extra axioms:

The function axioms:

```
definition cOfFax f = Pr (Guard (resOf f)) [Fn (Oldf f) (getTvars (arOf f))]
```

```
definition hOfFax f = map2 (Pr o Guard) (arOf f) (map singl (getTvars (arOf f)))
```

```
definition fax f ≡ [Pos (cOfFax f)]
```

```
definition faxCD f ≡ map Neg (hOfFax f) @ fax f
```

definition

$$Fax \equiv \{fax f \mid f. \text{wtFsym } f \wedge \neg \text{unprot } (\text{resOf } f) \wedge \neg \text{protCl } (\text{resOf } f)\} \cup \\ \{faxCD f \mid f. \text{wtFsym } f \wedge \text{protCl } (\text{resOf } f)\}$$

The witness axioms:

```
definition wax σ ≡ [Pos (Pr (Guard σ) [Fn (Wit σ) []])]
```

```
definition Wax ≡ {wax σ | σ. ¬ unprot σ ∧ (¬ isRes σ ∨ protCl σ)}
```

definition $gPB = gC \uparrow \Phi \cup Fax \cup Wax$

Well-typedness of the translation:

lemma $tpOf-g[simp]$: $GE.tpOf(gT T) = Ik.tpOf T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wt-g[simp]$: $Ik.wt T \implies GE.wt(gT T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtA-gA[simp]$: $Ik.wtA at \implies GE.wtA(gA at)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtL-gL[simp]$: $Ik.wtL l \implies GE.wtL(gL l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtC-map-gL[simp]$: $Ik.wtC c \implies GE.wtC(map\ gL\ c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtL-grdLit-unprot[simp]$: $\neg unprot(tpOfV x) \implies GE.wtL(grdLit x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtL-grdLit[simp]$: $prot(tpOfV x) \vee protFw(tpOfV x) \implies GE.wtL(grdLit x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtL-glitOfL[simp]$: $l' \in glitOfL l \implies GE.wtL l'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtL-glitOfC[simp]$: $l' \in glitOfC c \implies GE.wtL l'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtC-list-glitOfC[simp]$: $GE.wtC(list(glitOfC c))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtC-gC[simp]$: $Ik.wtC c \implies GE.wtC(gC c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtA-cOfFax-unprot[simp]$: $\llbracket wtFsym f; \neg unprot(resOf f) \rrbracket \implies GE.wtA(cOfFax f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtA-cOfFax[simp]$:
 $\llbracket wtFsym f; prot(resOf f) \vee protFw(resOf f) \rrbracket \implies GE.wtA(cOfFax f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtA-hOfFax[simp]$:
 $\llbracket wtFsym f; protCl(resOf f) \rrbracket \implies list-all GE.wtA(hOfFax f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wtC-fax-unprot[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{wtFsym } f; \neg \text{unprot} (\text{resOf } f) \rrbracket \implies \text{GE.wtC (fax } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtC-fax[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{wtFsym } f; \text{prot} (\text{resOf } f) \vee \text{protFw} (\text{resOf } f) \rrbracket \implies \text{GE.wtC (fax } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtC-faxCD[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{wtFsym } f; \text{protCl} (\text{resOf } f) \rrbracket \implies \text{GE.wtC (faxCD } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtPB-Fax[simp]*: GE.wtPB Fax
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtC-wax-unprot[simp]*: $\llbracket \neg \text{unprot } \sigma; \neg \text{isRes } \sigma \vee \text{protCl } \sigma \rrbracket \implies \text{GE.wtC (wax } \sigma)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtC-wax[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{prot } \sigma \vee \text{protFw } \sigma; \neg \text{isRes } \sigma \vee \text{protCl } \sigma \rrbracket \implies \text{GE.wtC (wax } \sigma)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtPB-Wax[simp]*: GE.wtPB Wax
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtPB-gC-Φ[simp]*: $\text{GE.wtPB (gC } \cdot \Phi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtPB-tPB[simp]*: $\text{GE.wtPB gPB } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wtA-Guard*:
assumes $\text{GE.wtA (Pr (Guard } \sigma) \text{ Tl)}$
shows $\exists \text{ T. Tl = [T] } \wedge \text{GE.wt T} \wedge \text{tpOf T} = \sigma$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wt-Wit*:
assumes $\text{GE.wt (Fn (Wit } \sigma) \text{ Tl)}$ **shows** $\text{Tl} = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tpOf-Wit*: $\text{GE.tpOf (Fn (Wit } \sigma) \text{ Tl)} = \sigma \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

7.2 Soundness

context *ModelIkTpartG* **begin**

```

fun GE-intF where
  GE-intF (Oldf f) al = intF f al
|GE-intF (Wit σ) al = pickT σ

fun GE-intP where
  GE-intP (Oldp p) al = intP p al
|GE-intP (Guard σ) al = True

end

sublocale ModelIkTpartG < GE? : Struct
where wtFsym = GE-wtFsym and wtPsym = GE-wtPsym and
arOf = GE-arOf and resOf = GE-resOf and parOf = GE-parOf
and intF = GE-intF and intP = GE-intP
⟨proof⟩

context ModelIkTpartG begin

lemma g-int[simp]: GE.int ξ (gT T) = Ik.int ξ T
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-g-int[simp]: map (GE.int ξ ∘ gT) Tl = map (Ik.int ξ) Tl
⟨proof⟩

lemma gA-satA[simp]: GE.satA ξ (gA at) ←→ Ik.satA ξ at
⟨proof⟩

lemma gL-satL[simp]: GE.satL ξ (gL l) ←→ Ik.satL ξ l
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-gL-satC[simp]: GE.satC ξ (map gL c) ←→ Ik.satC ξ c
⟨proof⟩

lemma gC-satC[simp]:
assumes Ik.satC ξ c shows GE.satC ξ (gC c)
⟨proof⟩

lemma gC-Φ-satPB[simp]:
assumes Ik.satPB ξ Φ shows GE.satPB ξ (gC ` Φ)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Fax-Wax-satPB:
GE.satPB ξ (Fax) ∧ GE.satPB ξ (Wax)
⟨proof⟩

lemmas Fax-satPB[simp] = Fax-Wax-satPB[THEN conjunct1]
lemmas Wax-satPB[simp] = Fax-Wax-satPB[THEN conjunct2]

```

```

lemma soundness: GE.SAT gPB
⟨proof⟩

theorem G-soundness:
Model GE-wtFsym GE-wtPsym GE-arOf GE-resOf GE-parOf gPB intT GE-intF
GE-intP
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale ModelIkTpartG < GE? : Model
where wtFsym = GE-wtFsym and wtPsym = GE-wtPsym and
arOf = GE-arOf and resOf = GE-resOf and parOf = GE-parOf
and Φ = gPB and intF = GE-intF and intP = GE-intP
⟨proof⟩

```

7.3 Completeness

```

locale ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel =
Ik? : ProblemIkTpartG wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp prot protFw
protCl +
GE? : Model ProblemIkTpartG.GE-wtFsym wtFsym resOf protCl
    ProblemIkTpartG.GE-wtPsym wtPsym prot protFw
    ProblemIkTpartG.GE-arOf arOf ProblemIkTpartG.GE-resOf resOf
    ProblemIkTpartG.GE-parOf parOf
    gPB eintT eintF eintP
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool
and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and Φ and infTp and prot and protFw and protCl
and eintT and eintF and eintP

```

```

context ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel begin

```

The reduct structure of a given structure in the guard-extended signature:

```

definition
intT σ a ≡
if unprot σ then eintT σ a
else eintT σ a ∧ eintP (Guard σ) [a]
definition
intF f al ≡ eintF (Oldf f) al
definition
intP p al ≡ eintP (Oldp p) al

```

```

lemma GE-Guard-all:
assumes f: wtFsym f

```

```

and al: list-all2 eintT (arOf f) al
shows
(¬ unprot (resOf f) ∧ ¬ protCl (resOf f)
 → eintP (Guard (resOf f)) [eintF (Oldf f) al])
∧
(protCl (resOf f) →
 list-all2 (eintP ∘ Guard) (arOf f) (map singl al)
 → eintP (Guard (resOf f)) [eintF (Oldf f) al])
is (?A1 → ?C) ∧
 (?A2 → ?H2 → ?C))
⟨proof⟩

lemma GE-Guard-not-unprot-protCl:
assumes f: wtFsym f and f2: ¬ unprot (resOf f) ¬ protCl (resOf f)
and al: list-all2 eintT (arOf f) al
shows eintP (Guard (resOf f)) [intF f al]
⟨proof⟩

lemma GE-Guard-protCl:
assumes f: wtFsym f and f2: protCl (resOf f) and al: list-all2 eintT (arOf f) al
and H: list-all2 (eintP ∘ Guard) (arOf f) (map singl al)
shows eintP (Guard (resOf f)) [intF f al]
⟨proof⟩

lemma GE-Guard-not-unprot:
assumes f: wtFsym f and f2: ¬ unprot (resOf f) and al: list-all2 eintT (arOf f)
al
and H: list-all2 (eintP ∘ Guard) (arOf f) (map singl al)
shows eintP (Guard (resOf f)) [intF f al]
⟨proof⟩

lemma GE-Wit:
assumes σ: ¬ unprot σ ¬ isRes σ ∨ protCl σ
shows eintP (Guard σ) [eintF (Wit σ) []]
⟨proof⟩

lemma NE-intT-forget: NE (intT σ)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wt-intF:
assumes f: wtFsym f and al: list-all2 intT (arOf f) al
shows intT (resOf f) (intF f al)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Struct: Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF intP
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

sublocale ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel < Ik? : Struct
where intT = intT and intF = intF and intP = intP
⟨proof⟩

context ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel begin

lemma wtE[simp]: Ik.wtE ξ ==> GE.wtE ξ
⟨proof⟩

lemma int-g[simp]: GE.int ξ (gT T) = Ik.int ξ T
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-int-g[simp]:
map (Ik.int ξ) Tl = map (GE.int ξ ∘ gT) Tl
⟨proof⟩

lemma satA-gA[simp]: GE.satA ξ (gA at) ←→ Ik.satA ξ at
⟨proof⟩

lemma satL-gL[simp]: GE.satL ξ (gL l) ←→ Ik.satL ξ l
⟨proof⟩

lemma satC-map-gL[simp]: GE.satC ξ (map gL c) ←→ Ik.satC ξ c
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-not-grdLit-unprot[simp]:
assumes Ik.wtE ξ and ¬ unprot (tpOfV x)
shows ¬ GE.satL ξ (grdLit x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-not-grdLit[simp]:
assumes Ik.wtE ξ and prot (tpOfV x) ∨ protFw (tpOfV x)
shows ¬ GE.satL ξ (grdLit x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-not-glitOfL[simp]:
assumes Ik.wtE ξ
shows ¬ GE.satC ξ (list (glitOfL l))
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-not-glitOfC[simp]:
assumes Ik.wtE ξ
shows ¬ GE.satC ξ (list (glitOfC c))
⟨proof⟩

lemma satC-gC[simp]:
assumes Ik.wtE ξ and GE.satC ξ (gC c)
shows Ik.satC ξ c

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma satPB-gPB[simp]:
assumes Ik.wtE  $\xi$  and GE.satPB  $\xi$  (gC ‘ Φ)
shows Ik.satPB  $\xi$  Φ
⟨proof⟩

lemma completeness: Ik.SAT Φ
⟨proof⟩

lemma G-completeness: Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ intT intF
intP
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

sublocale ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel < Ik? : Model
where intT = intT and intF = intF and intP = intP
⟨proof⟩

```

7.4 The result of the guard translation is an infiniteness-augmented problem

```

sublocale ProblemIkTpartG < GE? : Problem
where wtFsym = GE-wtFsym and wtPsym = GE-wtPsym
and arOf = GE-arOf and resOf = GE-resOf and parOf = GE-parOf
and Φ = gPB
⟨proof⟩

```

```

sublocale ProblemIkTpartG < GE? : ProblemIk
where wtFsym = GE-wtFsym and wtPsym = GE-wtPsym
and arOf = GE-arOf and resOf = GE-resOf and parOf = GE-parOf
and Φ = gPB
⟨proof⟩

```

7.5 The verification of the second monotonicity calculus criterion for the guarded problem

```
context ProblemIkTpartG begin
```

```

fun pol where
pol - (Oldp p) = Cext
|
pol - (Guard σ) = Fext

lemma pol-ct: pol σ1 p = pol σ2 p
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition grdOf c l x = grdLit x
end

sublocale ProblemIkTpartG < GE?: ProblemIkPol
where wtFsym = GE-wtFsym and wtPsym = GE-wtPsym
and arOf = GE-arOf and resOf = GE-resOf and parOf = GE-parOf
and Φ = gPB and pol = pol and grdOf = grdOf ⟨proof⟩

context ProblemIkTpartG begin

lemma nv2-nv[simp]: GE.nv2T (gT T) = GE.nvT T
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-nvL[simp]: GE.nv2L (gL l) = GE.nvL l
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L:
assumes l ∈ set c and mc: GE.mcalc σ c
shows infTp σ ∨ (∀ x ∈ GE.nv2L (gL l). tpOfV x ≠ σ)
⟨proof⟩

lemma isGuard-grdLit[simp]: GE.isGuard x (grdLit x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-grdLit[simp]: GE.nv2L (grdLit x) = {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma mcalc-mcalc2: GE.mcalc σ c ⇒ GE.mcalc2 σ (gC c)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-wax[simp]: l' ∈ set (wax σ) ⇒ GE.nv2L l' = {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-Wax:
assumes c' ∈ Wax and l' ∈ set c'
shows GE.nv2L l' = {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-cOfFax[simp]: GE.nv2L (Pos (cOfFax σ)) = {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-hOfFax[simp]:
assumes at ∈ set (hOfFax σ)
shows GE.nv2L (Neg at) = {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv2L-fax[simp]: l ∈ set (fax σ) ⇒ GE.nv2L l = {}

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nv2L-faxCD[simp]*: $l \in set (faxCD \sigma) \implies GE.nv2L l = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nv2L-Fax*:
assumes $c' \in Fax$ **and** $l' \in set c'$
shows $GE.nv2L l' = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *grdOf*:
assumes $c': c' \in gPB$ **and** $l': l' \in set c'$
and $x: x \in GE.nv2L l'$ **and** $i: \neg infTp (tpOfV x)$
shows $grdOf c' l' x \in set c' \wedge GE.isGuard x (grdOf c' l' x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mcalc2*:
assumes $c': c' \in gPB$
shows $GE.mcalc2 \sigma c'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

sublocale *ProblemIkTpartG* < $GE? : ProblemIkPolMcalc2C$
where $wtFsym = GE-wtFsym$ **and** $wtPsym = GE-wtPsym$
and $arOf = GE-arOf$ **and** $resOf = GE-resOf$ **and** $parOf = GE-parOf$
and $\Phi = gPB$ **and** $pol = pol$ **and** $grdOf = grdOf$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context *ProblemIkTpartG* **begin**

theorem *G-monotonic*:
MonotProblem $GE-wtFsym$ $GE-wtPsym$ $GE-arOf$ $GE-resOf$ $GE-parOf$ gPB $\langle proof \rangle$

end

sublocale *ProblemIkTpartG* < $GE? : MonotProblem$
where $wtFsym = GE-wtFsym$ **and** $wtPsym = GE-wtPsym$
and $arOf = GE-arOf$ **and** $resOf = GE-resOf$ **and** $parOf = GE-parOf$
and $\Phi = gPB$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
end
```

8 Tag-Based Encodings

```
theory T
imports T-G-Prelim
begin
```

8.1 The tag translation

The extension of the function symbols with type tags and type witnesses:

```
datatype ('fsym,'tp) efsym = Oldf 'fsym | Tag 'tp | Wit 'tp
```

```
context ProblemIkTpart
begin
```

“TE” stands for “tag encoding”

```
fun TE-wtFsym where
  TE-wtFsym (Oldf f)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtFsym f
| TE-wtFsym (Tag σ)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
| TE-wtFsym (Wit σ)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  isRes σ
```

```
fun TE-arOf where
  TE-arOf (Oldf f) = arOf f
| TE-arOf (Tag σ) = [σ]
| TE-arOf (Wit σ) = []
```

```
fun TE-resOf where
  TE-resOf (Oldf f) = resOf f
| TE-resOf (Tag σ) = σ
| TE-resOf (Wit σ) = σ
```

```
lemma countable-TE-wtFsym: countable (Collect TE-wtFsym) (is countable ?K)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

```
sublocale ProblemIkTpart < TE?: Signature
where wtFsym = TE-wtFsym and arOf = TE-arOf and resOf = TE-resOf
⟨proof⟩
```

```
context ProblemIkTpart
begin
```

```

fun tNN where
tNN (Var x) =
  (if unprot (tpOfV x) vee protFw (tpOfV x) then Var x else Fn (Tag (tpOfV x)) [Var
x])
|
tNN (Fn f Tl) = (if unprot (resOf f) vee protFw (resOf f)
  then Fn (Oldf f) (map tNN Tl)
  else Fn (Tag (resOf f)) [Fn (Oldf f) (map tNN Tl)])
}

fun tT where
tT (Var x) = (if unprot (tpOfV x) then Var x else Fn (Tag (tpOfV x)) [Var x])
|
tT t = tNN t

fun tL where
tL (Pos (Eq T1 T2)) = Pos (Eq (tT T1) (tT T2))
|
tL (Neg (Eq T1 T2)) = Neg (Eq (tNN T1) (tNN T2))
|
tL (Pos (Pr p Tl)) = Pos (Pr p (map tNN Tl))
|
tL (Neg (Pr p Tl)) = Neg (Pr p (map tNN Tl))

definition tC ≡ map tL

```

```

definition rOfFax f = Fn (Oldf f) (getTvars (arOf f))

definition lOfFax f = Fn (Tag (resOf f)) [rOfFax f]
definition Fax ≡ {[Pos (Eq (lOfFax f) (rOfFax f))] | f. wtFsym f}

```

```

definition rOfWax σ = Fn (Wit σ) []
definition lOfWax σ = Fn (Tag σ) [rOfWax σ]
definition Wax ≡ {[Pos (Eq (lOfWax σ) (rOfWax σ))] | σ. ¬ isRes σ ∧ protFw
σ}

definition tPB = tC ‘ Φ ∪ Fax ∪ Wax

```

lemma tpOf-tNN[simp]: TE.tpOf (tNN T) = Ik.tpOf T
⟨proof⟩

lemma $tpOf-t[simp]$: $TE.tpOf(tT T) = Ik.tpOf T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wt-tNN[simp]$: $Ik.wt T \implies TE.wt(tNN T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wt-t[simp]$: $Ik.wt T \implies TE.wt(tT T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtL-tL[simp]$: $Ik.wtL l \implies TE.wtL(tL l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtC-tC[simp]$: $Ik.wtC c \implies TE.wtC(tC c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tpOf-rOfFax[simp]$: $TE.tpOf(rOfFax f) = resOf f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tpOf-lOfFax[simp]$: $TE.tpOf(lOfFax f) = resOf f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tpOf-rOfWax[simp]$: $TE.tpOf(rOfWax \sigma) = \sigma$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tpOf-lOfWax[simp]$: $TE.tpOf(lOfWax \sigma) = \sigma$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wt-rOfFax[simp]$: $wtFsym f \implies TE.wt(rOfFax f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wt-lOfFax[simp]$: $wtFsym f \implies TE.wt(lOfFax f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wt-rOfWax[simp]$: $\neg isRes \sigma \implies TE.wt(rOfWax \sigma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wt-lOfWax[simp]$: $\neg isRes \sigma \implies TE.wt(lOfWax \sigma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtPB-Fax[simp]$: $TE.wtPB Fax \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtPB-Wax[simp]$: $TE.wtPB Wax \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtPB-tC-\Phi[simp]$: $TE.wtPB(tC \cdot \Phi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtPB-tPB[simp]$: $TE.wtPB tPB \langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma wt-Tag:
assumes TE.wt (Fn (Tag σ) Tl)
shows ∃ T. Tl = [T] ∧ TE.wt T ∧ tpOf T = σ
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpOf-Tag: TE.tpOf (Fn (Tag σ) Tl) = σ ⟨proof⟩

lemma wt-Wit:
assumes TE.wt (Fn (Wit σ) Tl)
shows Tl = []
⟨proof⟩

lemma tpOf-Wit: TE.tpOf (Fn (Wit σ) Tl) = σ ⟨proof⟩

end

```

8.2 Soundness

```

context ModelIkTpart begin

fun TE-intF where
  TE-intF (Oldf f) al = intF f al
  | TE-intF (Tag σ) al = hd al
  | TE-intF (Wit σ) al = pickT σ

end

sublocale ModelIkTpart < TE? : Struct
where wtFsym = TE-wtFsym and arOf = TE-arOf and resOf = TE-resOf and
intF = TE-intF
⟨proof⟩

context ModelIkTpart begin

lemma tNN-int[simp]: TE.int ξ (tNN T) = Ik.int ξ T
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-tNN-int[simp]: map (TE.int ξ ∘ tNN) Tl = map (Ik.int ξ) Tl
⟨proof⟩

lemma t-int[simp]: TE.int ξ (tT T) = Ik.int ξ T
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-t-int[simp]: map (TE.int ξ ∘ tT) Tl = map (Ik.int ξ) Tl
⟨proof⟩

lemma tL-satL[simp]: TE.satL ξ (tL l) ←→ Ik.satL ξ l

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma tC-satC[simp]: TE.satC  $\xi$  (tC c)  $\longleftrightarrow$  Ik.satC  $\xi$  c
⟨proof⟩

lemma tC-Φ-satPB[simp]: TE.satPB  $\xi$  (tC ‘ Φ)  $\longleftrightarrow$  Ik.satPB  $\xi$  Φ
⟨proof⟩

lemma Fax-Wax-satPB:
TE.satPB  $\xi$  (Fax)  $\wedge$  TE.satPB  $\xi$  (Wax)
⟨proof⟩

lemmas Fax-satPB[simp] = Fax-Wax-satPB[THEN conjunct1]
lemmas Wax-satPB[simp] = Fax-Wax-satPB[THEN conjunct2]

lemma soundness: TE.SAT tPB
⟨proof⟩

theorem T-soundness:
Model TE-wtFsym wtPsym TE-arOf TE-resOf parOf tPB intT TE-intF intP
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

sublocale ModelIkTpart < TE? : Model
where wtFsym = TE-wtFsym and arOf = TE-arOf and resOf = TE-resOf
and Φ = tPB and intF = TE-intF
⟨proof⟩

```

8.3 Completeness

```

definition iimg B f a  $\equiv$  if a  $\in$  f ‘ B then a else f a

lemma inImage-iimg[simp]: a  $\in$  f ‘ B  $\implies$  iimg B f a = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma not-inImage-iimg[simp]: a  $\notin$  f ‘ B  $\implies$  iimg B f a = f a
⟨proof⟩

lemma iimg[simp]: a  $\in$  B  $\implies$  iimg B f (f a) = f a
⟨proof⟩

```

```

locale ProblemIkTpart-TEMModel =
Ik? : ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp prot protFw +

```

```

 $TE? : Model\ ProblemIkTpart.\ TE-wtFsym\ wtFsym\ resOf\ wtPsym$ 
 $\quad ProblemIkTpart.\ TE-arOf\ arOf\ ProblemIkTpart.\ TE-resOf\ resOf\ parOf$ 
 $\quad tPB\ eintT\ eintF\ eintP$ 
for  $wtFsym :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$ 
and  $wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$ 
and  $arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp\ list$ 
and  $resOf$  and  $parOf$  and  $\Phi$  and  $infTp$  and  $prot$  and  $protFw$ 
and  $eintT$  and  $eintF$  and  $eintP$ 

context  $ProblemIkTpart\text{-}TEMModel$  begin

definition
 $ntsem\ \sigma \equiv$ 
 $\quad if\ unprot\ \sigma \vee protFw\ \sigma\ then\ id$ 
 $\quad \quad else\ iimg\ \{b.\ eintT\ \sigma\ b\}\ (eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ o\ singl)$ 

lemma  $unprot\text{-}ntsem[simp]: unprot\ \sigma \vee protFw\ \sigma \implies ntsem\ \sigma\ a = a$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $protFw\text{-}ntsem[simp]: protFw\ \sigma \implies ntsem\ \sigma\ a = a$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $inImage\text{-}ntsem[simp]:$ 
 $a \in (eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ o\ singl) \setminus \{b.\ eintT\ \sigma\ b\} \implies ntsem\ \sigma\ a = a$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $not\text{-}unprot\text{-}inImage\text{-}ntsem[simp]:$ 
assumes  $\neg unprot\ \sigma$  and  $\neg protFw\ \sigma$  and  $a \notin (eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ o\ singl) \setminus \{b.\ eintT\ \sigma\ b\}$ 
shows  $ntsem\ \sigma\ a = eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ [a]$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ntsem[simp]:$ 
 $eintT\ \sigma\ b \implies ntsem\ \sigma\ (eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ [b]) = eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ [b]$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $eintT\text{-}ntsem:$ 
assumes  $a: eintT\ \sigma\ a$  shows  $eintT\ \sigma\ (ntsem\ \sigma\ a)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition
 $intT\ \sigma\ a \equiv$ 
 $\quad if\ unprot\ \sigma\ then\ eintT\ \sigma\ a$ 
 $\quad else\ if\ protFw\ \sigma\ then\ eintT\ \sigma\ a \wedge eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ [a] = a$ 
 $\quad else\ eintT\ \sigma\ a \wedge a \in (eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ o\ singl) \setminus \{b.\ eintT\ \sigma\ b\}$ 
definition

```

```

intF f al ≡
if unprot (resOf f) ∨ protFw (resOf f)
  then eintF (Oldf f) (map2 ntsem (arOf f) al)
  else eintF (Tag (resOf f)) [eintF (Oldf f) (map2 ntsem (arOf f) al)]
definition
intP p al ≡ eintP p (map2 ntsem (parOf p) al)

lemma TE-Tag:
assumes f: wtFsym f and al: list-all2 eintT (arOf f) al
shows eintF (Tag (resOf f)) [eintF (Oldf f) al] = eintF (Oldf f) al
⟨proof⟩

lemma TE-Wit:
assumes σ: ¬ isRes σ protFw σ
shows eintF (Tag σ) [eintF (Wit σ) []] = eintF (Wit σ) []
⟨proof⟩

lemma NE-intT-forget: NE (intT σ)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wt-intF:
assumes f: wtFsym f and al: list-all2 intT (arOf f) al
shows intT (resOf f) (intF f al)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Struct: Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF intP
⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale ProblemIkTpart-TEMModel < Ik? : Struct
where intT = intT and intF = intF and intP = intP
⟨proof⟩

context ProblemIkTpart-TEMModel begin

definition
inv σ a ≡ if unprot σ ∨ protFw σ then a else (SOME b. eintT σ b ∧ eintF (Tag σ) [b] = a)

lemma unprot-inv σ: unprot σ ∨ protFw σ ⇒ inv σ a = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma invt-invt-inImage:
assumes σ: ¬ unprot σ ¬ protFw σ
and a: a ∈ (eintF (Tag σ) o singl) ‘ {b. eintT σ b}

```

shows $eintT \sigma (invt \sigma a) \wedge eintF (Tag \sigma) [invt \sigma a] = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $invt[simp] = invt-invt-inImage[THEN conjunct1]$
lemmas $invt-inImage[simp] = invt-invt-inImage[THEN conjunct2]$

term $invt$
definition $eenv \xi x \equiv invt (tpOfV x) (\xi x)$

lemma $wt-eenv$:
assumes $\xi: Ik.wtE \xi$ **shows** $TE.wtE (eenv \xi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $int-tNN[simp]$:
assumes $T: Ik.Ik.wt T$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE \xi$
shows $TE.int (eenv \xi) (tNN T) = Ik.int \xi T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $map-int-tNN[simp]$:
assumes $Tl: list-all Ik.Ik.wt Tl$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE \xi$
shows
 $map2 ntsem (map Ik.Ik.tpOf Tl) (map (Ik.int \xi) Tl) =$
 $map (TE.int (eenv \xi) \circ tNN) Tl$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $int-t[simp]$:
assumes $T: Ik.Ik.wt T$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE \xi$
shows $TE.int (eenv \xi) (tT T) = Ik.int \xi T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $map-int-t[simp]$:
assumes $Tl: list-all Ik.Ik.wt Tl$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE \xi$
shows
 $map2 ntsem (map Ik.Ik.tpOf Tl) (map (Ik.int \xi) Tl) =$
 $map (TE.int (eenv \xi) \circ tT) Tl$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $satL-tL[simp]$:
assumes $l: Ik.Ik.wtL l$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE \xi$
shows $TE.satL (eenv \xi) (tL l) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satL \xi l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $satC-tC[simp]$:
assumes $l: Ik.Ik.wtC c$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE \xi$
shows $TE.satC (eenv \xi) (tC c) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satC \xi c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $satPB-tPB[simp]$:

```

assumes  $\xi : Ik.wtE \xi$ 
shows  $TE.satPB (eenv \xi) (tC \cdot \Phi) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satPB \xi \Phi$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma completeness:  $Ik.SAT \Phi$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma T-completeness:  $Model\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ parOf\ \Phi\ intT\ intF\ intP$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

```

sublocale ProblemIkTpart-TEMModel <  $O? : Model$ 
where  $intT = intT$  and  $intF = intF$  and  $intP = intP$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

8.4 The result of the tag translation is an infiniteness-augmented problem

```

sublocale ProblemIkTpart <  $TE? : Problem$ 
where  $wtFsym = TE-wtFsym$  and  $arOf = TE-arOf$  and  $resOf = TE-resOf$ 
and  $\Phi = tPB$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

sublocale ProblemIkTpart <  $TE? : ProblemIk$ 
where  $wtFsym = TE-wtFsym$  and  $arOf = TE-arOf$  and  $resOf = TE-resOf$ 
and  $\Phi = tPB$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

8.5 The verification of the first monotonicity calculus criterion for the tagged problem

```
context ProblemIkTpart begin
```

```

lemma nvT-t[simp]:  $\neg unprot \sigma \implies (\forall x \in TE.nvT (tT T). tpOfV x \neq \sigma)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma nvL-tL[simp]:  $\neg unprot \sigma \implies (\forall x \in TE.nvL (tL l). tpOfV x \neq \sigma)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma nvC-tC[simp]:  $\neg unprot \sigma \implies (\forall x \in TE.nvC (tC c). tpOfV x \neq \sigma)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma unprot-nvT-t[simp]:
 $unprot (tpOfV x) \implies x \in TE.nvT (tT T) \longleftrightarrow x \in TE.nvT T$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma tpL-nvT-tL[simp]:
unprot (tpOfV x)  $\implies$  x  $\in$  TE.nvL (tL l)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$  TE.nvL l
⟨proof⟩

lemma unprot-nvC-tC[simp]:
unprot (tpOfV x)  $\implies$  x  $\in$  TE.nvC (tC c)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$  TE.nvC c
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv-OfFax[simp]:
x  $\notin$  TE.nvT (lOfFax f) x  $\notin$  TE.nvT (rOfFax f)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nv-OfWax[simp]:
x  $\notin$  TE.nvT (lOfWax σ') x  $\notin$  TE.nvT (rOfWax σ')
⟨proof⟩

lemma nvC-Fax: c  $\in$  Fax  $\implies$  TE.nvC c = {}
lemma mcalc-Fax: c  $\in$  Fax  $\implies$  TE.mcalc σ c
lemma nvC-Wax: c  $\in$  Wax  $\implies$  TE.nvC c = {}
lemma mcalc-Wax: c  $\in$  Wax  $\implies$  TE.mcalc σ c

end

sublocale ProblemIkTpart < TE?: ProblemIkMcalc
where wtFsym = TE-wtFsym and arOf = TE-arOf and resOf = TE-resOf
and Φ = tPB
⟨proof⟩

context ProblemIkTpart begin

theorem T-monotonic:
MonotProblem TE-wtFsym wtPsym TE-arOf TE-resOf parOf tPB ⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale ProblemIkTpart < TE?: MonotProblem
where wtFsym = TE-wtFsym and arOf = TE-arOf and resOf = TE-resOf and
Φ = tPB
⟨proof⟩

end

```

9 Untyped (Unsorted) First-Order Logic

```
theory U
imports TermsAndClauses
begin
```

Even though untyped FOL is a particular case of many-typed FOL, we find it convenient to represent it separately.

9.1 Signatures

```
locale Signature =
fixes
  wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool
  and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
  and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ nat
  and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ nat
  assumes countable-wtFsym: countable {f::'fsym. wtFsym f}
  and countable-wtPsym: countable {p::'psym. wtPsym p}
begin
```

```
fun wt where
wt (Var x) ⟷ True
|
wt (Fn f Tl) ⟷ wtFsym f ∧ list-all wt Tl ∧ arOf f = length Tl
```

```
lemma wt-induct[elim, consumes 1, case-names Var Fn, induct pred: wt]:
assumes T: wt T
and Var: ∀ x. φ (Var x)
and Fn:
  ∧ f Tl.
    [wtFsym f; list-all wt Tl; arOf f = length Tl; list-all φ Tl]
    ⟹ φ (Fn f Tl)
shows φ T
⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition wtSB π ≡ ∀ x. wt (π x)
```

```
lemma wtSB-wt[simp]: wtSB π ⟹ wt (π x)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma wt-subst[simp]:
assumes wtSB π and wt T
shows wt (subst π T)
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma wtSB-o:
assumes 1: wtSB π1 and 2: wtSB π2
shows wtSB (subst π1 o π2)
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

9.2 Structures

```
type-synonym 'univ env = var ⇒ 'univ
```

```

locale Struct = Signature wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ nat
and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ nat
+
fixes
  D :: 'univ ⇒ bool
and intF :: 'fsym ⇒ 'univ list ⇒ 'univ
and intP :: 'psym ⇒ 'univ list ⇒ bool
assumes
NE-D: NE D and
intF: [wtFsym f; length al = arOf f; list-all D al] ⇒ D (intF f al)
and
dummy: parOf = parOf ∧ intF = intF ∧ intP = intP
begin

```

```
definition wtE ξ ≡ ∀ x. D (ξ x)
```

```

lemma wtTE-D[simp]: wtE ξ ⇒ D (ξ x)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun int where
  int ξ (Var x) = ξ x
  |
  int ξ (Fn f Tl) = intF f (map (int ξ) Tl)

```

```

lemma wt-int:
assumes wtE: wtE ξ and wt-T: wt T
shows D (int ξ T)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma int-cong:
assumes ∀x. x ∈ vars T ⇒ ξ1 x = ξ2 x

```

```

shows int  $\xi_1$  T = int  $\xi_2$  T
⟨proof⟩

lemma int-o:
int (int  $\xi$  o  $\varrho$ ) T = int  $\xi$  (subst  $\varrho$  T)
⟨proof⟩

lemmas int-subst = int-o[symmetric]

lemma int-o-subst:
int  $\xi$  o subst  $\varrho$  = int (int  $\xi$  o  $\varrho$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma wtE-o:
assumes 1: wtE  $\xi$  and 2: wtSB  $\varrho$ 
shows wtE (int  $\xi$  o  $\varrho$ )
⟨proof⟩

end

context Signature begin

Well-typed (i.e., well-formed) atoms, literals, caluses and problems:

fun wtA where
wtA (Eq T1 T2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wt T1  $\wedge$  wt T2
|
wtA (Pr p Tl)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtPsym p  $\wedge$  list-all wt Tl  $\wedge$  parOf p = length Tl

fun wtL where
wtL (Pos a)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtA a
|
wtL (Neg a)  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtA a

definition wtC  $\equiv$  list-all wtL

definition wtPB  $\Phi \equiv \forall c \in \Phi. \text{wtC } c$ 

end

context Struct begin

fun satA where
satA  $\xi$  (Eq T1 T2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  int  $\xi$  T1 = int  $\xi$  T2
|
satA  $\xi$  (Pr r Tl)  $\longleftrightarrow$  intP r (map (int  $\xi$ ) Tl)

```

```

fun satL where
satL  $\xi$  (Pos  $a$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  satA  $\xi$   $a$ 
|
satL  $\xi$  (Neg  $a$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  satA  $\xi$   $a$ 

definition satC  $\xi$   $\equiv$  list-ex (satL  $\xi$ )

definition satPB  $\xi$   $\Phi$   $\equiv$   $\forall$   $c \in \Phi$ . satC  $\xi$   $c$ 

definition SAT  $\Phi$   $\equiv$   $\forall$   $\xi$ . wtE  $\xi$   $\longrightarrow$  satPB  $\xi$   $\Phi$ 

end

```

9.3 Problems

```

locale Problem = Signature wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
+
fixes  $\Phi$  :: ('fsym, 'psym) prob
assumes wt- $\Phi$ : wtPB  $\Phi$ 

```

9.4 Models of a problem

```

locale Model =
Problem wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf  $\Phi$  +
Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf D intF intP
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and  $\Phi$  :: ('fsym, 'psym) prob
and D :: 'univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and intF :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'univ list  $\Rightarrow$  'univ
and intP :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  'univ list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
+
assumes SAT: SAT  $\Phi$ 

end

```

```

theory CU
imports U
begin

locale Struct = U.Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf D intF intP
for wtFsym and wtPsym

```

```

and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ nat
and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ nat
and D :: univ ⇒ bool
and intF :: 'fsym ⇒ univ list ⇒ univ
and intP :: 'psym ⇒ univ list ⇒ bool

locale Model = U.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf Φ D intF intP
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ nat
and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ nat
and Φ
and D :: univ ⇒ bool
and intF :: 'fsym ⇒ univ list ⇒ univ
and intP :: 'psym ⇒ univ list ⇒ bool

end

```

10 The type-erasure translation from many-typed to untyped FOL

```

theory E imports Mono CU
begin

```

10.1 Preliminaries

```

locale M-Signature = M? : Sig.Signature
locale M-Problem = M? : M.Problem
locale M-MonotModel = M? : MonotModel wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ
intT intF intP
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and intT and intF and intP and Φ
locale M-FullStruct = M? : FullStruct
locale M-FullModel = M? : FullModel

sublocale M-FullStruct < M-Signature ⟨proof⟩
sublocale M-Problem < M-Signature ⟨proof⟩
sublocale M-FullModel < M-FullStruct ⟨proof⟩
sublocale M-MonotModel < M-FullStruct where
intT = intTF and intF = intFF and intP = intPF ⟨proof⟩
sublocale M-MonotModel < M-FullModel where
intT = intTF and intF = intFF and intP = intPF ⟨proof⟩

```

```

context Sig.Signature begin
end

```

10.2 The translation

```
sublocale M-Signature < U.Signature
where arOf = length o arOf and parOf = length o parOf
⟨proof⟩
```

```
context M-Signature begin
```

```
lemma wt[simp]: M.wt T ==> wt T
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma wtA[simp]: M.wtA at ==> wtA at
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma wtL[simp]: M.wtL l ==> wtL l
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma wtC[simp]: M.wtC c ==> wtC c
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma wtPB[simp]: M.wtPB Φ ==> wtPB Φ
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

10.3 Completeness

The next puts together an M_signature with a structure for its U.flattened signature:

```
locale UM-Struct =
M? : M-Signature wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf +
U? : CU.Struct wtFsym wtPsym length o arOf length o parOf D intF intP
for wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf and D and intF and intP
```

```
sublocale UM-Struct < M? : M.Struct where intT = λ σ. D
⟨proof⟩
```

```
context UM-Struct begin
```

```
lemma wtE[simp]: M.wtE ξ ==> U.wtE ξ
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma int-e[simp]: U.int ξ T = M.int ξ T
```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma int-o-e[simp]: U.int  $\xi$  = M.int  $\xi$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma satA-e[simp]: U.satA  $\xi$  at  $\longleftrightarrow$  M.satA  $\xi$  at
⟨proof⟩

lemma satL-e[simp]: U.satL  $\xi$  l  $\longleftrightarrow$  M.satL  $\xi$  l
⟨proof⟩

lemma satC-e[simp]: U.satC  $\xi$  c  $\longleftrightarrow$  M.satC  $\xi$  c
⟨proof⟩

lemma satPB-e[simp]: U.satPB  $\xi$   $\Phi$   $\longleftrightarrow$  M.satPB  $\xi$   $\Phi$ 
⟨proof⟩

theorem completeness:
assumes U.SAT  $\Phi$  shows M.SAT  $\Phi$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

locale UM-Model =
  M-Problem wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  +
  UM-Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf D intF intP +
  CU.Model wtFsym wtPsym length o arOf length o parOf  $\Phi$ 
    D intF intP
  for wtFsym :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  bool and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
  and resOf and parOf and  $\Phi$  and D and intF and intP
  begin

theorem M-U-completeness: MModel ( $\lambda\sigma::'tp.$  D) intF intP
⟨proof⟩

end

Global statement of completeness : UM_Model consists of an M.problem and an U.model satisfying the U.translation of this problem. It is stated that it yields a model for the M.problem.

sublocale UM-Model < CM.Model where intT =  $\lambda\sigma.$  D
⟨proof⟩

```

10.4 Soundness for monotonic problems

```

sublocale M-FullStruct < U? : CU.Struct
where arOf = length o arOf and parOf = length o parOf and D = intT any
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context M-FullModel begin

lemma wtE[simp]: U.wtE  $\xi \implies F.wtE \xi$ 
{proof}

lemma int-e[simp]: U.int  $\xi T = F.int \xi T$ 
{proof}

lemma int-o-e[simp]: U.int  $\xi = F.int \xi$ 
{proof}

lemma satA-e[simp]: U.satA  $\xi at \longleftrightarrow F.satA \xi at$ 
{proof}

lemma satL-e[simp]: U.satL  $\xi l \longleftrightarrow F.satL \xi l$ 
{proof}

lemma satC-e[simp]: U.satC  $\xi c \longleftrightarrow F.satC \xi c$ 
{proof}

lemma satPB-e[simp]: U.satPB  $\xi \Phi \longleftrightarrow F.satPB \xi \Phi$ 
{proof}

theorem soundness: U.SAT  $\Phi$ 
{proof}

lemma U-Model:
CU.Model wtFsym wtPsym (length o arOf) (length o parOf)  $\Phi$  (intT any) intF
intP
{proof}

end

sublocale M-FullModel < CU.Model
where arOf = length o arOf and parOf = length o parOf and D = intT any
{proof}

context M-MonotModel begin

theorem M-U-soundness:
CU.Model wtFsym wtPsym (length o arOf) (length o parOf)  $\Phi$ 
(InfModel.intTF (any:'tp))
(InfModel.intFF arOf resOf intTI intFI) (InfModel.intPF parOf intTI intPI)
{proof}

end

```

Global statement of the soundness theorem: M_MonotModel consists of a monotonic F.problem satisfied by an F.model. It is stated that this yields an U.Model for the translated problem.

```
sublocale M-MonotModel < CU.Model
  where arOf = length o arOf and parOf = length o parOf
  and Φ = Φ and D = intTF (any:'tp) and intF = intFF and intP = intPF
  ⟨proof⟩

end
```

11 End Results in Locale-Free Form

```
theory Encodings
imports G T E
begin
```

This section contains the outcome of our type-encoding results, presented in a locale-free fashion. It is not very useful from an Isabelle development point of view, where the locale theorems are fine.

Rather, this is aimed as a quasi-self-contained formal documentation of the overall results for the non-Isabelle-experts.

11.1 Soundness

In the soundness theorems below, we employ the following Isabelle types:

- type variables (parameters):
 - 'tp, of types
 - 'fsym, of function symbols
 - 'psym, of predicate symbols
- a fixed countable universe *univ* for the carrier of the models and various operators on these types:
 - (1) the constitutive parts of FOL signatures:
 - the boolean predicates *wfSym* and *wfPsym*, indicating the “well-typed” function and predicate symbols; these are just means to select only subsets of these symbols for consideration in the signature
 - the operators *arOf* and *resOf*, giving the arity and the result type of function symbols
 - the operator *parOf*, giving the arity of predicate symbols
 - (2) the problem, Φ , which is a set of clauses over the considered signature
 - (3) a partition of the types in:
 - *tpD*, the types that should be decorated in any case
 - *tpFD*, the types that should be decorated in a featherweight fashion
 - for guards only, a further refinement of *tpD*, indicating, as *tpCD*, the types

that should be classically (i.e., traditionally) decorated (these partitionings are meant to provide a uniform treatment of the three styles of encodings: traditional, lightweight and featherweight)

(4) the constitutive parts of a structure over the considered signature:

- intT , the interpretation of each type as a unary predicate (essentially, a set) over an arbitrary type univ
- intF and intP , the interpretations of the function and predicate symbols as actual functions and predicates over univ .

Soundness of the tag encodings:

The assumptions of the tag soundness theorems are the following:

(a) *ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf* Φ *infTp tpD tpFD*, stating that:

- $(\text{wtFsym}, \text{wtPsym}, \text{arOf}, \text{resOf}, \text{parOf})$ form a countable signature
- Φ is a well-typed problem over this signature
- infTp is an indication of the types that the problem guarantees as infinite in all models
- tpD and tpFD are disjoint and all types that are not marked as tpD or tpFD are deemed safe by the monotonicity calculus from *Mcalc*

(b) *CM.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf* Φ *intT intF intP* says that $(\text{intT}, \text{intF}, \text{intP})$ is a model for Φ (hence Φ is satisfiable)

The conclusion says that we obtain a model of the untyped version of the problem (after suitable tags and axioms have been added):

Because of the assumptions on tpD and tpFD , we have the following particular cases of our parameterized tag encoding:

- if tpD is taken to be everywhere true (hence tpFD becomes everywhere false), we obtain the traditional tag encoding
- if tpD is taken to be true precisely when the monotonicity calculus fails, we obtain the lightweight tag encoding
- if tpFD is taken to be true precisely when the monotonicity calculus fails, we obtain the featherweight tag encoding

theorem *tags-soundness*:

```
fixes wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list and resOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ 'tp list
and Φ :: ('fsym, 'psym) prob and infTp :: 'tp ⇒ bool
and tpD :: 'tp ⇒ bool and tpFD :: 'tp ⇒ bool
and intT :: 'tp ⇒ univ ⇒ bool
and intF :: 'fsym ⇒ univ list ⇒ univ and intP :: 'psym ⇒ univ list ⇒ bool
— The problem translation:
— First the addition of tags (“TE” stands for “tag encoding”):
```

```

defines TE-wtFsym ≡ ProblemIkTpart.TE-wtFsym wtFsym resOf
and TE-arOf ≡ ProblemIkTpart.TE-arOf arOf
and TE-resOf ≡ ProblemIkTpart.TE-resOf resOf
defines TE-Φ ≡ ProblemIkTpart.tPB wtFsym arOf resOf Φ tpD tpFD
— Then the deletion of types (“U” stands for “untyped”):
and U-arOf ≡ length o TE-arOf
and U-parOf ≡ length o parOf
defines U-Φ ≡ TE-Φ
— The forward model translation:
— First, using monotonicity, we build an infinite model of Φ (“I” stands for “infinite”):
defines intTI ≡ MonotProblem.intTI TE-wtFsym wtPsym TE-arOf TE-resOf parOf
TE-Φ
and intFI ≡ MonotProblem.intFI TE-wtFsym wtPsym TE-arOf TE-resOf parOf
TE-Φ
and intPI ≡ MonotProblem.intPI TE-wtFsym wtPsym TE-arOf TE-resOf parOf
TE-Φ
— Then, by isomorphic transfer of the latter model, we build a model of Φ that
has all types interpreted as univ (“F” stands for “full”):
defines intFF ≡ InfModel.intFF TE-arOf TE-resOf intTI intFI
and intPF ≡ InfModel.intPF parOf intTI intPI
— Then we build a model of U-Φ:
defines U-intT ≡ InfModel.intTF (any:'tp)

— Assumptions of the theorem:
assumes
P: ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp tpD tpFD
and M: CM.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ intT intF intP

— Conclusion of the theorem:
shows CU.Model TE-wtFsym wtPsym U-arOf U-parOf U-Φ U-intT intFF intPF
⟨proof⟩

```

Soundness of the guard encodings:

Here the assumptions and conclusion have a similar shapes as those for the tag encodings. The difference is in the first assumption, *ProblemIkTpartG wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp tpD tpFD tpCD*, which consists of *ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp tpD tpFD* together with the following assumptions about *tpCD*:

- *tpCD* is included in *tpD*
- if a result type of an operation symbol is in *tpD*, then so are all the types in its arity

We have the following particular cases of our parameterized guard encoding:

- if *tpD* and *tpCD* are taken to be everywhere true (hence *tpFD* becomes

everywhere false), we obtain the traditional guard encoding

- if $tpCD$ is taken to be false and tpD is taken to be true precisely when the monotonicity calculus fails, we obtain the lightweight tag encoding
- if $tpFD$ is taken to be true precisely when the monotonicity calculus fails, we obtain the featherweight tag encoding

theorem *guards-soundness*:

```
fixes wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list and resOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ 'tp
list
and Φ :: ('fsym, 'psym) prob and infTp :: 'tp ⇒ bool
and tpD :: 'tp ⇒ bool and tpFD :: 'tp ⇒ bool and tpCD :: 'tp ⇒ bool
and intT :: 'tp ⇒ univ ⇒ bool
and intF :: 'fsym ⇒ univ list ⇒ univ
and intP :: 'psym ⇒ univ list ⇒ bool
```

— The problem translation:

```
defines GE-wtFsym ≡ ProblemIkTpartG.GE-wtFsym wtFsym resOf tpCD
and GE-wtPsym ≡ ProblemIkTpartG.GE-wtPsym wtPsym tpD tpFD
and GE-arOf ≡ ProblemIkTpartG.GE-arOf arOf
and GE-resOf ≡ ProblemIkTpartG.GE-resOf resOf
and GE-parOf ≡ ProblemIkTpartG.GE-parOf parOf
```

```
defines GE-Φ ≡ ProblemIkTpartG.gPB wtFsym arOf resOf Φ tpD tpFD tpCD
and U-arOf ≡ length ∘ GE-arOf
and U-parOf ≡ length ∘ GE-parOf
```

defines $U\text{-}\Phi \equiv GE\text{-}\Phi$

— The model forward translation:

```
defines intTI ≡ MonotProblem.intTI GE-wtFsym GE-wtPsym GE-arOf GE-resOf
GE-parOf GE-Φ
and intFI ≡ MonotProblem.intFI GE-wtFsym GE-wtPsym GE-arOf GE-resOf
GE-parOf GE-Φ
and intPI ≡ MonotProblem.intPI GE-wtFsym GE-wtPsym GE-arOf GE-resOf
GE-parOf GE-Φ
```

```
defines intFF ≡ InfModel.intFF GE-arOf GE-resOf intTI intFI
and intPF ≡ InfModel.intPF GE-parOf intTI intPI
```

defines $U\text{-}intT \equiv InfModel.intTF (any::'tp)$

assumes

```
P: ProblemIkTpartG wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp tpD tpFD tpCD
and M: CM.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ intT intF intP
```

shows $CU.Model\ GE\text{-}wtFsym\ GE\text{-}wtPsym\ U\text{-}arOf\ U\text{-}parOf\ U\text{-}\Phi\ U\text{-}intT\ intFF\ intPF$

$\langle proof \rangle$

11.2 Completeness

The setting is similar to the one for completeness, except for the following point:

(3) The constitutive parts of a structure over the untyped signature resulted from the addition of the tags or guards followed by the deletion of the types: $(D, eintF, eintP)$

Completeness of the tag encodings

theorem *tags-completeness*:

```
fixes wtFsym :: 'fsym ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list and resOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ 'tp
list
and Φ :: ('fsym, 'psym) prob and infTp :: 'tp ⇒ bool
and tpD :: 'tp ⇒ bool and tpFD :: 'tp ⇒ bool

and D :: univ ⇒ bool
and eintF :: ('fsym, 'tp) T.efsym ⇒ univ list ⇒ univ
and eintP :: 'psym ⇒ univ list ⇒ bool
```

— The problem translation (the same as in the case of soundness):

```
defines TE-wtFsym ≡ ProblemIkTpart.TE-wtFsym wtFsym resOf
and TE-arOf ≡ ProblemIkTpart.TE-arOf arOf
and TE-resOf ≡ ProblemIkTpart.TE-resOf resOf
defines TE-Φ ≡ ProblemIkTpart.tPB wtFsym arOf resOf Φ tpD tpFD
and U-arOf ≡ length o TE-arOf
and U-parOf ≡ length o parOf
defines U-Φ ≡ TE-Φ
```

— The backward model translation:

```
defines intT ≡ ProblemIkTpart-TEMModel.intT tpD tpFD (λσ::'tp. D) eintF
and intF ≡ ProblemIkTpart-TEMModel.intF arOf resOf tpD tpFD (λσ::'tp. D) eintF
and intP ≡ ProblemIkTpart-TEMModel.intP parOf tpD tpFD (λσ::'tp. D) eintF
eintP
```

assumes

```
P: ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp tpD tpFD and
M: CU.Model TE-wtFsym wtPsym (length o TE-arOf)
    (length o parOf) TE-Φ D eintF eintP
```

shows CM.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ intT intF intP
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Completeness of the guard encodings

```

theorem guards-completeness:
fixes wtFsym :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  bool and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  tp list and resOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  tp and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  tp
list
and  $\Phi$  :: ('fsym, 'psym) prob and infTp :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and tpD :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  bool and tpFD :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  bool and tpCD :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  bool

and D :: univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and eintF :: ('fsym, 'tp) G.efsym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  univ
and eintP :: ('psym, 'tp) G.epsym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

— The problem translation (the same as in the case of soundness):

```

defines GE-wtFsym  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG.GE-wtFsym wtFsym resOf tpCD
and GE-wtPsym  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG.GE-wtPsym wtPsym tpD tpFD
and GE-arOf  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG.GE-arOf arOf
and GE-resOf  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG.GE-resOf resOf
and GE-parOf  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG.GE-parOf parOf
defines GE- $\Phi$   $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG.gPB wtFsym arOf resOf  $\Phi$  tpD tpFD tpCD
and U-arOf  $\equiv$  length  $\circ$  GE-arOf
and U-parOf  $\equiv$  length  $\circ$  GE-parOf
defines U- $\Phi$   $\equiv$  GE- $\Phi$ 

```

— The backward model translation:

```

defines intT  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel.intT tpD tpFD  $(\lambda \sigma::'tp. D)$  eintP
and intF  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel.intF eintF
and intP  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel.intP eintP

```

```

assumes
P: ProblemIkTpartG wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  infTp tpD tpFD tpCD
and
M: CU.Model GE-wtFsym GE-wtPsym (length o GE-arOf)
      (length o GE-parOf) GE- $\Phi$  D eintF eintP

```

```

shows CM.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  intT intF intP
      ⟨proof⟩

```

```

end

```