

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 $pick\ X \equiv SOME\ x.\ x \in X$

lemma $pick[simp]: x \in X \implies pick\ X \in X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pick-NE[simp]: X \neq \{\} \implies pick\ X \in X$ $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

abbreviation $fst3 :: 'a * 'b * 'c \Rightarrow 'a$ **where** $fst3\ abc \equiv fst\ abc$

abbreviation $snd3\ abc \equiv snd\ (snd\ abc)$

abbreviation $trd3\ abc \equiv snd\ (snd\ abc)$

hide-const int

abbreviation $any \equiv undefined$

Non-emptiness of predicates:

abbreviation (*input*) $NE\ \varphi \equiv \exists a.\ \varphi\ a$

lemma $NE-NE: NE\ NE$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $length-Suc-0:$
 $length\ al = Suc\ 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists a.\ al = [a])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $length-singl[simp]: length\ (singl\ a) = Suc\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hd-singl[simp]: hd\ (singl\ a) = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hd-o-singl[simp]: hd\ o\ singl = id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*
<proof>

lemma *list-all-map*:
 $\text{list-all } \varphi (\text{map } f \text{ } al) = \text{list-all } (\varphi \circ f) \text{ } al$
<proof>

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

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

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

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

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

<proof>

lemma *list-ex-list*[simp]:

finite A \implies *list-ex* φ (*list A*) = $(\exists a \in A. \varphi a)$

<proof>

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 $a \in \text{set } al \vee F1 a = F2 a$

shows *lupd al bl F1 a = lupd al bl F2 a*

<proof>

lemma *lupd-map*:

assumes $\text{length } al = \text{length } bl$ **and** $a1 \in \text{set } al \vee G a1 = F (H a1)$

shows *lupd al (map F bl) G a1 = F (lupd al bl H a1)*

<proof>

lemma *nth-map2*[simp]:

assumes $\text{length } bl = \text{length } al$ **and** $i < \text{length } al$

shows $(\text{map2 } f \text{ } al \text{ } bl) ! i = f (al ! i) (bl ! i)$

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-Nil-iff*:

assumes *list-all2 R xs ys*

shows $xs = [] \longleftrightarrow ys = []$

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-NilL*[simp]:

list-all2 R [] ys \longleftrightarrow $ys = []$

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-NilR*[simp]:

list-all2 R xs [] \longleftrightarrow $xs = []$

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-ConsL*:

assumes *list-all2 R (x # xs') ys*

shows $\exists y \text{ } ys'. ys = y \# ys' \wedge R x y \wedge \text{list-all2 } R \text{ } xs' \text{ } ys'$

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-elimL*[elim, consumes 2, case-names Cons]:

assumes $xs: xs = x \# xs'$ **and** $h: \text{list-all2 } R \text{ } xs \text{ } ys$

and *Cons*: $\bigwedge y \text{ ys}'. \llbracket \text{ys} = y \# \text{ys}' ; R \ x \ y ; \text{list-all2} \ R \ \text{xs}' \ \text{ys}' \rrbracket \implies \text{phi}$
shows *phi*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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*: $\bigwedge x \ \text{xs}'. \llbracket \text{xs} = x \# \text{xs}' ; R \ x \ y ; \text{list-all2} \ R \ \text{xs}' \ \text{ys}' \rrbracket \implies \text{phi}$
shows *phi*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

lemma *list-all2-cong*[*fundef-cong*]:
assumes $\text{xs1} = \text{ys1}$ **and** $\text{xs2} = \text{ys2}$
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 $\text{list-all2} \ R \ \text{xs1} \ \text{xs2} \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all2} \ R' \ \text{ys1} \ \text{ys2}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-list-all[simp]*:

$list\text{-}all2\ (\lambda\ x.\ f)\ xs\ ys \longleftrightarrow$
 $length\ xs = length\ ys \wedge list\text{-}all\ f\ ys$
<proof>

lemma *list-all2-list-allR[simp]*:

$list\text{-}all2\ (\lambda\ x\ y.\ f\ x)\ xs\ ys \longleftrightarrow$
 $length\ xs = length\ ys \wedge list\text{-}all\ f\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *list-all2-list-all-2[simp]*:

$list\text{-}all2\ f\ xs\ xs \longleftrightarrow list\text{-}all\ (\lambda\ x.\ f\ x\ x)\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *list-all2-map-map*:

$list\text{-}all2\ \varphi\ (map\ f\ Tl)\ (map\ g\ Tl) =$
 $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda\ T.\ \varphi\ (f\ T)\ (g\ T))\ Tl$
<proof>

lemma *length-map2[simp]*:

assumes $length\ ys = length\ xs$
shows $length\ (map2\ f\ xs\ ys) = length\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *listAll2-map2I[intro?]*:

assumes $length\ xs = length\ ys$
and $\bigwedge i.\ i < length\ xs \implies R\ (xs!i)\ (f\ (xs!i)\ (ys!i))$
shows $list\text{-}all2\ R\ xs\ (map2\ f\ xs\ ys)$
<proof>

lemma *set-incl-pred*:

$A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a.\ A\ a \longrightarrow B\ a)$
<proof>

lemma *set-incl-pred2*:

$A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a1\ a2.\ A\ a1\ a2 \longrightarrow B\ a1\ a2)$
<proof>

lemma *set-incl-pred3*:

$A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a1\ a2\ a3.\ A\ a1\ a2\ a3 \longrightarrow B\ a1\ a2\ a3)$ (**is** - \longleftrightarrow ?R)
<proof>

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)
<proof>

lemma *list-all-mono*:
assumes $\phi \leq \chi$
shows $\text{list-all } \phi \leq \text{list-all } \chi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-all2-mono*:
assumes $\phi \leq \chi$
shows $\text{list-all2 } \phi \leq \text{list-all2 } \chi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.3 Variables

The type of variables:

datatype *var* = *Variable nat*

lemma *card-of-var*: $|\text{UNIV}::\text{var set}| =_o \text{natLeq}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinite-var[simp]*: $\text{infinite } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{var set})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *countable-var*: $\text{countable } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{var set})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *countable-infinite*:
assumes A : $\text{countable } A$ **and** B : $\text{infinite } B$
shows $|A| \leq_o |B|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *part12-pred* $V \ V1\text{-}V2 \equiv$
 $V = \text{fst } V1\text{-}V2 \cup \text{snd } V1\text{-}V2 \wedge \text{fst } V1\text{-}V2 \cap \text{snd } V1\text{-}V2 = \{\} \wedge$
 $\text{infinite } (\text{fst } V1\text{-}V2) \wedge \text{infinite } (\text{snd } V1\text{-}V2)$

definition *part12* $V \equiv \text{SOME } V1\text{-}V2. \text{part12-pred } V \ V1\text{-}V2$

definition *part1* = $\text{fst } o \text{part12}$ **definition** *part2* = $\text{snd } o \text{part12}$

lemma *part12-pred*:
assumes $\text{infinite } (V::'a \text{ set})$ **shows** $\exists V1\text{-}V2. \text{part12-pred } V \ V1\text{-}V2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *part12*: **assumes** $\text{infinite } V$ **shows** $\text{part12-pred } V \ (\text{part12 } V)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *part1-Un-part2*: $\text{infinite } V \implies \text{part1 } V \cup \text{part2 } V = V$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *part1-Int-part2*: $\text{infinite } V \implies \text{part1 } V \cap \text{part2 } V = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *infinite-part1*: $\text{infinite } V \implies \text{infinite } (\text{part1 } V)$
<proof>

lemma *part1-su*: $\text{infinite } V \implies \text{part1 } V \subseteq V$
<proof>

lemma *infinite-part2*: $\text{infinite } V \implies \text{infinite } (\text{part2 } V)$
<proof>

lemma *part2-su*: $\text{infinite } V \implies \text{part2 } V \subseteq V$
<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 $\bigwedge x. \varphi (\text{Var } x)$
and $\bigwedge f Tl. \text{list-all } \varphi Tl \implies \varphi (Fn f Tl)$
shows φT
(*proof*)

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

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

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

definition *varsC* *c* = $\bigcup (\text{set } (map \text{varsL } c))$

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

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 = $\{\text{substC } \pi c \mid c. c \in \Phi\}$

lemma *subst-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{vars } T \implies \pi 1 x = \pi 2 x$

shows $\text{subst } \pi 1 T = \text{subst } \pi 2 T$
<proof>

lemma *substA-congA*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsA } at \implies \pi 1 x = \pi 2 x$
shows $\text{substA } \pi 1 at = \text{substA } \pi 2 at$
<proof>

lemma *substL-congL*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsL } l \implies \pi 1 x = \pi 2 x$
shows $\text{substL } \pi 1 l = \text{substL } \pi 2 l$
<proof>

lemma *substC-congC*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsC } c \implies \pi 1 x = \pi 2 x$
shows $\text{substC } \pi 1 c = \text{substC } \pi 2 c$
<proof>

lemma *substPB-congPB*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsPB } \Phi \implies \pi 1 x = \pi 2 x$
shows $\text{substPB } \pi 1 \Phi = \text{substPB } \pi 2 \Phi$
<proof>

lemma *vars-subst*:
 $\text{vars } (\text{subst } \pi T) = (\bigcup x \in \text{vars } T. \text{vars } (\pi x))$
<proof>

lemma *varsA-substA*:
 $\text{varsA } (\text{substA } \pi at) = (\bigcup x \in \text{varsA } at. \text{vars } (\pi x))$
<proof>

lemma *varsL-substL*:
 $\text{varsL } (\text{substL } \pi l) = (\bigcup x \in \text{varsL } l. \text{vars } (\pi x))$
<proof>

lemma *varsC-substC*:
 $\text{varsC } (\text{substC } \pi c) = (\bigcup x \in \text{varsC } c. \text{vars } (\pi x))$
<proof>

lemma *varsPB-Un[simp]*: $\text{varsPB } (\Phi 1 \cup \Phi 2) = \text{varsPB } \Phi 1 \cup \text{varsPB } \Phi 2$
<proof>

lemma *varsC-append[simp]*: $\text{varsC } (c1 @ c2) = \text{varsC } c1 \cup \text{varsC } c2$
<proof>

lemma *varsPB-sappend-incl[simp]*:
 $\text{varsPB } (\Phi 1 @ @ \Phi 2) \subseteq \text{varsPB } \Phi 1 \cup \text{varsPB } \Phi 2$
<proof>

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

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

lemma *subst-o*:
 $\text{subst } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2) T = \text{subst } \pi 1 (\text{subst } \pi 2 T)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *o-subst*:
 $\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \text{subst } \pi 2 = \text{subst } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substA-o*:
 $\text{substA } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2) at = \text{substA } \pi 1 (\text{substA } \pi 2 at)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *o-substA*:
 $\text{substA } \pi 1 \text{ o } \text{substA } \pi 2 = \text{substA } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substL-o*:
 $\text{substL } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2) l = \text{substL } \pi 1 (\text{substL } \pi 2 l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *o-substL*:
 $\text{substL } \pi 1 \text{ o } \text{substL } \pi 2 = \text{substL } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substC-o*:
 $\text{substC } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2) c = \text{substC } \pi 1 (\text{substC } \pi 2 c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *o-substC*:
 $\text{substC } \pi 1 \text{ o } \text{substC } \pi 2 = \text{substC } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substPB-o*:
 $\text{substPB } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2) \Phi = \text{substPB } \pi 1 (\text{substPB } \pi 2 \Phi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *o-substPB*:
 $\text{substPB } \pi 1 \text{ o } \text{substPB } \pi 2 = \text{substPB } (\text{subst } \pi 1 \text{ o } \pi 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

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  $\Phi \implies$  finite (varsPB  $\Phi$ )
⟨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  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  '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  $\Rightarrow$  'tp)  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
tpOfV-pred f  $\equiv$   $\forall$   $\sigma$ . infinite (f - '  $\{\sigma\}$ )

```

```

definition tpOfV  $\equiv$  SOME f. tpOfV-pred f

```

```

lemma infinite-fst-vimage:
infinite ((fst :: 'a  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  '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* $\equiv \bigcup \sigma. \text{part1 } (V \cap \text{tpOfV -' } \{\sigma\})$

definition *tpart2 V* $\equiv \bigcup \sigma. \text{part2 } (V \cap \text{tpOfV -' } \{\sigma\})$

definition *tinfinite V* $\equiv \forall \sigma. \text{infinite } (V \cap \text{tpOfV -' } \{\sigma\})$

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 \cup tpart2 V = V*
<proof>

lemma *tpart1-Int-tpart2[simp]*:
assumes *tinfinite V* **shows** *tpart1 V \cap tpart2 V = {}*
<proof>

lemma *tpart1-su*:
assumes *tinfinite V* **shows** *tpart1 V \subseteq 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* $V \subseteq V$
(*proof*)

lemma *tpart2-in*:

assumes *tinfinite* V **and** $x \in \text{tpart2 } V$ **shows** $x \in V$
(*proof*)

Typed-pick: picking a variable of a given type

definition *tpick* $\sigma V \equiv \text{pick } (V \cap \text{tpOfV } -' \{\sigma\})$

lemma *tinfinite-ex*: *tinfinite* $V \implies \exists x \in V. \text{tpOfV } x = \sigma$
(*proof*)

lemma *tpick*: **assumes** *tinfinite* V **shows** *tpick* $\sigma V \in V \cap \text{tpOfV } -' \{\sigma\}$
(*proof*)

lemma *tpick-in[simp]*: *tinfinite* $V \implies \text{tpick } \sigma V \in V$
and *tpOfV-tpick[simp]*: *tinfinite* $V \implies \text{tpOfV } (\text{tpick } \sigma V) = \sigma$
(*proof*)

lemma *finite-tinfinite*:

assumes *finite* V
shows *tinfinite* $(UNIV - V)$
(*proof*)

fun *getVars* **where**

getVars $[] = []$
|
getVars $(\sigma \# \sigma l) =$
 (*let* $xl = \text{getVars } \sigma l$ *in* $(\text{tpick } \sigma (UNIV - \text{set } xl)) \# xl$)

lemma *distinct-getVars*: *distinct* $(\text{getVars } \sigma l)$
(*proof*)

lemma *length-getVars[simp]*: *length* $(\text{getVars } \sigma l) = \text{length } \sigma l$
(*proof*)

lemma *map-tpOfV-getVars[simp]*: *map* $\text{tpOfV } (\text{getVars } \sigma l) = \sigma l$
(*proof*)

lemma *tpOfV-getVars-nth[simp]*:

assumes $i < \text{length } \sigma l$ **shows** $\text{tpOfV } (\text{getVars } \sigma l ! i) = \sigma l ! i$
(*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  $\Phi \equiv \forall c \in \Phi. wtC c$ 

```

```

lemma wtPB-Un[simp]: wtPB ( $\Phi1 \cup \Phi2$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  wtPB  $\Phi1 \wedge$  wtPB  $\Phi2$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma wtPB-UN[simp]: wtPB ( $\bigcup i \in I. \Phi i$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall i \in I. wtPB (\Phi i)$ )

```

<proof>

lemma *wtPB-sappend[simp]*:
assumes *wtPB* $\Phi 1$ **and** *wtPB* $\Phi 2$ **shows** *wtPB* ($\Phi 1$ @@ $\Phi 2$)
<proof>

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

lemma *wtSB-wt[simp]*: *wtSB* $\pi \implies wt (\pi x)$
<proof>

lemma *wtSB-tpOf[simp]*: *wtSB* $\pi \implies tpOf (\pi x) = tpOfV x$
<proof>

lemma *wt-tpOf-subst*:
assumes *wtSB* π **and** *wt* T
shows $wt (subst \pi T) \wedge tpOf (subst \pi T) = tpOf T$
<proof>

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

lemma *wtSB-o*:
assumes 1: *wtSB* $\pi 1$ **and** 2: *wtSB* $\pi 2$
shows *wtSB* ($subst \pi 1 o \pi 2$)
<proof>

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

lemma *length-getTvars[simp]*: $length (getTvars \sigma l) = length \sigma l$
<proof>

lemma *wt-getTvars[simp]*: *list-all wt (getTvars \sigma l)*
<proof>

lemma *wt-nth-getTvars[simp]*:
 $i < length \sigma l \implies wt (getTvars \sigma l ! i)$
<proof>

lemma *map-tpOf-getTvars[simp]*: $map tpOf (getTvars \sigma l) = \sigma l$
<proof>

lemma *tpOf-nth-getTvars[simp]*:
 $i < length \sigma l \implies tpOf (getTvars \sigma l ! i) = \sigma l ! i$
<proof>

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  $\Rightarrow$  'univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
assumes NE-intT: NE (intT  $\sigma$ )
```

Environment:

```
type-synonym ('tp, 'univ) env = 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  var  $\Rightarrow$  'univ
```

Structures:

```
locale Struct = Signature wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf +
                Tstruct intT
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and intT :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  'univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
+
fixes
    intF :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'univ list  $\Rightarrow$  'univ
and intP :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  'univ list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
assumes
intF:  $\llbracket wtFsym\ f; list\text{-all2}\ intT\ (arOf\ f)\ al \rrbracket \Longrightarrow intT\ (resOf\ f)\ (intF\ f\ al)$ 
and
dummy: intP = intP
begin
```

Well-typed environment:

```
definition wtE  $\xi \equiv \forall x. intT\ (tpOfV\ x)\ (\xi\ x)$ 
```

```
lemma wtTE-intT[simp]: wtE  $\xi \Longrightarrow intT\ (tpOfV\ x)\ (\xi\ x)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
definition pickT  $\sigma \equiv SOME\ a. intT\ \sigma\ a$ 
```

```
lemma pickT[simp]: intT  $\sigma\ (pickT\ \sigma)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

Picking a well-typed environment:

```
definition
pickE (xl::var list) al  $\equiv$ 
    SOME  $\xi. wtE\ \xi \wedge (\forall i < length\ xl. \xi\ (xl!i) = al!i)$ 
```

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

lemma *wtE-pickE-pickE*:
assumes $\text{length } xl = \text{length } al$
and *distinct* xl **and** $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xl \implies \text{intT } (tpOfV (xl!i)) (al!i)$
shows $\text{wtE } (\text{pickE } xl \ al) \wedge (\forall i. i < \text{length } xl \longrightarrow \text{pickE } xl \ al (xl!i) = al!i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{wtE-pickE}[simp] = \text{wtE-pickE-pickE}[THEN \text{conjunct1}]$

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

definition $\text{pickAnyE} \equiv \text{pickE } [] []$

lemma *wtE-pickAnyE[simp]*: $\text{wtE } \text{pickAnyE}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

fun *satL* **where**
 $\text{satL } \xi (Pos \ a) \longleftrightarrow \text{satA } \xi \ a$
 $|$
 $\text{satL } \xi (Neg \ a) \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{satA } \xi \ a$

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

lemma *satC-append[simp]*: $\text{satC } \xi (c1 @ c2) \longleftrightarrow \text{satC } \xi \ c1 \vee \text{satC } \xi \ c2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

lemma *satPB-Un[simp]*: $\text{satPB } \xi \ (\Phi1 \cup \Phi2) \longleftrightarrow \text{satPB } \xi \ \Phi1 \wedge \text{satPB } \xi \ \Phi2$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *satPB-sappend[simp]*: $\text{satPB } \xi \ (\Phi1 \ @\@ \Phi2) \longleftrightarrow \text{satPB } \xi \ \Phi1 \vee \text{satPB } \xi \ \Phi2$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

Soundness of typing w.r.t. interpretation:

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

lemma *int-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{vars } T \implies \xi1 \ x = \xi2 \ x$
shows $\text{int } \xi1 \ T = \text{int } \xi2 \ T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *satA-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsA } at \implies \xi1 \ x = \xi2 \ x$
shows $\text{satA } \xi1 \ at \longleftrightarrow \text{satA } \xi2 \ at$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *satL-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsL } l \implies \xi1 \ x = \xi2 \ x$
shows $\text{satL } \xi1 \ l \longleftrightarrow \text{satL } \xi2 \ l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *satC-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsC } c \implies \xi1 \ x = \xi2 \ x$
shows $\text{satC } \xi1 \ c \longleftrightarrow \text{satC } \xi2 \ c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *satPB-cong*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{varsPB } \Phi \implies \xi 1 x = \xi 2 x$
shows $\text{satPB } \xi 1 \Phi \longleftrightarrow \text{satPB } \xi 2 \Phi$
(proof)

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

lemmas *int-subst = int-o[symmetric]*

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

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

lemmas *satA-subst = satA-o[symmetric]*

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

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

lemmas *satL-subst = satL-o[symmetric]*

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

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

lemmas *satC-subst = satC-o[symmetric]*

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

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

lemmas *satPB-subst = satPB-o[symmetric]*

lemma *satPB-o-subst*:
satPB ξ *o* *substPB* $\varrho = \text{satPB } (\text{int } \xi \text{ o } \varrho)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wtE-o*:
assumes 1: *wtE* ξ **and** 2: *wtSB* ϱ
shows *wtE* (*int* ξ *o* ϱ)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *compE* ϱ ξ $x \equiv \text{int } \xi (\varrho x)$

lemma *wtE-compE*:
assumes *wtSB* ϱ **and** *wtE* ξ **shows** *wtE* (*compE* ϱ ξ)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

end

context *Signature* **begin**

fun *fsyms* **where**
fsyms (*Var* x) = {}
 |
fsyms (*Fn* f Tl) = { f } $\cup \bigcup$ (*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 $0: \bigwedge f. f \in \text{fsyms } T \implies \text{intF1 } f = \text{intF2 } f$
shows $\text{Struct.int intF1 } \xi \ T = \text{Struct.int intF2 } \xi \ T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fsyms-satA-cong*:

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

lemma *fsyms-satL-cong*:

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

lemma *fsyms-satC-cong*:

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

lemma *fsyms-satPB-cong*:

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

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

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

lemma *fsymsPB-sappend-incl[simp]*:

$\text{fsymsPB } (\Phi1 \ @\@ \ \Phi2) \subseteq \text{fsymsPB } \Phi1 \cup \text{fsymsPB } \Phi2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fsymsPB-sappend[simp]*:

assumes $1: \Phi1 \neq \{\}$ **and** $2: \Phi2 \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{fsymsPB } (\Phi1 \ @\@ \ \Phi2) = \text{fsymsPB } \Phi1 \cup \text{fsymsPB } \Phi2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Struct-upd*:

assumes $\text{Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf intT intF intP}$


```

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 ⇒ 'tp list
and resOf and parOf :: 'psym ⇒ 'tp list and  $\Phi$ 
and intT :: 'tp ⇒ univ ⇒ bool
and intF and intP

```

```

sublocale Struct < Tstruct ⟨proof⟩
sublocale Model < Struct ⟨proof⟩

```

```

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  $\sigma d$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma full-True: intT = ( $\lambda \sigma D. \text{True}$ )
  ⟨proof⟩
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 ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ '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 ⇒ bool and wtPsym :: 'psym ⇒ bool
and arOf :: 'fsym ⇒ 'tp list

```

and *resOf* **and** *parOf* **and** Φ **and** *intT* **and** *intF* **and** *intP*

context *Problem* **begin**

abbreviation *SStruct* \equiv *Struct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf*

abbreviation *FFullStruct* \equiv *FullStruct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf*

abbreviation *IInfStruct* \equiv *InfStruct wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf*

abbreviation *MModel* \equiv *Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ*

abbreviation *FFullModel* \equiv *FullModel wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ*

abbreviation *IInfModel* \equiv *InfModel wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ*

end

Problem that deduces some infiniteness constraints:

locale *ProblemIk* = *Ik?* : *Problem wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ*

for *wtFsym* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow *bool* **and** *wtPsym* :: '*psym* \Rightarrow *bool*

and *arOf* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow '*tp list*

and *resOf* **and** *parOf* **and** Φ

+

fixes *infTp* :: '*tp* \Rightarrow *bool*

assumes *infTp*:

$\bigwedge \sigma$ *intT intF intP* (*a::univ*). \llbracket *infTp* σ ; *MModel intT intF intP* $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ *infinite* {*a. intT σ a*}

locale *ModelIk* =

Ik? : *ProblemIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp* +

Ik? : *Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ intT intF intP*

for *wtFsym* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow *bool* **and** *wtPsym* :: '*psym* \Rightarrow *bool*

and *arOf* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow '*tp list*

and *resOf* **and** *parOf* **and** Φ **and** *infTp* **and** *intT* **and** *intF* **and** *intP*

begin

lemma *infTp-infinite[simp]*: *infTp* $\sigma \Longrightarrow$ *infinite* {*a. intT σ a*}

<proof>

end

4.2 Monotonicity

context *Problem* **begin**

definition

monot \equiv

(\exists *intT intF intP. MModel intT intF intP*)

\longrightarrow

(\exists *intTI intFI intPI. IInfModel 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* \Rightarrow bool **and** *wtPsym* :: '*psym* \Rightarrow bool
and *arOf* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow 'tp list **and** *resOf* **and** *parOf* **and** Φ **and** *infTp*

context *MonotProblem*
begin

definition *MI-pred* *K* \equiv *IInfModel* (*fst3* *K*) (*snd3* *K*) (*trd3* *K*)

definition *MI* \equiv *SOME* *K*. *MI-pred* *K*

lemma *MI-pred*:
assumes *MModel intT intF intP*
shows \exists *K*. *MI-pred* *K*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *MI-pred-MI*:
assumes *MModel intT intF intP*
shows *MI-pred* *MI*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *intTI* \equiv *fst3* *MI*
definition *intFI* \equiv *snd3* *MI*
definition *intPI* \equiv *trd3* *MI*

lemma *InfModel-intTI-intFI-intPI*:
assumes *MModel intT intF intP*
shows *IInfModel intTI intFI intPI*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

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

context *MonotModel* **begin**

lemma *InfModelI*: *IInfModel intTI intFI intPI*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

sublocale *MonotModel* < *InfModel* **where**
intT = *intTI* **and** *intF* = *intFI* **and** *intP* = *intPI*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

context *InfModel* begin

definition *toFull* $\sigma \equiv \text{SOME } F. \text{bij-betw } F \{a::\text{univ. intT } \sigma \ a\} (\text{UNIV}::\text{univ set})$

definition *fromFull* $\sigma \equiv \text{inv-into } \{a::\text{univ. intT } \sigma \ a\} (\text{toFull } \sigma)$

definition *intTF* $\sigma \ a \equiv \text{True}$

definition *intFF* $f \ al \equiv \text{toFull } (\text{resOf } f) (\text{intF } f (\text{map2 } \text{fromFull } (\text{arOf } f) \ al))$

definition *intPF* $p \ al \equiv \text{intP } p (\text{map2 } \text{fromFull } (\text{parOf } p) \ al)$

lemma *intTF*: *intTF* $\sigma \ a$

<proof>

lemma *ex-toFull*: $\exists F. \text{bij-betw } F \{a::\text{univ. intT } \sigma \ a\} (\text{UNIV}::\text{univ set})$

<proof>

lemma *toFull*: *bij-betw* $(\text{toFull } \sigma) \{a. \text{intT } \sigma \ a\} \text{UNIV}$

<proof>

lemma *toFull-fromFull[simp]*: *toFull* $\sigma (\text{fromFull } \sigma \ a) = a$

<proof>

lemma *fromFull-toFull[simp]*: *intT* $\sigma \ a \implies \text{fromFull } \sigma (\text{toFull } \sigma \ a) = a$

<proof>

lemma *fromFull-inj[simp]*: *fromFull* $\sigma \ a = \text{fromFull } \sigma \ b \longleftrightarrow a = b$

<proof>

lemma *toFull-inj[simp]*:

assumes *intT* $\sigma \ a$ **and** *intT* $\sigma \ b$

shows *toFull* $\sigma \ a = \text{toFull } \sigma \ b \longleftrightarrow a = b$

<proof>

lemma *fromFull[simp]*: *intT* $\sigma (\text{fromFull } \sigma \ a)$

<proof>

lemma *toFull-iff-fromFull*:

assumes *intT* $\sigma \ a$

shows *toFull* $\sigma \ a = b \longleftrightarrow a = \text{fromFull } \sigma \ b$

<proof>

lemma *Tstruct*: *Tstruct* *intTF*

<proof>

lemma *FullStruct*: *FullStruct* *wtFsym* *wtPsym* *arOf* *resOf* *intTF* *intFF* *intPF*

<proof>

end

sublocale *InfModel* $<$ *FullStruct*

where $intT = intTF$ **and** $intF = intFF$ **and** $intP = intPF$
<proof>

context *InfModel begin*

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

lemma $kE[simp]$: $kE \xi x = fromFull (tpOfV x) (\xi x)$
<proof>

lemma $wtE[simp]$: $F.wtE \xi$
<proof>

lemma $kE-wtE[simp]$: $I.wtE (kE \xi)$
<proof>

lemma $kE-int-toFull$:
assumes $\xi: I.wtE (kE \xi)$ **and** $T: wt T$
shows $toFull (tpOf T) (I.int (kE \xi) T) = F.int \xi T$
<proof>

lemma $kE-int[simp]$:
assumes $\xi: I.wtE (kE \xi)$ **and** $T: wt T$
shows $I.int (kE \xi) T = fromFull (tpOf T) (F.int \xi T)$
<proof>

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

lemma $kE-satA[simp]$:
assumes $at: wtA at$ **and** $\xi: I.wtE (kE \xi)$
shows $I.satA (kE \xi) at \longleftrightarrow F.satA \xi at$
<proof>

lemma $kE-satL[simp]$:
assumes $l: wtL l$ **and** $\xi: I.wtE (kE \xi)$
shows $I.satL (kE \xi) l \longleftrightarrow F.satL \xi l$
<proof>

lemma $kE-satC[simp]$:
assumes $c: wtC c$ **and** $\xi: I.wtE (kE \xi)$
shows $I.satC (kE \xi) c \longleftrightarrow F.satC \xi c$
<proof>

lemma $kE-satPB$:

assumes $\xi: I.wtE (kE \xi)$ **shows** $F.satPB \xi \Phi$
<proof>

lemma *F-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-intTF-intFF-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**
 $nvA (Eq\ T1\ T2) = nvT\ T1 \cup nvT\ T2$
 $|$
 $nvA (Pr\ p\ Tl) = \{\}$

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

definition $nvC\ c \equiv \bigcup (set\ (map\ nvL\ c))$

definition $nvPB \equiv \bigcup\ c \in \Phi. nvC\ c$

lemma $nvT\text{-vars}[simp]: x \in nvT\ T \implies x \in vars\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nvA\text{-varsA}[simp]: x \in nvA\ at \implies x \in varsA\ at$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nvL\text{-varsL}[simp]: x \in nvL\ l \implies x \in varsL\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nvC\text{-varsC}[simp]: x \in nvC\ c \implies x \in varsC\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nvPB\text{-varsPB}[simp]: x \in nvPB \implies x \in varsPB\ \Phi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.2 The calculus

inductive $mcalc$ (**infix** \vdash 40) **where**
 $[simp]: infTp\ \sigma \implies \sigma \vdash c$
 $||[simp]: (\forall\ x \in nvC\ c. tpOfV\ x \neq \sigma) \implies \sigma \vdash c$

lemma $mcalc\text{-iff}: \sigma \vdash c \iff infTp\ \sigma \vee (\forall\ x \in nvC\ c. tpOfV\ x \neq \sigma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

locale $ProblemIkMcalc = ProblemIk\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ parOf\ \Phi\ infTp$
for $wtFsym :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$ **and** $wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$
and $arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp\ list$
and $resOf$ **and** $parOf$ **and** Φ **and** $infTp$
+ assumes $mcalc: \bigwedge\ \sigma\ c. c \in \Phi \implies \sigma \vdash c$

locale *ModelIkMcalc* =
ModelIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp intT intF intP +
ProblemIkMcalc wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp
for *wtFsym* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow bool **and** *wtPsym* :: '*psym* \Rightarrow bool
and *arOf* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow '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* \equiv 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* \Longrightarrow *proj* σ *a* = *a*
 \langle proof \rangle

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

definition *I-intT* σ (*a*::*univ*) \equiv *infTp* σ \longrightarrow *intT* σ *a*

definition *I-intF* *f* *al* \equiv *intF* *f* (*map2* *proj* (*arOf* *f*) *al*)

definition *I-intP* *p* *al* \equiv *intP* *p* (*map2* *proj* (*parOf* *p*) *al*)

lemma *not-infTp-I-intT[simp]*: \neg *infTp* σ \Longrightarrow *I-intT* σ *a* \langle proof \rangle

lemma *infTp-I-intT[simp]*: *infTp* σ \Longrightarrow *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*: *IInfStruct* *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* $\xi \equiv \lambda x. \text{proj } (tpOfV x) (\xi x)$

lemma *transE[simp]*: *transE* $\xi x = \text{proj } (tpOfV x) (\xi x)$
<proof>

lemma *wtE-transE[simp]*: *I.wtE* $\xi \implies \text{Ik.wtE } (transE \xi)$
<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** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ
and *snv*: $\bigwedge \sigma. \text{infTp } \sigma \vee (\forall x \in \text{nvT } T. \text{tpOfV } x \neq \sigma)$
shows *Ik-intT* (*tpOf T*) (*I.int* ξT)
<proof>

lemma *int-transE-proj*:
assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T*
shows *Ik.int* (*transE* ξ) *T* = *proj* (*tpOf T*) (*I.int* ξT)
<proof>

lemma *int-transE-snv[simp]*:
assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and** *snv*: $\bigwedge \sigma. \text{infTp } \sigma \vee (\forall x \in \text{nvT } T. \text{tpOfV } x \neq \sigma)$
shows *Ik.int* (*transE* ξ) *T* = *I.int* ξT
<proof>

lemma *int-transE-Fn*:
assumes *wt*: *list-all wt Tl* **and** *f*: *wtFsym f* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ
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** ξ : $I.wtE \xi$
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** ξ : $I.wtE \xi$
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** ξ : $I.wtE \xi$
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 ξ : $I.wtE \xi$ **shows** $I.satPB \xi \Phi$
<proof>

lemma *I-SAT*: $I.SAT \Phi$ *<proof>*

lemma *InfModel*: $IInfModel I-intT I-intF I-intP$
<proof>

end

sublocale $ModelIkMcalc < inf?$: *InfModel* **where**
 $intT = I-intT$ **and** $intF = I-intF$ **and** $intP = I-intP$
<proof>

context *ProblemIkMcalc* **begin**

abbreviation $MModelIkMcalc \equiv ModelIkMcalc \text{ wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf } \Phi \text{ infTp}$

theorem *monot: monot*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

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

sublocale $ProblemIkMcalc < MonotProblem$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

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

locale $ProblemIkTpart =$
 $Ik? : ProblemIk \text{ wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf } \Phi \text{ infTp}$
for $\text{wtFsym} :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$
and $\text{wtPsym} :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$
and $\text{arOf} :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp \text{ list}$
and resOf **and** parOf **and** Φ **and** $\text{infTp} +$
fixes
 $\text{prot} :: 'tp \Rightarrow bool$
and $\text{protFw} :: 'tp \Rightarrow bool$
assumes
 $\text{tp-disj}: \bigwedge \sigma. \neg \text{prot } \sigma \vee \neg \text{protFw } \sigma$
and $\text{tp-mcalc}: \bigwedge \sigma. \text{prot } \sigma \vee \text{protFw } \sigma \vee (\forall c \in \Phi. \sigma \vdash c)$
begin

definition *isRes* **where** $\text{isRes } \sigma \equiv \exists f. \text{wtFsym } f \wedge \text{resOf } f = \sigma$

definition $\text{unprot } \sigma \equiv \neg \text{prot } \sigma \wedge \neg \text{protFw } \sigma$

lemma $\text{unprot-mcalc}[simp]: \llbracket \text{unprot } \sigma; c \in \Phi \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \sigma \vdash c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

```

locale ModellkTpart =
  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

```

```

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**
 $isGuard x (Pos (Eq T1 T2)) \longleftrightarrow False$

|
 $isGuard x (Neg (Eq T1 T2)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(T1 = Var x \wedge (\exists f Tl. T2 = Fn f Tl)) \vee$
 $(T2 = Var x \wedge (\exists f Tl. T1 = Fn f Tl))$

|
 $isGuard x (Pos (Pr p Tl)) \longleftrightarrow x \in \bigcup (set (map nv2T Tl)) \wedge pol (tpOfV x) p = Text$

|
 $isGuard x (Neg (Pr p Tl)) \longleftrightarrow x \in \bigcup (set (map nv2T Tl)) \wedge pol (tpOfV x) p = Fext$

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** \vdash_2 40) **where**
 $[simp]: infTp \sigma \implies \sigma \vdash_2 c$
 $[[simp]: (\bigwedge l x. [l \in set c; x \in nv2L l; tpOfV x = \sigma] \implies isGuard x (grdOf c l x)) \implies \sigma \vdash_2 c$

lemma $mcalc2-iff:$
 $\sigma \vdash_2 c \longleftrightarrow$
 $infTp \sigma \vee (\forall l x. l \in set c \wedge x \in nv2L l \wedge tpOfV x = \sigma \longrightarrow isGuard x (grdOf c l x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

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

$$\text{grdOf: } \bigwedge c \ l \ x. \llbracket c \in \Phi; l \in \text{set } c; x \in \text{nv2L } l; \neg \text{infTp } (\text{tpOfV } x) \rrbracket$$
$$\implies \text{grdOf } c \ l \ x \in \text{set } c$$

and *mcalc2*: $\bigwedge \sigma \ c. \ c \in \Phi \implies \sigma \vdash_2 \ c$

begin

lemma *wtL-grdOf[simp]*:

assumes $c \in \Phi$ **and** $l \in \text{set } c$ **and** $x \in \text{nv2L } l$ **and** $\neg \text{infTp } (\text{tpOfV } x)$

shows *wtL* (*grdOf* $c \ l \ x$)

<proof>

end

locale *ModelIkPolMcalc2* =

ModelIk wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp intT intF intP +

ProblemIkPolMcalc2 wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp pol grdOf

for *wtFsym* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow *bool* **and** *wtPsym* :: '*psym* \Rightarrow *bool*

and *arOf* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow '*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 wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp pol grdOf

for *wtFsym* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow *bool* **and** *wtPsym* :: '*psym* \Rightarrow *bool*

and *arOf* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow '*tp list*

and *resOf* **and** *parOf* **and** Φ **and** *infTp* **and** *pol* **and** *grdOf*

+ **assumes** *pol-ct*: $\text{pol } \sigma 1 \ P = \text{pol } \sigma 2 \ P$

context *ProblemIkPolMcalc2C* **begin**

definition $polC \equiv pol\ any$

lemma $pol-polC$: $pol\ \sigma\ P = polC\ P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2L-simps[simp]$:
 $nv2L\ (Pos\ (Pr\ p\ Tl)) = (case\ polC\ p\ of\ Fext \Rightarrow \bigcup\ (set\ (map\ nv2T\ Tl))\ |- \Rightarrow \{\})$
 $nv2L\ (Neg\ (Pr\ p\ Tl)) = (case\ polC\ p\ of\ Text \Rightarrow \bigcup\ (set\ (map\ nv2T\ Tl))\ |- \Rightarrow \{\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $isGuard-simps[simp]$:
 $isGuard\ x\ (Pos\ (Pr\ p\ Tl)) \longleftrightarrow x \in \bigcup\ (set\ (map\ nv2T\ Tl)) \wedge polC\ p = Text$
 $isGuard\ x\ (Neg\ (Pr\ p\ Tl)) \longleftrightarrow x \in \bigcup\ (set\ (map\ nv2T\ Tl)) \wedge polC\ p = Fext$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

end

locale $ModelIkPolMcalc2C =$
 $ModelIk\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ parOf\ \Phi\ infTp\ intT\ intF\ intP +$
 $ProblemIkPolMcalc2C\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ parOf\ \Phi\ infTp\ pol\ grdOf$
for $wtFsym :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$ **and** $wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$
and $arOf :: 'tp\ list$
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 infinte structure by adding indistinguishable elements

context $ModelIkPolMcalc2C$ **begin**

definition $proj$ **where** $proj\ \sigma\ a \equiv if\ intT\ \sigma\ a\ then\ a\ else\ pickT\ \sigma$

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

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

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

<proof>

lemma *surj-proj*:

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

<proof>

definition $I-intT\ \sigma\ (a::univ) \equiv infTp\ \sigma \longrightarrow intT\ \sigma\ a$

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

definition

$I-intP\ p\ al \equiv$

$case\ polC\ p\ of$

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

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

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

lemma $not-infTp-I-intT[simp]$: $\neg infTp\ \sigma \Longrightarrow I-intT\ \sigma\ a$

<proof>

lemma $infTp-I-intT[simp]$: $infTp\ \sigma \Longrightarrow I-intT\ \sigma\ a = intT\ \sigma\ a$

<proof>

lemma $NE-I-intT$: $NE\ (I-intT\ \sigma)$

<proof>

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

$polC\ p = Cext \Longrightarrow I-intP\ p\ al = intP\ p\ (map2\ proj\ (parOf\ p)\ al)$

<proof>

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

assumes $polC\ p = Text$ **and** $intP\ p\ al$

shows $I-intP\ p\ al$

<proof>

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

assumes $polC\ p = Fext$ **and** $\neg intP\ p\ al$

shows $\neg I-intP\ p\ al$

<proof>

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

assumes $list-all2\ intT\ (parOf\ p)\ al$

shows $I-intP\ p\ al = intP\ p\ al$

<proof>

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

assumes $polC\ p = Text$ **and** $\neg list-all2\ intT\ (parOf\ p)\ al$

shows $I-intP\ p\ al$

<proof>

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

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

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

lemma $Tstruct\text{-}I\text{-}intT$: $Tstruct\ I\text{-}intT$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $InfStruct$: $IInfStruct\ I\text{-}intT\ I\text{-}intF\ I\text{-}intP$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

sublocale $ModelIkPolMcalc2C < InfStruct$ **where**
 $intT = I\text{-}intT$ **and** $intF = I\text{-}intF$ **and** $intP = I\text{-}intP$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.6 The soundness of the calculus

context $ModelIkPolMcalc2C$ **begin**

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

lemma $transE[simp]$: $transE\ \xi\ x = proj\ (tpOfV\ x)\ (\xi\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

abbreviation $Ik\text{-}intT \equiv intT$

abbreviation $Ik\text{-}intF \equiv intF$

abbreviation $Ik\text{-}intP \equiv intP$

lemma $Ik\text{-}intT\text{-}int$:
assumes $wt: Ik.wt\ T$ **and** $\xi: I.wtE\ \xi$
and $nv2T: infTp\ (Ik.tpOf\ T) \vee (\forall x \in nv2T\ T.\ tpOfV\ x \neq Ik.tpOf\ T)$
shows $Ik\text{-}intT\ (Ik.tpOf\ T)\ (I.int\ \xi\ T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $int\text{-}transE\text{-}proj$:
assumes $wt: Ik.wt\ T$
shows $Ik.int\ (transE\ \xi)\ T = proj\ (tpOf\ T)\ (I.int\ \xi\ T)$

<proof>

lemma *int-transE-nv2T*:

assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ

and *nv2T*: $\text{infTp } (Ik.tpOf T) \vee (\forall x \in \text{nv2T } T. \text{tpOfV } x \neq Ik.tpOf T)$

shows $Ik.int (\text{transE } \xi) T = I.int \xi T$

<proof>

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 $Ik.intT (\text{tpOfV } x) (\xi x)$ (**is** *Ik-intT* $? \sigma (\xi x)$)

<proof>

lemma *int-transE[simp]*:

assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**

nv2T: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket \neg \text{infTp } (\text{tpOfV } x); x \in \text{nv2T } T \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge \text{isGuard } x l$

shows $Ik.int (\text{transE } \xi) T = I.int \xi T$

<proof>

lemma *intT-int-transE[simp]*:

assumes *wt*: *Ik.wt T* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**

nv2T: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket \neg \text{infTp } (\text{tpOfV } x); x \in \text{nv2T } T \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge \text{isGuard } x l$

shows $Ik.intT (Ik.tpOf T) (I.int \xi T)$

<proof>

lemma *map-int-transE-nv2T[simp]*:

assumes *wt*: *list-all Ik.wt Tl* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**

nv2T: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket \neg \text{infTp } (\text{tpOfV } x); \exists T \in \text{set } Tl. x \in \text{nv2T } T \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge \text{isGuard } x l$

shows $\text{map } (Ik.int (\text{transE } \xi)) Tl = \text{map } (I.int \xi) Tl$

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-intT-int-transE-nv2T[simp]*:

assumes *wt*: *list-all Ik.wt Tl* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**

nv2T: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket \neg \text{infTp } (\text{tpOfV } x); \exists T \in \text{set } Tl. x \in \text{nv2T } T \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists l. Ik.wtL l \wedge \neg I.satL \xi l \wedge \text{isGuard } x l$

shows $\text{list-all2 } Ik.intT (\text{map } Ik.tpOf Tl) (\text{map } (I.int \xi) Tl)$

<proof>

lemma *map-proj-transE[simp]*:

assumes *wt*: *list-all wt Tl*

shows $\text{map } (Ik.int (\text{transE } \xi)) Tl =$

$\text{map2 proj } (\text{map } \text{tpOf } Tl) (\text{map } (I.int \xi) Tl)$

<proof>

lemma *satL-transE[simp]*:

assumes *wtL*: *Ik.wtL l* **and** ξ : *I.wtE* ξ **and**

nv2T: $\bigwedge x. [\neg \text{infTp} (\text{tpOfV } x); x \in \text{nv2L } l] \implies$

$\exists l'. \text{Ik.wtL } l' \wedge \neg \text{I.satL } \xi \ l' \wedge \text{isGuard } x \ l'$

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*: *IInfModel* *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 \equiv *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  $\Phi$  infTp prot protFw
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 +
fixes
  protCl :: 'tp  $\Rightarrow$  bool
assumes
  protCl-prot[simp]:  $\bigwedge \sigma. protCl \sigma \Longrightarrow prot \sigma$ 

and protCl-fsym:  $\bigwedge f. protCl (resPf f) \Longrightarrow list-all protCl (arOf f)$ 

locale ModelIkTpartG =
  Ik? : ProblemIkTpartG wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  infTp prot protFw
  protCl +
  Ik? : ModelIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  infTp prot protFw 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 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)  $\longleftrightarrow wtFsym f$ 
  | GE-wtFsym (Wit  $\sigma$ )  $\longleftrightarrow \neg isRes \sigma \vee protCl \sigma$ 

```

```

fun GE-arOf where
  GE-arOf (Oldf f) = arOf f
| GE-arOf (Wit  $\sigma$ ) = []

fun GE-resOf where
  GE-resOf (Oldf f) = resOf f
| GE-resOf (Wit  $\sigma$ ) =  $\sigma$ 

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

fun GE-parOf where
  GE-parOf (Oldp p) = parOf p
| GE-parOf (Guard  $\sigma$ ) = [ $\sigma$ ]

```

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 $glitOfC\ c \equiv \bigcup (set\ (map\ glitOfL\ c))$

lemma $finite-glitOfL[simp]:\ finite\ (glitOfL\ l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finite-glitOfC[simp]:\ finite\ (glitOfC\ c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $gC\ c \equiv (map\ gL\ c)\ @\ (list\ (glitOfC\ c))$

lemma $set-gC[simp]:\ set\ (gC\ c) = gL\ '(set\ c)\ \cup\ glitOfC\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $fax\ f \equiv [Pos\ (cOfFax\ f)]$

definition $faxCD\ f \equiv map\ Neg\ (hOfFax\ f)\ @\ fax\ f$

definition

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

The witness axioms:

definition $wax\ \sigma \equiv [Pos\ (Pr\ (Guard\ \sigma)\ [Fn\ (Wit\ \sigma)\ []])]$

definition $Wax \equiv \{wax\ \sigma \mid \sigma.\ \neg\ unprot\ \sigma \wedge (\neg\ isRes\ \sigma \vee protCl\ \sigma)\}$

definition $gPB = gC \text{ ' } \Phi \cup Fax \cup Wax$

Well-typedness of the translation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)* \longleftrightarrow *Ik.satA ξ at*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gL-satL[simp]*: *GE.satL ξ (gL l)* \longleftrightarrow *Ik.satL ξ l*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map-gL-satC[simp]*: *GE.satC ξ (map gL c)* \longleftrightarrow *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 $\Phi = gPB$ 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 \Rightarrow bool*

and *wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool*

and *arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow '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 \equiv

if unprot σ then eintT σ a

else eintT σ a \wedge eintP (Guard σ) [a]

definition

intF f al \equiv eintF (Oldf f) al

definition

intP p al \equiv eintP (Oldp p) al

lemma *GE-Guard-all:*

assumes *f: wtFsym f*

and al : $list\text{-}all2\ eintT\ (arOf\ f)\ al$
shows
 $(\neg\ unprot\ (resOf\ f)\ \wedge\ \neg\ protCl\ (resOf\ f))$
 $\longrightarrow\ eintP\ (Guard\ (resOf\ f))\ [eintF\ (Oldf\ f)\ al]$
 \wedge
 $(protCl\ (resOf\ f)\ \longrightarrow$
 $list\text{-}all2\ (eintP\ \circ\ Guard)\ (arOf\ f)\ (map\ singl\ al)$
 $\longrightarrow\ eintP\ (Guard\ (resOf\ f))\ [eintF\ (Oldf\ f)\ al])$
(is $(?A1\ \longrightarrow\ ?C)\ \wedge$
 $(?A2\ \longrightarrow\ ?H2\ \longrightarrow\ ?C))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $GE\text{-}Guard\text{-}not\text{-}unprot\text{-}protCl$:
assumes f : $wtFsym\ f$ **and** $f2$: $\neg\ unprot\ (resOf\ f)\ \neg\ protCl\ (resOf\ f)$
and al : $list\text{-}all2\ eintT\ (arOf\ f)\ al$
shows $eintP\ (Guard\ (resOf\ f))\ [intF\ f\ al]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $GE\text{-}Guard\text{-}protCl$:
assumes f : $wtFsym\ f$ **and** $f2$: $protCl\ (resOf\ f)$ **and** al : $list\text{-}all2\ eintT\ (arOf\ f)\ al$
and H : $list\text{-}all2\ (eintP\ \circ\ Guard)\ (arOf\ f)\ (map\ singl\ al)$
shows $eintP\ (Guard\ (resOf\ f))\ [intF\ f\ al]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $GE\text{-}Guard\text{-}not\text{-}unprot$:
assumes f : $wtFsym\ f$ **and** $f2$: $\neg\ unprot\ (resOf\ f)$ **and** al : $list\text{-}all2\ eintT\ (arOf\ f)\ al$
and H : $list\text{-}all2\ (eintP\ \circ\ Guard)\ (arOf\ f)\ (map\ singl\ al)$
shows $eintP\ (Guard\ (resOf\ f))\ [intF\ f\ al]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $GE\text{-}Wit$:
assumes σ : $\neg\ unprot\ \sigma\ \neg\ isRes\ \sigma\ \vee\ protCl\ \sigma$
shows $eintP\ (Guard\ \sigma)\ [eintF\ (Wit\ \sigma)\ \square]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $NE\text{-}intT\text{-}forget$: $NE\ (intT\ \sigma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $Struct$: $Struct\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ intT\ intF\ intP$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

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

context *ProblemIkTpartG-GEModel* **begin**

lemma *wtE[simp]*: $Ik.wtE \xi \implies GE.wtE \xi$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *int-g[simp]*: $GE.int \xi (gT T) = Ik.int \xi T$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map-int-g[simp]*:
 $map (Ik.int \xi) Tl = map (GE.int \xi \circ gT) Tl$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *satA-gA[simp]*: $GE.satA \xi (gA at) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satA \xi at$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *satL-gL[simp]*: $GE.satL \xi (gL l) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satL \xi l$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *satC-map-gL[simp]*: $GE.satC \xi (map gL c) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satC \xi c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wtE-not-grdLit-unprot[simp]*:
assumes $Ik.wtE \xi$ **and** $\neg unprot (tpOfV x)$
shows $\neg GE.satL \xi (grdLit x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wtE-not-grdLit[simp]*:
assumes $Ik.wtE \xi$ **and** $prot (tpOfV x) \vee protFw (tpOfV x)$
shows $\neg GE.satL \xi (grdLit x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wtE-not-glitOfL[simp]*:
assumes $Ik.wtE \xi$
shows $\neg GE.satC \xi (list (glitOfL l))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wtE-not-glitOfC[simp]*:
assumes $Ik.wtE \xi$
shows $\neg GE.satC \xi (list (glitOfC c))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *satC-gC[simp]*:
assumes $Ik.wtE \xi$ **and** $GE.satC \xi (gC c)$
shows $Ik.satC \xi c$

<proof>

lemma *satPB-gPB[simp]*:
assumes *Ik.wtE* ξ **and** *GE.satPB* ξ (*gC* ' Φ)
shows *Ik.satPB* ξ 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* σ 1 *p* = *pol* σ 2 *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 $\Phi = gPB$ **and** $pol = pol$ **and** $grdOf = grdOf$ $\langle proof \rangle$

context $ProblemIkTpartG$ **begin**

lemma $nv2-nv[simp]$: $GE.nv2T\ (gT\ T) = GE.nvT\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2L-nvL[simp]$: $GE.nv2L\ (gL\ l) = GE.nvL\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2L$:
assumes $l \in set\ c$ **and** $mc: GE.mcalc\ \sigma\ c$
shows $infTp\ \sigma \vee (\forall\ x \in GE.nv2L\ (gL\ l). tpOfV\ x \neq \sigma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isGuard-grdLit[simp]$: $GE.isGuard\ x\ (grdLit\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2L-grdLit[simp]$: $GE.nv2L\ (grdLit\ x) = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mcalc-mcalc2$: $GE.mcalc\ \sigma\ c \implies GE.mcalc2\ \sigma\ (gC\ c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

lemma $nv2L-cOfFax[simp]$: $GE.nv2L\ (Pos\ (cOfFax\ \sigma)) = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2L-hOfFax[simp]$:
assumes $at \in set\ (hOfFax\ \sigma)$
shows $GE.nv2L\ (Neg\ at) = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nv2L-fax[simp]$: $l \in set\ (fax\ \sigma) \implies GE.nv2L\ l = \{\}$

<proof>

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

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

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

lemma *mcalc2*:
assumes $c': c' \in \text{gPB}$
shows $\text{GE.mcalc2 } \sigma c'$
<proof>

end

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

context *ProblemIkTpartG begin*

theorem *G-monotonic*:
MonotProblem GE-wtFsym GE-wtPsym GE-arOf GE-resOf GE-parOf gPB <proof>

end

sublocale *ProblemIkTpartG < GE?: MonotProblem*
where $\text{wtFsym} = \text{GE-wtFsym}$ **and** $\text{wtPsym} = \text{GE-wtPsym}$
and $\text{arOf} = \text{GE-arOf}$ **and** $\text{resOf} = \text{GE-resOf}$ **and** $\text{parOf} = \text{GE-parOf}$
and $\Phi = \text{gPB}$
<proof>

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  $\sigma$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
| TE-wtFsym (Wit  $\sigma$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  isRes  $\sigma$ 
```

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

```
fun TE-resOf where
  TE-resOf (Oldf f) = resOf f
| TE-resOf (Tag  $\sigma$ ) =  $\sigma$ 
| TE-resOf (Wit  $\sigma$ ) =  $\sigma$ 
```

```
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* \equiv *map* *tL*

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

definition *lOfFax* *f* = *Fn* (*Tag* (*resOf* *f*)) [*rOfFax* *f*]

definition *Fax* \equiv {[*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* \equiv {[*Pos* (*Eq* (*lOfWax* σ) (*rOfWax* σ))] | σ . \neg *isRes* σ \wedge *protFw* σ }

definition *tPB* = *tC* ‘ Φ \cup *Fax* \cup *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 $wtPB-tC-\Phi[simp]$: $TE.wtPB (tC \text{ ' } \Phi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *wt-Tag*:
assumes $TE.wt (Fn (Tag \sigma) Tl)$
shows $\exists T. Tl = [T] \wedge TE.wt T \wedge tpOf T = \sigma$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tpOf-Tag*: $TE.tpOf (Fn (Tag \sigma) Tl) = \sigma \langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *tpOf-Wit*: $TE.tpOf (Fn (Wit \sigma) Tl) = \sigma \langle proof \rangle$

end

8.2 Soundness

context *ModelIkTpart* **begin**

fun *TE-intF* **where**
 $TE-intF (Oldf f) al = intF f al$
 $| TE-intF (Tag \sigma) al = hd al$
 $| TE-intF (Wit \sigma) al = pickT \sigma$

end

sublocale *ModelIkTpart* < $TE^?$: *Struct*
where $wtFsym = TE-wtFsym$ **and** $arOf = TE-arOf$ **and** $resOf = TE-resOf$ **and**
 $intF = TE-intF$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context *ModelIkTpart* **begin**

lemma *tNN-int[simp]*: $TE.int \xi (tNN T) = Ik.int \xi T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-tNN-int[simp]*: $map (TE.int \xi \circ tNN) Tl = map (Ik.int \xi) Tl$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *map-t-int[simp]*: $map (TE.int \xi \circ tT) Tl = map (Ik.int \xi) Tl$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tL-satL[simp]*: $TE.satL \xi (tL l) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satL \xi l$

<proof>

lemma *tC-satC[simp]*: $TE.satC \xi (tC \ c) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satC \xi \ c$
<proof>

lemma *tC-Φ-satPB[simp]*: $TE.satPB \xi (tC \ \Phi) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satPB \xi \ \Phi$
<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 $\Phi = tPB$ **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-TEModel* =
Ik? : *ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf Φ infTp prot protFw +*

TE? : *Model ProblemIkTpart.TE-wtFsym wtFsym resOf wtPsym*
ProblemIkTpart.TE-arOf arOf ProblemIkTpart.TE-resOf resOf parOf
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** Φ **and** *infTp* **and** *prot* **and** *protFw*
and *eintT* **and** *eintF* **and** *eintP*

context *ProblemIkTpart-TEModel* **begin**

definition

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

lemma *unprot-ntsem[simp]*: *unprot* $\sigma \vee$ *protFw* $\sigma \implies$ *ntsem* σ *a* = *a*
 <proof>

lemma *protFw-ntsem[simp]*: *protFw* $\sigma \implies$ *ntsem* σ *a* = *a*
 <proof>

lemma *inImage-ntsem[simp]*:
a \in (*eintF* (*Tag* σ) *o* *singl*) ' {*b. eintT* σ *b*} \implies *ntsem* σ *a* = *a*
 <proof>

lemma *not-unprot-inImage-ntsem[simp]*:
assumes \neg *unprot* σ **and** \neg *protFw* σ **and** *a* \notin (*eintF* (*Tag* σ) *o* *singl*) ' {*b. eintT*
 σ *b*}
shows *ntsem* σ *a* = *eintF* (*Tag* σ) [*a*]
 <proof>

lemma *ntsem[simp]*:
eintT σ *b* \implies *ntsem* σ (*eintF* (*Tag* σ) [*b*]) = *eintF* (*Tag* σ) [*b*]
 <proof>

lemma *eintT-ntsem*:
assumes *a*: *eintT* σ *a* **shows** *eintT* σ (*ntsem* σ *a*)
 <proof>

definition

intT σ *a* \equiv
 if *unprot* σ then *eintT* σ *a*
 else if *protFw* σ then *eintT* σ *a* \wedge *eintF* (*Tag* σ) [*a*] = *a*
 else *eintT* σ *a* \wedge *a* \in (*eintF* (*Tag* σ) *o* *singl*) ' {*b. eintT* σ *b*}

definition

$intF\ f\ al \equiv$
 if $unprot\ (resOf\ f) \vee protFw\ (resOf\ f)$
 then $eintF\ (Oldf\ f)\ (map2\ ntsem\ (arOf\ f)\ al)$
 else $eintF\ (Tag\ (resOf\ f))\ [eintF\ (Oldf\ f)\ (map2\ ntsem\ (arOf\ f)\ al)]$

definition

$intP\ p\ al \equiv eintP\ p\ (map2\ ntsem\ (parOf\ p)\ al)$

lemma *TE-Tag*:

assumes $f: wtFsym\ f$ **and** $al: list-all2\ eintT\ (arOf\ f)\ al$
shows $eintF\ (Tag\ (resOf\ f))\ [eintF\ (Oldf\ f)\ al] = eintF\ (Oldf\ f)\ al$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *TE-Wit*:

assumes $\sigma: \neg isRes\ \sigma\ protFw\ \sigma$
shows $eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ [eintF\ (Wit\ \sigma)\ []] = eintF\ (Wit\ \sigma)\ []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NE-intT-forget*: $NE\ (intT\ \sigma)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wt-intF*:

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

lemma *Struct*: $Struct\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ intT\ intF\ intP$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

sublocale *ProblemIkTpart-TEModel* $< Ik? : Struct$

where $intT = intT$ **and** $intF = intF$ **and** $intP = intP$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context *ProblemIkTpart-TEModel* **begin**

definition

$inv\ \sigma\ a \equiv$ if $unprot\ \sigma \vee protFw\ \sigma$ then a else $(SOME\ b.\ eintT\ \sigma\ b \wedge eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ [b] = a)$

lemma *unprot-inv[simp]*: $unprot\ \sigma \vee protFw\ \sigma \implies inv\ \sigma\ a = a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inv-inv-inImage*:

assumes $\sigma: \neg unprot\ \sigma \neg protFw\ \sigma$
and $a: a \in (eintF\ (Tag\ \sigma)\ o\ singl)\ \{b.\ eintT\ \sigma\ b\}$

shows $eintT \sigma (inv\ \sigma\ a) \wedge eintF (Tag\ \sigma) [inv\ \sigma\ a] = a$
<proof>

lemmas $inv\ [simp] = inv\ -inv\ -inImage\ [THEN\ conjunct1]$

lemmas $inv\ -inImage\ [simp] = inv\ -inv\ -inImage\ [THEN\ conjunct2]$

term $inv\ t$

definition $eenv\ \xi\ x \equiv inv\ (tpOfV\ x)\ (\xi\ x)$

lemma $wt\ -eenv$:

assumes $\xi: Ik.wtE\ \xi$ **shows** $TE.wtE\ (eenv\ \xi)$
<proof>

lemma $int\ -tNN\ [simp]$:

assumes $T: Ik.Ik.wt\ T$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE\ \xi$
shows $TE.int\ (eenv\ \xi)\ (tNN\ T) = Ik.int\ \xi\ T$
<proof>

lemma $map\ -int\ -tNN\ [simp]$:

assumes $Tl: list\ -all\ Ik.Ik.wt\ Tl$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE\ \xi$
shows
 $map2\ ntsem\ (map\ Ik.Ik.tpOf\ Tl)\ (map\ (Ik.int\ \xi)\ Tl) =$
 $map\ (TE.int\ (eenv\ \xi)\ \circ\ tNN)\ Tl$
<proof>

lemma $int\ -t\ [simp]$:

assumes $T: Ik.Ik.wt\ T$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE\ \xi$
shows $TE.int\ (eenv\ \xi)\ (tT\ T) = Ik.int\ \xi\ T$
<proof>

lemma $map\ -int\ -t\ [simp]$:

assumes $Tl: list\ -all\ Ik.Ik.wt\ Tl$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE\ \xi$
shows
 $map2\ ntsem\ (map\ Ik.Ik.tpOf\ Tl)\ (map\ (Ik.int\ \xi)\ Tl) =$
 $map\ (TE.int\ (eenv\ \xi)\ \circ\ tT)\ Tl$
<proof>

lemma $satL\ -tL\ [simp]$:

assumes $l: Ik.Ik.wtL\ l$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE\ \xi$
shows $TE.satL\ (eenv\ \xi)\ (tL\ l) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satL\ \xi\ l$
<proof>

lemma $satC\ -tC\ [simp]$:

assumes $l: Ik.Ik.wtC\ c$ **and** $\xi: Ik.wtE\ \xi$
shows $TE.satC\ (eenv\ \xi)\ (tC\ c) \longleftrightarrow Ik.satC\ \xi\ c$
<proof>

lemma $satPB\ -tPB\ [simp]$:

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

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 $ProblemIkTpart-TEModel < O? : Model$
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]*:
 $unprot (tpOfV x) \implies x \in TE.nvL (tL l) \longleftrightarrow x \in TE.nvL l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *nv-OfFax[simp]*:
 $x \notin TE.nvT (lOfFax f) \quad x \notin TE.nvT (rOfFax f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nv-OfWax[simp]*:
 $x \notin TE.nvT (lOfWax \sigma') \quad x \notin TE.nvT (rOfWax \sigma')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nvC-Fax*: $c \in Fax \implies TE.nvC c = \{\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mcalc-Fax*: $c \in Fax \implies TE.mcalc \sigma c \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nvC-Wax*: $c \in Wax \implies TE.nvC c = \{\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mcalc-Wax*: $c \in Wax \implies TE.mcalc \sigma c \langle proof \rangle$

end

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

context *ProblemIkTpart begin*

theorem *T-monotonic*:
 $MonotProblem TE-wtFsym wtPsym TE-arOf TE-resOf parOf tPB \langle proof \rangle$

end

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

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  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
assumes countable-wtFsym: countable {f::'fsym. wtFsym f}
and countable-wtPsym: countable {p::'psym. wtPsym p}
begin
```

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

```
lemma wt-induct[elim, consumes 1, case-names Var Fn, induct pred: wt]:
assumes T: wt T
and Var:  $\bigwedge x. \varphi$  (Var x)
and Fn:
 $\bigwedge f Tl.$ 
   $\llbracket$ wtFsym f; list-all wt Tl; arOf f = length Tl; list-all  $\varphi$  Tl $\rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \varphi$  (Fn f Tl)
shows  $\varphi$  T
<proof>
```

```
definition wtSB  $\pi \equiv \forall x. wt$  ( $\pi$  x)
```

```
lemma wtSB-wt[simp]: wtSB  $\pi \implies wt$  ( $\pi$  x)
<proof>
```

```
lemma wt-subst[simp]:
assumes wtSB  $\pi$  and wt T
shows wt (subst  $\pi$  T)
<proof>
```

lemma *wtSB-o*:
assumes *1: wtSB $\pi 1$ and 2: wtSB $\pi 2$*
shows *wtSB (subst $\pi 1$ o $\pi 2$)*
<proof>

end

9.2 Structures

type-synonym *'univ env = var \Rightarrow 'univ*

locale *Struct = Signature wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf*
for *wtFsym and wtPsym*
and *arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow nat*
and *parOf :: 'psym \Rightarrow nat*
 +
fixes
 D :: 'univ \Rightarrow bool
and *intF :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'univ list \Rightarrow 'univ*
and *intP :: 'psym \Rightarrow 'univ list \Rightarrow bool*
assumes
NE-D: NE D and
intF: $\llbracket wtFsym f; length al = arOf f; list-all D al \rrbracket \Longrightarrow D (intF f al)$
and
dummy: parOf = parOf \wedge intF = intF \wedge intP = intP
begin

definition *wtE $\xi \equiv \forall x. D (\xi x)$*

lemma *wtTE-D[simp]: wtE $\xi \Longrightarrow D (\xi x)$*
<proof>

fun *int where*
int ξ (Var x) = ξx
 |
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 ξT)*
<proof>

lemma *int-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in vars T \Longrightarrow \xi 1 x = \xi 2 x$

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 ξ and 2: wtSB ϱ*
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**
 $wtA \ (Eq \ T1 \ T2) \longleftrightarrow wt \ T1 \ \wedge \ wt \ T2$
|
 $wtA \ (Pr \ p \ Tl) \longleftrightarrow wtP_{sym} \ p \ \wedge \ list_all \ wt \ Tl \ \wedge \ parOf \ p = length \ Tl$

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

definition $wtC \equiv list_all \ wtL$

definition $wtPB \ \Phi \equiv \forall \ c \in \Phi. \ wtC \ c$

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 ξ)

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

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

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  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and D :: univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and intF :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  univ
and intP :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  bool

locale Model = U.Model wtFsym wtPsym arOf parOf  $\Phi$  D intF intP
for wtFsym and wtPsym
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and parOf :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and  $\Phi$ 
and D :: univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and intF :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  univ
and intP :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  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  $\Phi$ 
  intT intF intP
for wtFsym :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  bool and wtPsym :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and arOf :: 'fsym  $\Rightarrow$  'tp list
and resOf and parOf and intT and intF and intP and  $\Phi$ 
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 $M\text{-Signature} < U\text{-Signature}$
where $arOf = length \circ arOf$ **and** $parOf = length \circ parOf$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context $M\text{-Signature}$ **begin**

lemma $wt[simp]: M.wt\ T \implies wt\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtA[simp]: M.wtA\ at \implies wtA\ at$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtL[simp]: M.wtL\ l \implies wtL\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtC[simp]: M.wtC\ c \implies wtC\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wtPB[simp]: M.wtPB\ \Phi \implies wtPB\ \Phi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

10.3 Completeness

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

locale $UM\text{-Struct} =$
 $M? : M\text{-Signature}\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ parOf +$
 $U? : CU.Struct\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ length \circ arOf\ length \circ parOf\ D\ intF\ intP$
for $wtFsym :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$ **and** $wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$
and $arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp\ list$
and $resOf$ **and** $parOf$ **and** D **and** $intF$ **and** $intP$

sublocale $UM\text{-Struct} < M? : M.Struct$ **where** $intT = \lambda\ \sigma.\ D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context $UM\text{-Struct}$ **begin**

lemma $wtE[simp]: M.wtE\ \xi \implies U.wtE\ \xi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $int-e[simp]: U.int\ \xi\ T = M.int\ \xi\ T$

<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** Φ **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*:
 $CU.Model wtFsym wtPsym (length \circ arOf) (length \circ parOf) \Phi (intT any) intF$
 $intP$
<proof>

end

sublocale *M-FullModel* < *CU.Model*

where $arOf = length \circ arOf$ **and** $parOf = length \circ parOf$ **and** $D = intT any$
<proof>

context *M-MonotModel* **begin**

theorem *M-U-soundness*:
 $CU.Model wtFsym wtPsym (length \circ arOf) (length \circ parOf) \Phi$
 $(InfModel.intTF (any::'tp))$
 $(InfModel.intFF arOf resOf intTI intFI) (InfModel.intPF parOf intTI intPI)$
<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  $\Phi = \Phi$  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 *wtFsym* and *wtPsym*, 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:

- (*wtFsym*, *wtPsym*, *arOf*, *resOf*, *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 (*intT*, *intF*, *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* \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 Φ :: ('*fsym*, '*psym*) prob **and** *infTp* :: '*tp* \Rightarrow bool
and *tpD* :: '*tp* \Rightarrow bool **and** *tpFD* :: '*tp* \Rightarrow bool
and *intT* :: '*tp* \Rightarrow *univ* \Rightarrow bool
and *intF* :: '*fsym* \Rightarrow *univ* list \Rightarrow *univ* **and** *intP* :: '*psym* \Rightarrow *univ* list \Rightarrow bool

— The problem translation:

— First the addition of tags (“TE” stands for “tag encoding”):

defines $TE\text{-}wtFsym \equiv ProblemIkTpart.TE\text{-}wtFsym\ wtFsym\ resOf$
and $TE\text{-}arOf \equiv ProblemIkTpart.TE\text{-}arOf\ arOf$
and $TE\text{-}resOf \equiv ProblemIkTpart.TE\text{-}resOf\ resOf$
defines $TE\text{-}\Phi \equiv ProblemIkTpart.tPB\ wtFsym\ arOf\ resOf\ \Phi\ tpD\ tpFD$
— Then the deletion of types (“U” stands for “untyped”):
and $U\text{-}arOf \equiv length \circ TE\text{-}arOf$
and $U\text{-}parOf \equiv length \circ parOf$
defines $U\text{-}\Phi \equiv TE\text{-}\Phi$
— The forward model translation:
— First, using monotonicity, we build an infinite model of Φ (“I” stands for “infinite”):
defines $intTI \equiv MonotProblem.intTI\ TE\text{-}wtFsym\ wtPsym\ TE\text{-}arOf\ TE\text{-}resOf\ parOf\ TE\text{-}\Phi$
and $intFI \equiv MonotProblem.intFI\ TE\text{-}wtFsym\ wtPsym\ TE\text{-}arOf\ TE\text{-}resOf\ parOf\ TE\text{-}\Phi$
and $intPI \equiv MonotProblem.intPI\ TE\text{-}wtFsym\ wtPsym\ TE\text{-}arOf\ TE\text{-}resOf\ parOf\ TE\text{-}\Phi$
— 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 $intFF \equiv InfModel.intFF\ TE\text{-}arOf\ TE\text{-}resOf\ intTI\ intFI$
and $intPF \equiv InfModel.intPF\ parOf\ intTI\ intPI$
— Then we build a model of $U\text{-}\Phi$:
defines $U\text{-}intT \equiv InfModel.intTF\ (any::'tp)$

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

— Conclusion of the theorem:
shows $CU.Model\ TE\text{-}wtFsym\ wtPsym\ U\text{-}arOf\ U\text{-}parOf\ U\text{-}\Phi\ U\text{-}intT\ intFF\ intPF$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

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, $ProblemIkTpartG\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ parOf\ \Phi\ infTp\ tpD\ tpFD\ tpCD$, which consists of $ProblemIkTpart\ wtFsym\ wtPsym\ arOf\ resOf\ parOf\ \Phi\ infTp\ tpD\ tpFD$ 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 $wtFsym :: 'fsym \Rightarrow bool$ **and** $wtPsym :: 'psym \Rightarrow bool$
and $arOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp\ list$ **and** $resOf :: 'fsym \Rightarrow 'tp$ **and** $parOf :: 'psym \Rightarrow 'tp\ list$

and $\Phi :: ('fsym, 'psym) \text{ prob}$ **and** $infTp :: 'tp \Rightarrow bool$
and $tpD :: 'tp \Rightarrow bool$ **and** $tpFD :: 'tp \Rightarrow bool$ **and** $tpCD :: 'tp \Rightarrow bool$
and $intT :: 'tp \Rightarrow univ \Rightarrow bool$
and $intF :: 'fsym \Rightarrow univ\ list \Rightarrow univ$
and $intP :: 'psym \Rightarrow univ\ list \Rightarrow bool$

— The problem translation:

defines $GE\text{-}wtFsym \equiv ProblemIkTpartG.GE\text{-}wtFsym\ wtFsym\ resOf\ tpCD$
and $GE\text{-}wtPsym \equiv ProblemIkTpartG.GE\text{-}wtPsym\ wtPsym\ tpD\ tpFD$
and $GE\text{-}arOf \equiv ProblemIkTpartG.GE\text{-}arOf\ arOf$
and $GE\text{-}resOf \equiv ProblemIkTpartG.GE\text{-}resOf\ resOf$
and $GE\text{-}parOf \equiv ProblemIkTpartG.GE\text{-}parOf\ parOf$

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

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

— The model forward translation:

defines $intTI \equiv MonotProblem.intTI\ GE\text{-}wtFsym\ GE\text{-}wtPsym\ GE\text{-}arOf\ GE\text{-}resOf\ GE\text{-}parOf\ GE\text{-}\Phi$
and $intFI \equiv MonotProblem.intFI\ GE\text{-}wtFsym\ GE\text{-}wtPsym\ GE\text{-}arOf\ GE\text{-}resOf\ GE\text{-}parOf\ GE\text{-}\Phi$
and $intPI \equiv MonotProblem.intPI\ GE\text{-}wtFsym\ GE\text{-}wtPsym\ GE\text{-}arOf\ GE\text{-}resOf\ GE\text{-}parOf\ GE\text{-}\Phi$

defines $intFF \equiv InfModel.intFF\ GE\text{-}arOf\ GE\text{-}resOf\ intTI\ intFI$
and $intPF \equiv InfModel.intPF\ GE\text{-}parOf\ intTI\ intPI$

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

assumes

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

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

<proof>

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: $(D, \text{eint}F, \text{eint}P)$

Completeness of the tag encodings

theorem *tags-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 D :: univ  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and eintF :: ('fsym, 'tp) T.efsym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  univ
and eintP :: 'psym  $\Rightarrow$  univ list  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

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

```

defines TE-wtFsym  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpart.TE-wtFsym wtFsym resOf
and TE-arOf  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpart.TE-arOf arOf
and TE-resOf  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpart.TE-resOf resOf
defines TE- $\Phi$   $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpart.tPB wtFsym arOf resOf  $\Phi$  tpD tpFD
and U-arOf  $\equiv$  length  $\circ$  TE-arOf
and U-parOf  $\equiv$  length  $\circ$  parOf
defines U- $\Phi$   $\equiv$  TE- $\Phi$ 

```

— The backward model translation:

```

defines intT  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpart-TEModel.intT tpD tpFD ( $\lambda\sigma::'tp. D$ ) eintF
and intF  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpart-TEModel.intF arOf resOf tpD tpFD ( $\lambda\sigma::'tp. D$ ) eintF
and intP  $\equiv$  ProblemIkTpart-TEModel.intP parOf tpD tpFD ( $\lambda\sigma::'tp. D$ ) eintF
eintP

```

assumes

```

P: ProblemIkTpart wtFsym wtPsym arOf resOf parOf  $\Phi$  infTp tpD tpFD and
M: CU.Model TE-wtFsym wtPsym (length  $\circ$  TE-arOf)
      (length  $\circ$  parOf) TE- $\Phi$  D eintF eintP

```

```

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

```

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 Φ :: ('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- Φ* \equiv *ProblemIkTpartG.gPB wtFsym arOf resOf Φ tpD tpFD tpCD*
and *U-arOf* \equiv length \circ *GE-arOf*
and *U-parOf* \equiv length \circ *GE-parOf*
defines *U- Φ* \equiv *GE- Φ*

— 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 Φ infTp tpD tpFD tpCD*
and
M: *CU.Model GE-wtFsym GE-wtPsym (length \circ GE-arOf)*
(length \circ GE-parOf) GE- Φ D eintF eintP

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

end