

# Universal Turing Machine and Computability Theory in Isabelle/HOL

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### **Abstract**

We formalise results from computability theory: Turing decidability, Turing computability, reduction of decision problems, recursive functions, undecidability of the special and the general halting problem, and the existence of a universal Turing machine. This formalisation extends the original AFP entry of 2014 that corresponded to: Mechanising Turing Machines and Computability Theory in Isabelle/HOL, ITP 2013

The AFP entry and by extension this document is largely written by Xu, Zhang and Urban. The Universal Turing Machine is explained in this document, starting at Figure 6.1. You may want to also consult the original ITP article [6]. If you are interested in results about Turing Machines and Computability theory: the main book used for this formalisation is by Boolos, Burgess and Jeffrey [1].

Joosten contributed mainly by making the files ready for the AFP. The need for a good formalisation of Turing Machines arose from realising that the current formalisation of saturation graphs [4] is missing a key undecidability result present in the original paper [3]. Recently, an undecidability result has been added to the AFP by Felgenhauer [2], using a definition of computably enumerable sets formalised by Nedzelsky [5]. This entry establishes the equivalence of these entirely separate notions of computability, but decidability remains future work.

In 2022, Regensburger contributed by adding definitions for concepts like Turing Decidability, Turing Computability and Turing Reducibility for problem reduction. He also enhanced the result about the undecidability of the General Halting Problem given in the original AFP entry by first proving the undecidability of the Special Halting Problem and then proving its reducibility to the general problem. The original version of this AFP entry did only prove a weak form of the undecidability theorem. The main motivation behind this contribution is to make the AFP entry accessible for bachelor and master students.

As a result, the presentation of the first chapter about Turing Machines has been considerably restructured and, in this context some minor changes in the naming of concepts were performed as well. In the rest of the theories the sectioning of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document was improved. The overall contribution approximately doubled the size of the code base. Please refer to the CHANGELOG in the AFP entry for more details.

# Chapter 1

# Turing Machines

```
theory Turing
  imports Main
begin
```

## 1.1 Some lemmas about natural numbers used for rewriting

```
lemma numeral_4_eq_4: 4 = Suc 3
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma numeral_eqs_up_to_12:
  shows 2 = Suc 1
    and 3 = Suc 2
    and 4 = Suc 3
    and 5 = Suc 4
    and 6 = Suc 5
    and 7 = Suc 6
    and 8 = Suc 7
    and 9 = Suc 8
    and 10 = Suc 9
    and 11 = Suc 10
    and 12 = Suc 11
  ⟨proof⟩
```

## 1.2 Basic Definitions for Turing Machines

```
datatype action = WB | WO | L | R | Nop
```

```
datatype cell = Bk | Oc
```

Remark: the constructors *WO* and *WI* were renamed into *WB* and *WO* respectively because this makes a better match with the constructors *Bk* and *Oc* of type *cell*.

```

type-synonym tape = cell list × cell list

type-synonym state = nat

type-synonym instr = action × state

type-synonym tprog = instr list × nat

type-synonym tprog0 = instr list

type-synonym config = state × tape

fun nth_of where
  nth_of xs i = (if i ≥ length xs then None else Some (xs ! i))

lemma nth_of_map :
  shows nth_of (map fp) n = (case (nth_of p n) of None ⇒ None | Some x ⇒ Some (fx))
  ⟨proof⟩

fun
  fetch :: instr list ⇒ state ⇒ cell ⇒ instr
  where
    fetch p 0 b = (Nop, 0)
    | fetch p (Suc s) Bk =
      (case nth_of p (2 * s) of
       Some i ⇒ i
       | None ⇒ (Nop, 0))
    | fetch p (Suc s) Oc =
      (case nth_of p ((2 * s) + 1) of
       Some i ⇒ i
       | None ⇒ (Nop, 0))

lemma fetch_Nil [simp]:
  shows fetch [] s b = (Nop, 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fetch_imp [code]: fetch p n b = (
  let len = length p
  in
  if n = 0
  then (Nop, 0)
  else if b = Bk
  then if len ≤ 2*n - 2
  then (Nop, 0)
  else (p ! (2*n-2))
  else if len ≤ 2*n - 1
  then (Nop, 0)

```

```

    else (p ! (2*n - I))
)
⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** even\_le\_div2\_imp\_le\_times\_2:  $m \text{ div } 2 < (\text{Suc } n) \wedge ((m:\text{nat}) \text{ mod } 2 = 0) \implies m \leq 2*n$

**lemma** odd\_le\_div2\_imp\_le\_times\_2:  $(m+I) \text{ div } 2 < (\text{Suc } n) \wedge ((m:\text{nat}) \text{ mod } 2 \neq 0) \implies m \leq 2*n$

**lemma** odd\_div2\_plus\_I\_eq:  $(n:\text{nat}) \text{ mod } 2 \neq 0 \implies (n \text{ div } 2) + I = (n+I) \text{ div } 2$

**lemma** list\_length\_tl\_neq\_Nil:  $l < \text{length } (nl:\text{nat list}) \implies tl\ nl \neq []$

**fun**

*update* :: *action*  $\Rightarrow$  *tape*  $\Rightarrow$  *tape*

**where**

- update WB* (*l, r*) = (*l, Bk # (tl r)*)
- | *update WO* (*l, r*) = (*l, Oc # (tl r)*)
- | *update L* (*l, r*) = (*if l = [] then ([], Bk # r) else (tl l, (hd l) # r)*)
- | *update R* (*l, r*) = (*if r = [] then (Bk # l, []) else ((hd r) # l, tl r)*)
- | *update Nop* (*l, r*) = (*l, r*)

**abbreviation**

*read r* = *if* (*r = []*) *then Bk else hd r*

**fun** *step* :: *config*  $\Rightarrow$  *tprog*  $\Rightarrow$  *config*

**where**

*step* (*s, l, r*) (*p, off*) =  
*(let* (*a, s'*) = *fetch p* (*s - off*) (*read r*) *in* (*s', update a* (*l, r*)))

**abbreviation**

*step0 c p*  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  *step c (p, 0)*

**fun** *steps* :: *config*  $\Rightarrow$  *tprog*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *config*

**where**

*steps c p 0 = c* |

```
steps c p (Suc n) = steps (step c p) p n
```

**abbreviation**

```
steps0 c p n  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{steps } c(p, 0) n$ 
```

**lemma** *step\_red* [simp]:

```
shows steps c p (Suc n) = step (steps c p n) p  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

**lemma** *steps\_add* [simp]:

```
shows steps c p (m + n) = steps (steps c p m) p n  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

**lemma** *step\_0* [simp]:

```
shows step (0, (l, r)) p = (0, (l, r))  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

**lemma** *step\_0'*: step (0, tap) p = (0, tap)  $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *steps\_0* [simp]:

```
shows steps (0, (l, r)) p n = (0, (l, r))  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

**fun**

```
is_final :: config  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

**where**

```
is_final (s, l, r) = (s = 0)
```

**lemma** *is\_final\_eq*:

```
shows is_final (s, tap) = (s = 0)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

**lemma** *is\_finalI* [intro]:

```
shows is_final (0, tap)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

**lemma** *after\_is\_final*:

```
assumes is_final c  
shows is_final (steps c p n)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

**lemma** *is\_final*:

```
assumes a: is_final (steps c p n1)  
and b: n1  $\leq$  n2  
shows is_final (steps c p n2)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```

lemma stable_config_after_final_add:
  assumes steps (I, l, r) p n1 = (0, l', r')
  shows steps (I, l, r) p (n1+n2) = (0, l', r')
  {proof}

lemma stable_config_after_final_add_2:
  assumes steps (s, l, r) p n1 = (0, l', r')
  shows steps (s, l, r) p (n1+n2) = (0, l', r')
  {proof}

lemma stable_config_after_final_ge:
  assumes a: steps (I, l, r) p n1 = (0, l', r') and b: n1 ≤ n2
  shows steps (I, l, r) p n2 = (0, l', r')
  {proof}

lemma stable_config_after_final_ge_2:
  assumes a: steps (s, l, r) p n1 = (0, l', r') and b: n1 ≤ n2
  shows steps (s, l, r) p n2 = (0, l', r')
  {proof}

lemma stable_config_after_final_ge':
  assumes steps0 (I, l, r) p n1 = (0, l', r') and b: n1 ≤ n2
  shows steps0 (I, l, r) p n2 = (0, l', r')
  {proof}

lemma stable_config_after_final_ge_2':
  assumes steps0 (s, l, r) p n1 = (0, l', r') and b: n1 ≤ n2
  shows steps0 (s, l, r) p n2 = (0, l', r')
  {proof}

lemma not_is_final:
  assumes a: ¬ is_final (steps c p n1)
  and b: n2 ≤ n1
  shows ¬ is_final (steps c p n2)
  {proof}

lemma before_final:
  assumes steps0 (I, tap) A n = (0, tap')
  shows ∃ n'. ¬ is_final (steps0 (I, tap) A n') ∧ steps0 (I, tap) A (Suc n') = (0, tap')
  {proof}

lemma least_steps:
  assumes steps0 (I, tap) A n = (0, tap')

```

```

shows  $\exists n'. (\forall n'' < n'. \neg \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, \text{tap}) A n'')) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall n'' \geq n'. \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, \text{tap}) A n''))$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma at_least_one_step:  $\text{steps0}(I, [], r) \text{tm } n = (0, \text{tap}) \implies 0 < n$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end

```

### 1.2.1 Auxiliary theorems about Turing Machines

```

theory Turing_aux
  imports Turing
begin

```

```

fun fetch' :: instr list  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  cell  $\Rightarrow$  instr
where
  fetch' []            $s$             $b = (\text{Nop}, 0)$ 
  | fetch' [iBk]       $0$             $b = (\text{Nop}, 0)$ 
  | fetch' [iBk]       $(\text{Suc } 0)$      $Bk = iBk$ 
  | fetch' [iBk]       $(\text{Suc } 0)$      $Oc = (\text{Nop}, 0)$ 
  | fetch' [iBk]       $(\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s'))$   $b = (\text{Nop}, 0)$ 
  | fetch' (iBk # iOc # inss)  $0$             $b = (\text{Nop}, 0)$ 
  | fetch' (iBk # iOc # inss)  $(\text{Suc } 0)$      $Bk = iBk$ 
  | fetch' (iBk # iOc # inss)  $(\text{Suc } 0)$      $Oc = iOc$ 
  | fetch' (iBk # iOc # inss)  $(\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s'))$   $b = \text{fetch}' \text{inss } (\text{Suc } s') b$ 

lemma fetch'_Nil:
  shows fetch' [] s b = (Nop, 0)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch'_eq_fetch_app:  $\text{fetch}' \text{tm } s b = \text{fetch} \text{tm } s b$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

corollary fetch'_eq_fetch:  $\text{fetch}' = \text{fetch}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

definition tm_step0_rel :: tprog0  $\Rightarrow ((config \times config) set)$ 
where
  tm_step0_rel tp =  $\{(c1, c2) . step0 c1 tp = c2\}$ 

abbreviation tm_step0_rel_aux :: [config, tprog0, config]  $\Rightarrow bool$  ( $\langle((I_-)/ \models \langle(\_) \rangle = / (I_-))\rangle$ 
50)
where
  tm_step0_rel_aux c1 tp c2  $\stackrel{def}{=} (c1, c2) \in tm\_step0\_rel tp$ 

theorem tm_step0_rel_iff_step0:  $(c1 \models \langle tp \rangle = c2) \longleftrightarrow step0 c1 tp = c2$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition tm_steps0_rel :: tprog0  $\Rightarrow ((config \times config) set)$ 
where
  tm_steps0_rel tp = rtrancl (tm_step0_rel tp)

abbreviation tm_steps0_rel_aux :: [config, tprog0, config]  $\Rightarrow bool$  ( $\langle((I_-)/ \models \langle(\_) \rangle =^* / (I_-))\rangle$ 
50)
where
  tm_steps0_rel_aux c1 tp c2  $\stackrel{def}{=} (c1, c2) \in tm\_steps0\_rel tp$ 

lemma tm_step0_rel_power:  $(tm\_step0\_rel tp ^\wedge n) = \{(c1, c2) . steps0 c1 tp n = c2\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

theorem tm_steps0_rel_iff_steps0:  $(c1 \models \langle tp \rangle =^* c2) \longleftrightarrow (\exists stp. steps0 c1 tp stp = c2)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

## 1.3 Trailing Blanks on the input tape do not matter

```

theory BlanksDoNotMatter
  imports Turing
  begin

```

```

sledgehammer-params[minimize=false,preplay_timeout=10,timeout=30,strict=true,
  provers=e z3 cvc5 vampire]

```

### 1.3.1 Replication of symbols

```

abbreviation exponent :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list ( $\langle \_ \uparrow \_ \rangle [100, 99] 100$ )
where  $x \uparrow n == replicate n x$ 

```

```

lemma hd_repeat_cases:
 $P(\text{hd}(a \uparrow m @ r)) \longleftrightarrow (m = 0 \longrightarrow P(\text{hd } r)) \wedge (\forall \text{nat. } m = \text{Suc nat} \longrightarrow P a)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma hd_repeat_cases':
 $P(\text{hd}(a \uparrow m @ r)) = (\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } P(\text{hd } r) \text{ else } P a)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma
 $(\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } P(\text{hd } r) \text{ else } P a) = ((m = 0 \longrightarrow P(\text{hd } r)) \wedge (\forall \text{nat. } m = \text{Suc nat} \longrightarrow P a))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma split_head_repeat[simp]:
 $Oc \# list1 = Bk \uparrow j @ list2 \longleftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Oc \# list1 = list2$ 
 $Bk \# list1 = Oc \uparrow j @ list2 \longleftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Bk \# list1 = list2$ 
 $Bk \uparrow j @ list2 = Oc \# list1 \longleftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Oc \# list1 = list2$ 
 $Oc \uparrow j @ list2 = Bk \# list1 \longleftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Bk \# list1 = list2$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Bk_no_Oc_repeatE[elim]:  $Bk \# list = Oc \uparrow t \implies RR$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma replicate_Suc_1:  $a \uparrow (z1 + \text{Suc } z2) = (a \uparrow z1) @ (a \uparrow \text{Suc } z2)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma replicate_Suc_2:  $a \uparrow (z1 + \text{Suc } z2) = (a \uparrow \text{Suc } z1) @ (a \uparrow z2)$ 
⟨proof⟩

1.3.2 Trailing blanks on the left tape do not matter

In this section we will show that we may add or remove trailing blanks on the initial left and right portions of the tape at will. However, we may not add or remove trailing blanks on the tape resulting from the computation. The resulting tape is completely determined by the contents of the initial tape.

lemma step_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx_right_Nil:
assumes step0 (s, CL@Bk↑z1, []) tm = (s', l', r')
and za < z1
shows ∃ CL' zb. l' = CL'@Bk↑za@Bk↑zb ∧
 $(\text{step0 } (s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, []) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow za, r') \vee$ 
 $\text{step0 } (s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, []) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow (za - 1), r'))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma step_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx_right_Bk:
assumes step0 (s, CL@Bk↑z1, Bk#rs) tm = (s', l', r')
and za < z1
shows ∃ CL' zb. l' = CL'@Bk↑za@Bk↑zb ∧

```

$(step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, Bk \# rs) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow za, r') \vee$   
 $step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, Bk \# rs) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow (za - 1), r'))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step\_left\_tape\_ShrinkBkCtx\_right\_Oc*:

**assumes**  $step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow z1, Oc \# rs) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$   
**and**  $za < z1$

**shows**  $\exists CL' z b. l' = CL' @ Bk \uparrow za @ Bk \uparrow z b \wedge$   
 $(step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, Oc \# rs) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow za, r') \vee$   
 $step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, Oc \# rs) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow (za - 1), r'))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**corollary** *step\_left\_tape\_ShrinkBkCtx*:

**assumes**  $step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow z1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$   
**and**  $za < z1$

**shows**  $\exists z b CL'. l' = CL' @ Bk \uparrow za @ Bk \uparrow z b \wedge$   
 $(step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, r) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow za, r') \vee$   
 $step0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow za, r) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow (za - 1), r'))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *steps\_left\_tape\_ShrinkBkCtx\_arbitrary\_CL*:

$\llbracket steps0(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow z1, r) \text{ tm stp} = (s', l', r'); 0 < z1 \rrbracket \implies$   
 $\exists z b CL'. l' = CL' @ Bk \uparrow z b \wedge steps0(s, CL, r) \text{ tm stp} = (s', CL', r')$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step\_left\_tape\_EnlargeBkCtx\_eq\_Bks*:

**assumes**  $step0(s, Bk \uparrow z1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$

**shows**  $step0(s, Bk \uparrow (z1 + Suc z2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow Suc z2, r') \vee$   
 $step0(s, Bk \uparrow (z1 + Suc z2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow z2, r')$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step\_left\_tape\_EnlargeBkCtx\_eq\_Bk\_C\_Bks*:

**assumes**  $step0(s, (Bk \# C) @ Bk \uparrow z1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$

**shows**  $step0(s, (Bk \# C) @ Bk \uparrow (z1 + z2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow z2, r')$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step\_left\_tape\_EnlargeBkCtx\_eq\_Oc\_C\_Bks*:

**assumes**  $step0(s, (Oc \# C) @ Bk \uparrow z1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$

**shows**  $step0(s, (Oc \# C) @ Bk \uparrow (z1 + z2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow z2, r')$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step\_left\_tape\_EnlargeBkCtx\_eq\_C\_Bks\_Suc*:

**assumes**  $step0(s, C @ Bk \uparrow z1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$

**shows**  $step0(s, C @ Bk \uparrow (z1 + Suc z2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow Suc z2, r') \vee$   
 $step0(s, C @ Bk \uparrow (z1 + Suc z2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow z2, r')$

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma step_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx_eq_C_Bks:
  assumes step0 (s,C@Bk $\uparrow$ z1, r) tm = (s',l',r')
  shows step0 (s,C@Bk $\uparrow$ (z1+z2), r) tm = (s',l' $\uparrow$ Bk $\uparrow$ z2,r')  $\vee$ 
    step0 (s,C@Bk $\uparrow$ (z1+z2), r) tm = (s',l' $\uparrow$ Bk $\uparrow$ (z2-l),r')
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma steps_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx_arbitrary_CL:
  steps0 (s, CL @ Bk $\uparrow$ z1, r) tm stp = (s', l', r')
   $\implies$ 
   $\exists z3. z3 \leq z1 + z2 \wedge$ 
  steps0 (s, CL @ Bk $\uparrow$ (z1 + z2), r) tm stp = (s', l' @ Bk $\uparrow$ z3 ,r')
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

corollary steps_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx:
  steps0 (s, Bk  $\uparrow$  k, r) tm stp = (s', Bk  $\uparrow$  l, r')
   $\implies$ 
   $\exists z3. z3 \leq k + z2 \wedge$ 
  steps0 (s, Bk  $\uparrow$  (k + z2), r) tm stp = (s',Bk  $\uparrow$  (l + z3), r')
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

corollary steps_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx_to NIL:
  steps0 (s, Bk  $\uparrow$  k, r) tm stp = (s', Bk  $\uparrow$  l, r')
   $\implies$ 
   $\exists z3. z3 \leq l \wedge$ 
  steps0 (s, [], r) tm stp = (s', Bk  $\uparrow$  z3, r')
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma steps_left_tape_Nil_imp_All:
  steps0 (s, ([] , r)) p stp = (s', Bk  $\uparrow$  k, CR @ Bk  $\uparrow$  l)
   $\implies$ 
   $\forall z. \exists stp k l. (steps0 (s, (Bk $\uparrow$ z, r)) p stp) = (s', Bk  $\uparrow$  k, CR @ Bk  $\uparrow$  l)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma ex_steps_left_tape_Nil_imp_All:
   $\exists stp k l. (steps0 (s, ([] , r)) p stp) = (s', Bk  $\uparrow$  k, CR @ Bk  $\uparrow$  l)$ 
   $\implies$ 
   $\forall z. \exists stp k l. (steps0 (s, (Bk $\uparrow$ z, r)) p stp) = (s', Bk  $\uparrow$  k, CR @ Bk  $\uparrow$  l)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

### 1.3.3 Trailing blanks on the right tape do not matter

```

lemma step_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_Nil:

```

```

assumes step0 (s, CL1, []) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 )
shows step0 (s, CL1, [] @ Bk ↑ y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk ↑ y) ∨
        step0 (s, CL1, [] @ Bk ↑ y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk ↑ (y-1))
⟨proof⟩

lemma step_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_right_Cons:
assumes step0 (s, CL1, rx#rs ) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 )
shows step0 (s, CL1, rx#rs @ Bk ↑ y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk ↑ y)
⟨proof⟩

lemma step_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_right:
assumes step0 (s, CL1, r ) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 )
shows step0 (s, CL1, r @ Bk ↑ y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk ↑ y) ∨
        step0 (s, CL1, r @ Bk ↑ y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk ↑ (y-1))
⟨proof⟩

lemma steps_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_right:
assumes steps0 (s, CL1, r ) tm stp = (s', CR1, CR2 )
implies
     $\exists x1 x2. y = x1 + x2 \wedge$ 
    steps0 (s, CL1, r @ Bk ↑ y) tm stp = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk ↑ x2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma ex_steps_left_tape_Nil_imp_All_left_and_right:
assumes  $\exists kr lr. \quad \text{steps0} (I, ([], r)) p \text{ stp} = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)$ 
implies
     $\forall kl ll. \exists kr lr. \text{steps0} (I, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p \text{ stp} = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

theory ComposableTMs
  imports Turing
  begin

```

## 1.4 Making Turing Machines composable

```

abbreviation is_even n  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (n::nat) \text{ mod } 2 = 0$ 
abbreviation is_odd n  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (n::nat) \text{ mod } 2 \neq 0$ 

```

```

fun

```

```

composable_tm :: tprog ⇒ bool
where
  composable_tm (p, off) = (length p ≥ 2 ∧ is_even (length p) ∧
    (∀ (a, s) ∈ set p. s ≤ length p div 2 + off ∧ s ≥ off))

```

#### **abbreviation**

```
composable_tm0 p ≡ composable_tm (p, 0)
```

#### **lemma step\_in\_range:**

```

assumes h1: ¬ is_final (step0 c A)
and h2: composable_tm (A, 0)
shows fst (step0 c A) ≤ length A div 2
⟨proof⟩

```

#### **lemma steps\_in\_range:**

```

assumes h1: ¬ is_final (steps0 (1, tap) A stp)
and h2: composable_tm (A, 0)
shows fst (steps0 (1, tap) A stp) ≤ length A div 2
⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.4.1 Definitin of function fix\_jumps and mk\_composable0

```

fun fix_jumps :: nat ⇒ tprog0 ⇒ tprog0 where
  fix_jumps smax [] = []
  fix_jumps smax (ins#inss) = (if (snd ins) ≤ smax
    then ins # fix_jumps smax inss
    else ((fst ins), 0) # fix_jumps smax inss)

```

```

fun mk_composable0 :: tprog0 ⇒ tprog0 where
  mk_composable0 [] = [(Nop, 0), (Nop, 0)] |
  mk_composable0 [i1] = fix_jumps 1 [i1, (Nop, 0)] |
  mk_composable0 (i1#i2#ins) = (let l = 2 + length ins
    in if is_even l
      then fix_jumps (l div 2) (i1#i2#ins)
      else fix_jumps ((l div 2) + 1) ((i1#i2#ins) @ [(Nop, 0)]))

```

### 1.4.2 Properties of function fix\_jumps

```

lemma fix_jumps_len: length (fix_jumps smax insl) = length insl
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fix_jumps_le_smax: ∀ x ∈ set (fix_jumps smax tm). (snd x) ≤ smax
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fix_jumps_nth_no_fix:
assumes n < length tm and tm!n = ins and (snd ins) ≤ smax
shows (fix_jumps smax tm)!n = ins
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fix_jumps_nth_fix:

```

```

assumes  $n < \text{length } tm$  and  $tm!n = ins$  and  $\neg(\text{snd } ins) \leq smax$ 
shows  $(\text{fix\_jumps } smax \text{ } tm)!n = ((\text{fst } ins), 0)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.4.3 Functions fix\_jumps and mk\_composable0 generate composable Turing Machines.

```

lemma composable_tm0_fix_jumps_pre:
  assumes length tm ≥ 2 and is_even (length tm)
  shows length (fix_jumps (length tm div 2) tm) ≥ 2 ∧
    is_even (length (fix_jumps (length tm div 2) tm)) ∧
    (∀x ∈ set (fix_jumps (length tm div 2) tm).  

      (snd x) ≤ length (fix_jumps (length tm div 2) tm) div 2 + 0 ∧ (snd x) ≥ 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma composable_tm0_fix_jumps:
  assumes length tm ≥ 2 and is_even (length tm)
  shows composable_tm0 (fix_jumps (length tm div 2) tm)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fix_jumps_composable0_eq:
  assumes composable_tm0 tm
  shows (fix_jumps (length tm div 2) tm) = tm
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma composable_tm0_mk_composable0: composable_tm0 (mk_composable0 tm)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.4.4 Functions mk\_composable0 is the identity on composable Turing Machines

```

lemma mk_composable0_eq:
  assumes composable_tm0 tm
  shows mk_composable0 tm = tm
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.4.5 About the length of mk\_composable0 tm

```

lemma length_mk_composable0_nil: length (mk_composable0 []) = 2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma length_mk_composable0_singleton: length (mk_composable0 [iI]) = 2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma length_mk_composable0_gt2_even: is_even (length (i1 # i2 # ins)) ⇒ length (mk_composable0  

  (i1 # i2 # ins)) = length (i1 # i2 # ins)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma length_mk_composable0_gt2_odd:  $\neg \text{is\_even}(\text{length}(i1 \# i2 \# ins)) \implies \text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0}(i1 \# i2 \# ins)) = \text{length}(i1 \# i2 \# ins) + 1$ 
<proof>

lemma length_mk_composable0_even:  $\llbracket 0 < \text{length} tm ; \text{is\_even}(\text{length} tm) \rrbracket \implies \text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm)) = \text{length}(tm)$ 
<proof>

lemma length_mk_composable0_odd:  $\llbracket 0 < \text{length} tm ; \neg \text{is\_even}(\text{length} tm) \rrbracket \implies \text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm)) = 1 + \text{length}(tm)$ 
<proof>

lemma length_tm_le_mk_composable0:  $\text{length}(tm) \leq \text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm))$ 
<proof>

```

#### 1.4.6 Properties of function fetch with respect to function mk\_composable0

```

lemma fetch_mk_composable0_Bk_too_short_Suc:
  assumes  $b = Bk$  and  $\text{length}(tm) \leq 2*s$ 
  shows  $\text{fetch}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm))(Suc s) b = (\text{Nop}, 0:\text{nat})$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma fetch_mk_composable0_Oc_too_short_Suc:
  assumes  $b = Oc$  and  $\text{length}(tm) \leq 2*s + 1$ 
  shows  $\text{fetch}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm))(Suc s) b = (\text{Nop}, 0:\text{nat})$ 
<proof>

```

```
lemma nth_append':  $n < \text{length}(xs) \implies (xs @ ys) ! n = xs ! n$  <proof>
```

```

lemma fetch_mk_composable0_Bk_Suc_no_fix:
  assumes  $b = Bk$ 
  and  $2*s < \text{length}(tm)$ 
  and  $\text{fetch}(tm)(Suc s) b = (a, s')$ 
  and  $s' \leq \text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm)) \text{ div } 2$ 
  shows  $\text{fetch}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm))(Suc s) b = \text{fetch}(tm)(Suc s) b$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma fetch_mk_composable0_Bk_Suc_fix:
  assumes  $b = Bk$ 
  and  $2*s < \text{length}(tm)$ 
  and  $\text{fetch}(tm)(Suc s) b = (a, s')$ 
  and  $\text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm)) \text{ div } 2 < s'$ 
  shows  $\text{fetch}(\text{mk\_composable0}(tm))(Suc s) b = (a, 0)$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma fetch_mk_composable0_Oc_Suc_no_fix:
  assumes  $b = Oc$ 
  and  $2*s + 1 < \text{length}(tm)$ 
  and  $\text{fetch}(tm)(Suc s) b = (a, s')$ 

```

```

and  $s' \leq \text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0 } tm) \text{ div } 2$ 
shows  $\text{fetch}(\text{mk\_composable0 } tm)(\text{Suc } s) b = \text{fetch}(tm)(\text{Suc } s) b$ 
(proof)

```

```

lemma  $\text{fetch\_mk\_composable0\_Oc\_Suc\_fix}$ :
assumes  $b = \text{Oc}$ 
and  $2*s + 1 < \text{length } tm$ 
and  $\text{fetch}(tm)(\text{Suc } s) b = (a, s')$ 

and  $\text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0 } tm) \text{ div } 2 < s'$ 
shows  $\text{fetch}(\text{mk\_composable0 } tm)(\text{Suc } s) b = (a, 0)$ 
(proof)

```

#### 1.4.7 Properties of function step0 with respect to function mk\_composable0

```

lemma  $\text{length\_mk\_composable0\_div2\_lt\_imp\_length\_tm\_le\_times2}$ :
assumes  $\text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0 } tm) \text{ div } 2 < s'$ 
and  $s' = \text{Suc } s2$ 
shows  $\text{length } tm \leq 2 * s2$ 
(proof)

```

```

lemma  $\text{jump\_out\_of\_pgm\_is\_final\_next\_step}$ :
assumes  $\text{step0}(s, l, r) tm = (s', \text{update } a1(l, r))$ 
and  $s' = \text{Suc } s2$  and  $\text{length}(\text{mk\_composable0 } tm) \text{ div } 2 < s'$ 
shows  $\text{step0}(\text{step0}(s, l, r) tm) tm = (0, \text{snd}(\text{step0}(s, l, r) tm))$ 
(proof)

```

```

lemma  $\text{step0\_mk\_composable0\_after\_one\_step}$ :
assumes  $\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm \neq \text{step0}(s, l, r) (\text{mk\_composable0 } tm)$ 
shows  $\text{step0}(\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm) tm = (0, \text{snd}((\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm))) \wedge$ 
 $\text{step0}(s, l, r) (\text{mk\_composable0 } tm) = (0, \text{snd}((\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm)))$ 
(proof)

```

```

lemma  $\text{step0\_mk\_composable0\_eq\_after\_two\_steps}$ :
assumes  $\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm \neq \text{step0}(s, l, r) (\text{mk\_composable0 } tm)$ 
shows  $\text{step0}(\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm) tm = (0, \text{snd}((\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm))) \wedge$ 
 $\text{step0}(\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) (\text{mk\_composable0 } tm)) (\text{mk\_composable0 } tm) = \text{step0}(\text{step0}(s, (l, r)) tm)$ 
(proof)

```

#### 1.4.8 Properties of function steps0 with respect to function mk\_composable0

```

lemma  $\text{steps0}(s, (l, r)) tm 0 = \text{steps0}(s, l, r) (\text{mk\_composable0 } tm) 0$ 
(proof)

```

```

lemma  $\text{mk\_composable0\_tm\_at\_most\_one\_diff\_pre}$ :

```

```

assumes steps0 (s, (l, r)) tm stp ≠ steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) stp
shows 0 < stp ∧ (∃ k. k < stp
    ∧ (∀ i ≤ k. steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) i = steps0 (s, l, r) tm i)
    ∧ (∀ j > k+1.
        steps0 (s, l, r) tm (j) = (0, snd(steps0 (s, l, r) tm (k+1))) ∧
        steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) j = steps0 (s, l, r) tm j))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mk_composable0_tm_at_most_one_diff:
assumes steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) stp ≠ steps0 (s, (l, r)) tm stp
shows 0 < stp ∧
    (∀ i < stp. steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) i = steps0 (s, l, r) tm i) ∧
    (∀ j > stp. steps0 (s, l, r) tm (j) = (0, snd(steps0 (s, l, r) tm stp))) ∧
    steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) j = steps0 (s, l, r) tm j)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mk_composable0_tm_at_most_one_diff':
assumes steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) stp ≠ steps0 (s, (l, r)) tm stp
shows 0 < stp ∧ (∃ fl fr. snd(steps0 (s, l, r) tm stp) = (fl, fr) ∧
    (∀ i < stp. steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) i = steps0 (s, l, r) tm i) ∧
    (∀ j > stp. steps0 (s, l, r) tm j = (0, fl, fr) ∧
        steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) j = (0, fl, fr)))
⟨proof⟩

```

**end**

```

theory ComposedTMs
imports ComposableTMs
begin

```

## 1.5 Composition of Turing Machines

```

fun
shift :: instr list ⇒ nat ⇒ instr list
where
shift p n = (map (λ (a, s). (a, (if s = 0 then 0 else s + n))) p)

fun
adjust :: instr list ⇒ nat ⇒ instr list
where
adjust p e = map (λ (a, s). (a, if s = 0 then e else s)) p

abbreviation
adjust0 p ≡ adjust p (Suc (length p div 2))

```

```

lemma length_shift [simp]:
  shows length (shift p n) = length p
  <proof>

lemma length_adjust [simp]:
  shows length (adjust p n) = length p
  <proof>

fun
  seq_tm :: instr list  $\Rightarrow$  instr list  $\Rightarrow$  instr list (infixl  $\langle + \rangle$  60)
  where
    seq_tm p1 p2 = ((adjust0 p1) @ (shift p2 (length p1 div 2)))

lemma seq_tm_length:
  shows length (A  $|+$  B) = length A + length B
  <proof>

lemma seq_tm_composable[intro]:
   $\llbracket \text{composable\_tm } (A, 0); \text{composable\_tm } (B, 0) \rrbracket \implies \text{composable\_tm } (A |+| B, 0)$ 
  <proof>

lemma seq_tm_step:
  assumes unfinal:  $\neg \text{is\_final} (\text{step0 } c A)$ 
  shows step0 c (A  $|+$  B) = step0 c A
  <proof>

lemma seq_tm_steps:
  assumes  $\neg \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0 } c A n)$ 
  shows steps0 c (A  $|+$  B) n = steps0 c A n
  <proof>

lemma seq_tm_fetch_in_A:
  assumes h1: fetch A s x = (a, 0)
  and h2:  $s \leq \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$ 
  and h3:  $s \neq 0$ 
  shows fetch (A  $|+$  B) s x = (a, Suc (length A div 2))
  <proof>

lemma seq_tm_exec_after_first:
  assumes h1:  $\neg \text{is\_final } c$ 
  and h2: step0 c A = (0, tap)
  and h3:  $\text{fst } c \leq \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$ 
  shows step0 c (A  $|+$  B) = (Suc (length A div 2), tap)
  <proof>

lemma seq_tm_next:
  assumes a_ht: steps0 (I, tap) A n = (0, tap')

```

```

and a_composable: composable_tm (A, 0)
obtains n' where steps0 (I, tap) (A |+| B) n' = (Suc (length A div 2), tap')
⟨proof⟩

lemma seq_tm_fetch_second_zero:
assumes h1: fetch B s x = (a, 0)
and hs: composable_tm (A, 0) s ≠ 0
shows fetch (A |+| B) (s + (length A div 2)) x = (a, 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma seq_tm_fetch_second_inst:
assumes h1: fetch B sa x = (a, s)
and hs: composable_tm (A, 0) sa ≠ 0 s ≠ 0
shows fetch (A |+| B) (sa + length A div 2) x = (a, s + length A div 2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma seq_tm_second:
assumes a_composable: composable_tm (A, 0)
and steps: steps0 (I, l, r) B stp = (s', l', r')
shows steps0 (Suc (length A div 2), l, r) (A |+| B) stp
= (if s' = 0 then 0 else s' + length A div 2, l', r')
⟨proof⟩

lemma seq_tm_final:
assumes composable_tm (A, 0)
and steps0 (I, l, r) B stp = (0, l', r')
shows steps0 (Suc (length A div 2), l, r) (A |+| B) stp = (0, l', r')
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 1.6 Encoding of Natural Numbers

```

theory Numerals
imports ComposedTMs BlanksDoNotMatter
begin

```

### 1.6.1 A class for generating numerals

```

class tape =
fixes tape_of :: 'a ⇒ cell list (⟨<<_>> 100)

```

```

instantiation nat::tape begin
definition tape_of_nat where tape_of_nat (n::nat) ≡ Oc ↑ (Suc n)
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

type-synonym nat_list = nat list

instantiation list::(tape) tape begin

fun tape_of_nat_list :: ('a::tape) list  $\Rightarrow$  cell list
where
  tape_of_nat_list [] = []
  tape_of_nat_list [n] = <n> |
  tape_of_nat_list (n#ns) = <n> @ Bk # (tape_of_nat_list ns)
definition tape_of_list where tape_of_list  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  tape_of_nat_list
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation prod:: (tape, tape) tape begin
fun tape_of_nat_prod :: ('a::tape)  $\times$  ('b::tape)  $\Rightarrow$  cell list
  where tape_of_nat_prod (n, m) = <n> @ [Bk] @ <m>
definition tape_of_prod where tape_of_prod  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  tape_of_nat_prod
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

```

### 1.6.2 Some lemmas about numerals used for rewriting

```

lemma tape_of_list_empty[simp]: <>[]> = ([]::cell list) ⟨proof⟩

lemma tape_of_nat_list_cases2: <(nl::nat list)> = []  $\vee$  ( $\exists r'. <nl> = Oc \# r'$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.6.3 Unique decomposition of standard tapes

Some lemmas about unique decomposition of tapes in standard halting configuration.

```

lemma OcSuc_lemma: Oc # Oc  $\uparrow$  n1 = Oc  $\uparrow$  n2  $\Longrightarrow$  Suc n1 = n2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inj_tape_of_list: (<n1::nat>) = (<n2::nat>)  $\Longrightarrow$  n1 = n2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inj_repl_Bk: Bk  $\uparrow$  k1 = Bk  $\uparrow$  k2  $\Longrightarrow$  k1 = k2 ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma last_of_numeral_is_Oc: last (<n::nat>) = Oc
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma hd_of_numeral_is_Oc: hd (<n::nat>) = Oc
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma rev_replicate: rev (Bk  $\uparrow$  l1) = (Bk  $\uparrow$  l1) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma rev_numeral: rev (<n::nat>) = <n::nat>
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma drop_Bk_prefix:  $n < l \implies \text{hd}(\text{drop } n ((Bk \uparrow l) @ xs)) = Bk$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma unique_Bk_postfix:  $<n1::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l1 = <n2::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l2 \implies l1 = l2$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma unique_decomp_tap:
  assumes  $(lx, <n1::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l1) = (ly, <n2::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l2)$ 
  shows  $lx=ly \wedge n1=n2 \wedge l1=l2$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma unique_decomp_std_tap:
  assumes  $(Bk \uparrow k1, <n1::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l1) = (Bk \uparrow k2, <n2::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l2)$ 
  shows  $k1=k2 \wedge n1=n2 \wedge l1=l2$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

#### 1.6.4 Lists of numerals never contain two consecutive blanks

```

definition noDblBk:: cell list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where noDblBk cs  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } cs \wedge cs!i = Bk \longrightarrow cs!(\text{Suc } i) = Oc$ 

lemma noDblBk_Bk_Oc_rep: noDblBk (Oc  $\uparrow$  n1)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma noDblBk_Bk_imp_Oc:  $\llbracket \text{noDblBk } cs; \text{Suc } i < \text{length } cs; cs!i = Bk \rrbracket \implies cs!(\text{Suc } i) = Oc$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma noDblBk_imp_noDblBk_Oc_cons: noDblBk cs  $\implies$  noDblBk (Oc#cs)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma noDblBk_Numerals: noDblBk (<n::nat>)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma noDblBk_Nil: noDblBk []
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma noDblBk_Singleton: noDblBk (<[n::nat]>)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tape_of_nat_list_cons_eq_nl_neq:  $\llbracket (a::nat) \# nl \rrbracket = <a> @ Bk \# <nl>$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma noDblBk_cons_cons: noDblBk(<(x::nat) # xs>)  $\implies$  noDblBk(<a::nat> @ Bk # <x # xs>)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

theorem noDblBk_tape_of_nat_list: noDblBk(<nl:: nat list>)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma hasDblBk_L1:  $\llbracket CR = rs @ [Bk] @ Bk \# rs'; noDblBk CR \rrbracket \implies False$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma hasDblBk_L2:  $\llbracket C = Bk \# cls; noDblBk C \rrbracket \implies cls = [] \vee (\exists cls'. cls = Oc \# cls')$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma hasDblBk_L3:  $\llbracket noDblBk C ; C = C1 @ (Bk \# C2) \rrbracket \implies C2 = [] \vee (\exists C3. C2 = Oc \# C3)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma hasDblBk_L4:
  assumes noDblBk CL
  and r = Bk # rs
  and r = rev ls1 @ Oc # rss
  and CL = ls1 @ ls2
  shows ls2 = []  $\vee (\exists bs. ls2 = Oc \# bs)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma hasDblBk_L5:
  assumes noDblBk CL
  and r = Bk # rs
  and r = rev ls1 @ Oc # rss
  and CL = ls1 @ [Bk]
  shows False
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma noDblBk_cases:
  assumes noDblBk C
  and C = C1 @ C2
  and C2 = []  $\implies P$ 
  and C2 = [Bk]  $\implies P$ 
  and  $\bigwedge C3. C2 = Bk \# Oc \# C3 \implies P$ 
  and  $\bigwedge C3. C2 = Oc \# C3 \implies P$ 
  shows P
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

### 1.6.5 Unique decomposition of tapes containing lists of numerals

A lemma about appending lists of numerals.

```

lemma append_numeral_list:  $\llbracket (nl1::nat list) \neq [] ; nl2 \neq [] \rrbracket \implies <nl1 @ nl2> = <nl1> @ <nl2>$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

A lemma about reverting lists of numerals.

```

lemma rev_numeral_list: rev(<nl::nat list>) = <(rev nl)>
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Some more lemmas about unique decomposition of tapes that contain lists of numerals.

```

lemma unique_Bk_postfix_numeral_list_Nil: <[]> @ Bk ↑ l1 = <yl::nat list> @ Bk ↑ l2 ==> []
= yl
⟨proof⟩

lemma nonempty_list_of_numerals_neq_BKs: <a# xs::nat list> ≠ Bk ↑ l
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma unique_Bk_postfix_nonempty_numeral_list:
  [] xl ≠ []; yl ≠ []; <xl::nat list> @ Bk ↑ l1 = <yl::nat list> @ Bk ↑ l2 ==> xl = yl
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary unique_Bk_postfix_numeral_list: <xl::nat list> @ Bk ↑ l1 = <yl::nat list> @ Bk ↑ l2
==> xl = yl
⟨proof⟩

```

Some more lemmas about noDblBks in lists of numerals.

```

lemma numeral_list_head_is_Oc: (nl::nat list) ≠ [] ==> hd (<nl>) = Oc
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma numeral_list_last_is_Oc: (nl::nat list) ≠ [] ==> last (<nl>) = Oc
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma noDblBk_tape_of_nat_list_imp_noDblBk_tl: noDblBk (<nl>) ==> noDblBk (tl (<nl>))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma noDblBk_tape_of_nat_list_cons_imp_noDblBk_tl: noDblBk (a # <nl>) ==> noDblBk
(<nl>)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma noDblBk_tape_of_nat_list_imp_noDblBk_cons_Bk: (nl::nat list) ≠ [] ==> noDblBk ([Bk]
@ <nl>)
⟨proof⟩

```

**end**

```

theory Numerals_Ex
  imports Numerals
begin

```

### 1.6.6 About the expansion of the numeral notation

```

lemma <>[]> == [] ⟨proof⟩
lemma <[]::(nat list)> = ([]::(cell list)) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

value <0::nat>
value <1::nat>

```

```

value <[]:(nat list)>
value <[1::nat, 2::nat]>

value <(0::nat)>
value <(I::nat)>

value <(I::nat, 2::nat)>

value <[I::nat, 2::nat, 3::nat]>
value <(I::nat, 2::nat, 3::nat)>
value <(I::nat, (2::nat, 3::nat))>
value <(I::nat, [2::nat, 3::nat])>

end

```

## 1.7 Hoare Rules for Turing Machines

```

theory Turing_Hoare
  imports Numerals
  begin

```

### 1.7.1 Hoare\_halt and Hoare\_unhalt for total correctness

#### 1.7.1.1 Definition for Hoare\_halt and Hoare\_unhalt conditions

```
type-synonym assert = tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

##### **definition**

```

assert_imp :: assert  $\Rightarrow$  assert  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\_ \mapsto \_$  [0, 0] 100)
where
 $P \mapsto Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall l r. P(l, r) \longrightarrow Q(l, r)$ 

```

```
lemma refl_assert[intro, simp]:
```

```
 $P \mapsto P$ 
```

```
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

##### **fun**

```
holds_for :: (tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\_ \text{ holds' for } \_$  [100, 99] 100)
```

**where**

$$P \text{ holds\_for } (s, l, r) = P(l, r)$$

**lemma** *is\_final\_holds*[simp]:

**assumes** *is\_final* *c*

**shows** *Q holds\_for (steps c p n) = Q holds\_for c*

*{proof}*

**definition**

*Hoare\_halt :: assert  $\Rightarrow$  tprog0  $\Rightarrow$  assert  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle(\{I\})/\underline{\_}\rangle \leq 50$ )*

**where**

$$\{P\} p \{Q\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\forall \text{tap}. P \text{ tap} \longrightarrow (\exists n. \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, \text{tap}) p n) \wedge Q \text{ holds\_for}(\text{steps0}(I, \text{tap}) p n)))$$

**definition**

*Hoare\_unhalt :: assert  $\Rightarrow$  tprog0  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle(\{I\})/\underline{\_}\rangle \uparrow 50$ )*

**where**

$$\{P\} p \uparrow \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \text{tap}. P \text{ tap} \longrightarrow (\forall n. \neg(\text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, \text{tap}) p n)))$$

**lemma** *Hoare\_haltI*:

**assumes**  $\bigwedge l r. P(l, r) \implies \exists n. \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, (l, r)) p n) \wedge Q \text{ holds\_for}(\text{steps0}(I, (l, r)) p n)$

**shows**  $\{P\} p \{Q\}$

*{proof}*

**lemma** *Hoare\_haltE*:

**assumes**  $\{P\} p \{Q\}$

**and**  $P(l, r)$

**shows**  $\exists n. \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, (l, r)) p n) \wedge Q \text{ holds\_for}(\text{steps0}(I, (l, r)) p n)$

*{proof}*

**lemma** *Hoare\_unhaltI*:

**assumes**  $\bigwedge l r n. P(l, r) \implies \neg \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, (l, r)) p n)$

**shows**  $\{P\} p \uparrow$

*{proof}*

**lemma** *Hoare\_unhaltE*:

**assumes**  $\{P\} p \uparrow$

**and**  $P \text{ tap}$

**shows**  $\neg(\text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, \text{tap}) p n))$

*{proof}*

```

lemma Hoare_halt_iff:
  {P} tm {Q}
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall I\!I\ rI. P(I\!I,rI) \implies (\exists stp\ l0\ r0. steps0(I, I\!I,rI) tm stp = (0,l0,r0) \wedge Q(l0,r0))$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Hoare_halt_I0:
  assumes  $\bigwedge I\!I\ rI. P(I\!I,rI) \implies steps0(I, I\!I, rI) tm stp = (0, l0, r0) \wedge Q(l0, r0)$ 
  shows {P} tm {Q}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Hoare_halt_E0:
  assumes major: {P} tm {Q}
  and  $P(I\!I, rI)$ 
  shows  $\exists stp\ l0\ r0. steps0(I, I\!I, rI) tm stp = (0, l0, r0) \wedge Q(l0, r0)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma partial_correctness_and_halts_imp_total_correctness':
  assumes partial_corr:  $(\exists stp\ I\!I\ rI. P(I\!I, rI) \wedge is\_final(steps0(I, I\!I,rI) tm stp)) \implies \{P\}$ 
  tm {Q}
  and halts:  $(\exists stp\ I\!I\ rI. P(I\!I, rI) \wedge is\_final(steps0(I, I\!I,rI) tm stp))$ 
  shows {P} tm {Q}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma partial_correctness_and_halts_imp_total_correctness:
  assumes partial_corr:  $\forall I\!I\ rI\ stp. P(I\!I, rI) \wedge is\_final(steps0(I, I\!I,rI) tm stp) \implies \{P\}$ 
  tm {Q}
  and halts:  $(\exists stp\ I\!I\ rI. P(I\!I, rI) \wedge is\_final(steps0(I, I\!I,rI) tm stp))$ 
  shows {P} tm {Q}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (  $(\exists stp\ I\!I\ rI. P(I\!I, rI) \wedge is\_final(steps0(I, I\!I,rI) tm stp)) \implies \{P\}$ 
  tm {Q} )
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (  $\forall stp\ I\!I\ rI. (P(I\!I, rI) \wedge is\_final(steps0(I, I\!I,rI) tm stp) \implies \{P\}$ 
  tm {Q}) )
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Hoare_consequence:
  assumes  $P' \mapsto P \{P\} p \{Q\} Q \mapsto Q'$ 
  shows  $\{P'\} p \{Q'\}$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

### 1.7.1.2 Relation between Hoare\_halt and Hoare\_unhalt

```
lemma Hoare_halt_impl_not_Hoare_unhalt:
  assumes {P} p {Q} and P tap
  shows ¬({P} p ↑)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Hoare_unhalt_impl_not_Hoare_halt:
  assumes {P} p ↑ and P tap
  shows ¬({P} p {Q})
⟨proof⟩
```

### 1.7.1.3 Hoare\_halt and Hoare\_unhalt for composed Turing Machines

```
lemma Hoare_plus_halt [case_names A_halt B_halt A_composable]:
  assumes A_halt : {P} A {Q}
  and B_halt : {Q} B {S}
  and A_composable : composable_tm (A, 0)
  shows {P} A |+| B {S}
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Hoare_plus_unhalt [case_names A_halt B_unhalt A_composable]:
  assumes A_halt: {P} A {Q}
  and B_uhalt: {Q} B ↑
  and A_composable : composable_tm (A, 0)
  shows {P} (A |+| B) ↑
⟨proof⟩
```

## 1.7.2 Trailing Blanks on the left tape do not matter for Hoare\_halt

The following theorems have major impact on the definition of Turing Computability.

```
lemma Hoare_halt_add_Bks_left_tape_L1:
  assumes {λtap. tap = ([] , r)} p {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, CR @ Bk ↑ l)} p
  shows ∀ z. ∃ stp k l. (steps0 (I, Bk↑z,r) p stp) = (0, Bk ↑ k, CR @ Bk ↑ l)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Hoare_halt_add_Bks_left_tape_L2:
  assumes ∀ z. ∃ stp k l. (steps0 (I, Bk↑z,r) p stp) = (0, Bk ↑ k, CR @ Bk ↑ l)
  shows {λtap. ∃ z. tap = (Bk↑z, r)} p {λtap. (∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, CR @ Bk ↑ l))} p
⟨proof⟩
```

```
theorem Hoare_halt_add_Bks_left_tape:
  {λtap. tap = ([] , r)} p {λtap. (∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, CR @ Bk ↑ l))} p
  ==>
  ∀ z. {λtap. tap = (Bk↑z, r)} p {λtap. (∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, CR @ Bk ↑ l))} p
⟨proof⟩
```

**theorem** Hoare\_halt\_del\_Bks\_left\_tape:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists z. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \uparrow z, r)\}\} p \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. (\exists k l. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \uparrow k, \text{CR} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow l))\}\} \\ \implies & \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , r)\}\} p \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. (\exists k l. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \uparrow k, \text{CR} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow l))\}\} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma** is\_final\_del\_Bks: is\_final (steps0 (s, Bk  $\uparrow$  k, r) tm stp)  $\implies$  is\_final (steps0 (s, [], r) tm stp)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** Hoare\_unhalt\_add\_Bks\_left\_tape\_LI:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , r)\}\} p \uparrow \\ & \text{shows } \forall z. \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \uparrow z, r)\}\} p \uparrow \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

### 1.7.3 Halt lemmas with respect to function mk\_composable0

**theorem** Hoare\_halt\_tm\_impl\_Hoare\_halt\_mk\_composable0\_cell\_list:  $\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , cl)\}\} tm \{Q\} \implies \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , cl)\}\} \text{mk_composable0} tm \{Q\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**theorem** Hoare\_halt\_tm\_impl\_Hoare\_halt\_mk\_composable0\_cell\_list\_rev:  $\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , cl)\}\} \text{mk_composable0} tm \{Q\} \implies \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , cl)\}\} tm \{Q\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** Hoare\_unhalt\_tm\_impl\_Hoare\_unhalt\_mk\_composable0\_cell\_list:  $(\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , cl)\}\} tm \uparrow) \implies (\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , cl)\}\} (\text{mk_composable0} tm) \uparrow)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**corollary** Hoare\_halt\_tm\_impl\_Hoare\_halt\_mk\_composable0:  $\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] : \text{cell list}, <nl>)\}\} tm \{Q\} \implies \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , <nl>)\}\} \text{mk_composable0} tm \{Q\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**corollary** Hoare\_unhalt\_tm\_impl\_Hoare\_unhalt\_mk\_composable0:  $(\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , <nl>)\}\} tm \uparrow) \implies (\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , <nl>)\}\} (\text{mk_composable0} tm) \uparrow)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**corollary** Hoare\_halt\_tm\_impl\_Hoare\_halt\_mk\_composable0\_pair:  
 $\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , <(nl1, nl2)>)\}\} tm \{Q\} \implies \{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , <(nl1, nl2)>)\}\} \text{mk_composable0} tm \{Q\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**corollary** Hoare\_unhalt\_tm\_impl\_Hoare\_unhalt\_mk\_composable0\_pair:  $(\{\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] , <(nl1,$

```


$$nl2) > \} tm \uparrow \implies (\{\lambda tap. tap = ([] < nl1, nl2 >)\} (mk_composable0 tm) \uparrow)$$


$$\langle proof \rangle$$


```

## 1.8 The Halt Lemma: no infinite descend

```

lemma halt_lemma:
  
$$[\text{wf } LE; \forall n. (\neg P(fn) \longrightarrow (f(Suc n), (fn)) \in LE)] \implies \exists n. P(fn)$$


$$\langle proof \rangle$$

end

```

## 1.9 SemiId: Turing machines acting as partial identity functions

```

theory SemiIdTM
  imports Turing_Hoare
begin

declare adjust.simps[simp del]
declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
declare shift.simps[simp del]
declare composable_tm.simps[simp del]
declare step.simps[simp del]
declare steps.simps[simp del]

```

### 1.9.1 The Turing Machine tm\_semi\_id\_eq0

If the input is  $Oc \uparrow I$  the machine  $tm\_semi\_id\_eq0$  will reach the final state in a standard configuration with output identical to its input. For other inputs  $Oc \uparrow n$  with  $I \neq n$  it will loop forever.

Please note that our short notation  $<n>$  means  $Oc \uparrow (n + 1)$  where  $0 \leq n$ .

```

definition tm_semi_id_eq0 :: instr list
where
  
$$tm\_semi\_id\_eq0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(WB, I), (R, 2), (L, 0), (L, I)]$$


```

```

lemma composable_tm0_tm_semi_id_eq0[intro, simp]: composable_tm0 tm_semi_id_eq0

$$\langle proof \rangle$$


lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux:
  
$$(steps0(I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (I, [], [Oc, Oc])) \vee$$

  
$$(steps0(I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (2, Oc \# [], [Oc]))$$


$$\langle proof \rangle$$


```

```

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux':
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Bk  $\uparrow$  q)) tm_semi_id_eq0 stp = (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ Bk  $\uparrow$  q))  $\vee$ 
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Bk  $\uparrow$  q)) tm_semi_id_eq0 stp = (2, Oc # [], [Oc] @ (Bk  $\uparrow$  q)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux'':
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Oc  $\uparrow$  q) @ (Bk  $\uparrow$  q)) tm_semi_id_eq0 stp = (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Oc  $\uparrow$  q) @ Bk  $\uparrow$  q))  $\vee$ 
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Oc  $\uparrow$  q) @ (Bk  $\uparrow$  q)) tm_semi_id_eq0 stp = (2, Oc # [], [Oc] @ (Oc  $\uparrow$  q) @ (Bk  $\uparrow$  q)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux''':
  (steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_eq0 stp = (I, [], []))  $\vee$ 
  (steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_eq0 stp = (I, [], [Bk]))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma <0::nat> = [Oc] ⟨proof⟩
lemma Oc $\uparrow$ (0+1) = [Oc] ⟨proof⟩
lemma <n::nat> = Oc $\uparrow$ (n+1) ⟨proof⟩
lemma <I::nat> = [Oc, Oc] ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.9.1.1 The machine tm\_semi\_id\_eq0 in action

```

lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_eq0 0 = (I, [], []) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_eq0 1 = (I, [], [Bk]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_eq0 2 = (I, [], [Bk]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_eq0 3 = (I, [], [Bk]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 0 = (I, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 1 = (2, [Oc], []) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 2 = (0, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 0 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 2 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 3 = (2, [Oc], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 4 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.9.2 The Turing Machine tm\_semi\_id\_gt0

If the input is  $Oc \uparrow 0$  or  $Oc \uparrow 1$  the machine tm\_semi\_id\_gt0 (aka dither) will loop forever. For other non-blank inputs  $Oc \uparrow n$  with  $I < n$  it will reach the final state in a standard configuration with output identical to its input.

Please note that our short notation  $<n>$  means  $Oc \uparrow (n + 1)$  where  $0 \leq n$ .

```

definition tm_semi_id_gt0 :: instr list
where
  tm_semi_id_gt0  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(WB, 1), (R, 2), (L, 1), (L, 0)]$ 

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0[intro, simp]: composable_tm0 tm_semi_id_gt0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_aux:
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 stp = (I, [], [Oc])) ∨
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 stp = (2, Oc # [], []))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_aux':
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc] @ Bk ↑ n) tm_semi_id_gt0 stp = (I, [], [Oc] @ Bk ↑ n)) ∨
  (steps0 (I, [], [Oc] @ Bk ↑ n) tm_semi_id_gt0 stp = (2, Oc # [], Bk ↑ n))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_aux'''':
  (steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_gt0 stp = (I, [], [])) ∨
  (steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_gt0 stp = (I, [], [Bk]))
  ⟨proof⟩

1.9.2.1 The machine tm_semi_id_gt0 in action

lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_gt0 0 = (I, [], []) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_gt0 1 = (I, [], [Bk]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_gt0 2 = (I, [], [Bk]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], []) tm_semi_id_gt0 3 = (I, [], [Bk]) ⟨proof⟩

lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 0 = (I, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 1 = (2, [Oc], []) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 2 = (I, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 3 = (2, [Oc], []) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 4 = (I, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 0 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 2 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩
lemma steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 3 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

1.9.3 Properties of the SemiId machines

Using Hoare style rules is more elegant since they allow for compositional reasoning. Therefore, it's preferable to use them, if the program that we reason about can be decomposed appropriately.

```

### 1.9.3.1 Proving properties of tm\_semi\_id\_eq0 with Hoare Rules

```

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_Nil:
  shows {λtap. tap = ([] , [])} tm_semi_id_eq0 ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops:
  shows {λtap. tap = ([] , <I::nat>) } tm_semi_id_eq0 ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops':
  shows {λtap. ∃ l. tap = ([] , [Oc, Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_semi_id_eq0 ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_loops'':
  shows {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk↑k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_semi_id_eq0 ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_halts_aux:
  shows steps0 (I, Bk↑m, [Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 2 = (0, Bk↑m, [Oc])
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_halts_aux':
  shows steps0 (I, Bk↑m, [Oc]@Bk↑n) tm_semi_id_eq0 2 = (0, Bk↑m, [Oc]@Bk↑n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_halts:
  shows {λtap. tap = ([] , <0::nat>) } tm_semi_id_eq0 {λtap. tap = ([] , <0::nat>) }
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_halts':
  shows {λtap. ∃ l. tap = ([] , [Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_semi_id_eq0 {λtap. ∃ l. tap = ([] , [Oc] @ Bk↑ l)}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_eq0_halts'':
  shows {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk↑k, [Oc] @ Bk↑ l) } tm_semi_id_eq0 {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk↑k, [Oc] @ Bk↑ l) }
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.9.3.2 Proving properties of tm\_semi\_id\_gt0 with Hoare Rules

```

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_Nil:
  shows {λtap. tap = ([] , [])} tm_semi_id_gt0 ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_loops:
  shows {λtap. tap = ([] , <0::nat>) } tm_semi_id_gt0 ↑

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_loops':
  shows {λtap. ∃l. tap = ([] , [Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_semi_id_gt0 ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_loops'':
  shows {λtap. ∃k l. tap = (Bk↑ k , [Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_semi_id_gt0 ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_halts_aux:
  shows steps0 (I , Bk↑ m , [Oc , Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 2 = (0 , Bk↑ m , [Oc , Oc])
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_halts_aux'':
  shows steps0 (I , Bk↑ m , [Oc , Oc] @ Bk↑ n) tm_semi_id_gt0 2 = (0 , Bk↑ m , [Oc , Oc] @ Bk↑ n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_halts:
  shows {λtap. tap = ([] , <I::nat>)} tm_semi_id_gt0 {λtap. tap = ([] , <I::nat>)}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_halts'':
  shows {λtap. ∃l. tap = ([] , [Oc , Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_semi_id_gt0 {λtap. ∃l. tap = ([] , [Oc , Oc] @ Bk↑ l)}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_semi_id_gt0_halts'':
  shows {λtap. ∃k l. tap = (Bk↑ k , [Oc , Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_semi_id_gt0 {λtap. ∃k l. tap = (Bk↑ k , [Oc , Oc] @ Bk↑ l)}
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 1.10 Halting Conditions and Standard Halting Configuration

```

theory Turing_HaltingConditions
  imports Turing_Hoare
  begin

```

### 1.10.1 Looping of Turing Machines

```

definition TMC_loops :: tprog0 ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
  where
    TMC_loops p ns ≡ (λstp. ¬ is_final (steps0 (I , [] , <ns::nat list>) p stp))

```

### 1.10.2 Reaching the Final State

```
definition reaches_final :: tprog0 ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
where
  reaches_final p ns  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] <ns>))\} p \{(\lambda \text{tap}. \text{True})\}$ 
```

The definition `reaches_final` and all lemmas about it are only needed for the special halting problem K0.

```
lemma True_holds_for_all:  $(\lambda \text{tap}. \text{True}) \text{ holds\_for } c$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma reaches_final_iff: reaches_final p ns  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists n. \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0} (I, ([] <ns>)) p n))$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Some lemmas about reaching the Final State.

```
lemma Hoare_halt_from_init_imp_reaches_final:
  assumes  $\{(\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] <ns>))\} p \{Q\}$ 
  shows reaches_final p ns
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Hoare_unhalt_impl_not_reaches_final:
  assumes  $\{(\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([] <ns>))\} p \uparrow$ 
  shows  $\neg(\text{reaches\_final } p \text{ ns})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 1.10.3 What is a Standard Tape

A tape is called *standard*, if the left tape is empty or contains only blanks and the right tape contains a single nonempty block of strokes (occupied cells) followed by zero or more blanks..

Thus, by definition of left and right tape, the head of the machine is always scanning the first cell of this single block of strokes.

We extend the notion of a standard tape to lists of numerals as well.

```
definition std_tap :: tape ⇒ bool
where
  std_tap tap  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists k n l. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))$ 

definition std_tap_list :: tape ⇒ bool
where
  std_tap_list tap  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists k ml l. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow k, <ml::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l))$ 
```

```
lemma std_tap tap  $\implies$  std_tap_list tap
  ⟨proof⟩
```

A configuration  $(st, l, r)$  of a Turing machine is called a *standard configuration*, if the state  $st$  is the final state 0 and the  $(l, r)$  is a standard tape.

```
definition TSTD':: config ⇒ bool
```

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} TSTD' c = & ((\text{let } (st, l, r) = c \text{ in} \\ & st = 0 \wedge (\exists m. l = Bk\uparrow(m)) \wedge (\exists rs n. r = Oc\uparrow(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n))) \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $TSTD' (st, l, r) = ((st = 0) \wedge std\_tap (l, r))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

#### 1.10.4 What does Hoare\_halt mean in general?

We say *in general* because the result computed on the right tape is not necessarily a numeral but some arbitrary component  $r'$ .

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt2\_iff$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\lambda tap. \exists kl ll. tap = (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)\} p \{\lambda tap. \exists kr lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)\} \\ \longleftrightarrow & (\forall kl ll. \exists n. is\_final (steps0 (I, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p n) \wedge (\exists kr lr. steps0 (I, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p n = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr))) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_D$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } \{\lambda tap. \exists kl ll. tap = (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)\} p \{\lambda tap. \exists kr lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)\} \\ & \text{shows } \exists n. is\_final (steps0 (I, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p n) \wedge (\exists kr lr. steps0 (I, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p n = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_I2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } \bigwedge kl ll. \exists n. is\_final (steps0 (I, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p n) \wedge (\exists kr lr. steps0 (I, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p n = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)) \\ & \text{shows } \{\lambda tap. \exists kl ll. tap = (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)\} p \{\lambda tap. \exists kr lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)\} \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_D\_Nil$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } \{\lambda tap. tap = ([] , r)\} p \{\lambda tap. \exists kr lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)\} \\ & \text{shows } \exists n. is\_final (steps0 (I, ([] , r)) p n) \wedge (\exists kr lr. steps0 (I, ([] , r)) p n = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_I2\_Nil$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } \exists n. is\_final (steps0 (I, ([] , r)) p n) \wedge (\exists kr lr. steps0 (I, ([] , r)) p n = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)) \\ & \text{shows } \{\lambda tap. tap = ([] , r)\} p \{\lambda tap. \exists kr lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)\} \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt2\_Nil\_iff$ :

$$\{\lambda tap. tap = ([] , r)\} p \{\lambda tap. \exists kr lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$$

$\longleftrightarrow$   
 $(\exists n. \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(I, (\emptyset, r)) p n) \wedge (\exists kr lr. \text{steps0}(I, (\emptyset, r)) p n = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**corollary** *Hoare\_halt\_left\_tape\_Nil\_imp\_All\_left\_and\_right*:  
**assumes**  $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\emptyset, r)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists k l. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow k, r' @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$   
**shows**  $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists x y. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow x, r @ Bk \uparrow y)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists k l. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow k, r' @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

#### 1.10.4.1 What does Hoare\_halt with a numeral list result mean?

About computations that result in numeral lists on the final right tape.

**lemma** *TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_without\_initial\_Bks\_imp\_TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_after\_adding\_Bks\_to\_initial\_right\_tape*:  
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\emptyset, \langle ns::nat list \rangle)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\implies$   
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ll. \text{tap} = (\emptyset, \langle ns::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_without\_initial\_Bks\_iff\_TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_after\_adding\_Bks\_to\_initial\_right\_tape*:  
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\emptyset, \langle ns::nat list \rangle)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\longleftrightarrow$   
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ll. \text{tap} = (\emptyset, \langle ns::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_without\_initial\_Bks\_imp\_TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_after\_adding\_Bks\_to\_initial\_left\_and\_right\_tape*:  
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\emptyset, \langle ns::nat list \rangle)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\implies$   
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kl ll. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kl, \langle ns::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_without\_initial\_Bks\_iff\_TMC\_has\_num\_res\_list\_after\_adding\_Bks\_to\_initial\_left\_and\_right\_tape*:  
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\emptyset, \langle ns::nat list \rangle)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\longleftrightarrow$   
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kl ll. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kl, \langle ns::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll)\} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

## 1.10.5 Halting in a Standard Configuration

### 1.10.5.1 Definition of Halting in a Standard Configuration

The predicates  $TMC\_has\_num\_res p ns$  and  $TMC\_has\_num\_list\_res$  describe that a run of the Turing program  $p$  on input  $ns$  reaches the final state 0 and the final tape produced thereby is standard. Thus, the computation of the Turing machine  $p$  produced a result, which is either a single numeral or a list of numerals.

Since trailing blanks on the initial left or right tape do not matter, we may restrict our definitions to the case where the initial left tape is empty and there are no trailing blanks on the initial right tape!

```
definition TMC_has_num_res :: tprog0 ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
where
  TMC_has_num_res p ns  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
    {λtap. tap = ([] , <ns:>) } p {λtap. (exists k n l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)) }

lemma TMC_has_num_res_iff: TMC_has_num_res p ns
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], <ns::nat list>) p stp) ∧
    (exists k n l. steps0 (I, [], <ns::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition TMC_has_num_list_res :: tprog0 ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
where
  TMC_has_num_list_res p ns  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
    {λtap. tap = ([] , <ns::nat list>) } p {λtap. exists kr ms lr. tap = (Bk ↑ kr, <ms::nat list> @ Bk ↑ lr) }

lemma TMC_has_num_list_res_iff: TMC_has_num_list_res p ns
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], <ns::nat list>) p stp) ∧
    (exists k ms l. steps0 (I, [], <ns::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk ↑ k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk ↑ l)))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 1.10.5.2 Relation between TMC\_has\_num\_res and TMC\_has\_num\_list\_res

A computation of a Turing machine, which started on a list of numerals and halts in a standard configuration with a single numeral result is a special case of a halt in a standard configuration that halts with a list of numerals.

```
theorem TMC_has_num_res_imp_TMC_has_num_list_res:
  {λtap. tap = ([] , <ns::nat list>) } p {λtap. exists k n l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l) }
   $\implies$ 
  {λtap. tap = ([] , <ns::nat list>) } p {λtap. exists kr ms lr. tap = (Bk ↑ kr, <ms::nat list> @ Bk ↑ lr) }
  ⟨proof⟩
```

**corollary**  $TMC\_has\_num\_res\_imp\_TMC\_has\_num\_list\_res' : TMC\_has\_num\_res p ns \implies TMC\_has\_num\_list\_res p ns$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 1.10.5.3 Convenience Lemmas for Halting Problems

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_with\_Oc\_imp\_std\_tap:$   
**assumes**  $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l))\}$   
**shows**  $TMC\_has\_num\_res p ns$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_with\_OcOc\_imp\_std\_tap:$   
**assumes**  $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l))\}$   
**shows**  $TMC\_has\_num\_res p ns$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 1.10.5.4 Hoare\_halt on numeral lists with single numeral result

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_on\_numeral\_imp\_result:$   
**assumes**  $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
**shows**  $\exists stp k n l. steps0 (I, [], <n::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_on\_numeral\_imp\_result\_rev:$   
**assumes**  $\exists stp k n l. steps0 (I, [], <n::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)$   
**shows**  $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_on\_numeral\_imp\_result\_iff:$   
 $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
 $\longleftrightarrow$   
 $(\exists stp k n l. steps0 (I, [], <n::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 1.10.5.5 Hoare\_halt on numeral lists with numeral list result

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_on\_numeral\_imp\_list\_result:$   
**assumes**  $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k ms l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
**shows**  $\exists stp k ms l. steps0 (I, [], <ms::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $Hoare\_halt\_on\_numeral\_imp\_list\_result\_rev:$   
**assumes**  $\exists stp k ms l. steps0 (I, [], <ms::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l)$   
**shows**  $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k ms l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma Hoare\_halt\_on\_numeral\_imp\_list\_result\_iff:**  
 $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k ms l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
 $\iff$   
 $(\exists stp k ms l. steps0 (I, ([])) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 1.10.6 Trailing left blanks do not matter for computations with result

**lemma TMC\_has\_num\_res\_NIL\_impl\_TMC\_has\_num\_res\_with\_left\_BKs:**  
 $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
 $\implies$   
 $\{(\lambda tap. \exists z. tap = (Bk \uparrow z, <ns>))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**corollary TMC\_has\_num\_res\_NIL\_iff\_TMC\_has\_num\_res\_with\_left\_BKs:**  
 $\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
 $\iff$   
 $\{(\lambda tap. \exists z. tap = (Bk \uparrow z, <ns>))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 1.10.7 About Turing Computations and the result they yield

**definition TMC\_yields\_num\_res :: tprog0  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool**  
**where**  $TMC\_yields\_num\_res tm ns n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists stp k l. (steps0 (I, ([])) tm stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))$

**definition TMC\_yields\_num\_list\_res :: tprog0  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool**  
**where**  $TMC\_yields\_num\_list\_res tm ns ms \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists stp k l. (steps0 (I, ([])) tm stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l))$

**lemma TMC\_yields\_num\_res\_unfolded\_into\_Hoare\_halt:**  
 $TMC\_yields\_num\_res tm ns n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} tm \{(\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma TMC\_yields\_num\_list\_res\_unfolded\_into\_Hoare\_halt:**  
 $TMC\_yields\_num\_list\_res tm ns ms \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([]))\} tm \{(\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l))\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma TMC_yields_num_res_Hoare_plus_halt:
  assumes TMC_yields_num_list_res tm1 nl r1
    and TMC_yields_num_res tm2 r1 r2
    and composable_tm0 tm1
  shows TMC_yields_num_res (tm1 |+| tm2) nl r2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

### 1.10.8 tm\_onestroke: A Machine for deciding the empty set

```

theory OneStrokeTM
imports
  Turing_Hoare
begin

declare adjust.simps[simp del]

declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
declare shift.simps[simp del]
declare composable_tm.simps[simp del]
declare step.simps[simp del]
declare steps.simps[simp del]

```

#### 1.10.8.1 Definition of the machine tm\_onestroke

We can rely on the fact, that on the initial tape, two consecutive blanks mean end of input (see theorem *noDblBk* ( $<?nl>$ )).

Thus, the machine can check both ends of the (initial) tape. Note however, that this is just a convention for encoding arguments for functions. Nevertheless, the tape is (potentially) infinite on both sides.

```

definition tm_onestroke :: instr list
  where
    tm_onestroke ≡ [(R, 3),(WB,2), (R,I),(R,I), (WO,0),(WB,2)]

```

#### 1.10.8.2 The machine tm\_onestroke in action

```

value steps0 (I, [], <([]::nat list)>) tm_onestroke 0
value steps0 (I, [], <([]::nat list)>) tm_onestroke 1
value steps0 (I, [], <([]::nat list)>) tm_onestroke 2

```

```

lemma steps0 (I, [], <([]::nat list)>) tm_onestroke 2 = (0, [Bk], [Oc])
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

value steps0 (I, [], <[0::nat]>) tm_onestroke 0
value steps0 (I, [], <[0::nat]>) tm_onestroke 1
value steps0 (I, [], <[0::nat]>) tm_onestroke 2
value steps0 (I, [], <[0::nat]>) tm_onestroke 3
value steps0 (I, [], <[0::nat]>) tm_onestroke 4

lemma steps0 (I, [], <[0::nat]>) tm_onestroke 4 = (0, [Bk, Bk], [Oc])
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (I, [], <[0::nat,0]>) tm_onestroke 7 = (0, [Bk, Bk, Bk, Bk], [Oc])
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (I, [], <[I::nat,I]>) tm_onestroke 11 = (0, [Bk, Bk, Bk, Bk, Bk, Bk], [Oc])
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.10.8.3 Partial and Total Correctness of machine tm\_onestroke

```

fun
  inv_tm_onestroke1 :: tape ⇒ bool and
  inv_tm_onestroke2 :: tape ⇒ bool and
  inv_tm_onestroke3 :: tape ⇒ bool and
  inv_tm_onestroke0 :: tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_tm_onestroke1 (l, r) =
    (noDblBk r ∧ l = Bk↑ (length l) )
  | inv_tm_onestroke2 (l, r) =
    (noDblBk (tl r) ∧ l = Bk↑ (length l) ∧ (∃ rs. r = Bk#rs))
  | inv_tm_onestroke3 (l, r) =
    (noDblBk r ∧ l = Bk↑ (length l) ∧ (r = [] ∨ (∃ rs. r = Oc#rs)) )
  | inv_tm_onestroke0 (l, r) =
    (noDblBk r ∧ l = Bk↑ (length l) ∧ (r = [Oc]))
```

```

fun inv_tm_onestroke :: config ⇒ bool
where
  inv_tm_onestroke (s, tap) =
    (if s = 0 then inv_tm_onestroke0 tap else
     if s = 1 then inv_tm_onestroke1 tap else
     if s = 2 then inv_tm_onestroke2 tap else
     if s = 3 then inv_tm_onestroke3 tap
     else False)
```

```

lemma tm_onestroke_cases:
  fixes s::nat
  assumes inv_tm_onestroke (s,l,r)
  and s=0 ⇒ P
  and s=1 ⇒ P
  and s=2 ⇒ P
```

```

and s=3 ==> P
shows P
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_tm_onestroke_step:
assumes inv_tm_onestroke cf
shows inv_tm_onestroke (step0 cf tm_onestroke)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_tm_onestroke_steps:
assumes inv_tm_onestroke cf
shows inv_tm_onestroke (steps0 cf tm_onestroke stp)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_onestroke_partial_correctness:
assumes ∃ stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], <nl:: nat list>) tm_onestroke stp)
shows {λtap. tap = ([] , <nl:: nat list>) } tm_onestroke
{λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, [Oc] @ Bk ↑l) }
⟨proof⟩

```

**definition** measure\_tm\_onestroke :: (config × config) set

**where**

```

measure_tm_onestroke = measures [
  λ(s, l, r). (if s = 0 then 0 else I),
  λ(s, l, r). length r,
  λ(s, l, r). count_list r Oc,
  λ(s, l, r). (if s = 3 then 0 else I)
]

```

**lemma** wf\_measure\_tm\_onestroke: wf measure\_tm\_onestroke

⟨proof⟩

**lemma** measure\_tm\_onestroke\_induct [case\_names Step]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(f n) \implies (f(Suc n), (f n)) \in measure\_tm\_onestroke \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P(f n)$

⟨proof⟩

**lemma** tm\_onestroke\_induct\_halts: ∃ stp. is\_final (steps0 (I, [], <nl:: nat list>) tm\_onestroke stp)

⟨proof⟩

**lemma** tm\_onestroke\_total\_correctness:
 $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([] , <nl:: nat list>) \} tm\_onestroke \{ \lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, [Oc] @ Bk ↑l) \}$

```

}
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

### 1.10.9 Machines that duplicate a single Numeral

#### 1.10.9.1 A Turing machine that duplicates its input if the input is a single numeral

The Machine WeakCopyTM does not check the number of its arguments on the initial tape. If it is provided a single numeral it does a perfect job. However, if it gets no or more than one argument, it does not complain but produces some result.

```

theory WeakCopyTM
imports
  Turing_HaltingConditions
begin

declare adjust.simps[simp del]

definition
  tm_copy_begin_orig :: instr list
  where
    tm_copy_begin_orig ≡
      [(WB,0),(R,2), (R,3),(R,2), (WO,3),(L,4), (L,4),(L,0)]

fun
  inv_begin0 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
  inv_begin1 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
  inv_begin2 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
  inv_begin3 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
  inv_begin4 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
  where
    inv_begin0 n (l, r) = ((n > 1 ∧ (l, r) = (Oc ↑ (n - 2), [Oc, Oc, Bk, Oc])) ∨
                           (n = 1 ∧ (l, r) = ([] , [Bk, Oc, Bk, Oc])))
    | inv_begin1 n (l, r) = ((l, r) = ([] , Oc ↑ n))
    | inv_begin2 n (l, r) = (∃ i j. i > 0 ∧ i + j = n ∧ (l, r) = (Oc ↑ i, Oc ↑ j))
    | inv_begin3 n (l, r) = (n > 0 ∧ (l, tl r) = (Bk # Oc ↑ n, []))
    | inv_begin4 n (l, r) = (n > 0 ∧ (l, r) = (Oc ↑ n, [Bk, Oc]) ∨ (l, r) = (Oc ↑ (n - 1), [Oc, Bk,
      Oc])))

fun inv_begin :: nat ⇒ config ⇒ bool
  where
    inv_begin n (s, tap) =
      (if s = 0 then inv_begin0 n tap else

```

```

if s = 1 then inv_begin1 n tap else
if s = 2 then inv_begin2 n tap else
if s = 3 then inv_begin3 n tap else
if s = 4 then inv_begin4 n tap
else False)

lemma inv_begin_step_E:  $\llbracket 0 < i; 0 < j \rrbracket \implies \exists ia > 0. ia + j - Suc 0 = i + j \wedge Oc \# Oc \uparrow i = Oc \uparrow ia$ 
shows  $i = ia$ 
proof

lemma inv_begin_step:
assumes inv_begin n cf
and n > 0
shows inv_begin n (step0 cf tm_copy_begin_orig)
proof

lemma inv_begin_steps:
assumes inv_begin n cf
and n > 0
shows inv_begin n (steps0 cf tm_copy_begin_orig stp)
proof

lemma begin_partial_correctness:
assumes is_final (steps0 (1, [], Oc  $\uparrow$  n) tm_copy_begin_orig stp)
shows 0 < n  $\implies \{ \text{inv\_begin1 } n \} \text{ tm\_copy\_begin\_orig } \{ \text{inv\_begin0 } n \}$ 
proof

fun measure_begin_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
measure_begin_state (s, l, r) = (if s = 0 then 0 else 5 - s)

fun measure_begin_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
measure_begin_step (s, l, r) =
(if s = 2 then length r else
 if s = 3 then (if r = []  $\vee$  r = [Bk] then 1 else 0) else
 if s = 4 then length l
else 0)

definition
measure_begin = measures [measure_begin_state, measure_begin_step]

lemma wf_measure_begin:
shows wf measure_begin
proof

lemma measure_begin_induct [case_names Step]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(fn) \implies (f(Suc n), (fn)) \in \text{measure\_begin} \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P(fn)$ 
proof

```

```

lemma begin_halts:
  assumes h:  $x > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists \text{stp. } \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0 } (1, [], \text{Oc} \uparrow x) \text{ tm\_copy\_begin\_orig stp})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma begin_correct:
  shows  $0 < n \implies \{\text{inv\_begin1 } n\} \text{ tm\_copy\_begin\_orig } \{\text{inv\_begin0 } n\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma begin_correct2:
  assumes  $0 < (n::\text{nat})$ 
  shows  $\{\lambda \text{tap. } \text{tap} = ([] :: \text{cell list}, \text{Oc} \uparrow n)\}$ 
     $\text{tm\_copy\_begin\_orig}$ 
     $\{\lambda \text{tap. } (n > 1 \wedge \text{tap} = (\text{Oc} \uparrow (n - 2), [\text{Oc}, \text{Oc}, \text{Bk}, \text{Oc}])) \vee$ 
     $(n = 1 \wedge \text{tap} = ([] :: \text{cell list}, [\text{Bk}, \text{Oc}, \text{Bk}, \text{Oc}]))\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
declare shift.simps[simp del]
declare composable_tm.simps[simp del]
declare step.simps[simp del]
declare steps.simps[simp del]

definition
  tm_copy_loop_orig :: instr list
  where
     $\text{tm\_copy\_loop\_orig} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [ (R, 0), (R, 2), (R, 3), (WB, 2), (R, 3), (R, 4), (WO, 5), (R, 4), (L, 6), (L, 5), (L, 6), (L, 1) ]$ 

  fun
     $\text{inv\_loop1\_loop} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  and
     $\text{inv\_loop1\_exit} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  and
     $\text{inv\_loop5\_loop} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  and
     $\text{inv\_loop5\_exit} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  and
     $\text{inv\_loop6\_loop} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  and
     $\text{inv\_loop6\_exit} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where
     $\text{inv\_loop1\_loop } n \ (l, r) = (\exists i j. i + j + 1 = n \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Oc} \uparrow i, \text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow j @ \text{Oc} \uparrow j) \wedge j > 0)$ 
     $| \text{inv\_loop1\_exit } n \ (l, r) = (0 < n \wedge (l, r) = ([] @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow n @ \text{Oc} \uparrow n))$ 
     $| \text{inv\_loop5\_loop } x \ (l, r) =$ 

```

```


$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists i j k t. i + j = \text{Suc } x \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge k + t = j \wedge t > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow k @ Bk \uparrow j @ Oc \uparrow i, \\
& Oc \uparrow t)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop5\_exit } x (l, r) = \\
& \quad (\exists i j. i + j = \text{Suc } x \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (Bk \uparrow (j - 1) @ Oc \uparrow i, Bk \# Oc \uparrow j)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (l, r) = \\
& \quad (\exists i j k t. i + j = \text{Suc } x \wedge i > 0 \wedge k + t + 1 = j \wedge (l, r) = (Bk \uparrow k @ Oc \uparrow i, Bk \uparrow (\text{Suc } t) @ \\
& Oc \uparrow j)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop6\_exit } x (l, r) = \\
& \quad (\exists i j. i + j = x \wedge j > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow i, Oc \# Bk \uparrow j @ Oc \uparrow j))
\end{aligned}$$


fun  


$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{inv\_loop0} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ and} \\
& \text{inv\_loop1} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ and} \\
& \text{inv\_loop2} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ and} \\
& \text{inv\_loop3} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ and} \\
& \text{inv\_loop4} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ and} \\
& \text{inv\_loop5} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ and} \\
& \text{inv\_loop6} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}
\end{aligned}$$


where  


$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{inv\_loop0 } n (l, r) = (0 < n \wedge (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc \# Bk \uparrow n @ Oc \uparrow n)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop1 } n (l, r) = (\text{inv\_loop1\_loop } n (l, r) \vee \text{inv\_loop1\_exit } n (l, r)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop2 } n (l, r) = (\exists i j \text{ any}. i + j = n \wedge n > 0 \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow i, \\
& \text{any} \# Bk \uparrow j @ Oc \uparrow j)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop3 } n (l, r) = \\
& \quad (\exists i j k t. i + j = n \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge k + t = \text{Suc } j \wedge (l, r) = (Bk \uparrow k @ Oc \uparrow i, Bk \uparrow t @ Oc \uparrow j)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop4 } n (l, r) = \\
& \quad (\exists i j k t. i + j = n \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge k + t = j \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow k @ Bk \uparrow (\text{Suc } j) @ Oc \uparrow i, Oc \uparrow t)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop5 } n (l, r) = (\text{inv\_loop5\_loop } n (l, r) \vee \text{inv\_loop5\_exit } n (l, r)) \\
& \mid \text{inv\_loop6 } n (l, r) = (\text{inv\_loop6\_loop } n (l, r) \vee \text{inv\_loop6\_exit } n (l, r))
\end{aligned}$$


fun  $\text{inv\_loop} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{config} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$   

where  


$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{inv\_loop } x (s, l, r) = \\
& \quad (\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } \text{inv\_loop0 } x (l, r) \\
& \quad \text{else if } s = 1 \text{ then } \text{inv\_loop1 } x (l, r) \\
& \quad \text{else if } s = 2 \text{ then } \text{inv\_loop2 } x (l, r) \\
& \quad \text{else if } s = 3 \text{ then } \text{inv\_loop3 } x (l, r) \\
& \quad \text{else if } s = 4 \text{ then } \text{inv\_loop4 } x (l, r) \\
& \quad \text{else if } s = 5 \text{ then } \text{inv\_loop5 } x (l, r) \\
& \quad \text{else if } s = 6 \text{ then } \text{inv\_loop6 } x (l, r) \\
& \quad \text{else False})
\end{aligned}$$


declare  $\text{inv\_loop.simps[simp del]}$   $\text{inv\_loop1.simps[simp del]}$   

 $\text{inv\_loop2.simps[simp del]}$   $\text{inv\_loop3.simps[simp del]}$   

 $\text{inv\_loop4.simps[simp del]}$   $\text{inv\_loop5.simps[simp del]}$   

 $\text{inv\_loop6.simps[simp del]}$ 

lemma  $\text{inv\_loop3\_Bk\_empty\_via\_2[elim]}: \llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (Bk \# b, [])$   

 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

**lemma** *inv\_loop3\_Bk\_empty[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop3 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, [])$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_Oc\_empty\_via\_4[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop4 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, [\text{Oc}])$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop1\_Bk[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop1 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{list} = \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow x @ \text{Oc} \uparrow x$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop3\_Bk\_via\_2[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, \text{list})$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop3\_Bk\_move[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop3 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, \text{list})$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_Oc\_via\_4\_Bk[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop4 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_Bk\_via\_5[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop5 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{list})$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_loop\_no\_Bk[simp]*:  $\text{inv\_loop5\_loop } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_exit\_no\_Bk[simp]*:  $\text{inv\_loop6\_exit } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**declare** *inv\_loop5\_loop.simps[simp del]* *inv\_loop5\_exit.simps[simp del]*  
*inv\_loop6\_loop.simps[simp del]* *inv\_loop6\_exit.simps[simp del]*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_loopBk\_via\_5[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop5\_exit } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] ; \text{hd } b = \text{Bk} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (\text{tl } b, \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{list})$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_loop\_no\_Oc\_Bk[simp]*:  $\text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_exit\_Oc\_Bk\_via\_5[elim]*:  $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv\_loop5\_exit } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] ; \text{hd } b = \text{Oc} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6\_exit } x (\text{tl } b, \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{list})$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_Bk\_tail\_via\_5[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6 }$

$x (tl b, hd b \# Bk \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_loop\_Bk\_Bk\_drop[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; inv\_loop6\_loop x (b, Bk \# list); b \neq []; hd b = Bk \rrbracket$   
 $\implies inv\_loop6\_loop x (tl b, Bk \# Bk \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_exit\_Oc\_Bk\_via\_loop6[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; inv\_loop6\_loop x (b, Bk \# list); b \neq []; hd b = Oc \rrbracket$   
 $\implies inv\_loop6\_exit x (tl b, Oc \# Bk \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_Bk\_tail[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; inv\_loop6 x (b, Bk \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies inv\_loop6 x (tl b, hd b \# Bk \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop2\_Oc\_via\_I[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; inv\_loop1 x (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv\_loop2 x (Oc \# b, list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop2\_Bk\_via\_Oc[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; inv\_loop2 x (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv\_loop2 x (b, Bk \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop4\_Oc\_via\_3[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; inv\_loop3 x (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv\_loop4 x (Oc \# b, list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop4\_Oc\_move[elim]*:  
**assumes**  $0 < x \text{ inv\_loop4 } x (b, Oc \# list)$   
**shows**  $inv\_loop4 x (Oc \# b, list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_exit\_no\_Oc[simp]*:  $inv\_loop5\_exit x (b, Oc \# list) = False$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_exit\_Bk\_Oc\_via\_loop[elim]*:  $\llbracket inv\_loop5\_loop x (b, Oc \# list); b \neq []; hd b = Bk \rrbracket$   
 $\implies inv\_loop5\_exit x (tl b, Bk \# Oc \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_loop\_Oc\_Oc\_drop[elim]*:  $\llbracket inv\_loop5\_loop x (b, Oc \# list); b \neq []; hd b = Oc \rrbracket$   
 $\implies inv\_loop5\_loop x (tl b, Oc \# Oc \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_Oc\_tl[elim]*:  $\llbracket inv\_loop5 x (b, Oc \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies inv\_loop5 x (tl b, hd b \# Oc \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

```

lemma inv_loop1_Bk_Oc_via_6[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop6 } x ([] , \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop1 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_loop1_Oc_via_6[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop6 } x (b , \text{Oc} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{inv\_loop1 } x (\text{tl } b , \text{hd } b \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_loop_nonempty[simp]:
   $\text{inv\_loop1 } x (b , []) = \text{False}$ 
   $\text{inv\_loop2 } x ([] , b) = \text{False}$ 
   $\text{inv\_loop2 } x (l' , []) = \text{False}$ 
   $\text{inv\_loop3 } x (b , []) = \text{False}$ 
   $\text{inv\_loop4 } x ([] , b) = \text{False}$ 
   $\text{inv\_loop5 } x ([] , \text{list}) = \text{False}$ 
   $\text{inv\_loop6 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) = \text{False}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_loop_nonemptyE[elim]:
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b , []) \rrbracket \implies \text{RR} \text{ inv\_loop6 } x (b , []) \implies \text{RR}$ 
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop1 } x (b , \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies b = []$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_loop6_Bk_Bk_drop[elim]:  $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop6 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{list})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_loop_step:
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop } x \text{ cf}; x > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop } x (\text{step cf} (\text{tm\_copy\_loop\_orig}, 0))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_loop_steps:
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop } x \text{ cf}; x > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop } x (\text{steps cf} (\text{tm\_copy\_loop\_orig}, 0) \text{ stp})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

fun loop_stage :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
   $\text{loop\_stage } (s, l, r) = (\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } 0$ 
   $\text{else } (\text{Suc} (\text{length} (\text{takeWhile} (\lambda a. a = \text{Oc}) (\text{rev} l @ r))))))$ 

fun loop_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
   $\text{loop\_state } (s, l, r) = (\text{if } s = 2 \wedge \text{hd } r = \text{Oc} \text{ then } 0$ 
   $\text{else if } s = 1 \text{ then } 1$ 
   $\text{else } 10 - s)$ 

fun loop_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where

```

```

loop_step (s, l, r) = (if s = 3 then length r
                        else if s = 4 then length r
                        else if s = 5 then length l
                        else if s = 6 then length l
                        else 0)

definition measure_loop :: (config × config) set
where
  measure_loop = measures [loop_stage, loop_state, loop_step]

lemma wf_measure_loop: wf measure_loop
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma measure_loop_induct [case_names Step]:
  [A n. ¬ P (f n) ==> (f (Suc n), (f n)) ∈ measure_loop] ==> ∃ n. P (f n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop4_not_just_Oc[elim]:
  [inv_loop4 x (l', []);  

   length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev l' @ [Oc])) ≠  

   length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev l'))]  

  ==> RR  

  [inv_loop4 x (l', Bk # list);  

   length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev l' @ Oc # list)) ≠  

   length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev l' @ Bk # list))]  

  ==> RR
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma takeWhile_replicate_append:
  P a ==> takeWhile P (a↑x @ ys) = a↑x @ takeWhile P ys
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma takeWhile_replicate:
  P a ==> takeWhile P (a↑x) = a↑x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop5_Bk_E[elim]:
  [inv_loop5 x (l', Bk # list); l' ≠ [];  

   length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev (tl l') @ hd l' # Bk # list)) ≠  

   length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev l' @ Bk # list))]  

  ==> RR
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop1_hd_Oc[elim]: [inv_loop1 x (l', Oc # list)] ==> hd list = Oc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_not_just_Bk[dest!]:
  [length (takeWhile P (rev (tl l') @ hd l' # list)) ≠  

   length (takeWhile P (rev l' @ list))]  

  ==> l' = []

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma inv_loop2_OcE[elim]:
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop2 } x \ (l', \text{Oc} \ # \ \text{list}); \ l' \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{length} \ (\text{takeWhile} \ (\lambda a. \ a = \text{Oc}) \ (\text{rev} \ l' @ \text{Bk} \ # \ \text{list})) <$ 
   $\text{length} \ (\text{takeWhile} \ (\lambda a. \ a = \text{Oc}) \ (\text{rev} \ l' @ \text{Oc} \ # \ \text{list}))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma loop_halts:
  assumes  $h: n > 0 \ \text{inv\_loop } n \ (I, l, r)$ 
  shows  $\exists \text{stp. is\_final} \ (\text{steps0} \ (I, l, r) \ \text{tm\_copy\_loop\_orig} \ \text{stp})$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma loop_correct:
  assumes  $0 < n$ 
  shows  $\{\text{inv\_loop1 } n\} \ \text{tm\_copy\_loop\_orig} \ \{\text{inv\_loop0 } n\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

**definition**  
 $\text{tm\_copy\_end\_orig} :: \text{instr list}$   
**where**  
 $\text{tm\_copy\_end\_orig} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [ (L, 0), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (L, 4), (R, 2), (R, 2), (L, 5), (WB, 4), (R, 0), (L, 5) ]$

**definition**  
 $\text{tm\_copy\_end\_new} :: \text{instr list}$   
**where**  
 $\text{tm\_copy\_end\_new} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [ (R, 0), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (L, 4), (R, 2), (R, 2), (L, 5), (WB, 4), (R, 0), (L, 5) ]$

**fun**  
 $\text{inv\_end5\_loop} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**  
 $\text{inv\_end5\_exit} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$   
**where**  
 $\text{inv\_end5\_loop } x \ (l, r) =$   
 $(\exists i j. \ i + j = x \wedge x > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge l = \text{Oc} \uparrow i @ [\text{Bk}] \wedge r = \text{Oc} \uparrow j @ \text{Bk} \ # \ \text{Oc} \uparrow x)$   
 $\mid \text{inv\_end5\_exit } x \ (l, r) = (x > 0 \wedge l = [] \wedge r = \text{Bk} \ # \ \text{Oc} \uparrow x @ \text{Bk} \ # \ \text{Oc} \uparrow x)$

**fun**  
 $\text{inv\_end0} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**  
 $\text{inv\_end1} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**  
 $\text{inv\_end2} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**  
 $\text{inv\_end3} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**  
 $\text{inv\_end4} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**

```

inv_end5 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_end0 n (l, r) = (n > 0 ∧ (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc↑n @ Bk # Oc↑n))
  | inv_end1 n (l, r) = (n > 0 ∧ (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc # Bk↑n @ Oc↑n))
  | inv_end2 n (l, r) = (∃ i j. i + j = Suc n ∧ n > 0 ∧ l = Oc↑i @ [Bk] ∧ r = Bk↑j @ Oc↑n)
  | inv_end3 n (l, r) =
    (∃ i j. n > 0 ∧ i + j = n ∧ l = Oc↑i @ [Bk] ∧ r = Oc # Bk↑j @ Oc↑n)
  | inv_end4 n (l, r) = (∃ any. n > 0 ∧ l = Oc↑n @ [Bk] ∧ r = any#Oc↑n)
  | inv_end5 n (l, r) = (inv_end5_loop n (l, r) ∨ inv_end5_exit n (l, r))

fun
  inv_end :: nat ⇒ config ⇒ bool
where
  inv_end n (s, l, r) = (if s = 0 then inv_end0 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 1 then inv_end1 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 2 then inv_end2 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 3 then inv_end3 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 4 then inv_end4 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 5 then inv_end5 n (l, r)
                           else False)

declare inv_end.simps[simp del] inv_end1.simps[simp del]
  inv_end0.simps[simp del] inv_end2.simps[simp del]
  inv_end3.simps[simp del] inv_end4.simps[simp del]
  inv_end5.simps[simp del]

lemma inv_end_nonempty[simp]:
  inv_end1 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end1 x ([]), list) = False
  inv_end2 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end3 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end4 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end5 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end5 x ([]), Oc # list) = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end0_Bk_via_1[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end1 x (b, Bk # list); b ≠ []]
  ⟹ inv_end0 x (tl b, hd b # Bk # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end3_Oc_via_2[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end2 x (b, Bk # list)]
  ⟹ inv_end3 x (b, Oc # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end2_Bk_via_3[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end3 x (b, Bk # list)] ⟹ inv_end2 x (Bk # b,
list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_Bk_via_4[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end4 x ([]), Bk # list)] ⟹
  inv_end5 x ([]), Bk # Bk # list)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end5\_Bk\_tail\_via\_4[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end4 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end5 } x (\text{tl } b, \text{hd } b \# \text{Bk} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end0\_Bk\_via\_5[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end5 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end0 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end2\_Oc\_via\_1[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end1 } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end2 } x (\text{Oc} \# b, \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end4\_Bk\_Oc\_via\_2[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end2 } x ([] , \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end4 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end4\_Oc\_via\_2[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end2 } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end4 } x (\text{tl } b, \text{hd } b \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end2\_Oc\_via\_3[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end3 } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end2 } x (\text{Oc} \# b, \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end4\_Bk\_via\_Oc[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end4 } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end4 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end5\_Bk\_drop\_Oc[elim]*:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end5 } x ([] , \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end5 } x ([] , \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare** *inv\_end5\_loop.simps[simp del]*  
*inv\_end5\_exit.simps[simp del]*

**lemma** *inv\_end5\_exit\_no\_Oc[simp]*:  $\text{inv\_end5\_exit } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end5\_loop\_no\_Bk\_Oc[simp]*:  $\text{inv\_end5\_loop } x (\text{tl } b, \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end5\_exit\_Bk\_Oc\_via\_loop[elim]*:  
 $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end5\_loop } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] ; \text{hd } b = \text{Bk} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end5\_exit } x (\text{tl } b, \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_end5\_loop\_Oc\_Oc\_drop[elim]*:  
 $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end5\_loop } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}); b \neq [] ; \text{hd } b = \text{Oc} \rrbracket \implies$

```

inv_end5_loop x (tl b, Oc # Oc # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_Oc_tail[elim]: [[0 < x; inv_end5 x (b, Oc # list); b ≠ []] ⇒
inv_end5 x (tl b, hd b # Oc # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end_step:
[[x > 0; inv_end x cf] ⇒ inv_end x (step cf (tm_copy_end_new, 0))
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end_steps:
[[x > 0; inv_end x cf] ⇒ inv_end x (steps cf (tm_copy_end_new, 0) stp)
⟨proof⟩

fun end_state :: config ⇒ nat
where
end_state (s, l, r) =
(if s = 0 then 0
else if s = 1 then 5
else if s = 2 ∨ s = 3 then 4
else if s = 4 then 3
else if s = 5 then 2
else 0)

fun end_stage :: config ⇒ nat
where
end_stage (s, l, r) =
(if s = 2 ∨ s = 3 then (length r) else 0)

fun end_step :: config ⇒ nat
where
end_step (s, l, r) =
(if s = 4 then (if hd r = Oc then 1 else 0)
else if s = 5 then length l
else if s = 2 then 1
else if s = 3 then 0
else 0)

definition end_LE :: (config × config) set
where
end_LE = measures [end_state, end_stage, end_step]

lemma wf_end_le: wf end_LE
⟨proof⟩

lemma end_halt:
[[x > 0; inv_end x (Suc 0, l, r)] ⇒
∃ stp. is_final (steps (Suc 0, l, r) (tm_copy_end_new, 0) stp)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma end_correct:
  n > 0 ==> {inv_end1 n} tm_copy_end_new {inv_end0 n}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**definition**

tm\_weak\_copy :: instr list

**where**

$$tm\_weak\_copy \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (tm\_copy\_begin\_orig \mid\mid tm\_copy\_loop\_orig) \mid\mid tm\_copy\_end\_new$$

**lemma** [intro]:

composable\_tm (tm\_copy\_begin\_orig, 0)  
 composable\_tm (tm\_copy\_loop\_orig, 0)  
 composable\_tm (tm\_copy\_end\_new, 0)  
 ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** composable\_tm0\_tm\_weak\_copy[intro, simp]: composable\_tm0 tm\_weak\_copy  
 ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** tm\_weak\_copy\_correct\_pre:

**assumes** 0 < x  
**shows** {inv\_begin1 x} tm\_weak\_copy {inv\_end0 x}  
 ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** tm\_weak\_copy\_correct:

**shows** {λtap. tap = ([]::cell list, Oc ↑ (Suc n))} tm\_weak\_copy {λtap. tap = ([Bk], <(n, n::nat)>)}  
 ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** tm\_weak\_copy\_correct5: {λtap. tap = ([]::cell list, <[n::nat]>) } tm\_weak\_copy {λtap. ∃ k l.  
 tap = (Bk ↑ k, <[n, n]> @ Bk ↑ l) }  
 ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** tm\_weak\_copy\_correct6:

{λtap. ∃ z4. tap = (Bk ↑ z4, <[n::nat]> @ [Bk]) } tm\_weak\_copy {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k,  
 <[n::nat, n]> @ Bk ↑ l) }  
 ⟨proof⟩

```

definition
strong_copy_post :: instr list
where
strong_copy_post  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  [
  (WB,5),(R,2), (R,3),(R,2), (WO,3),(L,4), (L,4),(L,5), (R,11),(R,6),
  (R,7),(WB,6), (R,7),(R,8), (WO,9),(R,8), (L,10),(L,9), (L,10),(L,5),
  (R,0),(R,12), (WO,13),(L,14), (R,12),(R,12), (L,15),(WB,14), (R,0),(L,15)
]

value steps0 (1, [Bk,Bk], [Bk]) strong_copy_post 3 = (0::nat, [Bk, Bk, Bk, Bk], [])
lemma steps0 (1, [Bk,Bk], [Bk]) strong_copy_post 3 = (0::nat, [Bk, Bk, Bk, Bk], [])
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_weak_copy_eq_strong_copy_post: tm_weak_copy = strong_copy_post
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_weak_copy_correct11:
  {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], [Bk]) } tm_weak_copy {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk,Bk,Bk], []) }
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_weak_copy_correct12:
  {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], [Bk]) } tm_weak_copy {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = ( Bk ↑ k, Bk ↑ l) }
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_weak_copy_correct13:
  {λtap. tap = ([], [Bk,Bk]@r) } tm_weak_copy {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], r) }
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_weak_copy_correct11':
  {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], [Bk]) } tm_weak_copy {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk,Bk,Bk], []) }
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_weak_copy_correct13':
  {λtap. tap = ([], [Bk,Bk]@r)} ⊢ tm_weak_copy {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], r)}
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

### 1.10.9.2 A Turing machine that duplicates its input iff the input is a single numeral

```

theory StrongCopyTM
imports
  WeakCopyTM
begin

```

If we run *tm\_strong\_copy* on a single numeral, it behaves like the original weak version *tm\_weak\_copy*. However, if we run the strong machine on an empty list, the result is an empty list. If we run the machine on a list with more than two numerals, this strong variant will just return the first numeral of the list (a singleton list).

Thus, the result will be a list of two numerals only if we run it on a singleton list.

This is exactly the property we need for the reduction of problem *K1* to problem *H1*.

```

definition
  tm_skip_first_arg :: instr list
where
  tm_skip_first_arg  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
    [(L,0),(R,2),(R,3),(R,2),(L,4),(WO,0),(L,5),(L,5),(R,0),(L,5)]

```

```

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_correct_Nil:
  {λtap. tap = ([], [])} ⊢ tm_skip_first_arg {λtap. tap = ([], [Bk])}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary tm_skip_first_arg_correct_Nil':
  length nl = 0
   $\implies$  {λtap. tap = ([], <nl::nat list>) } ⊢ tm_skip_first_arg {λtap. tap = ([], [Bk])}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun
  inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s0 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and

```

```

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s1 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s2 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s3 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s4 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s5 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

where

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s0 n (l, r) = (
  l = [Bk]  $\wedge$  r = Oc  $\uparrow$  (Suc n) @ [Bk])
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s1 n (l, r) = (
  l = []  $\wedge$  r = Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc n)
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s2 n (l, r) =
  ( $\exists$  n1 n2. l = Oc  $\uparrow$  (Suc n1)  $\wedge$  r = Oc  $\uparrow$  n2  $\wedge$  Suc n1 + n2 = Suc n)
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s3 n (l, r) = (
  l = Bk # Oc  $\uparrow$  (Suc n)  $\wedge$  r = [])
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s4 n (l, r) = (
  l = Oc  $\uparrow$  (Suc n)  $\wedge$  r = [Bk])
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s5 n (l, r) =
  ( $\exists$  n1 n2. (l = Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc n1  $\wedge$  r = Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc n2 @ [Bk]  $\wedge$  Suc n1 + Suc n2 = Suc n)  $\vee$ 
    (l = []  $\wedge$  r = Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc n2 @ [Bk]  $\wedge$  Suc n2 = Suc n)  $\vee$ 
    (l = []  $\wedge$  r = Bk # Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc n2 @ [Bk]  $\wedge$  Suc n2 = Suc n))

```

```

fun inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I :: nat ⇒ config ⇒ bool
where

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I n (s, tap) =
  (if s = 0 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s0 n tap  $\text{else}$ 
   if s = 1 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s1 n tap  $\text{else}$ 
   if s = 2 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s2 n tap  $\text{else}$ 
   if s = 3 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s3 n tap  $\text{else}$ 
   if s = 4 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s4 n tap  $\text{else}$ 
   if s = 5 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_s5 n tap
    $\text{else False}$ )

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_cases:
fixes s::nat
assumes inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I n (s,l,r)
and s=0  $\Longrightarrow$  P
and s=1  $\Longrightarrow$  P
and s=2  $\Longrightarrow$  P
and s=3  $\Longrightarrow$  P
and s=4  $\Longrightarrow$  P
and s=5  $\Longrightarrow$  P
shows P
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_step:
assumes inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I n cf
shows inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I n (step0 cf tm_skip_first_arg)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_steps:
  assumes inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I n cf
  shows inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I n (steps0 cf tm_skip_first_arg stp)
  (proof)

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_partial_correctness:
  assumes  $\exists \text{stp. is\_final} (\text{steps0 } (I, [], <[n::nat]>) \text{ tm\_skip\_first\_arg stp})$ 
  shows  $\{\lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([], <[n::nat]>) \}$ 
    tm_skip_first_arg
     $\{\lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([Bk], <[n::nat]> @ [Bk]) \}$ 
  (proof)

definition measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I :: (config × config) set
where
  measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I = measures [
     $\lambda(s, l, r). (if s = 0 then 0 else 5 - s),$ 
     $\lambda(s, l, r). (if s = 2 then length r else 0),$ 
     $\lambda(s, l, r). (if s = 5 then length l + (if hd r = Oc then 2 else 1) else 0)$ 
  ]
  (proof)

lemma wf_measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I: wf measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I
  (proof)

lemma measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_induct [case_names Step]:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(fn) \implies (f(Suc n), (fn)) \in \text{measure\_tm\_skip\_first\_arg\_len\_eq\_I} \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P(fn)$ 
  (proof)

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_halts:
   $\exists \text{stp. is\_final} (\text{steps0 } (I, [], <[n::nat]>) \text{ tm\_skip\_first\_arg stp})$ 
  (proof)

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_total_correctness:
   $\{\lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([], <[n::nat]>) \}$ 
  tm_skip_first_arg
   $\{\lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([Bk], <[n::nat]> @ [Bk]) \}$ 
  (proof)

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_I_total_correctness':
  length nl = 1
   $\implies \{\lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([], <nl::nat list>) \} \text{ tm\_skip\_first\_arg } \{\lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([Bk], <[hd nl]> @ [Bk]) \}$ 
  (proof)

```

```

fun
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s0 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s1 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s2 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s3 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

where
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s1 n ns (l, r) = (
  l = [] ∧ r = Oc ↑ Suc n @ [Bk] @ (<ns::nat list>))
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s2 n ns (l, r) =
  (Ǝ n1 n2. l = Oc ↑ (Suc n1) ∧ r = Oc ↑ n2 @ [Bk] @ (<ns::nat list>) ∧
   Suc n1 + n2 = Suc n)
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s3 n ns (l, r) =
  (l = Bk # Oc ↑ (Suc n) ∧ r = (<ns::nat list>))
)
| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s0 n ns (l, r) =
  (l = Bk# Oc ↑ (Suc n) ∧ r = (<ns::nat list>))
)

fun inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ config ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I n ns (s, tap) =
  (if s = 0 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s0 n ns tap else
   if s = 1 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s1 n ns tap else
   if s = 2 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s2 n ns tap else
   if s = 3 then inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_s3 n ns tap
   else False)

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_cases:
fixes s::nat
assumes inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I n ns (s,l,r)
and s=0  $\implies$  P
and s=1  $\implies$  P
and s=2  $\implies$  P
and s=3  $\implies$  P
and s=4  $\implies$  P
and s=5  $\implies$  P
shows P
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_step:
assumes length ns > 0
and inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I n ns cf
shows inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I n ns (step0 cf tm_skip_first_arg)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_steps:
  assumes length ns > 0
  and inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I n ns cf
  shows inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I n ns (steps0 cf tm_skip_first_arg stp)
  {proof}

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_partial_correctness:
  assumes  $\exists$  stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc n @ [Bk] @ (<ns::nat list>) ) tm_skip_first_arg stp)
  and  $0 < \text{length } ns$ 
  shows  $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n @ [\text{Bk}] @ (<\text{ns}:\text{nat list}>) )\}$ 
    tm_skip_first_arg
     $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \# Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n, (<\text{ns}:\text{nat list}>) )\}$ 
  {proof}

```

```

definition measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I :: (config  $\times$  config) set
where
  measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I = measures [
     $\lambda(s, l, r). (\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 4 - s),$ 
     $\lambda(s, l, r). (\text{if } s = 2 \text{ then } \text{length } r \text{ else } 0)$ 
  ]
  {proof}

lemma wf_measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I: wf measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I
  {proof}

lemma measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_induct [case_names Step]:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(fn) \implies (f(\text{Suc } n), (fn)) \in \text{measure\_tm\_skip\_first\_arg\_len\_gt\_I} \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P(fn)$ 
  {proof}

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_halts:
   $0 < \text{length } ns \implies \exists \text{stp. is\_final} (\text{steps0} (I, [], Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n @ [\text{Bk}] @ (<\text{ns}:\text{nat list}>) ) \text{tm\_skip\_first\_arg stp})$ 
  {proof}

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_total_correctness_pre:
  assumes  $0 < \text{length } ns$ 
  shows  $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n @ [\text{Bk}] @ (<\text{ns}:\text{nat list}>) )\}$ 
    tm_skip_first_arg
     $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \# Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n, (<\text{ns}:\text{nat list}>) )\}$ 
  {proof}

lemma tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_I_total_correctness:
  assumes  $I < \text{length } (nl:\text{nat list})$ 
  shows  $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], <nl:\text{nat list}> )\} \text{ tm\_skip\_first\_arg } \{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \# <\text{rev } [hd nl] >, <tl nl>) \}$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**definition**

*tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left :: instr list*

**where**

*tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left*  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$

[ (L, 2),(L, 2),

(L, 3),(R, 5),

(R, 4),(R, 5),

(R, 0),(R, 0),

(R, 6),(R, 6),

(R, 7),(WB,6),

(R, 9),(WB,8),

(R, 7),(R, 7),

(L,I0),(WB,8),

(L,I0),(L,II),

(L,I2),(L,II),

(WB,0),(L,II)

]

**fun**

*inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s0 :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and*

*inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s1 :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and*

*inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s2 :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and*

*inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s3 :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and*

*inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s4 :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s0 CR } (l, r) = (l = [Bk, Bk] \wedge CR = r) \\
 | \quad & \text{inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s1 CR } (l, r) = (l = [] \wedge CR = r) \\
 | \quad & \text{inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s2 CR } (l, r) = (l = [] \wedge r = Bk\#CR) \\
 | \quad & \text{inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s3 CR } (l, r) = (l = [] \wedge r = Bk\#Bk\#CR) \\
 | \quad & \text{inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s4 CR } (l, r) = (l = [Bk] \wedge r = Bk\#CR)
 \end{aligned}$$

**fun** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp* :: (*cell list*)  $\Rightarrow$  *config*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp CR } (s, \text{tap}) = \\
 & \quad (\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s0 CR tap} \text{ else} \\
 & \quad \text{if } s = 1 \text{ then inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s1 CR tap} \text{ else} \\
 & \quad \text{if } s = 2 \text{ then inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s2 CR tap} \text{ else} \\
 & \quad \text{if } s = 3 \text{ then inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s3 CR tap} \text{ else} \\
 & \quad \text{if } s = 4 \text{ then inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_s4 CR tap} \\
 & \quad \text{else False})
 \end{aligned}$$

**lemma** *tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_cases*:

**fixes** *s::nat*

**assumes** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp CR* (*s,l,r*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{and } s=0 \implies P \\
 & \text{and } s=1 \implies P \\
 & \text{and } s=2 \implies P \\
 & \text{and } s=3 \implies P \\
 & \text{and } s=4 \implies P
 \end{aligned}$$

**shows** *P*

*(proof)*

**lemma** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_step*:

**assumes** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp CR cf*

**shows** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp CR (step0 cf tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left)*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_steps*:

**assumes** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp CR cf*

**shows** *inv\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp CR (steps0 cf tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left stp)*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_dnp\_partial\_correctness*:

**assumes**  $\exists \text{stp. is\_final} (\text{steps0 } (l, [], r)) \text{ tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left stp}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{shows } \{ \lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([] , r) \} \\
 & \quad \text{tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left} \\
 & \quad \{ \lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([Bk, Bk], r) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

*(proof)*

```

definition measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp :: (config × config) set
where
  measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp = measures [
    λ(s, l, r). (if s = 0 then 0 else 5 - s)
  ]

lemma wf_measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp: wfmeasure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_induct [case_names Step]:
  [A n. ¬ P (f n) ⇒ (f (Suc n), (f n)) ∈ measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp] ⇒
  ∃ n. P (f n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_halts:
  ∃ stp. is_final (steps0 (1, [], r) tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left stp)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_total_correctness:
  { λtap. tap = ([] , r) }
  tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left
  { λtap. tap = ([Bk,Bk] , r) }
  ⟨proof⟩

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s1 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s1 CL CR (l, r) =
  (l = [Bk,Oc] @ CL ∧ r = CR)
fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s2 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s2 CL CR (l, r) =
  (l = [Oc] @ CL ∧ r = Bk#CR)
fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s3 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s3 CL CR (l, r) =
  (l = CL ∧ r = Oc#Bk#CR)
fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s5 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where

```

```

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s5 CL CR (l, r) =
(l = [Oc] @ CL ∧ r = Bk # CR)

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s6 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s6 CL CR (l, r) =
(l = [Bk, Oc] @ CL ∧ ( (CR = [] ∧ r = CR) ∨ (CR ≠ [] ∧ (r = CR ∨ r = Bk # tl CR)) ) )

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s7 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s7 CL CR (l, r) =
((∃ lex. l = Bk ↑ Suc lex @ [Bk, Oc] @ CL) ∧ (∃ rs. CR = rs @ r) )

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s8 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s8 CL CR (l, r) =
((∃ lex. l = Bk ↑ Suc lex @ [Bk, Oc] @ CL) ∧
(∃ rs1 rs2. CR = rs1 @ [Oc] @ rs2 ∧ r = Bk # rs2) )

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s9 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s9 CL CR (l, r) =
((∃ lex. l = Bk ↑ Suc lex @ [Bk, Oc] @ CL) ∧ (∃ rs. CR = rs @ [Bk] @ r ∨ CR = rs ∧ r = []))

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s10 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s10 CL CR (l, r) =
(
(∃ lex rex. l = Bk ↑ lex @ [Bk, Oc] @ CL ∧ r = Bk ↑ Suc rex) ∨
(∃ rex. l = [Oc] @ CL ∧ r = Bk ↑ Suc rex) ∨
(∃ rex. l = CL ∧ r = Oc # Bk ↑ Suc rex)
)

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s11 :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s11 CL CR (l, r) =
(
(∃ rex. l = [] ∧ r = Bk # rev CL @ Oc # Bk ↑ Suc rex ∧ (CL = [] ∨ last CL = Oc)) ∨
(∃ rex. l = [] ∧ r = rev CL @ Oc # Bk ↑ Suc rex ∧ CL ≠ [] ∧ last CL = Bk) ∨
(∃ rex. l = [] ∧ r = rev CL @ Oc # Bk ↑ Suc rex ∧ CL ≠ [] ∧ last CL = Oc) ∨
(∃ rex. l = [Bk] ∧ r = rev [Oc] @ Oc # Bk ↑ Suc rex ∧ CL = [Oc, Bk]) ∨
)

```

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists \text{rex } ls1 \text{ } ls2. \ l = Bk \# Oc \# ls2 \wedge r = \text{rev } ls1 \quad @ \text{Oc} \# Bk \uparrow \text{Suc rex} \wedge CL = ls1 @ \\
& Bk \# Oc \# ls2 \wedge ls1 = [Oc]) \vee \\
& (\exists \text{rex } ls1 \text{ } ls2. \ l = Oc \# ls2 \wedge r = \text{rev } ls1 \quad @ \text{Oc} \# Bk \uparrow \text{Suc rex} \wedge CL = ls1 @ \text{Oc} \# ls2 \\
& \wedge ls1 = [Bk]) \vee \\
& (\exists \text{rex } ls1 \text{ } ls2. \ l = Oc \# ls2 \wedge r = \text{rev } ls1 \quad @ \text{Oc} \# Bk \uparrow \text{Suc rex} \wedge CL = ls1 @ \text{Oc} \# ls2 \\
& \wedge ls1 = [Oc]) \vee \\
& (\exists \text{rex } ls1 \text{ } ls2. \ l = ls2 \wedge r = \text{rev } ls1 \quad @ \text{Oc} \# Bk \uparrow \text{Suc rex} \wedge CL = ls1 @ ls2 \quad \wedge \\
& tl \text{ls1} \neq [])) \\
&
\end{aligned}$$

```

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s12 :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s12 CL CR (l, r) =
(
  ( $\exists \text{rex } ls1 \text{ } ls2. \ l = ls2 \wedge r = \text{rev } ls1 @ \text{Oc} \# Bk \uparrow \text{Suc rex} \wedge CL = ls1 @ ls2 \wedge tl \text{ls1} \neq []$ 
   $\wedge \text{last } ls1 = Oc$ )  $\vee$ 
  ( $\exists \text{rex. } l = [] \wedge r = Bk \# \text{rev } CL @ \text{Oc} \# Bk \uparrow \text{Suc rex} \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge \text{last } CL = Bk$ )  $\vee$ 
  ( $\exists \text{rex. } l = [] \wedge r = Bk \# Bk \# \text{rev } CL @ \text{Oc} \# Bk \uparrow \text{Suc rex} \wedge (CL = [] \vee \text{last } CL = Oc)$ )  $\vee$ 
  False
)

```

```

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s0 :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s0 CL CR (l, r) =
(
  ( $\exists \text{rex. } l = [] \wedge r = [Bk, Bk] @ (\text{rev } CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk \uparrow \text{rex} \wedge (CL = [] \vee \text{last } CL = Oc)$ )  $\vee$ 
  ( $\exists \text{rex. } l = [] \wedge r = [Bk] @ (\text{rev } CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk \uparrow \text{rex} \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge \text{last } CL = Bk$ )
)

```

```

fun inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp :: (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  (cell list)  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp CL CR (s, tap) =
(if s = 0 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s0 CL CR tap else
 if s = 1 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s1 CL CR tap else
 if s = 2 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s2 CL CR tap else
 if s = 3 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s3 CL CR tap else
 if s = 5 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s5 CL CR tap else
 if s = 6 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s6 CL CR tap else
 if s = 7 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s7 CL CR tap else
 if s = 8 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s8 CL CR tap else
 if s = 9 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s9 CL CR tap else
)

```

```

if s = 10 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s10 CL CR tap else
if s = 11 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s11 CL CR tap else
if s = 12 then inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s12 CL CR tap
else False)

```

```

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_cases:
fixes s::nat
assumes inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp CL CR (s,l,r)
and s=0 ==> P
and s=1 ==> P
and s=2 ==> P
and s=3 ==> P
and s=5 ==> P
and s=6 ==> P
and s=7 ==> P
and s=8 ==> P
and s=9 ==> P
and s=10 ==> P
and s=11 ==> P
and s=12 ==> P
shows P
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_step:
assumes inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp CL CR cf
and noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
shows inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp CL CR (step0 cf tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_steps:
assumes inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp CL CR cf
and noDblBk CL and noDblBk CR
shows inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp CL CR (steps0 cf tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left
stp)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_partial_correctness_CL_is_Nil:
assumes ∃ stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [Bk,Oc] @ CL, CR) tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left stp)
and noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
and CL = []
shows {λtap. tap = ([Bk,Oc] @ CL, CR)} ⊢

```

```

tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left
{ λtap. ∃ rex. tap = ([], [Bk, Bk] @ (rev CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk ↑ rex ) }
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_partial_correctness_CL_ew_Bk:
assumes ∃ stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left stp)
and noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
and CL ≠ []
and last CL = Bk
shows { λtap. tap = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) }
      tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left
{ λtap. ∃ rex. tap = ([], [Bk] @ (rev CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk ↑ rex ) }
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_partial_correctness_CL_ew_Oc:
assumes ∃ stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left stp)
and noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
and CL ≠ []
and last CL = Oc
shows { λtap. tap = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) }
      tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left
{ λtap. ∃ rex. tap = ([], [Bk, Bk] @ (rev CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk ↑ rex ) }
⟨proof⟩

```

**definition** measure\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp ::  $(config \times config)$  set  
**where**

```

measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp = measures [
  λ(s, l, r). (
    if s = 0
    then 0
    else if s < 6
    then 13 - s
    else 1),
  λ(s, l, r). (
    if s = 6
    then if r = [] ∨ (hd r) = Bk
    then 1
    else 2
    else 0),
  λ(s, l, r). (

```

```

if  $7 \leq s \wedge s \leq 9$ 
then  $2 + \text{length } r$ 
else 1),
 $\lambda(s, l, r). ($ 
  if  $7 \leq s \wedge s \leq 9$ 
  then
    if  $r = [] \vee \text{hd } r = Bk$ 
    then 2
    else 3
  else 1),

```

```

 $\lambda(s, l, r). ($ 
  if  $7 \leq s \wedge s \leq 10$ 
  then  $13 - s$ 
  else 1),

```

```

 $\lambda(s, l, r). ($ 
  if  $10 \leq s$ 
  then  $2 + \text{length } l$ 
  else 1),

```

```

 $\lambda(s, l, r). ($ 
  if  $11 \leq s$ 
  then if  $\text{hd } r = Oc$ 
    then 3
    else 2
  else 1),

```

```

 $\lambda(s, l, r). ($ 
  if  $11 \leq s$ 
  then  $13 - s$ 
  else 1)

```

]

**lemma** *wf\_measure\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp*: *wfmeasure\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp*  
*<proof>*

**lemma** *measure\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp\_induct* [*case\_names Step*]:  
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(fn) \implies (f(Suc\ n), (fn)) \in \text{measure\_tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp} \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \exists n. P(fn)$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *spike\_erp\_cases*:  
 $CL \neq [] \wedge \text{last } CL = Bk \vee CL \neq [] \wedge \text{last } CL = Oc \vee CL = []$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp\_halts*:

```

assumes noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
shows
   $\exists \text{stp. } \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0 } (I, [Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) \text{ tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left stp})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_CL_is_Nil:
assumes noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
and CL = []
shows { $\lambda \text{tap. } \text{tap} = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR)$ }  

  tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left  

  { $\lambda \text{tap. } \exists \text{rex. } \text{tap} = ([], [Bk, Bk] @ (\text{rev } CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk \uparrow rex)$ }  

⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_correctness_CL_ew_Bk:
assumes noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
and CL ≠ []
and last CL = Bk
shows { $\lambda \text{tap. } \text{tap} = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR)$ }  

  tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left  

  { $\lambda \text{tap. } \exists \text{rex. } \text{tap} = ([], [Bk] @ (\text{rev } CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk \uparrow rex)$ }  

⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_CL_ew_Oc:
assumes noDblBk CL
and noDblBk CR
and CL ≠ []
and last CL = Oc
shows { $\lambda \text{tap. } \text{tap} = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR)$ }  

  tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left  

  { $\lambda \text{tap. } \exists \text{rex. } \text{tap} = ([], [Bk, Bk] @ (\text{rev } CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk \uparrow rex)$ }  

⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_eq_Nil_n_eq_I_last_eq_0:
assumes (nl::nat list) ≠ []
and n=I
and n ≤ length nl
and last (take n nl) = 0
shows ∃ CL CR.

```

```

[Oc] @ CL = rev(<take n nl>) ∧ noDblBk CL ∧ CL = [] ∧
      CR = (<drop n nl>) ∧ noDblBk CR
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_n_eq_I_last_neq_0:
assumes (nl::nat list) ≠ []
  and n=I
  and n ≤ length nl
  and 0 < last (take n nl)
shows ∃ CL CR.
[Oc] @ CL = rev(<take n nl>) ∧ noDblBk CL ∧ CL ≠ [] ∧ last CL = Oc ∧
      CR = (<drop n nl>) ∧ noDblBk CR
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_eq_Nil_last_eq_0':
assumes I ≤ length (nl:: nat list)
  and hd nl = 0
shows ∃ CL CR.
[Oc] @ CL = rev(<hd nl>) ∧ noDblBk CL ∧ CL = [] ∧
      CR = (<tl nl>) ∧ noDblBk CR
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_last_neq_0':
assumes I ≤ length (nl::nat list)
  and 0 < hd nl
shows ∃ CL CR.
[Oc] @ CL = rev(<hd nl>) ∧ noDblBk CL ∧ CL ≠ [] ∧ last CL = Oc ∧
      CR = (<tl nl>) ∧ noDblBk CR
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_n_gt_I_last_eq_0:
assumes (nl::nat list) ≠ []
  and I < n
  and n ≤ length nl
  and last (take n nl) = 0
shows ∃ CL CR.
[Oc] @ CL = rev(<take n nl>) ∧ noDblBk CL ∧ CL ≠ [] ∧ last CL = Oc ∧
      CR = (<drop n nl>) ∧ noDblBk CR
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_n_gt_I_last_neq_0:
assumes (nl::nat list) ≠ []
  and I < n
  and n ≤ length nl

```

**and**  $0 < \text{last}(\text{take } n \text{ nl})$   
**shows**  $\exists CL CR.$   
 $[Oc] @ CL = \text{rev}(<\text{take } n \text{ nl}>) \wedge \text{noDblBk } CL \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge \text{last } CL = Oc \wedge$   
 $CR = (<\text{drop } n \text{ nl}>) \wedge \text{noDblBk } CR$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp\_total\_correctness\_helper\_CL\_neq\_Nil\_n\_gt\_I:$   
**assumes**  $(nl::nat list) \neq []$   
**and**  $I < n$   
**and**  $n \leq \text{length } nl$   
**shows**  $\exists CL CR.$   
 $[Oc] @ CL = \text{rev}(<\text{take } n \text{ nl}>) \wedge \text{noDblBk } CL \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge \text{last } CL = Oc \wedge$   
 $CR = (<\text{drop } n \text{ nl}>) \wedge \text{noDblBk } CR$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left\_erp\_total\_correctness\_one\_arg:$   
**assumes**  $I \leq \text{length} (nl::nat list)$   
**shows**  $\{ \lambda tap. \text{tap} = (Bk \# \text{rev}(<\text{hd } nl>), <\text{tl } nl>) \}$   
 $\quad tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left$   
 $\{ \lambda tap. \exists rex. \text{tap} = ([], [Bk, Bk] @ (<\text{hd } nl>) @ [Bk] @ Bk \uparrow rex) \}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

### definition

$tm\_check\_for\_one\_arg :: \text{instr list}$

**where**

$tm\_check\_for\_one\_arg \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} tm\_skip\_first\_arg +| tm\_erase\_right\_then\_dblBk\_left$

**lemma**  $tm\_check\_for\_one\_arg\_total\_correctness\_Nil:$   
 $\text{length } nl = 0$   
 $\implies \{ \lambda tap. \text{tap} = ([], <nl::nat list>) \} tm\_check\_for\_one\_arg \{ \lambda tap. \text{tap} = ([Bk, Bk], [Bk]) \}$

$\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma tm_check_for_one_arg_total_correctness_len_eq_I:
  length nl = I
   $\implies \{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], <\text{nl}:> \text{nat list})\} \; tm\_check\_for\_one\_arg \; \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists z4. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \uparrow z4,$ 
 $<\text{nl}> @ [\text{Bk}])\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_check_for_one_arg_total_correctness_len_gt_I:
  length nl > I
   $\implies \{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], <\text{nl}:> \text{nat list})\} \; tm\_check\_for\_one\_arg \; \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists l. \text{tap} = ([], [\text{Bk}, \text{Bk}]$ 
 $@ <[\text{hd } \text{nl}]> @ \text{Bk} \uparrow l)\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### **definition**

```

tm_strong_copy :: instr list
where
  tm_strong_copy  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} tm\_check\_for\_one\_arg |+| tm\_weak\_copy$ 

```

```

lemma tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_Nil:
  length nl = 0
   $\implies \{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], <\text{nl}:> \text{nat list})\} \; tm\_strong\_copy \; \{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([\text{Bk}, \text{Bk}, \text{Bk}, \text{Bk}], [])\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_len_gt_I:
  I < length nl
   $\implies \{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], <\text{nl}:> \text{nat list})\} \; tm\_strong\_copy \; \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists l. \text{tap} = ([\text{Bk}, \text{Bk}], <[\text{hd }$ 
 $\text{nl}]> @ \text{Bk} \uparrow l)\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_len_eq_I:
  I = length nl
   $\implies \{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\[], <\text{nl}:> \text{nat list})\} \; tm\_strong\_copy \; \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists k l. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \uparrow k, <[\text{hd } \text{nl},$ 
 $<[\text{hd } \text{nl}]> @ \text{Bk} \uparrow l)\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**end**

## 1.11 Turing Decidability

```

theory TuringDecidable
imports
  OneStrokeTM

```

```
Turing_HaltingConditions
begin
```

### 1.11.1 Turing Decidable Sets and Relations of natural numbers

We use lists of natural numbers in order to model tuples of arity  $k$  of natural numbers, where  $0 \leq k$ .

Now, we define the notion of *Turing Decidable Sets and Relations*. In our definition, we directly relate decidability of sets and relations to Turing machines and do not adhere to the formal concept of a characteristic function.

However, the notion of a characteristic function is introduced in the theory about Turing computable functions.

```
definition turing_decidable :: (nat list) set ⇒ bool
  where
    turing_decidable nls  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (exists D. (forall nl.
      (nl ∈ nls → {((λtap. tap = ([]))} D {((λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, <1:nat> @ Bk ↑ l)))})
      ∧ (nl ∉ nls → {((λtap. tap = ([]))} D {((λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, <0:nat> @ Bk ↑ l)))}))
```

```
lemma turing_decidable_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_conditions:
  turing_decidable nls  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (exists D. (forall nl.
    (nl ∈ nls → TMC_yields_num_res D nl (1:nat))
    ∧ (nl ∉ nls → TMC_yields_num_res D nl (0:nat)))
  )
⟨proof⟩
```

### 1.11.2 Examples for decidable sets of natural numbers

Using the machine OneStrokeTM as a decider we are able to proof the decidability of the empty set. Moreover, in the theory about Halting Problems, we will show that there are undecidable sets as well. Thus, the notion of Turing Decidability is not a trivial concept.

```
lemma turing_decidable_empty_set_iff:
  turing_decidable {} = (exists D. ∀ (nl: nat list).
    {((λtap. tap = ([]))} D {((λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, [Oc] @ Bk ↑ l)))})
  )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
theorem turing_decidable_empty_set: turing_decidable {}
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

## 1.12 Turing Reducibility

```
theory TuringReducible
imports
  TuringDecidable
  StrongCopyTM
begin
```

### 1.12.1 Definition of Turing Reducibility of Sets and Relations of Natural Numbers

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two sets of lists of natural numbers.

The set  $A$  is called many-one reducible to set  $B$ , if there is a Turing machine  $tm$  such that for all  $a$  we have:

1. the Turing machine always computes a list  $b$  of natural numbers from the list  $b$  of natural numbers
2.  $a \in A$  if and only if the value  $b$  computed by  $tm$  from  $a$  is an element of set  $B$ .

We generalized our definition to lists, which eliminates the need to encode lists of natural numbers into a single natural number. Compare this to the theory of recursive functions, where all values computed must be a single natural number.

Note however, that our notion of reducibility is not stronger than the one used in recursion theory. Every finite list of natural numbers can be encoded into a single natural number. Our definition is just more convenient for Turing machines, which are capable of producing lists of values.

```
definition turing_reducible :: (nat list) set ⇒ (nat list) set ⇒ bool
where
```

```
turing_reducible A B ≡def
```

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists tm. \forall nl::nat list. \exists ml::nat list. \\
& \quad \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([] , <nl>))\} tm \{(\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <ml> @ Bk \uparrow l))\} \wedge \\
& \quad (nl \in A \longleftrightarrow ml \in B) \\
& )
\end{aligned}$$

```

lemma turing_reducible_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_condition:
  turing_reducible A B  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
   $(\exists tm. \forall nl::nat list. \exists ml::nat list.$ 
    TMC_yields_num_list_res tm nl ml  $\wedge$   $(nl \in A \longleftrightarrow ml \in B)$ 
  )
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.12.2 Theorems about Turing Reducibility of Sets and Relations of Natural Numbers

```

lemma turing_reducible_A_B_imp_composable_reducer_ex: turing_reducible A B
   $\implies$ 
   $\exists Red. composable_tm0 Red \wedge$ 
   $(\forall nl::nat list. \exists ml::nat list. TMC_yields_num_list_res Red nl ml \wedge (nl \in A \longleftrightarrow ml \in B))$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

theorem turing_reducible_AB_and_decB_imp_decA:
   $\llbracket turing\_reducible A B; turing\_decidable B \rrbracket \implies turing\_decidable A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary turing_reducible_AB_and_non_deca_imp_non_decb:
   $\llbracket turing\_reducible A B; \neg turing\_decidable A \rrbracket \implies \neg turing\_decidable B$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**end**

## 1.13 Halting Problems: do Turing Machines for deciding Termination exist?

In this section we will show that there cannot exist Turing Machines that are able to decide the termination of some other arbitrary Turing Machine.

### 1.13.1 A simple Gödel Encoding for Turing machines

**theory** SimpleGoedelEncoding

```

imports
  Turing_HaltingConditions
  HOL-Library.Nat_Bijection
begin

declare adjust.simps[simp del]
declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
declare shift.simps[simp del]
declare composable_tm.simps[simp del]
declare step.simps[simp del]
declare steps.simps[simp del]

```

### 1.13.1.1 Some general results on injective functions and their inversion

**lemma** dec\_is\_inv\_on\_A:

$$\begin{aligned} dec &= (\lambda w. (if (\exists t \in A. enc t = w) then (THE t. t \in A \wedge enc t = w) else (SOME t. t \in A))) \\ \implies dec &= (\lambda w. (if (\exists t \in A. enc t = w) then (the_inv_into A enc) w else (SOME t. t \in A))) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma** encode\_decode\_A\_eq:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket inj\_on (enc::'a \Rightarrow 'b) (A::'a set); \\ dec::'b \Rightarrow 'a \rrbracket &= (\lambda w. (if (\exists t \in A. enc t = w) \\ &\quad \text{then (THE t. t \in A \wedge enc t = w)} \\ &\quad \text{else (SOME t. t \in A)})) \\ \implies \forall M \in A. dec(enc M) &= M \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma** decode\_encode\_A\_eq:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket inj\_on (enc::'a \Rightarrow 'b) (A::'a set); \\ dec = (\lambda w. (if (\exists t \in A. enc t = w) then (THE t. t \in A \wedge enc t = w) else (SOME t. t \in A))) \rrbracket \\ \implies \forall w. w \in enc`A \longrightarrow enc(dec(w)) = w \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma** dec\_in\_A:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket inj\_on (enc::'a \Rightarrow 'b) (A::'a set); \\ dec = (\lambda w. if \exists t \in A. enc t = w \text{ then THE } t. t \in A \wedge enc t = w \text{ else SOME } t. t \in A); \\ A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \\ \implies \forall w. dec w \in A \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

### 1.13.1.2 An injective encoding of Turing Machines into the natural number

We define an injective encoding function from Turing machines to natural numbers. This encoding function is only used for the proof of the undecidability of the special halting problem K where we use a locale that postulates the existence of some injective encoding of the Turing machines into the natural numbers.

```

fun tm_to_nat_list :: tprog0 ⇒ nat list
where
  tm_to_nat_list [] = []
  tm_to_nat_list ((WB ,s) # is) = 0 # s # tm_to_nat_list is |
  tm_to_nat_list ((WO ,s) # is) = 1 # s # tm_to_nat_list is |
  tm_to_nat_list ((L ,s) # is) = 2 # s # tm_to_nat_list is |
  tm_to_nat_list ((R ,s) # is) = 3 # s # tm_to_nat_list is |
  tm_to_nat_list ((Nop ,s) # is) = 4 # s # tm_to_nat_list is

lemma prefix_tm_to_nat_list_cons:
  ∃ u v. tm_to_nat_list (x#xs) = u # v # tm_to_nat_list xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_to_nat_list_cons_is_not_nil: tm_to_nat_list (x#xs) ≠ tm_to_nat_list []
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inj_in_fst_arg_tm_to_nat_list:
  tm_to_nat_list (x # xs) = tm_to_nat_list (y # xs) ⟹ x = y
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inj_tm_to_nat_list: tm_to_nat_list xs = tm_to_nat_list ys → xs = ys
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition tm_to_nat :: tprog0 ⇒ nat
  where tm_to_nat = (list_encode ∘ tm_to_nat_list)

```

```

theorem inj_tm_to_nat: inj tm_to_nat
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun nat_list_to_tm :: nat list ⇒ tprog0
where
  nat_list_to_tm [] = []
  | nat_list_to_tm [ac] = [(Nop, 0)]
  | nat_list_to_tm (ac # s # ns) = (
    if ac < 5
    then ([WB, WO, L, R, Nop]!ac ,s) # nat_list_to_tm ns
    else [(Nop, 0)])

```

```

lemma nat_list_to_tm_is_inv_of_tm_to_nat_list: nat_list_to_tm (tm_to_nat_list ns) = ns
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition nat_to_tm :: nat ⇒ tprog0
  where nat_to_tm = (nat_list_to_tm ∘ list_decode)

```

```

lemma nat_to_tm_is_inv_of_tm_to_nat: nat_to_tm (tm_to_nat tm) = tm
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

### 1.13.2 Undecidability of Halting Problems

```

theory HaltingProblems_K_H
imports
  SimpleGoedelEncoding
  SemiIdTM
  TuringReducible

```

```
begin
```

#### 1.13.2.1 A locale for variations of the Halting Problem

The following locale assumes that there is an injective coding function  $t2c$  from Turing machines to natural numbers. In this locale, we will show that the Special Halting Problem K1 and the General Halting Problem H1 are not Turing decidable.

```

locale hpk =
  fixes t2c :: tprog0 ⇒ nat
  assumes
    t2c_inj: inj t2c

```

```
begin
```

The function  $tm\_to\_nat$  is a witness that the locale hpk is inhabited.

```

interpretation tm_to_nat: hpk tm_to_nat :: tprog0 ⇒ nat
  ⟨proof⟩

```

We define the function  $c2t$  as the unique inverse of the injective function  $t2c$ .

```

definition c2t :: nat ⇒ instr list
  where
    c2t = (λn. if (exists p. t2c p = n)
      then (THE p. t2c p = n)
      else (SOME p. True) )

```

```

lemma t2c_inj': inj_on t2c {x. True}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma c2t_comp_t2c_eq: c2t (t2c p) = p
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.13.2.2 Undecidability of the Special Halting Problem K1

**definition**  $K1 :: (\text{nat list}) \text{ set}$

**where**

$$K1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{nl. (\exists n. nl = [n] \wedge \text{TMC\_has\_num\_res} (c2t n) [n])\}$$

Assuming the existence of a Turing Machine K1D1, which is able to decide the set K1, we derive a contradiction using the machine  $\text{tm\_semi\_id\_eq0}$ . Thus, we show that the *Special Halting Problem K1* is not Turing decidable. The proof uses a diagonal argument.

**lemma**  $\text{mk\_composable\_decider\_K1D1}:$

**assumes**  $\exists K1D1'. (\forall nl.$

$$(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res} K1D1' nl (1::nat)) \\ \wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res} K1D1' nl (0::nat)))$$

**shows**  $\exists K1D1'. (\forall nl. \text{composable\_tm0 } K1D1' \wedge$   
 $(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res} K1D1' nl (1::nat))$   
 $\wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res} K1D1' nl (0::nat)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{res\_1\_fed\_into\_tm\_semi\_id\_eq0\_loops}:$

**assumes**  $\text{composable\_tm0 } D$

**and**  $\text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res } D \text{ nl } (1::nat)$

**shows**  $\text{TMC\_loops} (D |+| \text{tm\_semi\_id\_eq0}) \text{ nl}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{loops\_imp\_has\_no\_res}: \text{TMC\_loops } tm [n] \implies \neg \text{TMC\_has\_num\_res } tm [n]$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{yields\_res\_imp\_has\_res}: \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res } tm [n] (m::nat) \implies \text{TMC\_has\_num\_res } tm [n]$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{res\_0\_fed\_into\_tm\_semi\_id\_eq0\_yields\_0}:$

**assumes**  $\text{composable\_tm0 } D$

**and**  $\text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res } D \text{ nl } (0::nat)$

**shows**  $\text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res} (D |+| \text{tm\_semi\_id\_eq0}) \text{ nl } 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{existence\_of\_decider\_K1D1\_for\_K1\_imp\_False}:$

**assumes**  $\text{major: } \exists K1D1'. (\forall nl.$

$$(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res} K1D1' nl (1::nat)) \\ \wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res} K1D1' nl (0::nat)))$$

**shows**  $\text{False}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

### 1.13.2.3 The Special Halting Problem K1 is reducible to the General Halting Problem H1

The proof is by reduction of  $K1$  to  $H1$ .

**definition**  $H1 :: (\text{nat list}) \text{ set}$

**where**

$$H1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{nl. (\exists n m. nl = [n,m] \wedge \text{TMC\_has\_num\_res} (c2t n) [m])\}$$

**lemma**  $\text{NilNotIn\_K1}: [] \notin K1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{NilNotIn\_H1}: [] \notin H1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{tm\_strong\_copy\_total\_correctness\_Nil}':$

$\text{length } nl = 0 \implies \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_list\_res } \text{tm\_strong\_copy } nl []$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{tm\_strong\_copy\_total\_correctness\_len\_eq\_1}':$

$\text{length } nl = 1 \implies \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_list\_res } \text{tm\_strong\_copy } nl [\text{hd } nl, \text{hd } nl]$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{tm\_strong\_copy\_total\_correctness\_len\_gt\_1}':$

$1 < \text{length } nl \implies \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_list\_res } \text{tm\_strong\_copy } nl [\text{hd } nl]$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**theorem**  $\text{turing\_reducible\_K1\_H1}: \text{turing\_reducible } K1 \text{ H1}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

### 1.13.2.4 Corollaries about the undecidable sets K1 and H1

**corollary**  $\text{not\_Turing\_decidable\_K1}: \neg(\text{turing\_decidable } K1)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**corollary**  $\text{not\_Turing\_decidable\_H1}: \neg\text{turing\_decidable } H1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

### 1.13.2.5 Proof variant: The special Halting Problem K1 is not Turing Decidable

Assuming the existence of a Turing Machine  $K1D0$ , which is able to decide the set  $K1$ , we derive a contradiction using the machine  $tm\_semi\_id\_gt0$ . Thus, we show that the *Special Halting Problem K1* is not Turing decidable. The proof uses a diagonal argument.

**lemma**  $\text{existence\_of\_decider\_K1D0\_for\_K1\_imp\_False}:$

**assumes**  $\exists K1D0'. (\forall nl.$

$(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res } K1D0' nl (0:\text{nat}))$

$\wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res } K1D0' nl (1:\text{nat}))$

```
shows False
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

### 1.13.2.6 K0: A Variant of the Special Halting Problem K1

```
theory HaltingProblems_K_aux
imports
  HaltingProblems_K_H
```

```
begin
```

```
context hpk
```

```
begin
```

```
definition K0 :: (nat list) set
```

```
where
```

$$K0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{nl. (\exists n. nl = [n] \wedge reaches\_final (c2t n) [n])\}$$

Assuming the existence of a Turing Machine K0D0, which is able to decide the set K0, we derive a contradiction using the machine  $tm\_semi\_id\_gt0$ . Thus, we show that the *Special Halting Problem K0* is not Turing decidable. The proof uses a diagonal argument.

```
lemma existence_of_decider_K0D0_for_K0_imp_False:
```

```
assumes  $\exists K0D0'. (\forall nl.$ 
```

$$(nl \in K0 \longrightarrow TMC\_yields\_num\_res K0D0' nl (0::nat))$$

$$\wedge (nl \notin K0 \longrightarrow TMC\_yields\_num\_res K0D0' nl (1::nat)))$$

```
shows False
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

Assuming the existence of a Turing Machine K0D1, which is able to decide the set K0, we derive a contradiction using the machine  $tm\_semi\_id\_eq0$ . Thus, we show that the *Special Halting Problem K0* is not Turing decidable. The proof uses a diagonal argument.

```
lemma existence_of_decider_K0D1_for_K0_imp_False:
```

```
assumes  $\exists K0D1'. (\forall nl.$ 
```

$$(nl \in K0 \longrightarrow TMC\_yields\_num\_res K0D1' nl (1::nat))$$

$$\wedge (nl \notin K0 \longrightarrow TMC\_yields\_num\_res K0D1' nl (0::nat)))$$

```
shows False
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

```
corollary not_Turing_decidable_K0:  $\neg(turing\_decidable K0)$ 
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

**end**

## 1.14 Turing Computable Functions

```
theory TuringComputable
imports
  HaltingProblems_K_H
begin
```

### 1.14.1 Definition of Partial Turing Computability

We present two variants for a definition of Partial Turing Computability, which we prove to be equivalent, later on.

#### 1.14.1.1 Definition Variant 1

```
definition turing_computable_partial :: (nat list ⇒ nat option) ⇒ bool
  where turing_computable_partial f ≡ (exists tm. ∀ ns n.
    (f ns = Some n → (exists stp k l. (steps0 (1, ([]), <ns::nat list>) tm stp) = (0, Bk ↑ k,
      <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l))) ∧
    (f ns = None → ¬{λ tap. tap = ([]), <ns>} tm {λ tap. (exists k n l. tap = (Bk ↑ k,
      <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l))}))
```

```
lemma turing_computable_partial_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_TMC_has_conditions:
  turing_computable_partial f ≡ (exists tm. ∀ ns n.
    (f ns = Some n → TMC_yields_num_res tm ns n) ∧
    (f ns = None → ¬ TMC_has_num_res tm ns ))
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma turing_computable_partial_unfolded_into_Hoare_halt_conditions:
  turing_computable_partial f ↔ (exists tm. ∀ ns n.
    (f ns = Some n → {λ tap. tap = ([]), <ns::nat list>} tm {λ tap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k,
      <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)})) ∧
    (f ns = None → ¬{λ tap. tap = ([]), <ns::nat list>} tm {λ tap. ∃ k n l. tap = (Bk ↑
      k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)}))
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

### 1.14.1.2 Characteristic Functions of Sets

```
definition chi_fun :: (nat list) set ⇒ (nat list ⇒ nat option)
  where
    chi_fun nls = (λnl. if nl ∈ nls then Some 1 else Some 0)

lemma chi_fun_0_iff: nl ∉ nls ↔ chi_fun nls nl = Some 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma chi_fun_1_iff: nl ∈ nls ↔ chi_fun nls nl = Some 1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma chi_fun_0_I: nl ∉ nls ⇒ chi_fun nls nl = Some 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma chi_fun_0_E: (chi_fun nls nl = Some 0 ⇒ P) ⇒ nl ∉ nls ⇒ P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma chi_fun_1_I: nl ∈ nls ⇒ chi_fun nls nl = Some 1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma chi_fun_1_E: (chi_fun nls nl = Some 1 ⇒ P) ⇒ nl ∈ nls ⇒ P
```

### 1.14.1.3 Relation between Partial Turing Computability and Turing Decidability

If a set A is Turing Decidable its characteristic function is Turing Computable partial and vice versa. Please note, that although the characteristic function has an option type it will always yield Some value.

```
theorem turing_decidable_imp_turing_computable_partial:
  turing_decidable A ⇒ turing_computable_partial (chi_fun A)
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem turing_computable_partial_imp_turing_decidable:
  turing_computable_partial (chi_fun A) ⇒ turing_decidable A
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary turing_computable_partial_iff_turing_decidable:
  turing_decidable A ↔ turing_computable_partial (chi_fun A)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 1.14.1.4 Examples for uncomputable functions

Now, we prove that the characteristic functions of the undecidable sets K1 and H1 are both uncomputable.

```
context hpk
begin

theorem ¬(turing_computable_partial (chi_fun K1))
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**theorem**  $\neg(turing\_computable\_partial (\chi\_fun H1))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

#### 1.14.1.5 The Function associated with a Turing Machine

With every Turing machine, we can associate a function.

**definition**  $fun\_of\_tm :: tprog0 \Rightarrow (nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ option)$   
**where**  $fun\_of\_tm\ tm\ ns \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   
 $(if\ \{\lambda tap.\ tap = ([] , <ns>)\} \ tm\ \{\lambda tap.\ (\exists k\ n\ l.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))\} \ then$   
 $\quad let\ result =$   
 $\quad \quad (THE\ n.\ \exists stp\ k\ l.\ (steps0\ (1, ([] , <ns>))\ tm\ stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))$   
 $\quad in\ Some\ result$   
 $\quad else\ None)$

Some immediate consequences of the definition.

**lemma**  $fun\_of\_tm\_unfolded\_into\_TMC\_yields\_TMC\_has\_conditions:$   
 $fun\_of\_tm\ tm \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   
 $(\lambda ns.\ (if TMC\_has\_num\_res\ tm\ ns$   
 $\quad then$   
 $\quad \quad let\ result = (THE\ n.\ TMC\_yields\_num\_res\ tm\ ns\ n)$   
 $\quad \quad in\ Some\ result$   
 $\quad \quad else\ None)$   
 $\quad )$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $fun\_of\_tm\_is\_None:$   
**assumes**  $\neg(\{\lambda tap.\ tap = ([] , <ns>)\} \ tm\ \{\lambda tap.\ (\exists k\ n\ l.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))\})$   
**shows**  $fun\_of\_tm\ tm\ ns = None$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $fun\_of\_tm\_is\_None\_rev:$   
**assumes**  $fun\_of\_tm\ tm\ ns = None$   
**shows**  $\neg(\{\lambda tap.\ tap = ([] , <ns>)\} \ tm\ \{\lambda tap.\ (\exists k\ n\ l.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))\})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**corollary**  $fun\_of\_tm\_is\_None\_iff: fun\_of\_tm\ tm\ ns = None \longleftrightarrow \neg(\{\lambda tap.\ tap = ([] , <ns>)\} \ tm\ \{\lambda tap.\ (\exists k\ n\ l.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))\})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**corollary**  $fun\_of\_tm\_is\_None\_iff': fun\_of\_tm\ tm\ ns = None \longleftrightarrow \neg TMC\_has\_num\_res\ tm\ ns$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n':
  assumes { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  tap =  $([], \langle ns \rangle)$ } tm { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  ( $\exists k n l.$  tap =  $(Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$ )}
  shows  $\exists n.$  fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n'_rev:
  assumes  $\exists n.$  fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
  shows { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  tap =  $([], \langle ns \rangle)$ } tm { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  ( $\exists k n l.$  tap =  $(Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$ )}
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

corollary fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n'_iff:
   $(\exists n.$  fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n)
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  tap =  $([], \langle ns \rangle)$ } tm { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  ( $\exists k n l.$  tap =  $(Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$ )}
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

#### 1.14.1.6 Stronger results about uniqueness of results

```

corollary Hoare_halt_on_numeral_list_yields_unique_list_result_iff:
  { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  tap =  $([], \langle nl::nat list \rangle)$ } p { $\lambda \text{tap}.$   $\exists kr ml lr.$  tap =  $(Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ml::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)$ }
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists !ml.$   $\exists stp k l.$  steps0  $(1, [], \langle nl::nat list \rangle)$  p stp =  $(0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle ml::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

corollary Hoare_halt_on_numeral_yields_unique_result_iff:
  { $(\lambda \text{tap}.$  tap =  $([], \langle ns::nat list \rangle))$ } p { $(\lambda \text{tap}.$  ( $\exists k n l.$  tap =  $(Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)))$ }
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists !n.$   $\exists stp k l.$  steps0  $(1, [], \langle ns::nat list \rangle)$  p stp =  $(0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma fun_of_tm_is_Some_unique_value:
  assumes steps0  $(1, ([]))$  tm stp =  $(0, Bk \uparrow kI, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lI)$ 
  shows fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n:
  assumes { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  tap =  $([], \langle ns::nat list \rangle)$ } tm { $\lambda \text{tap}.$  ( $\exists k n l.$  tap =  $(Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$ )}
  shows  $\exists stp k n l.$  (steps0  $(1, ([]))$  tm stp) =  $(0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \wedge$ 
    fun_of_tm tm ns = Some (n::nat)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n_rev:
  assumes  $\exists stp k n l.$  (steps0  $(1, ([]))$  tm stp) =  $(0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$ 

```

```

 $\wedge$ 
    fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
shows { λtap. tap = ([], <ns::nat list>) } tm { λtap. (exists k n l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)) }
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n_iff:
    (exists stp k l. steps0 (1, ([], <ns>)) tm stp) = (0, Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l) ∧
        fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
     $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    { λtap. tap = ([], <ns::nat list>) } tm { λtap. (exists k n l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)) }
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fun_of_tm_eq_Some_n_imp_same_numeral_result:
assumes fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
shows exists stp k l. steps0 (1, ( [], <ns::nat list> )) tm stp = (0, Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma numeral_result_n_imp_fun_of_tm_eq_n:
assumes exists stp k l. steps0 (1, ( [], <ns::nat list> )) tm stp = (0, Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l)
shows fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary numeral_result_n_iff_fun_of_tm_eq_n:
    fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n
     $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (exists stp k l. steps0 (1, ( [], <ns::nat list> )) tm stp = (0, Bk ↑ k, <n::nat> @ Bk ↑ l))
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary numeral_result_n_iff_fun_of_tm_eq_n':
    fun_of_tm tm ns = Some n  $\longleftrightarrow$  TMC_yields_num_res tm ns n
    ⟨proof⟩

```

#### 1.14.1.7 Definition of Turing computability Variant 2

```

definition turing_computable_partial' :: (nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat option)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where turing_computable_partial' f  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   $\exists$  tm. fun_of_tm tm = f

```

```

lemma turing_computable_partial'I:
    ( $\bigwedge$  ns. fun_of_tm tm ns = f ns)  $\implies$  turing_computable_partial' f
    ⟨proof⟩

```

#### 1.14.1.8 Definitional Variants 1 and 2 of Partial Turing Computability are equivalent

Now, we prove the equivalence of the two definitions of Partial Turing Computability.

**lemma** *turing\_computable\_partial'\_imp\_turing\_computable\_partial*:  
*turing\_computable\_partial'f*  $\longrightarrow$  *turing\_computable\_partial f*

*<proof>*

**lemma** *turing\_computable\_partial'\_imp\_turing\_computable\_partial'*:  
*turing\_computable\_partial f*  $\longrightarrow$  *turing\_computable\_partial'f*

*<proof>*

**corollary** *turing\_computable\_partial'\_turing\_computable\_partial\_if*:  
*turing\_computable\_partial'f*  $\longleftrightarrow$  *turing\_computable\_partial f*

*<proof>*

As a now trivial consequence we obtain:

**corollary** *turing\_computable\_partial f*  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   $\exists \text{tm. fun\_of\_tm tm} = f$

*<proof>*

### 1.14.2 Definition of Total Turing Computability

**definition** *turing\_computable\_total* ::  $(\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat option}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

**where** *turing\_computable\_total f*  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   $(\exists \text{tm. } \forall \text{ns. } \exists n.$

*f ns = Some n*  $\wedge$

$(\exists \text{stp k l. } (\text{steps0 } (1, ([]), \langle \text{ns} : \text{nat list} \rangle)) \text{ tm stp}) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n : \text{nat} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))$

**lemma** *turing\_computable\_total\_unfolded\_into\_TMC\_yields\_condition*:

*turing\_computable\_total f*  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   $(\exists \text{tm. } \forall \text{ns. } \exists n. f \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n \wedge \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res tm ns n})$

*<proof>*

**lemma** *turing\_computable\_total'\_imp\_turing\_computable\_partial*:

*turing\_computable\_total f*  $\implies$  *turing\_computable\_partial f*

*<proof>*

**corollary** *turing\_decidable\_imp\_turing\_computable\_total\_chi\_fun*:

*turing\_decidable A*  $\implies$  *turing\_computable\_total (chi\_fun A)*

*<proof>*

**definition** *turing\_computable\_total'* ::  $(\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat option}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

**where** *turing\_computable\_total'f*  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   $(\exists \text{tm. } \forall \text{ns. } \exists n. f \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n \wedge \text{fun\_of\_tm tm} = f)$

**theorem** *turing\_computable\_total'\_eq\_turing\_computable\_total*:

*turing\_computable\_total'f* = *turing\_computable\_total f*

*<proof>*

```

definition turing_computable_total'' :: (nat list ⇒ nat option) ⇒ bool
where turing_computable_total'' f  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  ( $\exists \text{tm. fun\_of\_tm tm} = f \wedge (\forall \text{ns. } \exists n. f \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n)$ )

theorem turing_computable_total''_eq_turing_computable_total:
  turing_computable_total'' f = turing_computable_total f
  ⟨proof⟩

definition turing_computable_total_on :: (nat list ⇒ nat option) ⇒ (nat list) set ⇒ bool
where turing_computable_total_on f A  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  ( $\exists \text{tm. } \forall \text{ns. } ns \in A \longrightarrow (\exists n. f \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n \wedge (\exists \text{stp k l. } (\text{steps0 } (1, ([], <ns::nat list>)) \text{ tm stp}) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)))$ )
  )

lemma turing_computable_total_on_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_condition:
  turing_computable_total_on f A  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  ( $\exists \text{tm. } \forall \text{ns. } ns \in A \longrightarrow (\exists n. f \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n \wedge \text{TMC\_yields\_num\_res tm ns n })$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma turing_computable_total_on_UNIV_imp_turing_computable_total:
  turing_computable_total_on f UNIV  $\Longrightarrow$  turing_computable_total f
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 1.15 A Variation of the theme due to Boolos, Burgess and, Jeffrey

In sections 1.13.2.2 and 1.13.2.5 we discussed two variants of the proof of the undecidability of the Sepcial Halting Problem. There, we used the Turing Machines *tm\_semi\_id\_eq0* and *tm\_semi\_id\_gt0* for the construction a contradiction.

The machine *tm\_semi\_id\_gt0* is identical to the machine *dither*, which is discussed in length together with the Turing Machine *copy* in the book by Boolos, Burgess, and Jeffrey [1].

For backwards compatibility with the original AFP entry, we again present the formalization of the machines *dither* and *copy* here in this section. This allows for

reuse of theory CopyTM, which in turn is referenced in the original proof about the existence of an uncomputable function in theory TuringUnComputable\_H2\_original.

In addition we present an enhanced version in theory TuringUnComputable\_H2, which is in line with the principles of Conservative Extension.

### 1.15.1 The Dithering Turing Machine

If the input is empty or the numeral  $<0>$ , the *Dithering* TM will loop forever, otherwise it will terminate.

```

theory DitherTM
  imports Turing_Hoare
  begin

    declare adjust.simps[simp del]
    declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
    declare shift.simps[simp del]
    declare composable_tm.simps[simp del]
    declare step.simps[simp del]
    declare steps.simps[simp del]

    definition tm_dither :: instr list
      where
        tm_dither  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(WB, I), (R, 2), (L, I), (L, 0)]$ 

lemma composable_tm0_tm_dither[intro, simp]: composable_tm0 tm_dither
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma tm_dither_loops_aux:
  ( $\text{steps0 } (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc]) \text{ tm\_dither stp} = (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc])$ )  $\vee$ 
  ( $\text{steps0 } (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc]) \text{ tm\_dither stp} = (2, Oc \# Bk \uparrow m, [])$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma tm_dither_loops_aux':
  ( $\text{steps0 } (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n) \text{ tm\_dither stp} = (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n)$ )  $\vee$ 
  ( $\text{steps0 } (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n) \text{ tm\_dither stp} = (2, Oc \# Bk \uparrow m, Bk \uparrow n)$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

If the input is  $Oc \uparrow I$  the Dithering TM will loop forever, for other non-blank inputs  $Oc \uparrow (n + 1)$  with  $I < n$  it will reach the final state in a standard configuration.  

Please note that our short notation  $<n>$  means  $Oc \uparrow (n + 1)$  where  $0 \leq n$ .  

lemma  $<0::nat> = [Oc]$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```

lemma Oc↑(0+I) = [Oc] ⟨proof⟩
lemma <n::nat> = Oc↑(n+I) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma <I::nat> = [Oc, Oc] ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.15.1.1 Dither in action.

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc]) tm_dither 0 = (1, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc]) tm_dither 1 = (2, [Oc], []) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc]) tm_dither 2 = (1, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc]) tm_dither 3 = (2, [Oc], []) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc]) tm_dither 4 = (1, [], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 0 = (1, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 2 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 3 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 0 = (1, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 2 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps0 (1, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither 3 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) ⟨proof⟩

```

### 1.15.1.2 Proving properties of tm\_dither with Hoare rules

Using Hoare style rules is more elegant since they allow for compositional reasoning. Therefore, it's preferable to use them, if the program that we reason about can be decomposed appropriately.

**abbreviation** (*input*)

$$tm\_dither\_halt\_inv \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <I::nat>)$$

**abbreviation** (*input*)

$$tm\_dither\_unhalt\_ass \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <0::nat>)$$

```

lemma <0::nat> = [Oc] ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_dither_loops:

```

**shows** {tm\_dither\_unhalt\_ass} tm\_dither ↑  
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma tm_dither_loops'':

```

**shows** {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk↑k, [Oc] @ Bk↑l)} tm\_dither ↑  
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma tm_dither_halts_aux:

```

**shows** steps0 (1, Bk↑m, [Oc, Oc]) tm\_dither 2 = (0, Bk↑m, [Oc, Oc])

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_dither_halts_aux':
  shows steps0 (I, Bk↑ m, [Oc, Oc]@Bk↑ n) tm_dither 2 = (0, Bk↑ m, [Oc, Oc]@Bk↑ n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_dither_halts:
  shows {tm_dither_halt_inv} tm_dither {tm_dither_halt_inv}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_dither_halts'':
  shows {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk↑ k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk↑ l)} tm_dither {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk↑ k,
  [Oc, Oc] @ Bk↑ l)}
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

### 1.15.2 A Turing machine that just duplicates its input if the input is a single numeral

The machine tm\_copy is almost identical to the machine tm\_weak\_copy that we presented in theory WeakCopyTM. They only differ in the first instruction of component tm\_copy\_end (compare tm\_copy\_end\_orig and tm\_copy\_end\_new in theory WeakCopyTM).

As for machine tm\_dither, we keep the entire theory CopyTM for backwards compatibility with the original AFP entry.

```

theory CopyTM
  imports
    Turing_Hoare
    Turing_HaltingConditions
  begin

  declare adjust.simps[simp del]

  definition
    tm_copy_begin :: instr list
    where
      tm_copy_begin ≡ [(WB, 0), (R, 2), (R, 3), (R, 2),
                        (WO, 3), (L, 4), (L, 4), (L, 0)]

  definition
    tm_copy_loop :: instr list
    where
      tm_copy_loop ≡ [(R, 0), (R, 2), (R, 3), (WB, 2),
                        (R, 3), (R, 4), (WO, 5), (R, 4),
                        (L, 6), (L, 5), (L, 6), (L, 1)]

```

```

definition
  tm_copy_end :: instr list
  where
    tm_copy_end  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(L, 0), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (L, 4),$ 
     $(R, 2), (R, 2), (L, 5), (WB, 4),$ 
     $(R, 0), (L, 5)]$ 

definition
  tm_copy :: instr list
  where
    tm_copy  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (tm\_copy\_begin \mid\mid tm\_copy\_loop) \mid\mid tm\_copy\_end$ 

fun
  inv_begin0 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_begin1 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_begin2 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_begin3 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_begin4 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    inv_begin0 n (l, r) = ((n > 1  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc  $\uparrow$  (n - 2), [Oc, Oc, Bk, Oc]))  $\vee$ 
    (n = 1  $\wedge$  (l, r) = ([], [Bk, Oc, Bk, Oc])))
     $\mid$  inv_begin1 n (l, r) = ((l, r) = ([], Oc  $\uparrow$  n))
     $\mid$  inv_begin2 n (l, r) = ( $\exists$  i j. i > 0  $\wedge$  i + j = n  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc  $\uparrow$  i, Oc  $\uparrow$  j))
     $\mid$  inv_begin3 n (l, r) = (n > 0  $\wedge$  (l, tl r) = (Bk  $\#$  Oc  $\uparrow$  n, []))
     $\mid$  inv_begin4 n (l, r) = (n > 0  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc  $\uparrow$  n, [Bk, Oc]))  $\vee$  (l, r) = (Oc  $\uparrow$  (n - 1), [Oc, Bk, Oc]))
  fun inv_begin :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    inv_begin n (s, tap) =
      (if s = 0 then inv_begin0 n tap else
       if s = 1 then inv_begin1 n tap else
       if s = 2 then inv_begin2 n tap else
       if s = 3 then inv_begin3 n tap else
       if s = 4 then inv_begin4 n tap
       else False)

lemma inv_begin_step_E:  $\llbracket 0 < i; 0 < j \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\exists ia > 0. ia + j - Suc 0 = i + j \wedge Oc \# Oc \uparrow i = Oc \uparrow ia$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inv_begin_step:
  assumes inv_begin n cf
  and n > 0
  shows inv_begin n (step0 cf tm_copy_begin)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma inv_begin_steps:
  assumes inv_begin n cf
  and n > 0
  shows inv_begin n (steps0 cf tm_copy_begin stp)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma begin_partial_correctness:
  assumes is_final (steps0 (I, [], Oc ↑ n) tm_copy_begin stp)
  shows 0 < n ⟹ {inv_begin1 n} tm_copy_begin {inv_begin0 n}
  ⟨proof⟩

fun measure_begin_state :: config ⇒ nat
where
  measure_begin_state (s, l, r) = (if s = 0 then 0 else 5 - s)

fun measure_begin_step :: config ⇒ nat
where
  measure_begin_step (s, l, r) =
    (if s = 2 then length r else
     if s = 3 then (if r = [] ∨ r = [Bk] then 1 else 0) else
     if s = 4 then length l
     else 0)

definition
  measure_begin = measures [measure_begin_state, measure_begin_step]

lemma wf_measure_begin:
  shows wf measure_begin
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma measure_begin_induct [case_names Step]:
  [A n. ¬P (f n) ⟹ (f (Suc n), (f n)) ∈ measure_begin] ⟹ ∃ n. P (f n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma begin_halts:
  assumes h: x > 0
  shows ∃ stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], Oc ↑ x) tm_copy_begin stp)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma begin_correct:
  shows 0 < n ⟹ {inv_begin1 n} tm_copy_begin {inv_begin0 n}
  ⟨proof⟩

declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
declare shift.simps [simp del]
declare composable_tm.simps [simp del]

```

```

declare step.simps[simp del]
declare steps.simps[simp del]

fun
  inv_loop1_loop :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop1_exit :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop5_loop :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop5_exit :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop6_loop :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop6_exit :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  inv_loop1_loop n (l, r) = ( $\exists$  i j. i + j + 1 = n  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc↑i, Oc#Oc#Bk↑j @ Oc↑j)  $\wedge$  j > 0)
  | inv_loop1_exit n (l, r) = (0 < n  $\wedge$  (l, r) = ([], Bk#Oc#Bk↑n @ Oc↑n))
  | inv_loop5_loop x (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  i j k t. i + j = Suc x  $\wedge$  i > 0  $\wedge$  j > 0  $\wedge$  k + t = j  $\wedge$  t > 0  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc↑k @ Bk↑j @ Oc↑i, Oc↑t))
  | inv_loop5_exit x (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  i j. i + j = Suc x  $\wedge$  i > 0  $\wedge$  j > 0  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Bk↑(j - 1) @ Oc↑i, Bk # Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop6_loop x (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  i j k t. i + j = Suc x  $\wedge$  i > 0  $\wedge$  k + t + 1 = j  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Bk↑k @ Oc↑i, Bk↑(Suc t) @ Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop6_exit x (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  i j. i + j = x  $\wedge$  j > 0  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc↑i, Oc#Bk↑j @ Oc↑j))

fun
  inv_loop0 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop1 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop2 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop3 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop4 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop5 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  inv_loop6 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  inv_loop0 n (l, r) = (0 < n  $\wedge$  (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc # Bk↑n @ Oc↑n))
  | inv_loop1 n (l, r) = (inv_loop1_loop n (l, r)  $\vee$  inv_loop1_exit n (l, r))
  | inv_loop2 n (l, r) = ( $\exists$  i j any. i + j = n  $\wedge$  n > 0  $\wedge$  i > 0  $\wedge$  j > 0  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc↑i, any#Bk↑j @ Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop3 n (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  i j k t. i + j = n  $\wedge$  i > 0  $\wedge$  j > 0  $\wedge$  k + t = Suc j  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Bk↑k @ Oc↑i, Bk↑t @ Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop4 n (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  i j k t. i + j = n  $\wedge$  i > 0  $\wedge$  j > 0  $\wedge$  k + t = j  $\wedge$  (l, r) = (Oc↑k @ Bk↑(Suc j) @ Oc↑i, Oc↑t))
  | inv_loop5 n (l, r) = (inv_loop5_loop n (l, r)  $\vee$  inv_loop5_exit n (l, r))
  | inv_loop6 n (l, r) = (inv_loop6_loop n (l, r)  $\vee$  inv_loop6_exit n (l, r))

fun inv_loop :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  inv_loop x (s, l, r) =

```

```
(if s = 0 then inv_loop0 x (l, r)
else if s = 1 then inv_loop1 x (l, r)
else if s = 2 then inv_loop2 x (l, r)
else if s = 3 then inv_loop3 x (l, r)
else if s = 4 then inv_loop4 x (l, r)
else if s = 5 then inv_loop5 x (l, r)
else if s = 6 then inv_loop6 x (l, r)
else False)
```

**declare** inv\_loop.simps[simp del] inv\_loop1.simps[simp del]  
inv\_loop2.simps[simp del] inv\_loop3.simps[simp del]  
inv\_loop4.simps[simp del] inv\_loop5.simps[simp del]  
inv\_loop6.simps[simp del]

**lemma** inv\_loop3\_Bk\_empty\_via\_2[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, [])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop3\_Bk\_empty[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop3 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, [])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop5\_Oc\_empty\_via\_4[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop4 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, [\text{Oc}])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop1\_Bk[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop1 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{list} = \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow x @ \text{Oc} \uparrow x$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop3\_Bk\_via\_2[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, \text{list})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop3\_Bk\_move[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop3 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, \text{list})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop5\_Oc\_via\_4\_Bk[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop4 } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop6\_Bk\_via\_5[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop5 } x ([] \text{, Bk} \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6 } x ([] \text{, Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{list})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop5\_loop\_no\_Bk[simp]:  $\text{inv\_loop5\_loop } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** inv\_loop6\_exit\_no\_Bk[simp]:  $\text{inv\_loop6\_exit } x (b, \text{Bk} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

declare inv_loop5_loop.simps[simp del] inv_loop5_exit.simps[simp del]
inv_loop6_loop.simps[simp del] inv_loop6_exit.simps[simp del]

lemma inv_loop6_loopBk_via_5[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop5\_exit } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket$ ; hd b = Bk
 $\implies \text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (\text{tl } b, Bk \# Bk \# \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_loop_no_Oc_Bk[simp]:  $\text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (b, Oc \# Bk \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_exit_Oc_Bk_via_5[elim]:  $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv\_loop5\_exit } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket$ ; hd b = Oc
 $\implies \text{inv\_loop6\_exit } x (\text{tl } b, Oc \# Bk \# \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_Bk_tail_via_5[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6 }$ 
 $x (\text{tl } b, \text{hd } b \# Bk \# \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_loop_Bk_Bk_drop[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket$ ; hd b = Bk
 $\implies \text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (\text{tl } b, Bk \# Bk \# \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_exit_Oc_Bk_via_loop6[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop6\_loop } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket$ ; hd b = Oc
 $\implies \text{inv\_loop6\_exit } x (\text{tl } b, Oc \# Bk \# \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_Bk_tail[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop6 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6 } x (\text{tl }$ 
 $b, \text{hd } b \# Bk \# \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop2_Oc_via_I[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop1 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop2 } x (Oc \#$ 
 $b, \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop2_Bk_via_Oc[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, Bk$ 
 $\# \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop4_Oc_via_3[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop3 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop4 } x (Oc \#$ 
 $b, \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop4_Oc_move[elim]:
assumes  $0 < x \text{ inv\_loop4 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list})$ 
shows  $\text{inv\_loop4 } x (Oc \# b, \text{list})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inv_loop5_exit_no_Oc[simp]: inv_loop5_exit x (b, Oc # list) = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop5_exit_Bk_Oc_via_loop[elim]: [inv_loop5_loop x (b, Oc # list); b ≠ []; hd b = Bk]
  ==> inv_loop5_exit x (tl b, Bk # Oc # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop5_loop_Oc_Oc_drop[elim]: [inv_loop5_loop x (b, Oc # list); b ≠ []; hd b = Oc]
  ==> inv_loop5_loop x (tl b, Oc # Oc # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop5_Oc_tl[elim]: [inv_loop5 x (b, Oc # list); b ≠ []] ==> inv_loop5 x (tl b, hd b # Oc # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop1_Bk_Oc_via_6[elim]: [0 < x; inv_loop6 x ([] , Oc # list)] ==> inv_loop1 x ([] , Bk # Oc # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop1_Oc_via_6[elim]: [0 < x; inv_loop6 x (b, Oc # list); b ≠ []]
  ==> inv_loop1 x (tl b, hd b # Oc # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop_nonempty[simp]:
  inv_loop1 x (b, []) = False
  inv_loop2 x ([] , b) = False
  inv_loop2 x (l' , []) = False
  inv_loop3 x (b, []) = False
  inv_loop4 x ([] , b) = False
  inv_loop5 x ([] , list) = False
  inv_loop6 x ([] , Bk # xs) = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop_nonemptyE[elim]:
  [inv_loop5 x (b, [])] ==> RR inv_loop6 x (b, [])
  [inv_loop1 x (b, Bk # list)] ==> b = []
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop6_Bk_Bk_drop[elim]: [inv_loop6 x ([] , Bk # list)] ==> inv_loop6 x ([] , Bk # Bk # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_loop_step:
  [inv_loop x cf; x > 0] ==> inv_loop x (step cf (tm_copy_loop, 0))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inv_loop_steps:
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop } x \text{ cf}; x > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop } x (\text{steps cf} (\text{tm\_copy\_loop}, 0) \text{ stp})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

fun loop_stage :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
   $\text{loop\_stage } (s, l, r) = (\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } 0$ 
   $\text{else } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l @ r)))))$ 

fun loop_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
   $\text{loop\_state } (s, l, r) = (\text{if } s = 2 \wedge \text{hd } r = Oc \text{ then } 0$ 
   $\text{else if } s = 1 \text{ then } 1$ 
   $\text{else } 10 - s)$ 

fun loop_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
   $\text{loop\_step } (s, l, r) = (\text{if } s = 3 \text{ then } \text{length } r$ 
   $\text{else if } s = 4 \text{ then } \text{length } r$ 
   $\text{else if } s = 5 \text{ then } \text{length } l$ 
   $\text{else if } s = 6 \text{ then } \text{length } l$ 
   $\text{else } 0)$ 

definition measure_loop :: (config  $\times$  config) set
where
   $\text{measure\_loop} = \text{measures } [\text{loop\_stage}, \text{loop\_state}, \text{loop\_step}]$ 

lemma wf_measure_loop: wf measure_loop
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma measure_loop_induct [case_names Step]:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P (f n) \implies (f (\text{Suc } n), (f n)) \in \text{measure\_loop} \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P (f n)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_loop4_not_just_Oc[elim]:
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop4 } x (l', []) ;$ 
   $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l' @ [Oc])) \neq$ 
   $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l')) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies RR$ 
   $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop4 } x (l', Bk \# \text{list}) ;$ 
   $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l' @ Oc \# \text{list})) \neq$ 
   $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l' @ Bk \# \text{list})) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies RR$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma takeWhile_replicate_append:
   $P a \implies \text{takeWhile } P (a \upharpoonright x @ ys) = a \upharpoonright x @ \text{takeWhile } P ys$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma takeWhile_replicate:

```

$P a \implies \text{takeWhile } P (a \uparrow x) = a \uparrow x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_loop5\_Bk\_E[elim]*:

$\llbracket \text{inv\_loop5 } x (l', Bk \# list); l' \neq [] \rrbracket;$   
 $\text{length} (\text{takeWhile} (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev} (tl l') @ hd l' \# Bk \# list)) \neq$   
 $\text{length} (\text{takeWhile} (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev} l' @ Bk \# list)) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies RR$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_loop1\_hd\_Oc[elim]*:  $\llbracket \text{inv\_loop1 } x (l', Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies \text{hd list} = Oc$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_loop6\_not\_just\_Bk[dest!]*:

$\llbracket \text{length} (\text{takeWhile } P (\text{rev} (tl l') @ hd l' \# list)) \neq$   
 $\text{length} (\text{takeWhile } P (\text{rev} l' @ list)) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies l' = []$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_loop2\_OcE[elim]*:

$\llbracket \text{inv\_loop2 } x (l', Oc \# list); l' \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$   
 $\text{length} (\text{takeWhile} (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev} l' @ Bk \# list)) <$   
 $\text{length} (\text{takeWhile} (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev} l' @ Oc \# list))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *loop\_halts*:

**assumes**  $h: n > 0 \text{ inv\_loop } n (l, l, r)$   
**shows**  $\exists stp. \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0} (l, l, r) \text{ tm\_copy\_loop } stp)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *loop\_correct*:

**assumes**  $0 < n$   
**shows**  $\{\text{inv\_loop1 } n\} \text{ tm\_copy\_loop } \{\text{inv\_loop0 } n\}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**fun**

*inv\_end5\_loop* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**

*inv\_end5\_exit* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

**where**

$\text{inv\_end5\_loop } x (l, r) =$   
 $(\exists i j. i + j = x \wedge x > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge l = Oc \uparrow i @ [Bk] \wedge r = Oc \uparrow j @ Bk \# Oc \uparrow x)$   
 $| \text{inv\_end5\_exit } x (l, r) = (x > 0 \wedge l = [] \wedge r = Bk \# Oc \uparrow x @ Bk \# Oc \uparrow x)$

**fun**

*inv\_end0* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**

*inv\_end1* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**

*inv\_end2* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**

*inv\_end3* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **and**

```

inv_end4 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_end5 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_end0 n (l, r) = (n > 0 ∧ (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc↑n @ Bk # Oc↑n))
  | inv_end1 n (l, r) = (n > 0 ∧ (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc # Bk↑n @ Oc↑n))
  | inv_end2 n (l, r) = (∃ i j. i + j = Suc n ∧ n > 0 ∧ l = Oc↑i @ [Bk] ∧ r = Bk↑j @ Oc↑n)
  | inv_end3 n (l, r) =
    (∃ i j. n > 0 ∧ i + j = n ∧ l = Oc↑i @ [Bk] ∧ r = Oc # Bk↑j @ Oc↑n)
  | inv_end4 n (l, r) = (∃ any. n > 0 ∧ l = Oc↑n @ [Bk] ∧ r = any # Oc↑n)
  | inv_end5 n (l, r) = (inv_end5_loop n (l, r) ∨ inv_end5_exit n (l, r))

fun
  inv_end :: nat ⇒ config ⇒ bool
where
  inv_end n (s, l, r) = (if s = 0 then inv_end0 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 1 then inv_end1 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 2 then inv_end2 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 3 then inv_end3 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 4 then inv_end4 n (l, r)
                           else if s = 5 then inv_end5 n (l, r)
                           else False)

declare inv_end.simps[simp del] inv_end1.simps[simp del]
inv_end0.simps[simp del] inv_end2.simps[simp del]
inv_end3.simps[simp del] inv_end4.simps[simp del]
inv_end5.simps[simp del]

lemma inv_end_nonempty[simp]:
  inv_end1 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end1 x ([] , list) = False
  inv_end2 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end3 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end4 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end5 x (b, []) = False
  inv_end5 x ([] , Oc # list) = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end0_Bk_via_1[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end1 x (b, Bk # list); b ≠ [] []
  ==> inv_end0 x (tl b, hd b # Bk # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end3_Oc_via_2[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end2 x (b, Bk # list)]
  ==> inv_end3 x (b, Oc # list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end2_Bk_via_3[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end3 x (b, Bk # list)] ==> inv_end2 x (Bk # b,
list)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_Bk_via_4[elim]: []0 < x; inv_end4 x ([] , Bk # list)] ==>

```

```

inv_end5 x ([] , Bk # Bk # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_Bk_tail_via_4[elim]: [] < x; inv_end4 x (b, Bk # list); b ≠ []] ⇒
inv_end5 x (tl b, hd b # Bk # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end0_Bk_via_5[elim]: [] < x; inv_end5 x (b, Bk # list)] ⇒ inv_end0 x (Bk # b,
list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end2_Oc_via_1[elim]: [] < x; inv_end1 x (b, Oc # list)] ⇒ inv_end2 x (Oc # b,
list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end4_Bk_Oc_via_2[elim]: [] < x; inv_end2 x ([] , Oc # list)] ⇒
inv_end4 x ([] , Bk # Oc # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end4_Oc_via_2[elim]: [] < x; inv_end2 x (b, Oc # list); b ≠ []] ⇒
inv_end4 x (tl b, hd b # Oc # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end2_Oc_via_3[elim]: [] < x; inv_end3 x (b, Oc # list)] ⇒ inv_end2 x (Oc # b,
list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end4_Bk_via_Oc[elim]: [] < x; inv_end4 x (b, Oc # list)] ⇒ inv_end4 x (b, Bk #
list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_Bk_drop_Oc[elim]: [] < x; inv_end5 x ([] , Oc # list)] ⇒ inv_end5 x ([] , Bk
# Oc # list)
⟨proof⟩

declare inv_end5_loop.simps[simp del]
inv_end5_exit.simps[simp del]

lemma inv_end5_exit_no_Oc[simp]: inv_end5_exit x (b, Oc # list) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_loop_no_Bk_Oc[simp]: inv_end5_loop x (tl b, Bk # Oc # list) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_exit_Bk_Oc_via_loop[elim]:
[] < x; inv_end5_loop x (b, Oc # list); b ≠ []; hd b = Bk] ⇒
inv_end5_exit x (tl b, Bk # Oc # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_end5_loop_Oc_Oc_drop[elim]:

```

```

 $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end5\_loop } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}); b \neq [] ; \text{hd } b = Oc \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{inv\_end5\_loop } x (\text{tl } b, Oc \# Oc \# \text{list})$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_end5_Oc_tail[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_end5 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{inv\_end5 } x (\text{tl } b, \text{hd } b \# Oc \# \text{list})$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_end_step:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv\_end } x \text{ cf} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end } x (\text{step cf} (\text{tm\_copy\_end}, 0))$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_end_steps:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv\_end } x \text{ cf} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_end } x (\text{steps cf} (\text{tm\_copy\_end}, 0) \text{ stp})$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

fun end_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
 $\text{end\_state } (s, l, r) =$ 
 $(\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } 0$ 
 $\text{else if } s = 1 \text{ then } 5$ 
 $\text{else if } s = 2 \vee s = 3 \text{ then } 4$ 
 $\text{else if } s = 4 \text{ then } 3$ 
 $\text{else if } s = 5 \text{ then } 2$ 
 $\text{else } 0)$ 

fun end_stage :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
 $\text{end\_stage } (s, l, r) =$ 
 $(\text{if } s = 2 \vee s = 3 \text{ then } (\text{length } r) \text{ else } 0)$ 

fun end_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
 $\text{end\_step } (s, l, r) =$ 
 $(\text{if } s = 4 \text{ then } (\text{if } \text{hd } r = Oc \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
 $\text{else if } s = 5 \text{ then } \text{length } l$ 
 $\text{else if } s = 2 \text{ then } 1$ 
 $\text{else if } s = 3 \text{ then } 0$ 
 $\text{else } 0)$ 

definition end_LE :: (config  $\times$  config) set
where
 $\text{end\_LE} = \text{measures } [\text{end\_state}, \text{end\_stage}, \text{end\_step}]$ 

lemma wf_end_le: wf end LE
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma end_halt:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv\_end } x (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\exists \text{ stp. is\_final } (\text{steps } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) (\text{tm\_copy\_end}, 0) \text{ stp})$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *end\_correct*:  
 $n > 0 \implies \{inv\_end1\ n\} \text{tm\_copy\_end} \{inv\_end0\ n\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** [*intro*]:  
*composable\_tm* (*tm\_copy\_begin*, 0)  
*composable\_tm* (*tm\_copy\_loop*, 0)  
*composable\_tm* (*tm\_copy\_end*, 0)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *composable\_tm0\_tm\_copy*[*intro, simp*]: *composable\_tm0 tm\_copy*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *tm\_copy\_correct1*:  
**assumes**  $0 < x$   
**shows**  $\{inv\_begin1\ x\} \text{tm\_copy} \{inv\_end0\ x\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**abbreviation** (*input*)  
*pre\_tm\_copy*  $n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([]:\text{cell list}, \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } n))$   
**abbreviation** (*input*)  
*post\_tm\_copy*  $n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([Bk], <(n, n:\text{nat})>)$

**lemma** *tm\_copy\_correct*:  
**shows**  $\{pre\_tm\_copy\ n\} \text{tm\_copy} \{post\_tm\_copy\ n\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

### 1.15.3 Existence of an uncomputable Function

**theory** *TuringUnComputable\_H2*  
**imports**  
  *CopyTM*  
  *DitherTM*

**begin**

### 1.15.3.1 Undecidability of the General Halting Problem H, Variant 2, revised version

This variant of the decision problem H is discussed in the book Computability and Logic by Boolos, Burgess and Jeffrey [1] in chapter 4.

The proof makes use of the TMs *tm\_copy* and *tm\_dither*. In [1], the machines are called *copy* and *dither*.

```
fun dummy_code :: tprog0 ⇒ nat
  where dummy_code tp = 0
```

```
locale hph2 =
```

```
fixes code :: instr list ⇒ nat
```

```
begin
```

The function *dummy\_code* is a witness that the locale *hph2* is inhabited.

Note: there just has to be some function with the correct type since we did not specify any axioms for the locale. The behaviour of the instance of the locale function *code* does not matter at all.

This detail differs from the locale *hpk*, where a locale axiom specifies that the coding function has to be injective.

Obviously, the entire logical argument of the undecidability proof H2 relies on the combination of the machines *tm\_copy* and *tm\_dither*.

```
interpretation dummy_code: hph2 dummy_code :: tprog0 ⇒ nat
  ⟨proof⟩
```

The next lemma plays a crucial role in the proof by contradiction. Due to our general results about trailing blanks on the left tape, we are able to compensate for the additional blank, which is a mandatory by-product of the *tm\_copy*.

```
lemma add_single_BK_to_left_tape:
  {λtap. tap = ([] , <(m::nat, m)>) } p {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, r' @ Bk↑l )} -->
  {λtap. tap = ([Bk], <(m , m)>) } p {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑ k, r' @ Bk↑l )} 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Definition of the General Halting Problem H2.

```
definition H2 :: ((instr list) × (nat list)) set
  where
    H2 ≡ {(tm,nl). TMC_has_num_res tm nl }
```

No Turing Machine is able to decide the General Halting Problem H2.

```
lemma existence_of_decider_H2D0_for_H2_imp_False:
  assumes ∃ H2D0'. (∀ nl (tm::instr list).
```

```

 $((tm, nl) \in H2 \longrightarrow \{\lambda tap. tap = ([] , <(code tm, nl)>)\} H2D0' \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\})$ 
 $\wedge ((tm, nl) \notin H2 \longrightarrow \{\lambda tap. tap = ([] , <(code tm, nl)>)\} H2D0' \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\}) )$ 
shows False
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Note: since we did not formalize the concept of Turing Computable Functions and Characteristic Functions of sets yet, we are (at the moment) not able to formalize the existence of an uncomputable function, namely the characteristic function of the set H2.

Another caveat is the fact that the set H2 has type *(instr list × nat list) set*. This is in contrast to the classical formalization of decision problems, where the sets discussed only contain tuples respectively lists of natural numbers.

**end**

**end**

### 1.15.3.2 Undecidability of the General Halting Problem H, Variant 2, original version

```

theory TuringUnComputable_H2_original
imports
  DitherTM
  CopyTM

begin

```

The diagonal argument below shows the undecidability of a variant of the General Halting Problem. Implicitly, we thus show that the General Halting Function (the characteristic function of the Halting Problem) is not Turing computable.

The following locale specifies that some TM *H* can be used to decide the *General Halting Problem* and *False* is going to be derived under this locale. Therefore, the undecidability of the *General Halting Problem* is established.

The proof makes use of the TMs *tm\_copy* and *tm\_dither*.

**locale** *uncomputable* =

```

fixes code :: instr list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and H :: instr list

assumes h_composable[intro]: composable_tm0 H

```

```

and h_case:
 $\bigwedge M\ ns.\ TMC\_has\_num\_res\ M\ ns \implies \{(\lambda tap.\ tap = ([Bk], <(code\ M,\ ns)>))\} H \{(\lambda tap.\ \exists k.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <0::nat>))\}$ 
and nh_case:
 $\bigwedge M\ ns.\ \neg\ TMC\_has\_num\_res\ M\ ns \implies \{(\lambda tap.\ tap = ([Bk], <(code\ M,\ ns)>))\} H \{(\lambda tap.\ \exists k.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <I::nat>))\}$ 
begin

abbreviation (input)
 $pre\_H\_ass\ M\ ns \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda tap.\ tap = ([Bk], <(code\ M,\ ns::nat\ list)>)$ 

abbreviation (input)
 $post\_H\_halt\_ass \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda tap.\ \exists k.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <I::nat>)$ 

abbreviation (input)
 $post\_H\_unhalt\_ass \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda tap.\ \exists k.\ tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <0::nat>)$ 

lemma H_halt:
assumes  $\neg\ TMC\_has\_num\_res\ M\ ns$ 
shows  $\{pre\_H\_ass\ M\ ns\} H \{post\_H\_halt\_ass\}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma H_unhalt:
assumes  $TMC\_has\_num\_res\ M\ ns$ 
shows  $\{pre\_H\_ass\ M\ ns\} H \{post\_H\_unhalt\_ass\}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition
 $tcontra \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (tm\_copy \mid\mid H) \mid\mid tm\_dither$ 
abbreviation
 $code\_tcontra \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} code\ tcontra$ 

lemma tcontra_unhalt:
assumes  $\neg\ TMC\_has\_num\_res\ tcontra [code\ tcontra]$ 
shows False
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tcontra_halt:
assumes  $TMC\_has\_num\_res\ tcontra [code\ tcontra]$ 
shows False
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Thus *False* is derivable.

```
lemma false: False
  ⟨proof⟩

end

end
```

# Chapter 2

# Abacus Programs

Abacus Machines (aka Counter Machines) and their programs are discussed in [1]. They serve as an intermediate computation model in the course of the translation of Recursive Functions into Turing Machines.

## 2.1 A Mopup Turing Machine that deletes all "registers" on the tape, except one

In this section we define the higher order function `mopup_n_tm` that generates a mopup Turing Machine for every argument  $n$ . The generated mopup function deletes all numerals from the right tape except the  $n$ -th one. Such mopup machines will be used in order to tidy up the result computed by Turing Machines that were compiled from Abacus programs. Refer to [1] for more details.

```
theory Abacus_Mopup
imports
  Turing_Hoare
begin

declare adjust.simps[simp del]
declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
declare shift.simps[simp del]
declare composable_tm.simps[simp del]
declare step.simps[simp del]
declare steps.simps[simp del]

declare replicate_Suc[simp del]

fun mopup_a :: nat => instr list
```

```

where
  mopup_a 0 = []
  mopup_a (Suc n) = mopup_a n @
    [(R, 2*n + 3), (WB, 2*n + 2), (R, 2*n + 1), (WO, 2*n + 2)]
```

**definition** *mopup\_b* :: *instr list*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{mopup\_b} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(\textit{R}, 2), (\textit{R}, 1), (\textit{L}, 5), (\textit{WB}, 3), (\textit{R}, 4), (\textit{WB}, 3), \\ &(\textit{R}, 2), (\textit{WB}, 3), (\textit{L}, 5), (\textit{L}, 6), (\textit{R}, 0), (\textit{L}, 6)] \end{aligned}$$

**fun** *mopup\_n\_tm* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *instr list*

**where**

$$\textit{mopup\_n\_tm } n = \textit{mopup\_a } n @ \textit{shift mopup\_b } (2*n)$$

**type-synonym** *mopup\_type* = *config*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat list*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *cell list*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*

**fun** *mopup\_stop* :: *mopup\_type*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{mopup\_stop } (s, l, r) \textit{ lm n ires} = \\ (\exists \textit{ln rn}. \textit{l} = \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{ln} @ \textit{Bk} \# \textit{Bk} \# \textit{ires} \wedge \textit{r} = <\textit{lm} ! \textit{n}> @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{rn}) \end{aligned}$$

**fun** *mopup\_bef\_erase\_a* :: *mopup\_type*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{mopup\_bef\_erase\_a } (s, l, r) \textit{ lm n ires} = \\ (\exists \textit{ln m rn}. \textit{l} = \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{ln} @ \textit{Bk} \# \textit{Bk} \# \textit{ires} \wedge \\ \textit{r} = \textit{Oc} \uparrow \textit{m} @ \textit{Bk} \# <(\textit{drop } ((\textit{s} + 1) \text{ div } 2) \textit{ lm})> @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{rn}) \end{aligned}$$

**fun** *mopup\_bef\_erase\_b* :: *mopup\_type*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{mopup\_bef\_erase\_b } (s, l, r) \textit{ lm n ires} = \\ (\exists \textit{ln m rn}. \textit{l} = \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{ln} @ \textit{Bk} \# \textit{Bk} \# \textit{ires} \wedge \textit{r} = \textit{Bk} \# \textit{Oc} \uparrow \textit{m} @ \textit{Bk} \# \\ <(\textit{drop } (\textit{s} \text{ div } 2) \textit{ lm})> @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{rn}) \end{aligned}$$

**fun** *mopup\_jump\_overl* :: *mopup\_type*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{mopup\_jump\_overl } (s, l, r) \textit{ lm n ires} = \\ (\exists \textit{ln m1 m2 rn}. \textit{m1} + \textit{m2} = \textit{Suc } (\textit{lm} ! \textit{n}) \wedge \\ \textit{l} = \textit{Oc} \uparrow \textit{m1} @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{ln} @ \textit{Bk} \# \textit{Bk} \# \textit{ires} \wedge \\ (\textit{r} = \textit{Oc} \uparrow \textit{m2} @ \textit{Bk} \# <(\textit{drop } (\textit{Suc n}) \textit{ lm})> @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{rn} \vee \\ (\textit{r} = \textit{Oc} \uparrow \textit{m2} \wedge (\textit{drop } (\textit{Suc n}) \textit{ lm}) = []))) \end{aligned}$$

**fun** *mopup\_aft\_erase\_a* :: *mopup\_type*

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{mopup\_aft\_erase\_a } (s, l, r) \textit{ lm n ires} = \\ (\exists \textit{lnl lnr rn} (\textit{ml}:@\textit{nat list}) \textit{m}. \\ \textit{m} = \textit{Suc } (\textit{lm} ! \textit{n}) \wedge \textit{l} = \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{lnl} @ \textit{Oc} \uparrow \textit{m} @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{lnl} @ \textit{Bk} \# \textit{Bk} \# \textit{ires} \wedge \\ (\textit{r} = <\textit{ml}> @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{rn})) \end{aligned}$$

**fun** *mopup\_aft\_erase\_b* :: *mopup\_type*

```

where
mopup_aft_erase_b (s, l, r) lm n ires=
( $\exists$  lnl lnr rn (ml::nat list) m.
 m = Suc (lm ! n)  $\wedge$ 
 l = Bk↑lnr @ Oc↑m @ Bk↑lnl @ Bk # Bk # ires  $\wedge$ 
 (r = Bk # <ml> @ Bk↑rn  $\vee$ 
 r = Bk # Bk # <ml> @ Bk↑rn))

fun mopup_aft_erase_c :: mopup_type
where
mopup_aft_erase_c (s, l, r) lm n ires =
( $\exists$  lnl lnr rn (ml::nat list) m.
 m = Suc (lm ! n)  $\wedge$ 
 l = Bk↑lnr @ Oc↑m @ Bk↑lnl @ Bk # Bk # ires  $\wedge$ 
 (r = <ml> @ Bk↑rn  $\vee$  r = Bk # <ml> @ Bk↑rn))

fun mopup_left_moving :: mopup_type
where
mopup_left_moving (s, l, r) lm n ires =
( $\exists$  lnl lnr rn m.
 m = Suc (lm ! n)  $\wedge$ 
 ((l = Bk↑lnr @ Oc↑m @ Bk↑lnl @ Bk # Bk # ires  $\wedge$  r = Bk↑rn)  $\vee$ 
 (l = Oc↑(m - 1) @ Bk↑lnl @ Bk # Bk # ires  $\wedge$  r = Oc # Bk↑rn)))

fun mopup_jump_over2 :: mopup_type
where
mopup_jump_over2 (s, l, r) lm n ires =
( $\exists$  ln rn m1 m2.
 m1 + m2 = Suc (lm ! n)
  $\wedge$  r  $\neq$  []
  $\wedge$  (hd r = Oc  $\longrightarrow$  (l = Oc↑m1 @ Bk↑ln @ Bk # Bk # ires  $\wedge$  r = Oc↑m2 @ Bk↑rn))
  $\wedge$  (hd r = Bk  $\longrightarrow$  (l = Bk↑ln @ Bk # ires  $\wedge$  r = Bk # Oc↑(m1+m2) @ Bk↑rn)))

fun mopup_inv :: mopup_type
where
mopup_inv (s, l, r) lm n ires =
(if s = 0 then mopup_stop (s, l, r) lm n ires
else if s  $\leq$  2*n then
 if s mod 2 = 1 then mopup_bef_erase_a (s, l, r) lm n ires
 else mopup_bef_erase_b (s, l, r) lm n ires
else if s = 2*n + 1 then
 mopup_jump_over1 (s, l, r) lm n ires
else if s = 2*n + 2 then mopup_aft_erase_a (s, l, r) lm n ires
else if s = 2*n + 3 then mopup_aft_erase_b (s, l, r) lm n ires
else if s = 2*n + 4 then mopup_aft_erase_c (s, l, r) lm n ires
else if s = 2*n + 5 then mopup_left_moving (s, l, r) lm n ires
else if s = 2*n + 6 then mopup_jump_over2 (s, l, r) lm n ires
else False)

```

```

lemma mop_bef_length[simp]:  $\text{length}(\text{mopup\_a } n) = 4 * n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mopup_a_nth:
   $\llbracket q < n; x < 4 \rrbracket \implies \text{mopup\_a } n ! (4 * q + x) =$ 
     $\text{mopup\_a } (\text{Suc } q) ! ((4 * q) + x)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_bef_erase_a_o[simp]:
   $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) s \text{ Oc}) = (\text{WB}, s + 1)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_bef_erase_a_b[simp]:
   $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) s \text{ Bk}) = (R, s + 2)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_bef_erase_b_b:
  assumes  $n < \text{length } \text{lm}$ 
   $0 < s \leq 2 * n$ 
   $s \bmod 2 = 0$ 
  shows  $(\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) s \text{ Bk}) = (R, s - 1)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_jump_overl_o:
   $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (2 * n)) \text{ Oc}$ 
   $= (R, \text{Suc } (2 * n))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_jump_overl_b:
   $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (2 * n)) \text{ Bk}$ 
   $= (R, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n)))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_aft_erase_a_o:
   $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n))) \text{ Oc}$ 
   $= (\text{WB}, \text{Suc } (2 * n + 2))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_aft_erase_a_b:
   $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n))) \text{ Bk}$ 
   $= (L, \text{Suc } (2 * n + 4))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_aft_erase_b_b:
   $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) (2 * n + 3) \text{ Bk}$ 
   $= (R, \text{Suc } (2 * n + 3))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_aft_erase_c_o:
   $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup\_a } n @ \text{shift } \text{mopup\_b } (2 * n)) (2 * n + 4) \text{ Oc}$ 

```

```

= (WB, Suc (2 * n + 2))
⟨proof⟩

lemma fetch_aft_erase_c_b:
  fetch (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n)) (2 * n + 4) Bk
= (R, Suc (2 * n + 1))
⟨proof⟩

lemma fetch_left_moving_o:
  (fetch (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n)) (2 * n + 5) Oc)
= (L, 2*n + 6)
⟨proof⟩

lemma fetch_left_moving_b:
  (fetch (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n)) (2 * n + 5) Bk)
= (L, 2*n + 5)
⟨proof⟩

lemma fetch_jump_over2_b:
  (fetch (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n)) (2 * n + 6) Bk)
= (R, 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma fetch_jump_over2_o:
  (fetch (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n)) (2 * n + 6) Oc)
= (L, 2*n + 6)
⟨proof⟩

lemmas mopupfetchs =
  fetch_bef_erase_a_o fetch_bef_erase_a_b fetch_bef_erase_b_b
  fetch_jump_over1_o fetch_jump_over1_b fetch_aft_erase_a_o
  fetch_aft_erase_a_b fetch_aft_erase_b_b fetch_aft_erase_c_o
  fetch_aft_erase_c_b fetch_left_moving_o fetch_left_moving_b
  fetch_jump_over2_b fetch_jump_over2_o

declare
  mopup_jump_over2.simps[simp del] mopup_left_moving.simps[simp del]
  mopup_aft_erase_c.simps[simp del] mopup_aft_erase_b.simps[simp del]
  mopup_aft_erase_a.simps[simp del] mopup_jump_over1.simps[simp del]
  mopup_bef_erase_a.simps[simp del] mopup_bef_erase_b.simps[simp del]
  mopup_stop.simps[simp del]

lemma mopup_bef_erase_b_Bk_via_a_Oc[simp]:
  [mopup_bef_erase_a (s, l, Oc # xs) lm n ires] ⇒
  mopup_bef_erase_b (Suc s, l, Bk # xs) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_falseI:
  [0 < s; s ≤ 2 * n; s mod 2 = Suc 0; ¬ Suc s ≤ 2 * n]
⇒ RR

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mopup\_bef\_erase\_a\_implies\_two*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket n < \text{length } lm; 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0;$   
 $\text{mopup\_bef\_erase\_a } (s, l, \text{Oc} \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires; } r = \text{Oc} \# xs \rrbracket$   
 $\implies (\text{Suc } s \leq 2 * n \longrightarrow \text{mopup\_bef\_erase\_b } (\text{Suc } s, l, \text{Bk} \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}) \wedge$   
 $(\neg \text{Suc } s \leq 2 * n \longrightarrow \text{mopup\_jump\_overI } (\text{Suc } s, l, \text{Bk} \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *tape\_of\_nl\_cons*:  $\langle m \# lm \rangle = (\text{if } lm = [] \text{ then } \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } m)$   
 $\text{else } \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } m) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle lm \rangle)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *drop\_tape\_of\_cons*:  
 $\llbracket \text{Suc } q < \text{length } lm; x = lm ! q \rrbracket \implies \langle \text{drop } q \text{ lm} \rangle = \text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow x @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{drop } (\text{Suc } q) \text{ lm} \rangle$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *erase2jumpover1*:  
 $\llbracket q < \text{length } list;$   
 $\forall rm. \langle \text{drop } q \text{ list} \rangle \neq \text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{list} ! q) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{drop } (\text{Suc } q) \text{ list} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \uparrow rm \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \langle \text{drop } q \text{ list} \rangle = \text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{list} ! q)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *erase2jumpover2*:  
 $\llbracket q < \text{length } list; \forall rn. \langle \text{drop } q \text{ list} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow n \neq$   
 $\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{list} ! q) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{drop } (\text{Suc } q) \text{ list} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \uparrow rn \rrbracket$   
 $\implies RR$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mod\_ex1*:  $(a \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0) = (\exists q. a = \text{Suc } (2 * q))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare** *replicate\_Suc*[simp]

**lemma** *mopup\_bef\_erase\_a\_2\_jump\_over*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket n < \text{length } lm; 0 < s; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0; s \leq 2 * n;$   
 $\text{mopup\_bef\_erase\_a } (s, l, \text{Bk} \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires; } \neg (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{mopup\_jump\_overI } (s', \text{Bk} \# l, xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *Suc\_Suc\_div*:  $\llbracket 0 < s; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0; \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n \rrbracket$   
 $\implies (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (s \text{ div } 2))) \leq n \langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mopup\_bef\_erase\_a\_2\_a*[simp]:  
**assumes**  $n < \text{length } lm$   $0 < s$   $s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0$   
 $\text{mopup\_bef\_erase\_a } (s, l, \text{Bk} \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$   
 $\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n$   
**shows**  $\text{mopup\_bef\_erase\_a } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s), \text{Bk} \# l, xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma mopup_false2:
   $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n;$ 
   $s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0; \text{Suc } s \neq 2 * n;$ 
   $\neg \text{Suc}(\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n \rrbracket \implies RR$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma ariths[simp]:  $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $(s - \text{Suc } 0) \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0$ 
   $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $s - \text{Suc } 0 \leq 2 * n$ 
   $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \neg s \leq \text{Suc } 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma take_suc[intro]:
   $\exists lna. Bk \# Bk \uparrow ln = Bk \uparrow lna$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mopup_bef_erase[simp]:  $mopup_bef_erase_a(s, l, []) lm n ires \implies$ 
   $mopup_bef_erase_a(s, l, [Bk]) lm n ires$ 
   $\llbracket n < \text{length } lm; 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0; \neg \text{Suc}(\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n;$ 
   $mopup_bef_erase_a(s, l, []) lm n ires \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies mopup_jump_overl(s', Bk \# l, []) lm n ires$ 
   $mopup_bef_erase_b(s, l, Oc \# xs) lm n ires \implies l \neq []$ 
   $\llbracket n < \text{length } lm; 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n;$ 
   $s \bmod 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0;$ 
   $mopup_bef_erase_b(s, l, Bk \# xs) lm n ires; r = Bk \# xs \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies mopup_bef_erase_a(s - \text{Suc } 0, Bk \# l, xs) lm n ires$ 
   $\llbracket mopup_bef_erase_b(s, l, []) lm n ires \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $mopup_bef_erase_a(s - \text{Suc } 0, Bk \# l, []) lm n ires$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mopup_jump_overl_in_ctx[simp]:
  assumes mopup_jump_overl(Suc(2 * n), l, Oc # xs) lm n ires
  shows mopup_jump_overl(Suc(2 * n), Oc # l, xs) lm n ires
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mopup_jump_overl_2_aft_erase_a[simp]:
  assumes mopup_jump_overl(Suc(2 * n), l, Bk # xs) lm n ires
  shows mopup_aft_erase_a(Suc(Suc(2 * n)), Bk # l, xs) lm n ires
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mopup_aft_erase_a_via_jump_overl[simp]:
   $\llbracket mopup_jump_overl(Suc(2 * n), l, []) lm n ires \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $mopup_aft_erase_a(Suc(Suc(2 * n)), Bk \# l, []) lm n ires$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma mopup_aft_erase_b_via_a[simp]:
  assumes mopup_aft_erase_a (Suc (Suc (2 * n)), l, Oc # xs) lm n ires
  shows mopup_aft_erase_b (Suc (Suc (Suc (2 * n))), l, Bk # xs) lm n ires
  {proof}

lemma mopup_left_moving_via_aft_erase_a[simp]:
  assumes mopup_aft_erase_a (Suc (Suc (2 * n)), l, Bk # xs) lm n ires
  shows mopup_left_moving (5 + 2 * n, tl l, hd l # Bk # xs) lm n ires
  {proof}

lemma mopup_aft_erase_a_nonempty[simp]:
  mopup_aft_erase_a (Suc (Suc (2 * n)), l, xs) lm n ires  $\Rightarrow$  l  $\neq$  []
  {proof}

lemma mopup_left_moving_via_aft_erase_a_emptylist[simp]:
  assumes mopup_aft_erase_a (Suc (Suc (2 * n)), l, []) lm n ires
  shows mopup_left_moving (5 + 2 * n, tl l, [hd l]) lm n ires
  {proof}

lemma mopup_aft_erase_b_no_Oc[simp]: mopup_aft_erase_b (2 * n + 3, l, Oc # xs) lm n ires
= False
  {proof}

lemma tape_of_ex1[intro]:
   $\exists rna\ ml.\ Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \uparrow rn = <ml::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow rna \vee Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \uparrow rn = Bk \# <ml>$ 
  @ Bk  $\uparrow$  rna
  {proof}

lemma mopup_aft_erase_b_via_c_helper:  $\exists rna\ ml.\ Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \# <list::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow rn$ 
=
   $<ml> @ Bk \uparrow rna \vee Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \# <list> @ Bk \uparrow rn = Bk \# <ml::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow rna$ 
  {proof}

lemma mopup_aft_erase_b_via_c[simp]:
  assumes mopup_aft_erase_c (2 * n + 4, l, Oc # xs) lm n ires
  shows mopup_aft_erase_b (Suc (Suc (Suc (2 * n))), l, Bk # xs) lm n ires
  {proof}

lemma mopup_aft_erase_c_aft_erase_a[simp]:
  assumes mopup_aft_erase_c (2 * n + 4, l, Bk # xs) lm n ires
  shows mopup_aft_erase_a (Suc (Suc (2 * n)), Bk # l, xs) lm n ires
  {proof}

lemma mopup_aft_erase_a_via_c[simp]:
   $\llbracket\text{mopup\_aft\_erase\_c } (2 * n + 4, l, []) \text{ lm n ires}\rrbracket$ 
 $\Rightarrow\text{mopup\_aft\_erase\_a } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n)), Bk \# l, []) \text{ lm n ires}$ 
  {proof}

lemma mopup_aft_erase_b_2_aft_erase_c[simp]:

```

```

assumes mopup_aft_erase_b (2 * n + 3, l, Bk # xs) lm n ires
shows mopup_aft_erase_c (4 + 2 * n, Bk # l, xs) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_aft_erase_c_via_b[simp]:
  [mopup_aft_erase_b (2 * n + 3, l, []) lm n ires]
  ==> mopup_aft_erase_c (4 + 2 * n, Bk # l, []) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_left_moving_nonempty[simp]:
  mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, Oc # xs) lm n ires ==> l ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma exp_ind: a↑(Suc x) = a↑x @ [a]
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_jump_over2_via_left_moving[simp]:
  [mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, Oc # xs) lm n ires]
  ==> mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, tl l, hd l # Oc # xs) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_left_moving_nonempty_snd[simp]: mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, xs) lm n ires ==> l ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_left_moving_hd_Bk[simp]:
  [mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, Bk # xs) lm n ires]
  ==> mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, tl l, hd l # Bk # xs) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_left_moving_emptylist[simp]:
  [mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, []) lm n ires]
  ==> mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, tl l, [hd l]) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_jump_over2_Oc_nonempty[simp]:
  mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, l, Oc # xs) lm n ires ==> l ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_jump_over2_context[simp]:
  [mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, l, Oc # xs) lm n ires]
  ==> mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, tl l, hd l # Oc # xs) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_stop_via_jump_over2[simp]:
  [mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, l, Bk # xs) lm n ires]
  ==> mopup_stop (0, Bk # l, xs) lm n ires
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mopup_jump_over2_nonempty[simp]: mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, l, []) lm n ires = False
  ⟨proof⟩

declare fetch.simps[simp del]
lemma mod_ex2: (a mod (2::nat) = 0) = (exists q. a = 2 * q)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mod_2: x mod 2 = 0 ∨ x mod 2 = Suc 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mopup_inv_step:
  [n < length lm; mopup_inv (s, l, r) lm n ires] ==>
  mopup_inv (step (s, l, r) (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n), 0)) lm n ires
  ⟨proof⟩

declare mopup_inv.simps[simp del]
lemma mopup_inv_steps:
  [n < length lm; mopup_inv (s, l, r) lm n ires] ==>
  mopup_inv (steps (s, l, r) (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n), 0) stp) lm n ires
  ⟨proof⟩

fun abc_mopup_stage1 :: config ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    abc_mopup_stage1 (s, l, r) n =
      (if s > 0 ∧ s ≤ 2*n then 6
       else if s = 2*n + 1 then 4
       else if s ≥ 2*n + 2 ∧ s ≤ 2*n + 4 then 3
       else if s = 2*n + 5 then 2
       else if s = 2*n + 6 then 1
       else 0)

fun abc_mopup_stage2 :: config ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    abc_mopup_stage2 (s, l, r) n =
      (if s > 0 ∧ s ≤ 2*n then length r
       else if s = 2*n + 1 then length r
       else if s = 2*n + 5 then length l
       else if s = 2*n + 6 then length l
       else if s ≥ 2*n + 2 ∧ s ≤ 2*n + 4 then length r
       else 0)

fun abc_mopup_stage3 :: config ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    abc_mopup_stage3 (s, l, r) n =
      (if s > 0 ∧ s ≤ 2*n then
        if hd r = Bk then 0
        else 1
      else if s = 2*n + 2 then 1
      else 0)

```

```

else if  $s = 2*n + 3$  then 0
else if  $s = 2*n + 4$  then 2
else 0)

```

**definition**

```

abc_mopup_measure = measures [λ(c, n). abc_mopup_stage1 c n,
                               λ(c, n). abc_mopup_stage2 c n,
                               λ(c, n). abc_mopup_stage3 c n]

```

```

lemma wf_abc_mopup_measure:
  shows wf abc_mopup_measure
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma abc_mopup_measure_induct [case_names Step]:
  [ ] $\bigwedge n. \neg P(f n) \implies (f(Suc n), (f n)) \in abc\_mopup\_measure\] \implies \exists n. P(f n)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mopup_erase_nonempty[simp]:
  mopup_bef_erase_a(a, aa, []) lm n ires = False
  mopup_bef_erase_b(a, aa, []) lm n ires = False
  mopup_qft_erase_b(2 * n + 3, aa, []) lm n ires = False
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare mopup_inv.simps[simp del]

```

```

lemma fetch_mopup_a_shift[simp]:
  assumes 0 < q q ≤ n
  shows fetch(mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n)) (2*q) Bk = (R, 2*q - I)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mopup_halt:
  assumes
    less: n < length lm
    and inv: mopup_inv(Suc 0, l, r) lm n ires
    and f: f = (λ stp. (steps(Suc 0, l, r) (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n), 0) stp, n))
    and P: P = (λ (c, n). is_final c)
  shows ∃ stp. P(f stp)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mopup_inv_start:
  n < length am \implies mopup_inv(Suc 0, Bk \# Bk \# ires, <am> @ Bk ↑ k) am n ires
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mopup_correct:
  assumes less: n < length (am::nat list)
  and rs: am ! n = rs
  shows ∃ stp i j. (steps(Suc 0, Bk \# Bk \# ires, <am> @ Bk ↑ k) (mopup_a n @ shift mopup_b (2 * n), 0) stp)
  = (0, Bk ↑ i @ Bk \# Bk \# ires, Oc \# Oc ↑ rs @ Bk ↑ j)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma composable_mopup_n_tm[intro]: composable_tm (mopup_n_tm n, 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 2.2 Definition of Abacus Machines

```

theory Abacus
  imports Turing_Hoare Abacus_Mopup Turing_HaltingConditions
  begin

```

```

declare adjust.simps[simp del]
declare seq_tm.simps [simp del]
declare shift.simps[simp del]
declare composable_tm.simps[simp del]
declare step.simps[simp del]
declare steps.simps[simp del]
declare fetch.simps[simp del]

```

```

datatype abc_inst =
  Inc nat
  | Dec nat nat
  | Goto nat

```

```
type-synonym abc_prog = abc_inst list
```

```
type-synonym abc_state = nat
```

The memory of Abacus machine is defined as a list of contents, with every units addressed by index into the list.

```
type-synonym abc_lm = nat list
```

Fetching contents out of memory. Units not represented by list elements are considered as having content 0.

```

fun abc_lm_v :: abc_lm ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    abc_lm_v lm n = (if (n < length lm) then (lm!n) else 0)

```

Set the content of memory unit  $n$  to value  $v$ .  $am$  is the Abacus memory before setting. If address  $n$  is outside to scope of  $am$ ,  $am$  is extended so that  $n$  becomes in scope.

```

fun abc_lm_s :: abc_lm ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_lm
  where
    abc_lm_s am n v = (if (n < length am) then (am[n:=v]) else

```

```
am@ (replicate (n - length am) 0) @ [v])
```

The configuration of Abacus machines consists of its current state and its current memory:

```
type-synonym abc_conf = abc_state × abc_lm
```

Fetch instruction out of Abacus program:

```
fun abc_fetch :: nat ⇒ abc_prog ⇒ abc_inst option
where
abc_fetch s p = (if (s < length p) then Some (p ! s) else None)
```

Single step execution of Abacus machine. If no instruction is fetched, configuration does not change.

```
fun abc_step_l :: abc_conf ⇒ abc_inst option ⇒ abc_conf
where
abc_step_l (s, lm) a = (case a of
None ⇒ (s, lm) |
Some (Inc n) ⇒ (let nv = abc_lm_v lm n in
(s + 1, abc_lm_s lm n (nv + 1))) |
Some (Dec n e) ⇒ (let nv = abc_lm_v lm n in
if (nv = 0) then (e, abc_lm_s lm n 0)
else (s + 1, abc_lm_s lm n (nv - 1))) |
Some (Goto n) ⇒ (n, lm)
)
```

Multi-step execution of Abacus Machines.

```
fun abc_steps_l :: abc_conf ⇒ abc_prog ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_conf
where
abc_steps_l (s, lm) p 0 = (s, lm) |
abc_steps_l (s, lm) p (Suc n) = abc_steps_l (abc_step_l (s, lm) (abc_fetch s p)) p n
```

## 2.3 Compiling Abacus Machines into Turing Machines

### 2.3.1 Functions used for compilation

*findnth n* returns the TM which locates the representation of memory cell *n* on the tape and changes representation of zero on the way.

```
fun findnth :: nat ⇒ instr list
where
findnth 0 = [] |
findnth (Suc n) = (findnth n @ [(WO, 2 * n + 1),
(R, 2 * n + 2), (R, 2 * n + 3), (R, 2 * n + 2)])
```

*tinc\_b* returns the TM which increments the representation of the memory cell under rw-head by one and move the representation of cells afterwards to the right accordingly.

```
definition tinc_b :: instr list
where
```

$$tinc\_b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(WO, 1), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (R, 4), (L, 7), (WB, 5), (R, 6), (WB, 5), (WO, 3), (R, 6), (L, 8), (L, 7), (R, 9), (L, 7), (R, 10), (WB, 9)]$$

*tinc ss n* returns the TM which simulates the execution of Abacus instruction *Inc n*, assuming that TM is located at location *ss* in the final TM complied from the whole Abacus program.

```
fun tinc :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ instr list
where
  tinc ss n = shift (findnth n @ shift tinc_b (2 * n)) (ss - I)
```

*tdec\_b* returns the TM which decrements the representation of the memory cell under rw-head by one and move the representation of cells afterwards to the left accordingly.

```
definition tdec_b :: instr list
where
  tdec_b  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(WO, 1), (R, 2), (L, 14), (R, 3), (L, 4), (R, 3), (R, 5), (WB, 4), (R, 6), (WB, 5), (L, 7), (L, 8), (L, 11), (WB, 7), (WO, 8), (R, 9), (L, 10), (R, 9), (R, 5), (WB, 10), (L, 12), (L, 11), (R, 13), (L, 11), (R, 17), (WB, 13), (L, 15), (L, 14), (R, 16), (L, 14), (R, 0), (WB, 16)]$ 
```

*tdec ss n label* returns the TM which simulates the execution of Abacus instruction *Dec n label*, assuming that TM is located at location *ss* in the final TM complied from the whole Abacus program.

```
fun tdec :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ instr list
where
  tdec ss n e = shift (findnth n) (ss - I) @ adjust (shift (shift tdec_b (2 * n)) (ss - I)) e
```

*tgoto f(label)* returns the TM simulating the execution of Abacus instruction *Goto label*, where *f(label)* is the corresponding location of *label* in the final TM compiled from the overall Abacus program.

```
fun tgoto :: nat ⇒ instr list
where
  tgoto n = [(Nop, n), (Nop, n)]
```

The layout of the final TM compiled from an Abacus program is represented as a list of natural numbers, where the list element at index *n* represents the starting state of the TM simulating the execution of *n*-th instruction in the Abacus program.

**type-synonym** *layout* = *nat list*

*length\_of i* is the length of the TM simulating the Abacus instruction *i*.

```
fun length_of :: abc_inst ⇒ nat
where
  length_of i = (case i of
    Inc n ⇒ 2 * n + 9 |
    Dec n e ⇒ 2 * n + 16 |
```

*Goto n*  $\Rightarrow$  *I*)

*layout\_of ap* returns the layout of Abacus program *ap*.

```
fun layout_of :: abc_prog ⇒ layout
  where layout_of ap = map length_of ap
```

*start\_of layout n* looks out the starting state of *n*-th TM in the final TM.

```
fun start_of :: nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    start_of ly x = (Suc (sum_list (take x ly)))
```

*ci lo ss i* compiles the Abacus instruction *i* assuming the TM of *i* starts from state *ss* within the overall layout *lo*.

```
fun ci :: layout ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_inst ⇒ instr list
  where
    ci ly ss (Inc n) = tinc ss n
    | ci ly ss (Dec n e) = tdec ss n (start_of ly e)
    | ci ly ss (Goto n) = tgoto (start_of ly n)
```

*tpairs\_of ap* transforms Abacus program *ap* pairing every instruction with its starting state.

```
fun tpairs_of :: abc_prog ⇒ (nat × abc_inst) list
  where tpairs_of ap = (zip (map (start_of (layout_of ap))
    [0..<(length ap)])) ap
```

*tms\_of ap* returns the list of TMs, where every one of them simulates the corresponding Abacus instruction in *ap*.

```
fun tms_of :: abc_prog ⇒ (instr list) list
  where tms_of ap = map (λ (n, tm). ci (layout_of ap) n tm)
    (tpairs_of ap)
```

*tm\_of ap* returns the final TM machine compiled from Abacus program *ap*.

```
fun tm_of :: abc_prog ⇒ instr list
  where tm_of ap = concat (tms_of ap)
```

```
lemma length_findnth:
  length (findnth n) = 4 * n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma ci_length : length (ci ns n ai) div 2 = length_of ai
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 2.3.2 Representation of Abacus Memory by TM tapes

*crsp acf tcf* means the abacus configuration *acf* is correctly represented by the TM configuration *tcf*.

```
fun crsp :: layout ⇒ abc_conf ⇒ config ⇒ cell list ⇒ bool
```

**where**

```
crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) inres =  
  (s = start_of ly as ∧ (∃ x. r = <lm> @ Bk↑x) ∧  
   l = Bk # Bk # inres)
```

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

The type of invariants expressing correspondence between Abacus configuration and TM configuration.

**type-synonym** inc\_inv\_t = abc\_conf ⇒ config ⇒ cell list ⇒ bool

```
declare tms_of.simps[simp del] tm_of.simps[simp del]  
abc_fetch.simps [simp del]  
tpairs_of.simps[simp del] start_of.simps[simp del]  
ci.simps [simp del] length_of.simps[simp del]  
layout_of.simps[simp del]
```

The lemmas in this section lead to the correctness of the compilation of *Inc n* instruction.

**declare** abc\_step\_l.simps[simp del] abc\_steps\_l.simps[simp del]

**lemma** start\_of\_nonzero[simp]: start\_of ly as > 0 (start\_of ly as = 0) = False  
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** abc\_steps\_l\_0: abc\_steps\_l ac ap 0 = ac  
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** abc\_step\_red:

```
abc_steps_l (as, am) ap stp = (bs, bm) ==>  
abc_steps_l (as, am) ap (Suc stp) = abc_step_l (bs, bm) (abc_fetch bs ap)  
⟨proof⟩
```

**lemma** tm\_shift\_fetch:

```
⟦fetch A s b = (ac, ns); ns ≠ 0⟧  
==> fetch (shift A off) s b = (ac, ns + off)  
⟨proof⟩
```

**lemma** tm\_shift\_eq\_step:

```
assumes exec: step (s, l, r) (A, 0) = (s', l', r')  
and notfinal: s' ≠ 0  
shows step (s + off, l, r) (shift A off, off) = (s' + off, l', r')  
⟨proof⟩
```

**lemma** tm\_shift\_eq\_steps:

```
assumes exec: steps (s, l, r) (A, 0) stp = (s', l', r')  
and notfinal: s' ≠ 0  
shows steps (s + off, l, r) (shift A off, off) stp = (s' + off, l', r')  
⟨proof⟩
```

**lemma** startof\_geI[simp]: Suc 0 ≤ start\_of ly as  
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma start_of_Suc1:  $\llbracket ly = \text{layout\_of } ap;$ 
 $\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Inc } n) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{start\_of } ly (\text{Suc as}) = \text{start\_of } ly as + 2 * n + 9$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma start_of_Suc2:
 $\llbracket ly = \text{layout\_of } ap;$ 
 $\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{start\_of } ly (\text{Suc as}) =$ 
 $\text{start\_of } ly as + 2 * n + 16$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma start_of_Suc3:
 $\llbracket ly = \text{layout\_of } ap;$ 
 $\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Goto } n) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{start\_of } ly (\text{Suc as}) = \text{start\_of } ly as + 1$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma length_ci_inc:
 $\text{length } (ci ly ss (\text{Inc } n)) = 4*n + 18$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma length_ci_dec:
 $\text{length } (ci ly ss (\text{Dec } n e)) = 4*n + 32$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma length_ci_goto:
 $\text{length } (ci ly ss (\text{Goto } n)) = 2$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma take_Suc_last[elim]:  $\text{Suc as} \leq \text{length xs} \implies$ 
 $\text{take } (\text{Suc as}) xs = \text{take as xs} @ [xs ! as]$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma concat_suc:  $\text{Suc as} \leq \text{length xs} \implies$ 
 $\text{concat } (\text{take } (\text{Suc as}) xs) = \text{concat } (\text{take as xs}) @ xs! as$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma concat_drop_suc_iff:
 $Suc n < \text{length tps} \implies \text{concat } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } n) tps) =$ 
 $tps ! Suc n @ \text{concat } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) tps)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare append_assoc[simp del]

lemma tm_append:
 $\llbracket n < \text{length tps}; tp = tps ! n \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\exists tp1 tp2. \text{concat } tps = tp1 @ tp @ tp2 \wedge tp1 =$ 
 $\text{concat } (\text{take } n tps) \wedge tp2 = \text{concat } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } n) tps)$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**declare** append\_assoc[simp]

**lemma** length\_tms\_of[simp]:  $length(tms\_of\ aprog) = length\ aprog$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** ci\_nth:  
   $\llbracket ly = layout\_of\ aprog;$   
   $abc\_fetch\ as\ aprog = Some\ ins \rrbracket$   
   $\implies ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ ins = tms\_of\ aprog\ !\ as$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** t\_split:  
   $ly = layout\_of\ aprog;$   
   $abc\_fetch\ as\ aprog = Some\ ins \rrbracket$   
   $\implies \exists tp1\ tp2.\ concat(tms\_of\ aprog) =$   
     $tp1 @ (ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ ins) @ tp2$   
     $\wedge tp1 = concat(take\ as\ (tms\_of\ aprog))$   
     $tp2 = concat(drop(Suc\ as)\ (tms\_of\ aprog))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** div\_apart:  $\llbracket x\ mod\ (2::nat) = 0; y\ mod\ 2 = 0 \rrbracket$   
   $\implies (x + y)\ div\ 2 = x\ div\ 2 + y\ div\ 2$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** length\_layout\_of[simp]:  $length(layout\_of\ aprog) = length\ aprog$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** length\_tms\_of\_elem\_even[intro]:  $n < length\ ap \implies length(tms\_of\ ap\ !\ n)\ mod\ 2 = 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** compile\_mod2:  $length(concat(take\ n\ (tms\_of\ ap)))\ mod\ 2 = 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** tpa\_states:  
   $\llbracket tp = concat(take\ as\ (tms\_of\ ap));$   
   $as \leq length\ ap \rrbracket \implies$   
   $start\_of(layout\_of\ ap)\ as = Suc(length\ tp\ div\ 2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare** fetch.simps[simp]

**lemma** append\_append\_fetch:

$\llbracket length\ tp1\ mod\ 2 = 0; length\ tp\ mod\ 2 = 0;$   
   $length\ tp1\ div\ 2 < a \wedge a \leq length\ tp1\ div\ 2 + length\ tp\ div\ 2 \rrbracket$   
   $\implies fetch(tp1 @ tp @ tp2)\ a\ b = fetch\ tp\ (a - length\ tp1\ div\ 2)\ b$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** step\_eq\_fetch':  
  **assumes** layout:  $ly = layout\_of\ ap$

```

and compile:  $tp = tm\_of\ ap$ 
and fetch:  $abc\_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ ins$ 
and range1:  $s \geq start\_of\ ly\ as$ 
and range2:  $s < start\_of\ ly\ (Suc\ as)$ 
shows  $fetch\ tp\ s\ b = fetch\ (ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ ins)$ 
 $\quad (Suc\ s - start\_of\ ly\ as)\ b$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma step_eq_fetch:
assumes layout:  $ly = layout\_of\ ap$ 
and compile:  $tp = tm\_of\ ap$ 
and abc_fetch:  $abc\_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ ins$ 
and fetch:  $fetch\ (ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ ins)$ 
 $\quad (Suc\ s - start\_of\ ly\ as)\ b = (ac, ns)$ 
and notfinal:  $ns \neq 0$ 
shows  $fetch\ tp\ s\ b = (ac, ns)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma step_eq_in:
assumes layout:  $ly = layout\_of\ ap$ 
and compile:  $tp = tm\_of\ ap$ 
and fetch:  $abc\_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ ins$ 
and exec:  $step\ (s, l, r) (ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ ins, start\_of\ ly\ as - I)$ 
 $= (s', l', r')$ 
and notfinal:  $s' \neq 0$ 
shows  $step\ (s, l, r) (tp, 0) = (s', l', r')$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma steps_eq_in:
assumes layout:  $ly = layout\_of\ ap$ 
and compile:  $tp = tm\_of\ ap$ 
and crsp:  $crsp\ ly\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r) ires$ 
and fetch:  $abc\_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ ins$ 
and exec:  $steps\ (s, l, r) (ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ ins, start\_of\ ly\ as - I)\ stp$ 
 $= (s', l', r')$ 
and notfinal:  $s' \neq 0$ 
shows  $steps\ (s, l, r) (tp, 0)\ stp = (s', l', r')$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_fetch_first:
 $\llbracket fetch\ A\ s\ b = (ac, ns); ns \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $fetch\ (A @ B)\ s\ b = (ac, ns)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_first_step_eq:
assumes  $step\ (s, l, r) (A, off) = (s', l', r')$ 
and  $s' \neq 0$ 
shows  $step\ (s, l, r) (A @ B, off) = (s', l', r')$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tm_append_first_steps_eq:
assumes steps (s, l, r) (A, off) stp = (s', l', r')
and s' ≠ 0
shows steps (s, l, r) (A @ B, off) stp = (s', l', r')
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_second_fetch_eq:
assumes
  even: length A mod 2 = 0
  and off: off = length A div 2
  and fetch: fetch B s b = (ac, ns)
  and notfinal: ns ≠ 0
shows fetch (A @ shift B off) (s + off) b = (ac, ns + off)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_second_step_eq:
assumes
  exec: step0 (s, l, r) B = (s', l', r')
  and notfinal: s' ≠ 0
  and off: off = length A div 2
  and even: length A mod 2 = 0
shows step0 (s + off, l, r) (A @ shift B off) = (s' + off, l', r')
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_second_steps_eq:
assumes
  exec: steps (s, l, r) (B, 0) stp = (s', l', r')
  and notfinal: s' ≠ 0
  and off: off = length A div 2
  and even: length A mod 2 = 0
shows steps (s + off, l, r) (A @ shift B off, 0) stp = (s' + off, l', r')
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_second_fetch0_eq:
assumes
  even: length A mod 2 = 0
  and off: off = length A div 2
  and fetch: fetch B s b = (ac, 0)
  and notfinal: s ≠ 0
shows fetch (A @ shift B off) (s + off) b = (ac, 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_second_halt_eq:
assumes
  exec: steps (Suc 0, l, r) (B, 0) stp = (0, l', r')
  and composable_tm (B, 0)
  and off: off = length A div 2
  and even: length A mod 2 = 0

```

**shows**  $\text{steps} (\text{Suc } off, l, r) (A @ \text{shift } B \text{ off}, 0) \text{ stp} = (0, l', r')$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{tm\_append\_steps}$ :  
**assumes**  
 $aexec: \text{steps} (s, l, r) (A, 0) \text{ stpa} = (\text{Suc } (\text{length } A \text{ div } 2), la, ra)$   
**and**  $bexec: \text{steps} (\text{Suc } 0, la, ra) (B, 0) \text{ stpb} = (sb, lb, rb)$   
**and**  $\text{notfinal}: sb \neq 0$   
**and**  $\text{off}: off = \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$   
**and**  $\text{even}: \text{length } A \text{ mod } 2 = 0$   
**shows**  $\text{steps} (s, l, r) (A @ \text{shift } B \text{ off}, 0) (\text{stpa} + \text{stpb}) = (sb + off, lb, rb)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

### 2.3.3 Compilation of instruction Inc

**fun**  $\text{at\_begin\_fst\_bwtm} :: \text{inc\_inv\_t}$   
**where**  
 $\text{at\_begin\_fst\_bwtm} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires} =$   
 $(\exists \text{ lm1 } \text{tn } \text{rn}. \text{lm1} = (\text{lm} @ 0 \uparrow \text{tn}) \wedge \text{length } \text{lm1} = s \wedge$   
 $(\text{if } \text{lm1} = [] \text{ then } l = \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}$   
 $\text{else } l = [\text{Bk}] @ <\text{rev } \text{lm1}> @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}) \wedge r = \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})$

**fun**  $\text{at\_begin\_fst\_awtn} :: \text{inc\_inv\_t}$   
**where**  
 $\text{at\_begin\_fst\_awtn} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires} =$   
 $(\exists \text{ lm1 } \text{tn } \text{rn}. \text{lm1} = (\text{lm} @ 0 \uparrow \text{tn}) \wedge \text{length } \text{lm1} = s \wedge$   
 $(\text{if } \text{lm1} = [] \text{ then } l = \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}$   
 $\text{else } l = [\text{Bk}] @ <\text{rev } \text{lm1}> @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}) \wedge r = [\text{Oc}] @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})$

**fun**  $\text{at\_begin\_norm} :: \text{inc\_inv\_t}$   
**where**  
 $\text{at\_begin\_norm} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires} =$   
 $(\exists \text{ lm1 } \text{lm2 } \text{rn}. \text{lm1} = \text{lm1} @ \text{lm2} \wedge \text{length } \text{lm1} = s \wedge$   
 $(\text{if } \text{lm1} = [] \text{ then } l = \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}$   
 $\text{else } l = \text{Bk} \# <\text{rev } \text{lm1}> @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}) \wedge r = <\text{lm2}> @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})$

**fun**  $\text{in\_middle} :: \text{inc\_inv\_t}$   
**where**  
 $\text{in\_middle} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires} =$   
 $(\exists \text{ lm1 } \text{lm2 } \text{tn } \text{m } \text{ml } \text{mr } \text{rn}. \text{lm1} @ 0 \uparrow \text{tn} = \text{lm1} @ [\text{m}] @ \text{lm2} \wedge$   
 $\text{length } \text{lm1} = s \wedge \text{m} + 1 = \text{ml} + \text{mr} \wedge$   
 $\text{ml} \neq 0 \wedge \text{tn} = s + 1 - \text{length } \text{lm1} \wedge$   
 $(\text{if } \text{lm1} = [] \text{ then } l = \text{Oc} \uparrow \text{ml} @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}$   
 $\text{else } l = \text{Oc} \uparrow \text{ml} @ [\text{Bk}] @ <\text{rev } \text{lm1}> @$   
 $\text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}) \wedge (r = \text{Oc} \uparrow \text{mr} @ [\text{Bk}] @ <\text{lm2}> @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn} \vee$   
 $(\text{lm2} = [] \wedge r = \text{Oc} \uparrow \text{mr}))$   
 $)$

**fun**  $\text{inv\_locate\_a} :: \text{inc\_inv\_t}$

```

where inv_locate_a (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(at_begin_norm (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires ∨
at_begin_fst_bwtn (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires ∨
at_begin_fst_awtn (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
)

fun inv_locate_b :: inc_inv_t
where inv_locate_b (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(in_middle (as, lm) (s, l, r)) ires

fun inv_after_write :: inc_inv_t
where inv_after_write (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(∃ rn m lm1 lm2. lm = lm1 @ m # lm2 ∧
(if lm1 = [] then l = Oc↑m @ Bk # Bk # ires
else Oc # l = Oc↑Suc m @ Bk # <rev lm1> @
Bk # Bk # ires) ∧ r = [Oc] @ <lm2> @ Bk↑rn)

fun inv_after_move :: inc_inv_t
where inv_after_move (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(∃ rn m lm1 lm2. lm = lm1 @ m # lm2 ∧
(if lm1 = [] then l = Oc↑Suc m @ Bk # Bk # ires
else l = Oc↑Suc m @ Bk # <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires) ∧
r = <lm2> @ Bk↑rn)

fun inv_after_clear :: inc_inv_t
where inv_after_clear (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(∃ rn m lm1 lm2 r'. lm = lm1 @ m # lm2 ∧
(if lm1 = [] then l = Oc↑Suc m @ Bk # Bk # ires
else l = Oc↑Suc m @ Bk # <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires) ∧
r = Bk # r' ∧ Oc # r' = <lm2> @ Bk↑rn)

fun inv_on_right_moving :: inc_inv_t
where inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(∃ lm1 lm2 m ml mr rn. lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2 ∧
ml + mr = m ∧
(if lm1 = [] then l = Oc↑ml @ Bk # Bk # ires
else l = Oc↑ml @ [Bk] @ <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires) ∧
((r = Oc↑mr @ [Bk] @ <lm2> @ Bk↑rn) ∨
(r = Oc↑mr ∧ lm2 = [])))

fun inv_on_left_moving_norm :: inc_inv_t
where inv_on_left_moving_norm (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(∃ lm1 lm2 m ml mr rn. lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2 ∧
ml + mr = Suc m ∧ mr > 0 ∧ (if lm1 = [] then l = Oc↑ml @ Bk # Bk # ires
else l = Oc↑ml @ Bk # <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires)
∧ (r = Oc↑mr @ Bk # <lm2> @ Bk↑rn ∨
(lm2 = [] ∧ r = Oc↑mr)))

fun inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B:: inc_inv_t
where inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =

```

```

( $\exists lm1 lm2 rn. lm = lm1 @ lm2 \wedge$ 
 $(if lm1 = [] then l = Bk \# ires$ 
 $else l = <rev lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge$ 
 $r = Bk \# <lm2> @ Bk \uparrow rn)$ 

fun inv_on_left_moving :: inc_inv_t
where inv_on_left_moving (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(inv_on_left_moving_norm (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires  $\vee$ 
inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires)

fun inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost :: inc_inv_t
where inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
( $\exists rn. l = ires \wedge r = [Bk, Bk] @ <lm> @ Bk \uparrow rn$ )

fun inv_check_left_moving_in_middle :: inc_inv_t
where inv_check_left_moving_in_middle (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
( $\exists lm1 lm2 r' rn. lm = lm1 @ lm2 \wedge$ 
(Oc # l = <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires)  $\wedge$  r = Oc # Bk # r'  $\wedge$ 
r' = <lm2> @ Bk \uparrow rn)

fun inv_check_left_moving :: inc_inv_t
where inv_check_left_moving (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
(inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires  $\vee$ 
inv_check_left_moving_in_middle (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires)

fun inv_after_left_moving :: inc_inv_t
where inv_after_left_moving (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
( $\exists rn. l = Bk \# ires \wedge r = Bk \# <lm> @ Bk \uparrow rn$ )

fun inv_stop :: inc_inv_t
where inv_stop (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
( $\exists rn. l = Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge r = <lm> @ Bk \uparrow rn$ )

lemma halt_lemma2':
 $\llbracket wf LE; \forall n. ((\neg P(fn) \wedge Q(fn)) \longrightarrow$ 
 $(Q(f(Suc n)) \wedge (f(Suc n), (fn)) \in LE); Q(f0)) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \exists n. P(fn)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma halt_lemma2'':
 $\llbracket P(fn); \neg P(f(0:nat)) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\exists n. (P(fn) \wedge (\forall i < n. \neg P(fi)))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma halt_lemma2''':
 $\llbracket \forall n. \neg P(fn) \wedge Q(fn) \longrightarrow Q(f(Suc n)) \wedge (f(Suc n), fn) \in LE;$ 
 $Q(f0); \forall i < na. \neg P(fi) \rrbracket \implies Q(fna)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma halt_lemma2:
   $\llbracket \text{wf } LE;$ 
   $Q(f0); \neg P(f0);$ 
   $\forall n. ((\neg P(fn) \wedge Q(fn)) \longrightarrow (Q(f(Suc n)) \wedge (f(Suc n), (fn) \in LE))) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \exists n. P(fn) \wedge Q(fn)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

fun findnth_inv :: layout  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  inc_inv_t
where
  findnth_inv ly n (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
    (if s = 0 then False
     else if s  $\leq$  Suc (2*n) then
       if s mod 2 = 1 then inv_locate_a (as, lm) ((s - 1) div 2, l, r) ires
       else inv_locate_b (as, lm) ((s - 1) div 2, l, r) ires
     else False)

fun findnth_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  findnth_state (s, l, r) n = (Suc (2*n) - s)

fun findnth_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  findnth_step (s, l, r) n =
    (if s mod 2 = 1 then
      (if (r  $\neq$  [])  $\wedge$  hd r = Oc then 0
       else 1)
     else length r)

fun findnth_measure :: config  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat
where
  findnth_measure (c, n) =
    (findnth_state c n, findnth_step c n)

definition lex_pair :: ((nat  $\times$  nat)  $\times$  (nat  $\times$  nat)) set
where
  lex_pair  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{less\_than} <*\text{lex}* > \text{less\_than}$ 

definition findnth_LE :: ((config  $\times$  nat)  $\times$  (config  $\times$  nat)) set
where
  findnth_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv\_image } \text{lex\_pair } \text{findnth\_measure})$ 

lemma wf_findnth_LE: wf_findnth_LE
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

declare findnth_inv.simps[simp del]

lemma x_is_2n_arith[simp]:

```

$\llbracket x < \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(2 * n)); \text{Suc } x \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0; \neg x < 2 * n \rrbracket$   
 $\implies x = 2 * n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *between\_sucs*:  $x < \text{Suc } n \implies \neg x < n \implies x = n$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *fetch\_findnth*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc}(2 * n); a \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch}(\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Oc} = (R, \text{Suc } a)$   
 $\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc}(2 * n); a \bmod 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch}(\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Oc} = (R, a)$   
 $\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc}(2 * n); a \bmod 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch}(\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Bk} = (R, \text{Suc } a)$   
 $\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc}(2 * n); a \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch}(\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Bk} = (\text{WO}, a)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**declare** *at\_begin\_norm.simps*[simp del] *at\_begin\_fst\_bwtn.simps*[simp del]  
*at\_begin\_fst\_awtn.simps*[simp del] *in\_middle.simps*[simp del]  
*abc\_lm\_s.simps*[simp del] *abc\_lm\_v.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_after\_move.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_after\_clear.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_after\_write.simps*[simp del] *inv\_on\_left\_moving.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_on\_right\_moving.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_check\_left\_moving.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_check\_left\_moving\_on\_leftmost.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_after\_left\_moving.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_stop.simps*[simp del] *inv\_locate\_a.simps*[simp del]  
*inv\_locate\_b.simps*[simp del]

**lemma** *replicate\_once*[intro]:  $\exists rn. [Bk] = Bk \uparrow rn$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *at\_begin\_norm\_Bk*[intro]: *at\_begin\_norm* (as, am) ( $q, aaa, []$ ) ires  
 $\implies \text{at\_begin\_norm } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *at\_begin\_fst\_bwtn\_Bk*[intro]: *at\_begin\_fst\_bwtn* (as, am) ( $q, aaa, []$ ) ires  
 $\implies \text{at\_begin\_fst\_bwtn } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *at\_begin\_fst\_awtn\_Bk*[intro]: *at\_begin\_fst\_awtn* (as, am) ( $q, aaa, []$ ) ires  
 $\implies \text{at\_begin\_fst\_awtn } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_locate\_a\_Bk*[intro]: *inv\_locate\_a* (as, am) ( $q, aaa, []$ ) ires  
 $\implies \text{inv\_locate\_a } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *locate\_a\_2\_locate\_a*[simp]: *inv\_locate\_a* (as, am) ( $q, aaa, Bk \# xs$ ) ires

$\implies \text{inv\_locate\_a}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{aaa}, \text{Oc} \# \text{xs}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{inv\_locate\_a[simp]}: \text{inv\_locate\_a}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{aaa}, []) \text{ires} \implies \text{inv\_locate\_a}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{aaa}, [\text{Oc}]) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{inv\_locate\_b[simp]}: \text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{aaa}, \text{Oc} \# \text{xs}) \text{ires}$   
 $\implies \text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{Oc} \# \text{aaa}, \text{xs}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{tape\_nat[simp]}: \langle \text{x::nat} \rangle = \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } \text{x})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{inv\_locate[simp]}: \llbracket \text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{aaa}, \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ires}; \exists n. \text{xs} = \text{Bk} \uparrow n \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{inv\_locate\_a}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{Suc } \text{q}, \text{Bk} \# \text{aaa}, \text{xs}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{repeat\_Bk\_no\_Oc[simp]}: (\text{Oc} \# \text{r} = \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn}) = \text{False}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{repeat\_Bk[simp]}: (\exists \text{rna}. \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn} = \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rna}) \vee \text{rn} = 0$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{inv\_locate\_b\_Oc\_via\_a[simp]}:$   
**assumes**  $\text{inv\_locate\_a}(\text{as}, \text{lm}) (\text{q}, \text{l}, \text{Oc} \# \text{r}) \text{ires}$   
**shows**  $\text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{lm}) (\text{q}, \text{Oc} \# \text{l}, \text{r}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{length\_equal}: \text{xs} = \text{ys} \implies \text{length xs} = \text{length ys}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{inv\_locate\_a\_Bk\_via\_b[simp]}: \llbracket \text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{aaa}, \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ires}; \neg (\exists n. \text{xs} = \text{Bk} \uparrow n) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{inv\_locate\_a}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{Suc } \text{q}, \text{Bk} \# \text{aaa}, \text{xs}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{locate\_b\_2\_a[intro]}:$   
 $\text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{aaa}, \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ires}$   
 $\implies \text{inv\_locate\_a}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{Suc } \text{q}, \text{Bk} \# \text{aaa}, \text{xs}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{inv\_locate\_b\_Bk[simp]}: \text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{l}, []) \text{ires}$   
 $\implies \text{inv\_locate\_b}(\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{q}, \text{l}, [\text{Bk}]) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma div_rounding_down[simp]:  $(2*q - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2 = (q - 1)$   $(\text{Suc } (2*q)) \text{ div } 2 = q$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma even_plus_one_odd[simp]:  $x \text{ mod } 2 = 0 \implies \text{Suc } x \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma odd_plus_one_even[simp]:  $x \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \implies \text{Suc } x \text{ mod } 2 = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma locate_b_2_locate_a[simp]:
   $\llbracket q > 0; \text{inv\_locate\_b } (\text{as}, \text{am}) (q - \text{Suc } 0, \text{aaa}, \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ ires} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{inv\_locate\_a } (\text{as}, \text{am}) (q, \text{Bk} \# \text{aaa}, \text{xs}) \text{ ires}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma findnth_inv_layout_of_via_crsp[simp]:
   $\text{crsp } (\text{layout\_of ap}) (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires}$ 
   $\implies \text{findnth\_inv } (\text{layout\_of ap}) n (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \text{ ires}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma findnth_correct_pre:
  assumes layout:  $ly = \text{layout\_of ap}$ 
  and crsp:  $\text{crsp } ly (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires}$ 
  and not0:  $n > 0$ 
  and f:  $f = (\lambda \text{ stp}. (\text{steps } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) (\text{findnth } n, 0) \text{ stp}, n))$ 
  and P:  $P = (\lambda ((s, l, r), n). s = \text{Suc } (2 * n))$ 
  and Q:  $Q = (\lambda ((s, l, r), n). \text{findnth\_inv } ly n (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires})$ 
  shows  $\exists \text{ stp}. P (f \text{ stp}) \wedge Q (f \text{ stp})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv_locate_a_via_crsp[simp]:
   $\text{crsp } ly (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires} \implies \text{inv\_locate\_a } (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (0, l, r) \text{ ires}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma findnth_correct:
  assumes layout:  $ly = \text{layout\_of ap}$ 
  and crsp:  $\text{crsp } ly (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (s, l, r) \text{ ires}$ 
  shows  $\exists \text{ stp } l' r'. \text{steps } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) (\text{findnth } n, 0) \text{ stp} = (\text{Suc } (2 * n), l', r')$ 
     $\wedge \text{inv\_locate\_a } (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (n, l', r') \text{ ires}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

fun inc_inv :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  inc_inv_t
  where
    inc_inv n (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
      (let lm' = abc_lm_s lm n (Suc (abc_lm_v lm n)) in
       if s = 0 then False
       else if s = 1 then
         inv_locate_a (as, lm) (n, l, r) ires
       else if s = 2 then

```

```

    inv_locate_b (as, lm) (n, l, r) ires
else if s = 3 then
    inv_after_write (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = Suc 3 then
    inv_after_move (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = Suc 4 then
    inv_after_clear (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = Suc (Suc 4) then
    inv_on_right_moving (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = Suc (Suc 5) then
    inv_on_left_moving (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = Suc (Suc (Suc 5)) then
    inv_check_left_moving (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc 5))) then
    inv_after_left_moving (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc 5)))) then
    inv_stop (as, lm') (s, l, r) ires
else False)

```

**fun** abc\_inc\_stage1 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat

**where**

```

abc_inc_stage1 (s, l, r) =
(if s = 0 then 0
else if s  $\leq$  2 then 5
else if s  $\leq$  6 then 4
else if s  $\leq$  8 then 3
else if s = 9 then 2
else 1)

```

**fun** abc\_inc\_stage2 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat

**where**

```

abc_inc_stage2 (s, l, r) =
(if s = 1 then 2
else if s = 2 then 1
else if s = 3 then length r
else if s = 4 then length r
else if s = 5 then length r
else if s = 6 then
    if r  $\neq$  [] then length r
    else 1
else if s = 7 then length l
else if s = 8 then length l
else 0)

```

**fun** abc\_inc\_stage3 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat

**where**

```

abc_inc_stage3 (s, l, r) =
if s = 4 then 4
else if s = 5 then 3

```

```

else if s = 6 then
  if r ≠ [] ∧ hd r = Oc then 2
  else 1
else if s = 3 then 0
else if s = 2 then length r
else if s = 1 then
  if (r ≠ [] ∧ hd r = Oc) then 0
  else 1
else 10 - s)

```

```

definition inc_measure :: config ⇒ nat × nat × nat
where
  inc_measure c =
    (abc_inc_stage1 c, abc_inc_stage2 c, abc_inc_stage3 c)

definition lex_triple :: ((nat × (nat × nat)) × (nat × (nat × nat))) set
where lex_triple ≡ less_than <*lex*> lex_pair

definition inc_LE :: (config × config) set
where
  inc_LE ≡ (inv_image lex_triple inc_measure)

declare inc_inv.simps[simp del]

lemma wf_inc_le[intro]: wf inc_LE
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_locate_b_2_after_write[simp]:
  assumes inv_locate_b (as, am) (n, aaa, Bk # xs) ires
  shows inv_after_write (as, abc_lm_s am n (Suc (abc_lm_v am n))) (s, aaa, Oc # xs) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_after_move_Oc_via_write[simp]: inv_after_write (as, lm) (x, l, Oc # r) ires
  ⟹ inv_after_move (as, lm) (y, Oc # l, r) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_after_write_Suc[simp]: inv_after_write (as, abc_lm_s am n (Suc (abc_lm_v am n)))
  ) (x, aaa, Bk # xs) ires = False
  inv_after_write (as, abc_lm_s am n (Suc (abc_lm_v am n)))
  (x, aaa, []) ires = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_after_clear_Bk_via_Oc[simp]: inv_after_move (as, lm) (s, l, Oc # r) ires
  ⟹ inv_after_clear (as, lm) (s', l, Bk # r) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inv_after_move_2_inv_on_left_moving[simp]:
  assumes inv_after_move (as, lm) (s, l, Bk # r) ires
  shows (l = [] —>
    inv_on_left_moving (as, lm) (s', [], Bk # Bk # r) ires) ∧
    (l ≠ [] —>
      inv_on_left_moving (as, lm) (s', tl l, hd l # Bk # r) ires)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_after_move_2_inv_on_left_moving_B[simp]:
  inv_after_move (as, lm) (s, l, []) ires
  —> (l = [] —> inv_on_left_moving (as, lm) (s', [], [Bk]) ires) ∧
    (l ≠ [] —> inv_on_left_moving (as, lm) (s', tl l, [hd l]) ires)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_after_clear_2_inv_on_right_moving[simp]:
  inv_after_clear (as, lm) (x, l, Bk # r) ires
  —> inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (y, Bk # l, r) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_on_right_moving_Oc[simp]: inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (x, l, Oc # r) ires
  —> inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (y, Oc # l, r) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_on_right_moving_2_inv_on_right_moving[simp]:
  inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (x, l, Bk # r) ires
  —> inv_after_write (as, lm) (y, l, Oc # r) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_on_right_moving_singleton_Bk[simp]: inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (x, l, []) ires —>
  inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (y, l, [Bk]) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma no_inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B_Oc[simp]: inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B (as,
lm)
  (s, l, Oc # r) ires = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma no_inv_on_left_moving_norm_Bk[simp]: inv_on_left_moving_norm (as, lm) (s, l, Bk #
r) ires
  = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B_Bk[simp]:
  ⟦inv_on_left_moving_norm (as, lm) (s, l, Oc # r) ires;

```

$hd\ l = Bk; l \neq [] \Rightarrow$   
 $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B} (as, lm) (s, tl\ l, Bk \# Oc \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm\_Oc\_Oc*[simp]:  $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm} (as, lm) (s, l, Oc \# r) ires;$   
 $hd\ l = Oc; l \neq [] \Rightarrow$   
 $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm} (as, lm) (s, tl\ l, Oc \# Oc \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B\_Bk\_Oc*[simp]:  $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm} (as, lm) (s, [], Oc \# r) ires$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B} (as, lm) (s, [], Bk \# Oc \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_Oc\_cases*[simp]:  $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving} (as, lm) (s, l, Oc \# r) ires$   
 $\Rightarrow (l = [] \rightarrow \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving} (as, lm) (s, [], Bk \# Oc \# r) ires)$   
 $\wedge (l \neq [] \rightarrow \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving} (as, lm) (s, tl\ l, hd\ l \# Oc \# r) ires)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *from\_on\_left\_moving\_to\_check\_left\_moving*[simp]:  $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B} (as, lm)$   
 $(s, Bk \# list, Bk \# r) ires$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{inv\_check\_left\_moving\_on\_leftmost} (as, lm)$   
 $(s', list, Bk \# Bk \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_no\_Bk*[simp]:  
 $\text{inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle} (as, lm) (s, l, Bk \# r) ires = False$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_on\_leftmost\_Bk\_Bk*[simp]:  
 $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B} (as, lm) (s, [], Bk \# r) ires \Rightarrow$   
 $\text{inv\_check\_left\_moving\_on\_leftmost} (as, lm) (s', [], Bk \# Bk \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_on\_leftmost\_no\_Oc*[simp]:  $\text{inv\_check\_left\_moving\_on\_leftmost} (as, lm)$   
 $(s, list, Oc \# r) ires = False$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_Oc\_Bk*[simp]:  $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B} (as, lm)$   
 $(s, Oc \# list, Bk \# r) ires$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle} (as, lm) (s', list, Oc \# Bk \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_2\_check\_left\_moving*[simp]:  
 $\text{inv\_on\_left\_moving} (as, lm) (s, l, Bk \# r) ires$

$\implies (l = [] \longrightarrow \text{inv\_check\_left\_moving}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', [], \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# r) \text{ires})$   
 $\wedge (l \neq [] \longrightarrow$   
 $\quad \text{inv\_check\_left\_moving}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', \text{tl } l, \text{hd } l \# \text{Bk} \# r) \text{ires})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm\_no\_empty*[simp]: *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, [])  
*ires* = *False*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_no\_empty*[simp]: *inv\_on\_left\_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, []) *ires* = *False*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  
*inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_2\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B*[simp]:  
**assumes** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *Bk* # *list*, *Oc* # *r*) *ires*  
**shows** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B* (*as*, *lm*) (*s'*, *list*, *Bk* # *Oc* # *r*) *ires*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_Bk\_Oc*[simp]:  
*inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, [], *Oc* # *r*) *ires*  $\implies$   
 $\quad \text{inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', [\text{Bk}], \text{Oc} \# r) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm\_Oc\_Oc\_via\_middle*[simp]: *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_in\_middle* (*as*, *lm*)  
 $(s, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}, \text{Oc} \# r) \text{ires}$   
 $\implies \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving\_norm}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', \text{list}, \text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \# r) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_Oc\_cases*[simp]: *inv\_check\_left\_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, *Oc* # *r*)  
*ires*  
 $\implies (l = [] \longrightarrow \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', [], \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# r) \text{ires}) \wedge$   
 $\quad (l \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', \text{tl } l, \text{hd } l \# \text{Oc} \# r) \text{ires})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_after\_left\_moving\_Bk\_via\_check*[simp]: *inv\_check\_left\_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, *Bk* # *r*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{inv\_after\_left\_moving}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', \text{Bk} \# l, r) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_after\_left\_moving\_Bk\_empty\_via\_check*[simp]: *inv\_check\_left\_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, []) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{inv\_after\_left\_moving}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', \text{Bk} \# l, []) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_stop\_Bk\_move*[simp]: *inv\_after\_left\_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, *Bk* # *r*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{inv\_stop}(\text{as}, \text{lm})(s', \text{Bk} \# l, r) \text{ires}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_stop\_Bk\_empty*[simp]: *inv\_after\_left\_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*,  $\emptyset$ ) *ires*  
 $\implies$  *inv\_stop* (*as*, *lm*) (*s'*, *Bk*  $\#$  *l*,  $\emptyset$ ) *ires*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_stop\_indep\_fst*[simp]: *inv\_stop* (*as*, *lm*) (*x*, *l*, *r*) *ires*  $\implies$   
*inv\_stop* (*as*, *lm*) (*y*, *l*, *r*) *ires*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_after\_clear\_no\_Oc*[simp]: *inv\_after\_clear* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *aaa*, *Oc*  $\#$  *xs*) *ires* = *False*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_after\_left\_moving\_no\_Oc*[simp]:  
*inv\_after\_left\_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *aaa*, *Oc*  $\#$  *xs*) *ires* = *False*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_after\_clear\_Suc\_nonempty*[simp]:  
*inv\_after\_clear* (*as*, *abc\_lm\_s lm n* (*Suc* (*abc\_lm\_v lm n*))) (*s*, *b*,  $\emptyset$ ) *ires* = *False*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_Suc\_nonempty*[simp]: *inv\_on\_left\_moving* (*as*, *abc\_lm\_s lm n* (*Suc* (*abc\_lm\_v lm n*)))  
 $\implies$  (*s*, *b*, *Oc*  $\#$  *list*) *ires*  $\implies$  *b*  $\neq$   $\emptyset$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_check\_left\_moving\_Suc\_nonempty*[simp]:  
*inv\_check\_left\_moving* (*as*, *abc\_lm\_s lm n* (*Suc* (*abc\_lm\_v lm n*))) (*s*, *b*, *Oc*  $\#$  *list*) *ires*  $\implies$  *b*  $\neq$   $\emptyset$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *tinc\_correct\_pre*:  
**assumes** *layout*: *ly* = *layout\_of\_ap*  
**and** *inv\_start*: *inv\_locate\_a* (*as*, *lm*) (*n*, *l*, *r*) *ires*  
**and** *lm'*: *lm'* = *abc\_lm\_s lm n* (*Suc* (*abc\_lm\_v lm n*))  
**and** *f*: *f* = *steps* (*Suc 0*, *l*, *r*) (*tinc\_b*, 0)  
**and** *P*: *P* =  $(\lambda (s, l, r). s = 10)$   
**and** *Q*: *Q* =  $(\lambda (s, l, r). \text{inc\_inv } n \text{ } (as, lm) \text{ } (s, l, r) \text{ } ires)$   
**shows**  $\exists \text{ stp}. P \text{ } (f \text{ stp}) \wedge Q \text{ } (f \text{ stp})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *tinc\_correct*:  
**assumes** *layout*: *ly* = *layout\_of\_ap*  
**and** *inv\_start*: *inv\_locate\_a* (*as*, *lm*) (*n*, *l*, *r*) *ires*  
**and** *lm'*: *lm'* = *abc\_lm\_s lm n* (*Suc* (*abc\_lm\_v lm n*))  
**shows**  $\exists \text{ stp } l' r'. \text{steps} \text{ } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \text{ } (\text{tinc}_b, 0) \text{ stp} = (10, l', r')$   
 $\wedge \text{inv\_stop} \text{ } (as, lm') \text{ } (10, l', r') \text{ } ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma is_even_4[simp]:  $(4::nat) * n \bmod 2 = 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma crsp_step_inc_pre:
  assumes layout:  $ly = layout\_of\ ap$ 
    and crsp:  $crsp\ ly\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r) \ ires$ 
    and aexec:  $abc\_step\_l\ (as, lm)\ (\text{Some}\ (\text{Inc}\ n)) = (asa, lma)$ 
  shows  $\exists\ stp\ k.\ steps\ (\text{Suc}\ 0, l, r)\ (\text{findnth}\ n @ \text{shift}\ tinc\_b\ (2 * n), 0) \ stp$ 
     $= (2 * n + 10, Bk \# Bk \# ires, <lma> @ Bk \uparrow k) \wedge stp > 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma crsp_step_inc:
  assumes layout:  $ly = layout\_of\ ap$ 
    and crsp:  $crsp\ ly\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r) \ ires$ 
    and fetch:  $abc\_fetch\ as\ ap = \text{Some}\ (\text{Inc}\ n)$ 
  shows  $\exists\ stp > 0.\ crsp\ ly\ (\text{abc\_step\_l}\ (as, lm)\ (\text{Some}\ (\text{Inc}\ n)))$ 
     $(steps\ (s, l, r)\ (ci\ ly\ (\text{start\_of}\ ly\ as)\ (\text{Inc}\ n), \text{start\_of}\ ly\ as - \text{Suc}\ 0) \ stp) \ ires$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

### 2.3.4 Compilation of instruction Dec n e

**type-synonym**  $dec\_inv\_t = (nat * nat\ list) \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow cell\ list \Rightarrow bool$

```

fun dec_first_on_right_moving ::  $nat \Rightarrow dec\_inv\_t$ 
  where
     $dec\_first\_on\_right\_moving\ n\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r) \ ires =$ 
       $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn.\ lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2 \wedge$ 
         $ml + mr = Suc\ m \wedge \text{length}\ lm1 = n \wedge ml > 0 \wedge m > 0 \wedge$ 
         $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge$ 
           $else\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ [Bk] @ <\text{rev}\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge$ 
         $((r = Oc \uparrow mr @ [Bk] @ <lm2> @ Bk \uparrow rn) \vee (r = Oc \uparrow mr \wedge lm2 = [])))$ 

fun dec_on_right_moving ::  $dec\_inv\_t$ 
  where
     $dec\_on\_right\_moving\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r) \ ires =$ 
       $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn.\ lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2 \wedge$ 
         $ml + mr = Suc\ (Suc\ m) \wedge$ 
         $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge$ 
           $else\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ [Bk] @ <\text{rev}\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge$ 
         $((r = Oc \uparrow mr @ [Bk] @ <lm2> @ Bk \uparrow rn) \vee (r = Oc \uparrow mr \wedge lm2 = [])))$ 

fun dec_after_clear ::  $dec\_inv\_t$ 
  where
     $dec\_after\_clear\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r) \ ires =$ 
       $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn.\ lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2 \wedge$ 
         $ml + mr = Suc\ m \wedge ml = Suc\ m \wedge r \neq [] \wedge r \neq [] \wedge$ 
         $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge$ 
           $else\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ [Bk] @ <\text{rev}\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge$ 
         $(tl\ r = Bk \# <lm2> @ Bk \uparrow rn \vee tl\ r = [] \wedge lm2 = []))$ 

```

```

fun dec_after_write :: dec_inv_t
where
  dec_after_write (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
    ( $\exists$  lm1 lm2 m ml mr rn. lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2  $\wedge$ 
     ml + mr = Suc m  $\wedge$  ml = Suc m  $\wedge$  lm2  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$ 
     (if lm1 = [] then l = Bk # Oc↑ml @ Bk # Bk # ires
      else l = Bk # Oc↑ml @ [Bk] @ <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires)  $\wedge$ 
     tl r = <lm2> @ Bk↑rn)

fun dec_right_move :: dec_inv_t
where
  dec_right_move (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
    ( $\exists$  lm1 lm2 m ml mr rn. lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2  $\wedge$ 
     ml = Suc m  $\wedge$  mr = (0:nat)  $\wedge$ 
     (if lm1 = [] then l = Bk # Oc↑ml @ Bk # Bk # ires
      else l = Bk # Oc↑ml @ [Bk] @ <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires)
      $\wedge$  (r = Bk # <lm2> @ Bk↑rn  $\vee$  r = []  $\wedge$  lm2 = []))

fun dec_check_right_move :: dec_inv_t
where
  dec_check_right_move (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
    ( $\exists$  lm1 lm2 m ml mr rn. lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2  $\wedge$ 
     ml = Suc m  $\wedge$  mr = (0:nat)  $\wedge$ 
     (if lm1 = [] then l = Bk # Bk # Oc↑ml @ Bk # Bk # ires
      else l = Bk # Bk # Oc↑ml @ [Bk] @ <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires)  $\wedge$ 
     r = <lm2> @ Bk↑rn)

fun dec_left_move :: dec_inv_t
where
  dec_left_move (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
    ( $\exists$  lm1 m rn. (lm::nat list) = lm1 @ [m::nat]  $\wedge$ 
     rn > 0  $\wedge$ 
     (if lm1 = [] then l = Bk # Oc↑Suc m @ Bk # Bk # ires
      else l = Bk # Oc↑Suc m @ Bk # <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires)  $\wedge$  r = Bk↑rn)

declare
  dec_on_right_moving.simps[simp del] dec_after_clear.simps[simp del]
  dec_after_write.simps[simp del] dec_left_move.simps[simp del]
  dec_check_right_move.simps[simp del] dec_right_move.simps[simp del]
  dec_first_on_right_moving.simps[simp del]

fun inv_locate_n_b :: inc_inv_t
where
  inv_locate_n_b (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires=
    ( $\exists$  lm1 lm2 tn m ml mr rn. lm @ 0↑tn = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2  $\wedge$ 
     length lm1 = s  $\wedge$  m + 1 = ml + mr  $\wedge$ 
     ml = 1  $\wedge$  tn = s + 1 - length lm  $\wedge$ 
     (if lm1 = [] then l = Oc↑ml @ Bk # Bk # ires
      else l = Oc↑ml @ Bk # <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires)  $\wedge$ 
     (r = Oc↑mr @ [Bk] @ <lm2> @ Bk↑rn  $\vee$  (lm2 = []  $\wedge$  r = Oc↑mr)))

```

)

```
fun dec_inv_I :: layout ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ dec_inv_t
where
dec_inv_I ly n e (as, am) (s, l, r) ires =
  (let ss = start_of ly as in
   let am' = abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0) in
   let am'' = abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n) in
   if s = start_of ly e then inv_stop (as, am'') (s, l, r) ires
   else if s = ss then False
   else if s = ss + 2 * n + 1 then
     inv_locate_b (as, am) (n, l, r) ires
   else if s = ss + 2 * n + 13 then
     inv_on_left_moving (as, am'') (s, l, r) ires
   else if s = ss + 2 * n + 14 then
     inv_check_left_moving (as, am'') (s, l, r) ires
   else if s = ss + 2 * n + 15 then
     inv_after_left_moving (as, am'') (s, l, r) ires
   else False)
```

```
declare fetch.simps[simp del]
```

```
lemma x_plus_helpers:
x + 4 = Suc (x + 3)
x + 5 = Suc (x + 4)
x + 6 = Suc (x + 5)
x + 7 = Suc (x + 6)
x + 8 = Suc (x + 7)
x + 9 = Suc (x + 8)
x + 10 = Suc (x + 9)
x + 11 = Suc (x + 10)
x + 12 = Suc (x + 11)
x + 13 = Suc (x + 12)
14 + x = Suc (x + 13)
15 + x = Suc (x + 14)
16 + x = Suc (x + 15)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma fetch_Dec[simp]:
fetch (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (Suc (2 * n)) Bk = (WO, start_of ly as + 2 * n)
fetch (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (Suc (2 * n)) Oc = (R, Suc (start_of ly as) + 2 * n)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (Suc (Suc (2 * n))) Oc
  = (R, start_of ly as + 2 * n + 2)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (Suc (Suc (2 * n))) Bk
  = (L, start_of ly as + 2 * n + 13)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (2 * n)))) Oc
  = (R, start_of ly as + 2 * n + 2)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (2 * n)))) Bk
  = (L, start_of ly as + 2 * n + 3)
```

```

fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 4) Oc = (WB, start_of ly as + 2*n + 3)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 4) Bk = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 4)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 5) Bk = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 5)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 6) Bk = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 6)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 6) Oc = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 7)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 7) Bk = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 10)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 8) Bk = (WO, start_of ly as + 2*n + 7)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 8) Oc = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 8)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 9) Bk = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 9)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 9) Oc = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 8)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 10) Bk = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 4)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 10) Oc = (WB, start_of ly as + 2*n + 9)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 11) Oc = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 10)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 11) Bk = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 11)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 12) Oc = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 10)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 12) Bk = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 12)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (2 * n + 13) Bk = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 16)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (14 + 2 * n) Oc = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 13)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (14 + 2 * n) Bk = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 14)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (15 + 2 * n) Oc = (L, start_of ly as + 2*n + 13)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (15 + 2 * n) Bk = (R, start_of ly as + 2*n + 15)
fetch (ci (ly) (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)) (16 + 2 * n) Bk = (R, start_of (ly) e)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps_start_of_invb_inv_locate_a1[simp]:
  [r = [] ∨ hd r = Bk; inv_locate_a (as, lm) (n, l, r) ires]
  ==> ∃ stp la ra.
  steps (start_of ly as + 2 * n, l, r) (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)),
  start_of ly as - Suc 0 stp = (Suc (start_of ly as + 2 * n), la, ra) ∧
  inv_locate_b (as, lm) (n, la, ra) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps_start_of_invb_inv_locate_a2[simp]:
  [inv_locate_a (as, lm) (n, l, r) ires; r ≠ [] ∧ hd r ≠ Bk]
  ==> ∃ stp la ra.
  steps (start_of ly as + 2 * n, l, r) (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Dec n e)),
  start_of ly as - Suc 0 stp = (Suc (start_of ly as + 2 * n), la, ra) ∧
  inv_locate_b (as, lm) (n, la, ra) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun abc_dec_1_stage1:: config => nat => nat => nat
where
  abc_dec_1_stage1 (s, l, r) ss n =
    (if s > ss ∧ s ≤ ss + 2*n + 1 then 4
     else if s = ss + 2 * n + 13 ∨ s = ss + 2*n + 14 then 3
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 15 then 2
     else 0)

```

```

fun abc_dec_1_stage2:: config => nat => nat => nat
where

```

```


$$abc\_dec\_I\_stage2(s, l, r) ss n =$$


$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{if } s \leq ss + 2 * n + 1 \text{ then } (ss + 2 * n + 16 - s) \\ & \quad \text{else if } s = ss + 2 * n + 13 \text{ then } \text{length } l \\ & \quad \text{else if } s = ss + 2 * n + 14 \text{ then } \text{length } l \\ & \quad \text{else } 0) \end{aligned}$$


fun abc_dec_I_stage3 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where

$$abc\_dec\_I\_stage3(s, l, r) ss n =$$


$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{if } s \leq ss + 2 * n + 1 \text{ then} \\ & \quad \text{if } (s - ss) \text{ mod } 2 = 0 \text{ then} \\ & \quad \quad \text{if } r \neq [] \wedge \text{hd } r = Oc \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1 \\ & \quad \quad \text{else } \text{length } r \\ & \quad \text{else if } s = ss + 2 * n + 13 \text{ then} \\ & \quad \quad \text{if } r \neq [] \wedge \text{hd } r = Oc \text{ then } 2 \\ & \quad \quad \text{else } 1 \\ & \quad \text{else if } s = ss + 2 * n + 14 \text{ then} \\ & \quad \quad \text{if } r \neq [] \wedge \text{hd } r = Oc \text{ then } 3 \text{ else } 0 \\ & \quad \text{else } 0) \end{aligned}$$


fun abc_dec_I_measure :: (config  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)
where

$$abc\_dec\_I\_measure(c, ss, n) = (abc\_dec\_I\_stage1\ c\ ss\ n,$$


$$abc\_dec\_I\_stage2\ c\ ss\ n, abc\_dec\_I\_stage3\ c\ ss\ n)$$


definition abc_dec_I_LE :: 

$$((\text{config} \times \text{nat} \times \text{nat}) \times (\text{config} \times \text{nat} \times \text{nat})) \text{ set}$$

where abc_dec_I_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv\_image } \text{lex\_triple } abc\_dec\_I\_measure)$ 

lemma wf_dec_le: wf abc_dec_I_LE

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$


lemma startof_Suc2:

$$\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Dec } n\ e) \implies$$


$$\text{start\_of } (\text{layout\_of } ap) (\text{Suc as}) =$$


$$\text{start\_of } (\text{layout\_of } ap) \text{ as} + 2 * n + 16$$


$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$


lemma start_of_less_2:

$$\text{start\_of } ly\ e \leq \text{start\_of } ly\ (\text{Suc } e)$$


$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$


lemma start_of_less_I: start_of ly e  $\leq$  start_of ly (e + d)

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$


lemma start_of_less:
assumes e < as
shows start_of ly e  $\leq$  start_of ly as

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma start_of_ge:
  assumes fetch: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
  and layout: ly = layout_of ap
  and great: e > as
  shows start_of ly e ≥ start_of ly as + 2*n + 16
⟨proof⟩
```

declare dec\_inv\_1.simps[simp del]

```
lemma start_of_ineq1[simp]:
  [abc_fetch as aprog = Some (Dec n e); ly = layout_of aprog]
  ==> (start_of ly e ≠ Suc (start_of ly as + 2 * n) ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ Suc (Suc (start_of ly as + 2 * n)) ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 3 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 4 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 5 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 6 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 7 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 8 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 9 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 10 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 11 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 12 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 13 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 14 ∧
    start_of ly e ≠ start_of ly as + 2 * n + 15)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma start_of_ineq2[simp]: [abc_fetch as aprog = Some (Dec n e); ly = layout_of aprog]
  ==> (Suc (start_of ly as + 2 * n) ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    Suc (Suc (start_of ly as + 2 * n)) ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 3 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 4 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 5 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 6 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 7 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 8 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 9 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 10 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 11 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 12 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 13 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 14 ≠ start_of ly e ∧
    start_of ly as + 2 * n + 15 ≠ start_of ly e)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma inv_locate_b_nonempty[simp]: inv_locate_b (as, lm) (n, [], []) ires = False
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma inv_locate_b_no_Bk[simp]: inv_locate_b (as, lm) (n, [], Bk # list) ires = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_first_on_right_moving_Oc[simp]:
  [dec_first_on_right_moving n (as, am) (s, aaa, Oc # xs) ires]
  ==> dec_first_on_right_moving n (as, am) (s', Oc # aaa, xs) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_first_on_right_moving_Bk_nonempty[simp]:
  dec_first_on_right_moving n (as, am) (s, l, Bk # xs) ires ==> l ≠ []
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma replicateE:
  [¬ length lm1 < length am;
   am @ replicate (length lm1 - length am) 0 @ [0::nat] =
   lm1 @ m # lm2;
   0 < m]
  ==> RR
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_after_clear_Bk_strip_hd[simp]:
  [dec_first_on_right_moving n (as,
    abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n)) (s, l, Bk # xs) ires]
  ==> dec_after_clear (as, abc_lm_s am n
    (abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0)) (s', tl l, hd l # Bk # xs) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_first_on_right_moving_dec_after_clear_cases[simp]:
  [dec_first_on_right_moving n (as,
    abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n)) (s, l, []) ires]
  ==> (l = [] —> dec_after_clear (as,
    abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0)) (s', [], [Bk]) ires) ∧
  (l ≠ [] —> dec_after_clear (as, abc_lm_s am n
    (abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0)) (s', tl l, [hd l]) ires)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_after_clear_Bk_via_Oc[simp]: [dec_after_clear (as, am) (s, l, Oc # r) ires]
  ==> dec_after_clear (as, am) (s', l, Bk # r) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_right_move_Bk_via_Clear_Bk[simp]: [dec_after_clear (as, am) (s, l, Bk # r) ires]
  ==> dec_right_move (as, am) (s', Bk # l, r) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_right_move_Bk_Bk_via_Clear[simp]: [dec_after_clear (as, am) (s, l, []) ires]
  ==> dec_right_move (as, am) (s', Bk # l, [Bk]) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dec_right_move_no_Oc[simp]: dec_right_move (as, am) (s, l, Oc # r) ires = False

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_right\_move\_2\_check\_right\_move*[simp]:  
   $\llbracket dec\_right\_move(as, am)(s, l, Bk \# r) ires \rrbracket$   
     $\implies dec\_check\_right\_move(as, am)(s', Bk \# l, r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *lm\_iff\_empty*[simp]:  $(\langle lm :: nat list \rangle = []) = (lm = [])$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_right\_move\_asif\_Bk\_singleton*[simp]:  
   $dec\_right\_move(as, am)(s, l, []) ires =$   
   $dec\_right\_move(as, am)(s, l, [Bk]) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_check\_right\_move\_nonempty*[simp]:  $dec\_check\_right\_move(as, am)(s, l, r) ires \implies l \neq []$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_check\_right\_move\_Oc\_tail*[simp]:  $\llbracket dec\_check\_right\_move(as, am)(s, l, Oc \# r) ires \rrbracket$   
     $\implies dec\_after\_write(as, am)(s', tl l, hd l \# Oc \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_left\_move\_Bk\_tail*[simp]:  $\llbracket dec\_check\_right\_move(as, am)(s, l, Bk \# r) ires \rrbracket$   
     $\implies dec\_left\_move(as, am)(s', tl l, hd l \# Bk \# r) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_left\_move\_tail*[simp]:  $\llbracket dec\_check\_right\_move(as, am)(s, l, []) ires \rrbracket$   
     $\implies dec\_left\_move(as, am)(s', tl l, [hd l]) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_left\_move\_no\_Oc*[simp]:  $dec\_left\_move(as, am)(s, aaa, Oc \# xs) ires = False$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dec\_left\_move\_nonempty*[simp]:  $dec\_left\_move(as, am)(s, l, r) ires \implies l \neq []$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B\_Oc\_Bk\_Bks*[simp]:  $inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B(as, [m])$   
   $(s', Oc \# Oc \uparrow m @ Bk \# Bk \# ires, Bk \# Bk \uparrow rn) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B\_Oc\_Bk\_Bks\_rev*[simp]:  $lmI \neq [] \implies$   
   $inv\_on\_left\_moving\_in\_middle\_B(as, lmI @ [m])(s',$   
   $Oc \# Oc \uparrow m @ Bk \# <rev lmI> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires, Bk \# Bk \uparrow rn) ires$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_Bk\_tail*[simp]: *dec\_left\_move* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Bk # r*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{tl } \text{l}, \text{hd } \text{l} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{r}) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_tail*[simp]: *dec\_left\_move* (*as, am*) (*s, l, []*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{tl } \text{l}, [\text{hd } \text{l}]) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_on\_right\_moving\_Oc\_mv*[simp]: *dec\_after\_write* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Oc # r*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{dec\_on\_right\_moving} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{Oc} \# \text{l}, \text{r}) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_after\_write\_Oc\_via\_Bk*[simp]: *dec\_after\_write* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Bk # r*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{dec\_after\_write} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{l}, \text{Oc} \# \text{r}) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_after\_write\_Oc\_empty*[simp]: *dec\_after\_write* (*as, am*) (*s, aaa, []*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{dec\_after\_write} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{aaa}, [\text{Oc}]) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_on\_right\_moving\_Oc\_move*[simp]: *dec\_on\_right\_moving* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Oc # r*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{dec\_on\_right\_moving} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{Oc} \# \text{l}, \text{r}) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_on\_right\_moving\_nonempty*[simp]: *dec\_on\_right\_moving* (*as, am*) (*s, l, r*) *ires*  
 $\implies l \neq []$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_after\_clear\_Bk\_tail*[simp]: *dec\_on\_right\_moving* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Bk # r*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{dec\_after\_clear} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{tl } \text{l}, \text{hd } \text{l} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{r}) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_after\_clear\_tail*[simp]: *dec\_on\_right\_moving* (*as, am*) (*s, l, []*) *ires*  
 $\implies \text{dec\_after\_clear} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{s}', \text{tl } \text{l}, [\text{hd } \text{l}]) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *dec\_false\_I*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket \text{abc\_lm\_v am } n = 0; \text{inv\_locate\_b} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{n}, \text{aaa}, \text{Oc} \# \text{xs}) \text{ ires} \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{False}$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *inv\_on\_left\_moving\_Bk\_tl*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket \text{inv\_locate\_b} (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{n}, \text{aaa}, \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ ires};$   
 $\text{abc\_lm\_v am } n = 0 \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{inv\_on\_left\_moving} (\text{as}, \text{abc\_lm\_s am } n \ 0)$   
 $\quad (\text{s}, \text{tl } \text{aaa}, \text{hd } \text{aaa} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ ires}$   
*{proof}*

```

lemma inv_on_left_moving_tl[simp]:
   $\llbracket abc\_lm\_v\ am\ n = 0; inv\_locate\_b\ (as, am)\ (n, aaa, [])\ ires \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies inv\_on\_left\_moving\ (as, abc\_lm\_s\ am\ n\ 0)\ (s, tl\ aaa, [hd\ aaa])\ ires$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

declare inv_locate_n_b.simps [simp del]

lemma dec_first_on_right_moving_Oc_via_inv_locate_n_b[simp]:
   $\llbracket inv\_locate\_n\_b\ (as, am)\ (n, aaa, Oc \# xs)\ ires \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies dec\_first\_on\_right\_moving\ n\ (as, abc\_lm\_s\ am\ n\ (abc\_lm\_v\ am\ n))$ 
   $\quad (s, Oc \# aaa, xs)\ ires$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inv_on_left_moving_nonempty[simp]: inv_on_left_moving (as, am) (s, [], r) ires
  = False
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inv_check_left_moving_startof_nonempty[simp]:
  inv_check_left_moving (as, abc_lm_s am n 0)
  (start_of (layout_of aprog) as + 2 * n + 14, [], Oc # xs) ires
  = False
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma start_of_lessE[elim]:  $\llbracket abc\_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ (Dec\ n\ e);$ 
   $\quad start\_of\ (layout\_of\ ap)\ as < start\_of\ (layout\_of\ ap)\ e;$ 
   $\quad start\_of\ (layout\_of\ ap)\ e \leq Suc\ (start\_of\ (layout\_of\ ap)\ as + 2 * n) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies RR$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma crsp_step_dec_b_e_pre':
  assumes ly = layout_of ap
  and inv_start: inv_locate_b (as, lm) (n, la, ra) ires
  and fetch: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
  and dec_0: abc_lm_v lm n = 0
  and f: f =  $(\lambda stp.\ (steps\ (Suc\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ + 2 * n,\ la,\ ra)\ (ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ (Dec\ n\ e),$ 
     $\quad start\_of\ ly\ as - Suc\ 0)\ stp,\ start\_of\ ly\ as,\ n))$ 
  and P: P =  $(\lambda ((s, l, r), ss, x).\ s = start\_of\ ly\ e)$ 
  and Q: Q =  $(\lambda ((s, l, r), ss, x).\ dec\_inv\_I\ ly\ x\ e\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r)\ ires)$ 
  shows  $\exists stp.\ P\ (f\ stp) \wedge Q\ (f\ stp)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma crsp_step_dec_b_e_pre:
  assumes ly = layout_of ap
  and inv_start: inv_locate_b (as, lm) (n, la, ra) ires
  and dec_0: abc_lm_v lm n = 0
  and fetch: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
  shows  $\exists stp\ lb\ rb.$ 
   $steps\ (Suc\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ + 2 * n,\ la,\ ra)\ (ci\ ly\ (start\_of\ ly\ as)\ (Dec\ n\ e)),$ 

```

```

start_ofly as - Suc 0) stp = (start_ofly e, lb, rb) ∧
dec_inv_1 ly n e (as, lm) (start_ofly e, lb, rb) ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma crsp_abc_step_via_stop[simp]:
[abc_lm_v lm n = 0;
inv_stop (as, abc_lm_s lm n (abc_lm_v lm n)) (start_ofly e, lb, rb) ires]
==> crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some (Dec n e))) (start_ofly e, lb, rb) ires
⟨proof⟩

lemma crsp_step_dec_b_e:
assumes layout: ly = layout_of ap
and inv_start: inv_locate_a (as, lm) (n, l, r) ires
and dec_0: abc_lm_v lm n = 0
and fetch: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
shows ∃ stp > 0. crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some (Dec n e)))
(steps (start_ofly as + 2 * n, l, r) (ci ly (start_ofly as) (Dec n e), start_ofly as - Suc 0) stp)
ires
⟨proof⟩

fun dec_inv_2 :: layout ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ dec_inv_t
where
dec_inv_2 ly n e (as, am) (s, l, r) ires =
(let ss = start_ofly as in
let am' = abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0) in
let am'' = abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n) in
if s = 0 then False
else if s = ss + 2 * n then
  inv_locate_a (as, am) (n, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 1 then
  inv_locate_n_b (as, am) (n, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 2 then
  dec_first_on_right_moving n (as, am'') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 3 then
  dec_after_clear (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 4 then
  dec_right_move (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 5 then
  dec_check_right_move (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 6 then
  dec_left_move (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 7 then
  dec_after_write (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 8 then
  dec_on_right_moving (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 9 then
  dec_after_clear (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 10 then
  inv_on_left_moving (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 11 then

```

```

    inv_check_left_moving (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 12 then
    inv_after_left_moving (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else if s = ss + 2 * n + 16 then
    inv_stop (as, am') (s, l, r) ires
else False)

declare dec_inv_2.simps[simp del]
fun abc_dec_2_stage1 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
    abc_dec_2_stage1 (s, l, r) ss n =
        (if s  $\leq$  ss + 2*n + 1 then 7
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 2 then 6
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 3 then 5
        else if s  $\geq$  ss + 2*n + 4  $\wedge$  s  $\leq$  ss + 2*n + 9 then 4
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 6 then 3
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 10  $\vee$  s = ss + 2*n + 11 then 2
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 12 then 1
        else 0)

fun abc_dec_2_stage2 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
    abc_dec_2_stage2 (s, l, r) ss n =
        (if s  $\leq$  ss + 2 * n + 1 then (ss + 2 * n + 16 - s)
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 10 then length l
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 11 then length l
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 4 then length r - 1
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 5 then length r
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 7 then length r - 1
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 8 then
            length r + length (takeWhile ( $\lambda$  a. a = Oc) l) - 1
        else if s = ss + 2*n + 9 then
            length r + length (takeWhile ( $\lambda$  a. a = Oc) l) - 1
        else 0)

fun abc_dec_2_stage3 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
    abc_dec_2_stage3 (s, l, r) ss n =
        (if s  $\leq$  ss + 2*n + 1 then
            if (s - ss) mod 2 = 0 then if r  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$ 
                hd r = Oc then 0 else 1
            else length r
        else if s = ss + 2 * n + 10 then
            if r  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  hd r = Oc then 2
            else 1
        else if s = ss + 2 * n + 11 then
            if r  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  hd r = Oc then 3
            else 0
        else (ss + 2 * n + 16 - s))

```

```

fun abc_dec_2_stage4 :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  abc_dec_2_stage4 (s, l, r) ss n =
    (if s = ss + 2*n + 2 then length r
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 8 then length r
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 3 then
       if r  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  hd r = Oc then 1
       else 0
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 7 then
       if r  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  hd r = Oc then 0
       else 1
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 9 then
       if r  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  hd r = Oc then 1
       else 0
     else 0)

fun abc_dec_2_measure :: (config  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)
where
  abc_dec_2_measure (c, ss, n) =
    (abc_dec_2_stage1 c ss n,
     abc_dec_2_stage2 c ss n, abc_dec_2_stage3 c ss n, abc_dec_2_stage4 c ss n)

definition lex_square:::
  ((nat  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)  $\times$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)) set
where lex_square  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  less_than <*lex*> lex_triple

definition abc_dec_2_LE :::
  ((config  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)  $\times$  (config  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat)) set
where abc_dec_2_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (inv_image lex_square abc_dec_2_measure)

lemma wf_dec2_le: wf abc_dec_2_LE
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fix_add: fetch ap ((x::nat) + 2*n) b = fetch ap (2*n + x) b
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_locate_n_b_Bk_elim[elim]:
  [0 < abc_lm_v am n; inv_locate_n_b (as, am) (n, aaa, Bk # xs) ires]
 $\implies$  RR
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv_locate_n_b_nonemptyE[elim]:
  [0 < abc_lm_v am n; inv_locate_n_b (as, am) (n, aaa, []) ires]  $\implies$  RR
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma no_Ocs_dec_after_write[simp]: dec_after_write (as, am) (s, aa, r) ires
 $\implies$  takeWhile ( $\lambda a. a = Oc$ ) aa = []

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fewer_Ocs_dec_on_right_moving[simp]:
   $\llbracket dec\_on\_right\_moving(as, lm)(s, aa, []) \text{ires};$ 
     $length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)(tl aa))$ 
     $\neq length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)aa) - Suc 0 \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)(tl aa)) <$ 
     $length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)aa) - Suc 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma more_Ocs_dec_after_clear[simp]:
   $dec\_after\_clear(as, abc\_lm\_s\ am\ n(abc\_lm\_v\ am\ n - Suc 0))$ 
     $(start\_of(layout\_ofaprogram)\ as + 2 * n + 9, aa, Bk \# xs) \text{ires}$ 
   $\implies length xs - Suc 0 < length xs +$ 
     $length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)aa)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma more_Ocs_dec_after_clear2[simp]:
   $\llbracket dec\_after\_clear(as, abc\_lm\_s\ am\ n(abc\_lm\_v\ am\ n - Suc 0))$ 
     $(start\_of(layout\_ofaprogram)\ as + 2 * n + 9, aa, []) \text{ires} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies Suc 0 < length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)aa)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma inv_check_left_moving_nonemptyE[elim]:
   $inv\_check\_left\_moving(as, lm)(s, [], Oc \# xs) \text{ires}$ 
   $\implies RR$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma inv_locate_n_b_Oc_via_at_begin_norm[simp]:
   $\llbracket 0 < abc\_lm\_v\ am\ n;$ 
   $at\_begin\_norm(as, am)(n, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ires} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies inv\_locate\_n\_b(as, am)(n, Oc \# aaa, xs) \text{ires}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma inv_locate_n_b_Oc_via_at_begin_fst_awtn[simp]:
   $\llbracket 0 < abc\_lm\_v\ am\ n;$ 
   $at\_begin\_fst\_awtn(as, am)(n, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ires} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies inv\_locate\_n\_b(as, am)(n, Oc \# aaa, xs) \text{ires}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma inv_locate_n_b_Oc_via_inv_locate_n_a[simp]:
   $\llbracket 0 < abc\_lm\_v\ am\ n; inv\_locate\_a(as, am)(n, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ires} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies inv\_locate\_n\_b(as, am)(n, Oc \# aaa, xs) \text{ires}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma more_Oc_dec_on_right_moving[simp]:
   $\llbracket dec\_on\_right\_moving(as, am)(s, aa, Bk \# xs) \text{ires};$ 
     $Suc(length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)(tl aa)))$ 
     $\neq length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)aa) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies Suc(length(takeWhile(\lambda a. a = Oc)(tl aa)))$ 
```

$< \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc) aa)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *crsp\_step\_dec\_b\_suc\_pre*:  
**assumes** *layout*:  $ly = \text{layout\_of } ap$   
**and** *crsp*:  $\text{crsp } ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ires}$   
**and** *inv\_start*:  $\text{inv\_locate\_a } (as, lm) (n, la, ra) \text{ires}$   
**and** *fetch*:  $\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e)$   
**and** *dec\_suc*:  $0 < \text{abc\_lm\_v } lm n$   
**and** *f*:  $f = (\lambda \text{stp}. (\text{steps} (\text{start\_of } ly as + 2 * n, la, ra) (\text{ci } ly (\text{start\_of } ly as) (\text{Dec } n e),$   
 $\text{start\_of } ly as - \text{Suc } 0) \text{stp}, \text{start\_of } ly as, n))$   
**and** *P*:  $P = (\lambda ((s, l, r), ss, x). s = \text{start\_of } ly as + 2 * n + 16)$   
**and** *Q*:  $Q = (\lambda ((s, l, r), ss, x). \text{dec\_inv\_2 } ly x e (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ires})$   
**shows**  $\exists \text{stp}. P(f \text{stp}) \wedge Q(f \text{stp})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *crsp\_abc\_step\_l\_start\_of[simp]*:  
 $\llbracket \text{inv\_stop } (as, abc\_lm\_s \text{ lm } n (abc\_lm\_v \text{ lm } n - \text{Suc } 0))$   
 $(\text{start\_of } (\text{layout\_of } ap) as + 2 * n + 16, a, b) \text{ires};$   
 $abc\_lm\_v \text{ lm } n > 0;$   
 $\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{crsp } (\text{layout\_of } ap) (\text{abc\_step\_l } (as, lm) (\text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e)))$   
 $(\text{start\_of } (\text{layout\_of } ap) as + 2 * n + 16, a, b) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *crsp\_step\_dec\_b\_suc*:  
**assumes** *layout*:  $ly = \text{layout\_of } ap$   
**and** *crsp*:  $\text{crsp } ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ires}$   
**and** *inv\_start*:  $\text{inv\_locate\_a } (as, lm) (n, la, ra) \text{ires}$   
**and** *fetch*:  $\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e)$   
**and** *dec\_suc*:  $0 < \text{abc\_lm\_v } lm n$   
**shows**  $\exists \text{stp} > 0. \text{crsp } ly (\text{abc\_step\_l } (as, lm) (\text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e)))$   
 $(\text{steps} (\text{start\_of } ly as + 2 * n, la, ra) (\text{ci } (\text{layout\_of } ap)$   
 $\text{start\_of } ly as) (\text{Dec } n e), \text{start\_of } ly as - \text{Suc } 0) \text{stp}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *crsp\_step\_dec\_b*:  
**assumes** *layout*:  $ly = \text{layout\_of } ap$   
**and** *crsp*:  $\text{crsp } ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ires}$   
**and** *inv\_start*:  $\text{inv\_locate\_a } (as, lm) (n, la, ra) \text{ires}$   
**and** *fetch*:  $\text{abc\_fetch as } ap = \text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e)$   
**shows**  $\exists \text{stp} > 0. \text{crsp } ly (\text{abc\_step\_l } (as, lm) (\text{Some } (\text{Dec } n e)))$   
 $(\text{steps} (\text{start\_of } ly as + 2 * n, la, ra) (\text{ci } ly (\text{start\_of } ly as) (\text{Dec } n e), \text{start\_of } ly as - \text{Suc } 0)$   
 $\text{stp}) \text{ires}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

**lemma** *crsp\_step\_dec*:  
**assumes** *layout*:  $ly = \text{layout\_of } ap$

```

and crsp: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
and fetch: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
shows  $\exists stp > 0. \text{crsp} \text{ ly} (\text{abc\_step\_l} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (\text{Some} (\text{Dec} n e)))$ 
 $(\text{steps} (s, l, r) (\text{ci} \text{ ly} (\text{start\_of} \text{ ly} \text{as}) (\text{Dec} n e), \text{start\_of} \text{ ly} \text{as} - \text{Suc} 0) \text{ stp}) \text{ ires}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

### 2.3.5 Compilation of instruction Goto

```

lemma crsp_step_goto:
assumes layout: ly = layout_of ap
and crsp: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
shows  $\exists stp > 0. \text{crsp} \text{ ly} (\text{abc\_step\_l} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (\text{Some} (\text{Goto} n)))$ 
 $(\text{steps} (s, l, r) (\text{ci} \text{ ly} (\text{start\_of} \text{ ly} \text{as}) (\text{Goto} n),$ 
 $\text{start\_of} \text{ ly} \text{as} - \text{Suc} 0) \text{ stp}) \text{ ires}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma crsp_step_in:
assumes layout: ly = layout_of ap
and compile: tp = tm_of ap
and crsp: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
and fetch: abc_fetch as ap = Some ins
shows  $\exists stp > 0. \text{crsp} \text{ ly} (\text{abc\_step\_l} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (\text{Some} \text{ ins}))$ 
 $(\text{steps} (s, l, r) (\text{ci} \text{ ly} (\text{start\_of} \text{ ly} \text{as}) \text{ ins}, \text{start\_of} \text{ ly} \text{as} - 1) \text{ stp}) \text{ ires}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma crsp_step:
assumes layout: ly = layout_of ap
and compile: tp = tm_of ap
and crsp: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
and fetch: abc_fetch as ap = Some ins
shows  $\exists stp > 0. \text{crsp} \text{ ly} (\text{abc\_step\_l} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) (\text{Some} \text{ ins}))$ 
 $(\text{steps} (s, l, r) (tp, 0) \text{ stp}) \text{ ires}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma crsp_steps:
assumes layout: ly = layout_of ap
and compile: tp = tm_of ap
and crsp: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
shows  $\exists stp. \text{crsp} \text{ ly} (\text{abc\_steps\_l} (\text{as}, \text{lm}) \text{ ap} n)$ 
 $(\text{steps} (s, l, r) (tp, 0) \text{ stp}) \text{ ires}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tp_correct':
assumes layout: ly = layout_of ap
and compile: tp = tm_of ap
and crsp: crsp ly (0, lm) (Suc 0, l, r) ires
and abc_halt: abc_steps_l (0, lm) ap stp = (length ap, am)
shows  $\exists stp k. \text{steps} (\text{Suc} 0, l, r) (tp, 0) \text{ stp} = (\text{start\_of} \text{ ly} (\text{length} \text{ ap}), Bk \# Bk \# \text{ires}, \langle am \rangle$ 
 $@ Bk \uparrow k)$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

The  $tp @ [(Nop, 0), (Nop, 0)]$  is nomoral turing machines, so we can use Hoare\_plus when composing with Mop machine

**lemma**  $layout\_id\_cons: layout\_of (ap @ [p]) = layout\_of ap @ [length\_of p]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $map\_start\_of\_layout[simp]:$   
 $map (start\_of (layout\_of xs @ [length\_of x])) [0..<length xs] = (map (start\_of (layout\_of xs)) [0..<length xs])$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $tpairs\_id\_cons:$   
 $tpairs\_of (xs @ [x]) = tpairs\_of xs @ [(start\_of (layout\_of (xs @ [x]))) (length xs), x)]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $map\_length\_ci:$   
 $(map (length \circ (\lambda(xa, y). ci (layout\_of xs @ [length\_of x]) xa y)) (tpairs\_of xs)) =$   
 $(map (length \circ (\lambda(x, y). ci (layout\_of xs) x y)) (tpairs\_of xs))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $length\_tp'[simp]:$   
 $\llbracket ly = layout\_of ap; tp = tm\_of ap \rrbracket \implies$   
 $length tp = 2 * sum\_list (take (length ap) (layout\_of ap))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $length\_tp:$   
 $\llbracket ly = layout\_of ap; tp = tm\_of ap \rrbracket \implies$   
 $start\_of ly (length ap) = Suc (length tp div 2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $compile\_correct\_halt:$   
**assumes**  $layout: ly = layout\_of ap$   
**and**  $compile: tp = tm\_of ap$   
**and**  $crsp: crsp ly (0, lm) (Suc 0, l, r) ires$   
**and**  $abc\_halt: abc\_steps\_l (0, lm) ap stp = (length ap, am)$   
**and**  $rs\_loc: n < length am$   
**and**  $rs: abc\_lm\_v am n = rs$   
**and**  $off: off = length tp div 2$   
**shows**  $\exists stp i j. steps (Suc 0, l, r) (tp @ shift (mopup\_n\_tm n) off, 0) stp = (0, Bk \uparrow i @ Bk \# Bk \# ires, Oc \uparrow Suc rs @ Bk \uparrow j)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare**  $mopup\_n\_tm.simps[simp del]$   
**lemma**  $abc\_step\_red2:$   
 $abc\_steps\_l (s, lm) p (Suc n) = (let (as', am') = abc\_steps\_l (s, lm) p n in$   
 $abc\_step\_l (as', am') (abc\_fetch as' p))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $crsp\_steps2:$

```

assumes
  layout: ly = layout_of ap
  and compile: tp = tm_of ap
  and crsp: crsp ly (0, lm) (Suc 0, l, r) ires
  and nohalt: as < length ap
  and aexec: abc_steps_l (0, lm) ap stp = (as, am)
shows ∃ stpa≥stp. crsp ly (as, am) (steps (Suc 0, l, r) (tp, 0) stpa) ires
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma compile_correct_unhalt:
assumes layout: ly = layout_of ap
  and compile: tp = tm_of ap
  and crsp: crsp ly (0, lm) (1, l, r) ires
  and off: off = length tp div 2
  and abc_unhalt: ∀ stp. (λ (as, am). as < length ap) (abc_steps_l (0, lm) ap stp)
shows ∀ stp.¬ is_final (steps (1, l, r) (tp @ shift (mopup_n_tm n) off, 0) stp)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

### 2.3.6 Alternative Definitions for Translating Abacus Machines to TMs

```

theory Abacus_alt_Compiler
  imports Abacus
  begin

    abbreviation
      layout ≡ layout_of

    fun address :: abc_prog ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
    where
      address p x = (Suc (sum_list (take x (layout p)))))

    abbreviation
      TMGoto ≡ [(Nop, I), (Nop, I)]

    abbreviation
      TMInc ≡ [(WO, I), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (R, 4),
                 (L, 7), (WB, 5), (R, 6), (WB, 5), (WO, 3), (R, 6),
                 (L, 8), (L, 7), (R, 9), (L, 7), (R, 10), (WB, 9)]

    abbreviation
      TMDec ≡ [(WO, I), (R, 2), (L, 14), (R, 3), (L, 4), (R, 3),
                 (R, 5), (WB, 4), (R, 6), (WB, 5), (L, 7), (L, 8),
                 (L, 11), (WB, 7), (WO, 8), (R, 9), (L, 10), (R, 9),
                 (R, 10), (WB, 9)]

```

```
(R, 5), (WB, 10), (L, 12), (L, 11), (R, 13), (L, 11),
(R, 17), (WB, 13), (L, 15), (L, 14), (R, 16), (L, 14),
(R, 0), (WB, 16)]
```

**abbreviation**

```
TMFindnth  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{findnth}$ 
```

```
fun compile_goto :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  instr list
```

```
where
```

```
compile_goto s = shift TMGoto (s - 1)
```

```
fun compile_inc :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  instr list
```

```
where
```

```
compile_inc s n = (shift (TMFindnth n) (s - 1)) @ (shift (shift TMInc (2 * n)) (s - 1))
```

```
fun compile_dec :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  instr list
```

```
where
```

```
compile_dec s n e = (shift (TMFindnth n) (s - 1)) @ (adjust (shift (shift TMDec (2 * n)) (s - 1)) e) e
```

```
fun compile :: abc_prog  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  abc_inst  $\Rightarrow$  instr list
```

```
where
```

```
compile ap s (Inc n) = compile_inc s n
| compile ap s (Dec n e) = compile_dec s n (address ap e)
| compile ap s (Goto e) = compile_goto (address ap e)
```

**lemma**

```
compile ap s i = ci (layout ap) s i
⟨proof⟩
```

**end**

## 2.4 Hoare Rules for Abacus Programs

```
theory Abacus_Hoare
```

```
imports Abacus
```

```
begin
```

```
type-synonym abc_assert = nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

**definition**

```
assert_imp :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle \_ \mapsto \_ \rangle [0, 0] 100$ )
```

```
where
```

```
assert_imp P Q  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall xs. P xs \longrightarrow Q xs$ 
```

```
fun abc_holds_for :: (nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat list)  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle \_ abc'_{\_} holds'_{\_} for \_ \rangle [100, 99] 100$ )
```

```
where
```

$P \text{ abc\_holds\_for } (s, lm) = P lm$

```
fun abc_final :: (nat × nat list) ⇒ abc_prog ⇒ bool
where
  abc_final (s, lm) p = (s = length p)
```

```
fun abc_notfinal :: abc_conf ⇒ abc_prog ⇒ bool
where
  abc_notfinal (s, lm) p = (s < length p)
```

```
fun abc_out_of_prog :: abc_conf ⇒ abc_prog ⇒ bool
where
  abc_out_of_prog (s, lm) p = (length p < s)
```

```
definition abcP_out_of_pgm_ex :: abc_prog
where
  abcP_out_of_pgm_ex = [Dec 0 4I, Inc 1, Goto 0]
```

**lemma** abc\_steps\_l (0,[5,3]) abcP\_out\_of\_pgm\_ex (10 +6) = (4I, [0, 8])  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** abc\_out\_of\_prog (abc\_steps\_l (0,[5,3]) abcP\_out\_of\_pgm\_ex (10 +6)) abcP\_out\_of\_pgm\_ex  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** abc\_notfinal cf p ∨ abc\_final cf p ∨ abc\_out\_of\_prog cf p  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** [ length p ≠ 0; abc\_notfinal cf p ] ⇒ ¬ abc\_final cf p ∧ ¬ abc\_out\_of\_prog cf p  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** [ length p ≠ 0; abc\_final cf p ] ⇒ ¬ abc\_notfinal cf p ∧ ¬ abc\_out\_of\_prog cf p  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** [ length p ≠ 0; abc\_out\_of\_prog cf p ] ⇒ ¬ abc\_notfinal cf p ∧ ¬ abc\_final cf p  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition**  
 $abc\text{-Hoare-halt} :: abc\text{-assert} \Rightarrow abc\text{-prog} \Rightarrow abc\text{-assert} \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\langle \{(I_-\}\} / (\_) / \{(I_-\}\})$

50)

where

$$\text{abc\_Hoare\_halt } P \ p \ Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall lm. P \ lm \longrightarrow (\exists n. \text{abc\_final}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm) \ p \ n) \ p \wedge Q \text{ abc\_holds\_for}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm) \ p \ n))$$

lemma abc\_Hoare\_haltI:

assumes  $\bigwedge lm. P \ lm \implies \exists n. \text{abc\_final}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm) \ p \ n) \ p \wedge Q \text{ abc\_holds\_for}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm) \ p \ n)$

shows  $\{P\} (p::\text{abc\_prog}) \{Q\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun app\_mopup :: tprog0  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  tprog0

where

$$\text{app\_mopup } tp \ n = tp @ \text{shift}(\text{mopup\_n\_tm } n) (\text{length } tp \text{ div } 2)$$

lemma compile\_correct\_halt\_2:

assumes compile:  $tp = \text{tm\_of\_ap}$   
and abc\_halt:  $\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, ns) \ ap \ stp = (\text{length } ap, am)$   
and rs\_loc:  $n < \text{length } am$   
shows  $\exists stp \ i \ j. \text{steps}_0(\text{Suc } 0, [Bk, Bk], \langle ns :: \text{nat list} \rangle) (\text{app\_mopup } tp \ n) stp = (0, Bk \uparrow i, \langle abc\_lm\_v \ am \ n \rangle @ Bk \uparrow j)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma compile\_correct\_halt\_3:

assumes compile:  $tp = \text{tm\_of\_ap}$   
and abc\_halt:  $\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, ns) \ ap \ stp = (\text{length } ap, am)$   
and rs\_loc:  $n < \text{length } am$   
shows  $\exists stp \ i \ j. \text{steps}_0(\text{Suc } 0, [], \langle ns :: \text{nat list} \rangle) (\text{app\_mopup } tp \ n) stp = (0, Bk \uparrow i, \langle abc\_lm\_v \ am \ n \rangle @ Bk \uparrow j)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma compile\_correct\_halt\_4:

assumes compile:  $tp = \text{tm\_of\_ap}$   
and abc\_halt:  $\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, ns) \ ap \ stp = (\text{length } ap, am)$   
and rs\_loc:  $n < \text{length } am$   
shows TMC\_yields\_num\_res (app\_mopup tp n) ns (abc\_lm\_v am n)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition ABC\_yields\_res :: abc\_prog  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool

where ABC\_yields\_res ap ns n r  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$

$$(\exists stp am. \text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, ns) \ ap \ stp = (\text{length } ap, am) \wedge \\ r < \text{length } am \wedge (\text{abc\_lm\_v } am \ r = n))$$

```

definition ABC_loops_on :: abc_prog ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
where ABC_loops_on ap ns  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
       $\forall \text{stp}. \text{abc\_notfinal}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{ns}) \text{ap stp}) \text{ap}$ 

theorem ABC_yields_res_imp_TMC_yields_num_res:
assumes tp = tm_of ap
and ABC_yields_res ap ns n r
shows TMC_yields_num_res (app_mopup tp r) ns n
⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_unhalt_2:
assumes compile: tp = tm_of ap
and notfinal:  $\forall \text{stp}. \text{abc\_notfinal}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{ns}) \text{ap stp}) \text{ap}$ 
shows  $\forall \text{stp}. \neg \text{is\_final}(\text{steps0}(\text{Suc } 0, [\text{Bk}, \text{Bk}], \langle \text{ns} : \text{nat list} \rangle) (\text{app\_mopup tp r}) \text{stp}$ 
⟨proof⟩

theorem ABC_loops_imp_TMC_loops:
assumes tp = tm_of ap
and ABC_loops_on ap ns
shows TMC_loops (app_mopup tp r) ns
⟨proof⟩

definition
abc_Hoare_unhalt :: abc_assert ⇒ abc_prog ⇒ bool ( $\langle \{I\} / \{ \} \rangle \uparrow 50$ )
where
  abc_Hoare_unhalt P p  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$   $\forall \text{args}. P \text{ args} \longrightarrow (\forall n. \text{abc\_notfinal}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{args}) p n) p)$ 

lemma abc_Hoare_unhaltI:
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{args } n. P \text{ args} \implies \text{abc\_notfinal}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{args}) p n) p$ 
shows  $\{P\} (p : \text{abc\_prog}) \uparrow$ 
⟨proof⟩

fun abc_inst_shift :: abc_inst ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_inst
where
  abc_inst_shift (Inc m) n = Inc m |
  abc_inst_shift (Dec m e) n = Dec m (e + n) |
  abc_inst_shift (Goto m) n = Goto (m + n)

fun abc_shift :: abc_inst list ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_inst list
where
  abc_shift xs n = map (λ x. abc_inst_shift x n) xs

fun abc_comp :: abc_inst list ⇒ abc_inst list ⇒
  abc_inst list (infixl  $\langle + \rangle$  99)
where
  abc_comp al bl = (let al_len = length al in
    ...
  )

```

```

al @ abc_shift bl al_len)

lemma abc_comp_first_step_eq_pre:
  s < length A
   $\implies$  abc_step_l(s, lm) (abc_fetch s (A [+] B)) =
    abc_step_l(s, lm) (abc_fetch s A)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma abc_before_final:
   $\llbracket abc\_final(abc\_steps\_l(0, lm) p\ n) p; p \neq [] \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists n'. abc\_notfinal(abc\_steps\_l(0, lm) p\ n') p \wedge$ 
    abc_final(abc_steps_l(0, lm) p (Suc n')) p
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma notfinal_Suc:
  abc_notfinal(abc_steps_l(0, lm) A (Suc n)) A  $\implies$ 
  abc_notfinal(abc_steps_l(0, lm) A n) A
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma abc_comp_first_steps_eq_pre:
  assumes notfinal: abc_notfinal(abc_steps_l(0, lm) A n) A
  and notnull: A  $\neq []$ 
  shows abc_steps_l(0, lm) (A [+] B) n = abc_steps_l(0, lm) A n
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

declare abc_shift.simps[simp del] abc_comp.simps[simp del]
lemma halt_steps2: st  $\geq$  length A  $\implies$  abc_steps_l(st, lm) A stp = (st, lm)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma halt_steps: abc_steps_l(length A, lm) A n = (length A, lm)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma abc_steps_add:
  abc_steps_l(as, lm) ap(m + n) =
    abc_steps_l(abc_steps_l(as, lm) ap m) ap n
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma equal_when_halt:
  assumes exc1: abc_steps_l(s, lm) A na = (length A, lma)
  and exc2: abc_steps_l(s, lm) A nb = (length A, lmb)
  shows lma = lmb
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma abc_comp_first_steps_halt_eq':
  assumes final: abc_steps_l(0, lm) A n = (length A, lm')
  and notnull: A  $\neq []$ 
  shows  $\exists n'. abc\_steps\_l(0, lm) (A [+] B) n' = (length A, lm')$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma abc_exec_null: abc_steps_l sam [] n = sam

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma abc_comp_first_steps_halt_eq:
  assumes final: abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n = (length A, lm')
  shows ∃ n'. abc_steps_l (0, lm) (A [+] B) n' = (length A, lm')
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_comp_second_step_eq:
  assumes exec: abc_step_l (s, lm) (abc_fetch s B) = (sa, lma)
  shows abc_step_l (s + length A, lm) (abc_fetch (s + length A) (A [+] B))
    = (sa + length A, lma)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_comp_second_steps_eq:
  assumes exec: abc_steps_l (0, lm) B n = (sa, lm')
  shows abc_steps_l (length A, lm) (A [+] B) n = (sa + length A, lm')
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma length_abc_comp[simp, intro]:
  length (A [+] B) = length A + length B
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_Hoare_plus_halt :
  assumes A_halt : {P} (A::abc_prog) {Q}
  and B_halt : {Q} (B::abc_prog) {S}
  shows {P} (A [+] B) {S}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_unhalt_append_eq:
  assumes unhalt: {P} (A::abc_prog) ↑
  and P: P args
  shows abc_steps_l (0, args) (A [+] B) stp = abc_steps_l (0, args) A stp
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_Hoare_plus_unhalt1:
  {P} (A::abc_prog) ↑  $\implies$  {P} (A [+] B) ↑
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma notfinal_all_before:
   $\llbracket abc\_notfinal (abc\_steps\_l (0, args) A x) A; y \leq x \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies abc\_notfinal (abc\_steps\_l (0, args) A y) A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_Hoare_plus_unhalt2':
  assumes unhalt: {Q} (B::abc_prog) ↑
  and halt: {P} (A::abc_prog) {Q}
  and notnull: A ≠ []
  and P: P args
  shows abc_notfinal (abc_steps_l (0, args) (A [+] B) n) (A [+] B)
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *abc\_comp\_null\_left*[simp]: [] [+]  $A = A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *abc\_comp\_null\_right*[simp]:  $A [+] [] = A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *abc\_Hoare\_plus\_unhalt2*:  
   $\llbracket \{Q\} (B::abc\_prog) \uparrow; \{P\} (A::abc\_prog) \{Q\} \rrbracket \implies \{P\} (A [+] B) \uparrow$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

## Chapter 3

# Recursive Function and their compilation into Turing Machines

```
theory Rec_Def
  imports Main
begin
```

### 3.1 Definition of a recursive datatype for Recursive Functions

```
datatype recf = z
  | s
  | id nat nat
  | Cn nat recf recf list
  | Pr nat recf recf
  | Mn nat recf
```

### 3.2 Definition of an interpreter for Recursive Functions

```
definition pred_of_nl :: nat list ⇒ nat list
  where
    pred_of_nl xs = butlast xs @ [last xs - 1]

  function rec_exec :: recf ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat
    where
      rec_exec z xs = 0 |
      rec_exec s xs = (Suc (xs ! 0)) |
      rec_exec (id m n) xs = (xs ! n) |
      rec_exec (Cn n f gs) xs =
```

```

rec_exec f (map (λ a. rec_exec a xs) gs) |
rec_exec (Pr n f g) xs =
(if last xs = 0 then rec_exec f (butlast xs)
else rec_exec g (butlast xs @ (last xs - 1) # [rec_exec (Pr n f g) (butlast xs @ [last xs - 1])])) |
rec_exec (Mn n f) xs = (LEAST x. rec_exec f (xs @ [x]) = 0)
⟨proof⟩

```

**termination**

⟨proof⟩

```

inductive terminate :: recf ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
where
termi_z: terminate z [n]
| termi_s: terminate s [n]
| termi_id: [|n < m; length xs = m|] ⇒ terminate (id m n) xs
| termi_cn: [|terminate f (map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs);  

    ∀ g ∈ set gs. terminate g xs; length xs = n|] ⇒ terminate (Cn n f gs) xs
| termi_pr: [|∀ y < x. terminate g (xs @ y # [rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y])]);  

    terminate f xs;  

    length xs = n|]  

    ⇒ terminate (Pr n f g) (xs @ [x])
| termi_mn: [|length xs = n; terminate f (xs @ [r]);  

    rec_exec f (xs @ [r]) = 0;  

    ∀ i < r. terminate f (xs @ [i]) ∧ rec_exec f (xs @ [i]) > 0|] ⇒ terminate (Mn n f) xs

```

**end**

### 3.3 Examples for Recursive Functions based on Rec\_def

```

theory Rec_Ex
imports Rec_Def
begin

```

```

definition plus_2 :: recf
where
plus_2 = (Cn I s [s])

```

```

lemma rec_exec plus_2 [0] = Suc (Suc 0)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma rec_exec plus_2 [2] = 4
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma rec_exec plus_2 [0] = 2
⟨proof⟩

```

The arity parameter given to the constructors of recursive functions is not checked during execution by the interpreter.

See the next example where we run *pls\_2* with two arguments instead of only one.

```
lemma rec_exec plus_2 [2,3] = 4
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma rec_exec plus_2 [2,3] = 4
⟨proof⟩
```

What is the purpose of the arity parameter?

The argument 1 of the constructors, which is supposed to be the arity, is completely ignored by *rec\_exec*. However, for proofing termination, we need a correct arity specification.

```
lemma terminate plus_2 [2]
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma terminate plus_2 [2]
⟨proof⟩
```

If we try to proof termination of a run with superfluous arguments, we are stuck. We need the correct arity for proving the predicate termination.

```
lemma terminate plus_2 [2,3]
⟨proof⟩
```

**end**

### 3.4 Compilation of Recursive Functions into Abacus Programs

```
theory Recursive
  imports Abacus Rec_Def Abacus_Hoare
begin

fun addition :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_prog
  where
    addition m n p = [Dec m 4, Inc n, Inc p, Goto 0, Dec p 7, Inc m, Goto 4]

fun mv_box :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_prog
  where
    mv_box m n = [Dec m 3, Inc n, Goto 0]
```

The compilation of *z*-operator.

```
definition rec_ci_z :: abc_inst list
  where
    rec_ci_z  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  [Goto 1]
```

The compilation of *s*-operator.

```

definition rec_ci_s :: abc_inst list
where
  rec_ci_s  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{addition } 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ [+] [\text{Inc } I])$ 

  The compilation of id i j-operator

fun rec_ci_id :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  abc_inst list
where
  rec_ci_id i j = addition j i (i + 1)

fun mv_boxes :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  abc_inst list
where
  mv_boxes ab bb 0 = []
  mv_boxes ab bb (Suc n) = mv_boxes ab bb n [+] mv_box (ab + n) (bb + n)

fun empty_boxes :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  abc_inst list
where
  empty_boxes 0 = []
  empty_boxes (Suc n) = empty_boxes n [+] [Dec n 2, Goto 0]

fun cn_merge_gs :: 
  (abc_inst list  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  abc_inst list
where
  cn_merge_gs [] p = []
  cn_merge_gs (g # gs) p =
    (let (gprog, gpara, gn) = g in
      gprog [+] mv_box gpara p [+] cn_merge_gs gs (Suc p))

```

### 3.4.1 Definition of the compiler rec\_ci

The compiler of recursive functions, where  $\text{rec\_ci } \text{recf}$  return  $(ap, arity, fp)$ , where  $ap$  is the Abacus program,  $arity$  is the arity of the recursive function  $\text{recf}$ ,  $fp$  is the amount of memory which is going to be used by  $ap$  for its execution.

```

fun rec_ci :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  abc_inst list  $\times$  nat  $\times$  nat
where
  rec_ci z = (rec_ci_z, 1, 2) |
  rec_ci s = (rec_ci_s, 1, 3) |
  rec_ci (id m n) = (rec_ci_id m n, m, m + 2) |
  rec_ci (Cn n f gs) =
    (let cied_gs = map ( $\lambda$  g. rec_ci g) gs in
      let (fprog, fpara, fn) = rec_ci f in
      let pstr = Max (set (Suc n # fn # (map ( $\lambda$  (aprogs, p, n). n) cied_gs))) in
      let qstr = pstr + Suc (length gs) in
      (cn_merge_gs cied_gs pstr [+] mv_boxes 0 qstr n [+
        mv_boxes pstr 0 (length gs) [+] fprog [+
          mv_box fpara pstr [+] empty_boxes (length gs) [+
            mv_box pstr n [+] mv_boxes qstr 0 n, n, qstr + n)) |
      rec_ci (Pr n f g) =
        (let (fprog, fpara, fn) = rec_ci f in
          let (gprog, gpara, gn) = rec_ci g in

```

```

let p = Max (set ([n + 3, fm, gn])) in
let e = length gprog + 7 in
  (mv_box n p [+] fprog [+] mv_box n (Suc n) [+
    ([Dec p e] [+] gprog [+
      [Inc n, Dec (Suc n) 3, Goto I]] @
      [Dec (Suc (Suc n)) 0, Inc (Suc n), Goto (length gprog + 4)],

      Suc n, p + 1)) |
  rec_ci (Mn n f) =
    (let (fprog, fpara, fn) = rec_ci f in
      let len = length (fprog) in
        (fprog @ [Dec (Suc n) (len + 5), Dec (Suc n) (len + 3),
          Goto (len + 1), Inc n, Goto 0], n, max (Suc n) fn))

```

### 3.4.2 Correctness of the compiler rec\_ci

```

declare rec_ci.simps [simp del] rec_ci_s_def[simp del]
rec_ci_z_def[simp del] rec_ci_id.simps[simp del]
mv_boxes.simps[simp del]
mv_box.simps[simp del] addition.simps[simp del]

declare abc_steps_l.simps[simp del] abc_fetch.simps[simp del]
abc_step_l.simps[simp del]

inductive-cases terminate_pr_reverse: terminate (Pr n f g) xs

inductive-cases terminate_z_reverse[elim!]: terminate z xs

inductive-cases terminate_s_reverse[elim!]: terminate s xs

inductive-cases terminate_id_reverse[elim!]: terminate (id m n) xs

inductive-cases terminate_cn_reverse[elim!]: terminate (Cn n f gs) xs

inductive-cases terminate_mn_reverse[elim!]: terminate (Mn n f) xs

fun addition_inv :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒
  nat list ⇒ bool
where
addition_inv (as, lm') m n p lm =
  (let sn = lm ! n in
    let sm = lm ! m in
    lm ! p = 0 ∧
    (if as = 0 then ∃ x. x ≤ lm ! m ∧ lm' = lm[m := x,
      n := (sn + sm - x), p := (sm - x)]]
    else if as = 1 then ∃ x. x < lm ! m ∧ lm' = lm[m := x,
      n := (sn + sm - x - 1), p := (sm - x - 1)]]
    else if as = 2 then ∃ x. x < lm ! m ∧ lm' = lm[m := x,
      n := (sn + sm - x), p := (sm - x - 1)]]
    else if as = 3 then ∃ x. x < lm ! m ∧ lm' = lm[m := x,
      n := (sn + sm - x), p := (sm - x)]])

```

```

else if as = 4 then  $\exists x. x \leq lm ! m \wedge lm' = lm[m := x,$ 
 $n := (sn + sm), p := (sm - x)]$ 
else if as = 5 then  $\exists x. x < lm ! m \wedge lm' = lm[m := x,$ 
 $n := (sn + sm), p := (sm - x - 1)]$ 
else if as = 6 then  $\exists x. x < lm ! m \wedge lm' =$ 
 $lm[m := Suc x, n := (sn + sm), p := (sm - x - 1)]$ 
else if as = 7 then  $lm' = lm[m := sm, n := (sn + sm)]$ 
else False))

```

**fun** addition\_stage1 :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat

**where**

```

addition_stage1 (as, lm) m p =
(if as = 0 ∨ as = 1 ∨ as = 2 ∨ as = 3 then 2
else if as = 4 ∨ as = 5 ∨ as = 6 then 1
else 0)

```

**fun** addition\_stage2 :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat

**where**

```

addition_stage2 (as, lm) m p =
(if 0 ≤ as ∧ as ≤ 3 then lm ! m
else if 4 ≤ as ∧ as ≤ 6 then lm ! p
else 0)

```

**fun** addition\_stage3 :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat

**where**

```

addition_stage3 (as, lm) m p =
(if as = 1 then 4
else if as = 2 then 3
else if as = 3 then 2
else if as = 0 then 1
else if as = 5 then 2
else if as = 6 then 1
else if as = 4 then 0
else 0)

```

**fun** addition\_measure :: ((nat × nat list) × nat × nat) ⇒
 $(nat \times nat \times nat)$

**where**

```

addition_measure ((as, lm), m, p) =
(addition_stage1 (as, lm) m p,
addition_stage2 (as, lm) m p,
addition_stage3 (as, lm) m p)

```

**definition** addition\_LE :: (((nat × nat list) × nat × nat) ×
 $((nat \times nat list) \times nat \times nat))$  set

**where** addition\_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv\_image lex\_triple addition\_measure})$

**lemma** wf\_additon\_LE[simp]: wf addition\_LE  
*⟨proof⟩*

```

declare addition_inv.simps[simp del]

lemma update_zero_to_zero[simp]:  $\llbracket am ! n = (0:\text{nat}); n < \text{length } am \rrbracket \implies am[n := 0] = am$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma addition_inv_init:
   $\llbracket m \neq n; \max m n < p; \text{length } lm > p; lm ! p = 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
    addition_inv(0, lm) m n p lm
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma abs_fetch[simp]:
  abc_fetch 0 (addition m n p) = Some (Dec m 4)
  abc_fetch (Suc 0) (addition m n p) = Some (Inc n)
  abc_fetch 2 (addition m n p) = Some (Inc p)
  abc_fetch 3 (addition m n p) = Some (Goto 0)
  abc_fetch 4 (addition m n p) = Some (Dec p 7)
  abc_fetch 5 (addition m n p) = Some (Inc m)
  abc_fetch 6 (addition m n p) = Some (Goto 4)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma exists_small_list_elem1[simp]:
   $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm ! p = 0; m < p; n < p; x \leq lm ! m; 0 < x \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists xa < lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - x,$ 
     $p := lm ! m - x, m := x - Suc 0] =$ 
     $lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - Suc xa,$ 
     $p := lm ! m - Suc xa]$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma exists_small_list_elem2[simp]:
   $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm ! p = 0; m < p; n < p; x < lm ! m \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists xa < lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - Suc x,$ 
     $p := lm ! m - Suc x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - x]$ 
     $= lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - xa,$ 
     $p := lm ! m - Suc xa]$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma exists_small_list_elem3[simp]:
   $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm ! p = 0; m < p; n < p; x < lm ! m \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists xa < lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - x,$ 
     $p := lm ! m - Suc x, p := lm ! m - x]$ 
     $= lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - xa,$ 
     $p := lm ! m - xa]$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma exists_small_list_elem4[simp]:
   $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm ! p = (0:\text{nat}); m < p; n < p; x < lm ! m \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists xa \leq lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - x,$ 
     $p := lm ! m - x]$ 
     $= lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m - xa,$ 

```

$p := lm ! m - xa]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *exists\_small\_list\_elem5*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm ! p = 0; m < p; n < p;$   
 $x \leq lm ! m; lm ! m \neq x \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \exists xa < lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$   
 $p := lm ! m - x, p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } x]$   
 $= lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$   
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } xa]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *exists\_small\_list\_elem6*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm ! p = 0; m < p; n < p; x < lm ! m \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \exists xa < lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$   
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } x, m := \text{Suc } x]$   
 $= lm[m := \text{Suc } xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$   
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } xa]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *exists\_small\_list\_elem7*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm ! p = 0; m < p; n < p; x < lm ! m \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \exists xa \leq lm ! m. lm[m := \text{Suc } x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$   
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } x]$   
 $= lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m, p := lm ! m - xa]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *abc\_steps\_zero*: *abc\_steps\_l* *asm ap 0 = asm*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *list\_double\_update\_2*:  
 $lm[a := x, b := y, a := z] = lm[b := y, a := z]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare** *Let\_def*[simp]  
**lemma** *addition\_halt\_lemma*:  
 $\llbracket m \neq n; \max m n < p; \text{length } lm > p \rrbracket \implies$   
 $\forall na. \neg (\lambda(as, lm')(m, p). as = 7)$   
 $(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm)(\text{addition } m n p) na)(m, p) \wedge$   
 $\text{addition\_inv}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm)(\text{addition } m n p) na) m n p lm$   
 $\longrightarrow \text{addition\_inv}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm)(\text{addition } m n p)$   
 $(\text{Suc } na)) m n p lm$   
 $\wedge ((\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm)(\text{addition } m n p) (\text{Suc } na), m, p),$   
 $\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm)(\text{addition } m n p) na, m, p) \in \text{addition\_LE}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *addition\_correct'*:  
 $\llbracket m \neq n; \max m n < p; \text{length } lm > p; lm ! p = 0 \rrbracket \implies$   
 $\exists stp. (\lambda(as, lm'). as = 7 \wedge \text{addition\_inv}(as, lm') m n p lm)$   
 $(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, lm)(\text{addition } m n p) stp)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *length\_addition*[simp]:  $\text{length}(\text{addition } a b c) = 7$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *addition\_correct*:  
assumes  $m \neq n$  max  $m n < p$   $\text{length } lm > p$   $lm ! p = 0$   
shows  $\{\lambda a. a = lm\} (\text{addition } m n p) \{\lambda nl. \text{addition\_inv}(7, nl) m n p lm\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 3.4.2.1 Correctness of compilation for constructor s

**lemma** *compile\_s\_correct'*:  
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# 0 \uparrow 2 @ anything\} \text{addition } 0 (\text{Suc } 0) 2 [+][\text{Inc} (\text{Suc } 0)] \{\lambda nl. nl = n \# \text{Suc } n \# 0 \# anything\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare** *rec\_exec.simps*[simp del]

**lemma** *abc\_comp\_commute*:  $(A [+ ] B) [+ ] C = A [+ ] (B [+ ] C)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *compile\_s\_correct*:  
 $\llbracket \text{rec\_ci } s = (ap, arity, fp); \text{rec\_exec } s [n] = r \rrbracket \implies$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything\} ap \{\lambda nl. nl = n \# r \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc arity) @ anything\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 3.4.2.2 Correctness of compilation for constructor z

**lemma** *compile\_z\_correct*:  
 $\llbracket \text{rec\_ci } z = (ap, arity, fp); \text{rec\_exec } z [n] = r \rrbracket \implies$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything\} ap \{\lambda nl. nl = n \# r \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc arity) @ anything\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 3.4.2.3 Correctness of compilation for constructor id

**lemma** *compile\_id\_correct'*:  
assumes  $n < \text{length args}$   
shows  $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ 0 \uparrow 2 @ anything\} \text{addition } n (\text{length args}) (\text{Suc } (\text{length args}))$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ \text{rec\_exec } (\text{recf.id } (\text{length args}) n) \text{ args} \# 0 \# anything\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *compile\_id\_correct*:  
 $\llbracket n < m; \text{length } xs = m; \text{rec\_ci } (\text{recf.id } m n) = (ap, arity, fp); \text{rec\_exec } (\text{recf.id } m n) xs = r \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything\} ap \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ r \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc arity) @ anything\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 3.4.2.4 Correctness of compilation for constructor Cn

```

lemma cn_merge_gs_tl_app:
  cn_merge_gs (gs @ [g]) pstr =
    cn_merge_gs gs pstr [+] cn_merge_gs [g] (pstr + length gs)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma footprint_ge:
  rec_ci a = (p, arity, fp)  $\implies$  arity < fp
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param_pattern:
  [terminate xs; rec_ci f = (p, arity, fp)]  $\implies$  length xs = arity
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma replicate_merge_anywhere:
  x↑a @ x↑b @ ys = x↑(a+b) @ ys
  ⟨proof⟩

fun mv_box_inv :: nat × nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  mv_box_inv (as, lm) m n initlm =
    (let plus = initlm ! m + initlm ! n in
     length initlm > max m n  $\wedge$  m  $\neq$  n  $\wedge$ 
     (if as = 0 then  $\exists$  k l. lm = initlm[m := k, n := l]  $\wedge$ 
      k + l = plus  $\wedge$  k  $\leq$  initlm ! m
     else if as = 1 then  $\exists$  k l. lm = initlm[m := k, n := l]
       $\wedge$  k + l + 1 = plus  $\wedge$  k < initlm ! m
     else if as = 2 then  $\exists$  k l. lm = initlm[m := k, n := l]
       $\wedge$  k + l = plus  $\wedge$  k  $\leq$  initlm ! m
     else if as = 3 then lm = initlm[m := 0, n := plus]
     else False))

fun mv_box_stage1 :: nat × nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  mv_box_stage1 (as, lm) m =
    (if as = 3 then 0
     else 1)

fun mv_box_stage2 :: nat × nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  mv_box_stage2 (as, lm) m = (lm ! m)

fun mv_box_stage3 :: nat × nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  mv_box_stage3 (as, lm) m = (if as = 1 then 3
    else if as = 2 then 2
    else if as = 0 then 1
    else 0)

```

```

fun mv_box_measure :: ((nat × nat list) × nat) ⇒ (nat × nat × nat)
where
  mv_box_measure ((as, lm), m) =
    (mv_box_stage1 (as, lm) m, mv_box_stage2 (as, lm) m,
     mv_box_stage3 (as, lm) m)

definition lex_pair :: ((nat × nat) × nat × nat) set
where
  lex_pair = less_than <*lex*> less_than

definition lex_triple :: ((nat × (nat × nat)) × (nat × (nat × nat))) set
where
  lex_triple  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{less\_than} <*lex*> \text{lex\_pair}$ 

definition mv_box_LE :: (((nat × nat list) × nat) × ((nat × nat list) × nat)) set
where
  mv_box_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv\_image lex\_triple mv\_box\_measure})$ 

lemma wf_lex_triple: wf lex_triple
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wf_mv_box_le[intro]: wf mv_box_LE
  ⟨proof⟩

declare mv_box_inv.simps[simp del]

lemma mv_box_inv_init:
   $\llbracket m < \text{length initlm}; n < \text{length initlm}; m \neq n \rrbracket \implies$ 
  mv_box_inv (0, initlm) m n initlm
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_fetch[simp]:
  abc_fetch 0 (mv_box m n) = Some (Dec m 3)
  abc_fetch (Suc 0) (mv_box m n) = Some (Inc n)
  abc_fetch 2 (mv_box m n) = Some (Goto 0)
  abc_fetch 3 (mv_box m n) = None
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma replicate_Suc_iff_anywhere: x # x↑b @ ys = x↑(Suc b) @ ys
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma exists_smaller_in_list0[simp]:
   $\llbracket m \neq n; m < \text{length initlm}; n < \text{length initlm};$ 
   $k + l = \text{initlm} ! m + \text{initlm} ! n; k \leq \text{initlm} ! m; 0 < k \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\exists ka la. \text{initlm}[m := k, n := l, m := k - \text{Suc } 0] =$ 
  initlm[m := ka, n := la] ∧
  Suc (ka + la) = initlm ! m + initlm ! n ∧

```

$ka < \text{initlm} ! m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `exists_smaller_in_list1[simp]`:

$$\begin{aligned} & [m \neq n; m < \text{length initlm}; n < \text{length initlm}; \\ & \quad \text{Suc}(k + l) = \text{initlm} ! m + \text{initlm} ! n; \\ & \quad k < \text{initlm} ! m] \\ \implies & \exists ka la. \text{initlm}[m := k, n := l, n := \text{Suc } l] = \\ & \quad \text{initlm}[m := ka, n := la] \wedge \\ & \quad ka + la = \text{initlm} ! m + \text{initlm} ! n \wedge \\ & \quad ka \leq \text{initlm} ! m \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `abc_steps_prop[simp]`:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{length initlm} > \max m n; m \neq n] \implies \\ & \neg (\lambda(as, lm). as = 3) \\ & (\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv\_box } m n) na) m \wedge \\ & \text{mv\_box\_inv}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{initlm}) \\ & \quad (\text{mv\_box } m n) na) m n \text{initlm} \longrightarrow \\ & \text{mv\_box\_inv}(\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{initlm}) \\ & \quad (\text{mv\_box } m n) (\text{Suc } na)) m n \text{initlm} \wedge \\ & ((\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv\_box } m n) (\text{Suc } na), m), \\ & \text{abc\_steps\_l}(0, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv\_box } m n) na, m) \in \text{mv\_box\_LE} \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `mv_box_inv_halt`:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{length initlm} > \max m n; m \neq n] \implies \\ & \exists stp. (\lambda(as, lm). as = 3 \wedge \\ & \text{mv\_box\_inv}(as, lm) m n \text{initlm}) \\ & (\text{abc\_steps\_l}(0:\text{nat}, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv\_box } m n) stp) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `mv_box_halt_cond`:

$$\begin{aligned} & [m \neq n; \text{mv\_box\_inv}(a, b) m n lm; a = 3] \implies \\ & b = lm[n := lm ! m + lm ! n, m := 0] \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `mv_box_correct'`:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{length lm} > \max m n; m \neq n] \implies \\ & \exists stp. \text{abc\_steps\_l}(0:\text{nat}, lm) (\text{mv\_box } m n) stp \\ & = (3, (lm[n := (lm ! m + lm ! n)])[m := 0:\text{nat}]) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `length_mvbox[simp]`:  $\text{length}(\text{mv\_box } m n) = 3$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `mv_box_correct`:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{length lm} > \max m n; m \neq n] \\ \implies & \{\lambda nl. nl = lm\} \text{mv\_box } m n \{\lambda nl. nl = lm[n := (lm ! m + lm ! n), m := 0]\} \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

declare list_update.simps(2)[simp del]

lemma zero_case_rec_exec[simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs < gf; gf \leq ft; n < \text{length } gs \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (\text{rec\_exec } (gs ! n) xs \# 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)) @ \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec\_exec } i xs) (\text{take } n gs) @ 0 \uparrow (\text{length } gs - n) @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow \text{length } xs @ \text{anything})$ 
   $[ft + n - \text{length } xs := \text{rec\_exec } (gs ! n) xs, 0 := 0] =$ 
   $0 \uparrow (ft - \text{length } xs) @ \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec\_exec } i xs) (\text{take } n gs) @ \text{rec\_exec } (gs ! n) xs \# 0 \uparrow (\text{length } gs - \text{Suc } n) @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow \text{length } xs @ \text{anything}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma compile_cn_gs_correct':
  assumes
     $g\_cond: \forall g \in \text{set } (\text{take } n gs). \text{terminate } g xs \wedge$ 
     $(\forall x xa xb. \text{rec\_ci } g = (x, xa, xb) \longrightarrow (\forall xc. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (xb - xa) @ xc\} x \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ \text{rec\_exec } g xs \# 0 \uparrow (xb - \text{Suc } xa) @ xc\}))$ 
    and  $ft: ft = \max(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert ffp } ((\lambda(a \text{prog}, p, n). n) ` \text{rec\_ci} ` \text{set } gs)))$ 
  shows
     $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft + \text{length } gs) @ \text{anything}\}$ 
     $\text{cn\_merge\_gs } (\text{map rec\_ci } (\text{take } n gs)) ft$ 
     $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{length } xs) @$ 
       $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec\_exec } i xs) (\text{take } n gs) @ 0 \uparrow (\text{length } gs - n) @ 0 \uparrow \text{Suc}(\text{length } xs) @$ 
       $\text{anything}\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma compile_cn_gs_correct:
  assumes
     $g\_cond: \forall g \in \text{set } gs. \text{terminate } g xs \wedge$ 
     $(\forall x xa xb. \text{rec\_ci } g = (x, xa, xb) \longrightarrow (\forall xc. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (xb - xa) @ xc\} x \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ \text{rec\_exec } g xs \# 0 \uparrow (xb - \text{Suc } xa) @ xc\}))$ 
    and  $ft: ft = \max(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert ffp } ((\lambda(a \text{prog}, p, n). n) ` \text{rec\_ci} ` \text{set } gs)))$ 
  shows
     $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft + \text{length } gs) @ \text{anything}\}$ 
     $\text{cn\_merge\_gs } (\text{map rec\_ci } gs) ft$ 
     $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{length } xs) @$ 
       $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec\_exec } i xs) gs @ 0 \uparrow \text{Suc}(\text{length } xs) @ \text{anything}\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma length_mvboxes[simp]:  $\text{length } (\text{mv\_boxes } aa \ ba \ n) = 3 * n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma exp_suc:  $a \uparrow \text{Suc } b = a \uparrow b @ [a]$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma last_0[simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{Suc } n \leq ba - aa; \text{length } lm2 = \text{Suc } n;$ 
   $\text{length } lm3 = ba - \text{Suc} (aa + n) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (\text{last } lm2 \# lm3 @ \text{butlast } lm2 @ 0 \# lm4) ! (ba - aa) = (0 : \text{nat})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

**lemma** *butlast\_last*[simp]:  $\text{length } lm1 = aa \implies (lm1 @ 0 \uparrow n @ \text{last } lm2 \# lm3 @ \text{butlast } lm2 @ 0 \# lm4) ! (aa + n) = \text{last } lm2$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *arith\_as\_simp*[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{Suc } n \leq ba - aa; aa < ba \rrbracket \implies (ba < \text{Suc} (aa + (ba - \text{Suc} (aa + n) + n))) = \text{False}$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *butlast\_elem*[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{Suc } n \leq ba - aa; aa < ba; \text{length } lm1 = aa; \text{length } lm2 = \text{Suc } n; \text{length } lm3 = ba - \text{Suc} (aa + n) \rrbracket \implies (lm1 @ 0 \uparrow n @ \text{last } lm2 \# lm3 @ \text{butlast } lm2 @ 0 \# lm4) ! (ba + n) = 0$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *update\_butlast\_eq0*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket \text{Suc } n \leq ba - aa; aa < ba; \text{length } lm1 = aa; \text{length } lm2 = \text{Suc } n; \text{length } lm3 = ba - \text{Suc} (aa + n) \rrbracket \implies (lm1 @ 0 \uparrow n @ \text{last } lm2 \# lm3 @ \text{butlast } lm2 @ (0:\text{nat}) \# lm4)[ba + n := \text{last } lm2, aa + n := 0] = lm1 @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow n @ lm3 @ lm2 @ lm4$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *update\_butlast\_eq1*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket \text{Suc} (\text{length } lm1 + n) \leq ba; \text{length } lm2 = \text{Suc } n; \text{length } lm3 = ba - \text{Suc} (\text{length } lm1 + n); \neg ba - \text{Suc} (\text{length } lm1) < ba - \text{Suc} (\text{length } lm1 + n); \neg ba + n - \text{length } lm1 < n \rrbracket \implies (0:\text{nat}) \uparrow n @ (\text{last } lm2 \# lm3 @ \text{butlast } lm2 @ 0 \# lm4)[ba - \text{length } lm1 := \text{last } lm2, 0 := 0] = 0 \# 0 \uparrow n @ lm3 @ lm2 @ lm4$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *mv\_boxes\_correct*:  
 $\llbracket aa + n \leq ba; ba > aa; \text{length } lm1 = aa; \text{length } lm2 = n; \text{length } lm3 = ba - aa - n \rrbracket \implies \{\lambda nl. nl = lm1 @ lm2 @ lm3 @ 0 \uparrow n @ lm4\} (\text{mv\_boxes } aa \text{ } ba \text{ } n)$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = lm1 @ 0 \uparrow n @ lm3 @ lm2 @ lm4\}$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *update\_butlast\_eq2*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket \text{Suc } n \leq aa - \text{length } lm1; \text{length } lm1 < aa; \text{length } lm2 = aa - \text{Suc} (\text{length } lm1 + n); \text{length } lm3 = \text{Suc } n; \neg aa - \text{Suc} (\text{length } lm1) < aa - \text{Suc} (\text{length } lm1 + n); \neg aa + n - \text{length } lm1 < n \rrbracket \implies \text{butlast } lm3 @ ((0:\text{nat}) \# lm2 @ 0 \uparrow n @ \text{last } lm3 \# lm4)[0 := \text{last } lm3, aa - \text{length } lm1 := 0] = lm3 @ lm2 @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow n @ lm4$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *mv\_boxes\_correct2*:  
 $\llbracket n \leq aa - ba; ba < aa; \text{length } (lm1:\text{nat list}) = ba;$

```

length (lm2::nat list) = aa - ba - n;
length (lm3::nat list) = n]
==> {λ nl. nl = lm1 @ 0↑n @ lm2 @ lm3 @ lm4}
    (mv_boxes aa ba n)
    {λ nl. nl = lm1 @ lm3 @ lm2 @ 0↑n @ lm4}
⟨proof⟩

lemma save_paras:
{λnl. nl = xs @ 0↑ (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) – length xs) @
map (λi. rec_exec i xs) gs @ 0↑ Suc (length xs) @ anything}
mv_boxes 0 (Suc (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) + length gs)) (length xs)
{λnl. nl = 0↑ max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) @
map (λi. rec_exec i xs) gs @ 0 # xs @ anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma length_le_max_insert_rec_ci[intro]:
length gs ≤ ffp ==> length gs ≤ max x1 (Max (insert ffp (x2 ‘ x3 ‘ set gs)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma restore_new_paras:
ffp ≥ length gs
==> {λnl. nl = 0↑ max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) @ map (λi. rec_exec i xs) gs @ 0 # xs @ anything}
    mv_boxes (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs)))) 0
    (length gs)
{λnl. nl = map (λi. rec_exec i xs) gs @ 0↑ max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) @ 0 # xs @ anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma le_max_insert[intro]: ffp ≤ max x0 (Max (insert ffp (x1 ‘ x2 ‘ set gs)))
⟨proof⟩

declare max_less_iff_conj[simp del]

lemma save_rs:
[far = length gs;
ffp ≤ max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs)));
far < ffp]
==> {λnl. nl = map (λi. rec_exec i xs) gs @
rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs # 0↑ max (Suc (length xs))
    (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) @ xs @ anything}
    mv_box far (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))))
{λnl. nl = map (λi. rec_exec i xs) gs @
    0↑ (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) –
length gs) @
        rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs # 0↑ length gs @ xs @ anything}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma length_empty_boxes[simp]: length (empty_boxes n) = 2*n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma empty_one_box_correct:
  {λnl. nl = 0↑n @ x # lm} [Dec n 2, Goto 0] {λnl. nl = 0 # 0↑n @ lm}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma empty_boxes_correct:
  length lm ≥ n ==>
  {λ nl. nl = lm} empty_boxes n {λ nl. nl = 0↑n @ drop n lm}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma insert_dominated[simp]: length gs ≤ ffp ==>
  length gs + (max xs (Max (insert ffp (x1 ` x2 ` set gs))) - length gs) =
  max xs (Max (insert ffp (x1 ` x2 ` set gs)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma clean_paras:
  ffp ≥ length gs ==>
  {λnl. nl = map (λi. rec_exec i xs) gs @
  0↑(max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ` rec_ci ` set gs))) - length
  gs) @
  rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs # 0↑length gs @ xs @ anything}
  empty_boxes (length gs)
  {λnl. nl = 0↑max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ` rec_ci ` set gs))) @
  rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs # 0↑length gs @ xs @ anything}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma restore_rs:
  {λnl. nl = 0↑max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ` rec_ci ` set gs))) @
  rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs # 0↑length gs @ xs @ anything}
  mv_box (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ` rec_ci ` set gs)))) (length
  xs)
  {λnl. nl = 0↑length xs @
  rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs #
  0↑(max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ` rec_ci ` set gs))) - (length
  xs)) @
  0↑length gs @ xs @ anything}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma restore_origin_paras:
  {λnl. nl = 0↑length xs @
  rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs #
  0↑(max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ` rec_ci ` set gs))) - length
  xs) @ 0↑length gs @ xs @ anything}
  mv_boxes (Suc (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ` rec_ci ` set gs)))) @
  0↑length gs @ xs @ anything)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

+ length gs)) 0 (length xs)
{λnl. nl = xs @ rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs ≠ 0 ↑
(max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) + length gs) @
anything}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma compile_cn_correct':
assumes f_ind:
  ⋀ anything r. rec_exec f (map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs) = rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs
  =====
  {λnl. nl = map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs @ 0 ↑ (ffp – far) @ anything} fap
  {λnl. nl = map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs @ rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs ≠ 0 ↑ (ffp
– Suc far) @ anything}
  and compile: rec_ci f = (fap, far, ffp)
  and term_f: terminate f (map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs)
  and g_cond: ∀ g∈set gs. terminate g xs ∧
  (forall x xa xb. rec_ci g = (x, xa, xb) →
  (forall xc. {λnl. nl = xs @ 0 ↑ (xb – xa) @ xc} x {λnl. nl = xs @ rec_exec g xs ≠ 0 ↑ (xb – Suc
xa) @ xc}))
shows
  {λnl. nl = xs @ 0 ≠ 0 ↑ (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci
‘ set gs))) + length gs) @ anything}
  cn_merge_gs (map rec_ci gs) (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘
rec_ci ‘ set gs)))) [+]
  (mv_boxes 0 (Suc (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set
gs))) + length gs)) (length xs) [+]
  (mv_boxes (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs)))) 0
(length gs) [+]
  (fap [+]) (mv_box_far (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set
gs)))) [+]
  (empty_boxes (length gs) [+]
  (mv_box (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs)))) (length xs) [+]
  mv_boxes (Suc (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) + length gs)) 0 (length xs))))) [+]
  {λnl. nl = xs @ rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs ≠
  0 ↑ (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((λ(aprog, p, n). n) ‘ rec_ci ‘ set gs))) + length gs)
@ anything}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma compile_cn_correct:
assumes termi_f: terminate f (map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs)
  and f_ind: ⋀ ap arity fp anything.
  rec_ci f = (ap, arity, fp)
  =====
  {λnl. nl = map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs @ 0 ↑ (fp – arity) @ anything} ap
  {λnl. nl = map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs @ rec_exec f (map (λg. rec_exec g xs) gs) ≠ 0 ↑ (fp –
Suc arity) @ anything}
  and g_cond:
  ∀ g∈set gs. terminate g xs ∧
  (forall x xa xb. rec_ci g = (x, xa, xb) → (forall xc. {λnl. nl = xs @ 0 ↑ (xb – xa) @ xc} x {λnl. nl

```

```

= xs @ rec_exec g xs # 0 ↑ (xb - Suc xa) @ xc))
and compile: rec_ci (Cn n f gs) = (ap, arity, fp)
and len: length xs = n
shows {λnl. nl = xs @ 0 ↑ (fp - arity) @ anything} ap {λnl. nl = xs @ rec_exec (Cn n f gs)
xs # 0 ↑ (fp - Suc arity) @ anything}
⟨proof⟩

```

### 3.4.2.5 Correctness of compilation for constructor Pr

```

lemma mv_box_correct_simp[simp]:
[|length xs = n; ft = max (n+3) (max fft gft)|]
⇒ {λnl. nl = xs @ 0 # 0 ↑ (ft - n) @ anything} mv_box n ft
{λnl. nl = xs @ 0 # 0 ↑ (ft - n) @ anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma length_under_max[simp]: length xs < max (length xs + 3) fft
⟨proof⟩

lemma save_init_rs:
[|length xs = n; ft = max (n+3) (max fft gft)|]
⇒ {λnl. nl = xs @ rec_exec f xs # 0 ↑ (ft - n) @ anything} mv_box n (Suc n)
{λnl. nl = xs @ 0 # rec_exec f xs # 0 ↑ (ft - Suc n) @ anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma less_then_max_plus2[simp]: n + (2::nat) < max (n + 3) x
⟨proof⟩

lemma less_then_max_plus3[simp]: n < max (n + (3::nat)) x
⟨proof⟩

lemma mv_box_max_plus_3_correct[simp]:
length xs = n ⇒
{λnl. nl = xs @ x # 0 ↑ (max (n + (3::nat)) (max fft gft) - n) @ anything} mv_box n (max
(n + 3) (max fft gft))
{λnl. nl = xs @ 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max fft gft) - n) @ x # anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma max_less_suc_suc[simp]: max n (Suc n) < Suc (Suc (max (n + 3) x + anything - Suc
0))
⟨proof⟩

lemma suc_less_plus_3[simp]: Suc n < max (n + 3) x
⟨proof⟩

lemma mv_box_ok_suc_simp[simp]:
length xs = n
⇒ {λnl. nl = xs @ rec_exec f xs # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max fft gft) - Suc n) @ x # anything} mv_box n (Suc n)
{λnl. nl = xs @ 0 # rec_exec f xs # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max fft gft) - Suc (Suc n)) @ x #
anything}

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma abc_append_first_steps_eq_pre:
assumes notfinal: abc_notfinal (abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n) A
and notnull: A ≠ []
shows abc_steps_l (0, lm) (A @ B) n = abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n
⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_append_first_step_eq_pre:
st < length A
Longrightarrow abc_step_l (st, lm) (abc_fetch st (A @ B)) =
abc_step_l (st, lm) (abc_fetch st A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_append_first_steps_halt_eq':
assumes final: abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n = (length A, lm')
and notnull: A ≠ []
shows ∃ n'. abc_steps_l (0, lm) (A @ B) n' = (length A, lm')
⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_append_first_steps_halt_eq:
assumes final: abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n = (length A, lm')
shows ∃ n'. abc_steps_l (0, lm) (A @ B) n' = (length A, lm')
⟨proof⟩

lemma suc_suc_max_simp[simp]: Suc (Suc (max (xs + 3) fft - Suc (Suc (xs)))) =
= max (xs + 3) fft - (xs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma contract_dec_ft_length_plus_7[simp]: [ft = max (n + 3) (max fft gft); length xs = n]
Longrightarrow
{λnl. nl = xs @ (x - Suc y) # rec_exec (Pr n fg) (xs @ [x - Suc y]) # 0 ↑ (ft - Suc (Suc n)) @ Suc y # anything}
[Dec ft (length gap + 7)]
{λnl. nl = xs @ (x - Suc y) # rec_exec (Pr n fg) (xs @ [x - Suc y]) # 0 ↑ (ft - Suc (Suc n)) @ y # anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjust_paras':
length xs = n ==> {λnl. nl = xs @ x # y # anything} [Inc n] [+] [Dec (Suc n) 2, Goto 0]
{λnl. nl = xs @ Suc x # 0 # anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjust_paras:
length xs = n ==> {λnl. nl = xs @ x # y # anything} [Inc n, Dec (Suc n) 3, Goto (Suc 0)]
{λnl. nl = xs @ Suc x # 0 # anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma rec_ci_SucSuc_n[simp]: [rec_ci g = (gap, gar, gft); ∀ y < x. terminate g (xs @ [y, rec_exec (Pr n fg) (xs @ [y]))]];

```

$\text{length } xs = n; \text{Suc } y \leq x] \implies \text{gar} = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *loop\_back'*:  
**assumes**  $h: \text{length } A = \text{length } \text{gap} + 4 \text{ length } xs = n$   
**and**  $le: y \geq x$   
**shows**  $\exists \text{stp. abc\_steps\_l} (\text{length } A, xs @ m \# (y - x) \# x \# \text{anything}) (A @ [\text{Dec } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) 0, \text{Inc } (\text{Suc } n), \text{Goto } (\text{length } \text{gap} + 4)]) \text{ stp}$   
 $= (\text{length } A, xs @ m \# y \# 0 \# \text{anything})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *loop\_back*:  
**assumes**  $h: \text{length } A = \text{length } \text{gap} + 4 \text{ length } xs = n$   
**shows**  $\exists \text{stp. abc\_steps\_l} (\text{length } A, xs @ m \# 0 \# x \# \text{anything}) (A @ [\text{Dec } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) 0, \text{Inc } (\text{Suc } n), \text{Goto } (\text{length } \text{gap} + 4)]) \text{ stp}$   
 $= (0, xs @ m \# x \# 0 \# \text{anything})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *rec\_exec\_pr\_0\_simps*:  $\text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [0]) = \text{rec\_exec } f xs$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *rec\_exec\_pr\_Suc\_simps*:  $\text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [\text{Suc } y])$   
 $= \text{rec\_exec } g (xs @ [y, \text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [y])])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *suc\_max\_simp[simp]*:  $\text{Suc } (\max (n + 3) \text{fft} - \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n))) = \max (n + 3) \text{fft} - \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *pr\_loop*:  
**assumes**  $code: code = ([\text{Dec } (\max (n + 3) (\max \text{fft} \text{gft})) (\text{length } \text{gap} + 7)] [+] (\text{gap} [+] [\text{Inc } n, \text{Dec } (\text{Suc } n) 3, \text{Goto } (\text{Suc } 0)])) @$   
 $[\text{Dec } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) 0, \text{Inc } (\text{Suc } n), \text{Goto } (\text{length } \text{gap} + 4)]$   
**and**  $len: \text{length } xs = n$   
**and**  $g\_ind: \forall y < x. (\forall \text{anything}. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ y \# \text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [y]) \# 0 \uparrow (\text{gft} - \text{gar}) @ \text{anything}\}) \text{ gap}$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ y \# \text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [y]) \# \text{rec\_exec } g (xs @ [y, \text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [y])]) \# 0 \uparrow (\text{gft} - \text{Suc } \text{gar}) @ \text{anything}\})$   
**and**  $\text{compile\_g}: \text{rec\_ci } g = (\text{gap}, \text{gar}, \text{gft})$   
**and**  $\text{termi\_g}: \forall y < x. \text{terminate } g (xs @ [y, \text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [y])])$   
**and**  $ft: ft = \max (n + 3) (\max \text{fft} \text{gft})$   
**and**  $less: \text{Suc } y \leq x$   
**shows**  
 $\exists \text{stp. abc\_steps\_l} (0, xs @ (x - \text{Suc } y) \# \text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [x - \text{Suc } y]) \# 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) @ \text{Suc } y \# \text{anything})$   
 $code \text{ stp} = (0, xs @ (x - y) \# \text{rec\_exec } (\text{Pr } n f g) (xs @ [x - y]) \# 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) @ y \# \text{anything})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma abc_lm_s_simp0[simp]:
  length xs = n ==> abc_lm_s (xs @ x # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [x]) # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3)
  (max fft gft) − Suc (Suc n)) @ 0 # anything) (max (n + 3) (max fft gft)) 0 =
  xs @ x # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [x]) # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max fft gft) − Suc n) @ anything
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma index_at_zero_elem[simp]:
  (xs @ x # re # 0 ↑ (max (length xs + 3)
  (max fft gft) − Suc (Suc (length xs))) @ 0 # anything) !
  max (length xs + 3) (max fft gft) = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pr_loop_correct:
assumes less: y ≤ x
and len: length xs = n
and compile_g: rec_ci g = (gap, gar, gft)
and termi_g: ∀ y < x. terminate g (xs @ [y], rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]))
and g_ind: ∀ y < x. (∀ anything. {λnl. nl = xs @ y # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]) # 0 ↑ (gft
− gar) @ anything} gap
  {λnl. nl = xs @ y # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]) # rec_exec g (xs @ [y], rec_exec (Pr n f g)
(xs @ [y])) # 0 ↑ (gft − Suc gar) @ anything})
shows {λnl. nl = xs @ (x − y) # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [x − y]) # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max
fft gft) − Suc (Suc n)) @ y # anything}
  ([Dec (max (n + 3) (max fft gft)) (length gap + 7)] [+] (gap [+] [Inc n, Dec (Suc n) 3, Goto
(Suc 0)])) @ [Dec (Suc (Suc n)) 0, Inc (Suc n), Goto (length gap + 4)]
  {λnl. nl = xs @ x # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [x]) # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max fft gft) − Suc n)
@ anything}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma compile_pr_correct':
assumes termi_g: ∀ y < x. terminate g (xs @ [y], rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]))
and g_ind:
  ∀ y < x. (∀ anything. {λnl. nl = xs @ y # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]) # 0 ↑ (gft − gar) @
anything} gap
  {λnl. nl = xs @ y # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]) # rec_exec g (xs @ [y], rec_exec (Pr n f g)
(xs @ [y])) # 0 ↑ (gft − Suc gar) @ anything})
and termi_f: terminate f xs
and f_ind: ∧ anything. {λnl. nl = xs @ 0 ↑ (fft − far) @ anything} fap {λnl. nl = xs @
rec_exec f xs # 0 ↑ (fft − Suc far) @ anything}
and len: length xs = n
and compile1: rec_ci f = (fap, far, fft)
and compile2: rec_ci g = (gap, gar, gft)
shows
  {λnl. nl = xs @ x # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max fft gft) − n) @ anything}
  mv_box n (max (n + 3) (max fft gft)) [+
  (fap [+] (mv_box n (Suc n) [+]
  ([Dec (max (n + 3) (max fft gft)) (length gap + 7)] [+] (gap [+] [Inc n, Dec (Suc n) 3, Goto
(Suc 0)])) @
  [Dec (Suc (Suc n)) 0, Inc (Suc n), Goto (length gap + 4)])))
  {λnl. nl = xs @ x # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [x]) # 0 ↑ (max (n + 3) (max fft gft) − Suc n)
@ anything}

```

```

@ anything}
⟨proof⟩

lemma compile_pr_correct:
assumes g_ind: ∀y<xs. terminate g (xs @ [y, rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y])]) ∧
(∀x xa xb. rec_ci g = (x, xa, xb) →
(∀xc. {λnl. nl = xs @ y # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]) # 0↑(xb - xa) @ xc} x
{λnl. nl = xs @ y # rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [y]) # rec_exec g (xs @ [y, rec_exec (Pr n f g)
(xs @ [y])]) # 0↑(xb - Suc xa) @ xc}) )
and termi_f: terminate f xs
and f_ind:
∧ ap arity fp anything.
rec_ci f = (ap, arity, fp) ⇒ {λnl. nl = xs @ 0↑(fp - arity) @ anything} ap {λnl. nl = xs
@ rec_exec f xs # 0↑(fp - Suc arity) @ anything}
and len: length xs = n
and compile: rec_ci (Pr n f g) = (ap, arity, fp)
shows {λnl. nl = xs @ x # 0↑(fp - arity) @ anything} ap {λnl. nl = xs @ x # rec_exec (Pr
n f g) (xs @ [x]) # 0↑(fp - Suc arity) @ anything}
⟨proof⟩

```

### 3.4.2.6 Correctness of compilation for constructor Mn

```

fun mn_ind_inv :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
where
mn_ind_inv (as, lm') ss x rsx suf_lm lm =
(if as = ss then lm' = lm @ x # rsx # suf_lm
else if as = ss + 1 then
  ∃y. (lm' = lm @ x # y # suf_lm) ∧ y ≤ rsx
else if as = ss + 2 then
  ∃y. (lm' = lm @ x # y # suf_lm) ∧ y ≤ rsx
else if as = ss + 3 then lm' = lm @ x # 0 # suf_lm
else if as = ss + 4 then lm' = lm @ Suc x # 0 # suf_lm
else if as = 0 then lm' = lm @ Suc x # 0 # suf_lm
else False
)

fun mn_stage1 :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
mn_stage1 (as, lm) ss n =
(if as = 0 then 0
else if as = ss + 4 then 1
else if as = ss + 3 then 2
else if as = ss + 2 ∨ as = ss + 1 then 3
else if as = ss then 4
else 0
)

fun mn_stage2 :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where

```

```

mn_stage2 (as, lm) ss n =
  (if as = ss + 1 ∨ as = ss + 2 then (lm ! (Suc n))
   else 0)

fun mn_stage3 :: nat × nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  mn_stage3 (as, lm) ss n = (if as = ss + 2 then 1 else 0)

fun mn_measure :: ((nat × nat list) × nat × nat) ⇒
  (nat × nat × nat)
where
  mn_measure ((as, lm), ss, n) =
    (mn_stage1 (as, lm) ss n, mn_stage2 (as, lm) ss n,
     mn_stage3 (as, lm) ss n)

definition mn_LE :: (((nat × nat list) × nat × nat) ×
  ((nat × nat list) × nat × nat)) set
where mn_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (inv_image lex_triple mn_measure)

lemma wf_mn_le[intro]: wf mn_LE
  ⟨proof⟩

declare mn_ind_inv.simps[simp del]

lemma put_in_tape_small_enough0[simp]:
  0 < rsx  $\implies$ 
   $\exists y. (xs @ x \# rsx \# \text{anything})[\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs) := rsx - \text{Suc } 0] = xs @ x \# y \# \text{anything} \wedge y \leq rsx$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma put_in_tape_small_enough1[simp]:
   $\llbracket y \leq rsx; 0 < y \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists ya. (xs @ x \# y \# \text{anything})[\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs) := y - \text{Suc } 0] = xs @ x \# ya \# \text{anything} \wedge ya \leq rsx$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abc_comp_null[simp]: (A [+] B = []) = (A = [] ∧ B = [])
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rec_ci_not_null[simp]: (rec_ci f ≠ ([]), a, b))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mn_correct:
assumes compile: rec_ci rf = (fap, far, fft)
and ge: 0 < rsx
and len: length xs = arity
and B: B = [Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 5), Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 3), Goto (Suc

```

$(length fap)), Inc arity, Goto 0]$   
**and**  $f: f = (\lambda stp. (abc\_steps\_l (length fap, xs @ x \# rsx \# anything) (fap @ B) stp, (length fap), arity))$   
**and**  $P: P = (\lambda ((as, lm), ss, arity). as = 0)$   
**and**  $Q: Q = (\lambda ((as, lm), ss, arity). mn\_ind\_inv (as, lm) (length fap) x rsx anything xs)$   
**shows**  $\exists stp. P(fstp) \wedge Q(fstp)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $abc\_Hoare\_haltE$ :  
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = lm1\} p \{\lambda nl. nl = lm2\}$   
 $\implies \exists stp. abc\_steps\_l (0, lm1) p stp = (length p, lm2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $mn\_loop$ :  
**assumes**  $B: B = [Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 5), Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 3), Goto (Suc (length fap)), Inc arity, Goto 0]$   
**and**  $ft: ft = max (Suc arity) fft$   
**and**  $len: length xs = arity$   
**and**  $far: far = Suc arity$   
**and**  $ind: (\forall xc. (\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ x \# 0 \uparrow (fft - far) @ xc\} fap$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ x \# rec\_exec f (xs @ [x]) \# 0 \uparrow (fft - Suc far) @ xc\}))$   
**and**  $exec\_less: rec\_exec f (xs @ [x]) > 0$   
**and**  $compile: rec\_ci f = (fap, far, fft)$   
**shows**  $\exists stp > 0. abc\_steps\_l (0, xs @ x \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc arity) @ anything) (fap @ B) stp =$   
 $(0, xs @ Suc x \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc arity) @ anything)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $mn\_loop\_correct'$ :  
**assumes**  $B: B = [Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 5), Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 3), Goto (Suc (length fap)), Inc arity, Goto 0]$   
**and**  $ft: ft = max (Suc arity) fft$   
**and**  $len: length xs = arity$   
**and**  $ind\_all: \forall i \leq x. (\forall xc. (\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# 0 \uparrow (fft - far) @ xc\} fap$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# rec\_exec f (xs @ [i]) \# 0 \uparrow (fft - Suc far) @ xc\}))$   
**and**  $exec\_ge: \forall i \leq x. rec\_exec f (xs @ [i]) > 0$   
**and**  $compile: rec\_ci f = (fap, far, fft)$   
**and**  $far: far = Suc arity$   
**shows**  $\exists stp > x. abc\_steps\_l (0, xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc arity) @ anything) (fap @ B) stp =$   
 $(0, xs @ Suc x \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc arity) @ anything)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $mn\_loop\_correct$ :  
**assumes**  $B: B = [Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 5), Dec (Suc arity) (length fap + 3), Goto (Suc (length fap)), Inc arity, Goto 0]$   
**and**  $ft: ft = max (Suc arity) fft$   
**and**  $len: length xs = arity$   
**and**  $ind\_all: \forall i \leq x. (\forall xc. (\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# 0 \uparrow (fft - far) @ xc\} fap$   
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# rec\_exec f (xs @ [i]) \# 0 \uparrow (fft - Suc far) @ xc\}))$   
**and**  $exec\_ge: \forall i \leq x. rec\_exec f (xs @ [i]) > 0$   
**and**  $compile: rec\_ci f = (fap, far, fft)$

```

and far: far = Suc arity
shows  $\exists stp. abc\_steps\_l(0, xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc arity) @ anything) (fap @ B) stp =$ 
 $(0, xs @ Suc x \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc arity) @ anything)$ 
{proof}

lemma compile_mn_correct':
assumes B:  $B = [Dec(Suc arity)(length fap + 5), Dec(Suc arity)(length fap + 3), Goto(Suc(length fap)), Inc arity, Goto 0]$ 
and ft: ft = max(Suc arity) fft
and len: length xs = arity
and termi_f: terminate f (xs @ [r])
and f_ind:  $\bigwedge anything. \{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ r \# 0 \uparrow (fft - far) @ anything \} fap$ 
 $\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ r \# 0 \uparrow (fft - Suc far) @ anything \}$ 
and ind_all:  $\forall i < r. (\forall xc. (\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# 0 \uparrow (fft - far) @ xc \} fap$ 
 $\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# rec\_exec f (xs @ [i]) \# 0 \uparrow (fft - Suc far) @ xc \}))$ 
and exec_less:  $\forall i < r. rec\_exec f (xs @ [i]) > 0$ 
and exec: rec_exec f (xs @ [r]) = 0
and compile: rec_ci f = (fap, far, fft)
shows  $\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (max(Suc arity) fft - arity) @ anything \}$ 
 $fap @ B$ 
 $\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec\_exec(Mn arity f) xs \# 0 \uparrow (max(Suc arity) fft - Suc arity) @ anything \}$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma compile_mn_correct:
assumes len: length xs = n
and termi_f: terminate f (xs @ [r])
and f_ind:  $\bigwedge ap\ arity fp\ anything. rec\_ci f = (ap, arity, fp) \implies$ 
 $\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ r \# 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything \} ap \{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ r \# 0 \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc arity) @ anything \}$ 
and exec: rec_exec f (xs @ [r]) = 0
and ind_all:
 $\forall i < r. terminate f (xs @ [i]) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall x xa xb. rec\_ci f = (x, xa, xb) \implies$ 
 $(\forall xc. \{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# 0 \uparrow (xb - xa) @ xc \} x \{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ i \# rec\_exec f (xs @ [i]) \#$ 
 $0 \uparrow (xb - Suc xa) @ xc \}) \wedge$ 
 $0 < rec\_exec f (xs @ [i])$ 
and compile: rec_ci (Mn nf) = (ap, arity, fp)
shows  $\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything \} ap$ 
 $\{ \lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec\_exec(Mn nf) xs \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc arity) @ anything \}$ 
{proof}

```

### 3.4.2.7 Correctness of entire compilation process rec\_ci

```

lemma recursive_compile_correct:
 $\llbracket terminate recf args; rec\_ci recf = (ap, arity, fp) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \{ \lambda nl. nl = args @ 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything \} ap$ 
 $\{ \lambda nl. nl = args @ rec\_exec recf args \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc arity) @ anything \}$ 
{proof}

```

**definition** dummy\_abc :: nat  $\Rightarrow abc\_inst\ list$

**where**

*dummy\_abc k = [Inc k, Dec k 0, Goto 3]*

**definition** *abc\_list\_crsp:: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool*

**where**

*abc\_list\_crsp xs ys = ( $\exists n. xs = ys @ 0 \uparrow n \vee ys = xs @ 0 \uparrow n$ )*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_simpl[intro]: abc\_list\_crsp (lm @ 0 \uparrow m) lm  $\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_lm\_v:*

*abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb  $\Longrightarrow$  abc\_lm\_v lma n = abc\_lm\_v lmb n*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_elim:*

*[abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb;  $\exists n. lma = lmb @ 0 \uparrow n \vee lmb = lma @ 0 \uparrow n \Longrightarrow P$ ]  $\Longrightarrow$  P*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_simp[simp]:*

*[abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb; m < length lma; m < length lmb]  $\Longrightarrow$*   
*abc\_list\_crsp (lma[m := n]) (lmb[m := n])*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_simp2[simp]:*

*[abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb; m < length lma;  $\neg m < length lmb] \Longrightarrow$*   
*abc\_list\_crsp (lma[m := n]) (lmb @ 0 \uparrow (m - length lmb) @ [n])*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_simp3[simp]:*

*[abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb;  $\neg m < length lma; m < length lmb] \Longrightarrow$*   
*abc\_list\_crsp (lma @ 0 \uparrow (m - length lma) @ [n]) (lmb[m := n])*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_simp4[simp]: [abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb;  $\neg m < length lma; \neg m < length lmb] \Longrightarrow$*

*abc\_list\_crsp (lma @ 0 \uparrow (m - length lma) @ [n]) (lmb @ 0 \uparrow (m - length lmb) @ [n])*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_lm\_s:*

*abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb  $\Longrightarrow$*   
*abc\_list\_crsp (abc\_lm\_s lma m n) (abc\_lm\_s lmb m n)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *abc\_list\_crsp\_step:*

*[abc\_list\_crsp lma lmb; abc\_step\_l(aa, lma) i = (a, lma');*  
*abc\_step\_l(aa, lmb) i = (a', lmb')]*  
 *$\Longrightarrow a' = a \wedge abc_list_crsp lma' lmb'$*   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

```

lemma abc_list_crsp_steps:
   $\llbracket \text{abc\_steps\_l} (0, \text{lm} @ 0 \uparrow m) \text{ aprog stp} = (a, \text{lm}'); \text{ aprog} \neq [] \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists \text{lma}. \text{abc\_steps\_l} (0, \text{lm}) \text{ aprog stp} = (a, \text{lma}) \wedge$ 
     $\text{abc\_list\_crsp lm}' \text{lma}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma list_crsp_simp2: abc_list_crsp ( $\text{lm}1 @ 0 \uparrow n$ )  $\text{lm}2 \implies \text{abc\_list\_crsp lm}1 \text{lm}2$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma recursive_compile_correct_norm':
   $\llbracket \text{rec\_ci f} = (\text{ap}, \text{arity}, \text{ft});$ 
     $\text{terminate f args} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists \text{stp rl}. (\text{abc\_steps\_l} (0, \text{args}) \text{ ap stp}) = (\text{length ap}, \text{rl}) \wedge \text{abc\_list\_crsp} (\text{args} @ [\text{rec\_exec args}]) \text{ rl}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma find_exponent_rec_exec[simp]:
  assumes  $a: \text{args} @ [\text{rec\_exec f args}] = \text{lm} @ 0 \uparrow n$ 
  and  $b: \text{length args} < \text{length lm}$ 
  shows  $\exists m. \text{lm} = \text{args} @ \text{rec\_exec f args} \# 0 \uparrow m$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma find_exponent_complex[simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{args} @ [\text{rec\_exec f args}] = \text{lm} @ 0 \uparrow n; \neg \text{length args} < \text{length lm} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists m. (\text{lm} @ 0 \uparrow (\text{length args} - \text{length lm}) @ [\text{Suc } 0])[\text{length args} := 0] =$ 
     $\text{args} @ \text{rec\_exec f args} \# 0 \uparrow m$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma compile_append_dummy_correct:
  assumes  $\text{compile}: \text{rec\_ci f} = (\text{ap}, \text{ary}, \text{fp})$ 
  and  $\text{termi}: \text{terminate f args}$ 
  shows  $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args}\} (\text{ap} [+] \text{dummy\_abc} (\text{length args})) \{\lambda nl. (\exists m. nl = \text{args} @ \text{rec\_exec f args} \# 0 \uparrow m)\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma cn_merge_gs_split:
   $\llbracket i < \text{length gs}; \text{rec\_ci} (\text{gs}!i) = (ga, gb, gc) \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{cn\_merge\_gs} (\text{map rec\_ci gs}) p = \text{cn\_merge\_gs} (\text{map rec\_ci} (\text{take } i \text{ gs})) p [+] (ga [+]$ 
     $\text{mv\_box gb} (p + i)) [+] \text{cn\_merge\_gs} (\text{map rec\_ci} (\text{drop} (\text{Suc } i) \text{ gs})) (p + \text{Suc } i)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma cn_unhalt_case:
  assumes  $\text{compile1}: \text{rec\_ci} (\text{Cn nf gs}) = (\text{ap}, \text{ar}, \text{ft}) \wedge \text{length args} = \text{ar}$ 
  and  $g: i < \text{length gs}$ 
  and  $\text{compile2}: \text{rec\_ci} (\text{gs}!i) = (gap, gar, gft) \wedge gar = \text{length args}$ 
  and  $\text{g\_unhalt}: \bigwedge \text{anything}. \{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ 0 \uparrow (gft - gar) @ \text{anything}\} \text{ gap} \uparrow$ 
  and  $\text{g\_ind}: \bigwedge \text{apj arj ftj j anything}. \{j < i; \text{rec\_ci} (\text{gs}!j) = (apj, arj, ftj)\}$ 
   $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ 0 \uparrow (ftj - arj) @ \text{anything}\} \text{ apj} \{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ \text{rec\_exec} (\text{gs}!j) \text{ args} \# 0 \uparrow (ftj - \text{Suc arj}) @ \text{anything}\}$ 

```

```

and all_termi:  $\forall j < i. \text{terminate } (gs!j) \text{ args}$ 
shows  $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ 0 \uparrow (ft - ar) @ \text{anything}\} ap \uparrow$ 
(proof)

lemma mn_unhalt_case':
assumes compile: rec_ci f = (a, b, c)
and all_termi:  $\forall i. \text{terminate } f (\text{args} @ [i]) \wedge 0 < \text{rec_exec } f (\text{args} @ [i])$ 
and B: B = [Dec (Suc (length args)) (length a + 5), Dec (Suc (length args)) (length a + 3),
Goto (Suc (length a)), Inc (length args), Goto 0]
shows  $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ 0 \uparrow (\max (\text{Suc (length args)}) c - \text{length args}) @ \text{anything}\}$ 
a @ B  $\uparrow$ 
(proof)

lemma mn_unhalt_case:
assumes compile: rec_ci (Mn n f) = (ap, ar, ft)  $\wedge$  length args = ar
and all_termi:  $\forall i. \text{terminate } f (\text{args} @ [i]) \wedge \text{rec_exec } f (\text{args} @ [i]) > 0$ 
shows  $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args} @ 0 \uparrow (ft - ar) @ \text{anything}\} ap \uparrow$ 
(proof)

```

### 3.5 Compilers composed: Compiling Recursive Functions into Turing Machines

```

fun tm_of_rec :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  instr list
where tm_of_rec recf = (let (ap, k, fp) = rec_ci recf in
let tp = tm_of (ap [+ dummy_abc k) in
tp @ (shift (mopup_n_tm k) (length tp div 2)))

lemma recursive_compile_to_tm_correct1:
assumes compile: rec_ci recf = (ap, ary, fp)
and termi: terminate recf args
and tp: tp = tm_of (ap [+ dummy_abc (length args))
shows  $\exists stp m l. \text{steps}_0 (\text{Suc } 0, Bk \# Bk \# ires, <\text{args}> @ Bk \uparrow rn)$ 
(tp @ shift (mopup_n_tm (length args)) (length tp div 2)) stp = (0, Bk  $\uparrow$  m @ Bk  $\#$  Bk  $\#$  ires,
Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc (rec_exec recf args) @ Bk  $\uparrow$  l)
(proof)

lemma recursive_compile_to_tm_correct2:
assumes termi: terminate recf args
shows  $\exists stp m l. \text{steps}_0 (\text{Suc } 0, [Bk, Bk], <\text{args}>) (tm\_of\_rec recf) stp =$ 
(0, Bk  $\uparrow$  Suc (Suc m), Oc  $\uparrow$  Suc (rec_exec recf args) @ Bk  $\uparrow$  l)
(proof)

lemma recursive_compile_to_tm_correct3:
assumes termi: terminate recf args
shows  $\{\lambda tp. tp = ([Bk, Bk], <\text{args}>)\} (tm\_of\_rec recf)$ 
 $\{\lambda tp. \exists k l. tp = (Bk \uparrow k, <\text{rec\_exec recf args}> @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

### 3.5.1 Appending the mopup TM

```

lemma list_all_suc_many[simp]:
  list_all ( $\lambda(acn, s). s \leq Suc(Suc(Suc(Suc(Suc(2 * n))))))$ ) xs  $\implies$ 
  list_all ( $\lambda(acn, s). s \leq Suc(Suc(Suc(Suc(Suc(Suc(2 * n)))))))$ ) xs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma shift_append: shift (xs @ ys) n = shift xs n @ shift ys n
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma length_shift_mopup[simp]: length (shift (mopup_n_tm n) ss) = 4 * n + 12
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma length_tm_even[intro]: length (tm_of ap) mod 2 = 0
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tms_of_at_index[simp]: k < length ap  $\implies$  tms_of ap ! k =
  ci (layout_of ap) (start_of (layout_of ap) k) (ap ! k)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma start_of_suc_inc:
   $\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = Inc n \rrbracket \implies start\_of(layout\_of ap)(Suc k) =$ 
  start_of (layout_of ap) k + 2 * n + 9
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma start_of_suc_dec:
   $\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = (Dec n e) \rrbracket \implies start\_of(layout\_of ap)(Suc k) =$ 
  start_of (layout_of ap) k + 2 * n + 16
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inc_state_all_le:
   $\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = Inc n;$ 
   $(a, b) \in set(shift(shift(tinc_b(2 * n)))$ 
   $(start\_of(layout\_of ap)k - Suc 0)) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies b \leq start\_of(layout\_of ap)(length ap)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma findnth_le[elim]:
   $(a, b) \in set(shift(findnth n)(start\_of(layout\_of ap)k - Suc 0))$ 
   $\implies b \leq Suc(start\_of(layout\_of ap)k + 2 * n)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma findnth_state_all_le1:
   $\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = Inc n;$ 
   $(a, b) \in$ 
   $set(shift(findnth n)(start\_of(layout\_of ap)k - Suc 0)) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies b \leq start\_of(layout\_of ap)(length ap)$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $start\_of\_eq: length ap < as \implies start\_of(layout\_of ap) as = start\_of(layout\_of ap)$   
 $(length ap)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $start\_of\_all\_le: start\_of(layout\_of ap) as \leq start\_of(layout\_of ap) (length ap)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $findnth\_state\_all\_le2:$   
 $\llbracket k < length ap;$   
 $ap ! k = Dec n e;$   
 $(a, b) \in set(shift(shift tdec_b(2 * n)))$   
 $(start\_of(layout\_of ap) k - Suc 0)) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies b \leq start\_of(layout\_of ap) (length ap)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $dec\_state\_all\_le[simp]:$   
 $\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = Dec n e;$   
 $(a, b) \in set(shift(shift tdec_b(2 * n)))$   
 $(start\_of(layout\_of ap) k - Suc 0)) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies b \leq start\_of(layout\_of ap) (length ap)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $tms\_any\_less:$   
 $\llbracket k < length ap; (a, b) \in set(tms\_of ap ! k) \rrbracket \implies$   
 $b \leq start\_of(layout\_of ap) (length ap)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $concat\_in: i < length(concat xs) \implies$   
 $\exists k < length xs. concat xs ! i \in set(xs ! k)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare**  $length\_concat[simp]$

**lemma**  $in\_tms: i < length(tm\_of ap) \implies \exists k < length ap. (tm\_of ap ! i) \in set(tms\_of ap ! k)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $all\_le\_start\_of: list\_all(\lambda(acn, s).$   
 $s \leq start\_of(layout\_of ap) (length ap)) (tm\_of ap)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $length\_ci:$   
 $\llbracket k < length ap; length(ci ly y(ap ! k)) = 2 * qa \rrbracket$   
 $\implies layout\_of ap ! k = qa$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $ci\_even[intro]: length(ci ly y i) mod 2 = 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $sum\_list\_ci\_even[intro]: sum\_list(map(length \circ (\lambda(x, y). ci ly x y)) zs) mod 2 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *zip\_pre*:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{length } ys) \leq \text{length } ap \implies \\ \text{zip } ys \text{ } ap = \text{zip } ys \text{ } (\text{take } (\text{length } ys) \text{ } (ap :: 'a \text{ list})) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *length\_start\_of\_tm*:  $\text{start\_of } (\text{layout\_of } ap) \text{ } (\text{length } ap) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{tm\_of } ap) \text{ } \text{div } 2)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *list\_all\_add\_6E[elim]*:  $\text{list\_all } (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq \text{Suc } q) \text{ xs}$

$$\implies \text{list\_all } (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq q + (2 * n + 6)) \text{ xs}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mopup\_b\_12[simp]*:  $\text{length mopup\_b} = 12$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mp\_up\_all\_le*:  $\text{list\_all } (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq q + (2 * n + 6))$

$$\begin{aligned} & [(R, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q))), (R, \text{Suc } (2 * n + q)), \\ & (L, 5 + 2 * n + q), (WB, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q)))), (R, 4 + 2 * n + q), \\ & (WB, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q)))), (R, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q))), \\ & (WB, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q)))), (L, 5 + 2 * n + q), \\ & (L, 6 + 2 * n + q), (R, 0), (L, 6 + 2 * n + q)] \end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mopup\_le6[simp]*:  $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{mopup\_a } n) \implies b \leq 2 * n + 6$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *shift\_le2[simp]*:  $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{shift } (\text{mopup\_n\_tm } n) \text{ } x)$

$$\implies b \leq (2 * x + \text{length } (\text{mopup\_n\_tm } n)) \text{ div } 2$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mopup\_ge2[intro]*:  $2 \leq x + \text{length } (\text{mopup\_n\_tm } n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mopup\_even[intro]*:  $(2 * x + \text{length } (\text{mopup\_n\_tm } n)) \text{ mod } 2 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mopup\_div\_2[simp]*:  $b \leq \text{Suc } x$

$$\implies b \leq (2 * x + \text{length } (\text{mopup\_n\_tm } n)) \text{ div } 2$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

### 3.5.2 A Turing Machine compiled from an Abacus program with mopup code appended is composable

**lemma** *composable\_tm\_from\_abacus*: **assumes**  $tp = \text{tm\_of } ap$

**shows** *composable\_tm0*  $(tp @ \text{shift } (\text{mopup\_n\_tm } n) \text{ } (\text{length } tp \text{ div } 2))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

### 3.5.3 A Turing Machine compiled from a recursive function is composable

```
lemma composable_tm_from_recf:  
  assumes compile: tp = tm_of_rec recf  
  shows composable_tm0 tp  
(proof)  
end
```

## Chapter 4

# An alternative modelling of Recursive Functions

```
theory Recs_alt_Def
imports Main
HOL-Library.Nat_Bijection
begin

declare One_nat_def[simp del]
```

```
lemma if_zero_one [simp]:
(if P then 1 else 0) = (0::nat)longleftrightarrow¬P
(0::nat) < (if P then 1 else 0) = P
(if P then 0 else 1) = (if ¬P then 1 else (0::nat))
〈proof〉
```

```
lemma nth:
(x # xs) ! 0 = x
(x # y # xs) ! 1 = y
(x # y # z # xs) ! 2 = z
(x # y # z # u # xs) ! 3 = u
〈proof〉
```

### 4.1 Some auxiliary lemmas about the Recursive Functions Sigma and Pi

```
lemma setprod_atMost_Suc[simp]:
```

$(\prod i \leq Suc n. f i) = (\prod i \leq n. f i) * f(Suc n)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setprod\_lessThan\_Suc* [*simp*]:  
 $(\prod i < Suc n. f i) = (\prod i < n. f i) * f n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setsum\_add\_nat\_ivl2*;  $n \leq p \implies$   
 $\text{sum } f \{..n\} + \text{sum } f \{n..p\} = \text{sum } f \{..p::nat\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setsum\_eq\_zero* [*simp*]:  
**fixes**  $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$   
**shows**  $(\sum i < n. f i) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < n. f i = 0)$   
 $(\sum i \leq n. f i) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \leq n. f i = 0)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setprod\_eq\_zero* [*simp*]:  
**fixes**  $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$   
**shows**  $(\prod i < n. f i) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists i < n. f i = 0)$   
 $(\prod i \leq n. f i) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists i \leq n. f i = 0)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setsum\_one\_less*:  
**fixes**  $n::nat$   
**assumes**  $\forall i < n. f i \leq 1$   
**shows**  $(\sum i < n. f i) \leq n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setsum\_one\_le*:  
**fixes**  $n::nat$   
**assumes**  $\forall i \leq n. f i \leq 1$   
**shows**  $(\sum i \leq n. f i) \leq Suc n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setsum\_eq\_one\_le*:  
**fixes**  $n::nat$   
**assumes**  $\forall i \leq n. f i = 1$   
**shows**  $(\sum i \leq n. f i) = Suc n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setsum\_least\_eq*:  
**fixes**  $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$   
**assumes**  $h0: p \leq n$   
**assumes**  $h1: \forall i \in \{..p\}. f i = 1$   
**assumes**  $h2: \forall i \in \{p..n\}. f i = 0$   
**shows**  $(\sum i \leq n. f i) = p$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *nat\_mult\_le\_one*:

```

fixes m n::nat
assumes m ≤ I n ≤ I
shows m * n ≤ I
⟨proof⟩

lemma setprod_one_le:
fixes f::nat ⇒ nat
assumes ∀ i ≤ n. fi ≤ I
shows (∏ i ≤ n. fi) ≤ I
⟨proof⟩

lemma setprod_greater_zero:
fixes f::nat ⇒ nat
assumes ∀ i ≤ n. fi ≥ 0
shows (∏ i ≤ n. fi) ≥ 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma setprod_eq_one:
fixes f::nat ⇒ nat
assumes ∀ i ≤ n. fi = Suc 0
shows (∏ i ≤ n. fi) = Suc 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma setsum_cut_off_less:
fixes f::nat ⇒ nat
assumes h1: m ≤ n
and h2: ∀ i ∈ {m..<n}. fi = 0
shows (∑ i < n. fi) = (∑ i < m. fi)
⟨proof⟩

lemma setsum_cut_off_le:
fixes f::nat ⇒ nat
assumes h1: m ≤ n
and h2: ∀ i ∈ {m..n}. fi = 0
shows (∑ i ≤ n. fi) = (∑ i < m. fi)
⟨proof⟩

lemma setprod_one [simp]:
fixes n::nat
shows (∏ i < n. Suc 0) = Suc 0
(∏ i ≤ n. Suc 0) = Suc 0
⟨proof⟩

```

## 4.2 Recursive Functions

```

datatype recf = Z
| S
| Id nat nat
| Cn nat recf recf list

```

```

| Pr nat recf recf
| Mn nat recf

fun arity :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  arity Z = I
  | arity S = I
  | arity (Id m n) = m
  | arity (Cn n f gs) = n
  | arity (Pr n f g) = Suc n
  | arity (Mn n f) = n

```

Abbreviations for calculating the arity of the constructors

**abbreviation**  
 $CN f g s \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Cn (\text{arity} (hd g s)) f g s$

**abbreviation**  
 $PR f g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Pr (\text{arity} f) f g$

**abbreviation**  
 $MN f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Mn (\text{arity} f - I) f$

the evaluation function and termination relation

```

fun rec_eval :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  rec_eval Z xs = 0
  | rec_eval S xs = Suc (xs ! 0)
  | rec_eval (Id m n) xs = xs ! n
  | rec_eval (Cn n f gs) xs = rec_eval f (map (\x. rec_eval x xs) gs)
  | rec_eval (Pr n f g) [] = undefined
  | rec_eval (Pr n f g) (0 # xs) = rec_eval f xs
  | rec_eval (Pr n f g) (Suc x # xs) =
    rec_eval g (x # (rec_eval (Pr n f g) (x # xs)) # xs)
  | rec_eval (Mn n f) xs = (LEAST x. rec_eval f (x # xs) = 0)

```

**inductive**  
 $\text{terminates} :: \text{recf} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
**where**

- | termi\_Z:  $\text{terminates } Z [n]$
- | termi\_S:  $\text{terminates } S [n]$
- | termi\_id:  $\llbracket n < m; \text{length } xs = m \rrbracket \implies \text{terminates } (\text{Id } m n) xs$
- | termi\_cn:  $\llbracket \text{terminates } f (\text{map } (\lambda g. \text{rec\_eval } g) gs); \forall g \in \text{set } gs. \text{terminates } g xs; \text{length } xs = n \rrbracket \implies \text{terminates } (\text{Cn } n f gs) xs$
- | termi\_pr:  $\llbracket \forall y < x. \text{terminates } g (y \# (\text{rec\_eval } (\text{Pr } n f g) (y \# xs) \# xs)); \text{terminates } f xs; \text{length } xs = n \rrbracket \implies \text{terminates } (\text{Pr } n f g) (x \# xs)$
- | termi\_mn:  $\llbracket \text{length } xs = n; \text{terminates } f (r \# xs); \text{rec\_eval } f (r \# xs) = 0; \forall i < r. \text{terminates } f (i \# xs) \wedge \text{rec\_eval } f (i \# xs) > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{terminates } (\text{Mn } n f) xs$

## 4.3 Arithmetic Functions

*constn n* is the recursive function which computes natural number *n*.

```

fun constn :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  recf
where
  constn 0 = Z |
  constn (Suc n) = CN S [constn n]

definition
  rec_swap f = CNf [Id 2 1, Id 2 0]

definition
  rec_add = PR (Id 1 0) (CN S [Id 3 1])

definition
  rec_mult = PR Z (CN rec_add [Id 3 1, Id 3 2])

definition
  rec_power = rec_swap (PR (constn 1) (CN rec_mult [Id 3 1, Id 3 2]))

definition
  rec_fact_aux = PR (constn 1) (CN rec_mult [CN S [Id 3 0], Id 3 1])

definition
  rec_fact = CN rec_fact_aux [Id 1 0, Id 1 0]

definition
  rec_predecessor = CN (PR Z (Id 3 0)) [Id 1 0, Id 1 0]

definition
  rec_minus = rec_swap (PR (Id 1 0) (CN rec_predecessor [Id 3 1]))

lemma constn_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval (constn n) xs = n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma swap_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval (rec_swap f) [x, y] = rec_eval f [y, x]
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma add_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_add [x, y] = x + y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mult_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_mult [x, y] = x * y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma power_lemma [simp]:
```

```

rec_eval rec_power [x, y] = x ^ y
⟨proof⟩

lemma fact_aux_lemma [simp]:
rec_eval rec_fact_aux [x, y] = fact x
⟨proof⟩

lemma fact_lemma [simp]:
rec_eval rec_fact [x] = fact x
⟨proof⟩

lemma pred_lemma [simp]:
rec_eval rec_predecessor [x] = x - 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma minus_lemma [simp]:
rec_eval rec_minus [x, y] = x - y
⟨proof⟩

```

## 4.4 Logical functions

The *sign* function returns 1 when the input argument is greater than 0.

**definition**

*rec\_sign* = *CN rec\_minus* [*constn 1*, *CN rec\_minus* [*constn 1*, *Id 1 0*]]

**definition**

*rec\_not* = *CN rec\_minus* [*constn 1*, *Id 1 0*]

*rec\_eq* compares two arguments: returns 1 if they are equal; 0 otherwise.

**definition**

*rec\_eq* = *CN rec\_minus* [*CN (constn 1)* [*Id 2 0*], *CN rec\_add* [*rec\_minus*, *rec\_swap rec\_minus*]]

**definition**

*rec\_noteq* = *CN rec\_not* [*rec\_eq*]

**definition**

*rec\_conj* = *CN rec\_sign* [*rec\_mult*]

**definition**

*rec\_disj* = *CN rec\_sign* [*rec\_add*]

**definition**

*rec\_imp* = *CN rec\_disj* [*CN rec\_not* [*Id 2 0*], *Id 2 1*]

*rec\_ifz* [z, x, y] returns x if z is zero, y otherwise; *rec\_if* [z, x, y] returns x if z is \*not\* zero, y otherwise

**definition**

*rec\_ifz* = *PR (Id 2 0) (Id 4 3)*

**definition**

*rec\_if* = CN *rec\_ifz* [CN *rec\_not* [*Id 3 0*], *Id 3 1*, *Id 3 2*]

**lemma** *sign\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_sign* [*x*] = (if *x* = 0 then 0 else 1)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *not\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_not* [*x*] = (if *x* = 0 then 1 else 0)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *eq\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_eq* [*x, y*] = (if *x* = *y* then 1 else 0)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *noteq\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_noteq* [*x, y*] = (if *x* ≠ *y* then 1 else 0)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *conj\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_conj* [*x, y*] = (if *x* = 0 ∨ *y* = 0 then 0 else 1)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *disj\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_disj* [*x, y*] = (if *x* = 0 ∧ *y* = 0 then 0 else 1)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *imp\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_imp* [*x, y*] = (if 0 < *x* ∧ *y* = 0 then 0 else 1)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *ifz\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_ifz* [*z, x, y*] = (if *z* = 0 then *x* else *y*)  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *if\_lemma* [*simp*]:

*rec\_eval rec\_if* [*z, x, y*] = (if 0 < *z* then *x* else *y*)  
⟨*proof*⟩

## 4.5 Less and Le Relations

*rec\_less* compares two arguments and returns 1 if the first is less than the second; otherwise returns 0.

**definition**

*rec\_less* = CN *rec\_sign* [*rec\_swap rec\_minus*]

**definition**  
 $rec\_le = CN rec\_disj [rec\_less, rec\_eq]$

**lemma**  $less\_lemma$  [simp]:  
 $rec\_eval rec\_less [x, y] = (\text{if } x < y \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $le\_lemma$  [simp]:  
 $rec\_eval rec\_le [x, y] = (\text{if } (x \leq y) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

## 4.6 Summation and Product Functions

**definition**  
 $rec\_sigma1f = PR (CNf [CN Z [Id 1 0], Id 1 0])$   
 $(CN rec\_add [Id 3 1, CNf [CN S [Id 3 0], Id 3 2]])$

**definition**  
 $rec\_sigma2f = PR (CNf [CN Z [Id 2 0], Id 2 0, Id 2 1])$   
 $(CN rec\_add [Id 4 1, CNf [CN S [Id 4 0], Id 4 2, Id 4 3]])$

**definition**  
 $rec\_accum1f = PR (CNf [CN Z [Id 1 0], Id 1 0])$   
 $(CN rec\_mult [Id 3 1, CNf [CN S [Id 3 0], Id 3 2]])$

**definition**  
 $rec\_accum2f = PR (CNf [CN Z [Id 2 0], Id 2 0, Id 2 1])$   
 $(CN rec\_mult [Id 4 1, CNf [CN S [Id 4 0], Id 4 2, Id 4 3]])$

**definition**  
 $rec\_accum3f = PR (CNf [CN Z [Id 3 0], Id 3 0, Id 3 1, Id 3 2])$   
 $(CN rec\_mult [Id 5 1, CNf [CN S [Id 5 0], Id 5 2, Id 5 3, Id 5 4]])$

**lemma**  $sigma1\_lemma$  [simp]:  
**shows**  $rec\_eval (rec\_sigma1f) [x, y] = (\sum z \leq x. rec\_eval f [z, y])$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $sigma2\_lemma$  [simp]:  
**shows**  $rec\_eval (rec\_sigma2f) [x, y1, y2] = (\sum z \leq x. rec\_eval f [z, y1, y2])$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $accum1\_lemma$  [simp]:  
**shows**  $rec\_eval (rec\_accum1f) [x, y] = (\prod z \leq x. rec\_eval f [z, y])$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $accum2\_lemma$  [simp]:  
**shows**  $rec\_eval (rec\_accum2f) [x, y1, y2] = (\prod z \leq x. rec\_eval f [z, y1, y2])$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma accum3_lemma [simp]:
  shows rec_eval (rec_accum3 f) [x, y1, y2, y3] = ( $\prod z \leq x. (rec\_eval f) [z, y1, y2, y3]$ )
  <proof>

```

## 4.7 Bounded Quantifiers

**definition**

```
rec_all1 f = CN rec_sign [rec_accum1 f]
```

**definition**

```
rec_all2 f = CN rec_sign [rec_accum2 f]
```

**definition**

```
rec_all3 f = CN rec_sign [rec_accum3 f]
```

**definition**

```
rec_all1_less f = (let cond1 = CN rec_eq [Id 3 0, Id 3 1] in
  let cond2 = CNf [Id 3 0, Id 3 2]
  in CN (rec_all2 (CN rec_disj [cond1, cond2])) [Id 2 0, Id 2 0, Id 2 1]))
```

**definition**

```
rec_all2_less f = (let cond1 = CN rec_eq [Id 4 0, Id 4 1] in
  let cond2 = CNf [Id 4 0, Id 4 2, Id 4 3] in
  CN (rec_all3 (CN rec_disj [cond1, cond2])) [Id 3 0, Id 3 0, Id 3 1, Id 3 2]))
```

**definition**

```
rec_ex1 f = CN rec_sign [rec_sigma1 f]
```

**definition**

```
rec_ex2 f = CN rec_sign [rec_sigma2 f]
```

**lemma** ex1\_lemma [simp]:

```
rec_eval (rec_ex1 f) [x, y] = (if ( $\exists z \leq x. 0 < rec\_eval f [z, y]$ ) then 1 else 0)
  <proof>
```

**lemma** ex2\_lemma [simp]:

```
rec_eval (rec_ex2 f) [x, y1, y2] = (if ( $\exists z \leq x. 0 < rec\_eval f [z, y1, y2]$ ) then 1 else 0)
  <proof>
```

**lemma** all1\_lemma [simp]:

```
rec_eval (rec_all1 f) [x, y] = (if ( $\forall z \leq x. 0 < rec\_eval f [z, y]$ ) then 1 else 0)
  <proof>
```

**lemma** all2\_lemma [simp]:

```
rec_eval (rec_all2 f) [x, y1, y2] = (if ( $\forall z \leq x. 0 < rec\_eval f [z, y1, y2]$ ) then 1 else 0)
  <proof>
```

```

lemma all3_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval (rec_all3 f) [x, y1, y2, y3] = (if ( $\forall z \leq x. 0 < \text{rec\_evalf}[z, y1, y2, y3]$ ) then 1 else 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma all1_less_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval (rec_all1_less f) [x, y] = (if ( $\forall z < x. 0 < \text{rec\_evalf}[z, y]$ ) then 1 else 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma all2_less_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval (rec_all2_less f) [x, y1, y2] = (if ( $\forall z < x. 0 < \text{rec\_evalf}[z, y1, y2]$ ) then 1 else 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

## 4.8 Quotients

### definition

```

rec_quo = (let lhs = CN S [Id 3 0] in
            let rhs = CN rec_mult [Id 3 2, CN S [Id 3 1]] in
            let cond = CN rec_eq [lhs, rhs] in
            let if_stmt = CN rec_if [cond, CN S [Id 3 1], Id 3 1]
            in PR Z if_stmt)

```

```

fun Quo where
  Quo x 0 = 0
  | Quo x (Suc y) = (if (Suc y = x * (Suc (Quo x y))) then Suc (Quo x y) else Quo x y)

```

```

lemma Quo0:
  shows Quo 0 y = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Quo1:
  x * (Quo x y) ≤ y
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Quo2:
  b * (Quo b a) + a mod b = a
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Quo3:
  n * (Quo n m) = m - m mod n
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Quo4:
  assumes h:  $0 < x$ 
  shows  $y < x + x * \text{Quo } x y$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Quo_div:
  shows Quo x y = y div x
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma Quo_rec_quo:
  shows rec_eval rec_quo [y, x] = Quo x y
  <proof>

```

```

lemma quo_lemma [simp]:
  shows rec_eval rec_quo [y, x] = y div x
  <proof>

```

## 4.9 Iteration

**definition**

```
rec_iter f = PR (Id 1 0) (CNf [Id 3 I])
```

**fun** Iter where

```

  Iter f 0 = id
  | Iter f (Suc n) = f ∘ (Iter f n)

```

**lemma** Iter\_comm:

```
(Iter f n) (fx) = f ((Iter f n) x)
<proof>
```

**lemma** iter\_lemma [simp]:

```
rec_eval (rec_iter f) [n, x] = Iter (λx. rec_eval f [x]) n x
<proof>
```

## 4.10 Bounded Maximisation

**fun** BMax\_rec where

```

  BMax_rec R 0 = 0
  | BMax_rec R (Suc n) = (if R (Suc n) then (Suc n) else BMax_rec R n)

```

**definition**

```
BMax_set :: (nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
```

**where**

```
BMax_set R x = Max ( {z. z ≤ x ∧ R z} ∪ {0} )
```

**lemma** BMax\_rec\_eq1:

```
BMax_rec R x = (GREATEST z. (R z ∧ z ≤ x) ∨ z = 0)
<proof>
```

**lemma** BMax\_rec\_eq2:

```
BMax_rec R x = Max ( {z. z ≤ x ∧ R z} ∪ {0} )
<proof>
```

**lemma** BMax\_rec\_eq3:

```
BMax_rec R x = Max ( Set.filter (λz. R z) {..x} ∪ {0} )
<proof>
```

**definition**

$$rec\_max1\ f = PR\ Z\ (CN\ rec\_ifz\ [CNf\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 3\ 0],\ Id\ 3\ 2],\ CN\ S\ [Id\ 3\ 0],\ Id\ 3\ 1]])$$
**lemma**  $max1\_lemma$  [*simp*]:
$$\begin{aligned} rec\_eval\ (rec\_max1\ f)\ [x,y] &= BMax\_rec\ (\lambda u.\ rec\_eval\ f\ [u,y] = 0)\ x \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$
**definition**

$$rec\_max2\ f = PR\ Z\ (CN\ rec\_ifz\ [CNf\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 4\ 0],\ Id\ 4\ 2, Id\ 4\ 3],\ CN\ S\ [Id\ 4\ 0],\ Id\ 4\ 1]])$$
**lemma**  $max2\_lemma$  [*simp*]:
$$\begin{aligned} rec\_eval\ (rec\_max2\ f)\ [x,y1,y2] &= BMax\_rec\ (\lambda u.\ rec\_eval\ f\ [u,y1,y2] = 0)\ x \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

## 4.11 Encodings using Cantor's pairing function

We use Cantor's pairing function from Nat-Bijection. However, we need to prove that the formulation of the decoding function there is recursive. For this we first prove that we can extract the maximal triangle number using *prod\_decode*.

**abbreviation**  $Max\_triangle\_aux$  **where**

$$Max\_triangle\_aux\ k\ z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} fst\ (prod\_decode\_aux\ k\ z) + snd\ (prod\_decode\_aux\ k\ z)$$
**abbreviation**  $Max\_triangle$  **where**

$$Max\_triangle\ z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Max\_triangle\_aux\ 0\ z$$
**abbreviation**

$$pdec1\ z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} fst\ (prod\_decode\ z)$$
**abbreviation**

$$pdec2\ z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} snd\ (prod\_decode\ z)$$
**abbreviation**

$$penc\ m\ n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} prod\_encode\ (m,n)$$
**lemma** *fst\_prod\_decode*:
$$\begin{aligned} pdec1\ z &= z - triangle\ (Max\_triangle\ z) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$
**lemma** *snd\_prod\_decode*:
$$\begin{aligned} pdec2\ z &= Max\_triangle\ z - pdec1\ z \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$
**lemma** *le\_triangle*:
$$\begin{aligned} m &\leq triangle\ (n+m) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

```

lemma Max_triangle_triangle_le:
  triangle (Max_triangle z) ≤ z
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Max_triangle_le:
  Max_triangle z ≤ z
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma w_aux:
  Max_triangle (triangle k + m) = Max_triangle_aux k m
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma y_aux: y ≤ Max_triangle_aux y k
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Max_triangle_greatest:
  Max_triangle z = (GREATEST k. (triangle k ≤ z ∧ k ≤ z) ∨ k = 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**definition**

```
rec_triangle = CN rec_quo [CN rec_mult [Id 1 0, S], constn 2]
```

**definition**

```
rec_max_triangle =
  (let cond = CN rec_not [CN rec_le [CN rec_triangle [Id 2 0], Id 2 1]] in
   CN (rec_max1 cond) [Id 1 0, Id 1 0])
```

```

lemma triangle_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_triangle [x] = triangle x
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma max_triangle_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_max_triangle [x] = Max_triangle x
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Encodings for Products

**definition**

```
rec_penc = CN rec_add [CN rec_triangle [CN rec_add [Id 2 0, Id 2 1]], Id 2 0]
```

**definition**

```
rec_pdec1 = CN rec_minus [Id 1 0, CN rec_triangle [CN rec_max_triangle [Id 1 0]]]
```

**definition**

```
rec_pdec2 = CN rec_minus [CN rec_max_triangle [Id 1 0], CN rec_pdec1 [Id 1 0]]
```

```

lemma pdec1_lemma [simp]:

```

```
  rec_eval rec_pdec1 [z] = pdec1 z
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma pdec2_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_pdec2 [z] = pdec2 z
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma penc_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_penc [m, n] = penc m n
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Encodings of Lists

```

fun
  lenc :: nat list ⇒ nat
  where
    lenc [] = 0
    | lenc (x # xs) = penc (Suc x) (lenc xs)

fun
  ldec :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    ldec z 0 = (pdec1 z) - 1
    | ldec z (Suc n) = ldec (pdec2 z) n

lemma pdec_zero_simps [simp]:
  pdec1 0 = 0
  pdec2 0 = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ldec_zero:
  ldec 0 n = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list_encode_inverse:
  ldec (lenc xs) n = (if n < length xs then xs ! n else 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma lenc_length_le:
  length xs ≤ lenc xs
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Membership for the List Encoding

```

fun inside :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where
  inside z 0 = (0 < z)
  | inside z (Suc n) = inside (pdec2 z) n

definition enclen :: nat ⇒ nat where
  enclen z = BMax_rec (λx. inside z (x - 1)) z

lemma inside_False [simp]:
  inside 0 n = False
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inside_length [simp]:
  inside (lenc xs) s = (s < length xs)
  <proof>

```

Length of Encoded Lists

```

lemma enclen_length [simp]:
  enclen (lenc xs) = length xs
  <proof>

```

```

lemma enclen_penc [simp]:
  enclen (penc (Suc x) (lenc xs)) = Suc (enclen (lenc xs))
  <proof>

```

```

lemma enclen_zero [simp]:
  enclen 0 = 0
  <proof>

```

Recursive Definitions for List Encodings

```

fun
  rec_lenc :: recf list  $\Rightarrow$  recf
  where
    rec_lenc [] = Z
    | rec_lenc (f # fs) = CN rec_penc [CN S [f], rec_lenc fs]

```

```

definition
  rec_ldec = CN rec_predecessor [CN rec_pdec1 [rec_swap (rec_iter rec_pdec2)]]

```

```

definition
  rec_inside = CN rec_less [Z, rec_swap (rec_iter rec_pdec2)]

```

```

definition
  rec_enclen = CN (rec_max1 (CN rec_not [CN rec_inside [Id 2 1, CN rec_predecessor [Id 2 0]]]) [Id 1 0, Id 1 0])

```

```

lemma ldec_iter:
  ldec z n = pdec1 (Iter pdec2 n z) - I
  <proof>

```

```

lemma inside_iter:
  inside z n = (0 < Iter pdec2 n z)
  <proof>

```

```

lemma lenc_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval (rec_lenc fs) xs = lenc (map ( $\lambda f$ . rec_eval f xs) fs)
  <proof>

```

```

lemma ldec_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_ldec [z, n] = ldec z n
  <proof>

```

```

lemma inside_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_inside [z, n] = (if inside z n then 1 else 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma enclen_lemma [simp]:
  rec_eval rec_enclen [z] = enclen z
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 4.12 Examples for recursive functions using the alternative definitions

```

theory Recs_alt_Ex
  imports Recs_alt_Def
  begin

  definition plus_2 :: recf
    where
      plus_2 = (CN S [S])

  lemma rec_eval S [0] = Suc 0
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma rec_eval plus_2 [0] = rec_eval (Cn 8 S [S]) [0]
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma Cn 1 S [S] = CN S [S]
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma rec_eval plus_2 [0] = 2
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma rec_eval plus_2 [2] = 4
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma rec_eval plus_2 [0,4] = 2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma add_lemma_more_args:
  rec_eval rec_add ([x, y] @ z) = x + y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rec_eval (Pr v va vb) [] = undefined
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma add_lemma_no_args:
  rec_eval rec_add [] = undefined
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma add_lemma_one_arg:
  rec_eval rec_add [x] = undefined
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma []!0 = undefined
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## Chapter 5

# Construction of a Universal Function

```
theory UF
  imports Rec_Def HOL.GCD Abacus
begin
```

This theory file constructs the Universal Function *rec\_F*, which is the UTM defined in terms of recursive functions. This *rec\_F* is essentially an interpreter for Turing Machines. Once the correctness of *rec\_F* is established, UTM can easily be obtained by compiling *rec\_F* into the corresponding Turing Machine.

## 5.1 Building blocks of the Universal Function *rec\_F*

### 5.1.1 Some helper functions: Recursive Functions for arithmetic and logic

The recursive function used to do arithmetic addition.

```
definition rec_add :: recf
  where
    rec_add  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Pr } 1 (\text{id } 1 \ 0) (\text{Cn } 3 \ s [\text{id } 3 \ 2])$ 
```

The recursive function used to do arithmetic multiplication.

```
definition rec_mult :: recf
  where
    rec_mult =  $\text{Pr } 1 z (\text{Cn } 3 \text{ rec\_add } [\text{id } 3 \ 0, \text{id } 3 \ 2])$ 
```

The recursive function used to do arithmetic precede.

```
definition rec_pred :: recf
  where
    rec_pred =  $\text{Cn } 1 (\text{Pr } 1 z (\text{id } 3 \ 1)) [\text{id } 1 \ 0, \text{id } 1 \ 0]$ 
```

The recursive function used to do arithmetic subtraction.

```

definition rec_minus :: recf
where
  rec_minus = Pr I (id 1 0) (Cn 3 rec_pred [id 3 2])
  constn n is the recursive function which computes natural number n.

fun constn :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  recf
where
  constn 0 = z |
  constn (Suc n) = Cn 1 s [constn n]

  Sign function, which returns 1 when the input argument is greater than 0.

definition rec_sg :: recf
where
  rec_sg = Cn 1 rec_minus [constn 1,
                           Cn 1 rec_minus [constn 1, id 1 0]]

  rec_less compares its two arguments, returns 1 if the first is less than the second;
  otherwise returns 0.

definition rec_less :: recf
where
  rec_less = Cn 2 rec_sg [Cn 2 rec_minus [id 2 1, id 2 0]]

  rec_not inverse its argument: returns 1 when the argument is 0; returns 0 otherwise.

definition rec_not :: recf
where
  rec_not = Cn 1 rec_minus [constn 1, id 1 0]

  rec_eq compares its two arguments: returns 1 if they are equal; return 0 otherwise.

definition rec_eq :: recf
where
  rec_eq = Cn 2 rec_minus [Cn 2 (constn 1) [id 2 0],
                           Cn 2 rec_add [Cn 2 rec_minus [id 2 0, id 2 1],
                                         Cn 2 rec_minus [id 2 1, id 2 0]]]

  rec_conj computes the conjunction of its two arguments, returns 1 if both of them
  are non-zero; returns 0 otherwise.

definition rec_conj :: recf
where
  rec_conj = Cn 2 rec_sg [Cn 2 rec_mult [id 2 0, id 2 1]]

  rec_disj computes the disjunction of its two arguments, returns 0 if both of them
  are zero; returns 0 otherwise.

definition rec_disj :: recf
where
  rec_disj = Cn 2 rec_sg [Cn 2 rec_add [id 2 0, id 2 1]]

  Computes the arity of recursive function.

fun arity :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  nat

```

**where**

```

arity z = I
| arity s = I
| arity (id m n) = m
| arity (Cn n f gs) = n
| arity (Pr n f g) = Suc n
| arity (Mn n f) = n

```

*get\_fstn\_args n (Suc k)* returns  $[id\ n\ 0, id\ n\ 1, id\ n\ 2, \dots, id\ n\ k]$ , the effect of which is to take out the first  $Suc\ k$  arguments out of the  $n$  input arguments.

**fun** *get\_fstn\_args* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *recf list*

**where**

```

get_fstn_args n 0 = []
| get_fstn_args n (Suc y) = get_fstn_args n y @ [id n y]

```

*rec\_sigma f* returns the recursive functions which sums up the results of *f*:

$$(rec\_sigma f)(x, y) = f(x, 0) + f(x, 1) + \dots + f(x, y)$$

**fun** *rec\_sigma* :: *recf*  $\Rightarrow$  *recf*

**where**

```

rec_sigma rf =
(let vl = arity rf in
 Pr (vl - I) (Cn (vl - I) rf (get_fstn_args (vl - I) (vl - I) @
 [Cn (vl - I) (constn 0) [id (vl - I) 0]]))
 (Cn (Suc vl) rec_add [id (Suc vl) vl,
 Cn (Suc vl) rf (get_fstn_args (Suc vl) (vl - I)
 @ [Cn (Suc vl) s [id (Suc vl) (vl - I)]]))])

```

*rec\_exec* is the interpreter function for Recursive Functions. The function is defined such that it always returns meaningful results for primitive recursive functions.

### 5.1.1.1 Correctness of the helper functions

**declare** *rec\_exec.simps[simp del]* *constn.simps[simp del]*

Correctness of *rec\_add*.

**lemma** *add\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x\ y. rec\_exec\ rec\_add\ [x, y] = x + y$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_mult*.

**lemma** *mult\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x\ y. rec\_exec\ rec\_mult\ [x, y] = x * y$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_pred*.

**lemma** *pred\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x. rec\_exec\ rec\_pred\ [x] = x - 1$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_minus*.

**lemma** *minus\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x y. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_minus} [x, y] = x - y$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_sg*.

**lemma** *sg\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_sg} [x] = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *constn*.

**lemma** *constn\_lemma*:  $\text{rec\_exec } (\text{constn } n) [x] = n$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_less*.

**lemma** *less\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x y. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_less} [x, y] =$   
 $(\text{if } x < y \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_not*.

**lemma** *not\_lemma*:  
 $\bigwedge x. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_not} [x] = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_eq*.

**lemma** *eq\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x y. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_eq} [x, y] = (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_conj*.

**lemma** *conj\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x y. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_conj} [x, y] = (\text{if } x = 0 \vee y = 0 \text{ then } 0$   
 $\text{else } 1)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

Correctness of *rec\_disj*.

**lemma** *disj\_lemma*:  $\bigwedge x y. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_disj} [x, y] = (\text{if } x = 0 \wedge y = 0 \text{ then } 0$   
 $\text{else } 1)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

### 5.1.2 The characteristic function *primerec* for the set of Primitive Recursive Functions

*primerec recfn* is true iff *recf* is a primitive recursive function with arity *n*.

**inductive** *primerec* :: *recf*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*  
**where**

- prime\_z[intro]*: *primerec z (Suc 0)* |
- prime\_s[intro]*: *primerec s (Suc 0)* |
- prime\_id[intro!]*:  $\llbracket n < m \rrbracket \implies \text{primerec } (\text{id } m \ n) \ m$  |
- prime\_cn[intro!]*:  $\llbracket \text{primerec } fk; \text{length } gs = k;$   
 $\forall i < \text{length } gs. \text{primerec } (gs ! i) \ m; m = n \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{primerec } (\text{Cn } nf \ gs) \ m$  |
- prime\_pr[intro!]*:  $\llbracket \text{primerec } fn;$

```

primerec g (Suc (Suc n)); m = Suc n]
  ==> primerec (Pr n f g) m

```

```

inductive-cases prime_cn_reverse'[elim]: primerec (Cn n f gs) n
inductive-cases prime_mn_reverse: primerec (Mn n f) m
inductive-cases prime_z_reverse[elim]: primerec z n
inductive-cases prime_s_reverse[elim]: primerec s n
inductive-cases prime_id_reverse[elim]: primerec (id m n) k
inductive-cases prime_cn_reverse[elim]: primerec (Cn n f gs) m
inductive-cases prime_pr_reverse[elim]: primerec (Pr n f g) m

```

### 5.1.3 The Recursive Function rec\_sigma

```

declare mult_lemma[simp] add_lemma[simp] pred_lemma[simp]
minus_lemma[simp] sg_lemma[simp] constn_lemma[simp]
less_lemma[simp] not_lemma[simp] eq_lemma[simp]
conj_lemma[simp] disj_lemma[simp]

```

*Sigma* is the logical specification of the recursive function *rec\_sigma*.

```

function Sigma :: (nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where

```

```

Sigma g xs = (if last xs = 0 then g xs
else (Sigma g (butlast xs @ [last xs - 1]) +
g xs))

```

*<proof>*

**termination**

*<proof>*

```

declare rec_exec.simps[simp del] get_fstn_args.simps[simp del]
arity.simps[simp del] Sigma.simps[simp del]
rec_sigma.simps[simp del]

```

```

lemma rec_pr_Suc_simp_rewrite:
rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [Suc x]) =
rec_exec g (xs @ [x] @
[rec_exec (Pr n f g) (xs @ [x])])

```

*<proof>*

```

lemma Sigma_0_simp_rewrite:
Sigma f (xs @ [0]) = f (xs @ [0])

```

*<proof>*

```

lemma Sigma_Suc_simp_rewrite:
Sigma f (xs @ [Suc x]) = Sigma f (xs @ [x]) + f (xs @ [Suc x])

```

*<proof>*

```

lemma append_access_I[simp]: (xs @ ys) ! (Suc (length xs)) = ys ! 1

```

*<proof>*

```

lemma get_fstn_args_take: [|length xs = m; n  $\leq$  m|]  $\Longrightarrow$ 

```

$\text{map } (\lambda f. \text{rec\_exec } f \text{ xs}) (\text{get\_fstn\_args } m \text{ n}) = \text{take } n \text{ xs}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{arity\_primerec}[simp]: \text{primerec } f \text{ n} \implies \text{arity } f = n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{rec\_sigma\_Suc\_simp\_rewrite}:$   
 $\text{primerec } f (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs}))$   
 $\implies \text{rec\_exec } (\text{rec\_sigma } f) (\text{xs} @ [\text{Suc } x]) =$   
 $\text{rec\_exec } (\text{rec\_sigma } f) (\text{xs} @ [x]) + \text{rec\_exec } f (\text{xs} @ [\text{Suc } x])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The correctness of  $\text{rec\_sigma}$  with respect to its specification.

**lemma**  $\text{sigma\_lemma}:$   
 $\text{primerec } rg (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs}))$   
 $\implies \text{rec\_exec } (\text{rec\_sigma } rg) (\text{xs} @ [x]) = \text{Sigma } (\text{rec\_exec } rg) (\text{xs} @ [x])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

#### 5.1.4 The Recursive Function $\text{rec\_accum}$

$\text{rec\_accum } f (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, k) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, 0) * f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, 1) * \dots$   
 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, k)$

**fun**  $\text{rec\_accum} :: \text{recf} \Rightarrow \text{recf}$   
**where**  
 $\text{rec\_accum } rf =$   
 $(\text{let } vl = \text{arity } rf \text{ in}$   
 $\text{Pr } (vl - 1) (\text{Cn } (vl - 1) rf (\text{get\_fstn\_args } (vl - 1) (vl - 1) @$   
 $[\text{Cn } (vl - 1) (\text{constn } 0) [\text{id } (vl - 1) 0]]))$   
 $(\text{Cn } (\text{Suc } vl) \text{ rec\_mult } [\text{id } (\text{Suc } vl) (vl),$   
 $\text{Cn } (\text{Suc } vl) rf (\text{get\_fstn\_args } (\text{Suc } vl) (vl - 1)$   
 $@ [\text{Cn } (\text{Suc } vl) s [\text{id } (\text{Suc } vl) (vl - 1)]]))])$

$\text{Accum}$  is the formal specification of  $\text{rec\_accum}$ .

**function**  $\text{Accum} :: (\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$   
**where**  
 $\text{Accum } f \text{ xs} = (\text{if } \text{last } \text{xs} = 0 \text{ then } f \text{ xs}$   
 $\text{else } (\text{Accum } f (\text{butlast } \text{xs} @ [\text{last } \text{xs} - 1]) *$   
 $f \text{ xs}))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$   
**termination**  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{rec\_accum\_Suc\_simp\_rewrite}:$   
 $\text{primerec } f (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs}))$   
 $\implies \text{rec\_exec } (\text{rec\_accum } f) (\text{xs} @ [\text{Suc } x]) =$   
 $\text{rec\_exec } (\text{rec\_accum } f) (\text{xs} @ [x]) * \text{rec\_exec } f (\text{xs} @ [\text{Suc } x])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The correctness of  $\text{rec\_accum}$  with respect to its specification.

```

lemma accum_lemma :
  primerec rg (Suc (length xs))
     $\implies \text{rec\_exec} (\text{rec\_accum } rg) (xs @ [x]) = \text{Accum} (\text{rec\_exec } rg) (xs @ [x])$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare rec_accum.simps [simp del]

```

### 5.1.5 The Recursive Function rec\_all

$\text{rec\_all } tf (x1, x2, \dots, xn)$  computes the characterization function of the following FOL formula:  $(\forall x \leq t(x1, x2, \dots, xn). (f(x1, x2, \dots, xn, x) > 0))$

```

fun rec_all :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  recf  $\Rightarrow$  recf
  where
    rec_all rt rf =
      (let vl = arity rf in
       Cn (vl - 1) rec_sg [Cn (vl - 1) (rec_accum rf)
                             (get_fstn_args (vl - 1) (vl - 1) @ [rt])])

```

```

lemma rec_accum_ex:
  assumes primerec rf (Suc (length xs))
  shows (rec_exec (rec_accum rf) (xs @ [x]) = 0) =
     $(\exists t \leq x. \text{rec\_exec } rf (xs @ [t]) = 0)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

The correctness of  $\text{rec\_all}$ .

```

lemma all_lemma:
   $\llbracket \text{primerec } rf (\text{Suc} (\text{length } xs));$ 
   $\text{primerec } rt (\text{length } xs) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{rec\_exec} (\text{rec\_all } rt rf) xs = (\text{if } (\forall x \leq (\text{rec\_exec } rt xs). 0 < \text{rec\_exec } rf (xs @ [x])) \text{ then}$ 
  I
  else 0
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

### 5.1.6 The Recursive Function rec\_ex

$\text{rec\_ex } tf (x1, x2, \dots, xn)$  computes the characterization function of the following FOL formula:  $(\exists x \leq t(x1, x2, \dots, xn). (f(x1, x2, \dots, xn, x) > 0))$

```

fun rec_ex :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  recf  $\Rightarrow$  recf
  where
    rec_ex rt rf =
      (let vl = arity rf in
       Cn (vl - 1) rec_sg [Cn (vl - 1) (rec_sigma rf)
                             (get_fstn_args (vl - 1) (vl - 1) @ [rt])])

```

```

lemma rec_sigma_ex:
  assumes primerec rf (Suc (length xs))
  shows (rec_exec (rec_sigma rf) (xs @ [x]) = 0) =
     $(\forall t \leq x. \text{rec\_exec } rf (xs @ [t]) = 0)$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

The correctness of *rec\_ex*.

**lemma** *ex\_lemma*:

```

 $\llbracket \text{primerec } rf \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{length} \ xs));$ 
 $\quad \text{primerec } rt \ (\text{length} \ xs) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies (\text{rec\_exec} \ (\text{rec\_ex} \ rt \ rf) \ xs =$ 
 $\quad (\text{if } (\exists x \leq (\text{rec\_exec} \ rt \ xs). \ 0 < \text{rec\_exec} \ rf \ (xs @ [x])) \text{ then } 1$ 
 $\quad \text{else } 0))$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

### 5.1.7 The Recursive Function *rec\_Minr*

Definition of *Minr*[R] on page 77 of Boolos's book [1].

```

fun Minr :: (nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where Minr Rr xs w = (let setx = {y | y. (y  $\leq$  w)  $\wedge$  Rr (xs @ [y])} in
 $\quad \text{if } (\text{setx} = \{\}) \text{ then } (\text{Suc } w)$ 
 $\quad \text{else } (\text{Minr setx}))$ 

```

**declare** *Minr.simps[simp del]* *rec\_all.simps[simp del]*

The following is a set of auxiliary lemmas about *Minr*.

**lemma** *Minr\_range*: *Minr Rr xs w*  $\leq$  w  $\vee$  *Minr Rr xs w* = *Suc w*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *expand\_conj\_in\_set*: {x. x  $\leq$  *Suc w*  $\wedge$  *Rr* (xs @ [x])}
 $= (\text{if } \text{Rr} \ (xs @ [\text{Suc } w]) \text{ then } \text{insert} \ (\text{Suc } w)$ 
 $\quad \{x. x \leq w \wedge \text{Rr} \ (xs @ [x])\}$ 
 $\quad \text{else } \{x. x \leq w \wedge \text{Rr} \ (xs @ [x])\})$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *Minr\_strip\_Suc[simp]*: *Minr Rr xs w*  $\leq$  w  $\implies$  *Minr Rr xs (Suc w)* = *Minr Rr xs w*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *x\_empty\_set[simp]*:  $\forall x \leq w. \neg \text{Rr} \ (xs @ [x]) \implies$ 
 $\{x. x \leq w \wedge \text{Rr} \ (xs @ [x])\} = \{\}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *Minr\_is\_Suc[simp]*:  $\llbracket \text{Minr Rr xs w} = \text{Suc } w; \text{Rr} \ (xs @ [\text{Suc } w]) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{Minr Rr xs (Suc w)} = \text{Suc } w$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *Minr\_is\_Suc\_Suc[simp]*:  $\llbracket \text{Minr Rr xs w} = \text{Suc } w; \neg \text{Rr} \ (xs @ [\text{Suc } w]) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{Minr Rr xs (Suc w)} = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } w)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *Minr\_Suc\_simp*:  
*Minr Rr xs (Suc w)* =
 $(\text{if } \text{Minr Rr xs w} \leq w \text{ then } \text{Minr Rr xs w}$

$\text{else if } (\text{Rr}(\text{xs} @ [\text{Suc } w])) \text{ then } (\text{Suc } w)$   
 $\text{else } \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } w)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

*rec\_Minr* is the recursive function used to implement *Minr*: if *Rr* is implemented by a recursive function *recf*, then *rec\_Minr recf* is the recursive function used to implement *Minr Rr*

```

fun rec_Minr :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  recf
where
  rec_Minr rf =
    (let vl = arity rf
     in let rq = rec_all (id vl (vl - 1)) (Cn (Suc vl)
       rec_not [Cn (Suc vl) rf
                 (get_fstn_args (Suc vl) (vl - 1) @
                  [id (Suc vl) (vl)])])
     in rec_sigma rq)

```

**lemma** length\_getpren\_params[simp]:  $\text{length } (\text{get_fstn_args } m \ n) = n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** length\_app:  
 $(\text{length } (\text{get_fstn_args } (\text{arity rf} - \text{Suc } 0))$   
 $\quad (\text{arity rf} - \text{Suc } 0) @ [Cn (\text{arity rf} - \text{Suc } 0) (\text{constn } 0)$   
 $\quad \quad [\text{recf.id } (\text{arity rf} - \text{Suc } 0) \ 0]]))$   
 $= (\text{Suc } (\text{arity rf} - \text{Suc } 0))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_accum: primerec (rec\_accum rf) n  $\Longrightarrow$  primerec rf n  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_all: primerec (rec\_all rt rf) n  $\Longrightarrow$   
 $\quad \text{primerec rt n} \wedge \text{primerec rf } (\text{Suc } n)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**declare** numeral\_3\_eq\_3[simp]

**lemma** primerec\_rec\_pred\_I[intro]: primerec rec\_pred (Suc 0)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_rec\_minus\_2[intro]: primerec rec\_minus (Suc (Suc 0))  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_constn\_I[intro]: primerec (constn n) (Suc 0)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_rec\_sg\_I[intro]: primerec rec\_sg (Suc 0)  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_getpren[elim]:  $\llbracket i < n; n \leq m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{primerec } (\text{get_fstn_args } m \ n \ ! \ i) \ m$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_rec\_add\_2[intro]: primerec rec\_add (Suc (Suc 0))  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_rec\_mult\_2[intro]: primerec rec\_mult (Suc (Suc 0))  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_ge\_2\_elim[elim]:  $\llbracket \text{primerec } rf\ n; n \geq \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) \rrbracket \implies \text{primerec } (\text{rec\_accum } rf)\ n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_all\_iff:  
 $\llbracket \text{primerec } rt\ n; \text{primerec } rf\ (\text{Suc } n); n > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{primerec } (\text{rec\_all } rt\ rf)\ n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** primerec\_rec\_not\_I[intro]: primerec rec\_not (Suc 0)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** Min\_falseI[simp]:  $\llbracket \neg \text{Min } \{uu. uu \leq w \wedge 0 < \text{rec\_exec } rf\ (xs @ [uu])\} \leq w; x \leq w; 0 < \text{rec\_exec } rf\ (xs @ [x]) \rrbracket \implies \text{False}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** sigma\_minr\_lemma:  
**assumes** prrf: primerec rf (Suc (length xs))  
**shows** UF.Sigma (rec\_exec (rec\_all (recf.id (Suc (length xs))) (length xs)))  
 $(Cn (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)))) \text{ rec\_not}$   
 $[Cn (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)))\ rf\ (\text{get\_fstn\_args } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs))))$   
 $(\text{length } xs) @ [\text{recf.id } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)))\ (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs))]]]))$   
 $(xs @ [w]) =$   
 $\text{Minr } (\lambda \text{args}. 0 < \text{rec\_exec } rf\ \text{args})\ xs\ w$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The correctness of  $\text{rec\_Minr}$ .

**lemma** Minr\_lemma:  
 $\llbracket \text{primerec } rf\ (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) \rrbracket \implies \text{rec\_exec } (\text{rec\_Minr } rf)\ (xs @ [w]) =$   
 $\text{Minr } (\lambda \text{args}. (0 < \text{rec\_exec } rf\ \text{args}))\ xs\ w$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

## 5.1.8 The Recursive Function $\text{rec\_le}$

$\text{rec\_le}$  is the comparison function which compares its two arguments, testing whether the first is less or equal to the second.

**definition** rec\_le :: recf  
**where**  
 $\text{rec\_le} = Cn (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)) \text{ rec\_disj } [\text{rec\_less}, \text{rec\_eq}]$

The correctness of *rec\_le*.

```
lemma le_lemma:
   $\lambda x y. \text{rec\_exec rec\_le } [x, y] = (\text{if } (x \leq y) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

### 5.1.9 The Recursive Function *rec\_maxr*

Definition of *Max[Rr]* on page 77 of Boolos's book [1].

```
fun Maxr :: (nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  Maxr Rr xs w = (let setx = {y. y  $\leq$  w  $\wedge$  Rr (xs @ [y])) in
    if setx = {} then 0
    else Max setx)
```

*rec\_maxr* is the Recursive Function used to implement *Maxr*.

```
fun rec_maxr :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  recf
where
  rec_maxr rr = (let vl = arity rr in
    let rt = id (Suc vl) (vl - 1) in
    let rf1 = Cn (Suc (Suc vl)) rec_le
     $[id (Suc (Suc vl))$ 
      $((Suc vl)), id (Suc (Suc vl)) (vl)]$  in
    let rf2 = Cn (Suc (Suc vl)) rec_not
     $[Cn (Suc (Suc vl))$ 
     rr (get_fstn_args (Suc (Suc vl)))
      $(vl - 1) @$ 
      $[id (Suc (Suc vl)) ((Suc vl)))]$  in
    let rf = Cn (Suc (Suc vl)) rec_disj [rf1, rf2] in
    let Qf = Cn (Suc vl) rec_not [rec_all rt rf]
    in Cn vl (rec_sigma Qf) (get_fstn_args vl vl @
      $[id vl (vl - 1)])$ )
```

```
declare rec_maxr.simps[simp del] Maxr.simps[simp del]
declare le_lemma[simp]
```

```
declare numeral_2_eq_2[simp]
```

```
lemma primerec_rec_disj_2[intro]: primerec rec_disj (Suc (Suc 0))
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma primerec_rec_less_2[intro]: primerec rec_less (Suc (Suc 0))
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma primerec_rec_eq_2[intro]: primerec rec_eq (Suc (Suc 0))
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma primerec_rec_le_2[intro]: primerec rec_le (Suc (Suc 0))
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```

lemma Sigma_0:  $\forall i \leq n. f(xs @ [i]) = 0 \implies \Sigma f(xs @ [n]) = 0$ 
proof

lemma Sigma_Suc[elim]:  $\forall k < \text{Suc } w. f(xs @ [k]) = \text{Suc } 0 \implies \Sigma f(xs @ [w]) = \text{Suc } w$ 
proof

lemma Sigma_max_point:  $\llbracket \forall k < ma. f(xs @ [k]) = I; \forall k \geq ma. f(xs @ [k]) = 0; ma \leq w \rrbracket \implies \Sigma f(xs @ [w]) = ma$ 
proof

lemma Sigma_Max_lemma:
assumes prrf: primerec rf ( $\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)$ )
shows UF.Sigma (rec_exec (Cn ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs))$ )) rec_not [rec_all (recf.id ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs))$ )) (length xs)] (Cn ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) rec_disj [Cn ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) rec_le [recf.id ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs))$ ), recf.id ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) ( $\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)$ )], Cn ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) rec_not [Cn ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) rf (get_fstn_args ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) (length xs) @ [recf.id ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)))$ )) ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs))$ )]]])) ((xs @ [w]) @ [w]) = Maxr ( $\lambda \text{args}. 0 < \text{rec\_exec } rf \text{ args}$ ) xs w
proof

```

The correctness of  $\text{rec\_maxr}$ .

```

lemma Maxr_lemma:
assumes h: primerec rf ( $\text{Suc}(\text{length } xs)$ )
shows rec_exec (rec_maxr rf) (xs @ [w]) = Maxr ( $\lambda \text{args}. 0 < \text{rec\_exec } rf \text{ args}$ ) xs w
proof

```

### 5.1.10 The Recursive Function $\text{rec\_noteq}$

$\text{rec\_noteq}$  is the recursive function testing whether its two arguments are not equal.

```

definition rec_noteq:: recf
where
rec_noteq = Cn ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0)$ ) rec_not [Cn ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0)$ ) rec_eq [id ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0)$ ) (0), id ( $\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0)$ ) (( $\text{Suc } 0$ ))]]

```

The correctness of  $\text{rec\_noteq}$ .

```

lemma noteq_lemma:
 $\wedge x y. \text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_noteq } [x, y] = (\text{if } x \neq y \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**declare noteq\_lemma[simp]**

### 5.1.11 The Recursive Function rec\_quo

*quo* is the formal specification of division.

```
fun quo :: nat list ⇒ nat
where
  quo [x, y] = (let Rr =
    (λ zs. ((zs ! (Suc 0) * zs ! (Suc (Suc 0)))
    ≤ zs ! 0) ∧ zs ! Suc 0 ≠ (0:nat)))
  in Maxr Rr [x, y] x)
```

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

The following lemmas shows more directly the meaning of *quo*:

**lemma quo\_is\_div:  $y > 0 \implies quo [x, y] = x \text{ div } y$**   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma quo\_zero[intro]:  $quo [x, 0] = 0$**   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma quo\_div:  $quo [x, y] = x \text{ div } y$**   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

*rec\_quo* is the recursive function used to implement *quo*

```
definition rec_quo :: recf
where
  rec_quo = (let rR = Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) rec_conj
  [Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) rec_le
  [Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) rec_mult
  [id (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) (Suc 0),
  id (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) ((Suc (Suc 0))),
  id (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) (0)],
  Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) rec_noteq
  [id (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) (Suc (0)),
  Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) (constn 0)
  [id (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) (0)]]
  in Cn (Suc (Suc 0)) (rec_maxr rR)) [id (Suc (Suc 0))
  (0), id (Suc (Suc 0)) (Suc (0)),
  id (Suc (Suc 0)) (0)]])
```

**lemma primerec\_rec\_conj\_2[intro]: primerec rec\_conj (Suc (Suc 0))**  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma primerec\_rec\_noteq\_2[intro]: primerec rec\_noteq (Suc (Suc 0))**  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma quo_lemma1: rec_exec rec_quo [x, y] = quo [x, y]
⟨proof⟩
```

The correctness of *quo*.

```
lemma quo_lemma2: rec_exec rec_quo [x, y] = x div y
⟨proof⟩
```

### 5.1.12 The Recursive Function `rec_mod`

*rec\_mod* is the recursive function used to implement the remainder function.

```
definition rec_mod :: recf
```

```
where
```

```
rec_mod = Cn (Suc (Suc 0)) rec_minus [id (Suc (Suc 0)) (0),
Cn (Suc (Suc 0)) rec_mult [rec_quo, id (Suc (Suc 0))
(Suc (0))]]]
```

The correctness of *rec\_mod*:

```
lemma mod_lemma:  $\bigwedge x y. \text{rec\_exec rec\_mod } [x, y] = (x \bmod y)$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

### 5.1.13 The Recursive Function `rec_embranch`

lemmas for *embranch* function

```
type-synonym ftype = nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
type-synonym rtype = nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

The specification of the multi-way branching statement (definition by cases). See page 74 of Boolos's book [1].

```
fun Embranch :: (ftype * rtype) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
```

```
where
```

```
Embranch [] xs = 0 |
Embranch (gc # gcs) xs = (
let (g, c) = gc in
if c xs then g xs else Embranch gcs xs)
```

```
fun rec_embranch' :: (recf * recf) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  recf
```

```
where
```

```
rec_embranch' [] vl = Cn vl z [id vl (vl - 1)] |
rec_embranch' ((rg, rc) # rgcs) vl = Cn vl rec_add
[Cn vl rec_mult [rg, rc], rec_embranch' rgcs vl]
```

*rec\_embranch* is the recursive function used to implement *Embranch*.

```
fun rec_embranch :: (recf * recf) list  $\Rightarrow$  recf
```

```
where
```

```
rec_embranch ((rg, rc) # rgcs) =
(let vl = arity rg in
rec_embranch' ((rg, rc) # rgcs) vl)
```

```

declare Embranch.simps[simp del] rec_embranch.simps[simp del]

lemma embranch_all0:
 $\llbracket \forall j < \text{length } rcs. \text{rec\_exec} (rcs ! j) xs = 0;$ 
 $\text{length } rgs = \text{length } rcs;$ 
 $rcs \neq [];$ 
 $\text{list\_all } (\lambda rf. \text{primerec } rf (\text{length } xs)) (rgs @ rcs) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{rec\_exec} (\text{rec\_embranch} (\text{zip } rgs rcs)) xs = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma embranch_exec_0:
 $\llbracket \text{rec\_exec} aa xs = 0; \text{zip } rgs list \neq [];$ 
 $\text{list\_all } (\lambda rf. \text{primerec } rf (\text{length } xs)) ([a, aa] @ rgs @ list) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{rec\_exec} (\text{rec\_embranch} ((a, aa) \# \text{zip } rgs list)) xs$ 
 $= \text{rec\_exec} (\text{rec\_embranch} (\text{zip } rgs list)) xs$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma zip_null_iff:
 $\llbracket \text{length } xs = k; \text{length } ys = k; \text{zip } xs ys = [] \rrbracket \implies xs = [] \wedge ys = []$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma zip_null_gr:
 $\llbracket \text{length } xs = k; \text{length } ys = k; \text{zip } xs ys \neq [] \rrbracket \implies 0 < k$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Embranch_0:
 $\llbracket \text{length } rgs = k; \text{length } rcs = k; k > 0;$ 
 $\forall j < k. \text{rec\_exec} (rcs ! j) xs = 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{Embranch} (\text{zip} (\text{map } \text{rec\_exec} rgs) (\text{map} (\lambda r \text{args}. 0 < \text{rec\_exec } r \text{ args}) rcs)) xs = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

The correctness of rec_embranch.

lemma embranch_lemma:
assumes branch_num:
 $\text{length } rgs = n \text{ length } rcs = n \ n > 0$ 
and partition:
 $(\exists i < n. (\text{rec\_exec} (rcs ! i) xs = 1 \wedge (\forall j < n. j \neq i \longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{rec\_exec} (rcs ! j) xs = 0)))$ 
and prime_all:  $\text{list\_all } (\lambda rf. \text{primerec } rf (\text{length } xs)) (rgs @ rcs)$ 
shows  $\text{rec\_exec} (\text{rec\_embranch} (\text{zip } rgs rcs)) xs =$ 
 $\text{Embranch} (\text{zip} (\text{map } \text{rec\_exec} rgs)$ 
 $(\text{map} (\lambda r \text{args}. 0 < \text{rec\_exec } r \text{ args}) rcs)) xs$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

### 5.1.14 The Recursive Function *rec\_prime*

*prime n* means *n* is a prime number.

```

fun Prime :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
Prime x = (1 < x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall u < x. (\forall v < x. u * v \neq x)$ ))

```

```

declare Prime.simps [simp del]

lemma primerec_all1:
  primerec (rec_all rt rf) n ==> primerec rt n
  <proof>

lemma primerec_all2: primerec (rec_all rt rf) n ==>
  primerec rf (Suc n)
  <proof>

rec_prime is the recursive function used to implement Prime.

definition rec_prime :: recf
where
  rec_prime = Cn (Suc 0) rec_conj
  [Cn (Suc 0) rec_less [constn 1, id (Suc 0) (0)],
   rec_all (Cn 1 rec_minus [id 1 0, constn 1])
   (rec_all (Cn 2 rec_minus [id 2 0, Cn 2 (constn 1)
   [id 2 0]]) (Cn 3 rec_noteq
   [Cn 3 rec_mult [id 3 1, id 3 2], id 3 0]))]

```

**declare** numeral\_2\_eq\_2[simp del] numeral\_3\_eq\_3[simp del]

```

lemma exec_tmp:
  rec_exec (rec_all (Cn 2 rec_minus [recf.id 2 0, Cn 2 (constn (Suc 0)) [recf.id 2 0]]))
  (Cn 3 rec_noteq [Cn 3 rec_mult [recf.id 3 (Suc 0), recf.id 3 2], recf.id 3 0])) [x, k] =
  ((if (forall w <= rec_exec (Cn 2 rec_minus [recf.id 2 0, Cn 2 (constn (Suc 0)) [recf.id 2 0]])) ([x, k]) .
  0 < rec_exec (Cn 3 rec_noteq [Cn 3 rec_mult [recf.id 3 (Suc 0), recf.id 3 2], recf.id 3 0])
  ([x, k] @ [w])) then 1 else 0))
  <proof>

```

The correctness of *Prime*.

```

lemma prime_lemma: rec_exec rec_prime [x] = (if Prime x then 1 else 0)
  <proof>

```

### 5.1.15 The Recursive Function *rec\_fac* for factorization

```

definition rec_dummyfac :: recf
where
  rec_dummyfac = Pr 1 (constn 1)
  (Cn 3 rec_mult [id 3 2, Cn 3 s [id 3 1]])

```

The recursive function used to implement factorization.

```

definition rec_fac :: recf
where
  rec_fac = Cn 1 rec_dummyfac [id 1 0, id 1 0]

```

Formal specification of factorization.

```

fun fac :: nat => nat (<_!> [100] 99)

```

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fac } 0 &= 1 \\ \text{fac } (\text{Suc } x) &= (\text{Suc } x) * \text{fac } x \end{aligned}$$

**lemma** *fac\_dummy*: *rec\_exec rec\_dummyfac* [*x, y*] = *y*!  
⟨*proof*⟩

The correctness of *rec\_fac*.

**lemma** *fac\_lemma*: *rec\_exec rec\_fac* [*x*] = *x*!  
⟨*proof*⟩

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

### 5.1.16 The Recursive Function *rec\_np* for finding the next prime

*Np x* returns the first prime number after *x*.

**fun** *Np* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat*  
**where**  
*Np x* = *Min* {*y*. *y* ≤ *Suc (x!)* ∧ *x* < *y* ∧ *Prime y*}

**declare** *Np.simps*[*simp del*] *rec\_Minr.simps*[*simp del*]

*rec\_np* is the recursive function used to implement *Np*.

**definition** *rec\_np* :: *recf*  
**where**  
*rec\_np* = (*let Rr* = *Cn 2 rec\_conj* [*Cn 2 rec\_less* [*id 2 0*, *id 2 1*],  
*Cn 2 rec\_prime* [*id 2 1*]]  
*in Cn 1 (rec\_Minr Rr)* [*id 1 0*, *Cn 1 s [rec\_fac]*])

**lemma** *n\_le\_fact*[*simp*]: *n* < *Suc (n!)*  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *divsor\_ex*:  
[ $\neg \text{Prime } x; x > \text{Suc } 0$ ] ⇒ (exists *u* > *Suc 0*. (exists *v* > *Suc 0*. *u \* v* = *x*))  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *divsor\_prime\_ex*: [ $\neg \text{Prime } x; x > \text{Suc } 0$ ] ⇒  
exists *p*. *Prime p* ∧ *p dvd x*  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *fact\_pos[intro]*: 0 < *n!*  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *fac\_Suc*: *Suc n!* = *(Suc n) \* (n!)* ⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *fac\_dvd*: [0 < *q*; *q* ≤ *n*] ⇒ *q dvd n!*  
⟨*proof*⟩

**lemma** *fac\_dvd2*:  $\llbracket \text{Suc } 0 < q; q \text{ dvd } n!; q \leq n \rrbracket \implies \neg q \text{ dvd } \text{Suc } (n!)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *prime\_ex*:  $\exists p. n < p \wedge p \leq \text{Suc } (n!) \wedge \text{Prime } p$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *Suc\_Suc\_induct[elim!]*:  $\llbracket i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0);$   
 $\text{primerec } (\text{ys } ! \ 0) \ n; \text{primerec } (\text{ys } ! \ 1) \ n \rrbracket \implies \text{primerec } (\text{ys } ! \ i) \ n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *primerec\_rec\_prime\_I[intro]*:  $\text{primerec rec_prime } (\text{Suc } 0)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The correctness of *rec\_np*.

**lemma** *np\_lemma*:  $\text{rec_exec rec_np } [x] = Np \ x$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

### 5.1.17 The Recursive Function *rec\_power*

*rec\_power* is the recursive function used to implement power function.

**definition** *rec\_power* :: *recf*  
**where**  
 $\text{rec\_power} = \text{Pr } 1 \ (\text{constn } 1) \ (\text{Cn } 3 \ \text{rec\_mult} [\text{id } 3 \ 0, \text{id } 3 \ 2])$

The correctness of *rec\_power*.

**lemma** *power\_lemma*:  $\text{rec_exec rec_power } [x, y] = x^y$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

### 5.1.18 The Recursive Function *rec\_pi*

*Pi k* returns the *k*-th prime number.

**fun** *Pi* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  
**where**  
 $\text{Pi } 0 = 2 \mid$   
 $\text{Pi } (\text{Suc } x) = Np \ (\text{Pi } x)$

**definition** *rec\_dummy\_pi* :: *recf*  
**where**  
 $\text{rec\_dummy\_pi} = \text{Pr } 1 \ (\text{constn } 2) \ (\text{Cn } 3 \ \text{rec\_np} [\text{id } 3 \ 2])$

*rec\_pi* is the recursive function used to implement *Pi*.

**definition** *rec\_pi* :: *recf*  
**where**  
 $\text{rec\_pi} = \text{Cn } 1 \ \text{rec\_dummy\_pi} [\text{id } 1 \ 0, \text{id } 1 \ 0]$

**lemma** *pi\_dummy\_lemma*:  $\text{rec_exec rec_dummy_pi } [x, y] = \text{Pi } y$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The correctness of *rec\_pi*.

```
lemma pi_lemma: rec_exec rec_pi [x] = Pi x
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 5.1.19 The Recursive Function rec\_lo

```
fun loR :: nat list ⇒ bool
where
  loR [x, y, u] = (x mod (y^u) = 0)
```

```
declare loR.simps[simp del]
```

*Lo* specifies the *lo* function given on page 79 of Boolos's book [1]. It is one of the two notions of integeral logarithmic operation on that page. The other is *lg*.

```
fun lo :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  lo x y = (if x > I ∧ y > I ∧ {u. loR [x, y, u]} ≠ {} then Max {u. loR [x, y, u]}
  else 0)
```

```
declare lo.simps[simp del]
```

```
lemma primerec_sigma[intro!]:
  [|n > Suc 0; primerec rf n|] ==>
  primerec (rec_sigma rf) n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma primerec_rec_maxr[intro!]: [|primerec rf n; n > 0|] ==> primerec (rec_maxr rf) n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Suc_Suc_Suc_induct[elim!]:
  [|i < Suc (Suc (Suc (0::nat))); primerec (ys ! 0) n;
  primerec (ys ! 1) n;
  primerec (ys ! 2) n|] ==> primerec (ys ! i) n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma primerec_2[intro]:
  primerec rec_quo (Suc (Suc 0)) primerec rec_mod (Suc (Suc 0))
  primerec rec_power (Suc (Suc 0))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

*rec\_lo* is the recursive function used to implement *Lo*.

```
definition rec_lo :: recf
where
  rec_lo = (let rR = Cn 3 rec_eq [Cn 3 rec_mod [id 3 0,
  Cn 3 rec_power [id 3 1, id 3 2]],
  Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 1]] in
  let rb = Cn 2 (rec_maxr rR) [id 2 0, id 2 1, id 2 0] in
  let rcond = Cn 2 rec_conj [Cn 2 rec_less [Cn 2 (constn 1)
  [id 2 0], id 2 0],
  Cn 2 rec_less [Cn 2 (constn 1)
  [id 2 0], id 2 1]] in
```

```

let rcond2 = Cn 2 rec_minus
  [Cn 2 (constn 1) [id 2 0], rcond]
in Cn 2 rec_add [Cn 2 rec_mult [rb, rcond],
  Cn 2 rec_mult [Cn 2 (constn 0) [id 2 0], rcond2]])

lemma rec_lo_Maxr_lor:
   $\llbracket \text{Suc } 0 < x; \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{rec\_exec rec\_lo } [x, y] = \text{Maxr } \text{loR } [x, y] x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma x_less_exp:  $\llbracket y > \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies x < y^x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma uplimit_loR:
  assumes Suc 0 < x Suc 0 < y loR [x, y, xa]
  shows xa ≤ x
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma loR_set_strengthen[simp]:  $\llbracket xa \leq x; \text{loR } [x, y, xa]; \text{Suc } 0 < x; \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\{u. \text{loR } [x, y, u]\} = \{ya. ya \leq x \wedge \text{loR } [x, y, ya]\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma Maxr_lo:  $\llbracket \text{Suc } 0 < x; \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{Maxr } \text{loR } [x, y] x = \text{lo } x y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma lo_lemma':  $\llbracket \text{Suc } 0 < x; \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{rec\_exec rec\_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma lo_lemma'':  $\llbracket \neg \text{Suc } 0 < x \rrbracket \implies \text{rec\_exec rec\_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma lo_lemma'''':  $\llbracket \neg \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies \text{rec\_exec rec\_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

The correctness of *rec\_lo*:

```

lemma lo_lemma:  $\text{rec\_exec rec\_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

### 5.1.20 The Recursive Function *rec\_lg*

```

fun lgR :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    lgR [x, y, u] = (y^u ≤ x)

```

*lg* specifies the *lg* function given on page 79 of Boolos's book [1]. It is one of the two notions of integral logarithmic operation on that page. The other is *lo*.

```

fun lg :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat

```

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} lg\ x\ y &= (if\ x > 1 \wedge y > 1 \wedge \{u. lgR\ [x, y, u]\} \neq \{\} \text{ then} \\ &\quad Max\ \{u. lgR\ [x, y, u]\} \\ &\quad \text{else}\ 0) \end{aligned}$$

**declare**  $lg.simps[simp\ del]$   $lgR.simps[simp\ del]$

$rec\_lg$  is the recursive function used to implement  $lg$ .

**definition**  $rec\_lg :: recf$

**where**

$$\begin{aligned} rec\_lg &= (let\ rec\_lgR = Cn\ 3\ rec\_le \\ &\quad [Cn\ 3\ rec\_power\ [id\ 3\ 1, id\ 3\ 2], id\ 3\ 0]\ in \\ let\ conR1 &= Cn\ 2\ rec\_conj\ [Cn\ 2\ rec\_less \\ &\quad [Cn\ 2\ (constn\ 1)\ [id\ 2\ 0], id\ 2\ 0], \\ &\quad Cn\ 2\ rec\_less\ [Cn\ 2\ (constn\ 1) \\ &\quad [id\ 2\ 0], id\ 2\ 1]]\ in \\ let\ conR2 &= Cn\ 2\ rec\_not\ [conR1]\ in \\ Cn\ 2\ rec\_add\ [Cn\ 2\ rec\_mult \\ &\quad [conR1, Cn\ 2\ (rec\_maxr\ rec\_lgR) \\ &\quad [id\ 2\ 0, id\ 2\ 1, id\ 2\ 0]], \\ &\quad Cn\ 2\ rec\_mult\ [conR2, Cn\ 2\ (constn\ 0) \\ &\quad [id\ 2\ 0]]]) \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $lg\_maxr$ :  $\llbracket Suc\ 0 < x; Suc\ 0 < y \rrbracket \implies rec\_exec\ rec\_lg\ [x, y] = Maxr\ lgR\ [x, y] x$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $lgR\_ok$ :  $\llbracket Suc\ 0 < y; lgR\ [x, y, xa] \rrbracket \implies xa \leq x$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $lgR\_set\_strengthen[simp]$ :  $\llbracket Suc\ 0 < x; Suc\ 0 < y; lgR\ [x, y, xa] \rrbracket \implies \{u. lgR\ [x, y, u]\} = \{ya. ya \leq x \wedge lgR\ [x, y, ya]\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $maxr\_lg$ :  $\llbracket Suc\ 0 < x; Suc\ 0 < y \rrbracket \implies Maxr\ lgR\ [x, y] x = lg\ x\ y$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $lg\_lemma'$ :  $\llbracket Suc\ 0 < x; Suc\ 0 < y \rrbracket \implies rec\_exec\ rec\_lg\ [x, y] = lg\ x\ y$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $lg\_lemma''$ :  $\neg Suc\ 0 < x \implies rec\_exec\ rec\_lg\ [x, y] = lg\ x\ y$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The correctness of  $rec\_lg$ .

**lemma**  $lg\_lemma$ :  $rec\_exec\ rec\_lg\ [x, y] = lg\ x\ y$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 5.1.21 The Recursive Function `rec_entry`

*Entry sr i* returns the  $i$ -th entry of a list of natural numbers encoded by number *sr* using Gödel's coding. This function is called *ent* on page 80 of Boolos's book [1].

```
fun Entry :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    Entry sr i = lo sr (Pi (Suc i))
```

*rec\_entry* is the recursive function used to implement *Entry*.

```
definition rec_entry:: recf
  where
    rec_entry = Cn 2 rec_lo [id 2 0, Cn 2 rec_pi [Cn 2 s [id 2 I]]]
```

```
declare Pi.simps[simp del]
```

The correctness of *rec\_entry*.

```
lemma entry_lemma: rec_exec rec_entry [str, i] = Entry str i
  ⟨proof⟩
```

## 5.2 Main components of `rec_F`

Using the auxiliary functions obtained in last section, we are going to construct the function  $F$ , which is an interpreter for Turing Machines.

```
fun listsum2 :: nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    listsum2 xs 0 = 0
    | listsum2 xs (Suc n) = listsum2 xs n + xs ! n

fun rec_listsum2 :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ recf
  where
    rec_listsum2 vl 0 = Cn vl z [id vl 0]
    | rec_listsum2 vl (Suc n) = Cn vl rec_add [rec_listsum2 vl n, id vl n]

declare listsum2.simps[simp del] rec_listsum2.simps[simp del]
```

```
lemma listsum2_lemma: [length xs = vl; n ≤ vl] ⇒
  rec_exec (rec_listsum2 vl n) xs = listsum2 xs n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 5.2.1 The Recursive Function `rec_strt`

```
fun strt' :: nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where
    strt' xs 0 = 0
    | strt' xs (Suc n) = (let dbound = listsum2 xs n + n in
      strt' xs n + (2^(xs ! n + dbound) - 2^dbound))
```

```
fun rec strt' :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ recf
```

**where**

```

 $rec\_strt' \text{vl } 0 = Cn \text{vl } z [id \text{vl } 0]$ 
 $| rec\_strt' \text{vl } (Suc n) = (let rec\_dbound =$ 
 $Cn \text{vl } rec\_add [rec\_listsum2 \text{vl } n, Cn \text{vl } (constn n) [id \text{vl } 0]]$ 
 $in Cn \text{vl } rec\_add [rec\_strt' \text{vl } n, Cn \text{vl } rec\_minus$ 
 $[Cn \text{vl } rec\_power [Cn \text{vl } (constn 2) [id \text{vl } 0], Cn \text{vl } rec\_add$ 
 $[id \text{vl } (n), rec\_dbound]],$ 
 $Cn \text{vl } rec\_power [Cn \text{vl } (constn 2) [id \text{vl } 0], rec\_dbound]])$ 

```

**declare**  $strt'.simp[simp del]$   $rec\_strt'.simp[simp del]$

**lemma**  $strt'_\text{lemma}: [length xs = vl; n \leq vl] \implies$   
 $rec\_exec (rec\_strt' \text{vl } n) xs = strt' \text{xs } n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$strt$  corresponds to the  $strt$  function on page 90 of B book, but this definition generalises the original one to deal with multiple input arguments.

**fun**  $strt :: nat \text{ list} \Rightarrow nat$

**where**

```

 $strt \text{xs} = (let ys = map Suc \text{xs} in$ 
 $strt' \text{ys} (length \text{ys}))$ 

```

**fun**  $rec\_map :: recf \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow recf \text{ list}$

**where**

```

 $rec\_map rf \text{vl} = map (\lambda i. Cn \text{vl } rf [id \text{vl } i]) [0..<\text{vl}]$ 

```

$rec\_strt$  is the recursive function used to implement  $strt$ .

**fun**  $rec\_strt :: nat \Rightarrow recf$

**where**

```

 $rec\_strt \text{vl} = Cn \text{vl } (rec\_strt' \text{vl } \text{vl}) (rec\_map s \text{vl})$ 

```

**lemma**  $map\_s\_lemma: length \text{xs} = \text{vl} \implies$

```

 $map ((\lambda a. rec\_exec a \text{xs}) \circ (\lambda i. Cn \text{vl } s [recf.id \text{vl } i]))$ 
 $[0..<\text{vl}]$ 
 $= map Suc \text{xs}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

The correctness of  $rec\_strt$ .

**lemma**  $strt\_lemma: length \text{xs} = \text{vl} \implies$

```

 $rec\_exec (rec\_strt \text{vl}) \text{xs} = strt \text{xs}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

## 5.2.2 The Recursive Function $rec\_scan$

The  $scan$  function on page 90 of B book.

**fun**  $scan :: nat \Rightarrow nat$

**where**

```

 $scan r = r \text{ mod } 2$ 

```

*rec\_scan* is the implementation of *scan*.

```
definition rec_scan :: recf
  where rec_scan = Cn 1 rec_mod [id 1 0, constn 2]
```

The correctness of *scan*.

```
lemma scan_lemma: rec_exec rec_scan [r] = r mod 2
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 5.2.3 The Recursive Function *rec\_newleft*

```
fun newleft0 :: nat list ⇒ nat
```

where

```
newleft0 [p, r] = p
```

```
definition rec_newleft0 :: recf
```

where

```
rec_newleft0 = id 2 0
```

```
fun newrgt0 :: nat list ⇒ nat
```

where

```
newrgt0 [p, r] = r - scan r
```

```
definition rec_newrgt0 :: recf
```

where

```
rec_newrgt0 = Cn 2 rec_minus [id 2 1, Cn 2 rec_scan [id 2 1]]
```

```
fun newleft1 :: nat list ⇒ nat
```

where

```
newleft1 [p, r] = p
```

```
definition rec_newleft1 :: recf
```

where

```
rec_newleft1 = id 2 0
```

```
fun newrgt1 :: nat list ⇒ nat
```

where

```
newrgt1 [p, r] = r + 1 - scan r
```

```
definition rec_newrgt1 :: recf
```

where

```
rec_newrgt1 =
  Cn 2 rec_minus [Cn 2 rec_add [id 2 1, Cn 2 (constn 1) [id 2 0]],  
  Cn 2 rec_scan [id 2 1]]
```

```
fun newleft2 :: nat list ⇒ nat
```

where

```
newleft2 [p, r] = p div 2
```

```

definition rec_newleft2 :: recf
where
  rec_newleft2 = Cn 2 rec_quo [id 2 0, Cn 2 (constn 2) [id 2 0]]

fun newrgt2 :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  newrgt2 [p, r] = 2 * r + p mod 2

definition rec_newrgt2 :: recf
where
  rec_newrgt2 =
    Cn 2 rec_add [Cn 2 rec_mult [Cn 2 (constn 2) [id 2 0], id 2 1],
                  Cn 2 rec_mod [id 2 0, Cn 2 (constn 2) [id 2 0]]]

fun newleft3 :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  newleft3 [p, r] = 2 * p + r mod 2

definition rec_newleft3 :: recf
where
  rec_newleft3 =
    Cn 2 rec_add [Cn 2 rec_mult [Cn 2 (constn 2) [id 2 0], id 2 0],
                  Cn 2 rec_mod [id 2 1, Cn 2 (constn 2) [id 2 0]]]

fun newrgt3 :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  newrgt3 [p, r] = r div 2

definition rec_newrgt3 :: recf
where
  rec_newrgt3 = Cn 2 rec_quo [id 2 1, Cn 2 (constn 2) [id 2 0]]

The new_left function on page 91 of B book.

fun newleft :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  newleft p r a = (if a = 0  $\vee$  a = 1 then newleft0 [p, r]
                   else if a = 2 then newleft2 [p, r]
                   else if a = 3 then newleft3 [p, r]
                   else p)

rec_newleft is the recursive function used to implement newleft.

definition rec_newleft :: recf
where
  rec_newleft =
    (let g0 =
      Cn 3 rec_newleft0 [id 3 0, id 3 1] in
      let g1 = Cn 3 rec_newleft2 [id 3 0, id 3 1] in
      let g2 = Cn 3 rec_newleft3 [id 3 0, id 3 1] in
      let g3 = id 3 0 in
      let r0 = Cn 3 rec_disj

```

```

[Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 0]],
 Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 1) [id 3 0]]] in
let r1 = Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 2) [id 3 0]] in
let r2 = Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 3) [id 3 0]] in
let r3 = Cn 3 rec_less [Cn 3 (constn 3) [id 3 0], id 3 2] in
let gs = [g0, g1, g2, g3] in
let rs = [r0, r1, r2, r3] in
rec_embranch (zip gs rs))

```

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

**lemma Suc\_Suc\_Suc\_Suc\_induct:**  
 $\llbracket i < \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(0))) ; i = 0 \rrbracket \implies P i;$   
 $i = 1 \implies P i ; i = 2 \implies P i ;$   
 $i = 3 \implies P i \rrbracket \implies P i$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**declare quo\_lemma2[simp] mod\_lemma[simp]**

The correctness of *rec\_newleft*.

**lemma newleft\_lemma:**  
 $\text{rec\_exec } \text{rec\_newleft} [p, r, a] = \text{newleft } p \ r \ a$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

## 5.2.4 The Recursive Function *rec\_newrght*

The *newrght* function is one similar to *newleft*, but used to compute the right number.

**fun newrght :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat**  
**where**  
 $\text{newrght } p \ r \ a = (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } \text{newrgt0} [p, r]$   
 $\quad \text{else if } a = 1 \text{ then } \text{newrgt1} [p, r]$   
 $\quad \text{else if } a = 2 \text{ then } \text{newrgt2} [p, r]$   
 $\quad \text{else if } a = 3 \text{ then } \text{newrgt3} [p, r]$   
 $\quad \text{else } r)$

*rec\_newrght* is the recursive function used to implement *newrgth*.

**definition rec\_newrght :: recf**  
**where**  
 $\text{rec\_newrght} =$   
 $(\text{let } g0 = \text{Cn 3 rec\_newrgt0} [\text{id 3 0}, \text{id 3 1}] \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } g1 = \text{Cn 3 rec\_newrgt1} [\text{id 3 0}, \text{id 3 1}] \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } g2 = \text{Cn 3 rec\_newrgt2} [\text{id 3 0}, \text{id 3 1}] \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } g3 = \text{Cn 3 rec\_newrgt3} [\text{id 3 0}, \text{id 3 1}] \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } g4 = \text{id 3 1} \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } r0 = \text{Cn 3 rec_eq} [\text{id 3 2}, \text{Cn 3 (constn 0)} [\text{id 3 0}]] \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } r1 = \text{Cn 3 rec_eq} [\text{id 3 2}, \text{Cn 3 (constn 1)} [\text{id 3 0}]] \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } r2 = \text{Cn 3 rec_eq} [\text{id 3 2}, \text{Cn 3 (constn 2)} [\text{id 3 0}]] \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } r3 = \text{Cn 3 rec_eq} [\text{id 3 2}, \text{Cn 3 (constn 3)} [\text{id 3 0}]] \text{ in}$

```

let r4 = Cn 3 rec_less [Cn 3 (constn 3) [id 3 0], id 3 2] in
let gs = [g0, g1, g2, g3, g4] in
let rs = [r0, r1, r2, r3, r4] in
rec_embranch (zip gs rs))
declare newrght.simps[simp del]

lemma Suc_5_induct:
  [| i < Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))) ; i = 0 ==> P 0 ;
     i = 1 ==> P 1 ; i = 2 ==> P 2 ; i = 3 ==> P 3 ; i = 4 ==> P 4 |] ==> P i
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma primerec_rec_scan_I[intro]: primerec rec_scan (Suc 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

The correctness of *rec\_newrght*.

```

lemma newrght_lemma: rec_exec rec_newrght [p, r, a] = newrght p r a
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare Entry.simps[simp del]

```

### 5.2.5 The Recursive Function *rec\_actn*

The *actn* function given on page 92 of B book, which is used to fetch Turing Machine instructions. In *actn m q r*, *m* is the Gödel coding of a Turing Machine, *q* is the current state of Turing Machine, *r* is the right number of Turing Machine tape.

```

fun actn :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  actn m q r = (if q ≠ 0 then Entry m (4*(q - 1) + 2 * scan r)
                 else 4)

```

*rec\_actn* is the recursive function used to implement *actn*

```

definition rec_actn :: recf
where
  rec_actn =
    Cn 3 rec_add [Cn 3 rec_mult
      [Cn 3 rec_entry [id 3 0, Cn 3 rec_add [Cn 3 rec_mult
        [Cn 3 (constn 4) [id 3 0],
        Cn 3 rec_minus [id 3 1, Cn 3 (constn 1) [id 3 0]]],
        Cn 3 rec_mult [Cn 3 (constn 2) [id 3 0],
        Cn 3 rec_scan [id 3 2]]]],
      Cn 3 rec_noteq [id 3 1, Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 0]],
      Cn 3 rec_mult [Cn 3 (constn 4) [id 3 0],
      Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 1, Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 0]]]]]

```

The correctness of *actn*.

```

lemma actn_lemma: rec_exec rec_actn [m, q, r] = actn m q r
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 5.2.6 The Recursive Function rec\_newstat

```

fun newstat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    newstat m q r = (if q  $\neq$  0 then Entry m (4*(q - 1) + 2*scan r + 1)
                      else 0)

definition rec_newstat :: recf
  where
    rec_newstat = Cn 3 rec_add
    [Cn 3 rec_mult [Cn 3 rec_entry [id 3 0,
      Cn 3 rec_add [Cn 3 rec_mult [Cn 3 (constn 4) [id 3 0],
      Cn 3 rec_minus [id 3 1, Cn 3 (constn 1) [id 3 0]]],
      Cn 3 rec_add [Cn 3 rec_mult [Cn 3 (constn 2) [id 3 0],
      Cn 3 rec_scan [id 3 2]], Cn 3 (constn 1) [id 3 0]]],
      Cn 3 rec_noteq [id 3 1, Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 0]],
      Cn 3 rec_mult [Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 0],
      Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 1, Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 0]]]]]

lemma newstat_lemma: rec_exec rec_newstat [m, q, r] = newstat m q r
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

declare newstat.simps[simp del] actn.simps[simp del]

```

### 5.2.7 The Recursive Function rec\_trpl

code the configuration

```

fun trpl :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    trpl p q r = (Pi 0) $^p$  * (Pi 1) $^q$  * (Pi 2) $^r$ 

definition rec_trpl :: recf
  where
    rec_trpl = Cn 3 rec_mult [Cn 3 rec_mult
      [Cn 3 rec_power [Cn 3 (constn (Pi 0)) [id 3 0], id 3 0],
      Cn 3 rec_power [Cn 3 (constn (Pi 1)) [id 3 0], id 3 1]],
      Cn 3 rec_power [Cn 3 (constn (Pi 2)) [id 3 0], id 3 2]]
    declare trpl.simps[simp del]
lemma trpl_lemma: rec_exec rec_trpl [p, q, r] = trpl p q r
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

```

### 5.2.8 The Recursive Functions rec\_left, rec\_right, rec\_stat, rec\_inpt

left, stat, right: decode func

```

fun left :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    left c = lo c (Pi 0)

fun stat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat

```

```

where
stat c = lo c (Pi 1)

fun rght :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
rght c = lo c (Pi 2)

fun inpt :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
inpt m xs = trpl 0 I (strt xs)

fun newconf :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
newconf m c = trpl (newleft (left c) (rght c)
                      (actn m (stat c) (rght c)))
                      (newstat m (stat c) (rght c))
                      (newrght (left c) (rght c)
                      (actn m (stat c) (rght c)))

declare left.simps[simp del] stat.simps[simp del] rght.simps[simp del]
inpt.simps[simp del] newconf.simps[simp del]

definition rec_left :: recf
where
rec_left = Cn I rec_lo [id I 0, constn (Pi 0)]

definition rec_right :: recf
where
rec_right = Cn I rec_lo [id I 0, constn (Pi 2)]

definition rec_stat :: recf
where
rec_stat = Cn I rec_lo [id I 0, constn (Pi 1)]

definition rec_inpt :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  recf
where
rec_inpt vl = Cn vl rec_trpl
              [Cn vl (constn 0) [id vl 0],
               Cn vl (constn 1) [id vl 0],
               Cn vl (rec_strt (vl - 1))
               (map (\ i. id vl (i)) [I..<vl])]

lemma left_lemma: rec_exec rec_left [c] = left c
⟨proof⟩

lemma right_lemma: rec_exec rec_right [c] = rght c
⟨proof⟩

lemma stat_lemma: rec_exec rec_stat [c] = stat c
⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare rec_strt.simps[simp del] strt.simps[simp del]

lemma map_cons_eq:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{map } ((\lambda a. \text{rec\_exec } a (m \# xs)) \circ \\ & (\lambda i. \text{recf.id } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (i))) \\ & [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)]) \\ & = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{xs} ! (i - 1)) [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)] \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$


lemma list_map_eq:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{vl} = \text{length } (\text{xs} : \text{nat list}) \implies \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{xs} ! (i - 1)) \\ & [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{Suc } \text{vl}] = \text{xs} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$


lemma nonempty_listE:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Suc } 0 \leq \text{length } \text{xs} \implies \\ & (\text{map } ((\lambda a. \text{rec\_exec } a (m \# xs)) \circ \\ & (\lambda i. \text{recf.id } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (i))) \\ & [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{length } \text{xs}] @ [(m \# \text{xs}) ! \text{length } \text{xs}]) = \text{xs} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$


lemma inpt_lemma:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs}) = \text{vl}] \implies \\ & \text{rec\_exec } (\text{rec\_inpt } \text{vl}) (m \# \text{xs}) = \text{inpt } m \text{ xs} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$


```

### 5.2.9 The Recursive Function rec\_newconf

```

definition rec_newconf:: recf
where
rec_newconf =
Cn 2 rec_trpl
[ Cn 2 rec_newleft [ Cn 2 rec_left [id 2 I],
  Cn 2 rec_right [id 2 I],
  Cn 2 rec_actn [id 2 0,
    Cn 2 rec_stat [id 2 I],
    Cn 2 rec_right [id 2 I]]],
 Cn 2 rec_newstat [id 2 0,
  Cn 2 rec_stat [id 2 I],
  Cn 2 rec_right [id 2 I]],
 Cn 2 rec_newrght [Cn 2 rec_left [id 2 I],
  Cn 2 rec_right [id 2 I],
  Cn 2 rec_actn [id 2 0,
    Cn 2 rec_stat [id 2 I],
    Cn 2 rec_right [id 2 I]]]]]

lemma newconf_lemma: rec_exec rec_newconf [m ,c] = newconf m c
⟨proof⟩

```

```
declare newconf_lemma[simp]
```

### 5.2.10 The Recursive Function rec\_conf

$\text{conf } m \ r \ k$  computes the TM configuration after  $k$  steps of execution of TM coded as  $m$  starting from the initial configuration where the left number equals  $0$ , right number equals  $r$ .

```
fun conf :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  conf m r 0 = trpl 0 (Suc 0) r
  | conf m r (Suc t) = newconf m (conf m r t)
```

```
declare conf.simps[simp del]
```

$\text{conf}$  is implemented by the following recursive function  $\text{rec\_conf}$ .

```
definition rec_conf :: recf
where
  rec_conf = Pr 2 (Cn 2 rec_trpl [Cn 2 (constn 0) [id 2 0], Cn 2 (constn (Suc 0)) [id 2 0], id 2
I])
  (Cn 4 rec_newconf [id 4 0, id 4 3])
```

```
lemma conf_step:
  rec_exec rec_conf [m, r, Suc t] =
    rec_exec rec_newconf [m, rec_exec rec_conf [m, r, t]]
  ⟨proof⟩
```

The correctness of  $\text{rec\_conf}$ .

```
lemma conf_lemma:
  rec_exec rec_conf [m, r, t] = conf m r t
  ⟨proof⟩
```

### 5.2.11 The Recursive Function rec\_NSTD

$\text{NSTD } c$  returns true if the configuration coded by  $c$  is no a standard final configuration.

```
fun NSTD :: nat ⇒ bool
where
  NSTD c = (stat c ≠ 0 ∨ left c ≠ 0 ∨
             rght c ≠ 2^(lg (rght c + 1) 2) - 1 ∨ rght c = 0)
```

$\text{rec\_NSTD}$  is the recursive function implementing  $\text{NSTD}$ .

```
definition rec_NSTD :: recf
where
  rec_NSTD =
    Cn 1 rec_disj [
      Cn 1 rec_disj [
        Cn 1 rec_disj [
          [Cn 1 rec_noteq [rec_stat, constn 0],
           Cn 1 rec_noteq [rec_left, constn 0]] ,
```

```

Cn I rec_noteq [rec_right,
  Cn I rec_minus [Cn I rec_power
    [constn 2, Cn I rec_lg
      [Cn I rec_add
        [rec_right, constn 1],
        constn 2]], constn 1]]],
  Cn I rec_eq [rec_right, constn 0]]
}

lemma NSTD_lemma1: rec_exec rec_NSTD [c] = Suc 0 ∨
  rec_exec rec_NSTD [c] = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

declare NSTD.simps[simp del]
lemma NSTD_lemma2': (rec_exec rec_NSTD [c] = Suc 0) ==> NSTD c
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma NSTD_lemma2'':
  NSTD c ==> (rec_exec rec_NSTD [c] = Suc 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

The correctness of NSTD.

lemma NSTD_lemma2: (rec_exec rec_NSTD [c] = Suc 0) = NSTD c
  ⟨proof⟩

fun nstd :: nat => nat
where
  nstd c = (if NSTD c then 1 else 0)

lemma nstd_lemma: rec_exec rec_NSTD [c] = nstd c
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 5.2.12 The Recursive Function rec\_nonstop

*nonstop m r t* means after *t* steps of execution, the TM coded by *m* is not at a standard final configuration.

```

fun nonstop :: nat => nat => nat => nat
where
  nonstop m r t = nstd (conf m r t)

rec_nonstop is the recursive function implementing nonstop.

```

```

definition rec_nonstop :: recf
where
  rec_nonstop = Cn 3 rec_NSTD [rec_conf]

```

The correctness of *rec\_nonstop*.

```

lemma nonstop_lemma:
  rec_exec rec_nonstop [m, r, t] = nonstop m r t
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 5.2.13 The Recursive Function `rec_halt`

`rec_halt` is the recursive function calculating the steps a TM needs to execute before to reach a standard final configuration. This recursive function is the only one using the `Mn` combinator. So it is the only non-primitive recursive function that needs to be used in the construction of the universal function  $F$ .

```
definition rec_halt :: recf
where
  rec_halt = Mn (Suc (Suc 0)) (rec_nonstop)

declare nonstop.simps[simp del]
```

The lemma relates the interpreter of primitive functions with the calculation relation of general recursive functions.

### 5.2.14 Execution of Primitive Recursive Functions always terminates

```
declare numeral_2_eq_2[simp] numeral_3_eq_3[simp]

lemma primerec_rec_right_I[intro]: primerec rec_right (Suc 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_rec_pi_helper:
  ∀ i < Suc (Suc 0). primerec ([recf.id (Suc 0) 0, recf.id (Suc 0) 0] ! i) (Suc 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas primerec_rec_pi_helpers =
  primerec_rec_pi_helper primerec_constn_I primerec_rec_sg_I primerec_rec_not_I primerec_rec_conj_2

lemma primrec_dummyfac:
  ∀ i < Suc (Suc 0).
  primerec
    ([recf.id (Suc 0) 0,
     Cn (Suc 0) s
     [Cn (Suc 0) rec_dummyfac
      [recf.id (Suc 0) 0, recf.id (Suc 0) 0]] !
     i)
    (Suc 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_rec_pi_I[intro]: primerec rec_pi (Suc 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_recs[intro]:
  primerec rec_trpl (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))
  primerec rec_newleft0 (Suc (Suc 0))
  primerec rec_newleft1 (Suc (Suc 0))
  primerec rec_newleft2 (Suc (Suc 0))
```

```

primerec rec_newleft3 (Suc (Suc 0))
primerec rec_newleft (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))
primerec rec_left (Suc 0)
primerec rec_actn (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))
primerec rec_stat (Suc 0)
primerec rec_newstat (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_rec_newrght[intro]: primerec rec_newrght (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_rec_newconf[intro]: primerec rec_newconf (Suc (Suc 0))
⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_rec_conf[intro]: primerec rec_conf (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_recs2[intro]:
  primerec rec_lg (Suc (Suc 0))
  primerec rec_nonstop (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma primerec_terminate:
  ⟦primerec fx; length xs = x⟧ ⟹ terminate fx xs
⟨proof⟩

```

### 5.2.15 The Recursive Function `rec_valu`

`valu r` extracts computing result out of the right number  $r$ .

```

fun valu :: nat ⇒ nat
where
  valu r = (lg (r + 1) 2) - 1

```

`rec_valu` is the recursive function implementing `valu`.

```

definition rec_valu :: recf
where
  rec_valu = Cn 1 rec_minus [Cn 1 rec_lg [s, constn 2], constn 1]

```

The correctness of `rec_valu`.

```

lemma value_lemma: rec_exec rec_valu [r] = valu r
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma primerec_rec_valu_I[intro]: primerec rec_valu (Suc 0)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare valu.simps[simp del]

```

### 5.3 Definition of the Universal Function rec\_F

```

definition rec_F :: recf
  where
    rec_F = Cn (Suc (Suc 0)) rec_valu [Cn (Suc (Suc 0)) rec_right [Cn (Suc (Suc 0))
    rec_conf ([id (Suc (Suc 0)) 0, id (Suc (Suc 0)) (Suc 0), rec_halt])]]]

lemma terminate_halt_lemma:
  [rec_exec rec_nonstop ([m, r] @ [t]) = 0;
    $\forall i < t. 0 < rec\_exec rec\_nonstop ([m, r] @ [i]) \Rightarrow terminate rec\_halt [m, r]$ 
  ⟨proof⟩]

```

### 5.4 Correctness of rec\_F with respect to rec\_halt

The following lemma gives the correctness of *rec\_halt*. It says: if *rec\_halt* calculates that the TM coded by *m* will reach a standard final configuration after *t* steps of execution, then it is indeed so.

```

lemma F_lemma: rec_exec rec_halt [m, r] = t  $\Rightarrow$  rec_exec rec_F [m, r] = (valu (rght (conf m
r t)))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma terminate_F_lemma: terminate rec_halt [m, r]  $\Rightarrow$  terminate rec_F [m, r]
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 5.5 A Gödel-Encoding for TMs: the function code

The purpose of this section is to get the coding function of Turing Machine, which is going to be named *code*.

```

fun bl2nat :: cell list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    bl2nat [] n = 0
    | bl2nat (Bk#bl) n = bl2nat bl (Suc n)
    | bl2nat (Oc#bl) n = 2^n + bl2nat bl (Suc n)

fun bl2wc :: cell list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    bl2wc xs = bl2nat xs 0

fun trpl_code :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    trpl_code (st, l, r) = trpl (bl2wc l) st (bl2wc r)

declare bl2nat.simps[simp del] bl2wc.simps[simp del]
trpl_code.simps[simp del]

fun action_map :: action  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where

```

```

action_map WB = 0
| action_map WO = 1
| action_map L = 2
| action_map R = 3
| action_map Nop = 4

fun action_map_iff :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  action
where
  action_map_iff (0::nat) = WB
  | action_map_iff (Suc 0) = WO
  | action_map_iff (Suc (Suc 0)) = L
  | action_map_iff (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) = R
  | action_map_iff n = Nop

fun block_map :: cell  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  block_map Bk = 0
  | block_map Oc = 1

fun godel_code' :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  godel_code' [] n = 1
  | godel_code' (x#xs) n = (Pi n)^x * godel_code' xs (Suc n)

fun godel_code :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  godel_code xs = (let lh = length xs in
    2^lh * (godel_code' xs (Suc 0)))

fun modify_tprog :: instr list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
where
  modify_tprog [] = []
  | modify_tprog ((ac, ns)#nl) = action_map ac # ns # modify_tprog nl

  code tp gives the Godel coding of TM program tp.

fun code :: instr list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  code tp = (let nl = modify_tprog tp in
    godel_code nl)

```

## 5.6 Relating interpreter functions to the execution of TMs

**lemma** bl2wc\_0[simp]: bl2wc [] = 0  $\langle$ proof $\rangle$

**lemma** fetch\_action\_map\_4[simp]: [fetch tp 0 b = (nact, ns)]  $\implies$  action\_map nact = 4  
 $\langle$ proof $\rangle$

```

lemma Pi_gr_I[simp]:  $Pi\ n > Suc\ 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Pi_not_0[simp]:  $Pi\ n > 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

declare godel_code.simps[simp del]

lemma godel_code'_nonzero[simp]:  $0 < godel\_code'\ nl\ n$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma godel_code_great:  $godel\_code\ nl > 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma godel_code_eq_I:  $(godel\_code\ nl = I) = (nl = \emptyset)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma godel_code_I_iff[elim]:
 $\llbracket i < length\ nl; \neg Suc\ 0 < godel\_code\ nl \rrbracket \implies nl ! i = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma prime_coprime:  $\llbracket Prime\ x; Prime\ y; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies coprime\ x\ y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Pi_inc:  $Pi\ (Suc\ i) > Pi\ i$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Pi_inc_gr:  $i < j \implies Pi\ i < Pi\ j$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Pi_notEq:  $i \neq j \implies Pi\ i \neq Pi\ j$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma prime_2[intro]:  $Prime\ (Suc\ (Suc\ 0))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Prime_Pi[intro]:  $Prime\ (Pi\ n)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Pi_coprime:  $i \neq j \implies coprime\ (Pi\ i)\ (Pi\ j)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Pi_power_coprime:  $i \neq j \implies coprime\ ((Pi\ i)^m)\ ((Pi\ j)^n)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma coprime_dvd_mult_nat2:  $\llbracket coprime\ (k :: nat)\ n; k \text{ dvd } n * m \rrbracket \implies k \text{ dvd } m$ 
⟨proof⟩

declare godel_code'.simps[simp del]

```

```

lemma godel_code'_butlast_last_id':
  godel_code' (ys @ [y]) (Suc j) = godel_code' ys (Suc j) *
    Pi (Suc (length ys + j)) ^ y
  {proof}

lemma godel_code'_butlast_last_id:
  xs ≠ [] ==> godel_code' xs (Suc j) =
    godel_code' (butlast xs) (Suc j) * Pi (length xs + j)^(last xs)
  {proof}

lemma godel_code'_not0: godel_code' xs n ≠ 0
  {proof}

lemma godel_code_append_cons:
  length xs = i ==> godel_code' (xs @ y # ys) (Suc 0)
  = godel_code' xs (Suc 0) * Pi (Suc i)^y * godel_code' ys (i + 2)
  {proof}

lemma Pi_coprime_pre:
  length ps ≤ i ==> coprime (Pi (Suc i)) (godel_code' ps (Suc 0))
  {proof}

lemma Pi_coprime_suf: i < j ==> coprime (Pi i) (godel_code' ps j)
  {proof}

lemma godel_finite:
  finite {u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd godel_code' nl (Suc 0)}
  {proof}

lemma godel_code_in:
  i < length nl ==> nl ! i ∈ {u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd
    godel_code' nl (Suc 0)}
  {proof}

lemma godel_code'_get_nth:
  i < length nl ==> Max {u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd
    godel_code' nl (Suc 0)} = nl ! i
  {proof}

lemma godel_code'_set[simp]:
  {u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd (Suc (Suc 0)) ^ length nl *
    godel_code' nl (Suc 0)} =
  {u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd godel_code' nl (Suc 0)}
  {proof}

lemma godel_code_get_nth:
  i < length nl ==>
    Max {u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd godel_code nl} = nl ! i
  {proof}

```

```

lemma mod_dvd_simp:  $(x \text{ mod } y = (0:\text{nat})) = (y \text{ dvd } x)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma dvd_power_le:  $\llbracket a > \text{Suc } 0; a \wedge y \text{ dvd } a \wedge l \rrbracket \implies y \leq l$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma Pi_nonzeroE[elim]:  $Pi\ n = 0 \implies RR$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma Pi_not_oneE[elim]:  $Pi\ n = \text{Suc } 0 \implies RR$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma finite_power_dvd:
   $\llbracket (a:\text{nat}) > \text{Suc } 0; y \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{finite } \{u. a^u \text{ dvd } y\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma conf_decodeI:  $\llbracket m \neq n; m \neq k; k \neq n \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{Max } \{u. Pi\ m^u \text{ dvd } Pi\ m^l * Pi\ n^k * Pi\ k^r\} = l$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma left_trpl fst[simp]:  $\text{left } (\text{trpl } l \text{ st } r) = l$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma stat_trpl_snd[simp]:  $\text{stat } (\text{trpl } l \text{ st } r) = st$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma rght_trpl_trd[simp]:  $\text{rght } (\text{trpl } l \text{ st } r) = r$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma max_lor:
   $i < \text{length } nl \implies \text{Max } \{u. \text{loR } [\text{godel\_code } nl, Pi\ (\text{Suc } i), u]\}$ 
   $= nl ! i$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma godel_decode:
   $i < \text{length } nl \implies \text{Entry } (\text{godel\_code } nl) i = nl ! i$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma Four_Suc:  $4 = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare numeral_2_eq_2[simp del]

lemma modify_tprog_fetch_even:
   $\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{modify\_tprog } tp ! (4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0)) =$ 
   $\text{action\_map } (\text{fst } (tp ! (2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0))))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma modify_tprog_fetch_odd:
   $\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\text{modify\_tprog } tp ! (\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0)))) =$ 
     $\text{action\_map}(\text{fst}(\text{tp} ! (\text{Suc}(2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0)))))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma modify_tprog_fetch_action:
   $\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0; b = 1 \vee b = 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\text{modify\_tprog } tp ! (4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0) + 2 * b) =$ 
     $\text{action\_map}(\text{fst}(\text{tp} ! ((2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0)) + b)))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma length_modify:  $\text{length}(\text{modify\_tprog } tp) = 2 * \text{length } tp$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare fetch.simps[simp del]

lemma fetch_action_eq:
   $\llbracket \text{block\_map } b = \text{scan } r; \text{fetch } tp \text{ st } b = (nact, ns);$ 
   $st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2 \rrbracket \implies \text{actn}(\text{code } tp) \text{ st } r = \text{action\_map } nact$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_zero_zero[simp]:  $\text{fetch } tp \text{ 0 } b = (nact, ns) \implies ns = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma modify_tprog_fetch_state:
   $\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0; b = 1 \vee b = 0 \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\text{modify\_tprog } tp ! \text{Suc}(4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0) + 2 * b) =$ 
     $(\text{snd}(\text{tp} ! (2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0) + b)))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma fetch_state_eq:
   $\llbracket \text{block\_map } b = \text{scan } r;$ 
   $\text{fetch } tp \text{ st } b = (nact, ns);$ 
   $st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2 \rrbracket \implies \text{newstat}(\text{code } tp) \text{ st } r = ns$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma tpl_eqI[intro!]:
   $\llbracket a = a'; b = b'; c = c' \rrbracket \implies \text{trpl } a \text{ } b \text{ } c = \text{trpl } a' \text{ } b' \text{ } c'$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma bl2nat_double:  $\text{bl2nat } xs (\text{Suc } n) = 2 * \text{bl2nat } xs \text{ } n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma bl2wc.simps[simp]:
   $\text{bl2wc } (\text{Oc } \# \text{tl } c) = \text{Suc}(\text{bl2wc } c) - \text{bl2wc } c \text{ mod } 2$ 
   $\text{bl2wc } (\text{Bk } \# c) = 2 * \text{bl2wc } (c)$ 
   $2 * \text{bl2wc } (\text{tl } c) = \text{bl2wc } c - \text{bl2wc } c \text{ mod } 2$ 

```

```

bl2wc [Oc] = Suc 0
c ≠ [] ==> bl2wc (tl c) = bl2wc c div 2
c ≠ [] ==> bl2wc [hd c] = bl2wc c mod 2
c ≠ [] ==> bl2wc (hd c # d) = 2 * bl2wc d + bl2wc c mod 2
2 * (bl2wc c div 2) = bl2wc c - bl2wc c mod 2
bl2wc (Oc # list) mod 2 = Suc 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare code.simps[simp del]
declare nth_of.simps[simp del]

```

The lemma relates the one step execution of TMs with the interpreter function *rec\_newconf*.

```

lemma rec_t_eq_step:
  ( $\lambda (s, l, r). s \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2$ ) c ==>
  trpl_code (step0 c tp) =
  rec_exec rec_newconf [code tp, trpl_code c]
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma bl2nat.simps[simp]: bl2nat (Oc # Oc↑x) 0 = (2 * 2^x - Suc 0)
bl2nat (Bk↑x) n = 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma bl2nat_exp_zero[simp]: bl2nat (Oc↑y) 0 = 2^y - Suc 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma bl2nat_cons_bk: bl2nat (ks @ [Bk]) 0 = bl2nat ks 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma bl2nat_cons_oc:
  bl2nat (ks @ [Oc]) 0 = bl2nat ks 0 + 2 ^ length ks
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma bl2nat_append:
  bl2nat (xs @ ys) 0 = bl2nat xs 0 + bl2nat ys (length xs)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma trpl_code_simp[simp]:
  trpl_code (steps0 (Suc 0, Bk↑l, <lm>) tp 0) =
  rec_exec rec_conf [code tp, bl2wc (<lm>), 0]
⟨proof⟩

```

The following lemma relates the multi-step interpreter function *rec\_conf* with the multi-step execution of TMs.

```

lemma state_in_range_step
  : [[a ≤ length A div 2; step0 (a, b, c) A = (st, l, r); composable_tm (A, 0)]] ==
  st ≤ length A div 2
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma state_in_range: [[steps0 (Suc 0, tp) A stp = (st, l, r); composable_tm (A, 0)]] ==

```

$\implies st \leq \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *rec\_t\_eq\_steps*:  
*composable\_tm* (*tp,0*)  $\implies$   
*trpl\_code* (*steps0 (Suc 0, Bk↑l, <lm>) tp stp*) =  
*rec\_exec rec\_conf [code tp, bl2wc (<lm>), stp]*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *bl2wc\_Bk\_0[simp]*: *bl2wc (Bk↑ m) = 0*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *bl2wc\_Oc\_then\_Bk[simp]*: *bl2wc (Oc↑ rs @ Bk↑ n) = bl2wc (Oc↑ rs)*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *lg\_power*: *x > Suc 0  $\implies$  lg (x ∧ rs) x = rs*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The following lemma relates execution of TMs with the multi-step interpreter function *rec\_nonstop*. Note, *rec\_nonstop* is constructed using *rec\_conf*.

**declare** *composable\_tm.simps[simp del]*

**lemma** *nonstop\_t\_eq*:  
[[*steps0 (Suc 0, Bk↑l, <lm>) tp stp = (0, Bk↑ m, Oc↑ rs @ Bk↑ n);*  
*composable\_tm (tp, 0);*  
*rs > 0*]]  $\implies$   
*rec\_exec rec\_nonstop [code tp, bl2wc (<lm>), stp] = 0*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *actn\_0\_is\_4[simp]*: *actn m 0 r = 4*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *newstat\_0\_0[simp]*: *newstat m 0 r = 0*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**declare** *step\_red[simp del]*

**lemma** *halt\_least\_step*:  
[[*steps0 (Suc 0, Bk↑l, <lm>) tp stp =*  
*(0, Bk↑ m, Oc↑rs @ Bk↑n);*  
*composable\_tm (tp, 0);*  
*0 < rs*]]  $\implies$   
 $\exists stp. (\text{nonstop (code tp)} (\text{bl2wc (<lm>)}) stp = 0 \wedge$   
 $(\forall stp'. \text{nonstop (code tp)} (\text{bl2wc (<lm>)}) stp' = 0 \longrightarrow stp \leq stp'))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *conf\_trpl\_ex*:  $\exists p q r. \text{conf } m (\text{bl2wc (<lm>)}) stp = \text{trpl } p q r$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *nonstop\_rgt\_ex*:

**nonstop**  $m$  ( $bl2wc (<lm>)$ )  $stpa = 0 \implies \exists r. conf m (bl2wc (<lm>)) stpa = trpl 0 0 r$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $max\_divisors$ :  $x > Suc 0 \implies Max \{u. x \wedge u \text{ dvd } x \wedge r\} = r$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $lo\_power$ :  
**assumes**  $x > Suc 0$  **shows**  $lo (x \wedge r) x = r$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $lo\_rgt$ :  $lo (trpl 0 0 r) (Pi 2) = r$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $conf\_keep$ :  
 $conf m lm stp = trpl 0 0 r \implies$   
 $conf m lm (stp + n) = trpl 0 0 r$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $halt\_state\_keep\_steps\_add$ :  
 $\llbracket nonstop m (bl2wc (<lm>)) stpa = 0 \rrbracket \implies$   
 $conf m (bl2wc (<lm>)) stpa = conf m (bl2wc (<lm>)) (stpa + n)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $halt\_state\_keep$ :  
 $\llbracket nonstop m (bl2wc (<lm>)) stpa = 0; nonstop m (bl2wc (<lm>)) stpb = 0 \rrbracket \implies$   
 $conf m (bl2wc (<lm>)) stpa = conf m (bl2wc (<lm>)) stpb$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

## 5.7 Correctness of $rec\_F$ with respect to execution of TMs compiled as Recursive Functions

The correctness of  $rec\_F$ , which relates the interpreter function  $rec\_F$  with the execution of TMs.

**lemma**  $terminate\_halt$ :  
 $\llbracket steps0 (Suc 0, Bk \uparrow l, <lm>) tp stp = (0, Bk \uparrow m, Oc \uparrow rs @ Bk \uparrow n);$   
 $composable\_tm (tp, 0); 0 < rs \rrbracket \implies terminate rec\_halt [code tp, (bl2wc (<lm>))]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $terminate\_F$ :  
 $\llbracket steps0 (Suc 0, Bk \uparrow l, <lm>) tp stp = (0, Bk \uparrow m, Oc \uparrow rs @ Bk \uparrow n);$   
 $composable\_tm (tp, 0); 0 < rs \rrbracket \implies terminate rec\_F [code tp, (bl2wc (<lm>))]$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $F\_correct$ :  
 $\llbracket steps0 (Suc 0, Bk \uparrow l, <lm>) tp stp = (0, Bk \uparrow m, Oc \uparrow rs @ Bk \uparrow n);$   
 $composable\_tm (tp, 0); 0 < rs \rrbracket \implies rec\_exec rec\_F [code tp, (bl2wc (<lm>))] = (rs - Suc 0)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

## Chapter 6

# Construction of a Universal Turing Machine

```
theory UTM
  imports Recursive_Abacus UF HOL.GCD Turing_Hoare
begin
```

### 6.1 Wang coding of input arguments

The direct compilation of the universal function *rec\_F* can not give us the *utm*, because *rec\_F* is of arity 2, where the first argument represents the Gödel coding of the TM being simulated and the second argument represents the right number (in Wang's coding) of the TM tape. (Notice, the left number is always 0 at the very beginning). However, the *utm* needs to simulate the execution of any TM which may take many input arguments.

Therefore, an initialization TM needs to run before the TM compiled from *rec\_F*, and the sequential composition of these two TMs will give rise to the *utm* we are seeking. The purpose of this initialization TM is to transform the multiple input arguments of the TM being simulated into Wang's coding, so that it can be consumed by the TM compiled from *rec\_F* as the second argument.

However, this initialization TM (named *wcode\_tm*) can not be constructed by compiling from any recursive function, because every recursive function takes a fixed number of input arguments, while *wcode\_tm* needs to take varying number of arguments and transform them into Wang's coding. Therefore, this section gives a direct construction of *wcode\_tm* with just some parts being obtained from recursive functions.

The TM used to generate the Wang's code of input arguments is divided into three TMs executed sequentially, namely *prepare*, *mainwork* and *adjust*. According to the convention, the start state of ever TM is fixed to state 1 while the final state is fixed to 0.

The input and output of *prepare* are illustrated respectively by Figure 6.1 and 6.2. As shown in Figure 6.1, the input of *prepare* is the same as the the input of *utm*,

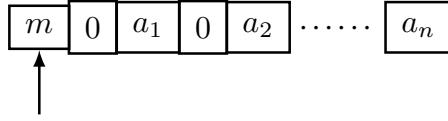


Figure 6.1: The input of TM *prepare*

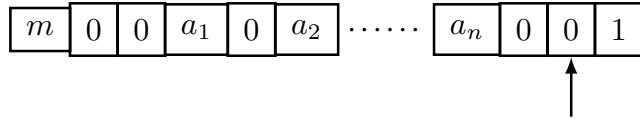


Figure 6.2: The output of TM *prepare*

where  $m$  is the Gödel coding of the TM being interpreted and  $a_1$  through  $a_n$  are the  $n$  input arguments of the TM under interpretation. The purpose of *purpose* is to transform this initial tape layout to the one shown in Figure 6.2, which is convenient for the generation of Wang's coding of  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ . The coding procedure starts from  $a_n$  and ends after  $a_1$  is encoded. The coding result is stored in an accumulator at the end of the tape (initially represented by the 1 two blanks right to  $a_n$  in Figure 6.2). In Figure 6.2, arguments  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  are separated by two blanks on both ends with the rest so that movement conditions can be implemented conveniently in subsequent TMs, because, by convention, two consecutive blanks are usually used to signal the end or start of a large chunk of data. The diagram of *prepare* is given in Figure 6.3.

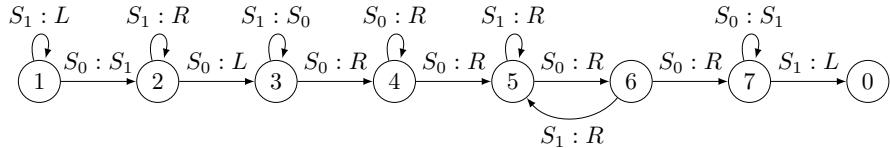


Figure 6.3: The diagram of TM *prepare*

The purpose of TM *mainwork* is to compute Wang's encoding of  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ . Every bit of  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ , including the separating bits, is processed from left to right. In order to detect the termination condition when the left most bit of  $a_1$  is reached, TM *mainwork* needs to look ahead and consider three different situations at the start of every iteration:

1. The TM configuration for the first situation is shown in Figure 6.4, where the accumulator is stored in  $r$ , both of the next two bits to be encoded are 1. The configuration at the end of the iteration is shown in Figure 6.5, where the first 1-bit has been encoded and cleared. Notice that the accumulator has been changed to  $(r + 1) \times 2$  to reflect the encoded bit.
2. The TM configuration for the second situation is shown in Figure 6.6, where the accumulator is stored in  $r$ , the next two bits to be encoded are 1 and 0. After

the first 1-bit was encoded and cleared, the second 0-bit is difficult to detect and process. To solve this problem, these two consecutive bits are encoded in one iteration. In this situation, only the first 1-bit needs to be cleared since the second one is cleared by definition. The configuration at the end of the iteration is shown in Figure 6.7. Notice that the accumulator has been changed to  $(r + 1) \times 4$  to reflect the two encoded bits.

3. The third situation corresponds to the case when the last bit of  $a_1$  is reached. The TM configurations at the start and end of the iteration are shown in Figure 6.8 and 6.9 respectively. For this situation, only the read write head needs to be moved to the left to prepare a initial configuration for TM *adjust* to start with.

The diagram of *mainwork* is given in Figure 6.10. The two rectangular nodes labeled with  $2 \times x$  and  $4 \times x$  are two TMs compiling from recursive functions so that we do not have to design and verify two quite complicated TMs.

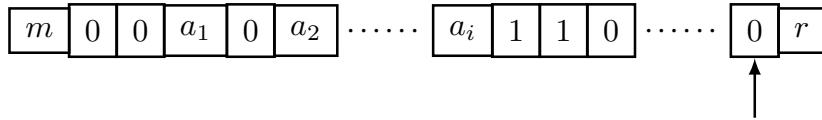


Figure 6.4: The first situation for TM *mainwork* to consider

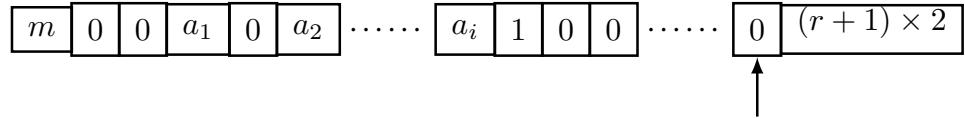


Figure 6.5: The output for the first case of TM *mainwork*'s processing

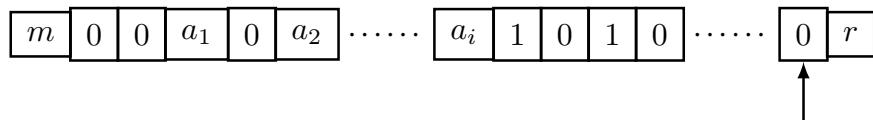


Figure 6.6: The second situation for TM *mainwork* to consider

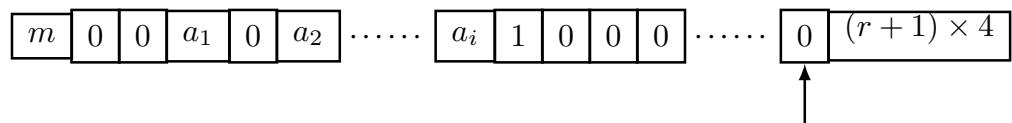


Figure 6.7: The output for the second case of TM *mainwork*'s processing

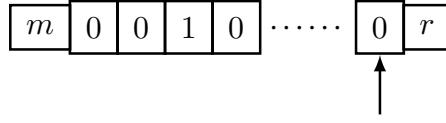


Figure 6.8: The third situation for TM *mainwork* to consider

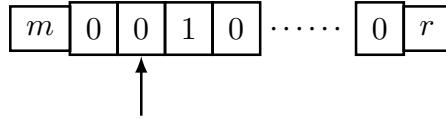


Figure 6.9: The output for the third case of TM *mainwork*'s processing

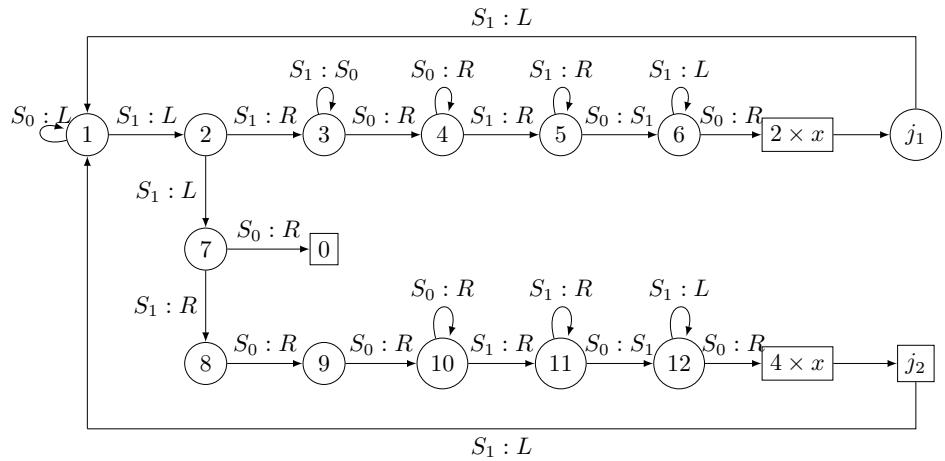


Figure 6.10: The diagram of TM *mainwork*

The purpose of TM *adjust* is to encode the last bit of  $a_1$ . The initial and final configuration of this TM are shown in Figure 6.11 and 6.12 respectively. The diagram of TM *adjust* is shown in Figure 6.13.

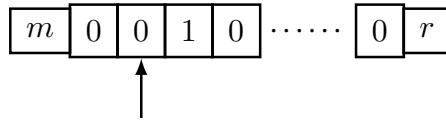


Figure 6.11: Initial configuration of TM *adjust*

```
definition rec_twice :: ref
where
rec_twice = Cn I rec_mult [id I 0, constn 2]
```

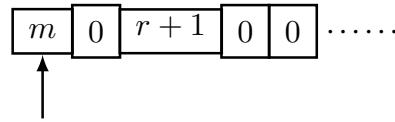


Figure 6.12: Final configuration of TM *adjust*

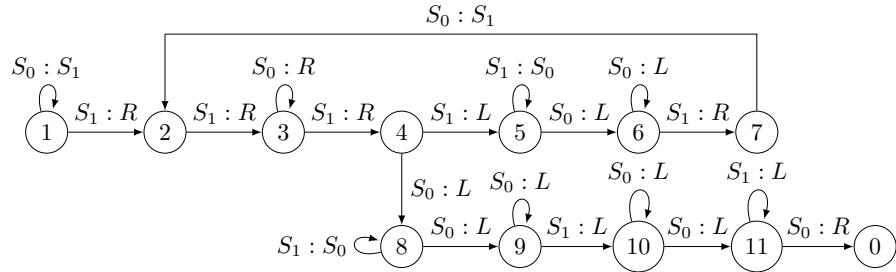


Figure 6.13: Diagram of TM *adjust*

```

definition rec_fourtimes :: recf
where
rec_fourtimes = Cn 1 rec_mult [id 1 0, constn 4]

definition abc_twice :: abc_prog
where
abc_twice = (let (aprog, ary, fp) = rec_ci rec_twice in
              aprog [+]
              dummy_abc ((Suc 0)))

definition abc_fourtimes :: abc_prog
where
abc_fourtimes = (let (aprog, ary, fp) = rec_ci rec_fourtimes in
                  aprog [+]
                  dummy_abc ((Suc 0)))

definition twice_ly :: nat list
where
twice_ly = layout_of abc_twice

definition fourtimes_ly :: nat list
where
fourtimes_ly = layout_of abc_fourtimes

definition twice_compile_tm :: instr list
where
twice_compile_tm = (tm_of abc_twice @ (shift (mopup_n_tm 1) (length (tm_of abc_twice)
div 2)))

definition twice_tm :: instr list
where

```

```

twice_tm = adjust0 twice_compile_tm

definition fourtimes_compile_tm :: instr list
where
  fourtimes_compile_tm = (tm_of abc_fourtimes @ (shift (mopup_n_tm 1) (length (tm_of
abc_fourtimes) div 2)))

definition fourtimes_tm :: instr list
where
  fourtimes_tm = adjust0 fourtimes_compile_tm

definition twice_tm_len :: nat
where
  twice_tm_len = length twice_tm div 2

definition wcode_main_first_part_tm:: instr list
where
  wcode_main_first_part_tm  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
    [(L, 1), (L, 2), (L, 7), (R, 3),
     (R, 4), (WB, 3), (R, 4), (R, 5),
     (WO, 6), (R, 5), (R, 13), (L, 6),
     (R, 0), (R, 8), (R, 9), (Nop, 8),
     (R, 10), (WB, 9), (R, 10), (R, 11),
     (WO, 12), (R, 11), (R, twice_tm_len + 14), (L, 12)]

definition wcode_main_tm :: instr list
where
  wcode_main_tm = (wcode_main_first_part_tm @ shift twice_tm 12 @ [(L, 1), (L, 1)]
  @ shift fourtimes_tm (twice_tm_len + 13) @ [(L, 1), (L, 1)])

fun bl_bin :: cell list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  bl_bin [] = 0
  | bl_bin (Bk # xs) = 2 * bl_bin xs
  | bl_bin (Oc # xs) = Suc (2 * bl_bin xs)

declare bl_bin.simps[simp del]

type-synonym bin_inv_t = cell list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool

fun wcode_before_double :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_before_double ires rs (l, r) =
  ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Bk # Bk # Bk↑(ln) @ Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
   r = Oc↑((Suc (Suc rs))) @ Bk↑(rn))

declare wcode_before_double.simps[simp del]

fun wcode_after_double :: bin_inv_t

```

```

where
wcode_after_double ires rs (l, r) =
(∃ ln rn. l = Bk # Bk # Bk↑(ln) @ Oc # ires ∧
r = Oc↑(Suc (Suc (Suc 2*rs))) @ Bk↑(rn))

declare wcode_after_double.simps[simp del]

fun wcode_on_left_moving_I_B :: bin_inv_t
where
wcode_on_left_moving_I_B ires rs (l, r) =
(∃ ml mr rn. l = Bk↑(ml) @ Oc # Oc # ires ∧
r = Bk↑(mr) @ Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr > Suc 0 ∧ mr > 0)

declare wcode_on_left_moving_I_B.simps[simp del]

fun wcode_on_left_moving_I_O :: bin_inv_t
where
wcode_on_left_moving_I_O ires rs (l, r) =
(∃ ln rn.
l = Oc # ires ∧
r = Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

declare wcode_on_left_moving_I_O.simps[simp del]

fun wcode_on_left_moving_I :: bin_inv_t
where
wcode_on_left_moving_I ires rs (l, r) =
(wcode_on_left_moving_I_B ires rs (l, r) ∨ wcode_on_left_moving_I_O ires rs (l, r))

declare wcode_on_left_moving_I.simps[simp del]

fun wcode_on_checking_I :: bin_inv_t
where
wcode_on_checking_I ires rs (l, r) =
(∃ ln rn. l = ires ∧
r = Oc # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_eraseI :: bin_inv_t
where
wcode_eraseI ires rs (l, r) =
(∃ ln rn. l = Oc # ires ∧
tl r = Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

declare wcode_eraseI.simps [simp del]

fun wcode_on_right_moving_I :: bin_inv_t
where
wcode_on_right_moving_I ires rs (l, r) =
(∃ ml mr rn.

```

```


$$l = Bk\uparrow(ml) @ Oc \# ires \wedge$$


$$r = Bk\uparrow(mr) @ Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$$


$$ml + mr > Suc 0)$$


declare wcode_on_right_moving_I.simps [simp del]

fun wcode_goon_right_moving_I :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_goon_right_moving_I ires rs (l, r) =
  ( $\exists ml mr ln rn.$ 
    $l = Oc\uparrow(ml) @ Bk \# Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Oc \# ires \wedge$ 
    $r = Oc\uparrow(mr) @ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$ 
    $ml + mr = Suc rs$ )

declare wcode_goon_right_moving_I.simps [simp del]

fun wcode_backto_standard_pos_B :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_B ires rs (l, r) =
  ( $\exists ln rn. l = Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Oc \# ires \wedge$ 
    $r = Bk \# Oc\uparrow((Suc (Suc rs))) @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$ 

declare wcode_backto_standard_pos_B.simps [simp del]

fun wcode_backto_standard_pos_O :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_O ires rs (l, r) =
  ( $\exists ml mr ln rn.$ 
    $l = Oc\uparrow(ml) @ Bk \# Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Oc \# ires \wedge$ 
    $r = Oc\uparrow(mr) @ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$ 
    $ml + mr = Suc (Suc rs) \wedge mr > 0$ )

declare wcode_backto_standard_pos_O.simps [simp del]

fun wcode_backto_standard_pos :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs (l, r) = (wcode_backto_standard_pos_B ires rs (l, r)  $\vee$ 
                                                wcode_backto_standard_pos_O ires rs (l, r))

declare wcode_backto_standard_pos.simps [simp del]

lemma bin_wc_eq: bl_bin xs = bl2wc xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma tape_of_nl_append_one: lm ≠ []  $\implies$  <lm @ [a]> = <lm> @ Bk \# Oc\uparrowSuc a
⟨proof⟩

lemma tape_of_nl_rev: rev (<lm::nat list>) = (<rev lm>)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma exp_I[simp]:  $a \uparrow (\text{Suc } 0) = [a]$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma tape_of_nl_cons_appI:  $(\langle a \# xs @ [b] \rangle) = (\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } a) @ Bk \# (\langle xs @ [b] \rangle))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma bl_bin_bk_oc[simp]:
   $bl\_bin(xs @ [Bk, Oc]) =$ 
   $bl\_bin xs + 2 * 2^{\text{length } xs}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma tape_of_nat[simp]:  $(\langle a : \text{nat} \rangle) = \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } a)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma tape_of_nl_cons_app2:  $(\langle c \# xs @ [b] \rangle) = (\langle c \# xs \rangle @ Bk \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } b))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma length_2_elems[simp]:  $\text{length } (\langle aa \# a \# list \rangle) = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } aa) + \text{length } (\langle a \# list \rangle)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma bl_bin_addition[simp]:  $bl\_bin(\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ Bk \# \text{tape\_of\_nat\_list}(a \# lista) @ [Bk, Oc]) =$ 
   $bl\_bin(\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ Bk \# \text{tape\_of\_nat\_list}(a \# lista)) +$ 
   $2 * 2^{\text{length } (\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ Bk \# \text{tape\_of\_nat\_list}(a \# lista))}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare replicate_Suc[simp del]

lemma bl_bin_2[simp]:
   $bl\_bin(\langle aa \# list \rangle) + (4 * rs + 4) * 2^{\text{length } (\langle aa \# list \rangle)} - \text{Suc } 0$ 
   $= bl\_bin(\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ Bk \# \langle list @ [0] \rangle) + rs * (2 * 2^{\text{length } (\langle list @ [0] \rangle)})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma tape_of_nl_app_Suc:  $((\langle list @ [\text{Suc } ab] \rangle)) = (\langle list @ [ab] \rangle) @ [Oc]$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma bl_bin_3[simp]:  $bl\_bin(\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ Bk \# \langle list @ [ab] \rangle @ [Oc])$ 
   $= bl\_bin(\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ Bk \# \langle list @ [ab] \rangle) +$ 
   $2^{\text{length } (\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ Bk \# \langle list @ [ab] \rangle)}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma bl_bin_4[simp]:  $bl\_bin(\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ Bk \# \langle list @ [ab] \rangle) + (4 * 2^{\text{length } (\langle list @ [ab] \rangle)}) +$ 
   $4 * (rs * 2^{\text{length } (\langle list @ [ab] \rangle)}) =$ 
   $bl\_bin(\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ Bk \# \langle list @ [\text{Suc } ab] \rangle) +$ 
   $rs * (2 * 2^{\text{length } (\langle list @ [\text{Suc } ab] \rangle)})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare tape_of_nat[simp del]

fun wcode_double_case_inv :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  bin_inv_t

```

```

where
wcode_double_case_inv st ires rs (l, r) =
  (if st = Suc 0 then wcode_on_left_moving_1 ires rs (l, r)
   else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then wcode_on_checking_1 ires rs (l, r)
   else if st = 3 then wcode_erase1 ires rs (l, r)
   else if st = 4 then wcode_on_right_moving_1 ires rs (l, r)
   else if st = 5 then wcode_goon_right_moving_1 ires rs (l, r)
   else if st = 6 then wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs (l, r)
   else if st = 13 then wcode_before_double ires rs (l, r)
   else False)

declare wcode_double_case_inv.simps[simp del]

fun wcode_double_case_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wcode_double_case_state (st, l, r) =
    13 - st

fun wcode_double_case_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wcode_double_case_step (st, l, r) =
    (if st = Suc 0 then (length l)
     else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then (length r)
     else if st = 3 then
       if hd r = Oc then 1 else 0
     else if st = 4 then (length r)
     else if st = 5 then (length r)
     else if st = 6 then (length l)
     else 0)

fun wcode_double_case_measure :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat
where
  wcode_double_case_measure (st, l, r) =
    (wcode_double_case_state (st, l, r),
     wcode_double_case_step (st, l, r))

definition wcode_double_case_le :: (config  $\times$  config) set
where wcode_double_case_le  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (inv_image lex_pair wcode_double_case_measure)

lemma wf_lex_pair[intro]: wf lex_pair
  {proof}

lemma wf_wcode_double_case_le[intro]: wf wcode_double_case_le
  {proof}

lemma fetch_wcode_main_tm[simp]:
  fetch wcode_main_tm (Suc 0) Bk = (L, Suc 0)
  fetch wcode_main_tm (Suc 0) Oc = (L, Suc (Suc 0))
  fetch wcode_main_tm (Suc (Suc 0)) Oc = (R, 3)

```

```

fetch wcode_main_tm (Suc (Suc 0)) Bk = (L, 7)
fetch wcode_main_tm (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) Bk = (R, 4)
fetch wcode_main_tm (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) Oc = (WB, 3)
fetch wcode_main_tm 4 Bk = (R, 4)
fetch wcode_main_tm 4 Oc = (R, 5)
fetch wcode_main_tm 5 Oc = (R, 5)
fetch wcode_main_tm 5 Bk = (WO, 6)
fetch wcode_main_tm 6 Bk = (R, 13)
fetch wcode_main_tm 6 Oc = (L, 6)
fetch wcode_main_tm 7 Oc = (R, 8)
fetch wcode_main_tm 7 Bk = (R, 0)
fetch wcode_main_tm 8 Bk = (R, 9)
fetch wcode_main_tm 9 Bk = (R, 10)
fetch wcode_main_tm 9 Oc = (WB, 9)
fetch wcode_main_tm 10 Bk = (R, 10)
fetch wcode_main_tm 10 Oc = (R, 11)
fetch wcode_main_tm 11 Bk = (WO, 12)
fetch wcode_main_tm 11 Oc = (R, 11)
fetch wcode_main_tm 12 Oc = (L, 12)
fetch wcode_main_tm 12 Bk = (R, twice_tm_len + 14)
⟨proof⟩

```

```
declare wcode_on_checking_I.simps[simp del]
```

```

lemmas wcode_double_case_inv_simps =
wcode_on_left_moving_I.simps wcode_on_left_moving_I_O.simps
wcode_on_left_moving_I_B.simps wcode_on_checking_I.simps
wcode_eraseI.simps wcode_on_right_moving_I.simps
wcode_goon_right_moving_I.simps wcode_backto_standard_pos.simps

```

```

lemma wcode_on_left_moving_I[simp]:
wcode_on_left_moving_I ires rs (b, []) = False
wcode_on_left_moving_I ires rs (b, r) ⟹ b ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma wcode_on_left_moving_I_E[elim]: [| wcode_on_left_moving_I ires rs (b, Bk # list);
tl b = aa ∧ hd b # Bk # list = ba |] ⟹
wcode_on_left_moving_I ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

```

```
declare replicate_Suc[simp]
```

```

lemma wcode_on_moving_I_Elim[elim]:
 [| wcode_on_left_moving_I ires rs (b, Oc # list); tl b = aa ∧ hd b # Oc # list = ba |]
⟹ wcode_on_checking_I ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma wcode_on_checking_I_Elim[elim]: [| wcode_on_checking_I ires rs (b, Oc # ba); Oc # b
= aa ∧ list = ba |]

```

```

 $\implies \text{wcode\_eraseI ires rs (aa, ba)}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_on_checking_I_simp[simp]:
wcode_on_checking_I ires rs (b, []) = False
wcode_on_checking_I ires rs (b, Bk # list) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_eraseI_nonempty_snd[simp]: wcode_eraseI ires rs (b, []) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_on_right_moving_I_nonempty_snd[simp]: wcode_on_right_moving_I ires rs (b, []) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_on_right_moving_I_BkE[elim]:
 $\llbracket \text{wcode\_on\_right\_moving\_I ires rs (b, Bk \# ba); Bk \# b = aa \wedge list = b} \rrbracket \implies$ 
wcode_on_right_moving_I ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_on_right_moving_I_OcE[elim]:
 $\llbracket \text{wcode\_on\_right\_moving\_I ires rs (b, Oc \# ba); Oc \# b = aa \wedge list = ba} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{wcode_goon_right_moving_I ires rs (aa, ba)}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_eraseI_BkE[elim]:
assumes wcode_eraseI ires rs (b, Bk \# ba) Bk \# b = aa \wedge list = ba c = Bk \# ba
shows wcode_on_right_moving_I ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_eraseI_OcE[elim]:  $\llbracket \text{wcode\_eraseI ires rs (aa, Oc \# list); b = aa \wedge Bk \# list = ba} \rrbracket \implies$ 
wcode_eraseI ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_goon_right_moving_I_emptyE[elim]:
assumes wcode_goon_right_moving_I ires rs (aa, []) b = aa \wedge [Oc] = ba
shows wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_goon_right_moving_I_BkE[elim]:
assumes wcode_goon_right_moving_I ires rs (aa, Bk \# list) b = aa \wedge Oc \# list = ba
shows wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_goon_right_moving_I_OcE[elim]:
assumes wcode_goon_right_moving_I ires rs (b, Oc \# ba) Oc \# b = aa \wedge list = ba
shows wcode_goon_right_moving_I ires rs (aa, ba)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma wcode_backto_standard_pos_BkE[elim]:  $\llbracket \text{wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos ires rs } (b, \text{Bk} \# ba); \text{Bk} \# b = aa \wedge \text{list} = ba \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{wcode\_before\_double ires rs } (aa, ba)$ 
<proof>

lemma wcode_backto_standard_pos_no_Oc[simp]:  $\text{wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos ires rs } ([], \text{Oc} \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$ 
<proof>

lemma wcode_backto_standard_pos_nonempty_snd[simp]:  $\text{wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos ires rs } (b, []) = \text{False}$ 
<proof>

lemma wcode_backto_standard_pos_OcE[elim]:  $\llbracket \text{wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos ires rs } (b, \text{Oc} \# \text{list}); \text{tl } b = aa; \text{hd } b \# \text{Oc} \# \text{list} = ba \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos ires rs } (aa, ba)$ 
<proof>

declare nth_of.simps[simp del]

lemma wcode_double_case_first_correctness:
let  $P = (\lambda (st, l, r). st = 13)$  in
let  $Q = (\lambda (st, l, r). \text{wcode\_double\_case\_inv st ires rs } (l, r))$  in
let  $f = (\lambda \text{stp}. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk}^\uparrow(m) @ \text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{ires}, \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc}^\uparrow(\text{Suc rs}) @ \text{Bk}^\uparrow(n)) \text{wcode\_main\_tm stp})$  in
 $\exists n . P (f n) \wedge Q (f (n::\text{nat}))$ 
<proof>

lemma tm_append_shift_append_steps:
 $\llbracket \text{steps0 } (st, l, r) \text{ tp stp} = (st', l', r');$ 
 $0 < st';$ 
 $\text{length tp1 mod 2} = 0$ 
 $\rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{steps0 } (st + \text{length tp1 div 2}, l, r) (\text{tp1} @ \text{shift tp} (\text{length tp1 div 2}) @ \text{tp2}) \text{ stp}$ 
 $= (st' + \text{length tp1 div 2}, l', r')$ 
<proof>

lemma twice_lemma:  $\text{rec\_exec rec\_twice } [\text{rs}] = 2 * \text{rs}$ 
<proof>

lemma twice_tm_correct:
 $\exists \text{stp } ln \text{ rn. steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}^\uparrow(\text{Suc rs}) @ \text{Bk}^\uparrow(n))$ 
 $(\text{tm\_of abc\_twice} @ \text{shift } (\text{mopup\_n\_tm } (\text{Suc } 0)) ((\text{length } (\text{tm\_of abc\_twice}) \text{ div 2}))) \text{ stp} =$ 
 $(0, \text{Bk}^\uparrow(ln) @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}^\uparrow(\text{Suc } (2 * \text{rs})) @ \text{Bk}^\uparrow(rn))$ 
<proof>

declare adjust.simps[simp]

lemma adjust_fetch0:

```

```

[ $0 < a; a \leq \text{length } ap \text{ div } 2; \text{fetch } ap \text{ a } b = (aa, 0)$ ]
 $\implies \text{fetch } (\text{adjust0 } ap) \text{ a } b = (aa, \text{Suc } (\text{length } ap \text{ div } 2))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjust_fetch_norm:
[ $st > 0; st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; \text{fetch } ap \text{ st } b = (aa, ns); ns \neq 0$ ]
 $\implies \text{fetch } (\text{adjust0 } ap) \text{ st } b = (aa, ns)$ 
⟨proof⟩

declare adjust.simps[simp del]

lemma adjust_step_eq:
assumes exec: step0 (st,l,r) ap = (st', l', r')
and composable_tm (ap, 0)
and notfinal: st' > 0
shows step0 (st, l, r) (adjust0 ap) = (st', l', r')
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjust_steps_eq:
assumes exec: steps0 (st,l,r) ap stp = (st', l', r')
and composable_tm (ap, 0)
and notfinal: st' > 0
shows steps0 (st, l, r) (adjust0 ap) stp = (st', l', r')
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjust_halt_eq:
assumes exec: steps0 (l, l, r) ap stp = (0, l', r')
and composable_tm: composable_tm (ap, 0)
shows  $\exists stp. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) (\text{adjust0 } ap) stp =$ 
 $(\text{Suc } (\text{length } ap \text{ div } 2), l', r')$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma composable_tm_twice_compile_tm [simp]: composable_tm (twice_compile_tm, 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma twice_tm_change_term_state:
 $\exists stp ln rn. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, Bk \# Bk \# ires, Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(n)) \text{ twice_tm stp}$ 
 $= (\text{Suc } \text{twice_tm}_len, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk \# Bk \# ires, Oc↑(\text{Suc } (2 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma length_wcode_main_first_part_tm_even[intro]: length wcode_main_first_part_tm mod 2
= 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma twice_tm_append_pre:
steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(n)) twice_tm stp
= ( $\text{Suc } \text{twice_tm}_len, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk \# Bk \# ires, Oc↑(\text{Suc } (2 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn)$ )
 $\implies \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0 + \text{length } wcode\_main\_first\_part\_tm \text{ div } 2, Bk \# Bk \# ires, Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(n))$ 

```

```

(wcode_main_first_part_tm @ shift twice_tm (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @
  ([(L, I), (L, I)] @ shift fourtimes_tm (twice_tm_len + 13) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) stp
= (Suc (twice_tm_len) + length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2,
  Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc (2 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))
⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** twice\_tm\_append:

```

∃ stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0 + length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2, Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc
rs) @ Bk↑(n))
  (wcode_main_first_part_tm @ shift twice_tm (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @
    ([(L, I), (L, I)] @ shift fourtimes_tm (twice_tm_len + 13) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) stp
    = (Suc (twice_tm_len) + length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # ires,
      Oc↑(Suc (2 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))
    ⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** mopup\_mod2: length (mopup\_n\_tm k) mod 2 = 0  
 ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** fetch\_wcode\_main\_tm\_Oc[simp]: fetch wcode\_main\_tm (Suc (twice\_tm\_len + length
wcode\_main\_first\_part\_tm div 2)) Oc
= (L, Suc 0)
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** wcode\_jumpI:

```

∃ stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc (twice_tm_len) + length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2,
  Bk↑(m) @ Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc (2 * rs)) @ Bk↑(n))
  wcode_main_tm stp
= (Suc 0, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # ires, Bk # Oc↑(Suc (2 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))
⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** wcode\_main\_first\_part\_len[simp]:
 length wcode\_main\_first\_part\_tm = 24
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** wcode\_double\_case:

```

shows ∃ stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk↑(m) @ Oc # Oc # ires, Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @
Bk↑(n)) wcode_main_tm stp =
  (Suc 0, Bk # Bk↑(ln) @ Oc # ires, Bk # Oc↑(Suc (2 * rs + 2)) @ Bk↑(rn))
  (is ∃ stp ln rn. ?tm stp ln rn)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun wcode_on_left_moving_2_B :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_left_moving_2_B ires rs (l, r) =
    (∃ ml mr rn. l = Bk↑(ml) @ Oc # Bk # Oc # ires ∧
      r = Bk↑(mr) @ Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
      ml + mr > Suc 0 ∧ mr > 0)

```

```

fun wcode_on_left_moving_2_O :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_left_moving_2_O ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Bk # Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_on_left_moving_2 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_left_moving_2 ires rs (l, r) =
    (wcode_on_left_moving_2_B ires rs (l, r)  $\vee$ 
     wcode_on_left_moving_2_O ires rs (l, r))

fun wcode_on_checking_2 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_checking_2 ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Oc#ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_goon_checking :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_goon_checking ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Oc # Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_right_move :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_right_move ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_erase2 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_erase2 ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Bk # Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
     tl r = Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_on_right_moving_2 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_right_moving_2 ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ml mr rn. l = Bk↑(ml) @ Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Bk↑(mr) @ Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn)  $\wedge$  ml + mr > Suc 0)

fun wcode_goon_right_moving_2 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ml mr ln rn. l = Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Bk # Bk↑(ln) @ Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn)  $\wedge$  ml + mr = Suc rs)

fun wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_B :: bin_inv_t
where

```

```

wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_B ires rs (l, r) =
  ( $\exists ln rn. l = Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Oc \# ires \wedge$ 
    $r = Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc(Suc rs)) @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$ 

fun wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_O :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_O ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists ml mr ln rn. l = Oc\uparrow(ml) @ Bk \# Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Oc \# ires \wedge$ 
      $r = Oc\uparrow(mr) @ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$ 
      $ml + mr = (Suc(Suc rs)) \wedge mr > 0$ )

fun wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (l, r) =
    (wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_O ires rs (l, r)  $\vee$ 
     wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_B ires rs (l, r))

fun wcode_before_fourtimes :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_before_fourtimes ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists ln rn. l = Bk \# Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Oc \# ires \wedge$ 
      $r = Oc\uparrow(Suc(Suc rs)) @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$ 

declare wcode_on_left_moving_2_B.simps[simp del] wcode_on_left_moving_2.simps[simp del]
  wcode_on_left_moving_2_O.simps[simp del] wcode_on_checking_2.simps[simp del]
  wcode_goon_checking.simps[simp del] wcode_right_move.simps[simp del]
  wcode_erase2.simps[simp del]
  wcode_on_right_moving_2.simps[simp del] wcode_goon_right_moving_2.simps[simp del]
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_B.simps[simp del] wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_O.simps[simp del]
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_2.simps[simp del]

lemmas wcode_fourtimes_invs =
  wcode_on_left_moving_2_B.simps wcode_on_left_moving_2.simps
  wcode_on_left_moving_2_O.simps wcode_on_checking_2.simps
  wcode_goon_checking.simps wcode_right_move.simps
  wcode_erase2.simps
  wcode_on_right_moving_2.simps wcode_goon_right_moving_2.simps
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_B.simps wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_O.simps
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_2.simps

fun wcode_fourtimes_case_inv :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_fourtimes_case_inv st ires rs (l, r) =
    (if st = Suc 0 then wcode_on_left_moving_2 ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then wcode_on_checking_2 ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = 7 then wcode_goon_checking ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = 8 then wcode_right_move ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = 9 then wcode_erase2 ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = 10 then wcode_on_right_moving_2 ires rs (l, r))

```

```

else if st = 11 then wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (l, r)
else if st = 12 then wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (l, r)
else if st = twice_tm_len + 14 then wcode_before_fourtimes ires rs (l, r)
else False)

declare wcode_fourtimes_case_inv.simps[simp del]

fun wcode_fourtimes_case_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wcode_fourtimes_case_state (st, l, r) = 13 - st

fun wcode_fourtimes_case_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wcode_fourtimes_case_step (st, l, r) =
    (if st = Suc 0 then length l
     else if st = 9 then
       (if hd r = Oc then 1
        else 0)
     else if st = 10 then length r
     else if st = 11 then length r
     else if st = 12 then length l
     else 0)

fun wcode_fourtimes_case_measure :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat
where
  wcode_fourtimes_case_measure (st, l, r) =
    (wcode_fourtimes_case_state (st, l, r),
     wcode_fourtimes_case_step (st, l, r))

definition wcode_fourtimes_case_le :: (config  $\times$  config) set
where wcode_fourtimes_case_le  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (inv_image lex_pair wcode_fourtimes_case_measure)

lemma wf_wcode_fourtimes_case_le[intro]: wf wcode_fourtimes_case_le
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma nonempty_snd [simp]:
  wcode_on_left_moving_2 ires rs (b, []) = False
  wcode_on_checking_2 ires rs (b, []) = False
  wcode_goon_checking ires rs (b, []) = False
  wcode_right_move ires rs (b, []) = False
  wcode_erase2 ires rs (b, []) = False
  wcode_on_right_moving_2 ires rs (b, []) = False
  wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (b, []) = False
  wcode_on_checking_2 ires rs (b, Oc # list) = False
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma grI_conv_Suc:Suc 0 < mr  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  nat. mr = Suc (Suc nat))  $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma wcode_on_left_moving_2[simp]:

```

$wcode\_on\_left\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk \# list) \implies wcode\_on\_left\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Bk \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_goon\_checking\_via\_2$  [simp]:  $wcode\_on\_checking\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk \# list)$

$\implies wcode\_goon\_checking\ ires\ rs\ (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Bk \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_erase2\_via\_move$  [simp]:  $wcode\_right\_move \ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk \# list) \implies wcode\_erase2$

$ires\ rs\ (Bk \# b, list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_on\_right\_moving\_2\_via\_erase2$  [simp]:

$wcode\_erase2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk \# list) \implies wcode\_on\_right\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (Bk \# b, list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_on\_right\_moving\_2\_move\_Bk$  [simp]:  $wcode\_on\_right\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk \# list)$

$\implies wcode\_on\_right\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (Bk \# b, list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos\_2\_via\_right$  [simp]:

$wcode\_goon\_right\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk \# list) \implies$

$wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_on\_checking\_2\_via\_left$  [simp]:  $wcode\_on\_left\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc \# list)$

$\implies$

$wcode\_on\_checking\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Oc \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos\_2\_empty\_via\_right$  [simp]:

$wcode\_goon\_right\_moving\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, []) \implies$

$wcode\_backto\_standard\_pos\_2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, [Oc])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_goon\_checking\_cases$  [simp]:  $wcode\_goon\_checking \ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc \# list) \implies$

$(b = [] \implies wcode\_right\_move \ ires\ rs\ ([Oc], list)) \wedge$

$(b \neq [] \implies wcode\_right\_move \ ires\ rs\ (Oc \# b, list))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_right\_move\_no\_Oc$  [simp]:  $wcode\_right\_move \ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc \# list) = False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_erase2\_Bk\_via\_Oc$  [simp]:  $wcode\_erase2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc \# list)$

$\implies wcode\_erase2 \ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wcode\_goon\_right\_moving\_2\_Oc\_move$  [simp]:

```

wcode_on_right_moving_2 ires rs (b, Oc # list)
    ==> wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_exists[simp]: wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (b,
Bk # list)
    ==> ( $\exists ln. b = Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Oc \# ires$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\exists rn. list = Oc\uparrow(Suc(Suc rs)) @ Bk\uparrow(rn)$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_goon_right_moving_2_move_Oc[simp]: wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (b,
Oc # list) ==>
    wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_Oc_mv_hd[simp]:
wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (b, Oc # list)
    ==> wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (tl b, hd b # Oc # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nonempty_fst[simp]:
wcode_on_left_moving_2 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_on_checking_2 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_goon_checking ires rs (b, Bk # list) = False
wcode_right_move ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_erase2 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_on_right_moving_2 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_on_left_moving_2 ires rs (b, Oc # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (b, []) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_erase2 ires rs (b, Oc # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_on_right_moving_2 ires rs (b, Oc # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_goon_right_moving_2 ires rs (b, Oc # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_backto_standard_pos_2 ires rs (b, Oc # list) ==> b ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_fourtimes_case_first_correctness:
shows let P = ( $\lambda(st, l, r). st = twice\_tm\_len + 14$ ) in
let Q = ( $\lambda(st, l, r). wcode_fourtimes_case\_inv st ires rs (l, r)$ ) in
let f = ( $\lambda stp. steps0(Suc 0, Bk \# Bk\uparrow(m) @ Oc \# Bk \# Oc \# ires, Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n)) wcode_main_tm stp$ ) in
 $\exists n . P(f n) \wedge Q(f(n::nat))$ 
⟨proof⟩

definition fourtimes_tm_len :: nat
where
fourtimes_tm_len = (length fourtimes_tm div 2)

```

```

lemma primerec_rec_fourtimes_I[intro]: primerec rec_fourtimes (Suc 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fourtimes_lemma: rec_exec rec_fourtimes [rs] = 4 * rs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fourtimes_tm_correct:
  ∃ stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(n))
    (tm_of abc_fourtimes @ shift (mopup_n_tm I) (length (tm_of abc_fourtimes) div 2)) stp =
    (0, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc (4 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma composable_fourtimes_tm[intro]: composable_tm (fourtimes_compile_tm, 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fourtimes_tm_change_term_state:
  ∃ stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(n)) fourtimes_tm stp
  = (Suc fourtimes_tm_len, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc (4 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma length_twice_tm_even[intro]: is_even (length twice_tm)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fourtimes_tm_append_pre:
  steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(n)) fourtimes_tm stp
  = (Suc fourtimes_tm_len, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc (4 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))
  ==> steps0 (Suc 0 + length (wcode_main_first_part_tm @
    shift twice_tm (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) div 2,
  Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(n))
  ((wcode_main_first_part_tm @
  shift twice_tm (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) @
  shift fourtimes_tm (length (wcode_main_first_part_tm @
  shift twice_tm (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) div 2) @ [(L, I),
  (L, I)])) stp
  = ((Suc fourtimes_tm_len) + length (wcode_main_first_part_tm @
  shift twice_tm (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) div 2,
  Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc (4 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma split_26_even[simp]: (26 + l::nat) div 2 = l div 2 + 13 ⟨proof⟩

lemma twice_tm_len_plus_14[simp]: twice_tm_len + 14 = 14 + length (shift twice_tm 12) div
2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fourtimes_tm_append:
  ∃ stp ln rn.
  steps0 (Suc 0 + length (wcode_main_first_part_tm @ shift twice_tm
  (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) div 2,
  Bk # Bk # ires, Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(n))

```

```

((wcode_main_first_part_tm @ shift twice_tm (length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @
[(L, I), (L, I)]) @ shift fourtimes_tm (twice_tm_len + 13) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) stp
= (Suc fourtimes_tm_len + length (wcode_main_first_part_tm @ shift twice_tm
(length wcode_main_first_part_tm div 2) @ [(L, I), (L, I)]) div 2, Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # ires,
Oc↑(Suc (4 * rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))

```

*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** even\_fourtimes\_len: length fourtimes\_tm mod 2 = 0  
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** twice\_tm\_even[simp]: 2 \* (length twice\_tm div 2) = length twice\_tm  
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** fourtimes\_tm\_even[simp]: 2 \* (length fourtimes\_tm div 2) = length fourtimes\_tm  
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** fetch\_wcode\_tm\_14\_Oc: fetch wcode\_main\_tm (14 + length twice\_tm div 2 + fourtimes\_tm\_len)
Oc  
= (L, Suc 0)  
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** fetch\_wcode\_tm\_14\_Bk: fetch wcode\_main\_tm (14 + length twice\_tm div 2 + fourtimes\_tm\_len)
Bk  
= (L, Suc 0)  
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** fetch\_wcode\_tm\_14 [simp]: fetch wcode\_main\_tm (14 + length twice\_tm div 2 + fourtimes\_tm\_len)
b  
= (L, Suc 0)  
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** wcode\_jump2:  
 $\exists \text{stp } ln \text{ rn. steps0 } (\text{twice\_tm\_len} + 14 + \text{fourtimes\_tm\_len}$   
 $, Bk \# Bk \# Bk↑(lnb) @ Oc \# ires, Oc↑(\text{Suc } (4 * rs + 4)) @ Bk↑(rnb)) \text{ wcode\_main\_tm stp}$   
 $=$   
 $(\text{Suc } 0, Bk \# Bk↑(ln) @ Oc \# ires, Bk \# Oc↑(\text{Suc } (4 * rs + 4)) @ Bk↑(rn))$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** wcode\_fourtimes\_case:  
**shows**  $\exists \text{stp } ln \text{ rn. }$   
 $\text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, Bk \# Bk↑(m) @ Oc \# Bk \# Oc \# ires, Bk \# Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(n))$   
 $\text{wcode\_main\_tm stp} =$   
 $(\text{Suc } 0, Bk \# Bk↑(ln) @ Oc \# ires, Bk \# Oc↑(\text{Suc } (4 * rs + 4)) @ Bk↑(rn))$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**fun** wcode\_on\_left\_moving\_3\_B :: bin\_inv\_t  
**where**  
 $wcode_{on\_left\_moving\_3\_B} \text{ires } rs \ (l, r) =$   
 $(\exists \text{ ml mr rn. } l = Bk↑(ml) @ Oc \# Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge$   
 $r = Bk↑(mr) @ Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(rn) \wedge$

```


$$ml + mr > \text{Suc } 0 \wedge mr > 0 \)

fun wcode_on_left_moving_3_O :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_left_moving_3_O ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Bk # Bk # ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_on_left_moving_3 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (l, r) =
    (wcode_on_left_moving_3_B ires rs (l, r)  $\vee$ 
     wcode_on_left_moving_3_O ires rs (l, r))

fun wcode_on_checking_3 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Bk # ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_goon_checking_3 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Bk # Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_stop :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_stop ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Bk # ires  $\wedge$ 
     r = Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(\text{Suc } rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wcode_halt_case_inv :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_halt_case_inv st ires rs (l, r) =
    (if st = 0 then wcode_stop ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = \text{Suc } 0 then wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) then wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs (l, r)
     else if st = 7 then wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs (l, r)
     else False)

fun wcode_halt_case_state :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wcode_halt_case_state (st, l, r) =
    (if st = 1 then 5
     else if st = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) then 4
     else if st = 7 then 3
     else 0)

fun wcode_halt_case_step :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat$$

```

```

where
wcode_halt_case_step (st, l, r) =
  (if st = I then length l
   else 0)

fun wcode_halt_case_measure :: config  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat
where
wcode_halt_case_measure (st, l, r) =
  (wcode_halt_case_state (st, l, r),
   wcode_halt_case_step (st, l, r))

definition wcode_halt_case_le :: (config  $\times$  config) set
where wcode_halt_case_le  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (inv_image lex_pair wcode_halt_case_measure)

lemma wf_wcode_halt_case_le[intro]: wf wcode_halt_case_le
⟨proof⟩

declare wcode_on_left_moving_3_B.simps[simp del] wcode_on_left_moving_3_O.simps[simp del]

wcode_on_checking_3.simps[simp del] wcode_goon_checking_3.simps[simp del]
wcode_on_left_moving_3.simps[simp del] wcode_stop.simps[simp del]

lemmas wcode_halt_invs =
wcode_on_left_moving_3_B.simps wcode_on_left_moving_3_O.simps
wcode_on_checking_3.simps wcode_goon_checking_3.simps
wcode_on_left_moving_3.simps wcode_stop.simps

lemma wcode_on_left_moving_3_mv_Bk[simp]: wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (b, Bk  $\#$  list)
 $\implies$  wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (tl b, hd b  $\#$  Bk  $\#$  list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_goon_checking_3_cases[simp]: wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs (b, Bk  $\#$  list)
 $\implies$ 
(b = []  $\longrightarrow$  wcode_stop ires rs ([Bk], list))  $\wedge$ 
(b  $\neq$  []  $\longrightarrow$  wcode_stop ires rs (Bk  $\#$  b, list))
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_on_checking_3_mv_Oc[simp]: wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (b, Oc  $\#$  list)
 $\implies$ 
wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs (tl b, hd b  $\#$  Oc  $\#$  list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_3_nonempty[simp]:
wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (b, []) = False
wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs (b, []) = False
wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs (b, []) = False
wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (b, Oc  $\#$  list)  $\implies$  b  $\neq$  []
wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs (b, Oc  $\#$  list) = False

```

```

wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs (b, Bk # list) ==> b ≠ []
wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs (b, Oc # list) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_goon_checking_3_mv_Bk[simp]: wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs (b, Bk # list)
==>
wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs (tl b, hd b # Bk # list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma t_halt_case_correctness:
shows let P = (λ (st, l, r). st = 0) in
let Q = (λ (st, l, r). wcode_halt_case_inv st ires rs (l, r)) in
let f = (λ stp. steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk↑(m) @ Oc # Bk # Bk # ires, Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @
Bk↑(n)) wcode_main_tm stp) in
∃ n .P (f n) ∧ Q (f (n:nat))
⟨proof⟩

declare wcode_halt_case_inv.simps[simp del]
lemma leading_Oc[intro]: ∃ xs. (<rev list @ [aa:nat]> :: cell list) = Oc # xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma wcode_halt_case:
∃ stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk↑(m) @ Oc # Bk # Bk # ires, Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(n))
wcode_main_tm stp = (0, Bk # ires, Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @
Bk↑(rn))
⟨proof⟩

lemma bl_bin_one[simp]: bl_bin [Oc] = I
⟨proof⟩

lemma twice_power[intro]: 2 * 2 ^ a = Suc (Suc (2 * bl_bin (Oc ↑ a)))
⟨proof⟩
declare replicate_Suc[simp del]

lemma wcode_main_tm_lemma_pre:
[|args ≠ []; lm = <args:nat list>|] ==>
∃ stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Bk↑(m) @ rev lm @ Bk # Bk # ires, Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @
Bk↑(n)) wcode_main_tm
stp
= (0, Bk # ires, Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(bl_bin lm + rs * 2^(length lm -
I) ) @ Bk↑(rn))
⟨proof⟩

definition wcode_prepare_tm :: instr list
where
wcode_prepare_tm  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
[(WO, 2), (L, 1), (L, 3), (R, 2), (R, 4), (WB, 3),
(R, 4), (R, 5), (R, 6), (R, 5), (R, 7), (R, 5),

```

$(WO, 7), (L, 0)$

```

fun wprepare_add_one :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_add_one m lm (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  rn. l = []  $\wedge$ 
     (r = <m # lm> @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn)  $\vee$ 
      r = Bk # <m # lm> @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn)))

fun wprepare_goto_first_end :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_goto_first_end m lm (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ml mr rn. l = Oc $\uparrow$ (ml)  $\wedge$ 
     r = Oc $\uparrow$ (mr) @ Bk # <lm> @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn)  $\wedge$ 
     ml + mr = Suc (Suc m))

fun wprepare_erase :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_erase m lm (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  rn. l = Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc m)  $\wedge$ 
     tl r = Bk # <lm> @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn))

fun wprepare_goto_start_pos_B :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_goto_start_pos_B m lm (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  rn. l = Bk # Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc m)  $\wedge$ 
     r = Bk # <lm> @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn))

fun wprepare_goto_start_pos_O :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_goto_start_pos_O m lm (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  rn. l = Bk # Bk # Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc m)  $\wedge$ 
     r = <lm> @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn))

fun wprepare_goto_start_pos :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_goto_start_pos m lm (l, r) =
    (wprepare_goto_start_pos_B m lm (l, r)  $\vee$ 
     wprepare_goto_start_pos_O m lm (l, r))

fun wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  rn mr. rev l @ r = Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc m) @ Bk # Bk # <lm> @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn)  $\wedge$  l  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$ 
     r = Oc $\uparrow$ (mr) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn))

fun wprepare_loop_start_in_middle :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wprepare_loop_start_in_middle m lm (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  rn (mr::nat) (lm1::nat list).

```

```

rev l @ r = Oc↑(Suc m) @ Bk # Bk # <lm> @ Bk↑(rn) ∧ l ≠ [] ∧
r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk # <lm1> @ Bk↑(rn) ∧ lm1 ≠ []

fun wprepare_loop_start :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  wprepare_loop_start m lm (l, r) = (wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (l, r) ∨
                                         wprepare_loop_start_in_middle m lm (l, r))

fun wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost m lm (l, r) =
  (exists rn. l = Bk # <rev lm> @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧
   r = Bk↑(rn))

fun wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle m lm (l, r) =
  (exists rn (mr::nat) (lm1::nat list).
   rev l @ r = Oc↑(Suc m) @ Bk # Bk # <lm> @ Bk↑(rn) ∧ l ≠ [] ∧
   (if lm1 = [] then r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn)
    else r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk # <lm1> @ Bk↑(rn)) ∧ mr > 0)

fun wprepare_loop_goon :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  wprepare_loop_goon m lm (l, r) =
  (wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle m lm (l, r) ∨
   wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost m lm (l, r))

fun wprepare_add_one2 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  wprepare_add_one2 m lm (l, r) =
  (exists rn. l = Bk # Bk # <rev lm> @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧
   (r = [] ∨ tl r = Bk↑(rn)))

fun wprepare_stop :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  wprepare_stop m lm (l, r) =
  (exists rn. l = Bk # <rev lm> @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧
   r = Bk # Oc # Bk↑(rn))

fun wprepare_inv :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  wprepare_inv st m lm (l, r) =
  (if st = 0 then wprepare_stop m lm (l, r)
   else if st = Suc 0 then wprepare_add_one m lm (l, r)
   else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then wprepare_goto_first_end m lm (l, r)
   else if st = Suc (Suc (Suc 0)) then wprepare_erase m lm (l, r)
   else if st = 4 then wprepare_goto_start_pos m lm (l, r)
   else if st = 5 then wprepare_loop_start m lm (l, r)
   else if st = 6 then wprepare_loop_goon m lm (l, r))

```

```

else if  $st = 7$  then  $wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (l, r)$   

else False)

fun  $wprepare\_stage :: config \Rightarrow nat$   

where  

 $wprepare\_stage (st, l, r) =$   

 $(\text{if } st \geq 1 \wedge st \leq 4 \text{ then } 3$   

 $\text{else if } st = 5 \vee st = 6 \text{ then } 2$   

 $\text{else } 1)$ 

fun  $wprepare\_state :: config \Rightarrow nat$   

where  

 $wprepare\_state (st, l, r) =$   

 $(\text{if } st = 1 \text{ then } 4$   

 $\text{else if } st = Suc (Suc 0) \text{ then } 3$   

 $\text{else if } st = Suc (Suc (Suc 0)) \text{ then } 2$   

 $\text{else if } st = 4 \text{ then } 1$   

 $\text{else if } st = 7 \text{ then } 2$   

 $\text{else } 0)$ 

fun  $wprepare\_step :: config \Rightarrow nat$   

where  

 $wprepare\_step (st, l, r) =$   

 $(\text{if } st = 1 \text{ then } (\text{if } hd r = Oc \text{ then } Suc (\text{length } l)$   

 $\text{else } 0)$   

 $\text{else if } st = Suc (Suc 0) \text{ then } \text{length } r$   

 $\text{else if } st = Suc (Suc (Suc 0)) \text{ then } (\text{if } hd r = Oc \text{ then } 1$   

 $\text{else } 0)$   

 $\text{else if } st = 4 \text{ then } \text{length } r$   

 $\text{else if } st = 5 \text{ then } Suc (\text{length } r)$   

 $\text{else if } st = 6 \text{ then } (\text{if } r = [] \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } Suc (\text{length } r))$   

 $\text{else if } st = 7 \text{ then } (\text{if } (r \neq []) \wedge hd r = Oc \text{ then } 0$   

 $\text{else } 1)$   

 $\text{else } 0)$ 

fun  $wcode\_prepare\_measure :: config \Rightarrow nat \times nat \times nat$   

where  

 $wcode\_prepare\_measure (st, l, r) =$   

 $(wprepare\_stage (st, l, r),$   

 $wprepare\_state (st, l, r),$   

 $wprepare\_step (st, l, r))$ 

definition  $wcode\_prepare\_le :: (config \times config) set$   

where  $wcode\_prepare\_le \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv\_image } \text{lex\_triple } wcode\_prepare\_measure)$ 

lemma  $\text{wf\_wcode\_prepare\_le}[\text{intro}]: \text{wf } wcode\_prepare\_le$   

 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare  $wprepare\_add\_one.simps[simp del]$   $wprepare\_goto\_first\_end.simps[simp del]$ 

```

```

wprepare_erase.simps[simp del] wprepare_goto_start_pos.simps[simp del]
wprepare_loop_start.simps[simp del] wprepare_loop_goon.simps[simp del]
wprepare_add_one2.simps[simp del]

lemmas wprepare_invs = wprepare_add_one.simps wprepare_goto_first_end.simps
wprepare_erase.simps wprepare_goto_start_pos.simps
wprepare_loop_start.simps wprepare_loop_goon.simps
wprepare_add_one2.simps

declare wprepare_inv.simps[simp del]

lemma fetch_wcode_prepare_tm[simp]:
fetch wcode_prepare_tm (Suc 0) Bk = (WO, 2)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm (Suc 0) Oc = (L, 1)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm (Suc (Suc 0)) Bk = (L, 3)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm (Suc (Suc 0)) Oc = (R, 2)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) Bk = (R, 4)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) Oc = (WB, 3)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 4 Bk = (R, 4)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 4 Oc = (R, 5)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 5 Oc = (R, 5)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 5 Bk = (R, 6)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 6 Oc = (R, 5)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 6 Bk = (R, 7)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 7 Oc = (L, 0)
fetch wcode_prepare_tm 7 Bk = (WO, 7)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_add_one_nonempty_snd[simp]: lm ≠ []  $\implies$  wprepare_add_one m lm (b, [])
= False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_goto_first_end_nonempty_snd[simp]: lm ≠ []  $\implies$  wprepare_goto_first_end m
lm (b, []) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_erase_nonempty_snd[simp]: lm ≠ []  $\implies$  wprepare_erase m lm (b, []) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_goto_start_pos_nonempty_snd[simp]: lm ≠ []  $\implies$  wprepare_goto_start_pos
m lm (b, []) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_start_empty_nonempty fst[simp]: [lm ≠ []; wprepare_loop_start m lm
(b, [])]  $\implies$  b ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma rev_eq: rev xs = rev ys  $\implies$  xs = ys ⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_goon_Bk_empty_snd[simp]: [lm ≠ []; wprepare_loop_start m lm (b, [])]

```

$\implies$   
*wprepare\_loop\_goon m lm (Bk \# b, [] )*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_loop\_goon\_nonempty\_fst[simp]:*  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_goon\ m\ lm\ (b, [] ) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies b \neq []$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_add\_one2\_Bk\_empty[simp]:*  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_goon\ m\ lm\ (b, [] ) \rrbracket \implies$   
*wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (Bk \# b, [] )*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_add\_one2\_nonempty\_fst[simp]:* *wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (b, [] )*  $\implies b \neq []$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_add\_one2\_Oc[simp]:* *wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (b, [] )*  $\implies wprepare\_add\_one2$   
*m lm (b, [Oc])*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *Bk\_not\_tape\_start[simp]:*  $(Bk \# list = \langle (m::nat) \# lm \rangle @ ys) = False$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_goto\_first\_end\_cases[simp]:*  
 $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_add\_one\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies (b = [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_goto\_first\_end\ m\ lm\ ([] , Oc \# list)) \wedge$   
 $(b \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_goto\_first\_end\ m\ lm\ (b, Oc \# list))$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_goto\_first\_end\_Bk\_nonempty\_fst[simp]:*  
*wprepare\_goto\_first\_end m lm (b, Bk \# list)*  $\implies b \neq []$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**declare** *replicate\_Suc[simp]*  
**lemma** *wprepare\_erase\_elem\_Bk\_rest[simp]:* *wprepare\_goto\_first\_end m lm (b, Bk \# list)*  $\implies$   
*wprepare\_erase m lm (tl b, hd b \# Bk \# list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_erase\_Bk\_nonempty\_fst[simp]:* *wprepare\_erase m lm (b, Bk \# list)*  $\implies b \neq []$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos\_Bk[simp]:* *wprepare\_erase m lm (b, Bk \# list)*  $\implies$   
*wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos m lm (Bk \# b, list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*   
**lemma** *wprepare\_add\_one\_Bk\_nonempty\_snd[simp]:*  $\llbracket wprepare\_add\_one\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies list \neq []$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_goto\_first\_end\_nonempty\_snd\_tl[simp]$ :  
 $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_goto\_first\_end m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies list \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_erase\_Bk\_nonempty\_list[simp]$ :  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_erase m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies list \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos\_Bk\_nonempty[simp]$ :  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies list \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos\_Bk\_nonempty\_fst[simp]$ :  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies b \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_loop\_goon\_Bk\_nonempty[simp]$ :  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_goon m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies b \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_loop\_goon\_wprepare\_add\_one2\_cases[simp]$ :  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_goon m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies$   
 $(list = [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (Bk \# b, [])) \wedge$   
 $(list \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (Bk \# b, list))$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_add\_one2\_nonempty[simp]$ :  $wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (b, Bk \# list) \implies b \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_add\_one2\_cases[simp]$ :  $wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (b, Bk \# list) \implies$   
 $(list = [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (b, [Oc])) \wedge$   
 $(list \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_add\_one2 m lm (b, Oc \# list))$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_goto\_first\_end\_cases\_Oc[simp]$ :  $wprepare\_goto\_first\_end m lm (b, Oc \# list)$   
 $\implies (b = [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_goto\_first\_end m lm ([Oc], list)) \wedge$   
 $(b \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare\_goto\_first\_end m lm (Oc \# b, list))$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_erase\_nonempty[simp]$ :  $wprepare\_erase m lm (b, Oc \# list) \implies b \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_erase\_Bk[simp]$ :  $wprepare\_erase m lm (b, Oc \# list)$   
 $\implies wprepare\_erase m lm (b, Bk \# list)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos\_Bk\_move[simp]$ :  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket$

```

 $\implies wprepare\_goto\_start\_pos m lm (Bk \# b, list)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_start_b_nonempty[simp]: wprepare_loop_start m lm (b, aa)  $\implies b \neq []$ 
⟨proof⟩
lemma exists_exp_of_Bk[elim]: Bk \# list = Oc $\uparrow$ (mr) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn)  $\implies \exists rn. list = Bk\uparrow(rn)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_start_in_middle_Bk_False[simp]: wprepare_loop_start_in_middle m lm (b, [Bk]) = False
⟨proof⟩

declare wprepare_loop_start_in_middle.simps[simp del]

declare wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost.simps[simp del]
wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle.simps[simp del]
wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost.simps[simp del]

lemma wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle_Bk_False[simp]: wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle m lm (Bk \# b, []) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_goon_Bk[simp]:  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_start m lm (b, [Bk]) \rrbracket \implies$ 
wprepare_loop_goon m lm (Bk \# b, [])
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle_Bk_False2[simp]: wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (b, Bk \# a \# lista)
 $\implies wprepare\_loop\_goon\_in\_middle m lm (Bk \# b, a \# lista) = False$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost_Bk_False[simp]:  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_start\_on\_rightmost m lm (b, Bk \# a \# lista) \rrbracket \implies$ 
wprepare\_loop\_goon\_on\_rightmost m lm (Bk \# b, a \# lista)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle_Bk_False3[simp]:
assumes lm  $\neq []$  wprepare_loop_start_in_middle m lm (b, Bk \# a \# lista)
shows wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle m lm (Bk \# b, a \# lista) (is ?t1)
and wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost m lm (Bk \# b, a \# lista) = False (is ?t2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_goon_Bk2[simp]:  $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_start m lm (b, Bk \# a \# lista) \rrbracket \implies$ 
wprepare\_loop\_goon m lm (Bk \# b, a \# lista)
⟨proof⟩

lemma start_2_goon:
 $\llbracket lm \neq [] ; wprepare\_loop\_start m lm (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies$ 

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(list = [] —> wpready_loop_goon m lm (Bk # b, [])) ∧
(list ≠ [] —> wpready_loop_goon m lm (Bk # b, list))
⟨proof⟩

lemma add_one_2_add_one: wpready_add_one m lm (b, Oc # list)
 $\implies$  (hd b = Oc —> (b = [] —> wpready_add_one m lm ([]), Bk # Oc # list)) ∧
(b ≠ [] —> wpready_add_one m lm (tl b, Oc # Oc # list)) ∧
(hd b ≠ Oc —> (b = [] —> wpready_add_one m lm ([]), Bk # Oc # list)) ∧
(b ≠ [] —> wpready_add_one m lm (tl b, hd b # Oc # list))
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_loop_start_on_rightmost_Oc[simp]: wpready_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm
(b, Oc # list)  $\implies$ 
wpready_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_loop_start_in_middle_Oc[simp]:
assumes wpready_loop_start_in_middle m lm (b, Oc # list)
shows wpready_loop_start_in_middle m lm (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma start_2_start: wpready_loop_start m lm (b, Oc # list)  $\implies$ 
wpready_loop_start m lm (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_loop_goon_Oc_nonempty[simp]: wpready_loop_goon m lm (b, Oc # list)
 $\implies$  b ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_goto_start_pos_Oc_nonempty[simp]: wpready_goto_start_pos m lm (b, Oc
# list)  $\implies$  b ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_loop_goon_on_rightmost_Oc_False[simp]: wpready_loop_goon_on_rightmost
m lm (b, Oc # list) = False
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_loop1: [rev b @ Oc↑(mr) = Oc↑(Suc m) @ Bk # Bk # <lm>;
b ≠ []; 0 < mr; Oc # list = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn)]  $\implies$ 
wpready_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_loop2: [rev b @ Oc↑(mr) @ Bk # <a # lista> = Oc↑(Suc m) @ Bk # Bk #
<lm>;  

b ≠ []; Oc # list = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk # <(a::nat) # lista> @ Bk↑(rn)]  $\implies$ 
wpready_loop_start_in_middle m lm (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wpready_loop_goon_in_middle_cases[simp]: wpready_loop_goon_in_middle m lm (b,
Oc # list)  $\implies$ 

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wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (Oc # b, list) ∨
wprepare_loop_start_in_middle m lm (Oc # b, list)
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_add_one_b[simp]: wprepare_add_one m lm (b, Oc # list)
     $\implies b = [] \implies wprepare\_add\_one\ m\ lm\ ([]\ ,\ Bk\ #\ Oc\ #\ list)$ 
    wprepare_loon m lm (b, Oc # list)
     $\implies wprepare\_loop\_start\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ #\ b,\ list)$ 
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost_Oc2[simp]: wprepare_goto_start_pos m [a] (b, Oc
# list)
     $\implies wprepare\_loop\_start\_on\_rightmost\ m\ [a]\ (Oc\ #\ b,\ list)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_start_in_middle_2_Oc[simp]: wprepare_goto_start_pos m (a # aa #
listaa) (b, Oc # list)
     $\implies wprepare\_loop\_start\_in\_middle\ m\ (a\ #\ aa\ #\ listaa)\ (Oc\ #\ b,\ list)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_loop_start_Oc2[simp]: [lm ≠ []; wprepare_goto_start_pos m lm (b, Oc #
list)]
     $\implies wprepare\_loop\_start\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ #\ b,\ list)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma wprepare_add_one2_Oc_nonempty[simp]: wprepare_add_one2 m lm (b, Oc # list)  $\implies$ 
b ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma add_one_2_stop:
    wprepare_add_one2 m lm (b, Oc # list)
     $\implies wprepare\_stop\ m\ lm\ (tl\ b,\ hd\ b\ #\ Oc\ #\ list)$ 
⟨proof⟩

declare wprepare_stop.simps[simp del]

lemma wprepare_correctness:
    assumes h: lm ≠ []
    shows let P = (λ (st, l, r). st = 0) in
        let Q = (λ (st, l, r). wprepare_inv st m lm (l, r)) in
        let f = (λ stp. steps0 (Suc 0, [], (<m # lm>)) wcode_prepare_tm stp) in
             $\exists n . P(fn) \wedge Q(fn)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma composable_tm_wcode_prepare_tm[intro]: composable_tm (wcode_prepare_tm, 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma is_28_even[intro]: (28 + (length twice_compile_tm + length fourtimes_compile_tm))
mod 2 = 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma b_le_28[elim]:  $(a, b) \in \text{set wcode\_main\_first\_part\_tm} \implies$ 
 $b \leq (28 + (\text{length twice\_compile\_tm} + \text{length fourtimes\_compile\_tm})) \text{ div } 2$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma composable_tm_change_termi:
assumes composable_tm (tp, 0)
shows list_all ( $\lambda(acn, st). (st \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length tp div } 2))$ ) (adjust0 tp)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma composable_tm_shift:
assumes list_all ( $\lambda(acn, st). (st \leq y)$ ) tp
shows list_all ( $\lambda(acn, st). (st \leq y + off)$ ) (shift tp off)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

declare length_tp'[simp del]

lemma length_mopup_I[simp]:  $\text{length}(\text{mopup\_n\_tm}(\text{Suc } 0)) = 16$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma twice_plus_28_elim[elim]:  $(a, b) \in \text{set}(\text{shift}(\text{adjust0 twice\_compile\_tm}) 12) \implies$ 
 $b \leq (28 + (\text{length twice\_compile\_tm} + \text{length fourtimes\_compile\_tm})) \text{ div } 2$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma length_plus_28_elim2[elim]:  $(a, b) \in \text{set}(\text{shift}(\text{adjust0 fourtimes\_compile\_tm})(\text{twice\_tm\_len} + 13)) \implies$ 
 $\implies b \leq (28 + (\text{length twice\_compile\_tm} + \text{length fourtimes\_compile\_tm})) \text{ div } 2$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma composable_tm_wcode_main_tm[intro]: composable_tm (wcode_main_tm, 0)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prepare_mainpart_lemma:
args  $\neq [] \implies$ 
 $\exists stp ln rn. \text{steps0}(\text{Suc } 0, [], <m \# \text{args}>) (\text{wcode\_prepare\_tm} \mid+ \text{wcode\_main\_tm}) stp$ 
 $= (0, Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(\text{Suc } m), Bk \# Oc \# Bk^\uparrow(ln) @ Bk \# Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(bl\_bin(<\text{args}>))$ 
 $@ Bk^\uparrow(rn))$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

definition tinres :: cell list  $\Rightarrow$  cell list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
 $\text{tinres } xs \text{ } ys = (\exists n. xs = ys @ Bk \uparrow n \vee ys = xs @ Bk \uparrow n)$ 

lemma tinres_fetch_congr[simp]:  $\text{tinres } r \text{ } r' \implies$ 
 $\text{fetch } t \text{ } ss \text{ } (\text{read } r) =$ 
 $\text{fetch } t \text{ } ss \text{ } (\text{read } r')$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

**lemma** *nonempty\_hd\_tinres*[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{tinres } r \ r'; r \neq [] ; r' \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } r = \text{hd } r'$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *tinres\_nonempty*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } r \ [] ; r \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } r = \text{Bk}$   
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } [] \ r' ; r' \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } r' = \text{Bk}$   
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } r \ [] ; r \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{tinres } (\text{tl } r) \ []$   
 $\text{tinres } r \ r' \implies \text{tinres } (\text{b} \ # \ r) \ (\text{b} \ # \ r')$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *ex\_move\_tl*[intro]:  $\exists na. \text{tl } r = \text{tl } (r @ \text{Bk}^\uparrow(n)) @ \text{Bk}^\uparrow(na) \vee \text{tl } (r @ \text{Bk}^\uparrow(n)) = \text{tl } r @ \text{Bk}^\uparrow(na)$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *tinres\_tails*[simp]:  $\text{tinres } r \ r' \implies \text{tinres } (\text{tl } r) \ (\text{tl } r')$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *tinres\_empty*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } [] \ r' \rrbracket \implies \text{tinres } [] \ (\text{tl } r')$   
 $\text{tinres } r \ [] \implies \text{tinres } (\text{Bk} \ # \ \text{tl } r) \ [\text{Bk}]$   
 $\text{tinres } r \ [] \implies \text{tinres } (\text{Oc} \ # \ \text{tl } r) \ [\text{Oc}]$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *tinres\_step2*:  
**assumes**  $\text{tinres } r \ r' \text{ step0 } (ss, l, r) t = (sa, la, ra) \text{ step0 } (ss, l, r') t = (sb, lb, rb)$   
**shows**  $la = lb \wedge \text{tinres } ra \ rb \wedge sa = sb$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma** *tinres\_steps2*:  
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } r \ r' ; \text{steps0 } (ss, l, r) t \text{ stp} = (sa, la, ra) ; \text{steps0 } (ss, l, r') t \text{ stp} = (sb, lb, rb) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies la = lb \wedge \text{tinres } ra \ rb \wedge sa = sb$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**definition** *wcode\_adjust\_tm* :: *instr list*  
**where**  
 $\text{wcode\_adjust\_tm} = [(WO, 1), (R, 2), (\text{Nop}, 2), (R, 3), (R, 3), (R, 4),$   
 $(L, 8), (L, 5), (L, 6), (WB, 5), (L, 6), (R, 7),$   
 $(WO, 2), (\text{Nop}, 7), (L, 9), (WB, 8), (L, 9), (L, 10),$   
 $(L, 11), (L, 10), (R, 0), (L, 11)]$

**lemma** *fetch\_wcode\_adjust\_tm*[simp]:  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm (Suc 0) Bk = (WO, 1)*  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm (Suc 0) Oc = (R, 2)*  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm (Suc (Suc 0)) Oc = (R, 3)*  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) Oc = (R, 4)*  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) Bk = (R, 3)*  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm 4 Bk = (L, 8)*  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm 4 Oc = (L, 5)*  
*fetch wcode\_adjust\_tm 5 Oc = (WB, 5)*

```

fetch wcode_adjust_tm 5 Bk = (L, 6)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 6 Oc = (R, 7)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 6 Bk = (L, 6)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 7 Bk = (WO, 2)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 8 Bk = (L, 9)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 8 Oc = (WB, 8)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 9 Oc = (L, 10)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 9 Bk = (L, 9)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 10 Bk = (L, 11)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 10 Oc = (L, 10)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 11 Oc = (L, 11)
fetch wcode_adjust_tm 11 Bk = (R, 0)
⟨proof⟩

```

**fun** *wadjust\_start* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*  
**where**  
*wadjust\_start m rs (l, r) =*  

$$(\exists ln rn. l = Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(Suc m) \wedge$$

$$tl r = Oc \# Bk^\uparrow(ln) @ Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk^\uparrow(rn))$$

**fun** *wadjust\_loop\_start* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*  
**where**  
*wadjust\_loop\_start m rs (l, r) =*  

$$(\exists ln rn ml mr. l = Oc^\uparrow(ml) @ Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(Suc m) \wedge$$

$$r = Oc \# Bk^\uparrow(ln) @ Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(mr) @ Bk^\uparrow(rn) \wedge$$

$$ml + mr = Suc (Suc rs) \wedge mr > 0)$$

**fun** *wadjust\_loop\_right\_move* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*  
**where**  
*wadjust\_loop\_right\_move m rs (l, r) =*  

$$(\exists ml mr nl nr rn. l = Bk^\uparrow(nl) @ Oc \# Oc^\uparrow(ml) @ Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(Suc m) \wedge$$

$$r = Bk^\uparrow(nr) @ Oc^\uparrow(mr) @ Bk^\uparrow(rn) \wedge$$

$$ml + mr = Suc (Suc rs) \wedge mr > 0 \wedge$$

$$nl + nr > 0)$$

**fun** *wadjust\_loop\_check* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*  
**where**  
*wadjust\_loop\_check m rs (l, r) =*  

$$(\exists ml mr ln rn. l = Oc \# Bk^\uparrow(ln) @ Bk \# Oc \# Oc^\uparrow(ml) @ Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(Suc m) \wedge$$

$$r = Oc^\uparrow(mr) @ Bk^\uparrow(rn) \wedge ml + mr = (Suc rs))$$

**fun** *wadjust\_loop\_erase* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*  
**where**  
*wadjust\_loop\_erase m rs (l, r) =*  

$$(\exists ml mr ln rn. l = Bk^\uparrow(ln) @ Bk \# Oc \# Oc^\uparrow(ml) @ Bk \# Oc^\uparrow(Suc m) \wedge$$

$$tl r = Oc^\uparrow(mr) @ Bk^\uparrow(rn) \wedge ml + mr = (Suc rs) \wedge mr > 0)$$

**fun** *wadjust\_loop\_on\_left\_moving\_O* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*  
**where**

```

wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O m rs (l, r) =
(∃ ml mr ln rn. l = Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m ) ∧
r = Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc rs ∧ mr > 0)

fun wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (l, r) =
(∃ ml mr nl nr rn. l = Bk↑(nl) @ Oc # Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m ) ∧
r = Bk↑(nr) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc rs ∧ mr > 0)

fun wadjust_loop_on_left_moving :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (l, r) =
(wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O m rs (l, r) ∨
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (l, r))

fun wadjust_loop_right_move2 :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_loop_right_move2 m rs (l, r) =
(∃ ml mr ln rn. l = Oc # Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m ) ∧
r = Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc rs ∧ mr > 0)

fun wadjust_erase2 :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_erase2 m rs (l, r) =
(∃ ln rn. l = Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Oc # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m ) ∧
tl r = Bk↑(rn))

fun wadjust_on_left_moving_O :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_on_left_moving_O m rs (l, r) =
(∃ rn. l = Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m ) ∧
r = Oc # Bk↑(rn))

fun wadjust_on_left_moving_B :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_on_left_moving_B m rs (l, r) =
(∃ ln rn. l = Bk↑(ln) @ Oc # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m ) ∧
r = Bk↑(rn))

fun wadjust_on_left_moving :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_on_left_moving m rs (l, r) =
(wadjust_on_left_moving_O m rs (l, r) ∨
wadjust_on_left_moving_B m rs (l, r))

fun wadjust_goon_left_moving_B :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

```

```

where
wadjust_goon_left_moving_B m rs (l, r) =
(∃ rn. l = Oc↑(Suc m) ∧
r = Bk # Oc↑(Suc (Suc rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wadjust_goon_left_moving_O :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_goon_left_moving_O m rs (l, r) =
(∃ ml mr rn. l = Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧
r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc (Suc rs) ∧ mr > 0)

fun wadjust_goon_left_moving :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_goon_left_moving m rs (l, r) =
(wadjust_goon_left_moving_B m rs (l, r) ∨
wadjust_goon_left_moving_O m rs (l, r))

fun wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B m rs (l, r) =
(∃ rn. l = [] ∧
r = Bk # Oc↑(Suc m )@ Bk # Oc↑(Suc (Suc rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O m rs (l, r) =
(∃ ml mr rn. l = Oc↑(ml) ∧
r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc (Suc rs)) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc m ∧ mr > 0)

fun wadjust_backto_standard_pos :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_backto_standard_pos m rs (l, r) =
(wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B m rs (l, r) ∨
wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O m rs (l, r))

fun wadjust_stop :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
wadjust_stop m rs (l, r) =
(∃ rn. l = [Bk] ∧
r = Oc↑(Suc m )@ Bk # Oc↑(Suc (Suc rs)) @ Bk↑(rn))

declare wadjust_start.simps[simp del] wadjust_loop_start.simps[simp del]
wadjust_loop_right_move.simps[simp del] wadjust_loop_check.simps[simp del]
wadjust_loop_erase.simps[simp del] wadjust_loop_on_left_moving.simps[simp del]
wadjust_loop_right_move2.simps[simp del] wadjust_erase2.simps[simp del]
wadjust_on_left_moving_O.simps[simp del] wadjust_on_left_moving_B.simps[simp del]
wadjust_on_left_moving.simps[simp del] wadjust_goon_left_moving_B.simps[simp del]
wadjust_goon_left_moving_O.simps[simp del] wadjust_goon_left_moving.simps[simp del]

```

```
wadjust_backto_standard_pos.simps[simp del] wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B.simps[simp del]
wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O.simps[simp del] wadjust_stop.simps[simp del]
```

```
fun wadjust_inv :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  tape  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wadjust_inv st m rs (l, r) =
    (if st = Suc 0 then wadjust_start m rs (l, r)
     else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then wadjust_loop_start m rs (l, r)
     else if st = Suc (Suc (Suc 0)) then wadjust_loop_right_move m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 4 then wadjust_loop_check m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 5 then wadjust_loop_erase m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 6 then wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 7 then wadjust_loop_right_move2 m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 8 then wadjust_erase2 m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 9 then wadjust_on_left_moving m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 10 then wadjust_goon_left_moving m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 11 then wadjust_backto_standard_pos m rs (l, r)
     else if st = 0 then wadjust_stop m rs (l, r)
     else False
   )
declare wadjust_inv.simps[simp del]

fun wadjust_phase :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wadjust_phase rs (st, l, r) =
    (if st = 1 then 3
     else if st  $\geq$  2  $\wedge$  st  $\leq$  7 then 2
     else if st  $\geq$  8  $\wedge$  st  $\leq$  11 then 1
     else 0)

fun wadjust_stage :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wadjust_stage rs (st, l, r) =
    (if st  $\geq$  2  $\wedge$  st  $\leq$  7 then
      rs - length (takeWhile ( $\lambda$  a. a = Oc)
                    (tl (dropWhile ( $\lambda$  a. a = Oc) (rev l @ r))))
     else 0)

fun wadjust_state :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wadjust_state rs (st, l, r) =
    (if st  $\geq$  2  $\wedge$  st  $\leq$  7 then 8 - st
     else if st  $\geq$  8  $\wedge$  st  $\leq$  11 then 12 - st
     else 0)

fun wadjust_step :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  wadjust_step rs (st, l, r) =
    (if st = 1 then (if hd r = Bk then 1
```

```

        else 0)
else if st = 3 then length r
else if st = 5 then (if hd r = Oc then 1
                      else 0)
else if st = 6 then length l
else if st = 8 then (if hd r = Oc then 1
                      else 0)
else if st = 9 then length l
else if st = 10 then length l
else if st = 11 then (if hd r = Bk then 0
                      else Suc (length l))
else 0)

fun wadjust_measure :: (nat × config) ⇒ nat × nat × nat × nat
where
  wadjust_measure (rs, (st, l, r)) =
    (wadjust_phase rs (st, l, r),
     wadjust_stage rs (st, l, r),
     wadjust_state rs (st, l, r),
     wadjust_step rs (st, l, r))

definition wadjust_le :: ((nat × config) × nat × config) set
where wadjust_le  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (inv_image lex_square wadjust_measure)

lemma wf_lex_square[intro]: wf lex_square
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wf_wadjust_le[intro]: wf wadjust_le
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wadjust_start_snd_nonempty[simp]: wadjust_start m rs (c, []) = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wadjust_loop_right_move_fst_nonempty[simp]: wadjust_loop_right_move m rs (c, [])
 $\implies c \neq []$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wadjust_loop_check_fst_nonempty[simp]: wadjust_loop_check m rs (c, [])  $\implies c \neq []$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wadjust_loop_start_snd_nonempty[simp]: wadjust_loop_start m rs (c, []) = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wadjust_erase2_singleton[simp]: wadjust_loop_check m rs (c, [])  $\implies$  wadjust_erase2
m rs (tl c, [hd c])
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_snd_nonempty[simp]:
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (c, []) = False

```

$wadjust\_loop\_right\_move2 m rs (c, []) = False$   
 $wadjust\_erase2 m rs ([][], []) = False$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B\_Bk1[simp]: wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs$   
 $(Oc \# Oc \# Oc\uparrow(rs) @ Bk \# Oc \# Oc\uparrow(m), [Bk])$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B\_Bk2[simp]: wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs$   
 $(Bk\uparrow(n) @ Bk \# Oc \# Oc \# Oc\uparrow(rs) @ Bk \# Oc \# Oc\uparrow(m), [Bk])$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_singleton[simp]: [[wadjust\_erase2 m rs (c, []); c \neq []]] \Rightarrow$   
 $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (tl c, [hd c])$  *⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_erase2\_cases[simp]: wadjust\_erase2 m rs (c, [])$   
 $\Rightarrow (c = [] \rightarrow wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs ([][], [Bk])) \wedge$   
 $(c \neq [] \rightarrow wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (tl c, [hd c]))$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_nonempty[simp]:$   
 $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs ([][], []) = False$   
 $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_O m rs (c, []) = False$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B\_singleton\_Bk[simp]:$   
 $[[wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (c, []); c \neq []; hd c = Bk]] \Rightarrow$   
 $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (tl c, [Bk])$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B\_singleton\_Oc[simp]:$   
 $[[wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (c, []); c \neq []; hd c = Oc]] \Rightarrow$   
 $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_O m rs (tl c, [Oc])$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_singleton2[simp]:$   
 $[[wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (c, []); c \neq []]] \Rightarrow$   
 $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (tl c, [hd c])$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_nonempty[simp]: wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving m rs (c, []) = False$   
 $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos m rs (c, []) = False$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_loop\_start\_no\_Bk[simp]: wadjust\_loop\_start m rs (c, Bk \# list) = False$   
*⟨proof⟩*

**lemma**  $wadjust\_loop\_check\_nonempty[simp]: wadjust\_loop\_check m rs (c, b) \Rightarrow c \neq []$   
*⟨proof⟩*

```

lemma wadjust_erase2_via_loop_check_Bk[simp]: wadjust_loop_check m rs (c, Bk # list)
     $\implies$  wadjust_erase2 m rs (tl c, hd c # Bk # list)
    {proof}

declare wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O.simps[simp del]
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B.simps[simp del]

lemma wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B_via_erase[simp]: [wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, Bk #
list); hd c = Bk]
     $\implies$  wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (tl c, Bk # Bk # list)
    {proof}

lemma wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O_Bk_via_erase[simp]:
[ wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, Bk # list); c  $\neq$  []; hd c = Oc]  $\implies$ 
    wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O m rs (tl c, Oc # Bk # list)
    {proof}

lemma wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_Bk_via_erase[simp]: [wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, Bk #
list); c  $\neq$  []]  $\implies$ 
    wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (tl c, hd c # Bk # list)
    {proof}

lemma wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B_Bk_move[simp]:
[ wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (c, Bk # list); hd c = Bk]
     $\implies$  wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (tl c, Bk # Bk # list)
    {proof}

lemma wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O_Oc_move[simp]:
[ wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (c, Bk # list); hd c = Oc]
     $\implies$  wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O m rs (tl c, Oc # Bk # list)
    {proof}

lemma wadjust_loop_erase_nonempty[simp]: wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, b)  $\implies$  c  $\neq$  []
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (c, b)  $\implies$  c  $\neq$  []
wadjust_loop_right_move2 m rs (c, b)  $\implies$  c  $\neq$  []
wadjust_erase2 m rs (c, Bk # list)  $\implies$  c  $\neq$  []
wadjust_on_left_moving m rs (c, b)  $\implies$  c  $\neq$  []
wadjust_on_left_moving_O m rs (c, Bk # list) = False
wadjust_goon_left_moving m rs (c, b)  $\implies$  c  $\neq$  []
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O m rs (c, Bk # list) = False
{proof}

lemma wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_Bk_move[simp]:
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (c, Bk # list)
     $\implies$  wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (tl c, hd c # Bk # list)
{proof}

lemma wadjust_loop_start_Oc_via_Bk_move[simp]:

```

*wadjust\_loop\_right\_move2 m rs (c, Bk # list)  $\implies$  wadjust\_loop\_start m rs (c, Oc # list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_Bk\_via\_erase[simp]: wadjust\_erase2 m rs (c, Bk # list)  $\implies$  wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (tl c, hd c # Bk # list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B\_Bk\_drop\_one: [wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (c, Bk # list); hd c = Bk]*  
 $\implies$  *wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (tl c, Bk # Bk # list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B\_Bk\_drop\_Oc: [wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (c, Bk # list); hd c = Oc]*  
 $\implies$  *wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_O m rs (tl c, Oc # Bk # list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B\_drop[simp]: wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (c, Bk # list)*  
 $\implies$   
*wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (tl c, hd c # Bk # list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_O\_no\_Bk[simp]: wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_O m rs (c, Bk # list) = False*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_via\_left\_Bk[simp]:*  
*wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving m rs (c, Bk # list)  $\implies$*   
*wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos m rs (tl c, hd c # Bk # list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_loop\_right\_move\_Oc[simp]:*  
*wadjust\_loop\_start m rs (c, Oc # list)  $\implies$  wadjust\_loop\_right\_move m rs (Oc # c, list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_loop\_check\_Oc[simp]:*  
**assumes** *wadjust\_loop\_right\_move m rs (c, Oc # list)*  
**shows** *wadjust\_loop\_check m rs (Oc # c, list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_loop\_erase\_move\_Oc[simp]: wadjust\_loop\_check m rs (c, Oc # list)  $\implies$*   
*wadjust\_loop\_erase m rs (tl c, hd c # Oc # list)*  
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *wadjust\_loop\_on\_move\_no\_Oc[simp]:*  
*wadjust\_loop\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (c, Oc # list) = False*  
*wadjust\_loop\_right\_move2 m rs (c, Oc # list) = False*  
*wadjust\_loop\_on\_left\_moving m rs (c, Oc # list)*  
 $\implies$  *wadjust\_loop\_right\_move2 m rs (Oc # c, list)*

$wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_B m rs (c, Oc \# list) = False$   
 $wadjust\_loop\_erase m rs (c, Oc \# list) \implies$   
 $wadjust\_loop\_erase m rs (c, Bk \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_B\_Bk\_Oc$ :  $\llbracket wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_O m rs (c, Oc \# list);$   
 $hd c = Bk \rrbracket \implies$   
 $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_B m rs (tl c, Bk \# Oc \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_O\_Oc\_Oc$ :  $\llbracket wadjust\_on\_left\_moving\_O m rs (c, Oc \# list);$   
 $hd c = Oc \rrbracket$   
 $\implies wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_O m rs (tl c, Oc \# Oc \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_Oc[simp]$ :  $wadjust\_on\_left\_moving m rs (c, Oc \# list) \implies$   
 $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving m rs (tl c, hd c \# Oc \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $left\_moving\_Bk\_Oc[simp]$ :  $\llbracket wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_O m rs (c, Oc \# list); hd c =$   
 $Bk \rrbracket \implies wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_B m rs (tl c, Bk \# Oc \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $left\_moving\_Oc\_Oc[simp]$ :  $\llbracket wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_O m rs (c, Oc \# list); hd c =$   
 $Oc \rrbracket \implies$   
 $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_O m rs (tl c, Oc \# Oc \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_B\_no\_Oc[simp]$ :  
 $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_B m rs (c, Oc \# list) = False$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving\_Oc\_move[simp]$ :  $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving m rs (c, Oc \#$   
 $list) \implies$   
 $wadjust\_goon\_left\_moving m rs (tl c, hd c \# Oc \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_B\_no\_Oc[simp]$ :  
 $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_B m rs (c, Oc \# list) = False$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_O\_no\_Bk[simp]$ :  
 $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_O m rs (c, Bk \# xs) = False$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_B\_Bk\_Oc[simp]$ :  
 $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_O m rs ([] , Oc \# list) \implies$   
 $wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_B m rs ([] , Bk \# Oc \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_B\_Bk\_Oc\_via\_O*[simp]:  
 $\llbracket wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_O\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list);\ c \neq [];\ hd\ c = Bk \rrbracket$   
 $\implies wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_B\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ Bk\ \# Oc\ \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_B\_Oc\_Oc\_via\_O*[simp]:  $\llbracket wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_O\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list);\ c \neq [];\ hd\ c = Oc \rrbracket$   
 $\implies wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_O\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ Oc\ \# Oc\ \# list)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\_cases*[simp]: *wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos m rs (c, Oc # list)*  
 $\implies (c = [] \longrightarrow wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\ m\ rs\ ([],\ Bk\ \# Oc\ \# list)) \wedge$   
 $(c \neq [] \longrightarrow wadjust\_backto\_standard\_pos\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ hd\ c\ \# Oc\ \# list))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_loop\_right\_move\_nonempty\_snd*[simp]: *wadjust\_loop\_right\_move m rs (c, []) = False*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_loop\_erase\_nonempty\_snd*[simp]: *wadjust\_loop\_erase m rs (c, []) = False*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_loop\_erase\_cases2*[simp]:  $\llbracket Suc\ (Suc\ rs) = a; wadjust\_loop\_erase\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Bk\ \# list) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies a - length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (tl\ (dropWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ (tl\ c) @ hd\ c \# Bk\ \# list))))$   
 $< a - length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (tl\ (dropWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ c @ Bk\ \# list)))) \vee$   
 $a - length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (tl\ (dropWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ (tl\ c) @ hd\ c \# Bk\ \# list)))) =$   
 $a - length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (tl\ (dropWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ c @ Bk\ \# list))))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dropWhile\_exp1*: *dropWhile (\lambda a. a = Oc) (Oc↑(n) @ xs) = dropWhile (\lambda a. a = Oc) xs*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *takeWhile\_exp1*: *takeWhile (\lambda a. a = Oc) (Oc↑(n) @ xs) = Oc↑(n) @ takeWhile (\lambda a. a = Oc) xs*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_correctness\_helper\_1*:  
**assumes** *Suc (Suc rs) = a* *wadjust\_loop\_right\_move2 m rs (c, Bk # list)*  
**shows**  $a - length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (tl\ (dropWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ c @ Oc\ \# list))))$   
 $< a - length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (tl\ (dropWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ c @ Bk\ \# list))))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *wadjust\_correctness\_helper\_2*:  
 $\llbracket Suc\ (Suc\ rs) = a; wadjust\_loop\_on\_left\_moving\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Bk\ \# list) \rrbracket$

```

 $\implies a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev}(\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Bk \# list))))$ 
 $< a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Bk \# list)))) \vee$ 
 $a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev}(\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Bk \# list)))) =$ 
 $a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Bk \# list))))$ 
<proof>

```

```
lemma wadjust_loop_check_empty_false[simp]: wadjust_loop_check m rs ([] , b) = False
<proof>
```

```
lemma wadjust_loop_check_cases:  $\llbracket \text{Suc}(\text{Suc } rs) = a; \text{wadjust\_loop\_check } m \text{ } rs(c, Oc \# list) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev}(\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Oc \# list))))$ 
 $< a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Oc \# list)))) \vee$ 
 $a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev}(\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Oc \# list)))) =$ 
 $a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Oc \# list))))$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma wadjust_loop_erase_cases_or:
 $\llbracket \text{Suc}(\text{Suc } rs) = a; \text{wadjust\_loop\_erase } m \text{ } rs(c, Oc \# list) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Bk \# list))))$ 
 $< a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Oc \# list)))) \vee$ 
 $a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Bk \# list)))) =$ 
 $a - \text{length}(\text{takeWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{tl}(\text{dropWhile}(\lambda a. a = Oc)(\text{rev } c @ Oc \# list))))$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemmas wadjust_correctness_helpers = wadjust_correctness_helper_2 wadjust_correctness_helper_1
wadjust_loop_erase_cases_or wadjust_loop_check_cases
```

```
declare numeral_2_eq_2[simp del]
```

```
lemma wadjust_start_Oc[simp]: wadjust_start m rs (c, Bk # list)
 $\implies \text{wadjust\_start } m \text{ } rs(c, Oc \# list)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma wadjust_stop_Bk[simp]: wadjust_backto_standard_pos m rs (c, Bk # list)
 $\implies \text{wadjust\_stop } m \text{ } rs(Bk \# c, list)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma wadjust_loop_start_Oc[simp]:
assumes wadjust_start m rs (c, Oc # list)
shows wadjust_loop_start m rs (Oc # c, list)
<proof>
```

```
lemma erase2_Bk_if_Oc[simp]: wadjust_erase2 m rs (c, Oc # list)
 $\implies \text{wadjust\_erase2 } m \text{ } rs(c, Bk \# list)$ 
<proof>
```

```

lemma wadjust_loop_right_move_Bk[simp]: wadjust_loop_right_move m rs (c, Bk # list)
   $\implies$  wadjust_loop_right_move m rs (Bk # c, list)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma wadjust_correctness:
  shows let P = ( $\lambda (len, st, l, r). st = 0$ ) in
    let Q = ( $\lambda (len, st, l, r). wadjust\_inv st m rs (l, r)$ ) in
    let f = ( $\lambda stp. (Suc (Suc rs), steps0 (Suc 0, Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc m),
      Bk \# Oc \# Bk\uparrow(ln) @ Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(rn)) wcode\_adjust\_tm stp)$ ) in
     $\exists n . P (fn) \wedge Q (fn)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma composable_tm_wcode_adjust_tm[intro]: composable_tm (wcode_adjust_tm, 0)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma bl_bin_nonzero[simp]: args  $\neq [] \implies$  bl_bin (<args::nat list>)  $> 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma wcode_lemma_pre':
  args  $\neq [] \implies$ 
   $\exists stp rn. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <m \# args>)$ 
    ((wcode_prepare_tm  $|+$  wcode_main_tm)  $|+$  wcode_adjust_tm) stp
   $= (0, [Bk], Oc\uparrow(Suc m) @ Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc (bl\_bin (<args>))) @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

The initialization TM *wcode\_tm*.

```

definition wcode_tm :: instr list
where
  wcode_tm = (wcode_prepare_tm  $|+$  wcode_main_tm)  $|+$  wcode_adjust_tm

```

The correctness of *wcode\_tm*.

```

lemma wcode_lemma_I:
  args  $\neq [] \implies$ 
   $\exists stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <m \# args>) (wcode_tm) stp =$ 
     $(0, [Bk], Oc\uparrow(Suc m) @ Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc (bl\_bin (<args>))) @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma wcode_lemma:
  args  $\neq [] \implies$ 
   $\exists stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <m \# args>) (wcode_tm) stp =$ 
     $(0, [Bk], <[m ,bl\_bin (<args>)]> @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

## 6.2 The Universal TM

This section gives the explicit construction of *Universal Turing Machine*, defined as *utm* and proves its correctness. It is pretty easy by composing the partial results we have got so far.

### 6.2.1 Definition of the machine utm

```

definition utm :: instr list
where
  utm = (let (aprog, rs_pos, a_md) = rec_ci rec_F in
          let abc_F = aprog [+] dummy_abc (Suc (Suc 0)) in
          (wcode_tm |+| (tm_of abc_F @ shift (mopup_n_tm (Suc (Suc 0))) (length (tm_of abc_F)
div 2)))))

definition f_aprog :: abc_prog
where
  f_aprog  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  (let (aprog, rs_pos, a_md) = rec_ci rec_F in
          aprog [+] dummy_abc (Suc (Suc 0)))

definition f_tprog_tm :: instr list
where
  f_tprog_tm = tm_of (f_aprog)

definition utm_with_two_args :: instr list
where
  utm_with_two_args  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ 
    f_tprog_tm @ shift (mopup_n_tm (Suc (Suc 0))) (length f_tprog_tm div 2)

definition utm_pre_tm :: instr list
where
  utm_pre_tm = wcode_tm |+| utm_with_two_args

lemma fabr_spike_1:
  utm_with_two_args = tm_of (fst (rec_ci rec_F) [+] dummy_abc (Suc (Suc 0))) @ shift
  (mopup_n_tm (Suc (Suc 0)))
  (length (tm_of (fst (rec_ci rec_F) [+] dummy_abc (Suc (Suc 0)))) div 2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fabr_spike_2:
  utm = wcode_tm |+|
    tm_of (fst (rec_ci rec_F) [+] dummy_abc (Suc (Suc 0))) @ shift (mopup_n_tm (Suc
    (Suc 0)))
    (length (tm_of (fst (rec_ci rec_F) [+] dummy_abc (Suc (Suc 0)))) div 2)
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem fabr_spike_3: utm = wcode_tm |+| utm_with_two_args
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary fabr_spike_4: utm = utm_pre_tm
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tinres_step1:
  assumes tinres l l' step (ss, l, r) (t, 0) = (sa, la, ra)
    step (ss, l', r) (t, 0) = (sb, lb, rb)
  shows tinres la lb ∧ ra = rb ∧ sa = sb
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tinres_steps1:
  [[tinres l l'; steps (ss, l, r) (t, 0) stp = (sa, la, ra);
    steps (ss, l', r) (t, 0) stp = (sb, lb, rb)]]
  ⟹ tinres la lb ∧ ra = rb ∧ sa = sb
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tinres_some_exp[simp]:
  tinres (Bk ↑ m @ [Bk, Bk]) la ⟹ ∃ m. la = Bk ↑ m ⟨proof⟩

lemma utm_with_two_args_halt_eq:
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (tp, 0)
  and exec: steps0 (Suc 0, Bk↑(l), <lm::nat list>) tp stp = (0, Bk↑(m), Oc↑(rs)@Bk↑(n))
  and result: 0 < rs
  shows ∃ stp m n. steps0 (Suc 0, [Bk], <[code tp, bl2wc (<lm>)]> @ Bk↑(i)) utm_with_two_args
  stp =
    (0, Bk↑(m), Oc↑(rs) @ Bk↑(n))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma composable_tm_wcode_tm[intro]: composable_tm (wcode_tm, 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma utm_halt_lemma_pre:
  assumes composable_tm (tp, 0)
  and result: 0 < rs
  and args: args ≠ []
  and exec: steps0 (Suc 0, Bk↑(i), <args::nat list>) tp stp = (0, Bk↑(m), Oc↑(rs)@Bk↑(k))
  shows ∃ stp m n. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <code tp # args>) utm_pre_tm stp =
    (0, Bk↑(m), Oc↑(rs) @ Bk↑(n))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 6.2.2 The correctness of utm, the halt case

```

lemma utm_halt_lemma':
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (tp, 0)
  and result: 0 < rs
  and args: args ≠ []
  and exec: steps0 (Suc 0, Bk↑(i), <args::nat list>) tp stp = (0, Bk↑(m), Oc↑(rs)@Bk↑(k))
  shows ∃ stp m n. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <code tp # args>) utm stp =
    (0, Bk↑(m), Oc↑(rs) @ Bk↑(n))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition TSTD:: config ⇒ bool
where
  TSTD c = (let (st, l, r) = c in

```

$st = 0 \wedge (\exists m. l = Bk\uparrow(m)) \wedge (\exists rs n. r = Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n)))$

**lemma** *nstd\_case1*:  $0 < a \implies \text{NSTD}(\text{trpl\_code}(a, b, c))$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *nonzero\_b2wc[simp]*:  $\forall m. b \neq Bk\uparrow(m) \implies 0 < bl2wc b$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *nstd\_case2*:  $\forall m. b \neq Bk\uparrow(m) \implies \text{NSTD}(\text{trpl\_code}(a, b, c))$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *even\_not\_odd[elim]*:  $Suc(2 * x) = 2 * y \implies RR$   
*(proof)*

**declare** *replicate\_Suc[simp del]*

**lemma** *b2nat\_zero\_eq[simp]*:  $(bl2nat c 0 = 0) = (\exists n. c = Bk\uparrow(n))$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *b2wc\_exp\_ex*:  
 $\llbracket Suc(bl2wc c) = 2^m \rrbracket \implies \exists rs n. c = Oc\uparrow(rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n)$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *lg\_bin*:  
**assumes**  $\forall rs n. c \neq Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n)$   
 $bl2wc c = 2^{\lg(Suc(bl2wc c))} - Suc 0$   
**shows**  $bl2wc c = 0$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *nstd\_case3*:  
 $\forall rs n. c \neq Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n) \implies \text{NSTD}(\text{trpl\_code}(a, b, c))$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *NSTD\_I*:  $\neg \text{TSTD}(a, b, c) \implies \text{rec\_exec rec\_NSTD}[\text{trpl\_code}(a, b, c)] = Suc 0$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *nonstop\_t\_uhalt\_eq*:  
 $\llbracket \text{composable\_tm}(tp, 0);$   
 $\text{steps}_0(Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle lm \rangle) tp stp = (a, b, c);$   
 $\neg \text{TSTD}(a, b, c) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \text{rec\_exec rec\_nonstop}[\text{code } tp, bl2wc(\langle lm \rangle), stp] = Suc 0$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *nonstop\_true*:  
 $\llbracket \text{composable\_tm}(tp, 0);$   
 $\forall stp. (\neg \text{TSTD}(\text{steps}_0(Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle lm \rangle) tp stp)) \rrbracket$   
 $\implies \forall y. \text{rec\_exec rec\_nonstop}([\text{code } tp, bl2wc(\langle lm \rangle), y]) = (Suc 0)$   
*(proof)*

```

lemma cn_arity: rec_ci (Cn n f gs) = (a, b, c)  $\implies$  b = n
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mn_arity: rec_ci (Mn n f) = (a, b, c)  $\implies$  b = n
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma f_aprog_uhalt:
  assumes composable_tm (tp,0)
  and unhalt:  $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle lm \rangle) tp stp))$ 
  and compile: rec_ci rec_F = (F_ap, rs_pos, a_md)
  shows  $\{\lambda nl. nl = [code tp, bl2wc (\langle lm \rangle)] @ 0\uparrow(a\_md - rs\_pos) @ sufIm\} (F\_ap) \uparrow$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma uabc_uhalt':
   $\llbracket composable\_tm (tp, 0);$ 
   $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle lm \rangle) tp stp));$ 
   $rec\_ci rec\_F = (ap, pos, md)\rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = [code tp, bl2wc (\langle lm \rangle)]\} ap \uparrow$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma uabc_uhalt:
   $\llbracket composable\_tm (tp, 0);$ 
   $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle lm \rangle) tp stp))\rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = [code tp, bl2wc (\langle lm \rangle)]\} f\_aprog \uparrow$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tutm_uhalt':
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (tp,0)
  and unhalt:  $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (I, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle lm \rangle) tp stp))$ 
  shows  $\forall stp. \neg is\_final (steps0 (I, [Bk, Bk], \langle [code tp, bl2wc (\langle lm \rangle)] \rangle) utm\_with\_two\_args stp)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tinres_commute: tinres r r'  $\implies$  tinres r' r
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inres_tape:
   $\llbracket steps0 (st, l, r) tp stp = (a, b, c); steps0 (st, l', r') tp stp = (a', b', c') ;$ 
   $tinres l l'; tinres r r'\rrbracket$ 
   $\implies a = a' \wedge tinres b b' \wedge tinres c c'$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tape_normalize:
  assumes  $\forall stp. \neg is\_final(steps0 (Suc 0, [Bk, Bk], \langle [code tp, bl2wc (\langle lm \rangle)] \rangle) utm\_with\_two\_args stp)$ 
  shows  $\forall stp. \neg is\_final (steps0 (Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(m), \langle [code tp, bl2wc (\langle lm \rangle)] \rangle) @ Bk\uparrow(n))$ 
   $utm\_with\_two\_args stp)$ 
  (is  $\forall stp. ?P stp$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma tutm_uhalt:
   $\llbracket \text{composable\_tm } (tp, 0);$ 
   $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (\text{steps0} (\text{Suc } 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle \text{args} \rangle) tp stp)) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \forall stp. \neg \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0} (\text{Suc } 0, Bk\uparrow(m), \langle \text{code } tp, bl2wc (\langle \text{args} \rangle) \rangle) @ Bk\uparrow(n))$ 
utm_with_two_args stp
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma utm_uhalt_lemma_pre:
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (tp, 0)
  and exec:  $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (\text{steps0} (\text{Suc } 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle \text{args} \rangle) tp stp))$ 
  and args: args  $\neq []$ 
  shows  $\forall stp. \neg \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0} (\text{Suc } 0, [], \langle \text{code } tp \# args \rangle) utm\_pre\_tm stp)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

### 6.2.3 The correctness of *utm*, the unhalt case.

```

lemma utm_uhalt_lemma':
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (tp, 0)
  and unhalt:  $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (\text{steps0} (\text{Suc } 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle \text{args} \rangle) tp stp))$ 
  and args: args  $\neq []$ 
  shows  $\forall stp. \neg \text{is\_final} (\text{steps0} (\text{Suc } 0, [], \langle \text{code } tp \# args \rangle) utm stp)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma utm_halt_lemma:
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (p, 0)
  and result: rs  $> 0$ 
  and args:  $(\text{args}:\text{nat list}) \neq []$ 
  and exec:  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow i, \langle \text{args} \rangle))\} p \{(\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, Oc\uparrow rs @ Bk\uparrow k))\}$ 
  shows  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle \text{code } p \# args \rangle))\} utm \{(\lambda tp. (\exists m n. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, Oc\uparrow rs @ Bk\uparrow n)))\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma utm_halt_lemma2:
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (p, 0)
  and args:  $(\text{args}:\text{nat list}) \neq []$ 
  and exec:  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle \text{args} \rangle))\} p \{(\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, \langle (n:\text{nat}) \rangle @ Bk\uparrow k))\}$ 
  shows  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle \text{code } p \# args \rangle))\} utm \{(\lambda tp. (\exists m k. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, \langle n \rangle @ Bk\uparrow k)))\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma utm_unhalt_lemma:
  assumes composable_tm: composable_tm (p, 0)
  and unhalt:  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow i, \langle \text{args} \rangle))\} p \uparrow$ 
  and args: args  $\neq []$ 
  shows  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle \text{code } p \# args \rangle))\} utm \uparrow$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma utm_unhalt_lemma2:
  assumes composable_tm (p, 0)
  and  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle \text{args} \rangle))\} p \uparrow$ 

```

**and**  $args \neq []$   
**shows**  $\{(\lambda tp. tp = ([] , \langle code\ p \# args \rangle))\} utm \uparrow$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

## Chapter 7

# Code extraction for interpreters and compilers

```
theory GeneratedCode
imports HaltingProblems_K_H
Abacus_Hoare

HOL-Library.Code_Binary_Nat

begin

fun
dummy_cellId :: cell ⇒ cell
where
dummy_cellId Oc = Oc |
dummy_cellId Bk = Bk

fun
dummy_abc_inst_Id :: abc_inst ⇒ bool
where
dummy_abc_inst_Id (Inc n) = True |
dummy_abc_inst_Id (Dec n s) = True |
dummy_abc_inst_Id (Goto n) = True

fun tape_of_nat_imp :: nat ⇒ cell list
where
tape_of_nat_imp n = <n>
```

```

fun tape_of_nat_list_imp :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  cell list
  where
    tape_of_nat_list_imp ns = <ns>

export-code dummy_cellId
  step steps
  is_final
  mk_composable0 shift adjust seq_tm

tape_of_nat_list_imp tape_of_nat_imp

tm_semi_id_eq0 tm_semi_id_gt0
tm_onestroke

tm_copy_begin_orig tm_copy_loop_orig tm_copy_end_new
tm_weak_copy

tm_skip_first_arg tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left
tm_check_for_one_arg

tm_strong_copy

dummy_abc_inst_Id
abc_step_l abc_steps_l
abc_lm_v abc_lm_s abc_fetch
abc_final abc_notfinal abc_out_of_prog

layout_of_start_of
tinc tdec tgoto ci tpairs_of
tm_of_tms_of
mopup_n_tm app_mopup

tm_to_nat_list tm_to_nat
nat_list_to_tm nat_to_tm

num_of_nat num_of_integer

list_encode list_decode prod_encode prod_decode
triangle

```

**in Haskell file HaskellCode/**

**end**

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