

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 \LaTeX 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_upto_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 *W0* and *W1* 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 $i \geq \text{length } xs$ then *None* else *Some (xs ! i)*)

lemma *nth_of_map* :

shows *nth_of (map f p) n* = (case (*nth_of p n*) of *None* ⇒ *None* | *Some x* ⇒ *Some (f x)*)
<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 $len \leq 2*n - 2$
 then (*Nop*, 0)
 else (*p* ! ($2*n - 2$))
 else if $len \leq 2*n - 1$
 then (*Nop*, 0)

```

    else (p ! (2*n-1))
  )
  <proof>

```

lemma *even_le_div2_imp_le_times_2*: $m \text{ div } 2 < (\text{Suc } n) \wedge ((m::\text{nat}) \bmod 2 = 0) \implies m \leq 2*n$ <proof>

lemma *odd_le_div2_imp_le_times_2*: $(m+1) \text{ div } 2 < (\text{Suc } n) \wedge ((m::\text{nat}) \bmod 2 \neq 0) \implies m \leq 2*n$ <proof>

lemma *odd_div2_plus_1_eq*: $(n::\text{nat}) \bmod 2 \neq 0 \implies (n \text{ div } 2) + 1 = (n+1) \text{ div } 2$ <proof>

lemma *list_length_tl_neq_Nil*: $1 < \text{length } (nl::\text{nat list}) \implies \text{tl } nl \neq []$ <proof>

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

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

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

lemma *step_red* [simp]:

shows $steps\ c\ p\ (Suc\ n) = step\ (steps\ c\ p\ n)\ p$
<proof>

lemma *steps_add* [simp]:

shows $steps\ c\ p\ (m + n) = steps\ (steps\ c\ p\ m)\ p\ n$
<proof>

lemma *step_0* [simp]:

shows $step\ (0, (l, r))\ p = (0, (l, r))$
<proof>

lemma *step_0'*: $step\ (0, tap)\ p = (0, tap)$ *<proof>*

lemma *steps_0* [simp]:

shows $steps\ (0, (l, r))\ p\ n = (0, (l, r))$
<proof>

fun

is_final :: *config* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$is_final\ (s, l, r) = (s = 0)$

lemma *is_final_eq*:

shows $is_final\ (s, tap) = (s = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *is_finalI* [intro]:

shows $is_final\ (0, tap)$
<proof>

lemma *after_is_final*:

assumes *is_final* *c*

shows $is_final\ (steps\ c\ p\ n)$
<proof>

lemma *is_final*:

assumes *a*: $is_final\ (steps\ c\ p\ n1)$

and *b*: $n1 \leq n2$

shows $is_final\ (steps\ c\ p\ n2)$
<proof>

lemma *stable_config_after_final_add*:
assumes $\text{steps } (l, l, r) p \ n1 = (0, l', r')$
shows $\text{steps } (l, l, r) p \ (n1+n2) = (0, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable_config_after_final_add_2*:
assumes $\text{steps } (s, l, r) p \ n1 = (0, l', r')$
shows $\text{steps } (s, l, r) p \ (n1+n2) = (0, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable_config_after_final_ge*:
assumes $a: \text{steps } (l, l, r) p \ n1 = (0, l', r')$ **and** $b: n1 \leq n2$
shows $\text{steps } (l, l, r) p \ n2 = (0, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable_config_after_final_ge_2*:
assumes $a: \text{steps } (s, l, r) p \ n1 = (0, l', r')$ **and** $b: n1 \leq n2$
shows $\text{steps } (s, l, r) p \ n2 = (0, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable_config_after_final_ge'*:
assumes $\text{steps0 } (l, l, r) p \ n1 = (0, l', r')$ **and** $b: n1 \leq n2$
shows $\text{steps0 } (l, l, r) p \ n2 = (0, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable_config_after_final_ge_2'*:
assumes $\text{steps0 } (s, l, r) p \ n1 = (0, l', r')$ **and** $b: n1 \leq n2$
shows $\text{steps0 } (s, l, r) p \ n2 = (0, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *before_final*:
assumes $\text{steps0 } (l, \text{tap}) A \ n = (0, \text{tap}')$
shows $\exists n'. \neg \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, \text{tap}) A \ n') \wedge \text{steps0 } (l, \text{tap}) A \ (\text{Suc } n') = (0, \text{tap}')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *least_steps*:
assumes $\text{steps0 } (l, \text{tap}) A \ n = (0, \text{tap}')$

shows $\exists n'. (\forall n'' < n'. \neg is_final (steps0 (I, tap) A n'')) \wedge$
 $(\forall n'' \geq n'. is_final (steps0 (I, tap) A n''))$
 <proof>

lemma *at_least_one_step:steps0* (I, [], r) tm n = (0,tap) $\implies 0 < n$
 <proof>

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 = (Nop, 0)

| *fetch'* [iBk] 0 b = (Nop, 0)

| *fetch'* [iBk] (Suc 0) Bk = iBk

| *fetch'* [iBk] (Suc 0) Oc = (Nop, 0)

| *fetch'* [iBk] (Suc (Suc s')) b = (Nop, 0)

| *fetch'* (iBk # iOc # inss) 0 b = (Nop, 0)

| *fetch'* (iBk # iOc # inss) (Suc 0) Bk = iBk

| *fetch'* (iBk # iOc # inss) (Suc 0) Oc = iOc

| *fetch'* (iBk # iOc # inss) (Suc (Suc s')) b = *fetch'* inss (Suc s') b

lemma *fetch'_Nil*:

shows *fetch'* [] s b = (Nop, 0)

<proof>

lemma *fetch'_eq_fetch_app*: *fetch'* tm s b = *fetch* tm s b

<proof>

corollary *fetch'_eq_fetch*: *fetch'* = *fetch*

<proof>

definition

$tm_step0_rel :: tprog0 \Rightarrow ((config \times config) set)$

where

$tm_step0_rel\ tp = \{(c1, c2) . step0\ c1\ tp = c2\}$

abbreviation $tm_step0_rel_aux :: [config, tprog0, config] \Rightarrow bool$ $((I_)/ \models \langle _ \rangle = / (I_))$

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 $tm_steps0_rel_aux :: [config, tprog0, config] \Rightarrow bool$ $((I_)/ \models \langle _ \rangle =^* / (I_))$

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 $[minimize=false, preplay_timeout=10, timeout=30, strict=true,$
 $provers=e\ z3\ cvc4\ vampire]$

1.3.1 Replication of symbols

abbreviation $exponent :: 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ (_ \uparrow _ [100, 99] 100)$

where $x \uparrow n == replicate\ n\ x$

lemma *hd_repeat_cases*:

$$P(\text{hd}(a \uparrow m @ r)) \leftrightarrow (m = 0 \rightarrow P(\text{hd } r)) \wedge (\forall \text{ nat. } m = \text{Suc nat} \rightarrow P a)$$

<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

$$(\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } P(\text{hd } r) \text{ else } P a) = ((m = 0 \rightarrow P(\text{hd } r)) \wedge (\forall \text{ nat. } m = \text{Suc nat} \rightarrow P a))$$

<proof>

lemma *split_head_repeat[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} Oc \# \text{list1} = Bk \uparrow j @ \text{list2} &\leftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Oc \# \text{list1} = \text{list2} \\ Bk \# \text{list1} = Oc \uparrow j @ \text{list2} &\leftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Bk \# \text{list1} = \text{list2} \\ Bk \uparrow j @ \text{list2} = Oc \# \text{list1} &\leftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Oc \# \text{list1} = \text{list2} \\ Oc \uparrow j @ \text{list2} = Bk \# \text{list1} &\leftrightarrow j = 0 \wedge Bk \# \text{list1} = \text{list2} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *Bk_no_Oc_repeatE[elim]*: $Bk \# \text{list} = Oc \uparrow t \implies RR$

<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* $(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow z1, []) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$

and $z_a < z1$

shows $\exists CL' z_b. l' = CL' @ Bk \uparrow z_a @ Bk \uparrow z_b \wedge$
 $(\text{step0}(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow z_a, []) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow z_a, r') \vee$
 $\text{step0}(s, CL @ Bk \uparrow z_a, []) \text{ tm} = (s', CL' @ Bk \uparrow (z_a - 1), r'))$

<proof>

lemma *step_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx_right_Bk*:

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

and $z_a < z1$

shows $\exists CL' z_b. l' = CL' @ Bk \uparrow z_a @ Bk \uparrow z_b \wedge$

$(\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, \text{Bk} \# r s) \text{ tm} = (s', \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, r') \vee$
 $\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, \text{Bk} \# r s) \text{ tm} = (s', \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow (z a - 1), r'))$
 <proof>

lemma *step_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx_right_Oc*:
assumes $\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 1, \text{Oc} \# r s) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$
and $z a < z 1$
shows $\exists \text{CL}' z b. l' = \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z b \wedge$
 $(\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, \text{Oc} \# r s) \text{ tm} = (s', \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, r') \vee$
 $\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, \text{Oc} \# r s) \text{ tm} = (s', \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow (z a - 1), r'))$
 <proof>

corollary *step_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx*:
assumes $\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$
and $z a < z 1$
shows $\exists z b \text{CL}' l'. l' = \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z b \wedge$
 $(\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, r) \text{ tm} = (s', \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, r') \vee$
 $\text{step0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z a, r) \text{ tm} = (s', \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow (z a - 1), r'))$
 <proof>

lemma *steps_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx_arbitrary_CL*:
 $\llbracket \text{steps0 } (s, \text{CL} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 1, r) \text{ tm stp} = (s', l', r'); 0 < z 1 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists z b \text{CL}' l'. l' = \text{CL}' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z b \wedge \text{steps0 } (s, \text{CL}, r) \text{ tm stp} = (s', \text{CL}', r')$
 <proof>

lemma *step_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx_eq_Bks*:
assumes $\text{step0 } (s, \text{Bk} \uparrow z 1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$
shows $\text{step0 } (s, \text{Bk} \uparrow (z 1 + \text{Suc } z 2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{Suc } z 2, r') \vee$
 $\text{step0 } (s, \text{Bk} \uparrow (z 1 + \text{Suc } z 2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 2, r')$
 <proof>

lemma *step_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx_eq_Bk_C_Bks*:
assumes $\text{step0 } (s, (\text{Bk} \# \text{C}) @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$
shows $\text{step0 } (s, (\text{Bk} \# \text{C}) @ \text{Bk} \uparrow (z 1 + z 2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 2, r')$
 <proof>

lemma *step_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx_eq_Oc_C_Bks*:
assumes $\text{step0 } (s, (\text{Oc} \# \text{C}) @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$
shows $\text{step0 } (s, (\text{Oc} \# \text{C}) @ \text{Bk} \uparrow (z 1 + z 2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 2, r')$
 <proof>

lemma *step_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx_eq_C_Bks_Suc*:
assumes $\text{step0 } (s, \text{C} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 1, r) \text{ tm} = (s', l', r')$
shows $\text{step0 } (s, \text{C} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow (z 1 + \text{Suc } z 2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{Suc } z 2, r') \vee$
 $\text{step0 } (s, \text{C} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow (z 1 + \text{Suc } z 2), r) \text{ tm} = (s', l' @ \text{Bk} \uparrow z 2, r')$
 <proof>

lemma *step_left_tape_EnlargeBkCtx_eq_C_Bks*:
assumes $step0 (s, C @ Bk \uparrow z1, r) tm = (s', l', r')$
shows $step0 (s, C @ Bk \uparrow (z1 + z2), r) tm = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow z2, r') \vee$
 $step0 (s, C @ Bk \uparrow (z1 + z2), r) tm = (s', l' @ Bk \uparrow (z2 - 1), r')$
<proof>

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

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

corollary *steps_left_tape_ShrinkBkCtx_to_NIL*:
 $steps0 (s, Bk \uparrow k, r) tm stp = (s', Bk \uparrow l, r')$
 \implies
 $\exists z3. z3 \leq l \wedge$
 $steps0 (s, [], r) tm stp = (s', Bk \uparrow z3, r')$
<proof>

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

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
 $\forall z. \exists stp k l. (steps0 (s, (Bk \uparrow z, r)) p stp) = (s', Bk \uparrow k, CR @ Bk \uparrow l)$
<proof>

1.3.3 Trailing blanks on the right tape do not matter

lemma *step_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_right_Nil*:

assumes $step0 (s, CL1, []) tm = (s', CR1, CR2)$
shows $step0 (s, CL1, [] @ Bk \uparrow y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk \uparrow y) \vee$
 $step0 (s, CL1, [] @ Bk \uparrow y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk \uparrow (y-1))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *step_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_right_Cons*:
assumes $step0 (s, CL1, rx\#rs) tm = (s', CR1, CR2)$
shows $step0 (s, CL1, rx\#rs @ Bk \uparrow y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk \uparrow y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *step_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_right*:
assumes $step0 (s, CL1, r) tm = (s', CR1, CR2)$
shows $step0 (s, CL1, r @ Bk \uparrow y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk \uparrow y) \vee$
 $step0 (s, CL1, r @ Bk \uparrow y) tm = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk \uparrow (y-1))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *steps_left_tape_Nil_imp_all_trailing_right*:
 $steps0 (s, CL1, r) tm stp = (s', CR1, CR2)$
 \implies
 $\exists x1 x2. y = x1 + x2 \wedge$
 $steps0 (s, CL1, r @ Bk \uparrow y) tm stp = (s', CR1, CR2 @ Bk \uparrow x2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ex_steps_left_tape_Nil_imp_All_left_and_right*:
 $(\exists kr lr. steps0 (l, ([], r)) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr))$
 \implies
 $\forall kl ll. \exists kr lr. steps0 (l, (Bk \uparrow kl, r @ Bk \uparrow ll)) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow kr, r' @ Bk \uparrow lr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *ComposableTMs*
imports *Turing*
begin

1.4 Making Turing Machines composable

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

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 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{composable_tm } (p, 0)$

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 (I, tap) A stp)
and h2: *composable_tm* (A, 0)
shows fst (steps0 (I, 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* I [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 $n < \text{length } tm \text{ and } tm!n = ins \text{ and } \neg(\text{snd } ins) \leq smax$
shows $(\text{fix_jumps } smax \ tm)!n = ((fst \ ins), 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.4.3 Functions `fix_jumps` and `mk_composable0` generate composable Turing Machines.

lemma *composable_tm0_fix_jumps_pre*:
assumes $\text{length } tm \geq 2 \text{ and } is_even \ (\text{length } tm)$
shows $\text{length } (\text{fix_jumps } (\text{length } tm \ \text{div } 2) \ tm) \geq 2 \wedge$
 $is_even \ (\text{length } (\text{fix_jumps } (\text{length } tm \ \text{div } 2) \ tm)) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{fix_jumps } (\text{length } tm \ \text{div } 2) \ tm)).$
 $(\text{snd } x) \leq \text{length } (\text{fix_jumps } (\text{length } tm \ \text{div } 2) \ tm) \ \text{div } 2 + 0 \wedge (\text{snd } x) \geq 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *composable_tm0_fix_jumps*:
assumes $\text{length } tm \geq 2 \text{ and } is_even \ (\text{length } tm)$
shows $\text{composable_tm0 } (\text{fix_jumps } (\text{length } tm \ \text{div } 2) \ tm)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fix_jumps_composable0_eq*:
assumes $\text{composable_tm0 } tm$
shows $(\text{fix_jumps } (\text{length } tm \ \text{div } 2) \ tm) = tm$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *composable_tm0_mk_composable0*: $\text{composable_tm0 } (\text{mk_composable0 } tm)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.4.4 Functions `mk_composable0` is the identity on composable Turing Machines

lemma *mk_composable0_eq*:
assumes $\text{composable_tm0 } tm$
shows $\text{mk_composable0 } tm = tm$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.4.5 About the length of `mk_composable0 tm`

lemma *length_mk_composable0_nil*: $\text{length } (\text{mk_composable0 } []) = 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_mk_composable0_singleton*: $\text{length } (\text{mk_composable0 } [i1]) = 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_mk_composable0_gt2_even*: $is_even \ (\text{length } (i1 \ # \ i2 \ # \ ins)) \implies \text{length } (\text{mk_composable0 } (i1 \ # \ i2 \ # \ ins)) = \text{length } (i1 \ # \ i2 \ # \ ins)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_mk_composable0_gt2_odd*: $\neg \text{is_even} (\text{length} (i1 \# i2 \# \text{ins})) \implies \text{length} (\text{mk_composable0} (i1 \# i2 \# \text{ins})) = \text{length} (i1 \# i2 \# \text{ins}) + 1$
 <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 $\text{fetch} (\text{mk_composable0 } tm) (\text{Suc } s) b = (\text{Nop}, 0::\text{nat})$
 <proof>

lemma *fetch_mk_composable0_Oc_too_short_Suc*:
assumes $b = Oc$ **and** $\text{length } tm \leq 2*s+1$
shows $\text{fetch} (\text{mk_composable0 } tm) (\text{Suc } s) b = (\text{Nop}, 0::\text{nat})$
 <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 $\text{fetch } tm (\text{Suc } s) b = (a, s')$
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 *fetch_mk_composable0_Bk_Suc_fix*:
assumes $b = Bk$
and $2*s < \text{length } tm$
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>

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

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 *fetch_mk_composable0_Oc_Suc_fix*:

assumes $b = Oc$

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 *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 *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 *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 *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 $\text{step0 } (\text{step0 } (s, (l, r)) tm) tm = (0, \text{snd } ((\text{step0 } (s, (l, r)) tm))) \wedge$

$\text{step0 } (\text{step0 } (s, (l, r)) (\text{mk_composable0 } tm)) (\text{mk_composable0 } tm) = \text{step0 } (\text{step0 } (s, (l, r)) tm) tm$

<proof>

1.4.8 Properties of function `steps0` with respect to function `mk_composable0`

lemma *steps0 (s, (l, r)) tm 0 = steps0 (s, l, r) (mk_composable0 tm) 0*

<proof>

lemma *mk_composable0_tm_at_most_one_diff_pre*:

assumes $steps0\ (s, (l, r))\ tm\ stp \neq steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ stp$
shows $0 < stp \wedge (\exists k. k < stp$
 $\wedge (\forall i \leq k. steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ i = steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ i)$
 $\wedge (\forall j > k+1.$
 $steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ (j) = (0, snd(steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ (k+1))) \wedge$
 $steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ j = steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ j))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mk_composable0_tm_at_most_one_diff$:
assumes $steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ stp \neq steps0\ (s, (l, r))\ tm\ stp$
shows $0 < stp \wedge$
 $(\forall i < stp. steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ i = steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ i) \wedge$
 $(\forall j > stp. steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ (j) = (0, snd(steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ stp))) \wedge$
 $steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ j = steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mk_composable0_tm_at_most_one_diff'$:
assumes $steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ stp \neq steps0\ (s, (l, r))\ tm\ stp$
shows $0 < stp \wedge (\exists fl\ fr. snd(steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ stp) = (fl, fr) \wedge$
 $(\forall i < stp. steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ i = steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ i) \wedge$
 $(\forall j > stp. steps0\ (s, l, r)\ tm\ j = (0, fl, fr) \wedge$
 $steps0\ (s, l, r)\ (mk_composable0\ tm)\ j = (0, fl, fr)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *ComposedTMs*
imports *ComposableTMs*
begin

1.5 Composition of Turing Machines

fun
 $shift :: instr\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow instr\ list$
where
 $shift\ p\ n = (map\ (\lambda\ (a, s). (a, (if\ s = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ s + n)))\ p)$

fun
 $adjust :: instr\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow instr\ list$
where
 $adjust\ p\ e = map\ (\lambda\ (a, s). (a, (if\ s = 0\ then\ e\ else\ s)))\ p$

abbreviation
 $adjust0\ p \stackrel{def}{=} adjust\ p\ (Suc\ (length\ p\ div\ 2))$

lemma *length_shift* [*simp*]:
shows $\text{length} (\text{shift } p \ n) = \text{length } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length_adjust* [*simp*]:
shows $\text{length} (\text{adjust } p \ n) = \text{length } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *seq_tm_length*:
shows $\text{length} (A \ |+| \ B) = \text{length } A + \text{length } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *seq_tm_composable*[*intro*]:
 $\llbracket \text{composable_tm } (A, 0); \text{composable_tm } (B, 0) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{composable_tm } (A \ |+| \ B, 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *seq_tm_step*:
assumes *unfinal*: $\neg \text{is_final} (\text{step0 } c \ A)$
shows $\text{step0 } c \ (A \ |+| \ B) = \text{step0 } c \ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *seq_tm_steps*:
assumes $\neg \text{is_final} (\text{steps0 } c \ A \ n)$
shows $\text{steps0 } c \ (A \ |+| \ B) \ n = \text{steps0 } c \ A \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

lemma *seq_tm_next*:
assumes *a_ht*: $\text{steps0 } (1, \text{tap}) \ A \ n = (0, \text{tap}^\wedge)$

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 *hI*: *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 *hI*: *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*) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} O_c \uparrow (\text{Suc } n)$

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

type-synonym $nat_list = nat\ list$

instantiation $list::(tape)\ tape\ \mathbf{begin}$

fun $tape_of_nat_list :: ('a::tape)\ list \Rightarrow cell\ list$

where

$tape_of_nat_list\ [] = []\ |$

$tape_of_nat_list\ [n] = \langle n \rangle\ |$

$tape_of_nat_list\ (n\#\ ns) = \langle n \rangle\ @\ Bk\ \#\ (tape_of_nat_list\ ns)$

definition $tape_of_list\ \mathbf{where}\ tape_of_list \stackrel{def}{=} tape_of_nat_list$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

instantiation $prod::(tape,\ tape)\ tape\ \mathbf{begin}$

fun $tape_of_nat_prod :: ('a::tape) \times ('b::tape) \Rightarrow cell\ list$

where $tape_of_nat_prod\ (n,\ m) = \langle n \rangle\ @\ [Bk]\ @\ \langle m \rangle$

definition $tape_of_prod\ \mathbf{where}\ tape_of_prod \stackrel{def}{=} tape_of_nat_prod$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

1.6.2 Some lemmas about numerals used for rewriting

lemma $tape_of_list_empty[simp]: \langle [] \rangle = ([]::cell\ list)\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tape_of_nat_list_cases2: \langle (nl::nat\ list) \rangle = [] \vee (\exists r'. \langle nl \rangle = Oc\ \#\ r')\ \langle proof \rangle$

1.6.3 Unique decomposition of standard tapes

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

lemma $OcSuc_lemma: Oc\ \#\ Oc\ \uparrow\ n1 = Oc\ \uparrow\ n2 \implies Suc\ n1 = n2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inj_tape_of_list: \langle (n1::nat) \rangle = \langle (n2::nat) \rangle \implies n1 = n2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inj_repl_Bk: Bk\ \uparrow\ k1 = Bk\ \uparrow\ k2 \implies k1 = k2\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $last_of_numeral_is_Oc: last\ \langle (n::nat) \rangle = Oc$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hd_of_numeral_is_Oc: hd\ \langle (n::nat) \rangle = Oc$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rev_replicate: rev\ (Bk\ \uparrow\ l) = (Bk\ \uparrow\ l)\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rev_numeral: rev\ \langle (n::nat) \rangle = \langle n::nat \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *unique_Bk_postfix*: $\langle n1::\text{nat} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow l1 = \langle n2::\text{nat} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow l2 \implies l1 = l2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unique_decomp_tap*:
assumes $(lx, \langle n1::\text{nat} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow l1) = (ly, \langle n2::\text{nat} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow l2)$
shows $lx=ly \wedge n1=n2 \wedge l1=l2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unique_decomp_std_tap*:
assumes $(\text{Bk } \uparrow k1, \langle n1::\text{nat} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow l1) = (\text{Bk } \uparrow k2, \langle n2::\text{nat} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow l2)$
shows $k1=k2 \wedge n1=n2 \wedge l1=l2$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.6.4 Lists of numerals never contain two consecutive blanks

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

lemma *noDbkBk_Bk_Oc_rep*: $\text{noDbkBk } (\text{Oc } \uparrow n1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *noDbkBk_Bk_imp_Oc*: $\llbracket \text{noDbkBk } cs; \text{Suc } i < \text{length } cs; cs!i = \text{Bk} \rrbracket \implies cs!(\text{Suc } i) = \text{Oc}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *noDbkBk_imp_noDbkBk_Oc_cons*: $\text{noDbkBk } cs \implies \text{noDbkBk } (\text{Oc} \# cs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *noDbkBk_Numeral*: $\text{noDbkBk } (\langle n::\text{nat} \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *noDbkBk_Nil*: $\text{noDbkBk } []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *noDbkBk_Singleton*: $\text{noDbkBk } (\langle [n::\text{nat}] \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tape_of_nat_list_cons_eq_n1*: $n1 \neq [] \implies \langle (a::\text{nat}) \# n1 \rangle = \langle a \rangle @ \text{Bk } \# \langle n1 \rangle$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *noDbkBk_cons_cons*: $\text{noDbkBk } (\langle (x::\text{nat}) \# xs \rangle) \implies \text{noDbkBk } (\langle a::\text{nat} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \# \langle x \# xs \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *noDbkBk_tape_of_nat_list*: $\text{noDbkBk } (\langle nl::\text{nat list} \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hasDbIBk_L1*: $\llbracket CR = rs @ [Bk] @ Bk \# rs'; noDbIBk CR \rrbracket \implies False$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hasDbIBk_L2*: $\llbracket C = Bk \# cls; noDbIBk C \rrbracket \implies cls = [] \vee (\exists cls'. cls = Oc \# cls')$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hasDbIBk_L3*: $\llbracket noDbIBk C ; C = C1 @ (Bk \# C2) \rrbracket \implies C2 = [] \vee (\exists C3. C2 = Oc \# C3)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hasDbIBk_L4*:
assumes *noDbIBk CL*
and $r = Bk \# rs$
and $r = rev\ ls1 @ Oc \# rss$
and $CL = ls1 @ ls2$
shows $ls2 = [] \vee (\exists bs. ls2 = Oc \# bs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hasDbIBk_L5*:
assumes *noDbIBk CL*
and $r = Bk \# rs$
and $r = rev\ ls1 @ Oc \# rss$
and $CL = ls1 @ [Bk]$
shows *False*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *noDbIBk_cases*:
assumes *noDbIBk 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*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

1.6.5 Unique decomposition of tapes containing lists of numerals

A lemma about appending lists of numerals.

lemma *append_numeral_list*: $\llbracket (nl1::nat\ list) \neq []; nl2 \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \langle nl1 @ nl2 \rangle = \langle nl1 \rangle @ [Bk] @ \langle nl2 \rangle$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

A lemma about reverting lists of numerals.

lemma *rev_numeral_list*: $rev(\langle nl::nat\ list \rangle) = \langle (rev\ nl) \rangle$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

lemma *unique_Bk_postfix_numeral_list_Nil*: $\langle [] \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l1 = \langle yl::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l2 \implies [] = yl$
 <proof>

lemma *nonempty_list_of_numerals_neq_BKs*: $\langle a\#\ xs::nat\ list \rangle \neq Bk \uparrow l$
 <proof>

lemma *unique_Bk_postfix_nonempty_numeral_list*:
 $\llbracket xl \neq []; yl \neq []; \langle xl::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l1 = \langle yl::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l2 \rrbracket \implies xl = yl$
 <proof>

corollary *unique_Bk_postfix_numeral_list*: $\langle xl::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l1 = \langle yl::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l2 \implies xl = yl$
 <proof>

Some more lemmas about noDbIBks in lists of numerals.

lemma *numeral_list_head_is_Oc*: $(nl::nat\ list) \neq [] \implies hd(\langle nl \rangle) = Oc$
 <proof>

lemma *numeral_list_last_is_Oc*: $(nl::nat\ list) \neq [] \implies last(\langle nl \rangle) = Oc$
 <proof>

lemma *noDbIBk_tape_of_nat_list_imp_noDbIBk_tl*: $noDbIBk(\langle nl \rangle) \implies noDbIBk(tl(\langle nl \rangle))$
 <proof>

lemma *noDbIBk_tape_of_nat_list_cons_imp_noDbIBk_tl*: $noDbIBk(a\#\ \langle nl \rangle) \implies noDbIBk(\langle nl \rangle)$
 <proof>

lemma *noDbIBk_tape_of_nat_list_imp_noDbIBk_cons_Bk*: $(nl::nat\ list) \neq [] \implies noDbIBk([Bk] @ \langle nl \rangle)$
 <proof>

end

theory *Numerals_Ex*
imports *Numerals*
begin

1.6.6 About the expansion of the numeral notation

lemma $\langle [] \rangle == []$ <proof>

lemma $\langle []::(nat\ list) \rangle = ([]::(cell\ list))$ <proof>

value $\langle 0::nat \rangle$

value $\langle 1::nat \rangle$

value <[]::(*nat list*)>

value <[1::*nat*, 2::*nat*]>

value <(0::*nat*)>

value <(1::*nat*)>

value <(1::*nat*, 2::*nat*)>

value <[1::*nat*, 2::*nat*, 3::*nat*]>

value <(1::*nat*, 2::*nat*, 3::*nat*)>

value <(1::*nat*, (2::*nat*, 3::*nat*))>

value <(1::*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*]:

$P \mapsto P$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun

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

where

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

lemma *is_final_holds*[simp]:

assumes *is_final* *c*

shows $Q \text{ holds_for } (\text{steps } c \text{ } p \text{ } n) = Q \text{ holds_for } c$

<proof>

definition

Hoare_halt :: $\text{assert} \Rightarrow \text{tprog0} \Rightarrow \text{assert} \Rightarrow \text{bool} ((\{\!|I_|\!\} / (_) / \{\!|I_|\!\}) 50)$

where

$\{\!|P|\!\} p \{\!|Q|\!\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\forall \text{tap. } P \text{ tap} \longrightarrow (\exists n. \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (I, \text{tap}) \text{ } p \text{ } n) \wedge Q \text{ holds_for } (\text{steps0 } (I, \text{tap}) \text{ } p \text{ } n)))$

definition

Hoare_unhalt :: $\text{assert} \Rightarrow \text{tprog0} \Rightarrow \text{bool} ((\{\!|I_|\!\} / (_) \uparrow 50)$

where

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

lemma *Hoare_haltI*:

assumes $\bigwedge l \text{ } r. P (l, r) \Longrightarrow \exists n. \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (I, (l, r)) \text{ } p \text{ } n) \wedge Q \text{ holds_for } (\text{steps0 } (I, (l, r)) \text{ } p \text{ } n)$

shows $\{\!|P|\!\} p \{\!|Q|\!\}$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_haltE*:

assumes $\{\!|P|\!\} p \{\!|Q|\!\}$

and $P (l, r)$

shows $\exists n. \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (I, (l, r)) \text{ } p \text{ } n) \wedge Q \text{ holds_for } (\text{steps0 } (I, (l, r)) \text{ } p \text{ } n)$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_unhaltI*:

assumes $\bigwedge l \text{ } r \text{ } n. P (l, r) \Longrightarrow \neg \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (I, (l, r)) \text{ } p \text{ } n)$

shows $\{\!|P|\!\} p \uparrow$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_unhaltE*:

assumes $\{\!|P|\!\} p \uparrow$

and $P \text{ tap}$

shows $\neg (\text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (I, \text{tap}) \text{ } p \text{ } n))$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_halt_iff*:

$\{P\} \text{tm } \{Q\}$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall ll \ r1. P \ (ll, r1) \longrightarrow (\exists \text{stp } l0 \ r0. \text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp} = (0, l0, r0) \wedge Q \ (l0, r0)))$
<proof>

lemma *Hoare_halt_I0*:

assumes $\bigwedge ll \ r1. P(ll, r1) \implies \text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp} = (0, l0, r0) \wedge Q \ (l0, r0)$
shows $\{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\}$
<proof>

lemma *Hoare_halt_E0*:

assumes major: $\{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\}$
and $P(ll, r1)$
shows $\exists \text{stp } l0 \ r0. \text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp} = (0, l0, r0) \wedge Q(l0, r0)$
<proof>

lemma *partial_correctness_and_halts_imp_total_correctness'*:

assumes *partial_corr*: $(\exists \text{stp } ll \ r1. P \ (ll, r1) \wedge \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp})) \longrightarrow \{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\}$
and *halts*: $(\exists \text{stp } ll \ r1. P \ (ll, r1) \wedge \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp}))$
shows $\{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\}$
<proof>

lemma *partial_correctness_and_halts_imp_total_correctness*:

assumes *partial_corr*: $\forall ll \ r1 \ \text{stp}. P \ (ll, r1) \wedge \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp}) \longrightarrow \{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\}$
and *halts*: $(\exists \text{stp } ll \ r1. P \ (ll, r1) \wedge \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp}))$
shows $\{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\}$
<proof>

lemma $(\exists \text{stp } ll \ r1. P \ (ll, r1) \wedge \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp})) \longrightarrow \{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\}$

\longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall \text{stp } ll \ r1. (P \ (ll, r1) \wedge \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, ll, r1) \ \text{tm } \text{stp})) \longrightarrow \{P\} \ \text{tm } \{Q\})$
<proof>

lemma *Hoare_consequence*:

assumes $P' \mapsto P \ \{P\} \ p \ \{Q\} \ Q \mapsto Q'$
shows $\{P'\} \ p \ \{Q'\}$

<proof>

1.7.1.2 Relation between Hoare_halt and Hoare_unhalt

lemma *Hoare_halt_impl_not_Hoare_unhalt*:

assumes $\{P\} p \{Q\}$ **and** $P \text{ tap}$

shows $\neg(\{P\} p \uparrow)$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_unhalt_impl_not_Hoare_halt*:

assumes $\{P\} p \uparrow$ **and** $P \text{ tap}$

shows $\neg(\{P\} p \{Q\})$

<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 $\{P\} A \mid\mid B \{S\}$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_plus_unhalt* [*case_names A_halt B_unhalt A_composable*]:

assumes $A_halt : \{P\} A \{Q\}$

and $B_unhalt : \{Q\} B \uparrow$

and $A_composable : composable_tm (A, 0)$

shows $\{P\} (A \mid\mid B) \uparrow$

<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 $\{ \lambda tap. tap = (\ [], r) \} p \{ \lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, CR @ Bk \uparrow l) \}$

shows $\forall z. \exists stp k l. (steps0 (I, Bk \uparrow z, r) p stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, CR @ Bk \uparrow l)$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_halt_add_Bks_left_tape_L2*:

assumes $\forall z. \exists stp k l. (steps0 (I, Bk \uparrow z, r) p stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, CR @ Bk \uparrow l)$

shows $\{ \lambda tap. \exists z. tap = (Bk \uparrow z, r) \} p \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, CR @ Bk \uparrow l)) \}$

<proof>

theorem *Hoare_halt_add_Bks_left_tape*:

$\{ \lambda tap. tap = (\ [], r) \} p \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, CR @ Bk \uparrow l)) \}$

\implies

$\forall z. \{ \lambda tap. tap = (Bk \uparrow z, r) \} p \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, CR @ Bk \uparrow l)) \}$

<proof>

theorem *Hoare_halt_del_Bks_left_tape*:

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

lemma *is_final_del_Bks*: $is_final (steps0 (s, Bk \uparrow k, r) tm stp) \implies is_final (steps0 (s, [], r) tm stp)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Hoare_unhalt_add_Bks_left_tape_L1*:

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

1.7.3 Halt lemmas with respect to function `mk_composable0`

theorem *Hoare_halt_tm_impl_Hoare_halt_mk_composable0_cell_list*: $\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], cl) \}\!\} tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\} \implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], cl) \}\!\} mk_composable0\ tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *Hoare_halt_tm_impl_Hoare_halt_mk_composable0_cell_list_rev*: $\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], cl) \}\!\} mk_composable0\ tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\} \implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], cl) \}\!\} tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Hoare_unhalt_tm_impl_Hoare_unhalt_mk_composable0_cell_list*: $(\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], cl) \}\!\} tm \uparrow) \implies (\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], cl) \}\!\} (mk_composable0\ tm) \uparrow)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *Hoare_halt_tm_impl_Hoare_halt_mk_composable0*: $\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([]::cell\ list, <nl>) \}\!\} tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\} \implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <nl>) \}\!\} mk_composable0\ tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *Hoare_unhalt_tm_impl_Hoare_unhalt_mk_composable0*: $(\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <nl>) \}\!\} tm \uparrow) \implies (\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <nl>) \}\!\} (mk_composable0\ tm) \uparrow)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *Hoare_halt_tm_impl_Hoare_halt_mk_composable0_pair*:
 $\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <(nl1, nl2)>) \}\!\} tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\} \implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <(nl1, nl2)>) \}\!\} mk_composable0\ tm \{\!\{ Q \}\!\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *Hoare_unhalt_tm_impl_Hoare_unhalt_mk_composable0_pair*: $(\{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <(nl1,$

$nl2) \rangle \} \uparrow \text{tm} \uparrow) \implies (\lambda \text{tap. tap} = ([], \langle nl1, nl2 \rangle) \} \text{mk_composable0 tm} \uparrow)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.8 The Halt Lemma: no infinite descend

lemma *halt_lemma*:
 $\llbracket \text{wf LE}; \forall n. (\neg P(fn) \longrightarrow (f(Suc\ n), (fn)) \in LE) \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P(fn)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $\langle n \rangle$ means $Oc \uparrow (n + I)$ where $0 \leq n$.

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

lemma *composable_tm0_tm_semi_id_eq0*[*intro, simp*]: *composable_tm0 tm_semi_id_eq0*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux*:
 $(\text{steps0 } (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (I, [], [Oc, Oc])) \vee$
 $(\text{steps0 } (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (2, Oc \# [], [Oc]))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux'*:

$(\text{steps0 } (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Bk \uparrow q)) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow q)) \vee$
 $(\text{steps0 } (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Bk \uparrow q)) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (2, Oc \# [], [Oc] @ (Bk \uparrow q)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux''*:

$(\text{steps0 } (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Oc \uparrow q) @ (Bk \uparrow q)) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Oc \uparrow q) @ Bk \uparrow q)) \vee$
 $(\text{steps0 } (I, [], [Oc, Oc] @ (Oc \uparrow q) @ (Bk \uparrow q)) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (2, Oc \# [], [Oc] @ (Oc \uparrow q) @ (Bk \uparrow q)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_semi_id_eq0_loops_aux'''*:

$(\text{steps0 } (I, [], []) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (I, [], [])) \vee$
 $(\text{steps0 } (I, [], []) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 stp} = (I, [], [Bk]))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\langle 0::nat \rangle = [Oc]$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Oc \uparrow (0+1) = [Oc]$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\langle n::nat \rangle = Oc \uparrow (n+1)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\langle 1::nat \rangle = [Oc, Oc]$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.9.1.1 The machine *tm_semi_id_eq0* in action

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], []) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 0 = (I, [], [])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], []) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 1 = (I, [], [Bk])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], []) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 2 = (I, [], [Bk])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], []) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 3 = (I, [], [Bk])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 0 = (I, [], [Oc])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 1 = (2, [Oc], [])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 2 = (0, [], [Oc])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 0 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 2 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 3 = (2, [Oc], [Oc])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps0* $(I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \text{ tm_semi_id_eq0 } 4 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc])$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $1 < n$ it will reach the final state in a standard configuration with output identical to its input.

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

definition $tm_semi_id_gt0 :: instr\ list$

where

$tm_semi_id_gt0 \stackrel{def}{=} [(WB, 1), (R, 2), (L, 1), (L, 0)]$

lemma $tm_semi_id_gt0[intro, simp]: composable_tm0\ tm_semi_id_gt0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_aux:$

$(steps0\ (I, [], [Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ stp = (I, [], [Oc])) \vee$
 $(steps0\ (I, [], [Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ stp = (2, Oc\ \#\ [], []))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_aux':$

$(steps0\ (I, [], [Oc]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ n)\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ stp = (I, [], [Oc]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ n)) \vee$
 $(steps0\ (I, [], [Oc]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ n)\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ stp = (2, Oc\ \#\ [], Bk\ \uparrow\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_aux''':$

$(steps0\ (I, [], [])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ stp = (I, [], [])) \vee$
 $(steps0\ (I, [], [])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ stp = (I, [], [Bk]))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.9.2.1 The machine $tm_semi_id_gt0$ in action

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 0 = (I, [], []) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 1 = (I, [], [Bk]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 2 = (I, [], [Bk]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 3 = (I, [], [Bk]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 0 = (I, [], [Oc]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 1 = (2, [Oc], []) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 2 = (I, [], [Oc]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 3 = (2, [Oc], []) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 4 = (I, [], [Oc]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc, Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 0 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc, Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc, Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 2 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps0\ (I, [], [Oc, Oc])\ tm_semi_id_gt0\ 3 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc]) \langle proof \rangle$

1.9.3 Properties of the SemiId machines

Using Hoare style rules is more elegant since they allow for compositional reasoning. Therefore, its 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 $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], [])\} tm_semi_id_eq0 \uparrow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_loops`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <I::nat>)\} tm_semi_id_eq0 \uparrow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_loops'`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([], [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_eq0 \uparrow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_loops''`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_eq0 \uparrow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_halts_aux`:

shows $steps0 (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc]) tm_semi_id_eq0 2 = (0, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_halts_aux'`:

shows $steps0 (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n) tm_semi_id_eq0 2 = (0, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_halts`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <0::nat>)\} tm_semi_id_eq0 \{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <0::nat>)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_halts'`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([], [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_eq0 \{\lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([], [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_eq0_halts''`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_eq0 \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.9.3.2 Proving properties of `tm_semi_id_gt0` with Hoare Rules

lemma `tm_semi_id_gt0_loops_Nil`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], [])\} tm_semi_id_gt0 \uparrow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `tm_semi_id_gt0_loops`:

shows $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <0::nat>)\} tm_semi_id_gt0 \uparrow$

<proof>

lemma *tm_semi_id_gt0_loops'*:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([], [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_gt0 \uparrow$
<proof>

lemma *tm_semi_id_gt0_loops''*:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_gt0 \uparrow$
<proof>

lemma *tm_semi_id_gt0_halts_aux*:

shows $steps0 (l, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc]) tm_semi_id_gt0 2 = (0, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc])$
<proof>

lemma *tm_semi_id_gt0_halts_aux'*:

shows $steps0 (l, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n) tm_semi_id_gt0 2 = (0, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n)$
<proof>

lemma *tm_semi_id_gt0_halts*:

shows $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <l::nat>)\} tm_semi_id_gt0 \{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <l::nat>)\}$
<proof>

lemma *tm_semi_id_gt0_halts'*:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([], [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_gt0 \{\lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([], [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$
<proof>

lemma *tm_semi_id_gt0_halts''*:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_semi_id_gt0 \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$
<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* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$TMC_loops\ p\ ns \stackrel{def}{=} (\forall stp. \neg is_final (steps0 (l, [], <ns::nat list>) p stp))$

1.10.2 Reaching the Final State

definition $reaches_final :: tprog0 \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$reaches_final\ p\ ns \stackrel{def}{=} \{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns>))\!\} p \{\!(\lambda tap. True)\!\}$

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

lemma $True_holds_for_all: (\lambda tap. True) holds_for\ c$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $reaches_final_iff: reaches_final\ p\ ns \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. is_final\ (steps0\ (I, ([], <ns>))\ p\ n))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Some lemmas about reaching the Final State.

lemma $Hoare_halt_from_init_imp_reaches_final:$

assumes $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns>))\!\} p \{\!Q\!\}$

shows $reaches_final\ p\ ns$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Hoare_unhalt_impl_not_reaches_final:$

assumes $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns>))\!\} p \uparrow$

shows $\neg(reaches_final\ p\ ns)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $std_tap :: tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$std_tap\ tap \stackrel{def}{=} (\exists k\ n\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <n::nat>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l))$

definition $std_tap_list :: tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$std_tap_list\ tap \stackrel{def}{=} (\exists k\ ml\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <ml::nat\ list>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l))$

lemma $std_tap\ tap \implies std_tap_list\ tap$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $TSTD': config \Rightarrow bool$

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 $TSTD' (st, l, r) = ((st = 0) \wedge std_tap (l,r))$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*:

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

lemma *Hoare_halt_D*:

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

lemma *Hoare_halt_I2*:

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

lemma *Hoare_halt_D_Nil*:

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

lemma *Hoare_halt_I2_Nil*:

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

lemma *Hoare_halt2_Nil_iff*:

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

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

corollary *Hoare_halt_left_tape_Nil_imp_All_left_and_right:*

assumes $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([], r) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists k l. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow k, r' @ Bk \uparrow l) \}$
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:*

$\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 \implies
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ll. \text{tap} = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *TMC_has_num_res_list_without_initial_Bks_iff_TMC_has_num_res_list_after_adding_Bks_to_initial_right_tape:*

$\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ll. \text{tap} = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists ms kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *TMC_has_num_res_list_without_initial_Bks_imp_TMC_has_num_res_list_after_adding_Bks_to_initial_left_and_right_tape:*

$\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 \implies
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kl ll. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kl, \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *TMC_has_num_res_list_without_initial_Bks_iff_TMC_has_num_res_list_after_adding_Bks_to_initial_left_and_right_tape:*

$\{\lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $\{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kl ll. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kl, \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow ll) \} p \{\lambda \text{tap}. \exists kr lr. \text{tap} = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::\text{nat list} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $TMC_has_num_res :: tprog0 \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$TMC_has_num_res\ p\ ns \stackrel{def}{=} \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = (\ [], \langle ns \rangle) \}\!\! \} p \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k\ n\ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \}\!\! \}$$

lemma $TMC_has_num_res_iff: TMC_has_num_res\ p\ ns$

$$\begin{aligned} &\longleftrightarrow \\ &(\exists stp. is_final\ (steps0\ (I, \ [], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle)\ p\ stp) \wedge \\ &\quad (\exists k\ n\ l. steps0\ (I, \ [], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle)\ p\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))) \\ &\langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

definition $TMC_has_num_list_res :: tprog0 \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$TMC_has_num_list_res\ p\ ns \stackrel{def}{=} \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = (\ [], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle) \}\!\! \} p \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. \exists kr\ ms\ lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}\!\! \}$$

lemma $TMC_has_num_list_res_iff: TMC_has_num_list_res\ p\ ns$

$$\begin{aligned} &\longleftrightarrow \\ &(\exists stp. is_final\ (steps0\ (I, \ [], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle)\ p\ stp) \wedge \\ &\quad (\exists k\ ms\ l. steps0\ (I, \ [], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle)\ p\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle ms::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))) \\ &\langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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 $TMC_has_num_res_imp_TMC_has_num_list_res:$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = (\ [], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle) \}\!\! \} p \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. \exists k\ n\ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \}\!\! \} \\ &\implies \\ &\{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = (\ [], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle) \}\!\! \} p \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. \exists kr\ ms\ lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ms::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr) \}\!\! \} \\ &\langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

corollary $TMC_has_num_res_imp_TMC_has_num_list_res'$: $TMC_has_num_res\ p\ ns \implies TMC_has_num_list_res\ p\ ns$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.10.5.3 Convenience Lemmas for Halting Problems

lemma *Hoare_halt_with_Oc_imp_std_tap*:
assumes $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat\ list>))\!\}$ $p\ \{\!(\lambda tap. \exists k\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, [Oc]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l))\!\}$
shows $TMC_has_num_res\ p\ ns$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Hoare_halt_with_OcOc_imp_std_tap*:
assumes $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat\ list>))\!\}$ $p\ \{\!(\lambda tap. \exists k\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, [Oc, Oc]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l))\!\}$
shows $TMC_has_num_res\ p\ ns$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.10.5.4 Hoare_halt on numeral lists with single numeral result

lemma *Hoare_halt_on_numeral_imp_result*:
assumes $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat\ list>))\!\}$ $p\ \{\!(\lambda tap. (\exists k\ n\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <n::nat>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)))\!\}$
shows $\exists stp\ k\ n\ l. steps0\ (I, [], <ns::nat\ list>) p\ stp = (0, Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <n::nat>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Hoare_halt_on_numeral_imp_result_rev*:
assumes $\exists stp\ k\ n\ l. steps0\ (I, [], <ns::nat\ list>) p\ stp = (0, Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <n::nat>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)$
shows $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat\ list>))\!\}$ $p\ \{\!(\lambda tap. (\exists k\ n\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <n::nat>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)))\!\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Hoare_halt_on_numeral_imp_result_iff*:
 $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat\ list>))\!\}$ $p\ \{\!(\lambda tap. (\exists k\ n\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <n::nat>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)))\!\}$
 \iff
 $(\exists stp\ k\ n\ l. steps0\ (I, [], <ns::nat\ list>) p\ stp = (0, Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <n::nat>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l))$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.10.5.5 Hoare_halt on numeral lists with numeral list result

lemma *Hoare_halt_on_numeral_imp_list_result*:
assumes $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat\ list>))\!\}$ $p\ \{\!(\lambda tap. (\exists k\ ms\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <ms::nat\ list>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)))\!\}$
shows $\exists stp\ k\ ms\ l. steps0\ (I, [], <ns::nat\ list>) p\ stp = (0, Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <ms::nat\ list>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Hoare_halt_on_numeral_imp_list_result_rev*:
assumes $\exists stp\ k\ ms\ l. steps0\ (I, [], <ns::nat\ list>) p\ stp = (0, Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <ms::nat\ list>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)$
shows $\{\!(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat\ list>))\!\}$ $p\ \{\!(\lambda tap. (\exists k\ ms\ l. tap = (Bk\ \uparrow\ k, <ms::nat\ list>\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ l)))\!\}$

<proof>

lemma *Hoare_halt_on_numerals_imp_list_result_iff*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat list>))\} p \{(\lambda tap. (\exists k ms l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l))\} \\ & \longleftrightarrow \\ & (\exists stp k ms l. steps0 (I, [], <ns::nat list>) p stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l)) \\ & \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat list>))\} p \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \\ & \implies \\ & \{(\lambda tap. \exists z. tap = (Bk \uparrow z, <ns>))\} p \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \\ & \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

corollary *TMC_has_num_res_NIL_iff_TMC_has_num_res_with_left_BKs*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns::nat list>))\} p \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \\ & \longleftrightarrow \\ & \{(\lambda tap. \exists z. tap = (Bk \uparrow z, <ns>))\} p \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \\ & \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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* $\stackrel{def}{=} (\exists stp k l. (steps0 (I, ([], <ns::nat list>)) tm stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))$

definition *TMC_yields_num_list_res* :: *tprog0* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *TMC_yields_num_list_res* *tm ns ms* $\stackrel{def}{=} (\exists stp k l. (steps0 (I, ([], <ns::nat list>)) tm stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l))$

lemma *TMC_yields_num_res_unfolded_into_Hoare_halt*:

$$\begin{aligned} & TMC_yields_num_res\ tm\ ns\ n \stackrel{def}{=} \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns>))\} tm \{(\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \\ & <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))\} \\ & \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *TMC_yields_num_list_res_unfolded_into_Hoare_halt*:

$$\begin{aligned} & TMC_yields_num_list_res\ tm\ ns\ ms \stackrel{def}{=} \{(\lambda tap. tap = ([], <ns>))\} tm \{(\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = \\ & (Bk \uparrow k, <ms::nat list> @ Bk \uparrow l))\} \\ & \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

```

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  $\stackrel{def}{=} [(R, 3), (WB, 2), (R, 1), (R, 1), (WO, 0), (WB, 2)]$ 

```

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, [], <[1::nat,1]>) 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 $s=3 \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inv_tm_onestroke_step*:
assumes *inv_tm_onestroke cf*
shows *inv_tm_onestroke (step0 cf tm_onestroke)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inv_tm_onestroke_steps*:
assumes *inv_tm_onestroke cf*
shows *inv_tm_onestroke (steps0 cf tm_onestroke stp)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_onestroke_partial_correctness*:
assumes $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], <nl:: nat list>) tm_onestroke stp)$
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <nl:: nat list>) \}$
 $tm_onestroke$
 $\{ \lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l) \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *measure_tm_onestroke* :: $(config \times config) set$
where
measure_tm_onestroke = *measures* [
 $\lambda (s, l, r). (if\ s = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$,
 $\lambda (s, l, r). length\ r$,
 $\lambda (s, l, r). count_list\ r\ Oc$,
 $\lambda (s, l, r). (if\ s = 3\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
 $]$

lemma *wf_measure_tm_onestroke*: *wf measure_tm_onestroke*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *measure_tm_onestroke_induct* [*case_names Step*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P (fn) \implies (f (Suc\ n), (fn)) \in measure_tm_onestroke \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P (fn)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_onestroke_induct_halts*: $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], <nl:: nat list>) tm_onestroke stp)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_onestroke_total_correctness*:
 $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <nl:: nat list>) \} tm_onestroke \{ \lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l) \}$

‡
⟨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 $\stackrel{def}{=}$
[(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*: $\llbracket 0 < i; 0 < j \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists ia > 0. ia + j - Suc\ 0 = i + j \wedge Oc \# Oc \uparrow i = Oc \uparrow ia$
 <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 (I, [], Oc ↑ n) tm_copy_begin_orig stp)*
shows $0 < n \implies \{\!| inv_begin1\ n \!\} \text{ tm_copy_begin_orig } \{\!| inv_begin0\ n \!\}$
 <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*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(f\ n) \implies (f\ (Suc\ n), (f\ n)) \in \text{measure_begin} \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P(f\ n)$
 <proof>

lemma *begin_halts*:
assumes $h: x > 0$
shows $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (1, [], Oc \uparrow x) tm_copy_begin_orig stp)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *begin_correct*:
shows $0 < n \implies \{\!\{inv_begin1\ n\}\!\} tm_copy_begin_orig \{\!\{inv_begin0\ n\}\!\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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
 $tm_copy_loop_orig \stackrel{def}{=} [(R, 0), (R, 2), (R, 3), (WB, 2), (R, 3), (R, 4), (WO, 5), (R, 4), (L, 6), (L, 5), (L, 6), (L, 1)]$

fun
 $inv_loop1_loop :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$ **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
 $inv_loop1_loop\ n\ (l, r) = (\exists i\ j. i + j + 1 = n \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow i, Oc \# Oc \# Bk \uparrow j @ Oc \uparrow j) \wedge j > 0)$
 $| inv_loop1_exit\ n\ (l, r) = (0 < n \wedge (l, r) = ([], Bk \# Oc \# Bk \uparrow n @ Oc \uparrow n))$
 $| inv_loop5_loop\ x\ (l, r) =$

$(\exists i j k t. i + j = \text{Suc } x \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge k + t = j \wedge t > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Oc}\uparrow k @ \text{Bk}\uparrow j @ \text{Oc}\uparrow i, \text{Oc}\uparrow t))$
 $| \text{inv_loop5_exit } x (l, r) =$
 $(\exists i j. i + j = \text{Suc } x \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Bk}\uparrow(j - 1) @ \text{Oc}\uparrow i, \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc}\uparrow j))$
 $| \text{inv_loop6_loop } x (l, r) =$
 $(\exists i j k t. i + j = \text{Suc } x \wedge i > 0 \wedge k + t + 1 = j \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Bk}\uparrow k @ \text{Oc}\uparrow i, \text{Bk}\uparrow(\text{Suc } t) @ \text{Oc}\uparrow j))$
 $| \text{inv_loop6_exit } x (l, r) =$
 $(\exists i j. i + j = x \wedge j > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Oc}\uparrow i, \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk}\uparrow j @ \text{Oc}\uparrow j))$

fun

$\text{inv_loop0} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and**
 $\text{inv_loop1} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and**
 $\text{inv_loop2} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and**
 $\text{inv_loop3} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and**
 $\text{inv_loop4} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and**
 $\text{inv_loop5} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and**
 $\text{inv_loop6} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tape} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{inv_loop0 } n (l, r) = (0 < n \wedge (l, r) = ([\text{Bk}], \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk}\uparrow n @ \text{Oc}\uparrow n))$
 $| \text{inv_loop1 } n (l, r) = (\text{inv_loop1_loop } n (l, r) \vee \text{inv_loop1_exit } n (l, r))$
 $| \text{inv_loop2 } n (l, r) = (\exists i j \text{ any}. i + j = n \wedge n > 0 \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Oc}\uparrow i, \text{any} \# \text{Bk}\uparrow j @ \text{Oc}\uparrow j))$
 $| \text{inv_loop3 } n (l, r) =$
 $(\exists i j k t. i + j = n \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge k + t = \text{Suc } j \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Bk}\uparrow k @ \text{Oc}\uparrow i, \text{Bk}\uparrow t @ \text{Oc}\uparrow j))$
 $| \text{inv_loop4 } n (l, r) =$
 $(\exists i j k t. i + j = n \wedge i > 0 \wedge j > 0 \wedge k + t = j \wedge (l, r) = (\text{Oc}\uparrow k @ \text{Bk}\uparrow(\text{Suc } j) @ \text{Oc}\uparrow i, \text{Oc}\uparrow t))$
 $| \text{inv_loop5 } n (l, r) = (\text{inv_loop5_loop } n (l, r) \vee \text{inv_loop5_exit } n (l, r))$
 $| \text{inv_loop6 } n (l, r) = (\text{inv_loop6_loop } n (l, r) \vee \text{inv_loop6_exit } n (l, r))$

fun $\text{inv_loop} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{config} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{inv_loop } x (s, l, r) =$
 $(\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } \text{inv_loop0 } x (l, r)$
 $\text{else if } s = 1 \text{ then } \text{inv_loop1 } x (l, r)$
 $\text{else if } s = 2 \text{ then } \text{inv_loop2 } x (l, r)$
 $\text{else if } s = 3 \text{ then } \text{inv_loop3 } x (l, r)$
 $\text{else if } s = 4 \text{ then } \text{inv_loop4 } x (l, r)$
 $\text{else if } s = 5 \text{ then } \text{inv_loop5 } x (l, r)$
 $\text{else if } s = 6 \text{ then } \text{inv_loop6 } x (l, r)$
 $\text{else False})$

declare $\text{inv_loop.simps}[\text{simp del}] \text{inv_loop1.simps}[\text{simp del}]$

$\text{inv_loop2.simps}[\text{simp del}] \text{inv_loop3.simps}[\text{simp del}]$

$\text{inv_loop4.simps}[\text{simp del}] \text{inv_loop5.simps}[\text{simp del}]$

$\text{inv_loop6.simps}[\text{simp del}]$

lemma $\text{inv_loop3_Bk_empty_via_2}[\text{elim}]: \llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop2 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{inv_loop3 } x (\text{Bk} \# b, [])$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inv_loop3_Bk_empty*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop3 } x \text{ (} b, [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop3 } x \text{ (} Bk \# b, [] \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop5_Oc_empty_via_4*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop4 } x \text{ (} b, [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop5 } x \text{ (} b, [Oc] \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop1_Bk*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop1 } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket \implies \text{list} = Oc \# Bk \uparrow x \odot Oc \uparrow x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop3_Bk_via_2*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop2 } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop3 } x \text{ (} Bk \# b, \text{list} \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop3_Bk_move*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop3 } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop3 } x \text{ (} Bk \# b, \text{list} \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop5_Oc_via_4_Bk*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop4 } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop5 } x \text{ (} b, Oc \# \text{list} \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop6_Bk_via_5*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop5 } x \text{ (} [], Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop6 } x \text{ (} [], Bk \# Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop5_loop_no_Bk*[simp]: $\text{inv_loop5_loop } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket = \text{False}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop6_exit_no_Bk*[simp]: $\text{inv_loop6_exit } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket = \text{False}$
 ⟨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]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop5_exit } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket; b \neq []; \text{hd } b = Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_loop6_loop } x \text{ (tl } b, Bk \# Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop6_loop_no_Oc_Bk*[simp]: $\text{inv_loop6_loop } x \text{ (} b, Oc \# Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket = \text{False}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop6_exit_Oc_Bk_via_5*[elim]: $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_loop5_exit } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket; b \neq []; \text{hd } b = Oc \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_loop6_exit } x \text{ (tl } b, Oc \# Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop6_Bk_tail_via_5*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop5 } x \text{ (} b, Bk \# \text{list} \rrbracket; b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop6}$

$x (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Bk \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop6_loop_Bk_Bk_drop[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_loop6_loop\ x\ (b, Bk \# list); b \neq []; hd\ b = Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_loop6_loop\ x\ (tl\ b, Bk \# Bk \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop6_exit_Oc_Bk_via_loop6[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_loop6_loop\ x\ (b, Bk \# list); b \neq []; hd\ b = Oc \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_loop6_exit\ x\ (tl\ b, Oc \# Bk \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop6_Bk_tail[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_loop6\ x\ (b, Bk \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies inv_loop6\ x\ (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Bk \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop2_Oc_via_1[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_loop1\ x\ (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_loop2\ x\ (Oc \# b, list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop2_Bk_via_Oc[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_loop2\ x\ (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_loop2\ x\ (b, Bk \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop4_Oc_via_3[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_loop3\ x\ (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_loop4\ x\ (Oc \# b, list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop4_Oc_move[elim]$:
assumes $0 < x\ inv_loop4\ x\ (b, Oc \# list)$
shows $inv_loop4\ x\ (Oc \# b, list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop5_exit_no_Oc[simp]$: $inv_loop5_exit\ x\ (b, Oc \# list) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop5_exit_Bk_Oc_via_loop[elim]$: $\llbracket inv_loop5_loop\ x\ (b, Oc \# list); b \neq []; hd\ b = Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_loop5_exit\ x\ (tl\ b, Bk \# Oc \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop5_loop_Oc_Oc_drop[elim]$: $\llbracket inv_loop5_loop\ x\ (b, Oc \# list); b \neq []; hd\ b = Oc \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_loop5_loop\ x\ (tl\ b, Oc \# Oc \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_loop5_Oc_tl[elim]$: $\llbracket inv_loop5\ x\ (b, Oc \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies inv_loop5\ x\ (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Oc \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inv_loop1_Bk_Oc_via_6[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop6 } x \ (\ [], \text{Oc} \ \# \ \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop1 } x \ (\ [], \text{Bk} \ \# \ \text{Oc} \ \# \ \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop1_Oc_via_6[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop6 } x \ (b, \text{Oc} \ \# \ \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop1 } x \ (\text{tl } b, \text{hd } b \ \# \ \text{Oc} \ \# \ \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop_nonempty[simp]*:
 $\text{inv_loop1 } x \ (b, []) = \text{False}$
 $\text{inv_loop2 } x \ ([], b) = \text{False}$
 $\text{inv_loop2 } x \ (l', []) = \text{False}$
 $\text{inv_loop3 } x \ (b, []) = \text{False}$
 $\text{inv_loop4 } x \ ([], b) = \text{False}$
 $\text{inv_loop5 } x \ ([], \text{list}) = \text{False}$
 $\text{inv_loop6 } x \ ([], \text{Bk} \ \# \ \text{xs}) = \text{False}$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop_nonemptyE[elim]*:
 $\llbracket \text{inv_loop5 } x \ (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{RR } \text{inv_loop6 } x \ (b, []) \implies \text{RR}$
 $\llbracket \text{inv_loop1 } x \ (b, \text{Bk} \ \# \ \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies b = []$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop6_Bk_Bk_drop[elim]*: $\llbracket \text{inv_loop6 } x \ ([], \text{Bk} \ \# \ \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop6 } x \ ([], \text{Bk} \ \# \ \text{Bk} \ \# \ \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop_step*:
 $\llbracket \text{inv_loop } x \ \text{cf}; x > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop } x \ (\text{step } \text{cf} \ (\text{tm_copy_loop_orig}, 0))$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop_steps*:
 $\llbracket \text{inv_loop } x \ \text{cf}; x > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop } x \ (\text{steps } \text{cf} \ (\text{tm_copy_loop_orig}, 0) \ \text{stp})$
 <proof>

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

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

fun *loop_step* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*
where

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

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]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P (f\ n) \implies (f\ (Suc\ n), (f\ n)) \in measure_loop \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P (f\ n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop4_not_just_Oc*[elim]:
 $\llbracket inv_loop4\ x\ (l', \[]) ;$
 $length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ l' @ [Oc])) \neq$
 $length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ l')) \rrbracket$
 $\implies RR$
 $\llbracket inv_loop4\ x\ (l', Bk\ \# list) ;$
 $length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ l' @ Oc\ \# list)) \neq$
 $length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ l' @ Bk\ \# list)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies RR$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *takeWhile_replicate_append*:
 $P\ a \implies takeWhile\ P\ (a\ \uparrow\ x @ ys) = a\ \uparrow\ x @ takeWhile\ P\ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *takeWhile_replicate*:
 $P\ a \implies takeWhile\ P\ (a\ \uparrow\ x) = a\ \uparrow\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop5_Bk_E*[elim]:
 $\llbracket inv_loop5\ x\ (l', Bk\ \# list) ; l' \neq [] ;$
 $length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ (tl\ l') @ hd\ l' \# Bk\ \# list)) \neq$
 $length\ (takeWhile\ (\lambda a. a = Oc)\ (rev\ l' @ Bk\ \# list)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies RR$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop1_hd_Oc*[elim]: $\llbracket inv_loop1\ x\ (l', Oc\ \# list) \rrbracket \implies hd\ list = Oc$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop6_not_just_Bk*[dest!]:
 $\llbracket length\ (takeWhile\ P\ (rev\ (tl\ l') @ hd\ l' \# list)) \neq$
 $length\ (takeWhile\ P\ (rev\ l' @ list)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies l' = []$

<proof>

lemma *inv_loop2_OcE[elim]*:
[[*inv_loop2* *x* (*l'*, *Oc* # *list*); *l' ≠ []*] ==>
length (*takeWhile* ($\lambda a. a = Oc$) (*rev l' @ Bk* # *list*)) <
length (*takeWhile* ($\lambda a. a = Oc$) (*rev l' @ Oc* # *list*))
<proof>

lemma *loop_halts*:
assumes *h*: *n > 0 inv_loop n* (*l*, *r*)
shows \exists *stp*. *is_final* (*steps0* (*l*, *l*, *r*) *tm_copy_loop_orig stp*)
<proof>

lemma *loop_correct*:
assumes *0 < n*
shows {*inv_loop1 n*} *tm_copy_loop_orig* {*inv_loop0 n*}
<proof>

definition

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

definition

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

fun

inv_end5_loop :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool* **and**
inv_end5_exit :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
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*)
| *inv_end5_exit* *x* (*l*, *r*) = (*x > 0* \wedge *l = []* \wedge *r = Bk* # *Oc* \uparrow *x @ Bk* # *Oc* \uparrow *x*)

fun

inv_end0 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool* **and**
inv_end1 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool* **and**
inv_end2 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool* **and**
inv_end3 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool* **and**
inv_end4 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *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*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end1 } x (b, Bk \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{inv_end0 } x (tl \ b, hd \ b \# Bk \# list)$

<*proof*>

lemma *inv_end3_Oc_via_2*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end2 } x (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{inv_end3 } x (b, Oc \# list)$

<*proof*>

lemma *inv_end2_Bk_via_3*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end3 } x (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end2 } x (Bk \# b,$
list)

<*proof*>

lemma *inv_end5_Bk_via_4*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end4 } x ([], Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies$

$\text{inv_end5 } x ([], Bk \# Bk \# list)$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_Bk_tail_via_4[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end4 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_end5 } x (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Bk \# \text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end0_Bk_via_5[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end5 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end0 } x (Bk \# b,$
 $\text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end2_Oc_via_1[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end1 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end2 } x (Oc \# b,$
 $\text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end4_Bk_Oc_via_2[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end2 } x ([], Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_end4 } x ([], Bk \# Oc \# \text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end4_Oc_via_2[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end2 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_end4 } x (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Oc \# \text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end2_Oc_via_3[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end3 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end2 } x (Oc \# b,$
 $\text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end4_Bk_via_Oc[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end4 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end4 } x (b, Bk \#$
 $\text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_Bk_drop_Oc[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end5 } x ([], Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end5 } x ([], Bk$
 $\# Oc \# \text{list})$

<proof>

declare *inv_end5_loop.simps[simp del]*

inv_end5_exit.simps[simp del]

lemma *inv_end5_exit_no_Oc[simp]*: $\text{inv_end5_exit } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_loop_no_Bk_Oc[simp]*: $\text{inv_end5_loop } x (tl\ b, Bk \# Oc \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_exit_Bk_Oc_via_loop[elim]*:

$\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end5_loop } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}); b \neq []; hd\ b = Bk \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_end5_exit } x (tl\ b, Bk \# Oc \# \text{list})$

<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_loop_Oc_Oc_drop[elim]*:

$\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end5_loop } x (b, Oc \# \text{list}); b \neq []; hd\ b = Oc \rrbracket \implies$

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

lemma *inv_end5_Oc_tail[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end5 } x \text{ (} b, Oc \# list \text{); } b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_end5 } x \text{ (} tl \ b, hd \ b \# Oc \# list \text{)}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inv_end_step*:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_end } x \text{ cf} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end } x \text{ (step cf (tm_copy_end_new, 0))}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inv_end_steps*:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_end } x \text{ cf} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end } x \text{ (steps cf (tm_copy_end_new, 0) stp)}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *end_state* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*
where
end_state (*s*, *l*, *r*) =
 (if *s* = 0 then 0
 else if *s* = 1 then 5
 else if *s* = 2 \vee *s* = 3 then 4
 else if *s* = 4 then 3
 else if *s* = 5 then 2
 else 0)

fun *end_stage* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*
where
end_stage (*s*, *l*, *r*) =
 (if *s* = 2 \vee *s* = 3 then (length *r*) else 0)

fun *end_step* :: *config* \Rightarrow *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* \times *config*) *set*
where
end_LE = *measures* [*end_state*, *end_stage*, *end_step*]

lemma *wf_end_le*: *wf end_LE*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *end_halt*:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_end } x \text{ (Suc 0, l, r)} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists \text{ stp. is_final (steps (Suc 0, l, r) (tm_copy_end_new, 0) stp)}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *end_correct*:

$n > 0 \implies \{inv_end1\ n\} tm_copy_end_new \{inv_end0\ n\}$
<proof>

definition

tm_weak_copy :: *instr list*

where

$tm_weak_copy \stackrel{def}{=} (tm_copy_begin_orig \mid+ \mid tm_copy_loop_orig) \mid+ \mid tm_copy_end_new$

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 $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], Oc \uparrow (Suc\ n))\} tm_weak_copy \{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], <(n, n::nat)>)\}$

<proof>

lemma *tm_weak_copy_correct5*: $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <[n::nat]>)\} tm_weak_copy \{\lambda tap. \exists k\ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <[n, n]> @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$

<proof>

lemma *tm_weak_copy_correct6*:

$\{\lambda tap. \exists z4. tap = (Bk \uparrow z4, <[n::nat]> @ [Bk])\} tm_weak_copy \{\lambda tap. \exists k\ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, <[n::nat, n]> @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$

<proof>

definition

strong_copy_post :: instr list

where

strong_copy_post $\stackrel{def}{=} [$
 (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*:

$\{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], [Bk])\} \text{tm_weak_copy} \{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Bk,Bk,Bk], [])\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tm_weak_copy_correct12*:

$\{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], [Bk])\} \text{tm_weak_copy} \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, Bk \uparrow l)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tm_weak_copy_correct13*:

$\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], [Bk,Bk]@r)\} \text{tm_weak_copy} \{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], r)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tm_weak_copy_correct11'*:

$\{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Bk], [Bk])\} \text{tm_weak_copy} \{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Bk,Bk,Bk], [])\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tm_weak_copy_correct13'*:
 $\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], [Bk, Bk]@r)\} tm_weak_copy \{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk, Bk], r)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 *KI* to problem *H1*.

definition

tm_skip_first_arg :: *instr list*

where

$tm_skip_first_arg \stackrel{def}{=} [(L,0),(R,2), (R,3),(R,2), (L,4),(WO,0), (L,5),(L,5), (R,0),(L,5)]$

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_correct_Nil*:

$\{\lambda tap. tap = ([], [])\} tm_skip_first_arg \{\lambda tap. tap = ([], [Bk])\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *tm_skip_first_arg_correct_Nil'*:

length nl = 0

$\implies \{\lambda tap. tap = ([], <nl::nat list>)\} tm_skip_first_arg \{\lambda tap. tap = ([], [Bk])\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s0 :: *nat* \implies *tape* \implies *bool* **and**

$inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s1 :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$ **and**
 $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s2 :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$ **and**
 $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s3 :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$ **and**
 $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s4 :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$ **and**
 $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s5 :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s0\ n\ (l, r) =$
 $l = [Bk] \wedge r = Oc \uparrow (Suc\ n) \textcircled{[Bk]}$
 $| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s1\ n\ (l, r) =$
 $l = [] \wedge r = Oc \uparrow Suc\ n$
 $| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s2\ n\ (l, r) =$
 $(\exists n1\ n2. l = Oc \uparrow (Suc\ n1) \wedge r = Oc \uparrow n2 \wedge Suc\ n1 + n2 = Suc\ n)$
 $| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s3\ n\ (l, r) =$
 $l = Bk \# Oc \uparrow (Suc\ n) \wedge r = []$
 $| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s4\ n\ (l, r) =$
 $l = Oc \uparrow (Suc\ n) \wedge r = [Bk]$
 $| inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s5\ n\ (l, r) =$
 $(\exists n1\ n2. (l = Oc \uparrow Suc\ n1 \wedge r = Oc \uparrow Suc\ n2 \textcircled{[Bk]} \wedge Suc\ n1 + Suc\ n2 = Suc\ n) \vee$
 $(l = [] \wedge r = Oc \uparrow Suc\ n2 \textcircled{[Bk]} \wedge Suc\ n2 = Suc\ n) \vee$
 $(l = [] \wedge r = Bk \# Oc \uparrow Suc\ n2 \textcircled{[Bk]} \wedge Suc\ n2 = Suc\ n))$

fun $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1 :: nat \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow bool$

where

$inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1\ n\ (s, tap) =$
 $(if\ s = 0\ then\ inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s0\ n\ tap\ else$
 $if\ s = 1\ then\ inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s1\ n\ tap\ else$
 $if\ s = 2\ then\ inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s2\ n\ tap\ else$
 $if\ s = 3\ then\ inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s3\ n\ tap\ else$
 $if\ s = 4\ then\ inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s4\ n\ tap\ else$
 $if\ s = 5\ then\ inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_s5\ n\ tap$
 $else\ False)$

lemma $tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_cases:$

fixes $s::nat$

assumes $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1\ n\ (s,l,r)$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_step:$

assumes $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1\ n\ cf$

shows $inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1\ n\ (step0\ cf\ tm_skip_first_arg)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_steps*:
assumes *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1 n cf*
shows *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1 n (steps0 cf tm_skip_first_arg stp)*
<proof>

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_partial_correctness*:
assumes $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], <[n::nat]>) tm_skip_first_arg stp)$
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <[n::nat]>) \}$
tm_skip_first_arg
 $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], <[n::nat]> @[Bk]) \}$
<proof>

definition *measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1* :: (config × config) set
where
measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1 = measures [
 $\lambda (s, l, r). (if\ s = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 5 - s),$
 $\lambda (s, l, r). (if\ s = 2\ then\ length\ r\ else\ 0),$
 $\lambda (s, l, r). (if\ s = 5\ then\ length\ l + (if\ hd\ r = Oc\ then\ 2\ else\ 1)\ else\ 0)$
 $]$

lemma *wf_measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1*: *wf_measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1*
<proof>

lemma *measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_induct* [case_names Step]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P (fn) \implies (f (Suc\ n), (fn)) \in measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1 \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P (fn)$
<proof>

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_halts*:
 $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], <[n::nat]>) tm_skip_first_arg stp)$
<proof>

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_total_correctness*:
 $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <[n::nat]>) \}$
tm_skip_first_arg
 $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], <[n::nat]> @[Bk]) \}$
<proof>

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_eq_1_total_correctness'*:
length nl = 1
 $\implies \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], <[n::nat\ list]>) \} tm_skip_first_arg \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], <[hd\ nl]>$
 $@[Bk]) \}$
<proof>

fun

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s0 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool **and**

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s1 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool **and**

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s2 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool **and**

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s3 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

where

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s1 n ns (l, r) = (

l = [] ∧ r = Oc ↑ Suc n @ [Bk] @ (<ns::nat list>))

| *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s2* n ns (l, r) =

(∃ 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_1_s3* n ns (l, r) = (

l = Bk # Oc ↑ (Suc n) ∧ r = (<ns::nat list>)

)

| *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s0* n ns (l, r) = (

l = Bk # Oc ↑ (Suc n) ∧ r = (<ns::nat list>)

)

fun *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1* :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ config ⇒ bool

where

inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1 n ns (s, tap) =

(if s = 0 then *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s0* n ns tap else

if s = 1 then *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s1* n ns tap else

if s = 2 then *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s2* n ns tap else

if s = 3 then *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_s3* n ns tap

else False)

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_cases*:

fixes s::nat

assumes *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1* n ns (s,l,r)

and s=0 ⇒ P

and s=1 ⇒ P

and s=2 ⇒ P

and s=3 ⇒ P

and s=4 ⇒ P

and s=5 ⇒ P

shows P

<proof>

lemma *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_step*:

assumes length ns > 0

and *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1* n ns cf

shows *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1* n ns (step0 cf *tm_skip_first_arg*)

<proof>

lemma *inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_steps*:
assumes $\text{length } ns > 0$
and $\text{inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1 } n \ ns \ cf$
shows $\text{inv_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1 } n \ ns \ (\text{steps0 } cf \ \text{tm_skip_first_arg } stp)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_partial_correctness*:
assumes $\exists stp. \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (I, [], Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n \ @ \ [Bk] \ @ \ (<ns::nat \ \text{list}>)) \ \text{tm_skip_first_arg } stp)$
and $0 < \text{length } ns$
shows $\{\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n \ @ \ [Bk] \ @ \ (<ns::nat \ \text{list}>)) \!|\}$
 tm_skip_first_arg
 $\{\!| \lambda tap. tap = (Bk\# \ Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n, (<ns::nat \ \text{list}>)) \!|\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1* :: $(\text{config} \times \text{config}) \ \text{set}$
where
 $\text{measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1} = \text{measures } [$
 $\lambda(s, l, r). \ (\text{if } s = 0 \ \text{then } 0 \ \text{else } 4 - s),$
 $\lambda(s, l, r). \ (\text{if } s = 2 \ \text{then } \text{length } r \ \text{else } 0)$
 $]$

lemma *wf_measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1*: $\text{wf } \text{measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_induct* [*case_names Step*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(fn) \implies (f(\text{Suc } n), (fn)) \in \text{measure_tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1} \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P(fn)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_halts*:
 $0 < \text{length } ns \implies \exists stp. \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (I, [], Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n \ @ \ [Bk] \ @ \ <ns::nat \ \text{list}>)) \ \text{tm_skip_first_arg } stp)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_total_correctness_pre*:
assumes $0 < \text{length } ns$
shows $\{\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n \ @ \ [Bk] \ @ \ (<ns::nat \ \text{list}>)) \!|\}$
 tm_skip_first_arg
 $\{\!| \lambda tap. tap = (Bk\# \ Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } n, (<ns::nat \ \text{list}>)) \!|\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_skip_first_arg_len_gt_1_total_correctness*:
assumes $1 < \text{length } (nl::nat \ \text{list})$
shows $\{\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], <nl::nat \ \text{list}>) \!|\} \ \text{tm_skip_first_arg} \ \{\!| \lambda tap. tap = (Bk\# \ <rev \ [hd \ nl]>, <tl \ nl>) \!|\}$

<proof>

definition

tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left :: *instr list*

where

tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left ^{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, 10), (WB, 8),

 (L, 10), (L, 11),

 (L, 12), (L, 11),
 (WB, 0), (L, 11)
]

fun

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s0 :: (*cell list*) ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool* **and**

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s1 :: (*cell list*) ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool* **and**

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s2 :: (*cell list*) ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool* **and**

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s3 :: (*cell list*) ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool* **and**

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s4 :: (*cell list*) ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

$inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s0\ CR\ (l, r) = (l = [Bk, Bk] \wedge CR = r)$
 $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s1\ CR\ (l, r) = (l = [] \wedge CR = r)$
 $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s2\ CR\ (l, r) = (l = [] \wedge r = Bk\#CR)$
 $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s3\ CR\ (l, r) = (l = [] \wedge r = Bk\#Bk\#CR)$
 $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s4\ CR\ (l, r) = (l = [Bk] \wedge r = Bk\#CR)$

fun $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp :: (cell\ list) \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow bool$

where

$inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp\ CR\ (s, tap) =$
(if $s = 0$ then $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s0\ CR\ tap$ else
if $s = 1$ then $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s1\ CR\ tap$ else
if $s = 2$ then $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s2\ CR\ tap$ else
if $s = 3$ then $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s3\ CR\ tap$ else
if $s = 4$ then $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_s4\ CR\ tap$
else $False$)

lemma $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_cases:$

fixes $s::nat$

assumes $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp\ CR\ (s,l,r)$

and $s=0 \implies P$

and $s=1 \implies P$

and $s=2 \implies P$

and $s=3 \implies P$

and $s=4 \implies P$

shows P

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_step:$

assumes $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp\ CR\ cf$

shows $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp\ CR\ (step0\ cf\ tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_steps:$

assumes $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp\ CR\ cf$

shows $inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp\ CR\ (steps0\ cf\ tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left\ stp)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_dnp_partial_correctness:$

assumes $\exists stp. is_final\ (steps0\ (l, [], r)\ tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left\ stp)$

shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], r) \}$

$tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left$

$\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk, Bk], r) \}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *measure_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp* :: (config × config) set

where

measure_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp = measures [
 $\lambda(s, l, r). (if\ s = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 5 - s)$
]

lemma *wf_measure_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp*: wf *measure_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp*

<proof>

lemma *measure_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp_induct* [case_names Step]:

$\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(f\ n) \implies (f\ (Suc\ n), (f\ n)) \in measure_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp \rrbracket \implies$

$\exists n. P(f\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp_halts*:

$\exists stp. is_final\ (steps0\ (l, [], r)\ tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left\ stp)$

<proof>

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_dnp_total_correctness*:

$\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], r) \}$

tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left

$\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk, Bk], r) \}$

<proof>

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s1* :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s1 CL CR (l, r) =

(l = [Bk, Oc] @ CL ∧ r = CR)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s2* :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s2 CL CR (l, r) =

(l = [Oc] @ CL ∧ r = Bk # CR)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s3* :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s3 CL CR (l, r) =

(l = CL ∧ r = Oc # Bk # CR)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s5* :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s5 $CL\ CR\ (l, r) =$
 $(l = [Oc] \ @\ CL \wedge r = Bk \# CR)$

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s6* $:: (cell\ list) \Rightarrow (cell\ list) \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s6 $CL\ CR\ (l, r) =$
 $(l = [Bk, Oc] \ @\ CL \wedge ((CR = [] \wedge r = CR) \vee (CR \neq [] \wedge (r = CR \vee r = Bk \# tl\ CR))))$)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s7* $:: (cell\ list) \Rightarrow (cell\ list) \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s7 $CL\ CR\ (l, r) =$
 $((\exists\ lex.\ l = Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ lex \ @\ [Bk, Oc] \ @\ CL) \wedge (\exists\ rs.\ CR = rs \ @\ r))$)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s8* $:: (cell\ list) \Rightarrow (cell\ list) \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s8 $CL\ CR\ (l, r) =$
 $((\exists\ lex.\ l = Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ lex \ @\ [Bk, Oc] \ @\ CL) \wedge$
 $(\exists\ rs1\ rs2.\ CR = rs1 \ @\ [Oc] \ @\ rs2 \wedge r = Bk \# rs2))$)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s9* $:: (cell\ list) \Rightarrow (cell\ list) \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s9 $CL\ CR\ (l, r) =$
 $((\exists\ lex.\ l = Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ lex \ @\ [Bk, Oc] \ @\ CL) \wedge (\exists\ rs.\ CR = rs \ @\ [Bk] \ @\ r \vee CR = rs \wedge r = []))$)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s10* $:: (cell\ list) \Rightarrow (cell\ list) \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s10 $CL\ CR\ (l, r) =$
 $($
 $(\exists\ lex\ rex.\ l = Bk \uparrow\ lex \ @\ [Bk, Oc] \ @\ CL \wedge r = Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ rex) \vee$
 $(\exists\ rex.\ l = [Oc] \ @\ CL \wedge r = Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ rex) \vee$
 $(\exists\ rex.\ l = CL \wedge r = Oc \ #\ Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ rex)$
 $)$

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s11* $:: (cell\ list) \Rightarrow (cell\ list) \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

inv_tm_erase_right_then_dbIBk_left_erp_s11 $CL\ CR\ (l, r) =$
 $($
 $(\exists\ rex.\ l = [] \quad \wedge r = Bk \# rev\ CL \quad @\ Oc \ #\ Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ rex \wedge (CL = [] \vee last\ CL = Oc)) \vee$
 $(\exists\ rex.\ l = [] \quad \wedge r = rev\ CL \quad @\ Oc \ #\ Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ rex \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge last\ CL = Bk)$
 $) \vee$
 $(\exists\ rex.\ l = [] \quad \wedge r = rev\ CL \quad @\ Oc \ #\ Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ rex \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge last\ CL = Oc)$
 $) \vee$
 $(\exists\ rex.\ l = [Bk] \quad \wedge r = rev\ [Oc] \quad @\ Oc \ #\ Bk \uparrow\ Suc\ rex \wedge CL = [Oc, Bk]) \vee$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists \text{ rex } l_1 \ l_2. l = \text{Bk}\#\text{Oc}\#l_2 \wedge r = \text{rev } l_1 \quad @ \text{ Oc } \# \text{ Bk } \uparrow \text{ Suc } \text{ rex } \wedge \text{ CL} = l_1 @ \\
& \text{Bk}\#\text{Oc}\#l_2 \wedge l_1 = [\text{Oc}]) \vee \\
& (\exists \text{ rex } l_1 \ l_2. l = \text{Oc}\#l_2 \wedge r = \text{rev } l_1 \quad @ \text{ Oc } \# \text{ Bk } \uparrow \text{ Suc } \text{ rex } \wedge \text{ CL} = l_1 @ \text{ Oc}\#l_2 \\
& \wedge l_1 = [\text{Bk}]) \vee \\
& (\exists \text{ rex } l_1 \ l_2. l = \text{Oc}\#l_2 \wedge r = \text{rev } l_1 \quad @ \text{ Oc } \# \text{ Bk } \uparrow \text{ Suc } \text{ rex } \wedge \text{ CL} = l_1 @ \text{ Oc}\#l_2 \\
& \wedge l_1 = [\text{Oc}]) \vee \\
& (\exists \text{ rex } l_1 \ l_2. l = \quad l_2 \wedge r = \text{rev } l_1 \quad @ \text{ Oc } \# \text{ Bk } \uparrow \text{ Suc } \text{ rex } \wedge \text{ CL} = l_1 @ l_2 \quad \wedge \\
& \text{tl } l_1 \neq []) \\
&)
\end{aligned}$$

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s12* :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_s12 CL CR (l, r) =
(
$$(\exists \text{ rex } l_1 \ l_2. l = l_2 \wedge r = \text{rev } l_1 @ \text{ Oc } \# \text{ Bk } \uparrow \text{ Suc } \text{ rex } \wedge \text{ CL} = l_1 @ l_2 \wedge \text{tl } l_1 \neq [] \wedge \text{last } l_1 = \text{Oc}) \vee$$

$$(\exists \text{ rex. } l = [] \wedge r = \text{Bk}\#\text{rev } \text{CL} @ \text{ Oc } \# \text{ Bk } \uparrow \text{ Suc } \text{ rex } \wedge \text{CL} \neq [] \wedge \text{last } \text{CL} = \text{Bk}) \vee$$

$$(\exists \text{ rex. } l = [] \wedge r = \text{Bk}\#\text{Bk}\#\text{rev } \text{CL} @ \text{ Oc } \# \text{ Bk } \uparrow \text{ Suc } \text{ rex } \wedge (\text{CL} = [] \vee \text{last } \text{CL} = \text{Oc})$$
)

False
)

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

$$(\exists \text{ rex. } l = [] \wedge r = [\text{Bk}] @ (\text{rev } \text{CL}) @ [\text{Oc}, \text{Bk}] @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rex} \wedge \text{CL} \neq [] \wedge \text{last } \text{CL} = \text{Bk}$$
)

fun *inv_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp* :: (cell list) ⇒ (cell list) ⇒ config ⇒ 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 \implies P*
and *s=1 \implies P*
and *s=2 \implies P*
and *s=3 \implies P*
and *s=5 \implies P*
and *s=6 \implies P*
and *s=7 \implies P*
and *s=8 \implies P*
and *s=9 \implies P*
and *s=10 \implies P*
and *s=11 \implies P*
and *s=12 \implies 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 $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left stp)$
and *noDblBk CL*
and *noDblBk CR*
and *CL = []*
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) \}$

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

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_partial_correctness_CL_ew_Bk*:
assumes $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left stp)$
and *noDblBk CL*
and *noDblBk CR*
and $CL \neq []$
and *last CL = Bk*
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) \}$
 $\{ \lambda tap. \exists rex. tap = ([], [Bk] @ (rev CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk \uparrow rex) \}$
 <proof>

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_partial_correctness_CL_ew_Oc*:
assumes $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left stp)$
and *noDblBk CL*
and *noDblBk CR*
and $CL \neq []$
and *last CL = Oc*
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk, Oc] @ CL, CR) \}$
 $\{ \lambda tap. \exists rex. tap = ([], [Bk, Bk] @ (rev CL) @ [Oc, Bk] @ Bk \uparrow rex) \}$
 <proof>

definition *measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp* :: (config × config) set
where

measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp = *measures* [

$\lambda(s, l, r). ($
 if $s = 0$
 then 0
 else if $s < 6$
 then $13 - s$
 else 1),

$\lambda(s, l, r). ($
 if $s = 6$
 then if $r = [] \vee (hd r) = Bk$
 then 1
 else 2
 else 0),

$\lambda(s, l, r). ($

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*: *wf_measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp*
 <proof>

lemma *measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_induct* [case_names Step]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P(f n) \implies (f(Suc\ n), (f\ n)) \in \text{measure_tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists n. P(f\ n)$
 <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
 $\exists stp. is_final\ (steps0\ (1,\ [Bk,Oc]\ @\ CL,\ CR)\ tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left\ stp)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_CL_is_Nil$:
assumes $noDblBk\ CL$
and $noDblBk\ CR$
and $CL = []$
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Oc]\ @\ CL,\ CR) \}$
 $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left$
 $\{ \lambda tap. \exists rex. tap = ([], [Bk,Bk]\ @\ (rev\ CL)\ @\ [Oc,\ Bk]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ rex) \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_correctness_CL_ew_Bk$:
assumes $noDblBk\ CL$
and $noDblBk\ CR$
and $CL \neq []$
and $last\ CL = Bk$
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Oc]\ @\ CL,\ CR) \}$
 $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left$
 $\{ \lambda tap. \exists rex. tap = ([], [Bk]\ @\ (rev\ CL)\ @\ [Oc,\ Bk]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ rex) \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_CL_ew_Oc$:
assumes $noDblBk\ CL$
and $noDblBk\ CR$
and $CL \neq []$
and $last\ CL = Oc$
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk,Oc]\ @\ CL,\ CR) \}$
 $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left$
 $\{ \lambda tap. \exists rex. tap = ([], [Bk,\ Bk]\ @\ (rev\ CL)\ @\ [Oc,\ Bk]\ @\ Bk\ \uparrow\ rex) \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_eq_Nil_n_eq_1_last_eq_0$:
assumes $(nl::nat\ list) \neq []$
and $n=1$
and $n \leq length\ nl$
and $last\ (take\ n\ nl) = 0$
shows $\exists CL\ CR.$

$[Oc] @ CL = rev(<take\ n\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CL \wedge CL = [] \wedge$
 $CR = (<drop\ n\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CR$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_n_eq_1_last_neq_0*:

assumes $(nl::nat\ list) \neq []$

and $n=1$

and $n \leq length\ nl$

and $0 < last\ (take\ n\ nl)$

shows $\exists CL\ CR.$

$[Oc] @ CL = rev(<take\ n\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CL \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge last\ CL = Oc \wedge$
 $CR = (<drop\ n\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CR$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_eq_Nil_last_eq_0'*:

assumes $l \leq length\ (nl::nat\ list)$

and $hd\ nl = 0$

shows $\exists CL\ CR.$

$[Oc] @ CL = rev(<hd\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CL \wedge CL = [] \wedge$
 $CR = (<tl\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CR$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_last_neq_0'*:

assumes $l \leq length\ (nl::nat\ list)$

and $0 < hd\ nl$

shows $\exists CL\ CR.$

$[Oc] @ CL = rev(<hd\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CL \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge last\ CL = Oc \wedge$
 $CR = (<tl\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CR$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_n_gt_1_last_eq_0*:

assumes $(nl::nat\ list) \neq []$

and $l < n$

and $n \leq length\ nl$

and $last\ (take\ n\ nl) = 0$

shows $\exists CL\ CR.$

$[Oc] @ CL = rev(<take\ n\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CL \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge last\ CL = Oc \wedge$
 $CR = (<drop\ n\ nl>) \wedge noDblBk\ CR$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_n_gt_1_last_neq_0*:

assumes $(nl::nat\ list) \neq []$

and $l < n$

and $n \leq length\ nl$

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

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_helper_CL_neq_Nil_n_gt_I:*
assumes $(nl::\text{nat list}) \neq []$
and $I < n$
and $n \leq \text{length } nl$
shows $\exists CL CR.$
 $[Oc] @ CL = \text{rev}(\langle \text{take } n \text{ nl} \rangle) \wedge \text{noDblBk } CL \wedge CL \neq [] \wedge \text{last } CL = Oc \wedge$
 $CR = (\langle \text{drop } n \text{ nl} \rangle) \wedge \text{noDblBk } CR$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left_erp_total_correctness_one_arg:*
assumes $I \leq \text{length } (nl::\text{nat list})$
shows $\{ \lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = (\text{Bk} \# \text{rev}(\langle \text{hd } nl \rangle), \langle \text{tl } nl \rangle) \}$
 $\text{tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left}$
 $\{ \lambda \text{tap}. \exists \text{rex}. \text{tap} = ([], [\text{Bk}, \text{Bk}] @ (\langle \text{hd } nl \rangle) @ [\text{Bk}] @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rex}) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
 $\text{tm_check_for_one_arg} :: \text{instr list}$
where
 $\text{tm_check_for_one_arg} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{tm_skip_first_arg} \mid + \mid \text{tm_erase_right_then_dblBk_left}$

lemma *tm_check_for_one_arg_total_correctness_Nil:*
 $\text{length } nl = 0$
 $\implies \{ \lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([], \langle nl::\text{nat list} \rangle) \} \text{tm_check_for_one_arg} \{ \lambda \text{tap}. \text{tap} = ([\text{Bk}, \text{Bk}], [\text{Bk}]) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_check_for_one_arg_total_correctness_len_eq_1*:
length nl = 1
 $\implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle nl :: nat list \rangle) \}\!\} tm_check_for_one_arg \{\!\{ \lambda tap. \exists zA. tap = (Bk \uparrow zA, \langle nl \rangle @ [Bk]) \}\!\}$
<proof>

lemma *tm_check_for_one_arg_total_correctness_len_gt_1*:
length nl > 1
 $\implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle nl :: nat list \rangle) \}\!\} tm_check_for_one_arg \{\!\{ \lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([], [Bk, Bk] @ \langle [hd\ nl] \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \}\!\}$
<proof>

definition
tm_strong_copy :: instr list
where
tm_strong_copy $\stackrel{def}{=} tm_check_for_one_arg \mid + \mid tm_weak_copy$

lemma *tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_Nil*:
length nl = 0
 $\implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle nl :: nat list \rangle) \}\!\} tm_strong_copy \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk, Bk, Bk, Bk], []) \}\!\}$
<proof>

lemma *tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_len_gt_1*:
1 < length nl
 $\implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle nl :: nat list \rangle) \}\!\} tm_strong_copy \{\!\{ \lambda tap. \exists l. tap = ([Bk, Bk], \langle [hd\ nl] \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \}\!\}$
<proof>

lemma *tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_len_eq_1*:
1 = length nl
 $\implies \{\!\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle nl :: nat list \rangle) \}\!\} tm_strong_copy \{\!\{ \lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle [hd\ nl, hd\ nl] \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \}\!\}$
<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 \Rightarrow bool
where

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{turing_decidable} \textit{ nls} &\stackrel{\textit{def}}{=} (\exists D. (\forall \textit{nl}. \\ &(\textit{nl} \in \textit{nls} \longrightarrow \{\!(\lambda \textit{tap}. \textit{tap} = ([], \langle \textit{nl} \rangle)\!\}) D \{\!(\lambda \textit{tap}. \exists k \textit{l}. \textit{tap} = (\textit{Bk} \uparrow k, \langle \textit{l}::\textit{nat} \rangle @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{l})\!\}) \\ &\wedge (\textit{nl} \notin \textit{nls} \longrightarrow \{\!(\lambda \textit{tap}. \textit{tap} = ([], \langle \textit{nl} \rangle)\!\}) D \{\!(\lambda \textit{tap}. \exists k \textit{l}. \textit{tap} = (\textit{Bk} \uparrow k, \langle 0::\textit{nat} \rangle @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{l})\!\}) \\ &)) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *turing_decidable_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_conditions*:

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{turing_decidable} \textit{ nls} &\stackrel{\textit{def}}{=} (\exists D. (\forall \textit{nl}. \\ &(\textit{nl} \in \textit{nls} \longrightarrow \textit{TMC_yields_num_res} D \textit{nl} (\textit{l}::\textit{nat})) \\ &\wedge (\textit{nl} \notin \textit{nls} \longrightarrow \textit{TMC_yields_num_res} D \textit{nl} (0::\textit{nat})) \\ &)) \\ &\langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

1.11.2 Examples for decidable sets of natural numbers

Using the machine OneStrokeTM as a decider we are able to prove 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*:

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{turing_decidable} \{\} &= (\exists D. \forall (\textit{nl}:: \textit{nat list}). \\ &\{\!(\lambda \textit{tap}. \textit{tap} = ([], \langle \textit{nl} \rangle)\!\}) D \{\!(\lambda \textit{tap}. \exists k \textit{l}. \textit{tap} = (\textit{Bk} \uparrow k, [\textit{Oc}] @ \textit{Bk} \uparrow \textit{l})\!\}) \\ &\langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

theorem *turing_decidable_empty_set*: *turing_decidable* $\{\}$

$\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

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 a 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 $turing_reducible :: (nat\ list)\ set \Rightarrow (nat\ list)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where

$turing_reducible\ A\ B \stackrel{def}{=} \dots$

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

lemma *turing_reducible_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_condition:*

$$\begin{aligned}
& turing_reducible\ A\ B \stackrel{def}{=} \\
& (\exists tm. \forall nl::nat\ list. \exists ml::nat\ list. \\
& \quad TMC_yields_num_list_res\ tm\ nl\ ml \wedge (nl \in A \longleftrightarrow ml \in B) \\
&) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

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

lemma *turing_reducible_A_B_imp_composable_reducer_ex:* $turing_reducible\ A\ B$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \implies \\
& \exists Red. composable_tm0\ Red \wedge \\
& \quad (\forall nl::nat\ list. \exists ml::nat\ list. TMC_yields_num_list_res\ Red\ nl\ ml \wedge (nl \in A \longleftrightarrow ml \in \\
& B)) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

theorem *turing_reducible_AB_and_decB_imp_decA:*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket turing_reducible\ A\ B; turing_decidable\ B \rrbracket \implies turing_decidable\ A \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

corollary *turing_reducible_AB_and_non_decA_imp_non_decB:*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket turing_reducible\ A\ B; \neg turing_decidable\ A \rrbracket \implies \neg turing_decidable\ B \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

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:
  dec = ( $\lambda w$ . (if ( $\exists t \in A$ . enc t = w) then (THE t. t ∈ A ∧ enc t = w) else (SOME t. t ∈ A)))
   $\implies$  dec = ( $\lambda w$ . (if ( $\exists t \in A$ . enc t = w) then (the_inv_into A enc) w else (SOME t. t ∈ A)))
  <proof>

```

```

lemma encode_decode_A_eq:
  [[ inj_on (enc::'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) (A::'a set);
    (dec::'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a) = ( $\lambda w$ . (if ( $\exists t \in A$ . enc t = w)
      then (THE t. t ∈ A ∧ enc t = w)
      else (SOME t. t ∈ A)))
  ]]  $\implies$   $\forall M \in A$ . dec(enc M) = M
  <proof>

```

```

lemma decode_encode_A_eq:
  [[ inj_on (enc::'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) (A::'a set);
    dec = ( $\lambda w$ . (if ( $\exists t \in A$ . enc t = w) then (THE t. t ∈ A ∧ enc t = w) else (SOME t. t ∈ A)))
  ]]  $\implies$   $\forall w$ . w ∈ enc'A  $\longrightarrow$  enc(dec(w)) = w
  <proof>

```

```

lemma dec_in_A:
  [[ inj_on (enc::'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) (A::'a set);
    dec = ( $\lambda w$ . if  $\exists t \in A$ . enc t = w then THE t. t ∈ A ∧ enc t = w else SOME t. t ∈ A);
    A  $\neq$  {}
  ]]  $\implies$   $\forall w$ . dec w ∈ A
  <proof>

```

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* \Rightarrow *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*:

$\exists u v. \text{tm_to_nat_list } (x\#xs) = u \# v \# \text{tm_to_nat_list } xs$
<proof>

lemma *tm_to_nat_list_cons_is_not_nil*: *tm_to_nat_list* (*x#xs*) \neq *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*) $\implies x = y$
<proof>

lemma *inj_tm_to_nat_list*: *tm_to_nat_list xs* = *tm_to_nat_list ys* $\implies xs = ys$

<proof>

definition *tm_to_nat* :: *tprog0* \Rightarrow *nat*

where *tm_to_nat* = (*list_encode* \circ *tm_to_nat_list*)

theorem *inj_tm_to_nat*: *inj tm_to_nat*

<proof>

fun *nat_list_to_tm* :: *nat list* \Rightarrow *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* \Rightarrow *tprog0*

where *nat_to_tm* = (*nat_list_to_tm* \circ *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
```

```
  SemildTM
```

```
  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  $\Rightarrow$  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  $\Rightarrow$  nat
```

```
<proof>
```

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

```
definition c2t :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  instr list
```

```
where
```

```
  c2t = ( $\lambda n$ . 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 $K1 :: (nat\ list)\ set$

where

$$K1 \stackrel{def}{=} \{nl. (\exists n. nl = [n] \wedge TMC_has_num_res\ (c2t\ n)\ [n])\}$$

Assuming the existence of a Turing Machine K1D1, which is able to decide the set K1, we derive a contradiction using the machine $tm_semi_id_eq0$. Thus, we show that the *Special Halting Problem K1* is not Turing decidable. The proof uses a diagonal argument.

lemma $mk_composable_decider_K1D1$:

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

$$(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D1'\ nl\ (1::nat))$$

$$\wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D1'\ nl\ (0::nat)))$$

shows $\exists K1D1'. (\forall nl. composable_tm0\ K1D1' \wedge$

$$(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D1'\ nl\ (1::nat))$$

$$\wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D1'\ nl\ (0::nat)))$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $res_1_fed_into_tm_semi_id_eq0_loops$:

assumes $composable_tm0\ D$

and $TMC_yields_num_res\ D\ nl\ (1::nat)$

shows $TMC_loops\ (D\ |+\ |tm_semi_id_eq0)\ nl$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $loops_imp_has_no_res$: $TMC_loops\ tm\ [n] \implies \neg TMC_has_num_res\ tm\ [n]$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $yields_res_imp_has_res$: $TMC_yields_num_res\ tm\ [n]\ (m::nat) \implies TMC_has_num_res\ tm\ [n]$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $res_0_fed_into_tm_semi_id_eq0_yields_0$:

assumes $composable_tm0\ D$

and $TMC_yields_num_res\ D\ nl\ (0::nat)$

shows $TMC_yields_num_res\ (D\ |+\ |tm_semi_id_eq0)\ nl\ 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $existence_of_decider_K1D1_for_K1_imp_False$:

assumes $major$: $\exists K1D1'. (\forall nl.$

$$(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D1'\ nl\ (1::nat))$$

$$\wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D1'\ nl\ (0::nat)))$$

shows $False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $H1 :: (nat\ list)\ set$

where

$H1 \stackrel{def}{=} \{nl. (\exists n\ m. nl = [n,m] \wedge TMC_has_num_res\ (c2t\ n)\ [m])\}$

lemma $NilNotIn_K1: [] \notin K1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $NilNotIn_H1: [] \notin H1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_Nil'$:

$length\ nl = 0 \implies TMC_yields_num_list_res\ tm_strong_copy\ nl\ []$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_len_eq_1'$:

$length\ nl = 1 \implies TMC_yields_num_list_res\ tm_strong_copy\ nl\ [hd\ nl, hd\ nl]$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_strong_copy_total_correctness_len_gt_1'$:

$1 < length\ nl \implies TMC_yields_num_list_res\ tm_strong_copy\ nl\ [hd\ nl]$

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $turing_reducible_K1_H1: turing_reducible\ K1\ H1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

1.13.2.4 Corollaries about the undecidable sets K1 and H1

corollary $not_Turing_decidable_K1: \neg(turing_decidable\ K1)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $not_Turing_decidable_H1: \neg turing_decidable\ H1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $existence_of_decider_K1D0_for_K1_imp_False:$

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

$(nl \in K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D0'\ nl\ (0::nat))$

$\wedge (nl \notin K1 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ K1D0'\ nl\ (1::nat)))$

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

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

Assuming the existence of a Turing Machine KOD0, 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_KOD0_for_K0_imp_False*:

assumes $\exists KOD0'. (\forall nl.$

$(nl \in K0 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ KOD0'\ nl\ (0::nat))$

$\wedge (nl \notin K0 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ KOD0'\ nl\ (1::nat))$)

shows *False*

<proof>

Assuming the existence of a Turing Machine KOD1, 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_KOD1_for_K0_imp_False*:

assumes $\exists KOD1'. (\forall nl.$

$(nl \in K0 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ KOD1'\ nl\ (1::nat))$

$\wedge (nl \notin K0 \longrightarrow TMC_yields_num_res\ KOD1'\ nl\ (0::nat))$)

shows *False*

<proof>

corollary *not_Turing_decidable_K0*: $\neg(turing_decidable\ K0)$

<proof>

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 \Rightarrow nat option) \Rightarrow bool
where *turing_computable_partial* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \forall ns n.$
 ($f ns = \text{Some } n \longrightarrow (\exists stp k l. (\text{steps0 } (I, ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle)) tm stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k,$
 $\langle n::\text{nat} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \wedge$
 ($f ns = \text{None} \longrightarrow \neg \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \}\!\! \} tm \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k,$
 $\langle n::\text{nat} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \}\!\! \}))$)

lemma *turing_computable_partial_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_TMC_has_conditions:*

turing_computable_partial $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \forall ns n.$
 ($f ns = \text{Some } n \longrightarrow \text{TMC_yields_num_res } tm ns n$) \wedge
 ($f ns = \text{None} \longrightarrow \neg \text{TMC_has_num_res } tm ns$))
<proof>

lemma *turing_computable_partial_unfolded_into_Hoare_halt_conditions:*

turing_computable_partial $\longleftrightarrow (\exists tm. \forall ns n.$
 ($f ns = \text{Some } n \longrightarrow \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle) \}\!\! \} tm \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k,$
 $\langle n::\text{nat} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \}\!\! \}) \wedge$
 ($f ns = \text{None} \longrightarrow \neg \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle) \}\!\! \} tm \{\!\! \{ \lambda tap. \exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow$
 $k, \langle n::\text{nat} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \}\!\! \}))$)
<proof>

1.14.1.2 Characteristic Functions of Sets

definition *chi_fun* :: (nat list) set \Rightarrow (nat list \Rightarrow nat option)

where

chi_fun nls = (λ nl. if nl \in nls then Some 1 else Some 0)

lemma *chi_fun_0_iff*: nl \notin nls \longleftrightarrow *chi_fun* nls nl = Some 0
(proof)

lemma *chi_fun_1_iff*: nl \in nls \longleftrightarrow *chi_fun* nls nl = Some 1
(proof)

lemma *chi_fun_0_I*: nl \notin nls \Longrightarrow *chi_fun* nls nl = Some 0
(proof)

lemma *chi_fun_0_E*: (*chi_fun* nls nl = Some 0 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow nl \notin nls \Longrightarrow P
(proof)

lemma *chi_fun_1_I*: nl \in nls \Longrightarrow *chi_fun* nls nl = Some 1
(proof)

lemma *chi_fun_1_E*: (*chi_fun* nls nl = Some 1 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow nl \in nls \Longrightarrow P
(proof)

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 \Longrightarrow *turing_computable_partial* (*chi_fun* A)
(proof)

theorem *turing_computable_partial_imp_turing_decidable*:
turing_computable_partial (*chi_fun* A) \Longrightarrow *turing_decidable* A
(proof)

corollary *turing_computable_partial_iff_turing_decidable*:
turing_decidable A \longleftrightarrow *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 \neg (*turing_computable_partial* (*chi_fun* K1))

<proof>

theorem $\neg(\text{turing_computable_partial } (\text{chi_fun } H1))$

<proof>

end

1.14.1.5 The Function associated with a Turing Machine

With every Turing machine, we can associate a function.

definition $\text{fun_of_tm} :: \text{tprog0} \Rightarrow (\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat option})$

where $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \ ns \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{if } \{\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \} \} tm \{\! \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k \ n \ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \}$
then
let result =
(THE n. $\exists stp \ k \ l. (\text{steps0 } (1, ([], \langle ns \rangle)) \text{ tm } stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$)
in Some result
else None)

Some immediate consequences of the definition.

lemma $\text{fun_of_tm_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_TMC_has_conditions}$:

$\text{fun_of_tm } tm \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda ns. (\text{if } \text{TMC_has_num_res } tm \ ns$
then
let result = (THE n. $\text{TMC_yields_num_res } tm \ ns \ n$)
in Some result
else None)
)
<proof>

lemma fun_of_tm_is_None :

assumes $\neg(\{\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \} \} tm \{\! \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k \ n \ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \})$
shows $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \ ns = \text{None}$
<proof>

lemma $\text{fun_of_tm_is_None_rev}$:

assumes $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \ ns = \text{None}$
shows $\neg(\{\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \} \} tm \{\! \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k \ n \ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \})$
<proof>

corollary $\text{fun_of_tm_is_None_iff}$: $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \ ns = \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \neg(\{\! \{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \} \} tm \{\! \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k \ n \ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \} \})$

<proof>

corollary $\text{fun_of_tm_is_None_iff}'$: $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \ ns = \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{TMC_has_num_res } tm \ ns$

<proof>

lemma *fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n'*:

assumes $\{\!\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \!\!\}$ $\} tm \{\!\!| \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \!\!\}$
shows $\exists n. fun_of_tm\ tm\ ns = Some\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n'_rev*:

assumes $\exists n. fun_of_tm\ tm\ ns = Some\ n$
shows $\{\!\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \!\!\}$ $\} tm \{\!\!| \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \!\!\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n'_iff*:

$(\exists n. fun_of_tm\ tm\ ns = Some\ n)$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $\{\!\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns \rangle) \!\!\}$ $\} tm \{\!\!| \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \!\!\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.14.1.6 Stronger results about uniqueness of results

corollary *Hoare_halt_on_numerals_list_yields_unique_list_result_iff*:

$\{\!\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle n!::nat\ list \rangle) \!\!\}$ $\} p \{\!\!| \lambda tap. (\exists kr ml lr. tap = (Bk \uparrow kr, \langle ml::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow lr)) \!\!\}$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $(\exists !ml. \exists stp\ k\ l. steps0\ (I, [], \langle n!::nat\ list \rangle)\ p\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle ml::nat\ list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *Hoare_halt_on_numerals_yields_unique_result_iff*:

$\{\!\!| (\lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle n::nat\ list \rangle)) \!\!\}$ $\} p \{\!\!| (\lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))) \!\!\}$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $(\exists !n. \exists stp\ k\ l. steps0\ (I, [], \langle n::nat\ list \rangle)\ p\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun_of_tm_is_Some_unique_value*:

assumes $steps0\ (I, ([], \langle ns \rangle))\ tm\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$
shows $fun_of_tm\ tm\ ns = Some\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n*:

assumes $\{\!\!| \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle) \!\!\}$ $\} tm \{\!\!| \lambda tap. (\exists k n l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \!\!\}$
shows $\exists stp\ k\ n\ l. (steps0\ (I, ([], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle))\ tm\ stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \wedge$
 $fun_of_tm\ tm\ ns = Some\ (n::nat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n_rev*:

assumes $\exists stp\ k\ n\ l. (steps0\ (I, ([], \langle ns::nat\ list \rangle))\ tm\ stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$

\wedge
 $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n$
shows $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns::nat \text{ list} \rangle) \} tm \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k \ n \ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $\text{fun_of_tm_ex_Some_n_iff}$:
 $(\exists stp \ k \ l. (\text{steps0 } (I, ([], \langle ns \rangle)) \text{ tm } stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l) \wedge \text{fun_of_tm } tm \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n)$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $\{ \lambda tap. tap = ([], \langle ns::nat \text{ list} \rangle) \} tm \{ \lambda tap. (\exists k \ n \ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)) \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\text{fun_of_tm_eq_Some_n_imp_same_numeral_result}$:
assumes $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n$
shows $\exists stp \ k \ l. \text{steps0 } (I, [], \langle ns::nat \text{ list} \rangle) \text{ tm } stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\text{numeral_result_n_imp_fun_of_tm_eq_n}$:
assumes $\exists stp \ k \ l. \text{steps0 } (I, [], \langle ns::nat \text{ list} \rangle) \text{ tm } stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)$
shows $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $\text{numeral_result_n_iff_fun_of_tm_eq_n}$:
 $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $(\exists stp \ k \ l. \text{steps0 } (I, [], \langle ns::nat \text{ list} \rangle) \text{ tm } stp = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::nat \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $\text{numeral_result_n_iff_fun_of_tm_eq_n'}$:
 $\text{fun_of_tm } tm \text{ ns} = \text{Some } n \longleftrightarrow \text{TMC_yields_num_res } tm \text{ ns } n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.14.1.7 Definition of Turing computability Variant 2

definition $\text{turing_computable_partial}' :: (\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat option}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{turing_computable_partial}' f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists tm. \text{fun_of_tm } tm = f$

lemma $\text{turing_computable_partial}'I$:
 $(\bigwedge ns. \text{fun_of_tm } tm \text{ ns} = f \text{ ns}) \Longrightarrow \text{turing_computable_partial}' f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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_iff*:
turing_computable_partial' f \longleftrightarrow *turing_computable_partial f*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

As a now trivial consequence we obtain:

corollary *turing_computable_partial f* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists tm. \text{fun_of_tm } tm = f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

1.14.2 Definition of Total Turing Computability

definition *turing_computable_total* :: (nat list \Rightarrow nat option) \Rightarrow bool

where *turing_computable_total f* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \forall ns. \exists n. f ns = \text{Some } n \wedge$
 $(\exists stp \ k \ l. (\text{steps0 } (1, ([], \langle ns::\text{nat list} \rangle)) \text{ tm } stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, \langle n::\text{nat} \rangle @ Bk \uparrow l)))$

lemma *turing_computable_total_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_condition*:
turing_computable_total f $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \forall ns. \exists n. f ns = \text{Some } n \wedge \text{TMC_yields_num_res } tm \ ns \ n$
)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *turing_computable_total_imp_turing_computable_partial*:
turing_computable_total f \Longrightarrow *turing_computable_partial f*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *turing_decidable_imp_turing_computable_total_chi_fun*:
turing_decidable A \Longrightarrow *turing_computable_total (chi_fun A)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *turing_computable_total'* :: (nat list \Rightarrow nat option) \Rightarrow bool
where *turing_computable_total' f* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \forall ns. \exists n. f ns = \text{Some } n \wedge \text{fun_of_tm } tm = f)$

theorem *turing_computable_total'_eq_turing_computable_total*:
turing_computable_total' f = *turing_computable_total f*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *turing_computable_total''* :: (nat list \Rightarrow nat option) \Rightarrow bool
where *turing_computable_total''* *f* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \text{fun_of_tm } tm = f \wedge (\forall ns. \exists n. f ns = \text{Some } n))$

theorem *turing_computable_total''_eq_turing_computable_total*:
turing_computable_total'' *f* = *turing_computable_total* *f*
 <proof>

definition *turing_computable_total_on* :: (nat list \Rightarrow nat option) \Rightarrow (nat list) set \Rightarrow bool
where *turing_computable_total_on* *f* *A* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \forall ns. ns \in A \longrightarrow (\exists n. f ns = \text{Some } n \wedge (\exists stp k l. (\text{steps0 } (1, ([]), <ns::nat list>)) tm stp) = (0, Bk \uparrow k, <n::nat> @ Bk \uparrow l))))$

lemma *turing_computable_total_on_unfolded_into_TMC_yields_condition*:
turing_computable_total_on *f* *A* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\exists tm. \forall ns. ns \in A \longrightarrow (\exists n. f ns = \text{Some } n \wedge \text{TMC_yields_num_res } tm ns n))$
 <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 $\langle 0 \rangle$, 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  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(WB, 1), (R, 2), (L, 1), (L, 0)]$ 
```

```
lemma composable_tm0_tm_dither[intro, simp]: composable_tm0 tm_dither
  <proof>
```

```
lemma tm_dither_loops_aux:
  (steps0 (I, Bk ↑ m, [Oc]) tm_dither stp = (I, Bk ↑ m, [Oc])) ∨
  (steps0 (I, Bk ↑ m, [Oc]) tm_dither stp = (2, Oc # Bk ↑ m, []))
  <proof>
```

```
lemma tm_dither_loops_aux':
  (steps0 (I, Bk ↑ m, [Oc] @ Bk ↑ n) tm_dither stp = (I, Bk ↑ m, [Oc] @ Bk ↑ n)) ∨
  (steps0 (I, Bk ↑ m, [Oc] @ Bk ↑ n) tm_dither stp = (2, Oc # Bk ↑ m, Bk ↑ n))
  <proof>
```

If the input is $Oc \uparrow 1$ the *Dithering* TM will loop forever, for other non-blank inputs $Oc \uparrow (n + 1)$ with $1 < n$ it will reach the final state in a standard configuration.

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

```
lemma <0::nat> = [Oc] <proof>
```

lemma $Oc \uparrow (0+1) = [Oc]$ *<proof>*
lemma $\langle n::nat \rangle = Oc \uparrow (n+1)$ *<proof>*

lemma $\langle 1::nat \rangle = [Oc, Oc]$ *<proof>*

1.15.1.1 Dither in action.

lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_dither\ 0 = (I, [], [Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_dither\ 1 = (2, [Oc], [])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_dither\ 2 = (I, [], [Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_dither\ 3 = (2, [Oc], [])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc]) tm_dither\ 4 = (I, [], [Oc])$ *<proof>*

lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 0 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 2 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 3 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc])$ *<proof>*

lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 0 = (I, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 1 = (2, [Oc], [Oc, Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 2 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc])$ *<proof>*
lemma $steps0 (I, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 3 = (0, [], [Oc, Oc, Oc])$ *<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, its preferable to use them, if the program that we reason about can be decomposed appropriately.

abbreviation *(input)*

$tm_dither_halt_inv \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle 1::nat \rangle)$

abbreviation *(input)*

$tm_dither_unhalt_ass \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle 0::nat \rangle)$

lemma $\langle 0::nat \rangle = [Oc]$ *<proof>*

lemma tm_dither_loops :

shows $\{tm_dither_unhalt_ass\} tm_dither \uparrow$
<proof>

lemma tm_dither_loops'' :

shows $\{ \lambda tap. \exists k\ l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l) \} tm_dither \uparrow$
<proof>

lemma $tm_dither_halts_aux$:

shows $steps0 (I, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc]) tm_dither\ 2 = (0, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc])$

<proof>

lemma *tm_dither_halts_aux'*:

shows $steps0 (1, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n) tm_dither\ 2 = (0, Bk \uparrow m, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow n)$

<proof>

lemma *tm_dither_halts*:

shows $\{tm_dither_halt_inv\} tm_dither \{tm_dither_halt_inv\}$

<proof>

lemma *tm_dither_halts''*:

shows $\{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\} tm_dither \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk \uparrow l)\}$

<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

$tm_copy_begin \stackrel{def}{=} [(WB, 0), (R, 2), (R, 3), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (L, 4), (L, 4), (L, 0)]$

definition

tm_copy_loop :: *instr list*

where

$tm_copy_loop \stackrel{def}{=} [(R, 0), (R, 2), (R, 3), (WB, 2), (R, 3), (R, 4), (WO, 5), (R, 4), (L, 6), (L, 5), (L, 6), (L, 1)]$

definition

$tm_copy_end :: instr\ list$

where

$$tm_copy_end \stackrel{def}{=} [(L, 0), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (L, 4), \\ (R, 2), (R, 2), (L, 5), (WB, 4), \\ (R, 0), (L, 5)]$$
definition

$tm_copy :: instr\ list$

where

$$tm_copy \stackrel{def}{=} (tm_copy_begin\ |\ +\ | \ tm_copy_loop\ |\ +\ | \ tm_copy_end)$$
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

$$inv_begin0\ n\ (l, r) = ((n > 1 \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow (n - 2), [Oc, Oc, Bk, Oc])) \vee \\ (n = 1 \wedge (l, r) = ([], [Bk, Oc, Bk, Oc])))$$

$$| inv_begin1\ n\ (l, r) = ((l, r) = ([], Oc \uparrow n))$$

$$| inv_begin2\ n\ (l, r) = (\exists\ i\ j. i > 0 \wedge i + j = n \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow i, Oc \uparrow j))$$

$$| inv_begin3\ n\ (l, r) = (n > 0 \wedge (l, tl\ r) = (Bk \# Oc \uparrow n, []))$$

$$| inv_begin4\ n\ (l, r) = (n > 0 \wedge (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow n, [Bk, Oc]) \vee (l, r) = (Oc \uparrow (n - 1), [Oc, Bk, Oc]))$$

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)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *begin_partial_correctness*:
assumes *is_final (steps0 (I, [], Oc ↑ n) tm_copy_begin stp)*
shows $0 < n \implies \{inv_begin1\ n\} tm_copy_begin \{inv_begin0\ n\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *measure_begin_induct* [*case_names Step*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P (fn) \implies (f (Suc\ n), (fn)) \in measure_begin \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P (fn)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *begin_halts*:
assumes *h: x > 0*
shows $\exists stp. is_final (steps0 (I, [], Oc \uparrow x) tm_copy_begin stp)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *begin_correct*:
shows $0 < n \implies \{inv_begin1\ n\} tm_copy_begin \{inv_begin0\ n\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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]

```

fun

```

inv_loop1_loop :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop1_exit :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop5_loop :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop5_exit :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop6_loop :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop6_exit :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_loop1_loop n (l, r) = (∃ i j. i + j + 1 = n ∧ (l, r) = (Oc↑i, Oc#Oc#Bk↑j@Oc↑j) ∧ j
  > 0)
  | inv_loop1_exit n (l, r) = (0 < n ∧ (l, r) = ([], Bk#Oc#Bk↑n@Oc↑n))
  | inv_loop5_loop x (l, r) =
    (∃ i j k t. i + j = Suc x ∧ i > 0 ∧ j > 0 ∧ k + t = j ∧ t > 0 ∧ (l, r) = (Oc↑k@Bk↑j@Oc↑i,
  Oc↑t))
  | inv_loop5_exit x (l, r) =
    (∃ i j. i + j = Suc x ∧ i > 0 ∧ j > 0 ∧ (l, r) = (Bk↑(j - 1)@Oc↑i, Bk # Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop6_loop x (l, r) =
    (∃ i j k t. i + j = Suc x ∧ i > 0 ∧ k + t + 1 = j ∧ (l, r) = (Bk↑k @ Oc↑i, Bk↑(Suc t) @
  Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop6_exit x (l, r) =
    (∃ i j. i + j = x ∧ j > 0 ∧ (l, r) = (Oc↑i, Oc#Bk↑j@Oc↑j))

```

fun

```

inv_loop0 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop1 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop2 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop3 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop4 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop5 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool and
inv_loop6 :: nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool
where
  inv_loop0 n (l, r) = (0 < n ∧ (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc # Bk↑n@Oc↑n))
  | inv_loop1 n (l, r) = (inv_loop1_loop n (l, r) ∨ inv_loop1_exit n (l, r))
  | inv_loop2 n (l, r) = (∃ i j any. i + j = n ∧ n > 0 ∧ i > 0 ∧ j > 0 ∧ (l, r) = (Oc↑i,
  any#Bk↑j@Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop3 n (l, r) =
    (∃ i j k t. i + j = n ∧ i > 0 ∧ j > 0 ∧ k + t = Suc j ∧ (l, r) = (Bk↑k@Oc↑i, Bk↑t@Oc↑j))
  | inv_loop4 n (l, r) =
    (∃ i j k t. i + j = n ∧ i > 0 ∧ j > 0 ∧ k + t = j ∧ (l, r) = (Oc↑k @ Bk↑(Suc j)@Oc↑i, Oc↑t))
  | inv_loop5 n (l, r) = (inv_loop5_loop n (l, r) ∨ inv_loop5_exit n (l, r))
  | inv_loop6 n (l, r) = (inv_loop6_loop n (l, r) ∨ inv_loop6_exit n (l, r))

```

fun *inv_loop* :: *nat* ⇒ *config* ⇒ *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]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (Bk \# b, [])$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop3_Bk_empty[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop3 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (Bk \# b, [])$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop5_Oc_empty_via_4[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop4 } x (b, []) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, [Oc])$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop1_Bk[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop1 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{list} = Oc \# Bk \uparrow x @ Oc \uparrow x$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop3_Bk_via_2[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop2 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (Bk \# b, \text{list})$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop3_Bk_move[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop3 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop3 } x (Bk \# b, \text{list})$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop5_Oc_via_4_Bk[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop4 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop5 } x (b, Oc \# \text{list})$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop6_Bk_via_5[elim]:  $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv\_loop5 } x ([], Bk \# \text{list}) \rrbracket \implies \text{inv\_loop6 } x ([], Bk \# Bk \# \text{list})$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop5_loop_no_Bk[simp]:  $\text{inv\_loop5\_loop } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma inv_loop6_exit_no_Bk[simp]:  $\text{inv\_loop6\_exit } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$ 
<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]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop5_exit } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq []; \text{hd } b = Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_loop6_loop } x (tl \ b, Bk \# Bk \# \text{list})$
 <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]: $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_loop5_exit } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq []; \text{hd } b = Oc \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_loop6_exit } x (tl \ b, Oc \# Bk \# \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop6_Bk_tail_via_5*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop5 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop6}$
 $x (tl \ b, \text{hd } b \# Bk \# \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop6_loop_Bk_Bk_drop*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop6_loop } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq []; \text{hd } b = Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_loop6_loop } x (tl \ b, Bk \# Bk \# \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop6_exit_Oc_Bk_via_loop6*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop6_loop } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq []; \text{hd } b = Oc \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_loop6_exit } x (tl \ b, Oc \# Bk \# \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop6_Bk_tail*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_loop6 } x (b, Bk \# \text{list}); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop6 } x (tl$
 $b, \text{hd } b \# Bk \# \text{list})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop2_Oc_via_1*[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]: $\llbracket inv_loop5_loop\ x\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list);\ b \neq [];\ hd\ b = Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_loop5_exit\ x\ (tl\ b,\ Bk\ \# \ Oc\ \# \ list)$
 ⟨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]: $\llbracket 0 < x;\ inv_loop6\ x\ ([],\ Oc\ \# \ list) \rrbracket \implies inv_loop1\ x\ ([],\ Bk\ \# \ Oc\ \# \ list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop1_Oc_via_6*[elim]: $\llbracket 0 < x;\ inv_loop6\ x\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list);\ b \neq [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_loop1\ x\ (tl\ b,\ hd\ b \# \ Oc\ \# \ list)$
 ⟨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]:
 $\llbracket inv_loop5\ x\ (b,\ []) \rrbracket \implies RR\ inv_loop6\ x\ (b,\ []) \implies RR$
 $\llbracket inv_loop1\ x\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \rrbracket \implies b = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop6_Bk_Bk_drop*[elim]: $\llbracket inv_loop6\ x\ ([],\ Bk\ \# \ list) \rrbracket \implies inv_loop6\ x\ ([],\ Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop_step*:
 $\llbracket inv_loop\ x\ cf;\ x > 0 \rrbracket \implies inv_loop\ x\ (step\ cf\ (tm_copy_loop,\ 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_loop_steps*:

$\llbracket \text{inv_loop } x \text{ cf}; x > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_loop } x \text{ (steps cf (tm_copy_loop, 0) stp)}$
<proof>

fun *loop_stage* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

loop_stage (*s*, *l*, *r*) = (if *s* = 0 then 0
else (Suc (length (takeWhile ($\lambda a. a = \text{Oc}$) (rev *l* @ *r*))))))

fun *loop_state* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

loop_state (*s*, *l*, *r*) = (if *s* = 2 \wedge hd *r* = *Oc* then 0
else if *s* = 1 then 1
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* \times *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*]:

$\llbracket \bigwedge n. \neg P (f n) \implies (f (Suc n), (f n)) \in \text{measure_loop} \rrbracket \implies \exists n. P (f n)$
<proof>

lemma *inv_loop4_not_just_Oc*[*elim*]:

$\llbracket \text{inv_loop4 } x \text{ (l', []);$
length (takeWhile ($\lambda a. a = \text{Oc}$) (rev *l'* @ [*Oc*])) \neq
length (takeWhile ($\lambda a. a = \text{Oc}$) (rev *l'*)) \rrbracket
 $\implies RR$
 $\llbracket \text{inv_loop4 } x \text{ (l', Bk \# list);$
length (takeWhile ($\lambda a. a = \text{Oc}$) (rev *l'* @ *Oc* # list)) \neq
length (takeWhile ($\lambda a. a = \text{Oc}$) (rev *l'* @ *Bk* # list)) \rrbracket
 $\implies RR$
<proof>

lemma *takeWhile_replicate_append*:

$P a \implies \text{takeWhile } P (a \uparrow x @ ys) = a \uparrow x @ \text{takeWhile } P ys$
<proof>

lemma *takeWhile_replicate*:

$P a \implies \text{takeWhile } P (a \uparrow x) = a \uparrow x$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop5_Bk_E[elim]*:
 $\llbracket \text{inv_loop5 } x (l', Bk \# list); l' \neq [];$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } (tl l') @ hd l' \# Bk \# list)) \neq$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l' @ Bk \# list)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies RR$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop1_hd_Oc[elim]*: $\llbracket \text{inv_loop1 } x (l', Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies hd list = Oc$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop6_not_just_Bk[dest!]*:
 $\llbracket \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } P (\text{rev } (tl l') @ hd l' \# list)) \neq$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } P (\text{rev } l' @ list)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies l' = []$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_loop2_OcE[elim]*:
 $\llbracket \text{inv_loop2 } x (l', Oc \# list); l' \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l' @ Bk \# list)) <$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } l' @ Oc \# list))$
 <proof>

lemma *loop_halts*:
assumes $h: n > 0 \text{ inv_loop } n (l, r)$
shows $\exists \text{ stp. is_final } (\text{steps0 } (l, l, r) \text{ tm_copy_loop stp})$
 <proof>

lemma *loop_correct*:
assumes $0 < n$
shows $\{ \text{inv_loop1 } n \} \text{ tm_copy_loop } \{ \text{inv_loop0 } n \}$
 <proof>

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**

$inv_end4 :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$ **and**
 $inv_end5 :: nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $inv_end0\ n\ (l, r) = (n > 0 \wedge (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc \uparrow n @ Bk \# Oc \uparrow n))$
 $| inv_end1\ n\ (l, r) = (n > 0 \wedge (l, r) = ([Bk], Oc \# Bk \uparrow n @ Oc \uparrow n))$
 $| inv_end2\ n\ (l, r) = (\exists\ i\ j. i + j = Suc\ n \wedge n > 0 \wedge l = Oc \uparrow i @ [Bk] \wedge r = Bk \uparrow j @ Oc \uparrow n)$
 $| inv_end3\ n\ (l, r) =$
 $\quad (\exists\ i\ j. n > 0 \wedge i + j = n \wedge l = Oc \uparrow i @ [Bk] \wedge r = Oc \# Bk \uparrow j @ Oc \uparrow n)$
 $| inv_end4\ n\ (l, r) = (\exists\ any. n > 0 \wedge l = Oc \uparrow n @ [Bk] \wedge r = any \# Oc \uparrow n)$
 $| inv_end5\ n\ (l, r) = (inv_end5_loop\ n\ (l, r) \vee inv_end5_exit\ n\ (l, r))$

fun

$inv_end :: nat \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow bool$

where

$inv_end\ n\ (s, l, r) = (if\ s = 0\ then\ inv_end0\ n\ (l, r)$
 $\quad else\ if\ s = 1\ then\ inv_end1\ n\ (l, r)$
 $\quad else\ if\ s = 2\ then\ inv_end2\ n\ (l, r)$
 $\quad else\ if\ s = 3\ then\ inv_end3\ n\ (l, r)$
 $\quad else\ if\ s = 4\ then\ inv_end4\ n\ (l, r)$
 $\quad else\ if\ s = 5\ then\ inv_end5\ n\ (l, r)$
 $\quad else\ False)$

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 $inv_end_nonempty[simp]$:

$inv_end1\ x\ (b, []) = False$
 $inv_end1\ x\ ([], list) = False$
 $inv_end2\ x\ (b, []) = False$
 $inv_end3\ x\ (b, []) = False$
 $inv_end4\ x\ (b, []) = False$
 $inv_end5\ x\ (b, []) = False$
 $inv_end5\ x\ ([], Oc \# list) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_end0_Bk_via_1[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end1\ x\ (b, Bk \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket$

$\implies inv_end0\ x\ (tl\ b, hd\ b \# Bk \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_end3_Oc_via_2[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end2\ x\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket$

$\implies inv_end3\ x\ (b, Oc \# list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_end2_Bk_via_3[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end3\ x\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_end2\ x\ (Bk \# b,$

$list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_end5_Bk_via_4[elim]$: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end4\ x\ ([], Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies$

inv_end5 x ($[]$, $Bk \# Bk \# list$)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_Bk_tail_via_4*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end4\ x\ (b, Bk \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
inv_end5 x (*tl* b , *hd* $b \# Bk \# list$)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end0_Bk_via_5*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end5\ x\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_end0\ x\ (Bk \# b,$
list)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end2_Oc_via_1*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end1\ x\ (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_end2\ x\ (Oc \# b,$
list)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end4_Bk_Oc_via_2*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end2\ x\ ([] , Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies$
inv_end4 x ($[]$, $Bk \# Oc \# list$)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end4_Oc_via_2*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end2\ x\ (b, Oc \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
inv_end4 x (*tl* b , *hd* $b \# Oc \# list$)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end2_Oc_via_3*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end3\ x\ (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_end2\ x\ (Oc \# b,$
list)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end4_Bk_via_Oc*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end4\ x\ (b, Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_end4\ x\ (b, Bk \#$
list)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_Bk_drop_Oc*[*elim*]: $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end5\ x\ ([] , Oc \# list) \rrbracket \implies inv_end5\ x\ ([] , Bk$
 $\# Oc \# list$)
<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*]:
 $\llbracket 0 < x; inv_end5_loop\ x\ (b, Oc \# list); b \neq []; hd\ b = Bk \rrbracket \implies$
inv_end5_exit x (*tl* $b, Bk \# Oc \# list$)
<proof>

lemma *inv_end5_loop_Oc_Oc_drop*[*elim*]:

$\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end5_loop } x (b, Oc \# list); b \neq []; \text{hd } b = Oc \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_end5_loop } x (tl b, Oc \# Oc \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_end5_Oc_tail[elim]*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{inv_end5 } x (b, Oc \# list); b \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{inv_end5 } x (tl b, hd b \# Oc \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_end_step*:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_end } x \text{ cf} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end } x (\text{step cf } (tm_copy_end, 0))$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_end_steps*:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_end } x \text{ cf} \rrbracket \implies \text{inv_end } x (\text{steps cf } (tm_copy_end, 0) \text{ stp})$
 <proof>

fun *end_state* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*
where
end_state (s, l, r) =
 (if s = 0 then 0
 else if s = 1 then 5
 else if s = 2 \vee s = 3 then 4
 else if s = 4 then 3
 else if s = 5 then 2
 else 0)

fun *end_stage* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*
where
end_stage (s, l, r) =
 (if s = 2 \vee s = 3 then (length r) else 0)

fun *end_step* :: *config* \Rightarrow *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* \times *config*) *set*
where
end_LE = *measures* [end_state, end_stage, end_step]

lemma *wf_end_le*: *wf_end_LE*
 <proof>

lemma *end_halt*:
 $\llbracket x > 0; \text{inv_end } x (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists \text{ stp. is_final } (\text{steps } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) (tm_copy_end, 0) \text{ stp})$

<proof>

lemma *end_correct*:

$n > 0 \implies \{\{inv_end1\ n\}\} tm_copy_end \{\{inv_end0\} n\}$
<proof>

lemma [*intro*]:

composable_tm (*tm_copy_begin*, 0)
composable_tm (*tm_copy_loop*, 0)
composable_tm (*tm_copy_end*, 0)
<proof>

lemma *composable_tm0_tm_copy*[*intro, simp*]: *composable_tm0 tm_copy*
<proof>

lemma *tm_copy_correct1*:

assumes $0 < x$
shows $\{\{inv_begin1\} x\} tm_copy \{\{inv_end0\} x\}$
<proof>

abbreviation (*input*)

$pre_tm_copy\ n \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda tap. tap = ([::cell\ list, Oc\ \uparrow\ (Suc\ n)])$

abbreviation (*input*)

$post_tm_copy\ n \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], <(n, n::nat)>)$

lemma *tm_copy_correct*:

shows $\{\{pre_tm_copy\} n\} tm_copy \{\{post_tm_copy\} n\}$
<proof>

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:
```

$$\{\lambda tap. tap = ([\] , <(m::nat, m)>) \} p \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, r' @ Bk \uparrow l) \} \\ \implies \\ \{\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], <(m \quad , m)>) \} p \{\lambda tap. \exists k l. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, r' @ Bk \uparrow l) \} \\ \langle proof \rangle$$

Definition of the General Halting Problem H2.

```
definition H2 :: ((instr list) × (nat list)) set
```

```
where
```

$$H2 \stackrel{def}{=} \{(tm, nl). TMC_has_num_res\ tm\ nl\}$$

No Turing Machine is able to decide the General Halting Problem H2.

```
lemma existence_of_decider_H2D0_for_H2_imp_False:
```

```
assumes  $\exists H2D0'. (\forall nl (tm::instr\ list)).$ 
```

```

      ((tm,nl) ∈ H2 → {λtap. tap = ([], <(code tm, nl)>)} H2D0' {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk ↑
k, [Oc] @ Bk↑l)})
    ∧ ((tm,nl) ∉ H2 → {λtap. tap = ([], <(code tm, nl)>)} H2D0' {λtap. ∃ k l. tap = (Bk
↑ k, [Oc, Oc] @ Bk↑l)}) )
shows False
<proof>

```

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 $(instr\ list \times nat\ list)\ set$. 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 ⇒ nat

```

```

and H :: instr list

```

```

assumes h_composable[intro]: composable_tm0 H

```

and *h_case*:

$\bigwedge M ns. TMC_has_num_res M ns \implies \{\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], \langle code M, ns \rangle))\} H \{\{(\lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle 0::nat \rangle))\}\}$

and *nh_case*:

$\bigwedge M ns. \neg TMC_has_num_res M ns \implies \{\{(\lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], \langle code M, ns \rangle))\} H \{\{(\lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle 1::nat \rangle))\}\}$

begin

abbreviation (*input*)

$pre_H_ass M ns \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda tap. tap = ([Bk], \langle code M, ns::nat list \rangle)$

abbreviation (*input*)

$post_H_halt_ass \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle 1::nat \rangle)$

abbreviation (*input*)

$post_H_unhalt_ass \stackrel{def}{=} \lambda tap. \exists k. tap = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle 0::nat \rangle)$

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

$tcontra \stackrel{def}{=} (tm_copy \mid + \mid H) \mid + \mid tm_dither$

abbreviation

$code_tcontra \stackrel{def}{=} code\ tcontra$

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*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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

$mopup_b \stackrel{def}{=} [(R, 2), (R, 1), (L, 5), (WB, 3), (R, 4), (WB, 3),$
 $(R, 2), (WB, 3), (L, 5), (L, 6), (R, 0), (L, 6)]$

fun $mopup_n_tm :: nat \Rightarrow instr\ list$

where

$mopup_n_tm\ n = mopup_a\ n\ @\ shift\ mopup_b\ (2*n)$

type-synonym $mopup_type = config \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow cell\ list \Rightarrow bool$

fun $mopup_stop :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_stop\ (s, l, r)\ lm\ n\ ires =$
 $(\exists\ ln\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow ln\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires \wedge r = \langle lm\ !\ n \rangle\ @\ Bk\uparrow rn)$

fun $mopup_bef_erase_a :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_bef_erase_a\ (s, l, r)\ lm\ n\ ires =$
 $(\exists\ ln\ m\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow ln\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires \wedge$
 $r = Oc\uparrow m\ @\ Bk\ \#\ \langle drop\ ((s + 1)\ div\ 2)\ lm \rangle\ @\ Bk\uparrow rn)$

fun $mopup_bef_erase_b :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_bef_erase_b\ (s, l, r)\ lm\ n\ ires =$
 $(\exists\ ln\ m\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow ln\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires \wedge r = Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow m\ @\ Bk\ \#\$
 $\langle drop\ (s\ div\ 2)\ lm \rangle\ @\ Bk\uparrow rn)$

fun $mopup_jump_over1 :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_jump_over1\ (s, l, r)\ lm\ n\ ires =$
 $(\exists\ ln\ m1\ m2\ rn.\ m1 + m2 = Suc\ (lm\ !\ n) \wedge$
 $l = Oc\uparrow m1\ @\ Bk\uparrow ln\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires \wedge$
 $(r = Oc\uparrow m2\ @\ Bk\ \#\ \langle drop\ (Suc\ n)\ lm \rangle\ @\ Bk\uparrow rn \vee$
 $(r = Oc\uparrow m2 \wedge (drop\ (Suc\ n)\ lm) = []))$

fun $mopup_aft_erase_a :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_aft_erase_a\ (s, l, r)\ lm\ n\ ires =$
 $(\exists\ ln1\ lnr\ rn\ (ml::nat\ list)\ m.$
 $m = Suc\ (lm\ !\ n) \wedge l = Bk\uparrow lnr\ @\ Oc\uparrow m\ @\ Bk\uparrow ln1\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires \wedge$
 $(r = \langle ml \rangle\ @\ Bk\uparrow rn))$

fun $mopup_aft_erase_b :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_aft_erase_b (s, l, r) lm n ires =$
($\exists lnl lnr rn (ml::nat list) m.$
 $m = Suc (lm ! n) \wedge$
 $l = Bk \uparrow lnr @ Oc \uparrow m @ Bk \uparrow lnl @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge$
 $(r = Bk \# <ml> @ Bk \uparrow rn \vee$
 $r = Bk \# Bk \# <ml> @ Bk \uparrow rn))$

fun $mopup_aft_erase_c :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_aft_erase_c (s, l, r) lm n ires =$
($\exists lnl lnr rn (ml::nat list) m.$
 $m = Suc (lm ! n) \wedge$
 $l = Bk \uparrow lnr @ Oc \uparrow m @ Bk \uparrow lnl @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge$
 $(r = <ml> @ Bk \uparrow rn \vee r = Bk \# <ml> @ Bk \uparrow rn))$

fun $mopup_left_moving :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_left_moving (s, l, r) lm n ires =$
($\exists lnl lnr rn m.$
 $m = Suc (lm ! n) \wedge$
 $((l = Bk \uparrow lnr @ Oc \uparrow m @ Bk \uparrow lnl @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge r = Bk \uparrow rn) \vee$
 $(l = Oc \uparrow (m - 1) @ Bk \uparrow lnl @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge r = Oc \# Bk \uparrow rn)))$

fun $mopup_jump_over2 :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_jump_over2 (s, l, r) lm n ires =$
($\exists ln rn m1 m2.$
 $m1 + m2 = Suc (lm ! n)$
 $\wedge r \neq []$
 $\wedge (hd r = Oc \longrightarrow (l = Oc \uparrow m1 @ Bk \uparrow ln @ Bk \# Bk \# ires \wedge r = Oc \uparrow m2 @ Bk \uparrow rn))$
 $\wedge (hd r = Bk \longrightarrow (l = Bk \uparrow ln @ Bk \# ires \wedge r = Bk \# Oc \uparrow (m1+m2) @ Bk \uparrow rn)))$

fun $mopup_inv :: mopup_type$

where

$mopup_inv (s, l, r) lm n ires =$
($if s = 0 then mopup_stop (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else if s \leq 2*n then$
 $if s \bmod 2 = 1 then mopup_bef_erase_a (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else mopup_bef_erase_b (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else if s = 2*n + 1 then$
 $mopup_jump_over1 (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else if s = 2*n + 2 then mopup_aft_erase_a (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else if s = 2*n + 3 then mopup_aft_erase_b (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else if s = 2*n + 4 then mopup_aft_erase_c (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else if s = 2*n + 5 then mopup_left_moving (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else if s = 2*n + 6 then mopup_jump_over2 (s, l, r) lm n ires$
 $else False$)

lemma *mop_bef_length[simp]*: $\text{length } (\text{mopup_a } n) = 4 * n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mopup_a_nth*:
 $\llbracket q < n; x < 4 \rrbracket \implies \text{mopup_a } n ! (4 * q + x) =$
 $\text{mopup_a } (\text{Suc } q) ! ((4 * q) + x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_bef_erase_a_o[simp]*:
 $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) s \text{ Oc}) = (\text{WB}, s + 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_bef_erase_a_b[simp]*:
 $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \bmod 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) s \text{ Bk}) = (\text{R}, s + 2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_bef_erase_b_b*:
assumes $n < \text{length } l \wedge 0 < s \leq 2 * n \wedge s \bmod 2 = 0$
shows $(\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) s \text{ Bk}) = (\text{R}, s - 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_jump_over1_o*:
 $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (2 * n)) \text{ Oc}$
 $= (\text{R}, \text{Suc } (2 * n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_jump_over1_b*:
 $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (2 * n)) \text{ Bk}$
 $= (\text{R}, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_aft_erase_a_o*:
 $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n))) \text{ Oc}$
 $= (\text{WB}, \text{Suc } (2 * n + 2))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_aft_erase_a_b*:
 $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n))) \text{ Bk}$
 $= (\text{L}, \text{Suc } (2 * n + 4))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_aft_erase_b_b*:
 $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) (2 * n + 3) \text{ Bk}$
 $= (\text{R}, \text{Suc } (2 * n + 3))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fetch_aft_erase_c_o*:
 $\text{fetch } (\text{mopup_a } n @ \text{shift mopup_b } (2 * n)) (2 * n + 4) \text{ Oc}$

= (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_false1*:
[[0 < s; s ≤ 2 * n; s mod 2 = Suc 0; ¬ Suc s ≤ 2 * n]]
==> RR

<proof>

lemma *mopup_bef_erase_a_implies_two*[simp]:
[[$n < \text{length } lm$; $0 < s$; $s \leq 2 * n$; $s \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0$;
 $\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s, l, \text{Oc } \# \text{ xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$; $r = \text{Oc } \# \text{ xs}$]]
 $\implies (\text{Suc } s \leq 2 * n \longrightarrow \text{mopup_bef_erase_b } (\text{Suc } s, l, \text{Bk } \# \text{ xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}) \wedge$
 $(\neg \text{Suc } s \leq 2 * n \longrightarrow \text{mopup_jump_over1 } (\text{Suc } s, l, \text{Bk } \# \text{ xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires})$
<proof>

lemma *tape_of_nl_cons*: $\langle m \# lm \rangle = (\text{if } lm = [] \text{ then } \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } m)$
 $\text{else } \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } m) @ \text{Bk } \# \langle lm \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *drop_tape_of_cons*:
[[$\text{Suc } q < \text{length } lm$; $x = lm ! q$]] $\implies \langle \text{drop } q \text{ lm} \rangle = \text{Oc } \# \text{Oc } \uparrow x @ \text{Bk } \# \langle \text{drop } (\text{Suc } q) \text{ lm} \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *erase2jumpover1*:
[[$q < \text{length } list$;
 $\forall rn. \langle \text{drop } q \text{ list} \rangle \neq \text{Oc } \# \text{Oc } \uparrow (list ! q) @ \text{Bk } \# \langle \text{drop } (\text{Suc } q) \text{ list} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow rn$]]
 $\implies \langle \text{drop } q \text{ list} \rangle = \text{Oc } \# \text{Oc } \uparrow (list ! q)$
<proof>

lemma *erase2jumpover2*:
[[$q < \text{length } list$; $\forall rn. \langle \text{drop } q \text{ list} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \# \text{Bk } \uparrow n \neq$
 $\text{Oc } \# \text{Oc } \uparrow (list ! q) @ \text{Bk } \# \langle \text{drop } (\text{Suc } q) \text{ list} \rangle @ \text{Bk } \uparrow rn$]]
 $\implies RR$
<proof>

lemma *mod_ex1*: $(a \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0) = (\exists q. a = \text{Suc } (2 * q))$
<proof>

declare *replicate_Suc*[simp]

lemma *mopup_bef_erase_a_2_jump_over*[simp]:
[[$n < \text{length } lm$; $0 < s$; $s \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0$; $s \leq 2 * n$;
 $\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s, l, \text{Bk } \# \text{ xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$; $\neg (\text{Suc } s \leq 2 * n)$]]
 $\implies \text{mopup_jump_over1 } (s', \text{Bk } \# l, \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *Suc_Suc_div*: [[$0 < s$; $s \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0$; $\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n$]]
 $\implies (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (s \text{ div } 2))) \leq n$ *<proof>*

lemma *mopup_bef_erase_a_2_a*[simp]:
assumes $n < \text{length } lm$ $0 < s$ $s \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0$
 $\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s, l, \text{Bk } \# \text{ xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
 $\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n$
shows $\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s), \text{Bk } \# l, \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma mopup_false2:

$\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n;$
 $s \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0; \text{Suc } s \neq 2 * n;$
 $\neg \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n \rrbracket \implies \text{RR}$
(proof)

lemma ariths[simp]: $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \text{ mod } 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies$

$(s - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0$
 $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \text{ mod } 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $s - \text{Suc } 0 \leq 2 * n$
 $\llbracket 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \text{ mod } 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \neg s \leq \text{Suc } 0$
(proof)

lemma take_suc[intro]:

$\exists \text{Ina. Bk} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{In} = \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{Ina}$
(proof)

lemma mopup_bef_erase[simp]: $\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s, l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \implies$

$\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s, l, [\text{Bk}]) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
 $\llbracket n < \text{length } \text{lm}; 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n; s \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0; \neg \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } s) \leq 2 * n;$
 $\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s, l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{mopup_jump_over1 } (s', \text{Bk} \# l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
 $\text{mopup_bef_erase_b } (s, l, \text{Oc} \# \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \implies l \neq []$
 $\llbracket n < \text{length } \text{lm}; 0 < s; s \leq 2 * n;$
 $s \text{ mod } 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0;$
 $\text{mopup_bef_erase_b } (s, l, \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}; r = \text{Bk} \# \text{xs} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s - \text{Suc } 0, \text{Bk} \# l, \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
 $\llbracket \text{mopup_bef_erase_b } (s, l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{mopup_bef_erase_a } (s - \text{Suc } 0, \text{Bk} \# l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
(proof)

lemma mopup_jump_over1_in_ctx[simp]:

assumes $\text{mopup_jump_over1 } (\text{Suc } (2 * n), l, \text{Oc} \# \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
shows $\text{mopup_jump_over1 } (\text{Suc } (2 * n), \text{Oc} \# l, \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
(proof)

lemma mopup_jump_over1_2_aft_erase_a[simp]:

assumes $\text{mopup_jump_over1 } (\text{Suc } (2 * n), l, \text{Bk} \# \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
shows $\text{mopup_aft_erase_a } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n)), \text{Bk} \# l, \text{xs}) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
(proof)

lemma mopup_aft_erase_a_via_jump_over1[simp]:

$\llbracket \text{mopup_jump_over1 } (\text{Suc } (2 * n), l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{mopup_aft_erase_a } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n)), \text{Bk} \# l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
(proof)

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 $\implies l \neq []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mopup_left_moving_via_aft_erase_a_emptylst*[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_exI*[intro]:
 $\exists rna ml. Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \uparrow rn = \langle ml::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow rna \vee Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \uparrow rn = Bk \# \langle ml \rangle$
 $@ Bk \uparrow rna$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mopup_aft_erase_b_via_c_helper*: $\exists rna ml. Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \# \langle list::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow rn$
 =
 $\langle ml \rangle @ Bk \uparrow rna \vee Oc \uparrow a @ Bk \# \langle list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow rn = Bk \# \langle ml::nat list \rangle @ Bk \uparrow rna$
 ⟨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]:
 $\llbracket mopup_aft_erase_c (2 * n + 4, l, []) lm n ires \rrbracket$
 $\implies mopup_aft_erase_a (Suc (Suc (2 * n)), Bk \# l, []) lm n ires$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mopup_aft_erase_b_2_aft_erase_c*[simp]:

assumes $mopup_aft_erase_b (2 * n + 3, l, Bk \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
shows $mopup_aft_erase_c (4 + 2 * n, Bk \# l, xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_aft_erase_c_via_b[simp]$:
[[$mopup_aft_erase_b (2 * n + 3, l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$]]
 $\implies mopup_aft_erase_c (4 + 2 * n, Bk \# l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_left_moving_nonempty[simp]$:
 $mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, Oc \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \implies l \neq []$
<proof>

lemma $exp_ind: a \uparrow (Suc x) = a \uparrow x @ [a]$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_jump_over2_via_left_moving[simp]$:
[[$mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, Oc \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$]]
 $\implies mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, tl l, hd l \# Oc \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_left_moving_nonempty_snd[simp]$: $mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \implies l \neq []$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_left_moving_hd_Bk[simp]$:
[[$mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, Bk \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$]]
 $\implies mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, tl l, hd l \# Bk \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_left_moving_emptylist[simp]$:
[[$mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, l, []) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$]]
 $\implies mopup_left_moving (2 * n + 5, tl l, [hd l]) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_jump_over2_Oc_nonempty[simp]$:
 $mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, l, Oc \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires} \implies l \neq []$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_jump_over2_context[simp]$:
[[$mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, l, Oc \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$]]
 $\implies mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, tl l, hd l \# Oc \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma $mopup_stop_via_jump_over2[simp]$:
[[$mopup_jump_over2 (2 * n + 6, l, Bk \# xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$]]
 $\implies mopup_stop (0, Bk \# l, xs) \text{ lm } n \text{ ires}$
<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) = (∃ 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 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]:

```

[[∧n. ¬ P (f n) ⇒ (f (Suc n), (f n)) ∈ abc_mopup_measure]] ⇒ ∃ 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_aft_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 - 1)
⟨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 ⇒ 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
```


$$tinc_b \stackrel{def}{=} [(WO, 1), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (R, 2), (WO, 3), (R, 4), \\ (L, 7), (WB, 5), (R, 6), (WB, 5), (WO, 3), (R, 6), \\ (L, 8), (L, 7), (R, 9), (L, 7), (R, 10), (WB, 9)]$$

$tinc\ ss\ n$ returns the TM which simulates the execution of Abacus instruction $Inc\ n$, assuming that TM is located at location ss in the final TM compiled from the whole Abacus program.

fun $tinc :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow instr\ list$

where

$$tinc\ ss\ n = shift\ (findnth\ n\ @\ shift\ tinc_b\ (2 * n))\ (ss - 1)$$

$tdec_b$ 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

$$tdec_b \stackrel{def}{=} [(WO, 1), (R, 2), (L, 14), (R, 3), (L, 4), (R, 3), \\ (R, 5), (WB, 4), (R, 6), (WB, 5), (L, 7), (L, 8), \\ (L, 11), (WB, 7), (WO, 8), (R, 9), (L, 10), (R, 9), \\ (R, 5), (WB, 10), (L, 12), (L, 11), (R, 13), (L, 11), \\ (R, 17), (WB, 13), (L, 15), (L, 14), (R, 16), (L, 14), \\ (R, 0), (WB, 16)]$$

$tdec\ ss\ n\ label$ 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 compiled from the whole Abacus program.

fun $tdec :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow instr\ list$

where

$$tdec\ ss\ n\ e = shift\ (findnth\ n)\ (ss - 1)\ @\ adjust\ (shift\ (shift\ tdec_b\ (2 * n))\ (ss - 1))\ e$$

$tgoto\ f(label)$ 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 $tgoto :: nat \Rightarrow instr\ list$

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 $length_of :: abc_inst \Rightarrow nat$

where

$$length_of\ i = (case\ i\ of \\ Inc\ n \Rightarrow 2 * n + 9 | \\ Dec\ n\ e \Rightarrow 2 * n + 16 |$$

$Goto\ n \Rightarrow I$)

$layout_of\ ap$ returns the layout of Abacus program ap .

fun $layout_of :: abc_prog \Rightarrow layout$
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 $start_of :: nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$
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 $ci :: layout \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow abc_inst \Rightarrow instr\ list$
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 $tpairs_of :: abc_prog \Rightarrow (nat \times abc_inst)\ list$
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 $tms_of :: abc_prog \Rightarrow (instr\ list)\ list$
where $tms_of\ ap = map\ (\lambda\ (n,\ tm).\ ci\ (layout_of\ ap)\ n\ tm)\ (tpairs_of\ ap)$

$tm_of\ ap$ returns the final TM machine compiled from Abacus program ap .

fun $tm_of :: abc_prog \Rightarrow instr\ list$
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 $crsp :: layout \Rightarrow abc_conf \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow cell\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$crsp\ ly\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r)\ inres =$
 $(s = start_of\ ly\ as \wedge (\exists x. r = \langle lm \rangle @ Bk \uparrow x) \wedge$
 $l = Bk \# Bk \# inres)$

declare $crsp.simps[simp\ del]$

The type of invariants expressing correspondence between Abacus configuration and TM configuration.

type-synonym $inc_inv_t = abc_conf \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow cell\ list \Rightarrow bool$

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 $start_of_nonzero[simp]$: $start_of\ ly\ as > 0\ (start_of\ ly\ as = 0) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $abc_steps_l_0$: $abc_steps_l\ ac\ ap\ 0 = ac$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma abc_step_red :
 $abc_steps_l\ (as, am)\ ap\ stp = (bs, bm) \implies$
 $abc_steps_l\ (as, am)\ ap\ (Suc\ stp) = abc_step_l\ (bs, bm)\ (abc_fetch\ bs\ ap)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma tm_shift_fetch :
 $\llbracket fetch\ A\ s\ b = (ac, ns); ns \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies fetch\ (shift\ A\ off)\ s\ b = (ac, ns + off)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_shift_eq_step$:
assumes $exec$: $step\ (s, l, r)\ (A, 0) = (s', l', r')$
and notfinal: $s' \neq 0$
shows $step\ (s + off, l, r)\ (shift\ A\ off, off) = (s' + off, l', r')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tm_shift_eq_steps$:
assumes $exec$: $steps\ (s, l, r)\ (A, 0)\ stp = (s', l', r')$
and notfinal: $s' \neq 0$
shows $steps\ (s + off, l, r)\ (shift\ A\ off, off)\ stp = (s' + off, l', r')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $startof_geI[simp]$: $Suc\ 0 \leq start_of\ ly\ as$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *start_of_Suc1*: $\llbracket ly = layout_of\ ap;$
 $abc_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ (Inc\ n) \rrbracket \implies$
 $start_of\ ly\ (Suc\ as) = start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 9$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *start_of_Suc2*:
 $\llbracket ly = layout_of\ ap;$
 $abc_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ (Dec\ n\ e) \rrbracket \implies$
 $start_of\ ly\ (Suc\ as) =$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 16$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *start_of_Suc3*:
 $\llbracket ly = layout_of\ ap;$
 $abc_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ (Goto\ n) \rrbracket \implies$
 $start_of\ ly\ (Suc\ as) = start_of\ ly\ as + 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_ci_inc*:
 $length\ (ci\ ly\ ss\ (Inc\ n)) = 4*n + 18$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_ci_dec*:
 $length\ (ci\ ly\ ss\ (Dec\ n\ e)) = 4*n + 32$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_ci_goto*:
 $length\ (ci\ ly\ ss\ (Goto\ n)) = 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *take_Suc_last[elim]*: $Suc\ as \leq length\ xs \implies$
 $take\ (Suc\ as)\ xs = take\ as\ xs\ @\ [xs!\ as]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *concat_suc*: $Suc\ as \leq length\ xs \implies$
 $concat\ (take\ (Suc\ as)\ xs) = concat\ (take\ as\ xs)\ @\ xs!\ as$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *concat_drop_suc_iff*:
 $Suc\ n < length\ tps \implies concat\ (drop\ (Suc\ n)\ tps) =$
 $tps!\ Suc\ n\ @\ concat\ (drop\ (Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ tps)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *append_assoc[simp del]*

lemma *tm_append*:
 $\llbracket n < length\ tps; tp = tps!\ n \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists\ tp1\ tp2. concat\ tps = tp1\ @\ tp\ @\ tp2 \wedge tp1 =$
 $concat\ (take\ n\ tps) \wedge tp2 = concat\ (drop\ (Suc\ n)\ tps)$

<proof>

declare *append_assoc*[*simp*]

lemma *length_tms_of*[*simp*]: $\text{length } (\text{tms_of } \text{aprog}) = \text{length } \text{aprog}$
<proof>

lemma *ci_nth*:

$\llbracket \text{ly} = \text{layout_of } \text{aprog};$
 $\text{abc_fetch } \text{as } \text{aprog} = \text{Some } \text{ins} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{ci } \text{ly } (\text{start_of } \text{ly } \text{as}) \text{ ins} = \text{tms_of } \text{aprog } ! \text{ as}$
<proof>

lemma *t_split*: \llbracket

$\text{ly} = \text{layout_of } \text{aprog};$
 $\text{abc_fetch } \text{as } \text{aprog} = \text{Some } \text{ins} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists \text{ tp1 } \text{ tp2}. \text{concat } (\text{tms_of } \text{aprog}) =$
 $\text{tp1 } @ (\text{ci } \text{ly } (\text{start_of } \text{ly } \text{as}) \text{ ins}) @ \text{tp2}$
 $\wedge \text{tp1} = \text{concat } (\text{take } \text{as } (\text{tms_of } \text{aprog})) \wedge$
 $\text{tp2} = \text{concat } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } \text{as}) (\text{tms_of } \text{aprog}))$
<proof>

lemma *div_apart*: $\llbracket x \bmod (2::\text{nat}) = 0; y \bmod 2 = 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies (x + y) \text{ div } 2 = x \text{ div } 2 + y \text{ div } 2$
<proof>

lemma *length_layout_of*[*simp*]: $\text{length } (\text{layout_of } \text{aprog}) = \text{length } \text{aprog}$
<proof>

lemma *length_tms_of_elem_even*[*intro*]: $n < \text{length } \text{ap} \implies \text{length } (\text{tms_of } \text{ap } ! n) \bmod 2 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *compile_mod2*: $\text{length } (\text{concat } (\text{take } n (\text{tms_of } \text{ap}))) \bmod 2 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *tpa_states*:

$\llbracket \text{tp} = \text{concat } (\text{take } \text{as } (\text{tms_of } \text{ap}));$
 $\text{as} \leq \text{length } \text{ap} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } \text{ap}) \text{ as} = \text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{tp } \text{div } 2)$
<proof>

declare *fetch.simps*[*simp*]

lemma *append_append_fetch*:

$\llbracket \text{length } \text{tp1} \bmod 2 = 0; \text{length } \text{tp} \bmod 2 = 0;$
 $\text{length } \text{tp1} \text{ div } 2 < a \wedge a \leq \text{length } \text{tp1} \text{ div } 2 + \text{length } \text{tp} \text{ div } 2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{fetch } (\text{tp1 } @ \text{tp} @ \text{tp2}) \text{ a } \text{ b} = \text{fetch } \text{tp} (\text{a} - \text{length } \text{tp1} \text{ div } 2) \text{ b}$
<proof>

lemma *step_eq_fetch'*:

assumes *layout*: $\text{ly} = \text{layout_of } \text{ap}$

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 $fetch\ tp\ s\ b = fetch\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of\ ly\ as)\ ins)$
 $(Suc\ s - start_of\ ly\ as)\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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: $fetch\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of\ ly\ as)\ ins)$
 $(Suc\ s - start_of\ ly\ as)\ b = (ac, ns)$
and notfinal: $ns \neq 0$
shows $fetch\ tp\ s\ b = (ac, ns)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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: $step\ (s, l, r)\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of\ ly\ as)\ ins, start_of\ ly\ as - 1)$
 $= (s', l', r')$
and notfinal: $s' \neq 0$
shows $step\ (s, l, r)\ (tp, 0) = (s', l', r')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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: $steps\ (s, l, r)\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of\ ly\ as)\ ins, start_of\ ly\ as - 1)\ stp$
 $= (s', l', r')$
and notfinal: $s' \neq 0$
shows $steps\ (s, l, r)\ (tp, 0)\ stp = (s', l', r')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma tm_append_fetch_first:
 $\llbracket fetch\ A\ s\ b = (ac, ns); ns \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $fetch\ (A\ @\ B)\ s\ b = (ac, ns)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma tm_append_first_step_eq:
assumes $step\ (s, l, r)\ (A, off) = (s', l', r')$
and $s' \neq 0$
shows $step\ (s, l, r)\ (A\ @\ B, off) = (s', l', r')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tm_append_first_steps_eq*:
assumes *steps* (s, l, r) (A, off) $stp = (s', l', r')$
and $s' \neq 0$
shows *steps* (s, l, r) $(A @ B, \text{off})$ $stp = (s', l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_append_second_fetch_eq*:
assumes
even: $\text{length } A \bmod 2 = 0$
and *off*: $\text{off} = \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$
and *fetch*: $\text{fetch } B \ s \ b = (ac, ns)$
and *notfinal*: $ns \neq 0$
shows *fetch* $(A @ \text{shift } B \ \text{off})$ $(s + \text{off}) \ b = (ac, ns + \text{off})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_append_second_step_eq*:
assumes
exec: $\text{step0 } (s, l, r) \ B = (s', l', r')$
and *notfinal*: $s' \neq 0$
and *off*: $\text{off} = \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$
and *even*: $\text{length } A \bmod 2 = 0$
shows $\text{step0 } (s + \text{off}, l, r) \ (A @ \text{shift } B \ \text{off}) = (s' + \text{off}, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_append_second_steps_eq*:
assumes
exec: $\text{steps } (s, l, r) \ (B, 0) \ stp = (s', l', r')$
and *notfinal*: $s' \neq 0$
and *off*: $\text{off} = \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$
and *even*: $\text{length } A \bmod 2 = 0$
shows $\text{steps } (s + \text{off}, l, r) \ (A @ \text{shift } B \ \text{off}, 0) \ stp = (s' + \text{off}, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_append_second_fetch0_eq*:
assumes
even: $\text{length } A \bmod 2 = 0$
and *off*: $\text{off} = \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$
and *fetch*: $\text{fetch } B \ s \ b = (ac, 0)$
and *notfinal*: $s \neq 0$
shows $\text{fetch } (A @ \text{shift } B \ \text{off}) \ (s + \text{off}) \ b = (ac, 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_append_second_halt_eq*:
assumes
exec: $\text{steps } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \ (B, 0) \ stp = (0, l', r')$
and *composable_tm* $(B, 0)$
and *off*: $\text{off} = \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$
and *even*: $\text{length } A \bmod 2 = 0$

shows $steps (Suc\ off, l, r) (A @ shift\ B\ off, 0) stp = (0, l', r')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma tm_append_steps :

assumes

$aexec: steps (s, l, r) (A, 0) stpa = (Suc (length\ A\ div\ 2), la, ra)$

and $bexec: steps (Suc\ 0, la, ra) (B, 0) stpb = (sb, lb, rb)$

and $notfinal: sb \neq 0$

and $off: off = length\ A\ div\ 2$

and $even: length\ A\ mod\ 2 = 0$

shows $steps (s, l, r) (A @ shift\ B\ off, 0) (stpa + stpb) = (sb + off, lb, rb)$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.3.3 Compilation of instruction Inc

fun $at_begin_fst_bwtn :: inc_inv_t$

where

$at_begin_fst_bwtn (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists\ lm1\ tn\ rn. lm1 = (lm @ 0 \uparrow tn) \wedge length\ lm1 = s \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = [Bk] @ <rev\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge r = Bk \uparrow rn)$

fun $at_begin_fst_awtn :: inc_inv_t$

where

$at_begin_fst_awtn (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists\ lm1\ tn\ rn. lm1 = (lm @ 0 \uparrow tn) \wedge length\ lm1 = s \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = [Bk] @ <rev\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge r = [Oc] @ Bk \uparrow rn)$

fun $at_begin_norm :: inc_inv_t$

where

$at_begin_norm (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ rn. lm = lm1 @ lm2 \wedge length\ lm1 = s \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = Bk \# <rev\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge r = <lm2> @ Bk \uparrow rn)$

fun $in_middle :: inc_inv_t$

where

$in_middle (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ tn\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn. lm @ 0 \uparrow tn = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2$
 $\wedge length\ lm1 = s \wedge m + 1 = ml + mr \wedge$
 $ml \neq 0 \wedge tn = s + 1 - length\ lm \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc \uparrow ml @ [Bk] @ <rev\ lm1> @$
 $Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge (r = Oc \uparrow mr @ [Bk] @ <lm2> @ Bk \uparrow rn \vee$
 $(lm2 = [] \wedge r = Oc \uparrow mr))$
)

fun $inv_locate_a :: inc_inv_t$

where $inv_locate_a (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(at_begin_norm (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires \vee$
 $at_begin_fst_bwtn (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires \vee$
 $at_begin_fst_awtn (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires$
 $)$

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 $inv_after_write (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists rn\ m\ lm1\ lm2. lm = lm1 @ m \# lm2 \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow m @ Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ Oc \# l = Oc\uparrow Suc\ m @ Bk \# <rev\ lm1> @$
 $Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge r = [Oc] @ <lm2> @ Bk\uparrow rn)$

fun $inv_after_move :: inc_inv_t$
where $inv_after_move (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists rn\ m\ lm1\ lm2. lm = lm1 @ m \# lm2 \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow Suc\ m @ Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc\uparrow Suc\ m @ Bk \# <rev\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge$
 $r = <lm2> @ Bk\uparrow rn)$

fun $inv_after_clear :: inc_inv_t$
where $inv_after_clear (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists rn\ m\ lm1\ lm2\ r'. lm = lm1 @ m \# lm2 \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow Suc\ m @ Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc\uparrow Suc\ m @ Bk \# <rev\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge$
 $r = Bk \# r' \wedge Oc \# r' = <lm2> @ Bk\uparrow rn)$

fun $inv_on_right_moving :: inc_inv_t$
where $inv_on_right_moving (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn. lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2 \wedge$
 $ml + mr = m \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow ml @ Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc\uparrow ml @ [Bk] @ <rev\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires) \wedge$
 $((r = Oc\uparrow mr @ [Bk] @ <lm2> @ Bk\uparrow rn) \vee$
 $(r = Oc\uparrow mr \wedge lm2 = []))$

fun $inv_on_left_moving_norm :: inc_inv_t$
where $inv_on_left_moving_norm (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$
 $(\exists lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn. lm = lm1 @ [m] @ lm2 \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ m \wedge mr > 0 \wedge (if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow ml @ Bk \# Bk \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc\uparrow ml @ Bk \# <rev\ lm1> @ Bk \# Bk \# ires)$
 $\wedge (r = Oc\uparrow mr @ Bk \# <lm2> @ Bk\uparrow rn \vee$
 $(lm2 = [] \wedge r = Oc\uparrow mr))$

fun $inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B :: inc_inv_t$
where $inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists \text{ lm1 lm2 rn. lm} = \text{lm1} @ \text{lm2} \wedge \\
& \quad (\text{if } \text{lm1} = [] \text{ then } l = \text{Bk} \# \text{ires} \\
& \quad \text{else } l = \langle \text{rev } \text{lm1} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}) \wedge \\
& \quad r = \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{lm2} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})
\end{aligned}$$

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* =
 $(\exists \text{ rn. } l = \text{ires} \wedge r = [\text{Bk}, \text{Bk}] @ \langle \text{lm} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})$

fun *inv_check_left_moving_in_middle* :: *inc_inv_t*
where *inv_check_left_moving_in_middle* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, *r*) *ires* =
 $(\exists \text{ lm1 lm2 r' rn. lm} = \text{lm1} @ \text{lm2} \wedge$
 $(\text{Oc} \# l = \langle \text{rev } \text{lm1} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires}) \wedge r = \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \# r' \wedge$
 $r' = \langle \text{lm2} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})$

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* =
 $(\exists \text{ rn. } l = \text{Bk} \# \text{ires} \wedge r = \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{lm} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})$

fun *inv_stop* :: *inc_inv_t*
where *inv_stop* (*as*, *lm*) (*s*, *l*, *r*) *ires* =
 $(\exists \text{ rn. } l = \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{ires} \wedge r = \langle \text{lm} \rangle @ \text{Bk} \uparrow \text{rn})$

lemma *halt_lemma2'*:
 $\llbracket \text{wf } \text{LE}; \forall n. ((\neg P(fn) \wedge Q(fn)) \longrightarrow$
 $(Q(f(Suc\ n)) \wedge (f(Suc\ n), fn) \in \text{LE})); Q(f0) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists n. P(fn)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *halt_lemma2''*:
 $\llbracket P(fn); \neg P(f(0::\text{nat})) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists n. (P(fn) \wedge (\forall i < n. \neg P(fi)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *halt_lemma2'''*:
 $\llbracket \forall n. \neg P(fn) \wedge Q(fn) \longrightarrow Q(f(Suc\ n)) \wedge (f(Suc\ n), fn) \in \text{LE};$
 $Q(f0); \forall i < na. \neg P(fi) \rrbracket \implies Q(fna)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *halt_lemma2*:

```
[[wf LE;
 Q (f 0); ¬ P (f 0);
 ∀ n. ((¬ P (f n) ∧ Q (f n)) → (Q (f (Suc n)) ∧ (f (Suc n), (f n)) ∈ LE))]
 ⇒ ∃ n. P (f n) ∧ Q (f n)
 ⟨proof⟩
```

fun *findnth_inv* :: *layout* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *inc_inv_t*

where

```
findnth_inv ly n (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
  (if s = 0 then False
   else if s ≤ 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* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *nat*

where

```
findnth_state (s, l, r) n = (Suc (2*n) - s)
```

fun *findnth_step* :: *config* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *nat*

where

```
findnth_step (s, l, r) n =
  (if s mod 2 = 1 then
    (if (r ≠ [] ∧ hd r = Oc) then 0
     else 1)
  else length r)
```

fun *findnth_measure* :: *config* × *nat* ⇒ *nat* × *nat*

where

```
findnth_measure (c, n) =
  (findnth_state c n, findnth_step c n)
```

definition *lex_pair* :: ((*nat* × *nat*) × *nat* × *nat*) *set*

where

```
lex_pair  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{less\_than} <*\text{lex}*> \text{less\_than}$ 
```

definition *findnth_LE* :: ((*config* × *nat*) × (*config* × *nat*)) *set*

where

```
findnth_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv\_image } \text{lex\_pair } \text{findnth\_measure})$ 
```

lemma *wf_findnth_LE*: *wf findnth_LE*

⟨*proof*⟩

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

lemma *x_is_2n_arith*[*simp*]:

$\llbracket x < \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (2 * n)); \text{Suc } x \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0; \neg x < 2 * n \rrbracket$
 $\implies x = 2 * n$
 <proof>

lemma *between_sucs*: $x < \text{Suc } n \implies \neg x < n \implies x = n$ <proof>

lemma *fetch_findnth*[simp]:

$\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc} (2 * n); a \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch } (\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Oc} = (R, \text{Suc } a)$
 $\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc} (2 * n); a \text{ mod } 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch } (\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Oc} = (R, a)$
 $\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc} (2 * n); a \text{ mod } 2 \neq \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch } (\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Bk} = (R, \text{Suc } a)$
 $\llbracket 0 < a; a < \text{Suc} (2 * n); a \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fetch } (\text{findnth } n) a \text{ Bk} = (WO, a)$
 <proof>

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]: $\exists rn. [Bk] = Bk \uparrow rn$
 <proof>

lemma *at_begin_norm_Bk*[intro]: *at_begin_norm* (*as*, *am*) (*q*, *aaa*, []) *ires*
 $\implies \text{at_begin_norm } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

lemma *at_begin_fst_bwtn_Bk*[intro]: *at_begin_fst_bwtn* (*as*, *am*) (*q*, *aaa*, []) *ires*
 $\implies \text{at_begin_fst_bwtn } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

lemma *at_begin_fst_awtn_Bk*[intro]: *at_begin_fst_awtn* (*as*, *am*) (*q*, *aaa*, []) *ires*
 $\implies \text{at_begin_fst_awtn } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_locate_a_Bk*[intro]: *inv_locate_a* (*as*, *am*) (*q*, *aaa*, []) *ires*
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

lemma *locate_a_2_locate_a*[simp]: *inv_locate_a* (*as*, *am*) (*q*, *aaa*, *Bk* # *xs*) *ires*

$\implies \text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (q, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_a[simp]*: $\text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (q, aaa, []) \text{ ires} \implies$
 $\text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (q, aaa, [Oc]) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_b[simp]*: $\text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ ires}$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q, Oc \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *tape_nat[simp]*: $\langle [x::nat] \rangle = Oc \uparrow (Suc x)$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q, aaa, Bk \# xs) \text{ ires}; \exists n. xs = Bk \uparrow n \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (Suc q, Bk \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *repeat_Bk_no_Oc[simp]*: $(Oc \# r = Bk \uparrow rn) = False$
<proof>

lemma *repeat_Bk[simp]*: $(\exists rna. Bk \uparrow rn = Bk \# Bk \uparrow rna) \vee rn = 0$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_b_Oc_via_a[simp]*:
assumes $\text{inv_locate_a } (as, lm) (q, l, Oc \# r) \text{ ires}$
shows $\text{inv_locate_b } (as, lm) (q, Oc \# l, r) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *length_equal*: $xs = ys \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_a_Bk_via_b[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q, aaa, Bk \# xs) \text{ ires};$
 $\neg (\exists n. xs = Bk \uparrow n) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (Suc q, Bk \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *locate_b_2_a[intro]*:
 $\text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q, aaa, Bk \# xs) \text{ ires}$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (Suc q, Bk \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_b_Bk[simp]*: $\text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q, l, []) \text{ ires}$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q, l, [Bk]) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *div_rounding_down*[simp]: $(2 * q - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2 = (q - 1) (\text{Suc } (2 * q)) \text{ div } 2 = q$
 <proof>

lemma *even_plus_one_odd*[simp]: $x \text{ mod } 2 = 0 \implies \text{Suc } x \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0$
 <proof>

lemma *odd_plus_one_even*[simp]: $x \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \implies \text{Suc } x \text{ mod } 2 = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *locate_b_2_locate_a*[simp]:
 $\llbracket q > 0; \text{inv_locate_b } (as, am) (q - \text{Suc } 0, aaa, Bk \# xs) \text{ ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (q, Bk \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

lemma *findnth_inv_layout_of_via_crsp*[simp]:
 $\text{crsp } (\text{layout_of } ap) (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ ires}$
 $\implies \text{findnth_inv } (\text{layout_of } ap) n (as, lm) (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

lemma *findnth_correct_pre*:
assumes *layout*: $ly = \text{layout_of } ap$
and *crsp*: $\text{crsp } ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ ires}$
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*: $Q = (\lambda ((s, l, r), n). \text{findnth_inv } ly n (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ ires})$
shows $\exists \text{stp}. P (f \text{stp}) \wedge Q (f \text{stp})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_locate_a_via_crsp*[simp]:
 $\text{crsp } ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ ires} \implies \text{inv_locate_a } (as, lm) (0, l, r) \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

lemma *findnth_correct*:
assumes *layout*: $ly = \text{layout_of } ap$
and *crsp*: $\text{crsp } ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ ires}$
shows $\exists \text{stp } l' r'. \text{steps } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) (\text{findnth } n, 0) \text{stp} = (\text{Suc } (2 * n), l', r')$
 $\wedge \text{inv_locate_a } (as, lm) (n, l', r') \text{ ires}$
 <proof>

fun *inc_inv* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{inc_inv_t}$
where
 $\text{inc_inv } n (as, lm) (s, l, r) \text{ ires} =$
 $(\text{let } lm' = \text{abc_lm_s } lm n (\text{Suc } (\text{abc_lm_v } lm n)) \text{ in}$
 $\text{if } s = 0 \text{ then False}$
 $\text{else if } s = 1 \text{ then}$
 $\text{inv_locate_a } (as, lm) (n, l, r) \text{ ires}$
 $\text{else if } s = 2 \text{ then}$

```

    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* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{less_than} <*\text{lex}*> \text{lex_pair}$

definition *inc_LE* :: (*config* × *config*) *set*

where

```

inc_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv\_image } \text{lex\_triple } \text{inc\_measure})$ 

```

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* = [] \longrightarrow
inv_on_left_moving (*as*, *lm*) (*s'*, [], *Bk* # *Bk* # *r*) *ires*) \wedge
(*l* \neq [] \longrightarrow
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*
 \implies (*l* = [] \longrightarrow *inv_on_left_moving* (*as*, *lm*) (*s'*, [], [*Bk*]) *ires*) \wedge
(*l* \neq [] \longrightarrow *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*
 \implies *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*
 \implies *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*
 \implies *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* \implies
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*;

$hd\ l = Bk; l \neq [] \implies$
 $inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B\ (as, lm)\ (s, tl\ l, Bk \# Oc \# r)\ ires$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_on_left_moving_norm_Oc_Oc[simp]: \llbracket inv_on_left_moving_norm\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, Oc \# r)\ ires;$

$hd\ l = Oc; l \neq [] \implies inv_on_left_moving_norm\ (as, lm)$
 $(s, tl\ l, Oc \# Oc \# r)\ ires$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B_Bk_Oc[simp]: inv_on_left_moving_norm\ (as, lm)\ (s,$
 $[], Oc \# r)\ ires$

$\implies inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B\ (as, lm)\ (s, [], Bk \# Oc \# r)\ ires$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_on_left_moving_Oc_cases[simp]: inv_on_left_moving\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, Oc \# r)\ ires$

$\implies (l = [] \longrightarrow inv_on_left_moving\ (as, lm)\ (s, [], Bk \# Oc \# r)\ ires)$

$\wedge (l \neq [] \longrightarrow inv_on_left_moving\ (as, lm)\ (s, tl\ l, hd\ l \# Oc \# r)\ ires)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $from_on_left_moving_to_check_left_moving[simp]: inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B\ (as,$
 $lm)$

$(s, Bk \# list, Bk \# r)\ ires$
 $\implies inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost\ (as, lm)$
 $(s', list, Bk \# Bk \# r)\ ires$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_check_left_moving_in_middle_no_Bk[simp]:$

$inv_check_left_moving_in_middle\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, Bk \# r)\ ires = False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost_Bk_Bk[simp]:$

$inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B\ (as, lm)\ (s, [], Bk \# r)\ ires \implies$

$inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost\ (as, lm)\ (s', [], Bk \# Bk \# r)\ ires$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost_no_Oc[simp]: inv_check_left_moving_on_leftmost\ (as,$
 $lm)$

$(s, list, Oc \# r)\ ires = False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_check_left_moving_in_middle_Oc_Bk[simp]: inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B\ (as,$
 $lm)$

$(s, Oc \# list, Bk \# r)\ ires$

$\implies inv_check_left_moving_in_middle\ (as, lm)\ (s', list, Oc \# Bk \# r)\ ires$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inv_on_left_moving_2_check_left_moving[simp]:$

$inv_on_left_moving\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, Bk \# r)\ ires$

$\implies (l = [] \longrightarrow \text{inv_check_left_moving } (as, lm) (s', [], Bk \# Bk \# r) \text{ ires})$
 $\wedge (l \neq [] \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \text{inv_check_left_moving } (as, lm) (s', tl\ l, hd\ l \# Bk \# r) \text{ ires})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_norm_no_empty*[simp]: *inv_on_left_moving_norm* (as, lm) (s, l, [])
ires = False
 <proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_no_empty*[simp]: *inv_on_left_moving* (as, lm) (s, l, []) *ires = False*
 <proof>

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*
 <proof>

lemma *inv_check_left_moving_in_middle_Bk_Oc*[simp]:
inv_check_left_moving_in_middle (as, lm) (s, [], Oc # r) *ires* \implies
inv_check_left_moving_in_middle (as, lm) (s', [Bk], Oc # r) *ires*
 <proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_norm_Oc_Oc_via_middle*[simp]: *inv_check_left_moving_in_middle*
 (as, lm)
 (s, Oc # list, Oc # r) *ires*
 \implies *inv_on_left_moving_norm* (as, lm) (s', list, Oc # Oc # r) *ires*
 <proof>

lemma *inv_check_left_moving_Oc_cases*[simp]: *inv_check_left_moving* (as, lm) (s, l, Oc # r)
ires
 $\implies (l = [] \longrightarrow \text{inv_on_left_moving } (as, lm) (s', [], Bk \# Oc \# r) \text{ ires}) \wedge$
 $(l \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{inv_on_left_moving } (as, lm) (s', tl\ l, hd\ l \# Oc \# r) \text{ ires})$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_after_left_moving_Bk_via_check*[simp]: *inv_check_left_moving* (as, lm) (s, l, Bk #
 r) *ires*
 \implies *inv_after_left_moving* (as, lm) (s', Bk # l, r) *ires*
 <proof>

lemma *inv_after_left_moving_Bk_empty_via_check*[simp]: *inv_check_left_moving* (as, lm) (s, l,
 []) *ires*
 \implies *inv_after_left_moving* (as, lm) (s', Bk # l, []) *ires*
 <proof>

lemma *inv_stop_Bk_move*[simp]: *inv_after_left_moving* (as, lm) (s, l, Bk # r) *ires*
 \implies *inv_stop* (as, lm) (s', Bk # l, r) *ires*

<proof>

lemma *inv_stop_Bk_empty*[simp]: *inv_after_left_moving* (*as, lm*) (*s, l, []*) *ires*
 \implies *inv_stop* (*as, lm*) (*s', Bk # l, []*) *ires*

<proof>

lemma *inv_stop_indep_fst*[simp]: *inv_stop* (*as, lm*) (*x, l, r*) *ires* \implies
inv_stop (*as, lm*) (*y, l, r*) *ires*

<proof>

lemma *inv_after_clear_no_Oc*[simp]: *inv_after_clear* (*as, lm*) (*s, aaa, Oc # xs*) *ires* = *False*

<proof>

lemma *inv_after_left_moving_no_Oc*[simp]:
inv_after_left_moving (*as, lm*) (*s, aaa, Oc # xs*) *ires* = *False*

<proof>

lemma *inv_after_clear_Suc_nonempty*[simp]:
inv_after_clear (*as, abc_lm_s lm n (Suc (abc_lm_v lm n))*) (*s, b, []*) *ires* = *False*

<proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_Suc_nonempty*[simp]: *inv_on_left_moving* (*as, abc_lm_s lm n (Suc*
(abc_lm_v lm n)))
(*s, b, Oc # list*) *ires* \implies *b* \neq []

<proof>

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 []

<proof>

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* = (λ (*s, l, r*). *s* = *IO*)

and *Q*: *Q* = (λ (*s, l, r*). *inc_inv n (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires*)

shows \exists *stp*. *P (f stp)* \wedge *Q (f stp)*

<proof>

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 *stp l' r'*. *steps (Suc 0, l, r) (tinc_b, 0) stp* = (*IO, l', r'*)
 \wedge *inv_stop (as, lm')* (*IO, l', r'*) *ires*

<proof>

lemma *is_even_4[simp]*: $(4::nat) * n \bmod 2 = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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_1 (as, lm) (Some (Inc n)) = (asa, lma)*
shows $\exists stp\ k. steps\ (Suc\ 0, l, r)\ (findnth\ n\ @\ shift\ tinc_b\ (2 * n), 0)\ stp$
 $= (2*n + 10, Bk \# Bk \# ires, <lma> @ Bk\uparrow k) \wedge stp > 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 = Some (Inc n)*
shows $\exists stp > 0. crsp\ ly\ (abc_step_1\ (as, lm)\ (Some\ (Inc\ n)))$
 $(steps\ (s, l, r)\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of\ ly\ as)\ (Inc\ n),\ start_of\ ly\ as - Suc\ 0)\ stp)\ ires$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 =
 $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn. lm = lm1\ @ [m]\ @ lm2 \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ m \wedge length\ lm1 = n \wedge ml > 0 \wedge m > 0 \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow ml\ @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc\uparrow ml\ @ [Bk]\ @ <rev\ lm1>\ @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# ires) \wedge$
 $((r = Oc\uparrow mr\ @ [Bk]\ @ <lm2>\ @ Bk\uparrow rn) \vee (r = Oc\uparrow mr \wedge lm2 = [])))$

fun *dec_on_right_moving* :: dec_inv_t
where
dec_on_right_moving (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
 $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn. lm = lm1\ @ [m]\ @ lm2 \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ (Suc\ m) \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow ml\ @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc\uparrow ml\ @ [Bk]\ @ <rev\ lm1>\ @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# ires) \wedge$
 $((r = Oc\uparrow mr\ @ [Bk]\ @ <lm2>\ @ Bk\uparrow rn) \vee (r = Oc\uparrow mr \wedge lm2 = [])))$

fun *dec_after_clear* :: dec_inv_t
where
dec_after_clear (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires =
 $(\exists\ lm1\ lm2\ m\ ml\ mr\ rn. lm = lm1\ @ [m]\ @ lm2 \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ m \wedge ml = Suc\ m \wedge r \neq [] \wedge r \neq [] \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ l = Oc\uparrow ml\ @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# ires$
 $else\ l = Oc\uparrow ml\ @ [Bk]\ @ <rev\ lm1>\ @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# ires) \wedge$
 $(tl\ r = Bk\ \# <lm2>\ @ Bk\uparrow rn \vee tl\ r = [] \wedge lm2 = []))$

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
 $ml + mr = \text{Suc } m \wedge ml = \text{Suc } m \wedge lm2 \neq [] \wedge$
(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
 $\wedge ml = \text{Suc } m \wedge mr = (0::\text{nat}) \wedge$
(if *lm1* = [] then *l* = *Bk # Oc↑ml @ Bk # Bk # ires*
else *l* = *Bk # Oc↑ml @ [Bk] @ <rev lm1> @ Bk # Bk # ires*)
 $\wedge (r = \text{Bk} \# \text{<lm2>} @ \text{Bk}\uparrow\text{rn} \vee r = [] \wedge \text{lm2} = [])$)*

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
 $ml = \text{Suc } m \wedge mr = (0::\text{nat}) \wedge$
(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*) $\wedge r = \text{Bk}\uparrow\text{rn}$)*

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
 $\text{length } lm1 = s \wedge m + 1 = ml + mr \wedge$
 $ml = 1 \wedge tn = s + 1 - \text{length } lm \wedge$
(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* = [] $\wedge r = \text{Oc}\uparrow\text{mr}$))*

)

```
fun dec_inv_1 :: layout ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ dec_inv_t
where
  dec_inv_1 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*]:

$\llbracket r = [] \vee hd\ r = Bk; inv_locate_a\ (as, lm)\ (n, l, r)\ ires \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists stp\ la\ ra.$

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*) \wedge
inv_locate_b (*as*, *lm*) (*n*, *la*, *ra*) *ires*
<proof>

lemma *steps_start_of_invb_inv_locate_a2*[*simp*]:

$\llbracket inv_locate_a\ (as, lm)\ (n, l, r)\ ires; r \neq [] \wedge hd\ r \neq Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists stp\ la\ ra.$

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*) \wedge
inv_locate_b (*as*, *lm*) (*n*, *la*, *ra*) *ires*
<proof>

fun *abc_dec_1_stage1*:: *config* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

abc_dec_1_stage1 (*s*, *l*, *r*) *ss n* =
(if *s* > *ss* \wedge *s* \leq *ss* + $2*n + 1$ then 4
else if *s* = *ss* + $2 * n + 13$ \vee *s* = *ss* + $2*n + 14$ then 3
else if *s* = *ss* + $2*n + 15$ then 2
else 0)

fun *abc_dec_1_stage2*:: *config* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

```

abc_dec_1_stage2 (s, l, r) ss n =
  (if s ≤ ss + 2 * n + 1 then (ss + 2 * n + 16 - s)
   else if s = ss + 2*n + 13 then length l
   else if s = ss + 2*n + 14 then length l
   else 0)

```

```

fun abc_dec_1_stage3 :: config ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  abc_dec_1_stage3 (s, l, r) ss n =
    (if s ≤ ss + 2*n + 1 then
      if (s - ss) mod 2 = 0 then
        if r ≠ [] ∧ hd r = Oc then 0 else 1
      else length r
    else if s = ss + 2 * n + 13 then
      if r ≠ [] ∧ hd r = Oc then 2
      else 1
    else if s = ss + 2 * n + 14 then
      if r ≠ [] ∧ hd r = Oc then 3 else 0
    else 0)

```

```

fun abc_dec_1_measure :: (config × nat × nat) ⇒ (nat × nat × nat)
where
  abc_dec_1_measure (c, ss, n) = (abc_dec_1_stage1 c ss n,
    abc_dec_1_stage2 c ss n, abc_dec_1_stage3 c ss n)

```

```

definition abc_dec_1_LE ::
  ((config × nat ×
  nat) × (config × nat × nat)) set
where abc_dec_1_LE  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (inv\_image \text{lex\_triple } abc\_dec\_1\_measure)$ 

```

```

lemma wf_dec_le: wf abc_dec_1_LE
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma startof_Suc2:
  abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e) ⇒
    start_of (layout_of ap) (Suc as) =
      start_of (layout_of ap) as + 2 * n + 16
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma start_of_less_2:
  start_of ly e ≤ start_of ly (Suc e)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma start_of_less_1: start_of ly e ≤ start_of ly (e + d)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma start_of_less:
  assumes e < as
  shows start_of ly e ≤ start_of ly as

```

<proof>

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]*:

$\llbracket abc_fetch\ as\ aprog = Some\ (Dec\ n\ e); ly = layout_of\ aprog \rrbracket$

$\implies (start_of\ ly\ e \neq Suc\ (start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n) \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq Suc\ (Suc\ (start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n)) \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 3 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 4 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 5 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 6 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 7 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 8 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 9 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 10 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 11 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 12 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 13 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 14 \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ e \neq start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 15)$

<proof>

lemma *start_of_ineq2[simp]*: $\llbracket abc_fetch\ as\ aprog = Some\ (Dec\ n\ e); ly = layout_of\ aprog \rrbracket$

$\implies (Suc\ (start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n) \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $Suc\ (Suc\ (start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n)) \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 3 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 4 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 5 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 6 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 7 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 8 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 9 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 10 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 11 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 12 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 13 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 14 \neq start_of\ ly\ e \wedge$
 $start_of\ ly\ as + 2 * n + 15 \neq start_of\ ly\ e)$

<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]:
 $\llbracket \text{dec_first_on_right_moving } n \text{ (as, am) (s, aaa, Oc \# xs) ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dec_first_on_right_moving } n \text{ (as, am) (s', Oc \# aaa, xs) ires}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dec_first_on_right_moving_Bk_nonempty*[simp]:
dec_first_on_right_moving n (as, am) (s, l, Bk # xs) ires $\implies l \neq []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *replicateE*:
 $\llbracket \neg \text{length } lm1 < \text{length } am;$
 $\text{am} @ \text{replicate } (\text{length } lm1 - \text{length } am) 0 @ [0::\text{nat}] =$
 $\text{lm1} @ m \# lm2;$
 $0 < m \rrbracket$
 $\implies RR$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dec_after_clear_Bk_strip_hd*[simp]:
 $\llbracket \text{dec_first_on_right_moving } n \text{ (as,}$
 $\text{abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n)) (s, l, Bk \# xs) ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dec_after_clear (as, abc_lm_s am n}$
 $\text{(abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0)) (s', tl l, hd l \# Bk \# xs) ires}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dec_first_on_right_moving_dec_after_clear_cases*[simp]:
 $\llbracket \text{dec_first_on_right_moving } n \text{ (as,}$
 $\text{abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n)) (s, l, []) ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies (l = [] \longrightarrow \text{dec_after_clear (as,}$
 $\text{abc_lm_s am n (abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0)) (s', [], [Bk]) ires}) \wedge$
 $(l \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{dec_after_clear (as, abc_lm_s am n}$
 $\text{(abc_lm_v am n - Suc 0)) (s', tl l, [hd l]) ires})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dec_after_clear_Bk_via_Oc*[simp]: $\llbracket \text{dec_after_clear (as, am) (s, l, Oc \# r) ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dec_after_clear (as, am) (s', l, Bk \# r) ires}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dec_right_move_Bk_via_clear_Bk*[simp]: $\llbracket \text{dec_after_clear (as, am) (s, l, Bk \# r) ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dec_right_move (as, am) (s', Bk \# l, r) ires}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dec_right_move_Bk_Bk_via_clear*[simp]: $\llbracket \text{dec_after_clear (as, am) (s, l, []) ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dec_right_move (as, am) (s', Bk \# l, [Bk]) ires}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dec_right_move_no_Oc*[simp]: *dec_right_move (as, am) (s, l, Oc # r) ires = False*

<proof>

lemma *dec_right_move_2_check_right_move*[simp]:
[[*dec_right_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *l*, *Bk* # *r*) *ires*]]
⇒ *dec_check_right_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s'*, *Bk* # *l*, *r*) *ires*
<proof>

lemma *lm_iff_empty*[simp]: (*<lm::nat list>* = []) = (*lm* = [])
<proof>

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*
<proof>

lemma *dec_check_right_move_nonempty*[simp]: *dec_check_right_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *l*, *r*) *ires* ⇒
l ≠ []
<proof>

lemma *dec_check_right_move_Oc_tail*[simp]: [[*dec_check_right_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *l*, *Oc* # *r*)
ires]]
⇒ *dec_after_write* (*as*, *am*) (*s'*, *tl l*, *hd l* # *Oc* # *r*) *ires*
<proof>

lemma *dec_left_move_Bk_tail*[simp]: [[*dec_check_right_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *l*, *Bk* # *r*) *ires*]]
⇒ *dec_left_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s'*, *tl l*, *hd l* # *Bk* # *r*) *ires*
<proof>

lemma *dec_left_move_tail*[simp]: [[*dec_check_right_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *l*, []) *ires*]]
⇒ *dec_left_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s'*, *tl l*, [*hd l*]) *ires*
<proof>

lemma *dec_left_move_no_Oc*[simp]: *dec_left_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *aaa*, *Oc* # *xs*) *ires* = *False*
<proof>

lemma *dec_left_move_nonempty*[simp]: *dec_left_move* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *l*, *r*) *ires*
⇒ *l* ≠ []
<proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B_Oc_Bk_Bks*[simp]: *inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B*
(*as*, [*m*])
(*s'*, *Oc* # *Oc*↑*m* @ *Bk* # *Bk* # *ires*, *Bk* # *Bk*↑*m*) *ires*
<proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B_Oc_Bk_Bks_rev*[simp]: *lm1* ≠ [] ⇒
inv_on_left_moving_in_middle_B (*as*, *lm1* @ [*m*]) (*s'*,
Oc # *Oc*↑*m* @ *Bk* # <*rev lm1*> @ *Bk* # *Bk* # *ires*, *Bk* # *Bk*↑*m*) *ires*
<proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_Bk_tail[simp]*: *dec_left_move* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Bk # r*) *ires*
 \implies *inv_on_left_moving* (*as, am*) (*s', tl l, hd l # Bk # r*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_tail[simp]*: *dec_left_move* (*as, am*) (*s, l, []*) *ires*
 \implies *inv_on_left_moving* (*as, am*) (*s', tl l, [hd l]*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dec_on_right_moving_Oc_mv[simp]*: *dec_after_write* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Oc # r*) *ires*
 \implies *dec_on_right_moving* (*as, am*) (*s', Oc # l, r*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dec_after_write_Oc_via_Bk[simp]*: *dec_after_write* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Bk # r*) *ires*
 \implies *dec_after_write* (*as, am*) (*s', l, Oc # r*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dec_after_write_Oc_empty[simp]*: *dec_after_write* (*as, am*) (*s, aaa, []*) *ires*
 \implies *dec_after_write* (*as, am*) (*s', aaa, [Oc]*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dec_on_right_moving_Oc_move[simp]*: *dec_on_right_moving* (*as, am*) (*s, l, Oc # r*) *ires*
 \implies *dec_on_right_moving* (*as, am*) (*s', Oc # l, r*) *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 *dec_after_clear* (*as, am*) (*s', tl l, hd l # Bk # r*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dec_after_clear_tail[simp]*: *dec_on_right_moving* (*as, am*) (*s, l, []*) *ires*
 \implies *dec_after_clear* (*as, am*) (*s', tl l, [hd l]*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dec_false_1[simp]*:
 $\llbracket abc_lm_v\ am\ n = 0; inv_locate_b\ (as, am)\ (n, aaa, Oc\ \# xs)\ ires \rrbracket$
 $\implies False$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_Bk_tl[simp]*:
 $\llbracket inv_locate_b\ (as, am)\ (n, aaa, Bk\ \# xs)\ ires; abc_lm_v\ am\ n = 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_on_left_moving\ (as, abc_lm_s\ am\ n\ 0)$
 (*s, tl aaa, hd aaa # Bk # xs*) *ires*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_tl*[simp]:
 $\llbracket abc_lm_v\ am\ n = 0; inv_locate_b\ (as, am)\ (n, aaa, [])\ ires \rrbracket$
 $\implies inv_on_left_moving\ (as, abc_lm_s\ am\ n\ 0)\ (s, tl\ aaa, [hd\ aaa])\ ires$
 <proof>

declare *inv_locate_n_b.simps* [simp del]

lemma *dec_first_on_right_moving_Oc_via_inv_locate_n_b*[simp]:
 $\llbracket inv_locate_n_b\ (as, am)\ (n, aaa, Oc\ \# xs)\ ires \rrbracket$
 $\implies dec_first_on_right_moving\ n\ (as, abc_lm_s\ am\ n\ (abc_lm_v\ am\ n))$
 $(s, Oc\ \#\ aaa, xs)\ ires$
 <proof>

lemma *inv_on_left_moving_nonempty*[simp]: *inv_on_left_moving* (as, am) (s, [], r) ires
 = False
 <proof>

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
 <proof>

lemma *start_of_lessE*[elim]: $\llbracket abc_fetch\ as\ ap = Some\ (Dec\ n\ e);$
 $start_of\ (layout_of\ ap)\ as < start_of\ (layout_of\ ap)\ e;$
 $start_of\ (layout_of\ ap)\ e \leq Suc\ (start_of\ (layout_of\ ap)\ as + 2 * n) \rrbracket$
 $\implies RR$
 <proof>

lemma *crsp_step_dec_b_e_pre'*:
assumes *layout*: 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 = ($\lambda\ stp.\ (steps\ (Suc\ (start_of\ ly\ as) + 2 * n, la, ra)\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of\ ly\ as)\ (Dec\ n\ e),$
 $start_of\ ly\ as - Suc\ 0)\ stp, start_of\ ly\ as, n)$)
and *P*: P = ($\lambda\ ((s, l, r), ss, x).\ s = start_of\ ly\ e$)
and *Q*: Q = ($\lambda\ ((s, l, r), ss, x).\ dec_inv_1\ ly\ x\ e\ (as, lm)\ (s, l, r)\ ires$)
shows $\exists\ stp.\ P\ (f\ stp) \wedge Q\ (f\ stp)$
 <proof>

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 $\exists\ stp\ lb\ rb.$
 $steps\ (Suc\ (start_of\ ly\ as) + 2 * n, la, ra)\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of\ ly\ as)\ (Dec\ n\ e),$

$start_of_ly\ as - Suc\ 0\ stp = (start_of_ly\ e,\ lb,\ rb) \wedge$
 $dec_inv_1\ ly\ n\ e\ (as,\ lm)\ (start_of_ly\ e,\ lb,\ rb)\ ires$
 <proof>

lemma *crsp_abc_step_via_stop*[simp]:
 $\llbracket abc_lm_v\ lm\ n = 0;$
 $inv_stop\ (as,\ abc_lm_s\ lm\ n\ (abc_lm_v\ lm\ n))\ (start_of_ly\ e,\ lb,\ rb)\ ires \rrbracket$
 $\implies\ crsp\ ly\ (abc_step_1\ (as,\ lm)\ (Some\ (Dec\ n\ e)))\ (start_of_ly\ e,\ lb,\ rb)\ ires$
 <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 $\exists\ stp > 0.\ crsp\ ly\ (abc_step_1\ (as,\ lm)\ (Some\ (Dec\ n\ e)))$
 $(steps\ (start_of_ly\ as + 2 * n,\ l,\ r)\ (ci\ ly\ (start_of_ly\ as)\ (Dec\ n\ e),\ start_of_ly\ as - Suc\ 0)\ stp)$
 $ires$
 <proof>

fun *dec_inv_2* :: $layout \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow dec_inv_t$
where
 $dec_inv_2\ ly\ n\ e\ (as,\ am)\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires =$
 $(let\ ss = start_of_ly\ as\ in$
 $let\ am' = abc_lm_s\ am\ n\ (abc_lm_v\ am\ n - Suc\ 0)\ in$
 $let\ am'' = abc_lm_s\ am\ n\ (abc_lm_v\ am\ n)\ in$
 $if\ s = 0\ then\ False$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n\ then$
 $inv_locate_a\ (as,\ am)\ (n,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 1\ then$
 $inv_locate_n_b\ (as,\ am)\ (n,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 2\ then$
 $dec_first_on_right_moving\ n\ (as,\ am'')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 3\ then$
 $dec_after_clear\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 4\ then$
 $dec_right_move\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 5\ then$
 $dec_check_right_move\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 6\ then$
 $dec_left_move\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 7\ then$
 $dec_after_write\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 8\ then$
 $dec_on_right_moving\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 9\ then$
 $dec_after_clear\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 10\ then$
 $inv_on_left_moving\ (as,\ am')\ (s,\ l,\ r)\ ires$
 $else\ if\ s = ss + 2 * n + 11\ then$

```

    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 ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat

where

```

  abc_dec_2_stage1 (s, l, r) ss n =
    (if s ≤ 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 ≥ ss + 2*n + 4 ∧ s ≤ ss + 2*n + 9 then 4
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 6 then 3
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 10 ∨ s = ss + 2*n + 11 then 2
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 12 then 1
     else 0)

```

fun *abc_dec_2_stage2* :: config ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat

where

```

  abc_dec_2_stage2 (s, l, r) ss n =
    (if s ≤ 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 (λ a. a = Oc) l) - 1
     else if s = ss + 2*n + 9 then
      length r + length (takeWhile (λ a. a = Oc) l) - 1
     else 0)

```

fun *abc_dec_2_stage3* :: config ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat

where

```

  abc_dec_2_stage3 (s, l, r) ss n =
    (if s ≤ ss + 2*n + 1 then
      if (s - ss) mod 2 = 0 then if r ≠ [] ∧
        hd r = Oc then 0 else 1
      else length r
     else if s = ss + 2 * n + 10 then
      if r ≠ [] ∧ hd r = Oc then 2
      else 1
     else if s = ss + 2 * n + 11 then
      if r ≠ [] ∧ 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* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{less_than} <*\text{lex}*> \text{lex_triple}$

definition *abc_dec_2_LE* ::

((*config* \times *nat* \times *nat*) \times (*config* \times *nat* \times *nat*)) *set*

where *abc_dec_2_LE* $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{inv_image } \text{lex_square } \text{abc_dec_2_measure})$

lemma *wf_dec2_1e*: *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*]:

$\llbracket 0 < \text{abc_lm_v } \text{am } \text{n}; \text{inv_locate_n_b } (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{n}, \text{aaa}, \text{Bk } \# \text{xs}) \text{ires} \rrbracket$

$\Longrightarrow \text{RR}$

<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_n_b_nonemptyE*[*elim*]:

$\llbracket 0 < \text{abc_lm_v } \text{am } \text{n}; \text{inv_locate_n_b } (\text{as}, \text{am}) (\text{n}, \text{aaa}, []) \text{ires} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{RR}$

<proof>

lemma *no_Ocs_dec_after_write*[*simp*]: *dec_after_write* (*as*, *am*) (*s*, *aa*, *r*) *ires*

$\Longrightarrow \text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = \text{Oc}) \text{aa} = []$

<proof>

lemma *fewer_Ocs_dec_on_right_moving*[simp]:

$\llbracket \text{dec_on_right_moving } (as, lm) (s, aa, []) \text{ ires};$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (tl aa))$
 $\neq \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) aa) - \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (tl aa)) <$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) aa) - \text{Suc } 0$

<proof>

lemma *more_Ocs_dec_after_clear*[simp]:

$\text{dec_after_clear } (as, abc_lm_s \text{ am } n (abc_lm_v \text{ am } n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 $(\text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } aprog) as + 2 * n + 9, aa, Bk \# xs) \text{ ires}$
 $\implies \text{length } xs - \text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } xs +$
 $\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) aa)$

<proof>

lemma *more_Ocs_dec_after_clear2*[simp]:

$\llbracket \text{dec_after_clear } (as, abc_lm_s \text{ am } n (abc_lm_v \text{ am } n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 $(\text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } aprog) as + 2 * n + 9, aa, []) \text{ ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) aa)$

<proof>

lemma *inv_check_left_moving_nonemptyE*[elim]:

$\text{inv_check_left_moving } (as, lm) (s, [], Oc \# xs) \text{ ires}$
 $\implies RR$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_n_b_Oc_via_at_begin_norm*[simp]:

$\llbracket 0 < abc_lm_v \text{ am } n;$
 $\text{at_begin_norm } (as, am) (n, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_n_b } (as, am) (n, Oc \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_n_b_Oc_via_at_begin_fst_awtn*[simp]:

$\llbracket 0 < abc_lm_v \text{ am } n;$
 $\text{at_begin_fst_awtn } (as, am) (n, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_n_b } (as, am) (n, Oc \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *inv_locate_n_b_Oc_via_inv_locate_n_a*[simp]:

$\llbracket 0 < abc_lm_v \text{ am } n; \text{inv_locate_a } (as, am) (n, aaa, Oc \# xs) \text{ ires} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inv_locate_n_b } (as, am) (n, Oc \# aaa, xs) \text{ ires}$
<proof>

lemma *more_Oc_dec_on_right_moving*[simp]:

$\llbracket \text{dec_on_right_moving } (as, am) (s, aa, Bk \# xs) \text{ ires};$
 $\text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (tl aa)))$
 $\neq \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) aa) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (tl aa)))$

< length (takeWhile ($\lambda a. a = Oc$) aa)
 <proof>

lemma *crsp_step_dec_b_suc_pre*:
assumes *layout*: ly = layout_of ap
and *crsp*: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
and *inv_start*: inv_locate_a (as, lm) (n, la, ra) ires
and *fetch*: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
and *dec_suc*: 0 < abc_lm_v lm n
and *f*: f = ($\lambda stp. (steps (start_of ly as + 2 * n, la, ra) (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Dec n e), start_of ly as - Suc 0) stp, start_of ly as, n))$)
and *P*: P = ($\lambda ((s, l, r), ss, x). s = start_of ly as + 2*n + 16$)
and *Q*: Q = ($\lambda ((s, l, r), ss, x). dec_inv_2 ly x e (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires$)
shows $\exists stp. P (f stp) \wedge Q(f stp)$
 <proof>

lemma *crsp_abc_step_1_start_of*[simp]:
 [[inv_stop (as, abc_lm_s lm n (abc_lm_v lm n - Suc 0))
 (start_of (layout_of ap) as + 2 * n + 16, a, b) ires;
 abc_lm_v lm n > 0;
 abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)]]
 ==> crsp (layout_of ap) (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some (Dec n e)))
 (start_of (layout_of ap) as + 2 * n + 16, a, b) ires
 <proof>

lemma *crsp_step_dec_b_suc*:
assumes *layout*: ly = layout_of ap
and *crsp*: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
and *inv_start*: inv_locate_a (as, lm) (n, la, ra) ires
and *fetch*: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
and *dec_suc*: 0 < abc_lm_v lm n
shows $\exists stp > 0. crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some (Dec n e)))$
 (steps (start_of ly as + 2 * n, la, ra) (ci (layout_of ap)
 (start_of ly as) (Dec n e), start_of ly as - Suc 0) stp) ires
 <proof>

lemma *crsp_step_dec_b*:
assumes *layout*: ly = layout_of ap
and *crsp*: crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires
and *inv_start*: inv_locate_a (as, lm) (n, la, ra) ires
and *fetch*: abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)
shows $\exists stp > 0. crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some (Dec n e)))$
 (steps (start_of ly as + 2 * n, la, ra) (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Dec n e), start_of ly as - Suc 0)
 stp) ires
 <proof>

declare adjust.simps[simp del]

lemma *crsp_step_dec*:
assumes *layout*: ly = layout_of ap

and *crsp*: *crsp ly (as, lm) (s, l, r) ires*
and *fetch*: *abc_fetch as ap = Some (Dec n e)*
shows $\exists stp > 0$. *crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some (Dec n e)))*
(steps (s, l, r) (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Dec n e), start_of ly as - Suc 0) stp) ires
<proof>

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 $\exists stp > 0$. *crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some (Goto n)))*
(steps (s, l, r) (ci ly (start_of ly as) (Goto n),
start_of ly as - Suc 0) stp) ires
<proof>

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 $\exists stp > 0$. *crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some ins))*
(steps (s, l, r) (ci ly (start_of ly as) ins, start_of ly as - 1) stp) ires
<proof>

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 $\exists stp > 0$. *crsp ly (abc_step_1 (as, lm) (Some ins))*
(steps (s, l, r) (tp, 0) stp) ires
<proof>

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 $\exists stp$. *crsp ly (abc_steps_1 (as, lm) ap n)*
(steps (s, l, r) (tp, 0) stp) ires
<proof>

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_1 (0, lm) ap stp = (length ap, am)*
shows $\exists stp k$. *steps (Suc 0, l, r) (tp, 0) stp = (start_of ly (length ap), Bk # Bk # ires, <am>*
@ Bk ↑ k)

<proof>

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*: $layout_of\ (ap\ @\ [p]) = layout_of\ ap\ @\ [length_of\ p]$

<proof>

lemma *map_start_of_layout*[simp]:

$map\ (start_of\ (layout_of\ xs\ @\ [length_of\ x]))\ [0..<length\ xs] = (map\ (start_of\ (layout_of\ xs))\ [0..<length\ xs])$

<proof>

lemma *tpairs_id_cons*:

$tpairs_of\ (xs\ @\ [x]) = tpairs_of\ xs\ @\ [(start_of\ (layout_of\ (xs\ @\ [x]))\ (length\ xs),\ x)]$

<proof>

lemma *map_length_ci*:

$(map\ (length\ \circ\ (\lambda(xa,\ y).\ ci\ (layout_of\ xs\ @\ [length_of\ x])\ xa\ y))\ (tpairs_of\ xs)) = (map\ (length\ \circ\ (\lambda(x,\ y).\ ci\ (layout_of\ xs)\ x\ y))\ (tpairs_of\ xs))$

<proof>

lemma *length_tp'*[simp]:

$\llbracket ly = layout_of\ ap; tp = tm_of\ ap \rrbracket \implies$

$length\ tp = 2 * sum_list\ (take\ (length\ ap)\ (layout_of\ ap))$

<proof>

lemma *length_tp*:

$\llbracket ly = layout_of\ ap; tp = tm_of\ ap \rrbracket \implies$

$start_of\ ly\ (length\ ap) = Suc\ (length\ tp\ div\ 2)$

<proof>

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 $\exists\ stp\ i\ j.\ steps\ (Suc\ 0,\ l,\ r)\ (tp\ @\ shift\ (mopup_n_tm\ n)\ off,\ 0)\ stp = (0,\ Bk\uparrow i\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow Suc\ rs\ @\ Bk\uparrow j)$

<proof>

declare *mopup_n_tm.simps*[simp del]

lemma *abc_step_red2*:

$abc_steps_l\ (s,\ lm)\ p\ (Suc\ n) = (let\ (as',\ am') = abc_steps_l\ (s,\ lm)\ p\ n\ in\ abc_step_l\ (as',\ am')\ (abc_fetch\ as'\ p))$

<proof>

lemma *crsp_steps2*:

assumes

layout: $ly = \text{layout_of } ap$
and *compile*: $tp = \text{tm_of } ap$
and *crsp*: $\text{crsp } ly (0, lm) (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \text{ ires}$
and *nohalt*: $as < \text{length } ap$
and *aexec*: $\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) ap \text{ stp} = (as, am)$
shows $\exists \text{ stpa} \geq \text{stp}. \text{crsp } ly (as, am) (\text{steps } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) (tp, 0) \text{ stpa}) \text{ ires}$
(*proof*)

lemma *compile_correct_unhalt*:

assumes *layout*: $ly = \text{layout_of } ap$
and *compile*: $tp = \text{tm_of } ap$
and *crsp*: $\text{crsp } ly (0, lm) (l, l, r) \text{ ires}$
and *off*: $\text{off} = \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2$
and *abc_unhalt*: $\forall \text{ stp}. (\lambda (as, am). as < \text{length } ap) (\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) ap \text{ stp})$
shows $\forall \text{ stp}. \neg \text{is_final } (\text{steps } (l, l, r) (tp @ \text{shift } (\text{mopup_n_tm } n) \text{ off}, 0) \text{ stp})$
(*proof*)

end

2.3.6 Alternative Definitions for Translating Abacus Machines to TMs

theory *Abacus_alt Compile*

imports *Abacus*

begin

abbreviation

layout $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{layout_of}$

fun *address* :: $\text{abc_prog} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{address } p \ x = (\text{Suc } (\text{sum_list } (\text{take } x (\text{layout } p))))$

abbreviation

TMGoto $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(\text{Nop}, 1), (\text{Nop}, 1)]$

abbreviation

TMInc $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(\text{WO}, 1), (\text{R}, 2), (\text{WO}, 3), (\text{R}, 2), (\text{WO}, 3), (\text{R}, 4),$
 $(\text{L}, 7), (\text{WB}, 5), (\text{R}, 6), (\text{WB}, 5), (\text{WO}, 3), (\text{R}, 6),$
 $(\text{L}, 8), (\text{L}, 7), (\text{R}, 9), (\text{L}, 7), (\text{R}, 10), (\text{WB}, 9)]$

abbreviation

TMDec $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(\text{WO}, 1), (\text{R}, 2), (\text{L}, 14), (\text{R}, 3), (\text{L}, 4), (\text{R}, 3),$
 $(\text{R}, 5), (\text{WB}, 4), (\text{R}, 6), (\text{WB}, 5), (\text{L}, 7), (\text{L}, 8),$
 $(\text{L}, 11), (\text{WB}, 7), (\text{WO}, 8), (\text{R}, 9), (\text{L}, 10), (\text{R}, 9),$

(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)]

abbreviation

$TMFindnth \stackrel{def}{=} findnth$

fun *compile_goto* :: nat ⇒ instr list

where

compile_goto s = shift *TMGoto* (s - 1)

fun *compile_inc* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ instr list

where

compile_inc s n = (shift (*TMFindnth* n) (s - 1)) @ (shift (shift *TMInc* (2 * n)) (s - 1))

fun *compile_dec* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ instr list

where

compile_dec s n e = (shift (*TMFindnth* n) (s - 1)) @ (adjust (shift (shift *TMDec* (2 * n)) (s - 1)) e)

fun *compile* :: abc_prog ⇒ nat ⇒ abc_inst ⇒ 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 ⇒ bool

definition

assert_imp :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool (λ_ ↦ _ [0, 0] 100)

where

assert_imp P Q $\stackrel{def}{=} \forall xs. P xs \longrightarrow Q xs$

fun *abc_holds_for* :: (nat list ⇒ bool) ⇒ (nat × nat list) ⇒ bool (λ_ *abc'_holds'_for* _ [100, 99] 100)

where

$P \text{ abc_holds_for } (s, lm) = P \text{ lm}$

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 41, Inc 1, Goto 0]

lemma *abc_steps_1* (0,[5,3]) *abcP_out_of_pgm_ex* (10+6) = (41, [0, 8])
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abc_out_of_prog* (*abc_steps_1* (0,[5,3]) *abcP_out_of_pgm_ex* (10+6)) *abcP_out_of_pgm_ex*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abc_notfinal* cf p ∨ *abc_final* cf p ∨ *abc_out_of_prog* cf p
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\llbracket \text{length } p \neq 0; \text{abc_notfinal } cf \text{ } p \rrbracket \implies \neg \text{abc_final } cf \text{ } p \wedge \neg \text{abc_out_of_prog } cf \text{ } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\llbracket \text{length } p \neq 0; \text{abc_final } cf \text{ } p \rrbracket \implies \neg \text{abc_notfinal } cf \text{ } p \wedge \neg \text{abc_out_of_prog } cf \text{ } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\llbracket \text{length } p \neq 0; \text{abc_out_of_prog } cf \text{ } p \rrbracket \implies \neg \text{abc_notfinal } cf \text{ } p \wedge \neg \text{abc_final } cf \text{ } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition
abc_Hoare_halt :: abc_assert ⇒ abc_prog ⇒ abc_assert ⇒ bool (({I_})/ ())/ {I_}) 50)

where

$abc_Hoare_halt\ P\ p\ Q \stackrel{def}{=} \forall lm. P\ lm \longrightarrow (\exists n. abc_final\ (abc_steps_1\ 0,\ lm)\ p\ n)\ p \wedge Q$
 $abc_holds_for\ (abc_steps_1\ 0,\ lm)\ p\ n))$

lemma *abc_Hoare_halt1*:

assumes $\bigwedge lm. P\ lm \implies \exists n. abc_final\ (abc_steps_1\ 0,\ lm)\ p\ n)\ p \wedge Q\ abc_holds_for$
 $(abc_steps_1\ 0,\ lm)\ p\ n)$

shows $\{P\}\ (p::abc_prog)\ \{Q\}$

<proof>

fun *app_mopup* :: *tprog0* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *tprog0*

where

$app_mopup\ tp\ n = tp\ @\ shift\ (mopup_n_tm\ n)\ (length\ tp\ div\ 2)$

lemma *compile_correct_halt_2*:

assumes *compile*: $tp = tm_of\ ap$

and *abc_halt*: $abc_steps_1\ 0,\ ns)\ ap\ stp = (length\ ap,\ am)$

and *rs_loc*: $n < length\ am$

shows $\exists stp\ i\ j. steps0\ (Suc\ 0,\ [Bk,Bk],\ <ns::nat\ list>)\ (app_mopup\ tp\ n)\ stp = (0,\ Bk\uparrow i,$
 $<abc_lm_v\ am\ n>\ @\ Bk\uparrow j)$

<proof>

lemma *compile_correct_halt_3*:

assumes *compile*: $tp = tm_of\ ap$

and *abc_halt*: $abc_steps_1\ 0,\ ns)\ ap\ stp = (length\ ap,\ am)$

and *rs_loc*: $n < length\ am$

shows $\exists stp\ i\ j. steps0\ (Suc\ 0,\ [],\ <ns::nat\ list>)\ (app_mopup\ tp\ n)\ stp = (0,\ Bk\uparrow i,$
 $<abc_lm_v\ am\ n>\ @\ Bk\uparrow j)$

<proof>

lemma *compile_correct_halt_4*:

assumes *compile*: $tp = tm_of\ ap$

and *abc_halt*: $abc_steps_1\ 0,\ ns)\ ap\ stp = (length\ ap,\ am)$

and *rs_loc*: $n < length\ am$

shows *TMC_yields_num_res* $(app_mopup\ tp\ n)\ ns\ (abc_lm_v\ am\ n)$

<proof>

definition *ABC_yields_res* :: *abc_prog* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *ABC_yields_res* $ap\ ns\ n\ r \stackrel{def}{=}$

$(\exists stp\ am. abc_steps_1\ 0,\ ns)\ ap\ stp = (length\ ap,\ am) \wedge$
 $r < length\ am \wedge (abc_lm_v\ am\ r = n))$

definition *ABC_loops_on* :: *abc_prog* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *bool*

where $ABC_loops_on\ ap\ ns \stackrel{def}{=} \forall stp. abc_notfinal\ (abc_steps_1\ (0, ns)\ ap\ stp)\ ap$

theorem $ABC_yields_res_imp_TMC_yields_num_res$:
assumes $tp = tm_of\ ap$
and $ABC_yields_res\ ap\ ns\ n\ r$
shows $TMC_yields_num_res\ (app_mopup\ tp\ r)\ ns\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma abc_unhalt_2 :
assumes $compile: tp = tm_of\ ap$
and $notfinal: \forall stp. abc_notfinal\ (abc_steps_1\ (0, ns)\ ap\ stp)\ ap$
shows $\forall stp. \neg is_final\ (steps0\ (Suc\ 0, [Bk, Bk], <ns::nat\ list>)\ (app_mopup\ tp\ r)\ stp)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $ABC_loops_imp_TMC_loops$:
assumes $tp = tm_of\ ap$
and $ABC_loops_on\ ap\ ns$
shows $TMC_loops\ (app_mopup\ tp\ r)\ ns$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition
 $abc_Hoare_unhalt :: abc_assert \Rightarrow abc_prog \Rightarrow bool\ ((\{I_ \}) / (_)) \uparrow 50)$
where
 $abc_Hoare_unhalt\ P\ p \stackrel{def}{=} \forall args. P\ args \longrightarrow (\forall n. abc_notfinal\ (abc_steps_1\ (0, args)\ p\ n)\ p)$

lemma $abc_Hoare_unhaltI$:
assumes $\bigwedge args\ n. P\ args \Longrightarrow abc_notfinal\ (abc_steps_1\ (0, args)\ p\ n)\ p$
shows $\{P\}\ (p::abc_prog) \uparrow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun $abc_inst_shift :: abc_inst \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow abc_inst$
where
 $abc_inst_shift\ (Inc\ m)\ n = Inc\ m \mid$
 $abc_inst_shift\ (Dec\ m\ e)\ n = Dec\ m\ (e + n) \mid$
 $abc_inst_shift\ (Goto\ m)\ n = Goto\ (m + n)$

fun $abc_shift :: abc_inst\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow abc_inst\ list$
where
 $abc_shift\ xs\ n = map\ (\lambda x. abc_inst_shift\ x\ n)\ xs$

fun $abc_comp :: abc_inst\ list \Rightarrow abc_inst\ list \Rightarrow abc_inst\ list\ (infixl\ [+]\ 99)$
where
 $abc_comp\ al\ bl = (let\ al_len = length\ al\ in\ al\ @\ abc_shift\ bl\ al_len)$

lemma *abc_comp_first_step_eq_pre*:

$s < \text{length } A$
 $\implies \text{abc_step_1 } (s, lm) (\text{abc_fetch } s (A [+] B)) =$
 $\text{abc_step_1 } (s, lm) (\text{abc_fetch } s A)$
{proof}

lemma *abc_before_final*:

$\llbracket \text{abc_final } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) p n) p; p \neq [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists n'. \text{abc_notfinal } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) p n') p \wedge$
 $\text{abc_final } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) p (\text{Suc } n')) p$
{proof}

lemma *notfinal_Suc*:

$\text{abc_notfinal } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) A (\text{Suc } n)) A \implies$
 $\text{abc_notfinal } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) A n) A$
{proof}

lemma *abc_comp_first_steps_eq_pre*:

assumes *notfinal*: $\text{abc_notfinal } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) A n) A$
and *nonnull*: $A \neq []$
shows $\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) (A [+] B) n = \text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) A n$
{proof}

declare *abc_shift_simps*[*simp del*] *abc_comp_simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *halt_steps2*: $st \geq \text{length } A \implies \text{abc_steps_1 } (st, lm) A stp = (st, lm)$
{proof}

lemma *halt_steps*: $\text{abc_steps_1 } (\text{length } A, lm) A n = (\text{length } A, lm)$
{proof}

lemma *abc_steps_add*:

$\text{abc_steps_1 } (as, lm) ap (m + n) =$
 $\text{abc_steps_1 } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (as, lm) ap m) ap n$
{proof}

lemma *equal_when_halt*:

assumes *exc1*: $\text{abc_steps_1 } (s, lm) A na = (\text{length } A, lma)$
and *exc2*: $\text{abc_steps_1 } (s, lm) A nb = (\text{length } A, lmb)$
shows $lma = lmb$
{proof}

lemma *abc_comp_first_steps_halt_eq'*:

assumes *final*: $\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) A n = (\text{length } A, lm')$
and *nonnull*: $A \neq []$
shows $\exists n'. \text{abc_steps_1 } (0, lm) (A [+] B) n' = (\text{length } A, lm')$
{proof}

lemma *abc_exec_null*: $\text{abc_steps_1 } sam [] n = sam$
{proof}

lemma *abc_comp_first_steps_halt_eq*:
assumes *final*: $abc_steps_1\ 0\ lm\ A\ n = (length\ A,\ lm')$
shows $\exists\ n'.\ abc_steps_1\ 0\ lm\ (A\ [+]\ B)\ n' = (length\ A,\ lm')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abc_comp_second_step_eq*:
assumes *exec*: $abc_step_1\ (s,\ lm)\ (abc_fetch\ s\ B) = (sa,\ lma)$
shows $abc_step_1\ (s + length\ A,\ lm)\ (abc_fetch\ (s + length\ A)\ (A\ [+]\ B))$
 $= (sa + length\ A,\ lma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abc_comp_second_steps_eq*:
assumes *exec*: $abc_steps_1\ 0\ lm\ B\ n = (sa,\ lm')$
shows $abc_steps_1\ (length\ A,\ lm)\ (A\ [+]\ B)\ n = (sa + length\ A,\ lm')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_abc_comp*[*simp, intro*]:
 $length\ (A\ [+]\ B) = length\ A + length\ B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abc_Hoare_plus_halt* :
assumes *A_halt* : $\{P\}\ (A::abc_prog)\ \{Q\}$
and *B_halt* : $\{Q\}\ (B::abc_prog)\ \{S\}$
shows $\{P\}\ (A\ [+]\ B)\ \{S\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abc_unhalt_append_eq*:
assumes *unhalt*: $\{P\}\ (A::abc_prog)\ \uparrow$
and *P*: $P\ args$
shows $abc_steps_1\ 0\ args\ (A\ [+]\ B)\ stp = abc_steps_1\ 0\ args\ A\ stp$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abc_Hoare_plus_unhalt1*:
 $\{P\}\ (A::abc_prog)\ \uparrow \implies \{P\}\ (A\ [+]\ B)\ \uparrow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *notfinal_all_before*:
 $\llbracket abc_notfinal\ (abc_steps_1\ 0\ args)\ A\ x;\ y \leq x \rrbracket$
 $\implies abc_notfinal\ (abc_steps_1\ 0\ args)\ A\ y\ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abc_Hoare_plus_unhalt2'*:
assumes *unhalt*: $\{Q\}\ (B::abc_prog)\ \uparrow$
and *halt*: $\{P\}\ (A::abc_prog)\ \{Q\}$
and *nonnull*: $A \neq []$
and *P*: $P\ args$
shows $abc_notfinal\ (abc_steps_1\ 0\ args)\ (A\ [+]\ B)\ n\ (A\ [+]\ B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abc_comp_null_left[simp]*: [] [+] A = A
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *abc_comp_null_right[simp]*: A [+] [] = A
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *abc_Hoare_plus_unhalt2*:
[[{Q} (B::abc_prog)↑; {P} (A::abc_prog) {Q}]] ⇒ {P} (A [+] B) ↑
⟨*proof*⟩

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  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
  where
    pred_of_nl xs = butlast xs @ [last xs - 1]
```

```
function rec_exec :: recf  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  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 1 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 proving 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 def = [Goto 1]
```

The compilation of *s*-operator.

definition *rec_ci_s* :: *abc_inst list*

where

rec_ci_s $\stackrel{def}{=}$ (*addition* 0 1 2 [+] [*Inc* 1])

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 *rec_ci recf* return (*ap*, *arity*, *fp*), where *ap* is the Abacus program, *arity* is the arity of the recursive function *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* (λ *g*. *rec_ci* *g*) *gs* *in*

let (*fprog*, *fpara*, *fn*) = *rec_ci* *f* *in*

let *pstr* = *Max* (*set* (*Suc n* # *fn* # (*map* (λ (*aprog*, *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, fn, 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  $\exists x. x \leq lm \wedge m \wedge lm' = lm[m := x,$ 
     $n := (sn + sm), p := (sm - x)]$ 
else if as = 5 then  $\exists x. x < lm \wedge m \wedge lm' = lm[m := x,$ 
     $n := (sn + sm), p := (sm - x - 1)]$ 
else if as = 6 then  $\exists x. x < lm \wedge m \wedge lm' =$ 
     $lm[m := Suc\ x, n := (sn + sm), p := (sm - x - 1)]$ 
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 × nat × 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 × nat list) × nat × nat) set

where addition_LE $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (inv_image\ lex_triple\ addition_measure)$

lemma wf_additon_LE[simp]: wf addition_LE

⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *update_zero_to_zero*[*simp*]: $\llbracket am \ ! \ n = (0::nat); n < \text{length } am \rrbracket \implies am[n := 0] = am$
(*proof*)

lemma *addition_inv_init*:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; \max m \ n < p; \text{length } lm > p; lm \ ! \ p = 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{addition_inv } (0, lm) \ m \ n \ p \ lm$
(*proof*)

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*)
(*proof*)

lemma *exists_small_list_elem1*[*simp*]:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm \ ! \ p = 0; m < p; n < p; x \leq lm \ ! \ m; 0 < x \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists xa < lm \ ! \ m. lm[m := x, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - x,$
 $p := lm \ ! \ m - x, m := x - \text{Suc } 0] =$
 $lm[m := xa, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - \text{Suc } xa,$
 $p := lm \ ! \ m - \text{Suc } xa]$
(*proof*)

lemma *exists_small_list_elem2*[*simp*]:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm \ ! \ p = 0; m < p; n < p; x < lm \ ! \ m \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists xa < lm \ ! \ m. lm[m := x, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - \text{Suc } x,$
 $p := lm \ ! \ m - \text{Suc } x, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - x]$
 $= lm[m := xa, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - xa,$
 $p := lm \ ! \ m - \text{Suc } xa]$
(*proof*)

lemma *exists_small_list_elem3*[*simp*]:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm \ ! \ p = 0; m < p; n < p; x < lm \ ! \ m \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists xa < lm \ ! \ m. lm[m := x, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - x,$
 $p := lm \ ! \ m - \text{Suc } x, p := lm \ ! \ m - x]$
 $= lm[m := xa, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - xa,$
 $p := lm \ ! \ m - xa]$
(*proof*)

lemma *exists_small_list_elem4*[*simp*]:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; p < \text{length } lm; lm \ ! \ p = (0::nat); m < p; n < p; x < lm \ ! \ m \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists xa \leq lm \ ! \ m. lm[m := x, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - x,$
 $p := lm \ ! \ m - x] =$
 $lm[m := xa, n := lm \ ! \ n + lm \ ! \ m - xa,$

$$p := lm ! m - xa]$$

(proof)

lemma *exists_small_list_elem5*[simp]:
[[$m \neq n$; $p < \text{length } lm$; $lm ! p = 0$; $m < p$; $n < p$;
 $x \leq lm ! m$; $lm ! m \neq x$]]
 $\implies \exists xa < lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$
 $p := lm ! m - x, p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } x]$
 $= lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } xa]$
(proof)

lemma *exists_small_list_elem6*[simp]:
[[$m \neq n$; $p < \text{length } lm$; $lm ! p = 0$; $m < p$; $n < p$; $x < lm ! m$]]
 $\implies \exists xa < lm ! m. lm[m := x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } x, m := \text{Suc } x]$
 $= lm[m := \text{Suc } xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } xa]$
(proof)

lemma *exists_small_list_elem7*[simp]:
[[$m \neq n$; $p < \text{length } lm$; $lm ! p = 0$; $m < p$; $n < p$; $x < lm ! m$]]
 $\implies \exists xa \leq lm ! m. lm[m := \text{Suc } x, n := lm ! n + lm ! m,$
 $p := lm ! m - \text{Suc } x]$
 $= lm[m := xa, n := lm ! n + lm ! m, p := lm ! m - xa]$
(proof)

lemma *abc_steps_zero*: *abc_steps_l asm ap 0 = asm*
(proof)

lemma *list_double_update_2*:
 $lm[a := x, b := y, a := z] = lm[b := y, a := z]$
(proof)

declare *Let_def*[simp]

lemma *addition_halt_lemma*:
[[$m \neq n$; $\max m n < p$; $\text{length } lm > p$]] \implies
 $\forall na. \neg (\lambda(as, lm') (m, p). as = 7)$
 $(\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) (\text{addition } m n p) na) (m, p) \wedge$
 $\text{addition_inv } (\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) (\text{addition } m n p) na) m n p lm$
 $\longrightarrow \text{addition_inv } (\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) (\text{addition } m n p)$
 $(\text{Suc } na)) m n p lm$
 $\wedge ((\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) (\text{addition } m n p) (\text{Suc } na), m, p),$
 $\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) (\text{addition } m n p) na, m, p) \in \text{addition_LE}$
(proof)

lemma *addition_correct'*:
[[$m \neq n$; $\max m n < p$; $\text{length } lm > p$; $lm ! p = 0$]] \implies
 $\exists \text{stp}. (\lambda (as, lm'). as = 7 \wedge \text{addition_inv } (as, lm') m n p lm)$
 $(\text{abc_steps_l } (0, lm) (\text{addition } m n p) \text{stp})$

<proof>

lemma *length_addition[simp]*: *length (addition a b c) = 7*

<proof>

lemma *addition_correct*:

assumes *m ≠ n max m n < p length lm > p lm ! p = 0*

shows $\{\lambda a. a = lm\}$ (*addition m n p*) $\{\lambda nl. addition_inv (7, nl) m n p lm\}$

<proof>

3.4.2.1 Correctness of compilation for constructor s

lemma *compile_s_correct'*:

$\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# 0 \uparrow 2 @ anything\}$ *addition 0 (Suc 0) 2* *[+] [Inc (Suc 0)]* $\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# Suc n \# 0 \# anything\}$

<proof>

declare *rec_exec.simps[simp del]*

lemma *abc_comp_commute*: *(A [+] B) [+] C = A [+] (B [+] C)*

<proof>

lemma *compile_s_correct*:

$\llbracket rec_ci\ s = (ap, arity, fp); rec_exec\ s\ [n] = r \rrbracket \implies$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything\}$ *ap* $\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# r \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc\ arity) @ anything\}$

<proof>

3.4.2.2 Correctness of compilation for constructor z

lemma *compile_z_correct*:

$\llbracket rec_ci\ z = (ap, arity, fp); rec_exec\ z\ [n] = r \rrbracket \implies$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything\}$ *ap* $\{\lambda nl. nl = n \# r \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc\ arity) @ anything\}$

<proof>

3.4.2.3 Correctness of compilation for constructor id

lemma *compile_id_correct'*:

assumes *n < length args*

shows $\{\lambda nl. nl = args @ 0 \uparrow 2 @ anything\}$ *addition n (length args) (Suc (length args))*

$\{\lambda nl. nl = args @ rec_exec\ (recf.id\ (length\ args)\ n)\ args \# 0 \# anything\}$

<proof>

lemma *compile_id_correct*:

$\llbracket n < m; length\ xs = m; rec_ci\ (recf.id\ m\ n) = (ap, arity, fp); rec_exec\ (recf.id\ m\ n)\ xs = r \rrbracket$

$\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything\}$ *ap* $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ r \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc\ arity) @ anything\}$

<proof>

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*:

$\llbracket terminate f xs; rec_ci f = (p, arity, fp) \rrbracket \implies length xs = arity$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *replicate_merge_anywhere*:

$x \uparrow a @ x \uparrow b @ ys = x \uparrow (a+b) @ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *mv_box_inv* :: $nat \times nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$
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* :: $nat \times nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$mv_box_stage1 (as, lm) m =$
 (if as = 3 then 0
 else 1)

fun *mv_box_stage2* :: $nat \times nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$mv_box_stage2 (as, lm) m = (lm ! m)$

fun *mv_box_stage3* :: $nat \times nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

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 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ *less_than* <*lex*> *lex_pair*

definition *mv_box_LE* ::
(((*nat* × *nat list*) × *nat*) × ((*nat* × *nat list*) × *nat*)) *set*
where
mv_box_LE $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (*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*:
 $\llbracket m < \text{length } \textit{initlm}; n < \text{length } \textit{initlm}; m \neq n \rrbracket \implies$
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*: $x \# x \uparrow b @ ys = x \uparrow (\textit{Suc } b) @ ys$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exists_smaller_in_list0*[*simp*]:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; m < \text{length } \textit{initlm}; n < \text{length } \textit{initlm};$
 $k + l = \textit{initlm} ! m + \textit{initlm} ! n; k \leq \textit{initlm} ! m; 0 < k \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists ka \textit{ la. } \textit{initlm}[m := k, n := l, m := k - \textit{Suc } 0] =$
 $\textit{initlm}[m := ka, n := la] \wedge$
 $\textit{Suc } (ka + la) = \textit{initlm} ! m + \textit{initlm} ! n \wedge$

$ka < \text{initlm} ! m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exists_smaller_in_list1*[simp]:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; m < \text{length initlm}; n < \text{length initlm};$
 $\text{Suc } (k + l) = \text{initlm} ! m + \text{initlm} ! n;$
 $k < \text{initlm} ! m \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists ka \text{ la. } \text{initlm}[m := k, n := l, n := \text{Suc } l] =$
 $\text{initlm}[m := ka, n := la] \wedge$
 $ka + la = \text{initlm} ! m + \text{initlm} ! n \wedge$
 $ka \leq \text{initlm} ! m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abc_steps_prop*[simp]:
 $\llbracket \text{length initlm} > \max m n; m \neq n \rrbracket \implies$
 $\neg (\lambda (as, lm) m. as = 3)$
 $(\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv_box } m n) na) m \wedge$
 $\text{mv_box_inv } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, \text{initlm})$
 $(\text{mv_box } m n) na) m n \text{ initlm} \longrightarrow$
 $\text{mv_box_inv } (\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, \text{initlm})$
 $(\text{mv_box } m n) (\text{Suc } na)) m n \text{ initlm} \wedge$
 $((\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv_box } m n) (\text{Suc } na), m),$
 $\text{abc_steps_1 } (0, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv_box } m n) na, m) \in \text{mv_box_LE}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mv_box_inv_halt*:
 $\llbracket \text{length initlm} > \max m n; m \neq n \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists \text{stp. } (\lambda (as, lm). as = 3 \wedge$
 $\text{mv_box_inv } (as, lm) m n \text{ initlm})$
 $(\text{abc_steps_1 } (0::\text{nat}, \text{initlm}) (\text{mv_box } m n) \text{stp})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mv_box_halt_cond*:
 $\llbracket m \neq n; \text{mv_box_inv } (a, b) m n \text{ lm}; a = 3 \rrbracket \implies$
 $b = \text{lm}[n := \text{lm} ! m + \text{lm} ! n, m := 0]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mv_box_correct'*:
 $\llbracket \text{length lm} > \max m n; m \neq n \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists \text{stp. } \text{abc_steps_1 } (0::\text{nat}, \text{lm}) (\text{mv_box } m n) \text{stp}$
 $= (3, (\text{lm}[n := (\text{lm} ! m + \text{lm} ! n)])[m := 0::\text{nat}])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_mvbox*[simp]: $\text{length } (\text{mv_box } m n) = 3$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mv_box_correct*:
 $\llbracket \text{length lm} > \max m n; m \neq n \rrbracket$
 $\implies \{\lambda \text{nl. nl} = \text{lm}\} \text{mv_box } m n \{\lambda \text{nl. nl} = \text{lm}[n := (\text{lm} ! m + \text{lm} ! n), m := 0]\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *list_update.simps(2)[simp del]*

lemma *zero_case_rec_exec[simp]*:

$\llbracket \text{length } xs < gf; gf \leq ft; n < \text{length } gs \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{rec_exec } (gs ! n) \text{ xs} \# 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{Suc } (\text{length } xs))) @ \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec_exec } i \text{ xs}) (\text{take } n \text{ gs}) @$
 $0 \uparrow (\text{length } gs - n) @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow \text{length } xs @ \text{anything}$
 $[\text{ft} + n - \text{length } xs := \text{rec_exec } (gs ! n) \text{ xs}, 0 := 0] =$
 $0 \uparrow (ft - \text{length } xs) @ \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec_exec } i \text{ xs}) (\text{take } n \text{ gs}) @ \text{rec_exec } (gs ! n) \text{ xs} \# 0 \uparrow (\text{length}$
 $gs - \text{Suc } n) @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow \text{length } xs @ \text{anything}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compile_cn_gs_correct'*:

assumes

$g_cond: \forall g \in \text{set } (\text{take } n \text{ gs}). \text{terminate } g \text{ xs} \wedge$
 $(\forall x \text{ xa } xb. \text{rec_ci } g = (x, \text{xa}, \text{xb}) \longrightarrow (\forall xc. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (xb - \text{xa}) @ xc\} x \{\lambda nl. nl =$
 $xs @ \text{rec_exec } g \text{ xs} \# 0 \uparrow (xb - \text{Suc } xa) @ xc\}))$
and $ft: ft = \max (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert } \text{ffp } ((\lambda (\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) ' \text{rec_ci } ' \text{set } gs)))$

shows

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft + \text{length } gs) @ \text{anything}\}$
 $\text{cn_merge_gs } (\text{map } \text{rec_ci } (\text{take } n \text{ gs})) \text{ ft}$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{length } xs) @$
 $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec_exec } i \text{ xs}) (\text{take } n \text{ gs}) @ 0 \uparrow (\text{length } gs - n) @ 0 \uparrow \text{Suc } (\text{length } xs) @$
 $\text{anything}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compile_cn_gs_correct*:

assumes

$g_cond: \forall g \in \text{set } gs. \text{terminate } g \text{ xs} \wedge$
 $(\forall x \text{ xa } xb. \text{rec_ci } g = (x, \text{xa}, \text{xb}) \longrightarrow (\forall xc. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (xb - \text{xa}) @ xc\} x \{\lambda nl. nl =$
 $xs @ \text{rec_exec } g \text{ xs} \# 0 \uparrow (xb - \text{Suc } xa) @ xc\}))$
and $ft: ft = \max (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert } \text{ffp } ((\lambda (\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) ' \text{rec_ci } ' \text{set } gs)))$

shows

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft + \text{length } gs) @ \text{anything}\}$
 $\text{cn_merge_gs } (\text{map } \text{rec_ci } gs) \text{ ft}$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (ft - \text{length } xs) @$
 $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec_exec } i \text{ xs}) \text{ gs} @ 0 \uparrow \text{Suc } (\text{length } xs) @ \text{anything}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length_mvboxes[simp]*: $\text{length } (\text{mv_boxes } aa \text{ ba } n) = 3 * n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exp_suc*: $a \uparrow \text{Suc } b = a \uparrow b @ [a]$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *last_0[simp]*:

$\llbracket \text{Suc } n \leq \text{ba} - \text{aa}; \text{length } \text{lm2} = \text{Suc } n;$
 $\text{length } \text{lm3} = \text{ba} - \text{Suc } (\text{aa} + n) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{last } \text{lm2} \# \text{lm3} @ \text{butlast } \text{lm2} @ 0 \# \text{lm4}) ! (\text{ba} - \text{aa}) = (0::\text{nat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:
 $\llbracket aa + n \leq ba; ba > aa; \text{length } lm1 = aa; \text{length } lm2 = n; \text{length } lm3 = ba - aa - n \rrbracket$
 $\implies \{ \lambda nl. nl = lm1 @ lm2 @ lm3 @ 0 \uparrow n @ lm4 \} (\text{mv_boxes } aa \ ba \ n)$
 $\{ \lambda nl. nl = lm1 @ 0 \uparrow n @ lm3 @ lm2 @ lm4 \}$
 ⟨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*:
 $\llbracket n \leq aa - ba;$
 $ba < aa;$
 $\text{length } (lm1::\text{nat list}) = ba;$

$length\ (lm2::nat\ list) = aa - ba - n;$
 $length\ (lm3::nat\ list) = n$
 $\implies \{\lambda\ nl.\ nl = lm1\ @\ 0 \uparrow n\ @\ lm2\ @\ lm3\ @\ lm4\}$
 $\quad (mv_boxes\ aa\ ba\ n)$
 $\{\lambda\ nl.\ nl = lm1\ @\ lm3\ @\ lm2\ @\ 0 \uparrow n\ @\ lm4\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *save_paras*:

$\{\lambda nl.\ nl = xs\ @\ 0 \uparrow (max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs))) - length\ xs)\ @$
 $map\ (\lambda i.\ rec_exec\ i\ xs)\ gs\ @\ 0 \uparrow Suc\ (length\ xs)\ @\ anything\}$
 $mv_boxes\ 0\ (Suc\ (max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs))) + length\ gs))\ (length\ xs)$
 $\{\lambda nl.\ nl = 0 \uparrow max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs)))$
 $@\ map\ (\lambda i.\ rec_exec\ i\ xs)\ gs\ @\ 0 \# xs\ @\ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_le_max_insert_rec_ci*[intro]:

$length\ gs \leq ffp \implies length\ gs \leq max\ x1\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ (x2\ 'x3\ 'set\ gs)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *restore_new_paras*:

$ffp \geq length\ gs$
 $\implies \{\lambda nl.\ nl = 0 \uparrow max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs)))$
 $@\ map\ (\lambda i.\ rec_exec\ i\ xs)\ gs\ @\ 0 \# xs\ @\ anything\}$
 $mv_boxes\ (max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs))))\ 0$
 $(length\ gs)$
 $\{\lambda nl.\ nl = map\ (\lambda i.\ rec_exec\ i\ xs)\ gs\ @\ 0 \uparrow max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs)))$
 $@\ 0 \# xs\ @\ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le_max_insert*[intro]: $ffp \leq max\ x0\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ (x1\ 'x2\ 'set\ gs)))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *max_less_iff_conj*[simp del]

lemma *save_rs*:

$\llbracket far = length\ gs;$
 $ffp \leq max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs)));$
 $far < ffp \rrbracket$
 $\implies \{\lambda nl.\ nl = map\ (\lambda i.\ rec_exec\ i\ xs)\ gs\ @$
 $rec_exec\ (Cn\ (length\ xs)\ f\ gs)\ xs\ \# 0 \uparrow max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))$
 $(Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs)))\ @\ xs\ @\ anything\}$
 $mv_box\ far\ (max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs))))$
 $\{\lambda nl.\ nl = map\ (\lambda i.\ rec_exec\ i\ xs)\ gs\ @$
 $0 \uparrow (max\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))\ (Max\ (insert\ ffp\ ((\lambda(aprog,\ p,\ n).\ n)\ 'rec_ci\ 'set\ gs))) -$
 $length\ gs)\ @$
 $rec_exec\ (Cn\ (length\ xs)\ f\ gs)\ xs\ \# 0 \uparrow length\ gs\ @\ xs\ @\ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_empty_boxes[simp]*: $\text{length } (\text{empty_boxes } n) = 2*n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *empty_one_box_correct*:
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = 0 \uparrow n \text{ @ } x \# lm\} [\text{Dec } n \ 2, \text{Goto } 0] \{\lambda nl. nl = 0 \# 0 \uparrow n \text{ @ } lm\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *empty_boxes_correct*:
 $\text{length } lm \geq n \implies$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = lm\} \text{empty_boxes } n \{\lambda nl. nl = 0 \uparrow n \text{ @ } \text{drop } n \ lm\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *insert_dominated[simp]*: $\text{length } gs \leq \text{ffp} \implies$
 $\text{length } gs + (\text{max } xs (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } (x1 \ ' \ x2 \ ' \ \text{set } gs)))) - \text{length } gs =$
 $\text{max } xs (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } (x1 \ ' \ x2 \ ' \ \text{set } gs)))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *clean_paras*:
 $\text{ffp} \geq \text{length } gs \implies$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rec_exec } i \ xs) \ gs \text{ @}$
 $0 \uparrow (\text{max } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } ((\lambda(\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) \ ' \ \text{rec_ci} \ ' \ \text{set } gs)))) - \text{length}$
 $gs) \text{ @}$
 $\text{rec_exec } (\text{Cn } (\text{length } xs) \ f \ gs) \ xs \# 0 \uparrow \text{length } gs \text{ @ } xs \text{ @ anything}\}$
 $\text{empty_boxes } (\text{length } gs)$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = 0 \uparrow \text{max } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } ((\lambda(\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) \ ' \ \text{rec_ci} \ ' \ \text{set } gs))))$
 @
 $\text{rec_exec } (\text{Cn } (\text{length } xs) \ f \ gs) \ xs \# 0 \uparrow \text{length } gs \text{ @ } xs \text{ @ anything}\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *restore_rs*:
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = 0 \uparrow \text{max } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } ((\lambda(\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) \ ' \ \text{rec_ci} \ ' \ \text{set } gs))))$
 @
 $\text{rec_exec } (\text{Cn } (\text{length } xs) \ f \ gs) \ xs \# 0 \uparrow \text{length } gs \text{ @ } xs \text{ @ anything}\}$
 $\text{mv_box } (\text{max } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } ((\lambda(\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) \ ' \ \text{rec_ci} \ ' \ \text{set } gs)))) (\text{length}$
 $xs)$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = 0 \uparrow \text{length } xs \text{ @}$
 $\text{rec_exec } (\text{Cn } (\text{length } xs) \ f \ gs) \ xs \#$
 $0 \uparrow (\text{max } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } ((\lambda(\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) \ ' \ \text{rec_ci} \ ' \ \text{set } gs)))) - (\text{length}$
 $xs) \text{ @}$
 $0 \uparrow \text{length } gs \text{ @ } xs \text{ @ anything}\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *restore_orgin_paras*:
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = 0 \uparrow \text{length } xs \text{ @}$
 $\text{rec_exec } (\text{Cn } (\text{length } xs) \ f \ gs) \ xs \#$
 $0 \uparrow (\text{max } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } ((\lambda(\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) \ ' \ \text{rec_ci} \ ' \ \text{set } gs)))) - \text{length}$
 $xs) \text{ @ } 0 \uparrow \text{length } gs \text{ @ } xs \text{ @ anything}\}$
 $\text{mv_boxes } (\text{Suc } (\text{max } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } xs)) (\text{Max } (\text{insert_ffp } ((\lambda(\text{aprogram}, p, n). n) \ ' \ \text{rec_ci} \ ' \ \text{set } gs))))$

+ length gs)) 0 (length xs)
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs \# 0 \uparrow$
 $(max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci' set gs))) + length gs) @$
 $anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma compile_cn_correct':

assumes f_ind:

$\bigwedge anything r. rec_exec f (map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs) = rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs$
 \implies

$\{\lambda nl. nl = map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs @ 0 \uparrow (ffp - far) @ anything\} fap$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs @ rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs \# 0 \uparrow (ffp$
 $- Suc far) @ anything\}$

and compile: $rec_ci f = (fap, far, ffp)$

and term_f: $terminate f (map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs)$

and g_cond: $\forall g \in set gs. terminate g xs \wedge$

$(\forall x xa xb. rec_ci g = (x, xa, xb) \longrightarrow$

$(\forall xc. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (xb - xa) @ xc\} x \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec_exec g xs \# 0 \uparrow (xb - Suc$
 $xa) @ xc\})$)

shows

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs))) + length gs) @ anything\}$

$cn_merge_gs (map rec_ci gs) (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs)))) [+]$

$(mv_boxes 0 (Suc (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs))) + length gs)) (length xs) [+]$

$(mv_boxes (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs)))) 0$
 $(length gs) [+]$

$(fap [+]) (mv_box far (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs)))) [+]$

$(empty_boxes (length gs) [+]$

$(mv_box (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs)))) (length xs) [+]$

$mv_boxes (Suc (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs)))) + length gs) 0 (length xs))))))$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec_exec (Cn (length xs) f gs) xs \#$

$0 \uparrow (max (Suc (length xs)) (Max (insert ffp ((\lambda(aprog, p, n). n) 'rec_ci'$
 $'set gs))) + length gs)$
 $@ anything\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma compile_cn_correct:

assumes term_f: $terminate f (map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs)$

and f_ind: $\bigwedge ap \text{ arity } fp \text{ anything.}$

$rec_ci f = (ap, \text{arity}, fp)$

$\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs @ 0 \uparrow (fp - \text{arity}) @ anything\} ap$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs @ rec_exec f (map (\lambda g. rec_exec g xs) gs) \# 0 \uparrow (fp -$
 $Suc \text{arity}) @ anything\}$

and g_cond:

$\forall g \in set gs. terminate g xs \wedge$

$(\forall x xa xb. rec_ci g = (x, xa, xb) \longrightarrow (\forall xc. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (xb - xa) @ xc\} x \{\lambda nl. nl$

$= xs @ rec_exec\ g\ xs \# 0 \uparrow (xb - Suc\ xa) @ xc \}})$
and $compile: rec_ci\ (Cn\ n\ f\ gs) = (ap,\ arity,\ fp)$
and $len: length\ xs = n$
shows $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (fp - arity) @ anything\} ap\ \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec_exec\ (Cn\ n\ f\ gs)$
 $xs \# 0 \uparrow (fp - Suc\ arity) @ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.4.2.5 Correctness of compilation for constructor Pr

lemma $mv_box_correct_simp[simp]:$
 $\llbracket length\ xs = n; ft = max\ (n+3)\ (max\ fft\ gft) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft - n) @ anything\} mv_box\ n\ ft$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# 0 \uparrow (ft - n) @ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $length_under_max[simp]: length\ xs < max\ (length\ xs + 3)\ fft$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $save_init_rs:$
 $\llbracket length\ xs = n; ft = max\ (n+3)\ (max\ fft\ gft) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec_exec\ f\ xs \# 0 \uparrow (ft - n) @ anything\} mv_box\ n\ (Suc\ n)$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# rec_exec\ f\ xs \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc\ n) @ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $less_then_max_plus2[simp]: n + (2::nat) < max\ (n + 3)\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $less_then_max_plus3[simp]: n < max\ (n + (3::nat))\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mv_box_max_plus_3_correct[simp]:$
 $length\ xs = n \implies$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ x \# 0 \uparrow (max\ (n + (3::nat))\ (max\ fft\ gft) - n) @ anything\} mv_box\ n\ (max$
 $(n + 3)\ (max\ fft\ gft))$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ fft\ gft) - n) @ x \# anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $max_less_suc_suc[simp]: max\ n\ (Suc\ n) < Suc\ (Suc\ (max\ (n + 3)\ x + anything - Suc$
 $0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $suc_less_plus_3[simp]: Suc\ n < max\ (n + 3)\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mv_box_ok_suc_simp[simp]:$
 $length\ xs = n$
 $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ rec_exec\ f\ xs \# 0 \uparrow (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ fft\ gft) - Suc\ n) @ x \# anything\}$
 $mv_box\ n\ (Suc\ n)$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \# rec_exec\ f\ xs \# 0 \uparrow (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ fft\ gft) - Suc\ (Suc\ n)) @ x \#$
 $anything\}$

<proof>

lemma *abc_append_first_steps_eq_pre:*

assumes *notfinal: abc_notfinal (abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n) A*

and *nonnull: 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

$\implies abc_step_l (st, lm) (abc_fetch\ st\ (A\ @\ B)) =$

$abc_step_l (st, lm) (abc_fetch\ st\ A)$

<proof>

lemma *abc_append_first_steps_halt_eq':*

assumes *final: abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n = (length A, lm')*

and *nonnull: A ≠ []*

shows $\exists n'. abc_steps_l (0, lm) (A @ B) n' = (length A, lm')$

<proof>

lemma *abc_append_first_steps_halt_eq:*

assumes *final: abc_steps_l (0, lm) A n = (length A, lm')*

shows $\exists n'. abc_steps_l (0, lm) (A @ B) n' = (length A, lm')$

<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]: $\llbracket ft = max (n + 3) (max\ fft\ gft); length\ xs = n \rrbracket$*

\implies

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ (x - Suc\ y) \# rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x - Suc\ y]) \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc\ (Suc\ n)) @ Suc\ y \# anything\}$

$[Dec\ ft\ (length\ gap + 7)]$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ (x - Suc\ y) \# rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x - Suc\ y]) \# 0 \uparrow (ft - Suc\ (Suc\ n)) @ y \# anything\}$

<proof>

lemma *adjust_paras':*

$length\ xs = n \implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ x \# y \# anything\} [Inc\ n] [+]\ [Dec\ (Suc\ n)\ 2, Goto\ 0]$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ Suc\ x \# 0 \# anything\}$

<proof>

lemma *adjust_paras:*

$length\ xs = n \implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ x \# y \# anything\} [Inc\ n, Dec\ (Suc\ n)\ 3, Goto\ (Suc\ 0)]$

$\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ Suc\ x \# 0 \# anything\}$

<proof>

lemma *rec_ci_SucSuc_n[simp]: $\llbracket rec_ci\ g = (gap, gar, gft); \forall y < x. terminate\ g\ (xs\ @\ [y, rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])]) \rrbracket$*

$length\ xs = n; Suc\ y \leq x \implies gar = Suc\ (Suc\ n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *loop_back'*:

assumes *h*: $length\ A = length\ gap + 4\ length\ xs = n$

and *le*: $y \geq x$

shows $\exists\ stp.\ abc_steps_1\ (length\ A, xs\ @\ m\ \# (y - x)\ \# x\ \# anything)\ (A\ @\ [Dec\ (Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ 0, Inc\ (Suc\ n), Goto\ (length\ gap + 4)])\ stp$

$= (length\ A, xs\ @\ m\ \# y\ \# 0\ \# anything)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *loop_back*:

assumes *h*: $length\ A = length\ gap + 4\ length\ xs = n$

shows $\exists\ stp.\ abc_steps_1\ (length\ A, xs\ @\ m\ \# 0\ \# x\ \# anything)\ (A\ @\ [Dec\ (Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ 0, Inc\ (Suc\ n), Goto\ (length\ gap + 4)])\ stp$

$= (0, xs\ @\ m\ \# x\ \# 0\ \# anything)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *rec_exec_pr_0_simps*: $rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [0]) = rec_exec\ f\ xs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *rec_exec_pr_Suc_simps*: $rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [Suc\ y])$

$= rec_exec\ g\ (xs\ @\ [y, rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])])$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *suc_max_simp[simp]*: $Suc\ (max\ (n + 3)\ ffit - Suc\ (Suc\ (Suc\ n))) = max\ (n + 3)\ ffit - Suc\ (Suc\ n)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *pr_loop*:

assumes *code*: $code = ([Dec\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ ffit\ gfit))\ (length\ gap + 7)]\ [+]\ (gap\ [+]\ [Inc\ n, Dec\ (Suc\ n)\ 3, Goto\ (Suc\ 0)])\ @$

$[Dec\ (Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ 0, Inc\ (Suc\ n), Goto\ (length\ gap + 4)]$

and *len*: $length\ xs = n$

and *g_ind*: $\forall\ y < x.\ (\forall\ anything.\ \{\!\!|\lambda nl.\ nl = xs\ @\ y\ \#\ rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])\ \#\ 0\ \uparrow\ (gft - gar)\ @\ anything\}\ gap$

$\{\!\!|\lambda nl.\ 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\ \uparrow\ (gft - Suc\ gar)\ @\ anything\}\)$

and *compile_g*: $rec_ci\ g = (gap, gar, gfit)$

and *termi_g*: $\forall\ y < x.\ terminate\ g\ (xs\ @\ [y, rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])])$

and *ft*: $ft = max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ ffit\ gfit)$

and *less*: $Suc\ y \leq x$

shows

$\exists\ stp.\ abc_steps_1\ (0, xs\ @\ (x - Suc\ y)\ \#\ rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x - Suc\ y])\ \#\ 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ @\ Suc\ y\ \#\ anything)$

$code\ stp = (0, xs\ @\ (x - y)\ \#\ rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x - y])\ \#\ 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ @\ y\ \#\ anything)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *abc_lm_s_simp0*[simp]:

$length\ xs = n \implies abc_lm_s\ (xs\ @\ x\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) - Suc\ (Suc\ n)))\ @\ 0\ \# \text{anything}\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}))\ 0 =$
 $xs\ @\ x\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) - Suc\ n)\ @\ \text{anything}$
{proof}

lemma *index_at_zero_elem*[simp]:

$(xs\ @\ x\ \# re\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (length\ xs + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) - Suc\ (Suc\ (length\ xs))))\ @\ 0\ \# \text{anything}\ !$
 $max\ (length\ xs + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) = 0$
{proof}

lemma *pr_loop_correct*:

assumes *less*: $y \leq x$

and *len*: $length\ xs = n$

and *compile_g*: $rec_ci\ g = (gap, gar, gft)$

and *termi_g*: $\forall y < x. terminate\ g\ (xs\ @\ [y, rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])])$

and *g_ind*: $\forall y < x. (\forall \text{anything}. \{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ y\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (gft - gar)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\})\ gap$

$\{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ y\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ g\ (xs\ @\ [y, rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (gft - Suc\ gar)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\})$

shows $\{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ (x - y)\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x - y])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) - Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ @\ y\ \# \text{anything}\ |\!\!\}$

$([Dec\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}))\ (length\ gap + 7)]\ [+]\ [gap\ [+]\ [Inc\ n, Dec\ (Suc\ n)\ 3, Goto\ (Suc\ 0)])\ @\ [Dec\ (Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ 0, Inc\ (Suc\ n), Goto\ (length\ gap + 4)])$

$\{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ x\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) - Suc\ n)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\}$

{proof}

lemma *compile_pr_correct'*:

assumes *termi_g*: $\forall y < x. terminate\ g\ (xs\ @\ [y, rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])])$

and *g_ind*:

$\forall y < x. (\forall \text{anything}. \{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ y\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (gft - gar)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\})\ gap$

$\{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ y\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ g\ (xs\ @\ [y, rec_exec\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [y])])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (gft - Suc\ gar)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\})$

and *termi_f*: $terminate\ f\ xs$

and *f_ind*: $\bigwedge \text{anything}. \{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ 0\ \uparrow\ (fft - far)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\}\ fap\ \{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ rec_exec\ f\ xs\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (fft - Suc\ far)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\}$

and *len*: $length\ xs = n$

and *compile1*: $rec_ci\ f = (fap, far, fft)$

and *compile2*: $rec_ci\ g = (gap, gar, gft)$

shows

$\{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ x\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) - n)\ @\ \text{anything}\ |\!\!\}$

$mv_box\ n\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}))\ [+]$

$(fap\ [+]\ (mv_box\ n\ (Suc\ n)\ [+]))$

$([Dec\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}))\ (length\ gap + 7)]\ [+]\ [gap\ [+]\ [Inc\ n, Dec\ (Suc\ n)\ 3, Goto\ (Suc\ 0)])\ @$

$[Dec\ (Suc\ (Suc\ n))\ 0, Inc\ (Suc\ n), Goto\ (length\ gap + 4)])$

$\{\!\!| \lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ x\ \# \text{rec_exec}\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g)\ (xs\ @\ [x])\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (n + 3)\ (max\ \text{fft}\ \text{gft}) - Suc\ n)$

@ anything }
 <proof>

lemma compile_pr_correct:

assumes $g_ind: \forall y < x. \text{terminate } g (xs @ [y, \text{rec_exec } (Pr\ n\ f\ g) (xs @ [y])]) \wedge$
 $(\forall x\ xa\ xb. \text{rec_ci } g = (x, xa, xb) \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall xc. \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ y \# \text{rec_exec } (Pr\ n\ f\ g) (xs @ [y]) \# 0 \uparrow (xb - xa) @ xc\} x$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ y \# \text{rec_exec } (Pr\ n\ f\ g) (xs @ [y]) \# \text{rec_exec } g (xs @ [y, \text{rec_exec } (Pr\ n\ f\ g)$
 $(xs @ [y])]) \# 0 \uparrow (xb - \text{Suc } xa) @ xc\})$)
and $termi_f: \text{terminate } f\ xs$
and $f_ind:$
 $\bigwedge ap\ arity\ fp\ anything.$
 $\text{rec_ci } f = (ap, arity, fp) \implies \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ 0 \uparrow (fp - \text{arity}) @ anything\} ap \{\lambda nl. nl = xs$
 $@ \text{rec_exec } f\ xs \# 0 \uparrow (fp - \text{Suc } \text{arity}) @ anything\}$
and $len: \text{length } xs = n$
and $\text{compile: } \text{rec_ci } (Pr\ n\ f\ g) = (ap, arity, fp)$
shows $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ x \# 0 \uparrow (fp - \text{arity}) @ anything\} ap \{\lambda nl. nl = xs @ x \# \text{rec_exec } (Pr$
 $n\ f\ g) (xs @ [x]) \# 0 \uparrow (fp - \text{Suc } \text{arity}) @ anything\}$
 <proof>

3.4.2.6 Correctness of compilation for constructor Mn

fun $mn_ind_inv ::$

$nat \times nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$mn_ind_inv (as, lm')\ ss\ x\ rsx\ suf_lm\ lm =$
 $(if\ as = ss\ then\ lm' = lm @ x \# rsx \# suf_lm$
 $else\ if\ as = ss + 1\ then$
 $\exists y. (lm' = lm @ x \# y \# suf_lm) \wedge y \leq rsx$
 $else\ if\ as = ss + 2\ then$
 $\exists y. (lm' = lm @ x \# y \# suf_lm) \wedge y \leq rsx$
 $else\ if\ as = ss + 3\ then\ lm' = lm @ x \# 0 \# suf_lm$
 $else\ if\ as = ss + 4\ then\ lm' = lm @ \text{Suc } x \# 0 \# suf_lm$
 $else\ if\ as = 0\ then\ lm' = lm @ \text{Suc } x \# 0 \# suf_lm$
 $else\ False$

)

fun $mn_stage1 :: nat \times nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$mn_stage1 (as, lm)\ ss\ n =$
 $(if\ as = 0\ then\ 0$
 $else\ if\ as = ss + 4\ then\ 1$
 $else\ if\ as = ss + 3\ then\ 2$
 $else\ if\ as = ss + 2 \vee as = ss + 1\ then\ 3$
 $else\ if\ as = ss\ then\ 4$
 $else\ 0$

)

fun $mn_stage2 :: nat \times nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

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 ⇒
  ∃ y. (xs @ x # rsx # anything)[Suc (length xs) := rsx - Suc 0] = xs @ x # y # anything ∧ y
  ≤ rsx
  <proof>

```

```

lemma put_in_tape_small_enough1[simp]:

```

```

  [y ≤ rsx; 0 < y]
  ⇒ ∃ ya. (xs @ x # y # anything)[Suc (length xs) := y - Suc 0] = xs @ x # ya #
  anything ∧ ya ≤ 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, ffit)

```

```

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 $f: f = (\lambda\ stp. (abc_steps_1\ (length\ fap, xs\ @\ x\ \# \ rsx\ \# \ anything)\ (fap\ @\ B)\ stp, (length\ fap), arity))$
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 $\exists\ stp. P\ (f\ stp) \wedge Q\ (f\ stp)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma abc_Hoare_haltE :
 $\{\!\! \{ \lambda\ nl. nl = lm1 \}\!\!\} p\ \{\!\! \{ \lambda\ nl. nl = lm2 \}\!\!\}$
 $\implies \exists\ stp. abc_steps_1\ (0, lm1)\ p\ stp = (length\ p, lm2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\exists\ stp > 0. abc_steps_1\ (0, xs\ @\ x\ \# \ 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything)\ (fap\ @\ B)\ stp = (0, xs\ @\ Suc\ x\ \# \ 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\exists\ stp > x. abc_steps_1\ (0, xs\ @\ 0\ \# \ 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything)\ (fap\ @\ B)\ stp = (0, xs\ @\ Suc\ x\ \# \ 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\exists stp. abc_steps_1\ (0, xs\ @\ 0\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything)\ (fap\ @\ B)\ stp =$
 $(0, xs\ @\ Suc\ x\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (ft - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *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 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (Suc\ arity)\ fft - arity)\ @\ anything\}$
 $fap\ @\ B$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ rec_exec\ (Mn\ arity\ f)\ xs\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (max\ (Suc\ arity)\ fft - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*: $rec_ci\ (Mn\ n\ f) = (ap, arity, fp)$
shows $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ 0\ \uparrow\ (fp - arity)\ @\ anything\}\ ap$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = xs\ @\ rec_exec\ (Mn\ n\ f)\ xs\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (fp - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.4.2.7 Correctness of entire compilation process *rec_ci*

lemma *recursive_compile_correct*:
 $\llbracket terminate\ recf\ args; rec_ci\ recf = (ap, arity, fp) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \{\lambda nl. nl = args\ @\ 0\ \uparrow\ (fp - arity)\ @\ anything\}\ ap$
 $\{\lambda nl. nl = args\ @\ rec_exec\ recf\ args\ \# 0\ \uparrow\ (fp - Suc\ arity)\ @\ anything\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *dummy_abc* :: $nat \implies abc_inst\ list$

where

dummy_abc *k* = [*Inc k*, *Dec k 0*, *Goto 3*]

definition *abc_list_crsp*:: *nat list* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *bool*

where

abc_list_crsp *xs ys* = (∃ *n*. *xs* = *ys* @ 0↑*n* ∨ *ys* = *xs* @ 0↑*n*)

lemma *abc_list_crsp_simp1*[*intro*]: *abc_list_crsp* (*lm* @ 0↑*m*) *lm*
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_lm_v*:

abc_list_crsp lma lmb ⇒ *abc_lm_v lma n* = *abc_lm_v lmb n*
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_elim*:

[[*abc_list_crsp lma lmb*; ∃ *n*. *lma* = *lmb* @ 0↑*n* ∨ *lmb* = *lma* @ 0↑*n* ⇒ *P*]] ⇒ *P*
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_simp*[*simp*]:

[[*abc_list_crsp lma lmb*; *m* < *length lma*; *m* < *length lmb*]] ⇒
abc_list_crsp (*lma*[*m* := *n*]) (*lmb*[*m* := *n*])
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_simp2*[*simp*]:

[[*abc_list_crsp lma lmb*; *m* < *length lma*; ¬ *m* < *length lmb*]] ⇒
abc_list_crsp (*lma*[*m* := *n*]) (*lmb* @ 0↑(*m* - *length lmb*) @ [*n*])
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_simp3*[*simp*]:

[[*abc_list_crsp lma lmb*; ¬ *m* < *length lma*; *m* < *length lmb*]] ⇒
abc_list_crsp (*lma* @ 0↑(*m* - *length lma*) @ [*n*]) (*lmb*[*m* := *n*])
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_simp4*[*simp*]: [[*abc_list_crsp lma lmb*; ¬ *m* < *length lma*; ¬ *m* < *length lmb*]] ⇒

abc_list_crsp (*lma* @ 0↑(*m* - *length lma*) @ [*n*]) (*lmb* @ 0↑(*m* - *length lmb*) @ [*n*])
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_lm_s*:

abc_list_crsp lma lmb ⇒
abc_list_crsp (*abc_lm_s lma m n*) (*abc_lm_s lmb m n*)
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_step*:

[[*abc_list_crsp lma lmb*; *abc_step_1* (*aa*, *lma*) *i* = (*a*, *lma*[′]);
abc_step_1 (*aa*, *lmb*) *i* = (*a*[′], *lmb*[′])]]
⇒ *a*[′] = *a* ∧ *abc_list_crsp lma*[′] *lmb*[′]
<*proof*>

lemma *abc_list_crsp_steps*:

$\llbracket abc_steps_l (0, lm @ 0 \uparrow m) aprog stp = (a, lm'); aprog \neq [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists lma. abc_steps_l (0, lm) aprog stp = (a, lma) \wedge$
 $abc_list_crsp\ lm'\ lma$

<proof>

lemma *list_crsp_simp2*: $abc_list_crsp (lm1 @ 0 \uparrow n) lm2 \implies abc_list_crsp\ lm1\ lm2$

<proof>

lemma *recursive_compile_correct_norm'*:

$\llbracket rec_ci\ f = (ap, arity, ft);$
 $terminate\ f\ args \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists stp\ rl. (abc_steps_l (0, args) ap\ stp) = (length\ ap, rl) \wedge abc_list_crsp (args @ [rec_exec$
 $f\ args])\ rl$
<proof>

lemma *find_exponent_rec_exec[simp]*:

assumes $a: args @ [rec_exec\ f\ args] = lm @ 0 \uparrow n$
and $b: length\ args < length\ lm$
shows $\exists m. lm = args @ rec_exec\ f\ args \# 0 \uparrow m$
<proof>

lemma *find_exponent_complex[simp]*:

$\llbracket args @ [rec_exec\ f\ args] = lm @ 0 \uparrow n; \neg length\ args < length\ lm \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists m. (lm @ 0 \uparrow (length\ args - length\ lm) @ [Suc\ 0])[length\ args := 0] =$
 $args @ rec_exec\ f\ args \# 0 \uparrow m$
<proof>

lemma *compile_append_dummy_correct*:

assumes $compile: rec_ci\ f = (ap, ary, fp)$
and $termi: terminate\ f\ args$
shows $\{\lambda\ nl. nl = args\} (ap\ [+]\ dummy_abc\ (length\ args)) \{\lambda\ nl. (\exists m. nl = args @ rec_exec$
 $f\ args \# 0 \uparrow m)\}$
<proof>

lemma *cn_merge_gs_split*:

$\llbracket i < length\ gs; rec_ci (gs!i) = (ga, gb, gc) \rrbracket \implies$
 $cn_merge_gs (map\ rec_ci\ gs) p = cn_merge_gs (map\ rec_ci (take\ i\ gs)) p\ [+]\ (ga\ [+]$
 $mv_box\ gb (p + i))\ [+]\ cn_merge_gs (map\ rec_ci (drop (Suc\ i) gs)) (p + Suc\ i)$
<proof>

lemma *cn_unhalt_case*:

assumes $compile1: rec_ci (Cn\ n\ f\ gs) = (ap, ar, ft) \wedge length\ args = ar$
and $g: i < length\ gs$
and $compile2: rec_ci (gs!i) = (gap, gar, gft) \wedge gar = length\ args$
and $g_unhalt: \bigwedge anything. \{\lambda\ nl. nl = args @ 0 \uparrow (gft - gar) @ anything\} gap \uparrow$
and $g_ind: \bigwedge apj\ arj\ ftj\ j\ anything. \{\lambda\ j < i; rec_ci (gs!j) = (apj, arj, ftj)\}$
 $\implies \{\lambda\ nl. nl = args @ 0 \uparrow (ftj - arj) @ anything\} apj \{\lambda\ nl. nl = args @ rec_exec (gs!j) args$
 $\# 0 \uparrow (ftj - Suc\ arj) @ anything\}$

and *all_termi*: $\forall j < i. \text{terminate } (gs!j) \text{ args}$
shows $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args } @ \ 0 \uparrow (ft - ar) \ @ \ \text{anything}\} \ \text{ap } \uparrow$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mn_unhalt_case'*:
assumes *compile*: $\text{rec_ci } f = (a, b, c)$
and *all_termi*: $\forall i. \text{terminate } f \ (\text{args } @ \ [i]) \wedge 0 < \text{rec_exec } f \ (\text{args } @ \ [i])$
and *B*: $B = [\text{Dec } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{args})) \ (\text{length } a + 5), \text{Dec } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{args})) \ (\text{length } a + 3),$
 $\text{Goto } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } a)), \text{Inc } (\text{length } \text{args}), \text{Goto } 0]$
shows $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args } @ \ 0 \uparrow (\max (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{args})) \ c - \text{length } \text{args}) \ @ \ \text{anything}\}$
 $a \ @ \ B \uparrow$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mn_unhalt_case*:
assumes *compile*: $\text{rec_ci } (Mn \ n \ f) = (ap, ar, ft) \wedge \text{length } \text{args} = ar$
and *all_term*: $\forall i. \text{terminate } f \ (\text{args } @ \ [i]) \wedge \text{rec_exec } f \ (\text{args } @ \ [i]) > 0$
shows $\{\lambda nl. nl = \text{args } @ \ 0 \uparrow (ft - ar) \ @ \ \text{anything}\} \ \text{ap } \uparrow$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.5 Compilers composed: Compiling Recursive Functions into Turing Machines

fun *tm_of_rec* :: $\text{recf} \Rightarrow \text{instr list}$
where *tm_of_rec* *recf* = $(\text{let } (ap, k, fp) = \text{rec_ci } \text{recf} \ \text{in}$
 $\text{let } tp = \text{tm_of } (ap \ [+] \ \text{dummy_abc } k) \ \text{in}$
 $tp \ @ \ (\text{shift } (\text{mopup_n_tm } k) \ (\text{length } tp \ \text{div } 2)))$

lemma *recursive_compile_to_tm_correct1*:
assumes *compile*: $\text{rec_ci } \text{recf} = (ap, ary, fp)$
and *termi*: $\text{terminate } \text{recf } \text{args}$
and *tp*: $tp = \text{tm_of } (ap \ [+] \ \text{dummy_abc } (\text{length } \text{args}))$
shows $\exists \ \text{stp } m \ l. \ \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, Bk \ \# \ Bk \ \# \ \text{ires}, \langle \text{args} \rangle \ @ \ Bk \uparrow m)$
 $(tp \ @ \ \text{shift } (\text{mopup_n_tm } (\text{length } \text{args})) \ (\text{length } tp \ \text{div } 2)) \ \text{stp} = (0, Bk \uparrow m \ @ \ Bk \ \# \ Bk \ \# \ \text{ires},$
 $Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } (\text{rec_exec } \text{recf } \text{args}) \ @ \ Bk \uparrow l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *recursive_compile_to_tm_correct2*:
assumes *termi*: $\text{terminate } \text{recf } \text{args}$
shows $\exists \ \text{stp } m \ l. \ \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, [Bk, Bk], \langle \text{args} \rangle) \ (\text{tm_of_rec } \text{recf}) \ \text{stp} =$
 $(0, Bk \uparrow \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } m), Oc \uparrow \text{Suc } (\text{rec_exec } \text{recf } \text{args}) \ @ \ Bk \uparrow l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *recursive_compile_to_tm_correct3*:
assumes *termi*: $\text{terminate } \text{recf } \text{args}$
shows $\{\lambda tp. tp = ([Bk, Bk], \langle \text{args} \rangle)\} \ (\text{tm_of_rec } \text{recf})$
 $\{\lambda tp. \exists \ k \ l. tp = (Bk \uparrow k, \langle \text{rec_exec } \text{recf } \text{args} \rangle \ @ \ Bk \uparrow l)\}$

<proof>

3.5.1 Appending the mopup TM

lemma *list_all_suc_many*[simp]:

$list_all (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (2 * n)))))) xs \implies$
 $list_all (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (2 * n))))))) xs$
<proof>

lemma *shift_append*: $shift (xs @ ys) n = shift xs n @ shift ys n$

<proof>

lemma *length_shift_mopup*[simp]: $length (shift (mopup_n_tm n) ss) = 4 * n + 12$

<proof>

lemma *length_tm_even*[intro]: $length (tm_of ap) \bmod 2 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *tms_of_at_index*[simp]: $k < length ap \implies tms_of ap ! k =$

$ci (layout_of ap) (start_of (layout_of ap) k) (ap ! k)$

<proof>

lemma *start_of_suc_inc*:

$\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = Inc n \rrbracket \implies start_of (layout_of ap) (Suc k) =$
 $start_of (layout_of ap) k + 2 * n + 9$

<proof>

lemma *start_of_suc_dec*:

$\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = (Dec n e) \rrbracket \implies start_of (layout_of ap) (Suc k) =$
 $start_of (layout_of ap) k + 2 * n + 16$

<proof>

lemma *inc_state_all_le*:

$\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = Inc n;$
 $(a, b) \in set (shift (shift tinc_b (2 * n))$
 $(start_of (layout_of ap) k - Suc 0)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies b \leq start_of (layout_of ap) (length ap)$

<proof>

lemma *findnth_le*[elim]:

$(a, b) \in set (shift (findnth n) (start_of (layout_of ap) k - Suc 0))$
 $\implies b \leq Suc (start_of (layout_of ap) k + 2 * n)$

<proof>

lemma *findnth_state_all_le1*:

$\llbracket k < length ap; ap ! k = Inc n;$
 $(a, b) \in$
 $set (shift (findnth n) (start_of (layout_of ap) k - Suc 0)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies b \leq start_of (layout_of ap) (length ap)$

<proof>

lemma *start_of_eq*: $\text{length } ap < as \implies \text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) \text{ as} = \text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) (\text{length } ap)$
<proof>

lemma *start_of_all_le*: $\text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) \text{ as} \leq \text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) (\text{length } ap)$
<proof>

lemma *findnth_state_all_le2*:
[[$k < \text{length } ap$;
 $ap ! k = \text{Dec } n \ e$;
 $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{shift } (\text{findnth } n) (\text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) \ k - \text{Suc } 0))$]]
 $\implies b \leq \text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) (\text{length } ap)$
<proof>

lemma *dec_state_all_le[simp]*:
[[$k < \text{length } ap$; $ap ! k = \text{Dec } n \ e$;
 $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{shift } (\text{shift } \text{tdec_b } (2 * n)) (\text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) \ k - \text{Suc } 0))$]]
 $\implies b \leq \text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) (\text{length } ap)$
<proof>

lemma *tms_any_less*:
[[$k < \text{length } ap$; $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{tms_of } ap ! k)$]] \implies
 $b \leq \text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) (\text{length } ap)$
<proof>

lemma *concat_in*: $i < \text{length } (\text{concat } xs) \implies$
 $\exists k < \text{length } xs. \text{concat } xs ! i \in \text{set } (xs ! k)$
<proof>

declare *length_concat[simp]*

lemma *in_tms*: $i < \text{length } (\text{tm_of } ap) \implies \exists k < \text{length } ap. (\text{tm_of } ap ! i) \in \text{set } (\text{tms_of } ap ! k)$
<proof>

lemma *all_le_start_of*: $\text{list_all } (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq \text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) (\text{length } ap)) (\text{tm_of } ap)$
<proof>

lemma *length_ci*:
[[$k < \text{length } ap$; $\text{length } (\text{ci } ly \ y \ (ap ! k)) = 2 * qa$]]
 $\implies \text{layout_of } ap ! k = qa$
<proof>

lemma *ci_even[intro]*: $\text{length } (\text{ci } ly \ y \ i) \bmod 2 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *sum_list_ci_even[intro]*: $\text{sum_list } (\text{map } (\text{length } \circ (\lambda(x, y). \text{ci } ly \ x \ y)) \ zs) \bmod 2 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *zip_pre*:

$(\text{length } ys) \leq \text{length } ap \implies$

$\text{zip } ys \text{ } ap = \text{zip } ys (\text{take } (\text{length } ys) (ap::'a \text{ list}))$

<proof>

lemma *length_start_of_tm*: $\text{start_of } (\text{layout_of } ap) (\text{length } ap) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{tm_of } ap) \text{ div } 2)$

<proof>

lemma *list_all_add_6E[elim]*: $\text{list_all } (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq \text{Suc } q) \text{ } xs$

$\implies \text{list_all } (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq q + (2 * n + 6)) \text{ } xs$

<proof>

lemma *mopup_b_12[simp]*: $\text{length } \text{mopup_b} = 12$

<proof>

lemma *mp_up_all_le*: $\text{list_all } (\lambda(acn, s). s \leq q + (2 * n + 6))$

$[(R, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q))), (R, \text{Suc } (2 * n + q)),$

$(L, 5 + 2 * n + q), (WB, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q))), (R, 4 + 2 * n + q),$

$(WB, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q))), (R, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q))),$

$(WB, \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (2 * n + q))), (L, 5 + 2 * n + q),$

$(L, 6 + 2 * n + q), (R, 0), (L, 6 + 2 * n + q)]$

<proof>

lemma *mopup_le6[simp]*: $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{mopup_a } n) \implies b \leq 2 * n + 6$

<proof>

lemma *shift_le2[simp]*: $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{shift } (\text{mopup_n_tm } n) \text{ } x)$

$\implies b \leq (2 * x + \text{length } (\text{mopup_n_tm } n)) \text{ div } 2$

<proof>

lemma *mopup_ge2[intro]*: $2 \leq x + \text{length } (\text{mopup_n_tm } n)$

<proof>

lemma *mopup_even[intro]*: $(2 * x + \text{length } (\text{mopup_n_tm } n)) \bmod 2 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *mopup_div_2[simp]*: $b \leq \text{Suc } x$

$\implies b \leq (2 * x + \text{length } (\text{mopup_n_tm } n)) \text{ div } 2$

<proof>

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* $(tp \text{ @ } \text{shift } (\text{mopup_n_tm } n) (\text{length } tp \text{ div } 2))$

<proof>

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
         HOL-Library.Discrete
begin

  A more streamlined and cleaned-up version of Recursive Functions following
  A Course in Formal Languages, Automata and Groups I. M. Chiswell
  and
  Lecture on Undecidability Michael M. Wolf

declare One_nat_def[simp del]

lemma if_zero_one [simp]:
   $(\text{if } P \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) = (0::\text{nat}) \longleftrightarrow \neg P$ 
   $(0::\text{nat}) < (\text{if } P \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) = P$ 
   $(\text{if } P \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1) = (\text{if } \neg P \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (0::\text{nat}))$ 
  <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]:

$$(\prod i < \text{Suc } n. f i) = (\prod i \leq n. f i) * f(\text{Suc } n)$$

<proof>

lemma *setprod_lessThan_Suc*[simp]:

$$(\prod i < \text{Suc } n. f i) = (\prod i < n. f i) * f n$$

<proof>

lemma *setsum_add_nat_ivl2*: $n \leq p \implies$

$$\text{sum } f \{..<n\} + \text{sum } f \{n..p\} = \text{sum } f \{..p::\text{nat}\}$$

<proof>

lemma *setsum_eq_zero* [simp]:

fixes $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

shows $(\sum i < n. f i) = 0 \iff (\forall i < n. f i = 0)$

$(\sum i \leq n. f i) = 0 \iff (\forall i \leq n. f i = 0)$

<proof>

lemma *setprod_eq_zero* [simp]:

fixes $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

shows $(\prod i < n. f i) = 0 \iff (\exists i < n. f i = 0)$

$(\prod i \leq n. f i) = 0 \iff (\exists i \leq n. f i = 0)$

<proof>

lemma *setsum_one_less*:

fixes $n::\text{nat}$

assumes $\forall i < n. f i \leq 1$

shows $(\sum i < n. f i) \leq n$

<proof>

lemma *setsum_one_le*:

fixes $n::\text{nat}$

assumes $\forall i \leq n. f i \leq 1$

shows $(\sum i \leq n. f i) \leq \text{Suc } n$

<proof>

lemma *setsum_eq_one_le*:

fixes $n::\text{nat}$

assumes $\forall i \leq n. f i = 1$

shows $(\sum i \leq n. f i) = \text{Suc } n$

<proof>

lemma *setsum_least_eq*:

fixes $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

assumes $h0: p \leq n$

assumes $h1: \forall i \in \{..<p\}. f i = 1$

assumes $h2: \forall i \in \{p..n\}. fi = 0$
shows $(\sum i \leq n. fi) = p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nat_mult_le_one*:
fixes $m n::nat$
assumes $m \leq 1 \ n \leq 1$
shows $m * n \leq 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *setprod_one_le*:
fixes $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$
assumes $\forall i \leq n. fi \leq 1$
shows $(\prod i \leq n. fi) \leq 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *setprod_greater_zero*:
fixes $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$
assumes $\forall i \leq n. fi \geq 0$
shows $(\prod i \leq n. fi) \geq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *setprod_eq_one*:
fixes $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$
assumes $\forall i \leq n. fi = Suc\ 0$
shows $(\prod i \leq n. fi) = Suc\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *setsum_cut_off_less*:
fixes $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$
assumes $h1: m \leq n$
and $h2: \forall i \in \{m..<n\}. fi = 0$
shows $(\sum i < n. fi) = (\sum i < m. fi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *setsum_cut_off_le*:
fixes $f::nat \Rightarrow nat$
assumes $h1: m \leq n$
and $h2: \forall i \in \{m..n\}. fi = 0$
shows $(\sum i \leq n. fi) = (\sum i < m. fi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *setprod_one [simp]*:
fixes $n::nat$
shows $(\prod i < n. Suc\ 0) = Suc\ 0$
 $(\prod i \leq n. Suc\ 0) = Suc\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 ⇒ nat
where
  arity Z = 1
  | arity S = 1
  | 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 gs  $\stackrel{def}{=} Cn$  (arity (hd gs)) f gs

```

```

abbreviation
  PR f g  $\stackrel{def}{=} Pr$  (arity f) f g

```

```

abbreviation
  MN f  $\stackrel{def}{=} Mn$  (arity f - 1) f

```

the evaluation function and termination relation

```

fun rec_eval :: recf ⇒ nat list ⇒ 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 (λx. 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
  terminates :: recf ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool
where
  termi_z: terminates Z [n]
  | termi_s: terminates S [n]
  | termi_id: [n < m; length xs = m] ⇒ terminates (Id m n) xs
  | termi_cn: [terminates f (map (λg. rec_eval g xs) gs);
    ∀ g ∈ set gs. terminates g xs; length xs = n] ⇒ terminates (Cn n f gs) xs

```

| *termi_pr*: $\llbracket \forall y < x. \text{terminates } g (y \# (\text{rec_eval } (Pr\ n\ f\ g) (y \# xs) \# xs));$
 $\text{terminates } f\ xs;$
 $\text{length } xs = n \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{terminates } (Pr\ n\ f\ g) (x \# xs)$
| *termi_mn*: $\llbracket \text{length } xs = n; \text{terminates } f (r \# xs);$
 $\text{rec_eval } f (r \# xs) = 0;$
 $\forall i < r. \text{terminates } f (i \# xs) \wedge \text{rec_eval } f (i \# xs) > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{terminates } (Mn\ n\ f)\ xs$

4.3 Arithmetic Functions

constn n is the recursive function which computes natural number *n*.

fun *constn* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *recf*
where
 $\text{constn } 0 = Z$ |
 $\text{constn } (\text{Suc } n) = \text{CN } S [\text{constn } n]$

definition
 $\text{rec_swap } f = \text{CN } f [\text{Id } 2\ 1, \text{Id } 2\ 0]$

definition
 $\text{rec_add} = \text{PR } (\text{Id } 1\ 0) (\text{CN } S [\text{Id } 3\ 1])$

definition
 $\text{rec_mult} = \text{PR } Z (\text{CN } \text{rec_add} [\text{Id } 3\ 1, \text{Id } 3\ 2])$

definition
 $\text{rec_power} = \text{rec_swap } (\text{PR } (\text{constn } 1) (\text{CN } \text{rec_mult} [\text{Id } 3\ 1, \text{Id } 3\ 2]))$

definition
 $\text{rec_fact_aux} = \text{PR } (\text{constn } 1) (\text{CN } \text{rec_mult} [\text{CN } S [\text{Id } 3\ 0], \text{Id } 3\ 1])$

definition
 $\text{rec_fact} = \text{CN } \text{rec_fact_aux} [\text{Id } 1\ 0, \text{Id } 1\ 0]$

definition
 $\text{rec_predecessor} = \text{CN } (\text{PR } Z (\text{Id } 3\ 0)) [\text{Id } 1\ 0, \text{Id } 1\ 0]$

definition
 $\text{rec_minus} = \text{rec_swap } (\text{PR } (\text{Id } 1\ 0) (\text{CN } \text{rec_predecessor} [\text{Id } 3\ 1]))$

lemma *constn_lemma* [*simp*]:
 $\text{rec_eval } (\text{constn } n)\ xs = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *swap_lemma* [*simp*]:
 $\text{rec_eval } (\text{rec_swap } f)\ [x, y] = \text{rec_eval } f\ [y, x]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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]:

$rec_eval\ rec_sign\ [x] = (if\ x = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma not_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_not\ [x] = (if\ x = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma eq_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_eq\ [x, y] = (if\ x = y\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma noteq_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_noteq\ [x, y] = (if\ x \neq y\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma conj_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_conj\ [x, y] = (if\ x = 0 \vee y = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma disj_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_disj\ [x, y] = (if\ x = 0 \wedge y = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma imp_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_imp\ [x, y] = (if\ 0 < x \wedge y = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ifz_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_ifz\ [z, x, y] = (if\ z = 0\ then\ x\ else\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma if_lemma [simp]:

$rec_eval\ rec_if\ [z, x, y] = (if\ 0 < z\ then\ x\ else\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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]:

$$rec_eval\ rec_less\ [x,\ y] = (if\ x < y\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *le_lemma* [simp]:

$$rec_eval\ rec_le\ [x,\ y] = (if\ (x \leq y)\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$$

⟨proof⟩

4.6 Summation and Product Functions

definition

$$rec_sigma1\ f = PR\ (CN\ f\ [CN\ Z\ [Id\ 1\ 0],\ Id\ 1\ 0])$$

$$(CN\ rec_add\ [Id\ 3\ 1,\ CN\ f\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 3\ 0],\ Id\ 3\ 2]])$$

definition

$$rec_sigma2\ f = PR\ (CN\ f\ [CN\ Z\ [Id\ 2\ 0],\ Id\ 2\ 0,\ Id\ 2\ 1])$$

$$(CN\ rec_add\ [Id\ 4\ 1,\ CN\ f\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 4\ 0],\ Id\ 4\ 2,\ Id\ 4\ 3]])$$

definition

$$rec_accum1\ f = PR\ (CN\ f\ [CN\ Z\ [Id\ 1\ 0],\ Id\ 1\ 0])$$

$$(CN\ rec_mult\ [Id\ 3\ 1,\ CN\ f\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 3\ 0],\ Id\ 3\ 2]])$$

definition

$$rec_accum2\ f = PR\ (CN\ f\ [CN\ Z\ [Id\ 2\ 0],\ Id\ 2\ 0,\ Id\ 2\ 1])$$

$$(CN\ rec_mult\ [Id\ 4\ 1,\ CN\ f\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 4\ 0],\ Id\ 4\ 2,\ Id\ 4\ 3]])$$

definition

$$rec_accum3\ f = PR\ (CN\ f\ [CN\ Z\ [Id\ 3\ 0],\ Id\ 3\ 0,\ Id\ 3\ 1,\ Id\ 3\ 2])$$

$$(CN\ rec_mult\ [Id\ 5\ 1,\ CN\ f\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 5\ 0],\ Id\ 5\ 2,\ Id\ 5\ 3,\ Id\ 5\ 4]])$$

lemma *sigma1_lemma* [simp]:

$$\mathit{shows}\ rec_eval\ (rec_sigma1\ f)\ [x,\ y] = (\sum\ z \leq x.\ rec_eval\ f\ [z,\ y])$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sigma2_lemma* [simp]:

$$\mathit{shows}\ rec_eval\ (rec_sigma2\ f)\ [x,\ y1,\ y2] = (\sum\ z \leq x.\ rec_eval\ f\ [z,\ y1,\ y2])$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *accum1_lemma* [simp]:
shows $\text{rec_eval } (\text{rec_accum1 } f) [x, y] = (\prod z \leq x. \text{rec_eval } f [z, y])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *accum2_lemma* [simp]:
shows $\text{rec_eval } (\text{rec_accum2 } f) [x, y1, y2] = (\prod z \leq x. \text{rec_eval } f [z, y1, y2])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *accum3_lemma* [simp]:
shows $\text{rec_eval } (\text{rec_accum3 } f) [x, y1, y2, y3] = (\prod z \leq x. (\text{rec_eval } f) [z, y1, y2, y3])$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.7 Bounded Quantifiers

definition
 $\text{rec_all1 } f = \text{CN } \text{rec_sign } [\text{rec_accum1 } f]$

definition
 $\text{rec_all2 } f = \text{CN } \text{rec_sign } [\text{rec_accum2 } f]$

definition
 $\text{rec_all3 } f = \text{CN } \text{rec_sign } [\text{rec_accum3 } f]$

definition
 $\text{rec_all1_less } f = (\text{let } \text{cond1} = \text{CN } \text{rec_eq } [\text{Id } 3 \ 0, \text{Id } 3 \ 1] \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } \text{cond2} = \text{CN } f [\text{Id } 3 \ 0, \text{Id } 3 \ 2]$
 $\text{in } \text{CN } (\text{rec_all2 } (\text{CN } \text{rec_disj } [\text{cond1}, \text{cond2}])) [\text{Id } 2 \ 0, \text{Id } 2 \ 0, \text{Id } 2 \ 1])$

definition
 $\text{rec_all2_less } f = (\text{let } \text{cond1} = \text{CN } \text{rec_eq } [\text{Id } 4 \ 0, \text{Id } 4 \ 1] \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } \text{cond2} = \text{CN } f [\text{Id } 4 \ 0, \text{Id } 4 \ 2, \text{Id } 4 \ 3] \text{ in}$
 $\text{CN } (\text{rec_all3 } (\text{CN } \text{rec_disj } [\text{cond1}, \text{cond2}])) [\text{Id } 3 \ 0, \text{Id } 3 \ 0, \text{Id } 3 \ 1, \text{Id } 3 \ 2])$

definition
 $\text{rec_ex1 } f = \text{CN } \text{rec_sign } [\text{rec_sigma1 } f]$

definition
 $\text{rec_ex2 } f = \text{CN } \text{rec_sign } [\text{rec_sigma2 } f]$

lemma *ex1_lemma* [simp]:
 $\text{rec_eval } (\text{rec_ex1 } f) [x, y] = (\text{if } (\exists z \leq x. 0 < \text{rec_eval } f [z, y]) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ex2_lemma* [simp]:
 $\text{rec_eval } (\text{rec_ex2 } f) [x, y1, y2] = (\text{if } (\exists z \leq x. 0 < \text{rec_eval } f [z, y1, y2]) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 ⟨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]:

$rec_eval (rec_all3 f) [x, y1, y2, y3] = (if (\forall z \leq x. 0 < rec_eval f [z, y1, y2, y3]) then 1 else 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *all1_less_lemma* [simp]:

$rec_eval (rec_all1_less f) [x, y] = (if (\forall z < x. 0 < rec_eval f [z, y]) then 1 else 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *all2_less_lemma* [simp]:

$rec_eval (rec_all2_less f) [x, y1, y2] = (if (\forall z < x. 0 < rec_eval f [z, y1, y2]) then 1 else 0)$
 ⟨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*:

$x * (Quo\ x\ y) \leq y$
 ⟨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 $y < x + x * Quo\ x\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Quo_div*:
shows $Quo\ x\ y = y\ div\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Quo_rec_quo*:
shows $rec_eval\ rec_quo\ [y, x] = Quo\ x\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *quo_lemma [simp]*:
shows $rec_eval\ rec_quo\ [y, x] = y\ div\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.9 Iteration

definition
 $rec_iter\ f = PR\ (Id\ 1\ 0)\ (CN\ f\ [Id\ 3\ 1])$

fun *Iter* **where**
 $Iter\ f\ 0 = id$
 $| Iter\ f\ (Suc\ n) = f \circ (Iter\ f\ n)$

lemma *Iter_comm*:
 $(Iter\ f\ n)\ (f\ x) = f\ ((Iter\ f\ n)\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iter_lemma [simp]*:
 $rec_eval\ (rec_iter\ f)\ [n, x] = Iter\ (\lambda x. rec_eval\ f\ [x])\ n\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $BMax_set :: (nat \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$
where
 $BMax_set\ R\ x = Max\ (\{z. z \leq x \wedge R\ z\} \cup \{0\})$

lemma *BMax_rec_eq1*:
 $BMax_rec\ R\ x = (GREATEST\ z. (R\ z \wedge z \leq x) \vee z = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BMax_rec_eq2*:

$$BMax_rec\ R\ x = Max\ (\{z. z \leq x \wedge R\ z\} \cup \{0\})$$

<proof>

lemma *BMax_rec_eq3*:

$$BMax_rec\ R\ x = Max\ (Set.filter\ (\lambda z. R\ z)\ \{..x\} \cup \{0\})$$

<proof>

definition

$$rec_max1\ f = PR\ Z\ (CN\ rec_ifz\ [CN\ f\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 3\ 0],\ Id\ 3\ 2],\ CN\ S\ [Id\ 3\ 0],\ Id\ 3\ 1])$$

lemma *max1_lemma* [simp]:

$$rec_eval\ (rec_max1\ f)\ [x,\ y] = BMax_rec\ (\lambda u. rec_eval\ f\ [u,\ y] = 0)\ x$$

<proof>

definition

$$rec_max2\ f = PR\ Z\ (CN\ rec_ifz\ [CN\ f\ [CN\ S\ [Id\ 4\ 0],\ Id\ 4\ 2,\ Id\ 4\ 3],\ CN\ S\ [Id\ 4\ 0],\ Id\ 4\ 1])$$

lemma *max2_lemma* [simp]:

$$rec_eval\ (rec_max2\ f)\ [x,\ y1,\ y2] = BMax_rec\ (\lambda u. rec_eval\ f\ [u,\ y1,\ y2] = 0)\ x$$

<proof>

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

$$Max_triangle_aux\ k\ z \stackrel{def}{=} fst\ (prod_decode_aux\ k\ z) + snd\ (prod_decode_aux\ k\ z)$$

abbreviation *Max_triangle* where

$$Max_triangle\ z \stackrel{def}{=} Max_triangle_aux\ 0\ z$$

abbreviation

$$pdec1\ z \stackrel{def}{=} fst\ (prod_decode\ z)$$

abbreviation

$$pdec2\ z \stackrel{def}{=} snd\ (prod_decode\ z)$$

abbreviation

$$penc\ m\ n \stackrel{def}{=} prod_encode\ (m,\ n)$$

lemma *fst_prod_decode*:

$$pdec1\ z = z - triangle\ (Max_triangle\ z)$$

<proof>

lemma *snd_prod_decode*:

$pdec2\ z = Max_triangle\ z - pdec1\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le_triangle*:
 $m \leq triangle\ (n + m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Max_triangle_triangle_le*:
 $triangle\ (Max_triangle\ z) \leq z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Max_triangle_le*:
 $Max_triangle\ z \leq z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *w_aux*:
 $Max_triangle\ (triangle\ k + m) = Max_triangle_aux\ k\ m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *y_aux*: $y \leq Max_triangle_aux\ y\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Max_triangle_greatest*:
 $Max_triangle\ z = (GREATEST\ k.\ (triangle\ k \leq z \wedge k \leq z) \vee k = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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]:
 $rec_eval\ rec_triangle\ [x] = triangle\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *max_triangle_lemma* [simp]:
 $rec_eval\ rec_max_triangle\ [x] = Max_triangle\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

$$\text{rec_pdec2} = \text{CN rec_minus} [\text{CN rec_max_triangle} [\text{Id } 1 \ 0], \text{CN rec_pdec1} [\text{Id } 1 \ 0]]$$
lemma pdec1_lemma [simp]:
$$\text{rec_eval rec_pdec1 } [z] = \text{pdec1 } z$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma pdec2_lemma [simp]:
$$\text{rec_eval rec_pdec2 } [z] = \text{pdec2 } z$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma penc_lemma [simp]:
$$\text{rec_eval rec_penc } [m, n] = \text{penc } m \ n$$

⟨proof⟩

Encodings of Lists

fun

$$\text{lenc} :: \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$$
where

$$\text{lenc } [] = 0$$

$$| \text{lenc } (x \# \text{xs}) = \text{penc } (\text{Suc } x) (\text{lenc } \text{xs})$$
fun

$$\text{ldec} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$$
where

$$\text{ldec } z \ 0 = (\text{pdec1 } z) - 1$$

$$| \text{ldec } z (\text{Suc } n) = \text{ldec } (\text{pdec2 } z) \ n$$
lemma pdec_zero_simps [simp]:
$$\text{pdec1 } 0 = 0$$

$$\text{pdec2 } 0 = 0$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma ldec_zero:

$$\text{ldec } 0 \ n = 0$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma list_encode_inverse:

$$\text{ldec } (\text{lenc } \text{xs}) \ n = (\text{if } n < \text{length } \text{xs} \ \text{then } \text{xs} \ ! \ n \ \text{else } 0)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma lenc_length_le:

$$\text{length } \text{xs} \leq \text{lenc } \text{xs}$$

⟨proof⟩

Membership for the List Encoding

fun inside :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\text{inside } z \ 0 = (0 < z)$$

$$| \text{inside } z (\text{Suc } n) = \text{inside } (\text{pdec2 } z) \ n$$

definition *enclen* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
enclen *z* = *BMax_rec* ($\lambda x.$ *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*) - 1
 ⟨*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 (λf . 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  $\stackrel{def}{=} Pr\ 1\ (id\ 1\ 0)\ (Cn\ 3\ s\ [id\ 3\ 2])$ 
```

The recursive function used to do arithmetic multiplication.

```
definition rec_mult :: recf
  where
    rec_mult = Pr 1 z (Cn 3 rec_add [id 3 0, id 3 2])
```

The recursive function used to do arithmetic precede.

```
definition rec_pred :: recf
  where
    rec_pred = Cn 1 (Pr 1 z (id 3 1)) [id 1 0, id 1 0]
```

The recursive function used to do arithmetic subtraction.

definition *rec_minus* :: *recf*

where

rec_minus = *Pr* 1 (*id* 1 0) (*Cn* 3 *rec_pred* [*id* 3 2])

constn *n* is the recursive function which computes natural number *n*.

fun *constn* :: *nat* ⇒ *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* ⇒ *nat*

where

$arity\ z = 1$
 $|\ arity\ s = 1$
 $| \arity\ (id\ m\ n) = m$
 $| \arity\ (Cn\ n\ f\ g\ s) = n$
 $| \arity\ (Pr\ n\ f\ g) = Suc\ n$
 $| \arity\ (Mn\ n\ f) = n$

$get_fstn_args\ n\ (Suc\ k)$ 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

$rec_sigma\ rf =$
 $(let\ vl = arity\ rf\ in$
 $\ Pr\ (vl - 1)\ (Cn\ (vl - 1)\ rf\ (get_fstn_args\ (vl - 1)\ (vl - 1)\ @$
 $\ [Cn\ (vl - 1)\ (constn\ 0)\ [id\ (vl - 1)\ 0]])$
 $\ (Cn\ (Suc\ vl)\ rec_add\ [id\ (Suc\ vl)\ vl,$
 $\ Cn\ (Suc\ vl)\ rf\ (get_fstn_args\ (Suc\ vl)\ (vl - 1)$
 $\ @\ [Cn\ (Suc\ vl)\ s\ [id\ (Suc\ vl)\ (vl - 1)]]]))$

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 $add_lemma: \bigwedge x\ y. rec_exec\ rec_add\ [x, y] = x + y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Correctness of rec_mult .

lemma $mult_lemma: \bigwedge x\ y. rec_exec\ rec_mult\ [x, y] = x * y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Correctness of rec_pred .

lemma $pred_lemma: \bigwedge x. rec_exec\ rec_pred\ [x] = x - 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 recf n 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!]: $\llbracket n < m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{primerec } (\text{id } m \ n) \ m$ |
prime_cn[intro!]: $\llbracket \text{primerec } f \ k; \text{length } g \ s = k; \forall i < \text{length } g \ s. \text{primerec } (g \ s \ ! \ i) \ m; m = n \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{primerec } (\text{Cn } n \ f \ g \ s) \ m$ |
prime_pr[intro!]: $\llbracket \text{primerec } f \ n; \rrbracket$

$\text{primerec } g \text{ (Suc (Suc } n)); m = \text{Suc } n]$
 $\implies \text{primerec (Pr } n \text{ f } g) m$

inductive-cases $\text{prime_cn_reverse}'[\text{elim}]$: $\text{primerec (Cn } n \text{ f } g\text{s)} n$
inductive-cases prime_mn_reverse : $\text{primerec (Mn } n \text{ f)} m$
inductive-cases $\text{prime_z_reverse}[\text{elim}]$: $\text{primerec } z \text{ } n$
inductive-cases $\text{prime_s_reverse}[\text{elim}]$: $\text{primerec } s \text{ } n$
inductive-cases $\text{prime_id_reverse}[\text{elim}]$: $\text{primerec (id } m \text{ } n) k$
inductive-cases $\text{prime_cn_reverse}[\text{elim}]$: $\text{primerec (Cn } n \text{ f } g\text{s)} m$
inductive-cases $\text{prime_pr_reverse}[\text{elim}]$: $\text{primerec (Pr } n \text{ f } g) m$

5.1.3 The Recursive Function `rec_sigma`

declare $\text{mult_lemma}[\text{simp}]$ $\text{add_lemma}[\text{simp}]$ $\text{pred_lemma}[\text{simp}]$
 $\text{minus_lemma}[\text{simp}]$ $\text{sg_lemma}[\text{simp}]$ $\text{constn_lemma}[\text{simp}]$
 $\text{less_lemma}[\text{simp}]$ $\text{not_lemma}[\text{simp}]$ $\text{eq_lemma}[\text{simp}]$
 $\text{conj_lemma}[\text{simp}]$ $\text{disj_lemma}[\text{simp}]$

Sigma is the logical specification of the recursive function `rec_sigma`.

function $\text{Sigma} :: (\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{Sigma } g \text{ } xs = (\text{if last } xs = 0 \text{ then } g \text{ } xs$
 $\text{else } (\text{Sigma } g \text{ (butlast } xs \text{ @ [last } xs - 1]) +$
 $g \text{ } xs))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare $\text{rec_exec.simps}[\text{simp del}]$ $\text{get_fstn_args.simps}[\text{simp del}]$
 $\text{arity.simps}[\text{simp del}]$ $\text{Sigma.simps}[\text{simp del}]$
 $\text{rec_sigma.simps}[\text{simp del}]$

lemma $\text{rec_pr_Suc_simp_rewrite}$:

$\text{rec_exec (Pr } n \text{ f } g) (xs \text{ @ [Suc } x]) =$
 $\text{rec_exec } g (xs \text{ @ [x] @}$
 $[\text{rec_exec (Pr } n \text{ f } g) (xs \text{ @ [x])])$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Sigma}_0\text{_simp_rewrite}$:

$\text{Sigma } f (xs \text{ @ [0]}) = f (xs \text{ @ [0]})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Sigma_Suc_simp_rewrite}$:

$\text{Sigma } f (xs \text{ @ [Suc } x]) = \text{Sigma } f (xs \text{ @ [x]}) + f (xs \text{ @ [Suc } x])$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{append_access}_I[\text{simp}]$: $(xs \text{ @ } ys) ! (\text{Suc (length } xs)) = ys ! I$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{get_fstn_args_take}$: $[\text{length } xs = m; n \leq m] \implies$

$map (\lambda f. rec_exec f xs) (get_fstn_args m n) = take n xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *arity_primerec*[simp]: $primerec f n \implies arity f = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rec_sigma_Suc_simp_rewrite*:
 $primerec f (Suc (length xs))$
 $\implies rec_exec (rec_sigma f) (xs @ [Suc x]) =$
 $rec_exec (rec_sigma f) (xs @ [x]) + rec_exec f (xs @ [Suc x])$
 ⟨proof⟩

The correctness of *rec_sigma* with respect to its specification.

lemma *sigma_lemma*:
 $primerec rg (Suc (length xs))$
 $\implies rec_exec (rec_sigma rg) (xs @ [x]) = Sigma (rec_exec rg) (xs @ [x])$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.1.4 The Recursive Function *rec_accum*

$rec_accum f (x1, x2, \dots, xn, k) = f(x1, x2, \dots, xn, 0) * f(x1, x2, \dots, xn, 1) * \dots$
 $f(x1, x2, \dots, xn, k)$

fun *rec_accum* :: $recf \Rightarrow recf$

where

$rec_accum rf =$
 (let $vl = arity rf$ in
 $Pr (vl - 1) (Cn (vl - 1) rf (get_fstn_args (vl - 1) (vl - 1) @$
 $[Cn (vl - 1) (constn 0) [id (vl - 1) 0]]))$
 $(Cn (Suc vl) rec_mult [id (Suc vl) (vl),$
 $Cn (Suc vl) rf (get_fstn_args (Suc vl) (vl - 1)$
 $@ [Cn (Suc vl) s [id (Suc vl) (vl - 1)])])$)

Accum is the formal specification of *rec_accum*.

function *Accum* :: $(nat list \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat$

where

$Accum f xs = (if last xs = 0 then f xs$
 $else (Accum f (butlast xs @ [last xs - 1]) * f xs)$)

⟨proof⟩

termination

⟨proof⟩

lemma *rec_accum_Suc_simp_rewrite*:
 $primerec f (Suc (length xs))$
 $\implies rec_exec (rec_accum f) (xs @ [Suc x]) =$
 $rec_exec (rec_accum f) (xs @ [x]) * rec_exec f (xs @ [Suc x])$
 ⟨proof⟩

The correctness of *rec_accum* with respect to its specification.

<proof>

The correctness of *rec_ex*.

lemma *ex_lemma*:

$\llbracket \text{primerec } rf \text{ (Suc (length xs));} \llbracket \text{primerec } rt \text{ (length xs)} \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{rec_exec (rec_ex } rt \text{ } rf) \text{ xs} =$
 (if $(\exists x \leq (\text{rec_exec } rt \text{ } xs). 0 < \text{rec_exec } rf \text{ (xs @ [x])}$ *then 1*
 else 0))
<proof>

5.1.7 The Recursive Function *rec_Minr*

Definition of *Min*[*R*] on page 77 of Boolos's book [1].

fun *Minr* :: $(\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
 where *Minr* *Rr* *xs* *w* = *(let* *setx* = $\{y \mid y. (y \leq w) \wedge Rr \text{ (xs @ [y])}\}$ *in*
 if (*setx* = $\{\}$) *then* (Suc *w*)
 else (*Min setx*)

declare *Minr.simps*[*simp del*] *rec_all.simps*[*simp del*]

The following is a set of auxiliary lemmas about *Minr*.

lemma *Minr_range*: $\text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w \leq w \vee \text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w = \text{Suc } w$
<proof>

lemma *expand_conj_in_set*: $\{x. x \leq \text{Suc } w \wedge Rr \text{ (xs @ [x])}\}$
 = *(if* $Rr \text{ (xs @ [Suc } w])$ *then* *insert* (Suc *w*)
 $\{x. x \leq w \wedge Rr \text{ (xs @ [x])}\}$
 else $\{x. x \leq w \wedge Rr \text{ (xs @ [x])}\}$)
<proof>

lemma *Minr_strip_Suc*[*simp*]: $\text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w \leq w \implies \text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ (Suc } w) = \text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w$
<proof>

lemma *x_empty_set*[*simp*]: $\forall x \leq w. \neg Rr \text{ (xs @ [x])} \implies$
 $\{x. x \leq w \wedge Rr \text{ (xs @ [x])}\} = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *Minr_is_Suc*[*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w = \text{Suc } w; Rr \text{ (xs @ [Suc } w]) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ (Suc } w) = \text{Suc } w$
<proof>

lemma *Minr_is_Suc_Suc*[*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w = \text{Suc } w; \neg Rr \text{ (xs @ [Suc } w]) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ (Suc } w) = \text{Suc (Suc } w)$
<proof>

lemma *Minr_Suc_simp*:
 $\text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ (Suc } w) =$
 (if $\text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w \leq w$ *then* $\text{Minr } Rr \text{ } xs \text{ } w$

```

    else if (Rr (xs @ [Suc w])) then (Suc w)
    else Suc (Suc w)
  <proof>

```

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]: length (get_fstn_args m n) = n
 <proof>

lemma length_app:
 (length (get_fstn_args (arity rf - Suc 0)
 (arity rf - Suc 0)
 @ [Cn (arity rf - Suc 0) (constn 0)
 [recf.id (arity rf - Suc 0) 0]]))
 = (Suc (arity rf - Suc 0))
 <proof>

lemma primerec_accum: primerec (rec_accum rf) n \implies primerec rf n
 <proof>

lemma primerec_all: primerec (rec_all rt rf) n \implies
 primerec rt n \wedge primerec rf (Suc n)
 <proof>

declare numeral_3_eq_3[simp]

lemma primerec_rec_pred_1[intro]: primerec rec_pred (Suc 0)
 <proof>

lemma primerec_rec_minus_2[intro]: primerec rec_minus (Suc (Suc 0))
 <proof>

lemma primerec_constn_1[intro]: primerec (constn n) (Suc 0)
 <proof>

lemma primerec_rec_sg_1[intro]: primerec rec_sg (Suc 0)
 <proof>

lemma primerec_getpren[elim]: $\llbracket i < n; n \leq m \rrbracket \implies$ primerec (get_fstn_args m n ! i) m

<proof>

lemma *primerec_rec_add_2*[intro]: *primerec rec_add (Suc (Suc 0))*

<proof>

lemma *primerec_rec_mult_2*[intro]: *primerec rec_mult (Suc (Suc 0))*

<proof>

lemma *primerec_ge_2_elim*[elim]: $\llbracket \text{primerec } rf \ n; n \geq \text{Suc } (Suc \ 0) \rrbracket \implies$

primerec (rec_accum rf) n

<proof>

lemma *primerec_all_iff*:

$\llbracket \text{primerec } rt \ n; \text{primerec } rf \ (Suc \ n); n > 0 \rrbracket \implies$

primerec (rec_all rt rf) n

<proof>

lemma *primerec_rec_not_1*[intro]: *primerec rec_not (Suc 0)*

<proof>

lemma *Min_false1*[simp]: $\llbracket \neg \text{Min } \{uu. uu \leq w \wedge 0 < \text{rec_exec } rf \ (xs \ @ \ [uu])\} \leq w;$

$x \leq w; 0 < \text{rec_exec } rf \ (xs \ @ \ [x]) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{False}$

<proof>

lemma *sigma_minr_lemma*:

assumes *prf*: *primerec rf (Suc (length xs))*

shows *UF.Sigma (rec_exec (rec_all (recf.id (Suc (length xs))) (length xs))*

(Cn (Suc (Suc (length xs))) rec_not

[Cn (Suc (Suc (length xs))) rf (get_fstn_args (Suc (Suc (length xs)))

(length xs) @ [recf.id (Suc (Suc (length xs))) (Suc (length xs))]))])

(xs @ [w]) =

Minr (\args. 0 < rec_exec rf args) xs w

<proof>

The correctness of *rec_Minr*.

lemma *Minr_lemma*:

$\llbracket \text{primerec } rf \ (Suc \ (\text{length } xs)) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{rec_exec } (rec_Minr \ rf) \ (xs \ @ \ [w]) =$

Minr (\args. (0 < rec_exec rf args)) xs w

<proof>

5.1.8 The Recursive Function *rec_le*

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

rec_le = *Cn (Suc (Suc 0)) rec_disj [rec_less, rec_eq]*

The correctness of *rec_le*.

lemma *le_lemma*:
 $\bigwedge x y. \text{rec_exec } \text{rec_le } [x, y] = (\text{if } (x \leq y) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.1.9 The Recursive Function *rec_maxr*

Definition of *Max[Rr]* on page 77 of Boolos's book [1].

fun *Maxr* :: (nat list ⇒ bool) ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
Maxr Rr xs w = (let setx = {y. y ≤ w ∧ 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 ⇒ 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))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primerec_rec_less_2*[intro]: *primerec rec_less* (Suc (Suc 0))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primerec_rec_eq_2*[intro]: *primerec rec_eq* (Suc (Suc 0))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primerec_rec_le_2*[intro]: *primerec rec_le* (Suc (Suc 0))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Sigma_0*: $\forall i \leq n. (f (xs @ [i]) = 0) \implies$
 $Sigma f (xs @ [n]) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Sigma_Suc[elim]*: $\forall k < Suc w. f (xs @ [k]) = Suc 0$
 $\implies Sigma f (xs @ [w]) = Suc w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Sigma_max_point*: $\llbracket \forall k < ma. f (xs @ [k]) = 1;$
 $\forall k \geq ma. f (xs @ [k]) = 0; ma \leq w \rrbracket$
 $\implies Sigma f (xs @ [w]) = ma$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Sigma_Max_lemma*:

assumes *prf*: *primerec rf (Suc (length xs))*
shows *UF.Sigma (rec_exec (Cn (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) rec_not*
 $[rec_all (recf.id (Suc (Suc (length xs))) (length xs))$
 $(Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) rec_disj$
 $[Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) rec_le$
 $[recf.id (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) (Suc (Suc (length xs))),$
 $recf.id (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) (Suc (length xs))],$
 $Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) rec_not$
 $[Cn (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) rf$
 $(get_fstn_args (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) (length xs) @$
 $[recf.id (Suc (Suc (Suc (length xs)))) (Suc (Suc (length xs))))]]]]])$
 $((xs @ [w]) @ [w]) =$
 $Maxr (\lambda args. 0 < rec_exec rf args) xs w$
 ⟨proof⟩

The correctness of *rec_maxr*.

lemma *Maxr_lemma*:

assumes *h*: *primerec rf (Suc (length xs))*
shows $rec_exec (rec_maxr rf) (xs @ [w]) =$
 $Maxr (\lambda args. 0 < rec_exec rf args) xs w$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.1.10 The Recursive Function *rec_noteq*

rec_noteq is the recursive function testing whether its two arguments are not equal.

definition *rec_noteq*:: *recf*

where
 $rec_noteq = Cn (Suc (Suc 0)) rec_not [Cn (Suc (Suc 0))$
 $rec_eq [id (Suc (Suc 0)) (0), id (Suc (Suc 0))$
 $((Suc 0))]]$

The correctness of *rec_noteq*.

lemma *noteq_lemma*:

$\bigwedge x y. rec_exec rec_noteq [x, y] =$
 (if $x \neq y$ then 1 else 0)

<proof>

declare *noteq_lemma*[*simp*]

5.1.11 The Recursive Function *rec_quo*

quo is the formal specification of division.

fun *quo* :: *nat list* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

quo [x, y] = (let *Rr* =
 (λ *zs*. ((*zs* ! (*Suc* 0) * *zs* ! (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))
 \leq *zs* ! 0) \wedge *zs* ! *Suc* 0 \neq (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*: $y > 0 \implies \text{quo } [x, y] = x \text{ div } y$

<proof>

lemma *quo_zero*[*intro*]: *quo* [x, 0] = 0

<proof>

lemma *quo_div*: *quo* [x, y] = $x \text{ div } y$

<proof>

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))

<proof>

lemma *primerec_rec_noteq_2*[*intro*]: *primerec* *rec_noteq* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))

<proof>

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: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ rec_exec\ rec_mod\ [x, y] = (x\ mod\ y)$
 ⟨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

$$Embranch\ []\ xs = 0\ | \\ Embranch\ (gc\ \#\ gcs)\ xs = (\\ \quad let\ (g, c) = gc\ in \\ \quad if\ c\ xs\ then\ g\ xs\ else\ Embranch\ gcs\ xs)$$

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

$$rec_embranch\ ((rg, rc)\ \#\ rgcs) = \\ (let\ vl = arity\ rg\ in \\ \quad rec_embranch'\ ((rg, rc)\ \#\ rgcs)\ vl)$$

declare *Embranch.simps*[simp del] *rec_embranch.simps*[simp del]

lemma *embranch_all0*:

$\llbracket \forall j < \text{length } rcs. \text{rec_exec } (rcs ! j) \text{ } xs = 0;$
 $\text{length } rgs = \text{length } rcs;$
 $rcs \neq [];$
 $\text{list_all } (\lambda rf. \text{primerec } rf \text{ } (\text{length } xs)) (rgs @ rcs) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{rec_exec } (\text{rec_embranch } (\text{zip } rgs rcs)) \text{ } xs = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *embranch_exec_0*: $\llbracket \text{rec_exec } aa \text{ } xs = 0; \text{zip } rgs \text{ list } \neq [];$
 $\text{list_all } (\lambda rf. \text{primerec } rf \text{ } (\text{length } xs)) ([a, aa] @ rgs @ \text{list}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rec_exec } (\text{rec_embranch } ((a, aa) \# \text{zip } rgs \text{ list})) \text{ } xs$
 $= \text{rec_exec } (\text{rec_embranch } (\text{zip } rgs \text{ list})) \text{ } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *zip_null_iff*: $\llbracket \text{length } xs = k; \text{length } ys = k; \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys = [] \rrbracket \implies xs = [] \wedge ys = []$
 <proof>

lemma *zip_null_gr*: $\llbracket \text{length } xs = k; \text{length } ys = k; \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys \neq [] \rrbracket \implies 0 < k$
 <proof>

lemma *Embranch_0*:

$\llbracket \text{length } rgs = k; \text{length } rcs = k; k > 0;$
 $\forall j < k. \text{rec_exec } (rcs ! j) \text{ } xs = 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{Embranch } (\text{zip } (\text{map } \text{rec_exec } rgs) (\text{map } (\lambda r \text{ args}. 0 < \text{rec_exec } r \text{ } args) rcs)) \text{ } xs = 0$
 <proof>

The correctness of *rec_embranch*.

lemma *embranch_lemma*:

assumes *branch_num*:

$\text{length } rgs = n \text{ length } rcs = n \text{ } n > 0$

and *partition*:

$(\exists i < n. (\text{rec_exec } (rcs ! i) \text{ } xs = 1 \wedge (\forall j < n. j \neq i \longrightarrow$
 $\text{rec_exec } (rcs ! j) \text{ } xs = 0)))$

and *prime_all*: $\text{list_all } (\lambda rf. \text{primerec } rf \text{ } (\text{length } xs)) (rgs @ rcs)$

shows $\text{rec_exec } (\text{rec_embranch } (\text{zip } rgs rcs)) \text{ } xs =$

$\text{Embranch } (\text{zip } (\text{map } \text{rec_exec } rgs)$
 $(\text{map } (\lambda r \text{ args}. 0 < \text{rec_exec } r \text{ } args) rcs)) \text{ } xs$

<proof>

5.1.14 The Recursive Function *rec_prime*

prime n means *n* is a prime number.

fun *Prime* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$\text{Prime } x = (1 < x \wedge (\forall u < x. (\forall v < x. u * v \neq x)))$

declare *Prime.simps* [simp del]

lemma *primerec_all1*:
primerec (rec_all rt rf) n \implies *primerec rt n*
<proof>

lemma *primerec_all2*: *primerec (rec_all rt rf) n* \implies
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 ($\forall w \leq \text{rec_exec (Cn 2 rec_minus [recf.id 2 0, Cn 2 (constn (Suc 0)) [recf.id 2 0]])$ ([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* \Rightarrow *nat* ($_!$ [100] 99)

where

$fac\ 0 = 1$ |
 $fac\ (Suc\ x) = (Suc\ x) * fac\ x$

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* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

$Np\ x = Min\ \{y. y \leq Suc\ (x!) \wedge x < y \wedge Prime\ y\}$

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*:

$\llbracket \neg Prime\ x; x > Suc\ 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\exists u > Suc\ 0. (\exists v > Suc\ 0. u * v = x))$
<proof>

lemma *divsor_prime_ex*: $\llbracket \neg Prime\ x; x > Suc\ 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists p. Prime\ p \wedge p\ dvd\ x$
<proof>

lemma *fact_pos*[*intro*]: $0 < n!$
<proof>

lemma *fac_Suc*: $Suc\ n! = (Suc\ n) * (n!)$ <proof>

lemma *fac_dvd*: $\llbracket 0 < q; q \leq n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow q\ dvd\ n!$
<proof>

lemma *fac_dvd2*: $\llbracket \text{Suc } 0 < q; q \text{ dvd } n!; q \leq n \rrbracket \implies \neg q \text{ dvd } \text{Suc } (n!)$
 <proof>

lemma *prime_ex*: $\exists p. n < p \wedge p \leq \text{Suc } (n!) \wedge \text{Prime } p$
 <proof>

lemma *Suc_Suc_induct*[*elim!*]: $\llbracket i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0); \text{primerec } (ys ! 0) n; \text{primerec } (ys ! 1) n \rrbracket \implies \text{primerec } (ys ! i) n$
 <proof>

lemma *primerec_rec_prime_I*[*intro*]: $\text{primerec } \text{rec_prime } (\text{Suc } 0)$
 <proof>

The correctness of *rec_np*.

lemma *np_lemma*: $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_np } [x] = Np x$
 <proof>

5.1.17 The Recursive Function *rec_power*

rec_power is the recursive function used to implement power function.

definition *rec_power* :: *recf*

where

$\text{rec_power} = Pr\ 1\ (\text{constn } 1)\ (Cn\ 3\ \text{rec_mult } [id\ 3\ 0, id\ 3\ 2])$

The correctness of *rec_power*.

lemma *power_lemma*: $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_power } [x, y] = x^y$
 <proof>

5.1.18 The Recursive Function *rec_pi*

Pi k returns the *k*-th prime number.

fun *Pi* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

$Pi\ 0 = 2$ |

$Pi\ (\text{Suc } x) = Np\ (Pi\ x)$

definition *rec_dummy_pi* :: *recf*

where

$\text{rec_dummy_pi} = Pr\ 1\ (\text{constn } 2)\ (Cn\ 3\ \text{rec_np } [id\ 3\ 2])$

rec_pi is the recursive function used to implement *Pi*.

definition *rec_pi* :: *recf*

where

$\text{rec_pi} = Cn\ 1\ \text{rec_dummy_pi } [id\ 1\ 0, id\ 1\ 0]$

lemma *pi_dummy_lemma*: $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_dummy_pi } [x, y] = Pi\ y$
 <proof>

The correctness of *rec_pi*.

lemma *pi_lemma*: $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_pi } [x] = \text{Pi } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.1.19 The Recursive Function `rec_lo`

fun *loR* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
loR [x, y, u] = $(x \bmod (y^u) = 0)$

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 integral logarithmic operation on that page. The other is *lg*.

fun *lo* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
lo x y = $(\text{if } x > 1 \wedge y > 1 \wedge \{u. \text{loR } [x, y, u]\} \neq \{\} \text{ then Max } \{u. \text{loR } [x, y, u]\}$
 $\text{else } 0)$

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

lemma *primerec_sigma*[*intro!*]:
 $\llbracket n > \text{Suc } 0; \text{primerec } \text{rf } n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{primerec } (\text{rec_sigma } \text{rf}) n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *primerec_rec_maxr*[*intro!*]: $\llbracket \text{primerec } \text{rf } n; n > 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{primerec } (\text{rec_maxr } \text{rf}) n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Suc_Suc_Suc_induct*[*elim!*]:
 $\llbracket i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (0::\text{nat}))); \text{primerec } (\text{ys } ! 0) n;$
 $\text{primerec } (\text{ys } ! 1) n;$
 $\text{primerec } (\text{ys } ! 2) n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{primerec } (\text{ys } ! i) n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *primerec_2*[*intro!*]:
 $\text{primerec } \text{rec_quo } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)) \text{ primerec } \text{rec_mod } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0))$
 $\text{primerec } \text{rec_power } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

rec_lo is the recursive function used to implement *Lo*.

definition *rec_lo* :: *recf*
where
rec_lo = $(\text{let } \text{rR} = \text{Cn } 3 \text{ rec_eq } [\text{Cn } 3 \text{ rec_mod } [\text{id } 3 0,$
 $\text{Cn } 3 \text{ rec_power } [\text{id } 3 1, \text{id } 3 2]],$
 $\text{Cn } 3 (\text{constn } 0) [\text{id } 3 1]] \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } \text{rb} = \text{Cn } 2 (\text{rec_maxr } \text{rR}) [\text{id } 2 0, \text{id } 2 1, \text{id } 2 0] \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } \text{rcond} = \text{Cn } 2 \text{ rec_conj } [\text{Cn } 2 \text{ rec_less } [\text{Cn } 2 (\text{constn } 1)$
 $[\text{id } 2 0], \text{id } 2 0],$
 $\text{Cn } 2 \text{ rec_less } [\text{Cn } 2 (\text{constn } 1)$
 $[\text{id } 2 0], \text{id } 2 1]] \text{ in}$

```

let rcond2 = Cn 2 rec_minus
            [Cn 2 (const 1) [id 2 0], rcond]
in Cn 2 rec_add [Cn 2 rec_mult [rb, rcond],
                Cn 2 rec_0 [Cn 2 (const 0) [id 2 0], rcond2]]

```

lemma *rec_lo_Maxr_loR*:
 $\llbracket \text{Suc } 0 < x; \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_lo } [x, y] = \text{Maxr } \text{loR } [x, y] \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *x_less_exp*: $\llbracket y > \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket \implies x < y^x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uplimit_loR*:
assumes $\text{Suc } 0 < x \ \text{Suc } 0 < y \ \text{loR } [x, y, xa]$
shows $xa \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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'*: $\llbracket \text{Suc } 0 < x; \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lo_lemma''*: $\llbracket \neg \text{Suc } 0 < x \rrbracket \implies \text{rec_exec } \text{rec_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lo_lemma'''*: $\llbracket \neg \text{Suc } 0 < y \rrbracket \implies \text{rec_exec } \text{rec_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The correctness of *rec_lo*:

lemma *lo_lemma*: $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_lo } [x, y] = \text{lo } x \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.1.20 The Recursive Function *rec_lg*

fun *lgR* :: *nat list* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
 $\text{lgR } [x, y, u] = (y^u \leq x)$

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

$lg\ x\ y = (if\ x > 1 \wedge y > 1 \wedge \{u.\ lgR\ [x,\ y,\ u]\} \neq \{\}\ then$
 $Max\ \{u.\ lgR\ [x,\ y,\ u]\}$
 $else\ 0)$

declare $lg.simps[simp\ del]\ lgR.simps[simp\ del]$

rec_lg is the recursive function used to implement lg .

definition $rec_lg :: recf$

where

$rec_lg = (let\ rec_lgR = Cn\ 3\ rec_le$
 $[Cn\ 3\ rec_power\ [id\ 3\ 1,\ id\ 3\ 2],\ id\ 3\ 0]\ in$
 $let\ conR1 = Cn\ 2\ rec_conj\ [Cn\ 2\ rec_less$
 $[Cn\ 2\ (constn\ 1)\ [id\ 2\ 0],\ id\ 2\ 0],$
 $Cn\ 2\ rec_less\ [Cn\ 2\ (constn\ 1)$
 $[id\ 2\ 0],\ id\ 2\ 1]]\ in$
 $let\ conR2 = Cn\ 2\ rec_not\ [conR1]\ in$
 $Cn\ 2\ rec_add\ [Cn\ 2\ rec_mult$
 $[conR1,\ Cn\ 2\ (rec_maxr\ rec_lgR)$
 $[id\ 2\ 0,\ id\ 2\ 1,\ id\ 2\ 0]],$
 $Cn\ 2\ rec_mult\ [conR2,\ Cn\ 2\ (constn\ 0)$
 $[id\ 2\ 0]])]$

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'' : $\neg\ Suc\ 0 < x \implies rec_exec\ rec_lg\ [x,\ y] = lg\ x\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lg_lemma''' : $\neg\ Suc\ 0 < y \implies rec_exec\ rec_lg\ [x,\ y] = lg\ x\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 Godel'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 1]]]
```

```
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
 $rec_strt' \text{ vl } 0 = Cn \text{ vl } z [id \text{ vl } 0]$
 $| rec_strt' \text{ vl } (Suc \text{ n}) = (let \text{ rec_dbound} =$
 $Cn \text{ vl } rec_add [rec_listsum2 \text{ vl } \text{ n}, Cn \text{ vl } (constn \text{ n}) [id \text{ vl } 0]]$
 $in Cn \text{ vl } rec_add [rec_strt' \text{ vl } \text{ n}, Cn \text{ vl } rec_minus$
 $[Cn \text{ vl } rec_power [Cn \text{ vl } (constn 2) [id \text{ vl } 0], Cn \text{ vl } rec_add$
 $[id \text{ vl } (\text{ n}), rec_dbound]],$
 $Cn \text{ vl } rec_power [Cn \text{ vl } (constn 2) [id \text{ vl } 0], rec_dbound]]])$

declare $strt'.simps[simp \text{ del}] \text{ rec_strt'.simps[simp \text{ del}]}$

lemma $strt_lemma: \llbracket length \text{ xs} = \text{ vl}; \text{ n} \leq \text{ vl} \rrbracket \implies$
 $rec_exec (rec_strt' \text{ vl } \text{ n}) \text{ xs} = strt' \text{ xs } \text{ n}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$strt$ 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
 $strt \text{ xs} = (let \text{ ys} = map \text{ Suc } \text{ xs} \text{ in}$
 $strt' \text{ ys } (length \text{ ys}))$

fun $rec_map :: recf \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow recf \text{ list}$
where
 $rec_map \text{ rf } \text{ vl} = map (\lambda i. Cn \text{ vl } \text{ rf } [id \text{ vl } i]) [0..<\text{ vl}]$

rec_strt is the recursive function used to implement $strt$.

fun $rec_strt :: nat \Rightarrow recf$
where
 $rec_strt \text{ vl} = Cn \text{ vl } (rec_strt' \text{ vl } \text{ vl}) (rec_map \text{ s } \text{ vl})$

lemma $map_s_lemma: length \text{ xs} = \text{ vl} \implies$
 $map ((\lambda a. rec_exec \text{ a } \text{ xs}) \circ (\lambda i. Cn \text{ vl } \text{ s } [recf.id \text{ vl } i]))$
 $[0..<\text{ vl}]$
 $= map \text{ Suc } \text{ xs}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $scan \text{ r} = \text{ r mod } 2$

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* ⇒ *nat*

where

newrgt2 [*p*, *r*] = $2 * r + p \text{ mod } 2$

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* ⇒ *nat*

where

newleft3 [*p*, *r*] = $2 * p + r \text{ mod } 2$

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* ⇒ *nat*

where

newrgt3 [*p*, *r*] = $r \text{ div } 2$

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* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *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_embbranch (zip gs rs)

```

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

lemma *Suc_Suc_Suc_Suc_induct*:

```

[[i < Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))); i = 0 ==> P i;
 i = 1 ==> P i; i = 2 ==> P i;
 i = 3 ==> P i]] ==> P i
<proof>

```

declare *quo_lemma2*[*simp*] *mod_lemma*[*simp*]

The correctness of *rec_newleft*.

lemma *newleft_lemma*:

```

rec_exec rec_newleft [p, r, a] = newleft p r a
<proof>

```

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* => *nat* => *nat* => *nat*

where

```

newrght p r a = (if a = 0 then newrght0 [p, r]
  else if a = 1 then newrght1 [p, r]
  else if a = 2 then newrght2 [p, r]
  else if a = 3 then newrght3 [p, r]
  else r)

```

rec_newrght is the recursive function used to implement *newrght*.

definition *rec_newrght* :: *recf*

where

```

rec_newrght =
  (let g0 = Cn 3 rec_newrght0 [id 3 0, id 3 1] in
   let g1 = Cn 3 rec_newrght1 [id 3 0, id 3 1] in
   let g2 = Cn 3 rec_newrght2 [id 3 0, id 3 1] in
   let g3 = Cn 3 rec_newrght3 [id 3 0, id 3 1] in
   let g4 = id 3 1 in
   let r0 = Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 0) [id 3 0]] in
   let r1 = Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 1) [id 3 0]] in
   let r2 = Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 2) [id 3 0]] in
   let r3 = Cn 3 rec_eq [id 3 2, Cn 3 (constn 3) [id 3 0]] 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_1*[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 ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  newstat m q r = (if q ≠ 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
⟨proof⟩
```

```
declare newstat.simps[simp del] actn.simps[simp del]
```

5.2.7 The Recursive Function `rec_trpl`

code the configuration

```
fun trpl :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 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
⟨proof⟩
```

5.2.8 The Recursive Functions `rec_left`, `rec_right`, `rec_stat`, `rec_inpt`

left, stat, right: decode func

```
fun left :: nat ⇒ nat
where
  left c = lo c (Pi 0)
```

```
fun stat :: nat ⇒ nat
```

```

where
  stat c = lo c (Pi 1)

fun rght :: nat ⇒ nat
where
  rght c = lo c (Pi 2)

fun inpt :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat
where
  inpt m xs = trpl 0 1 (strt xs)

fun newconf :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 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 1 rec_lo [id 1 0, constn (Pi 0)]

definition rec_right :: recf
where
  rec_right = Cn 1 rec_lo [id 1 0, constn (Pi 2)]

definition rec_stat :: recf
where
  rec_stat = Cn 1 rec_lo [id 1 0, constn (Pi 1)]

definition rec_inpt :: nat ⇒ 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 (λ i. id vl (i)) [1..<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*:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{map } ((\lambda a. \text{rec_exec } a \ (m \# \text{xs})) \circ \\ & \quad (\lambda i. \text{recf.id } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs})) \ (i)))) \\ & \quad [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs})] \\ & = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{xs} ! \ (i - 1)) \ [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs})] \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *list_map_eq*:

$$\begin{aligned} v! = \text{length } (\text{xs}::\text{nat list}) \implies \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{xs} ! \ (i - 1)) \\ \quad [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{Suc } v!] = \text{xs} \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *nonempty_listE*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suc } 0 \leq \text{length } \text{xs} \implies \\ & (\text{map } ((\lambda a. \text{rec_exec } a \ (m \# \text{xs})) \circ \\ & \quad (\lambda i. \text{recf.id } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs})) \ (i)))) \\ & \quad [\text{Suc } 0..<\text{length } \text{xs}] \ @ \ [(m \# \text{xs}) ! \ \text{length } \text{xs}] = \text{xs} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *inpt_lemma*:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{xs}) = v! \rrbracket \implies \\ \text{rec_exec } (\text{rec_inpt } v!) \ (m \# \text{xs}) = \text{inpt } m \ \text{xs} \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

5.2.9 The Recursive Function *rec_newconf*

definition *rec_newconf*:: *recf*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rec_newconf} = \\ & \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_trpl} \\ & \quad [\text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_newleft} \ [\text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_left} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I], \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_right} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I], \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_actn} \ [\text{id } 2 \ 0], \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_stat} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I], \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_right} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I]]], \\ & \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_newstat} \ [\text{id } 2 \ 0, \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_stat} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I], \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_right} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I]], \\ & \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_newrght} \ [\text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_left} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I], \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_right} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I], \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_actn} \ [\text{id } 2 \ 0], \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_stat} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I], \\ & \quad \quad \text{Cn } 2 \ \text{rec_right} \ [\text{id } 2 \ I]]]] \end{aligned}$$

lemma *newconf_lemma*: *rec_exec rec_newconf [m ,c] = newconf m c*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *newconf_lemma*[*simp*]

5.2.10 The Recursive Function *rec_conf*

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* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *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*]

conf is implemented by the following recursive function *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 1])*
(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 *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*

NSTD c returns true if the configuration coded by *c* is no a standard final configuration.

fun *NSTD* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
NSTD c = (*stat c* \neq 0 \vee *left c* \neq 0 \vee
right c \neq 2^{(lg (right c + 1) 2) - 1} \vee *right c* = 0)

rec_NSTD is the recursive function implementing *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 1 rec_noteq [rec_right,
  Cn 1 rec_minus [Cn 1 rec_power
    [constn 2, Cn 1 rec_lg
      [Cn 1 rec_add
        [rec_right, constn 1],
        constn 2]], constn 1]],
Cn 1 rec_eq [rec_right, constn 0]]

```

lemma *NSTD_lemma1*: $rec_exec\ rec_NSTD\ [c] = Suc\ 0 \vee$
 $rec_exec\ rec_NSTD\ [c] = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *NSTD.simps*[*simp del*]
lemma *NSTD_lemma2'*: $(rec_exec\ rec_NSTD\ [c] = Suc\ 0) \implies NSTD\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSTD_lemma2''*:
 $NSTD\ c \implies (rec_exec\ rec_NSTD\ [c] = Suc\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The correctness of *NSTD*.

lemma *NSTD_lemma2*: $(rec_exec\ rec_NSTD\ [c] = Suc\ 0) = NSTD\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *nstd* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat$
where
 $nstd\ c = (if\ NSTD\ c\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$

lemma *nstd_lemma*: $rec_exec\ rec_NSTD\ [c] = nstd\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$
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*:
 $rec_exec\ rec_nonstop\ [m,\ r,\ t] = nonstop\ m\ r\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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_1`[`intro`]: `primerec rec_right (Suc 0)`
`<proof>`

lemma `primerec_rec_pi_helper`:
 $\forall i < \text{Suc } (Suc\ 0). \text{primerec } ([\text{recf.id } (Suc\ 0)\ 0, \text{recf.id } (Suc\ 0)\ 0] ! i) (Suc\ 0)$
`<proof>`

lemmas `primerec_rec_pi_helpers =`
`primerec_rec_pi_helper primerec_constn_1 primerec_rec_sg_1 primerec_rec_not_1 primerec_rec_conj_2`

lemma `primerec_dummyfac`:
 $\forall i < \text{Suc } (Suc\ 0).$
`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_1`[`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_newrgh*[intro]: *primerec_rec_newrgh* (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*:
 $\llbracket \text{primerec } f\ x; \text{ length } xs = x \rrbracket \implies \text{terminate } f\ xs$
 <proof>

5.2.15 The Recursive Function *rec_valu*

valu r extracts computing result out of the right number *r*.

fun *valu* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *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_1*[intro]: *primerec_rec_valu* (Suc 0)
 <proof>

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

5.3 Definition of the Universal Function rec_F

definition $\text{rec_F} :: \text{recf}$

where

$\text{rec_F} = \text{Cn} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0)) \text{rec_valu} [\text{Cn} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0)) \text{rec_right} [\text{Cn} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0))$
 $\text{rec_conf} ([\text{id} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0)) 0, \text{id} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0)) (\text{Suc} 0), \text{rec_halt}]]]$

lemma $\text{terminate_halt_lemma}$:

$\llbracket \text{rec_exec} \text{rec_nonstop} ([m, r] @ [t]) = 0; \forall i < t. 0 < \text{rec_exec} \text{rec_nonstop} ([m, r] @ [i]) \rrbracket \implies \text{terminate} \text{rec_halt} [m, r]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 : $\text{rec_exec} \text{rec_halt} [m, r] = t \implies \text{rec_exec} \text{rec_F} [m, r] = (\text{valu} (\text{right} (\text{conf } m \text{ } r \text{ } t)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma terminate_F_lemma : $\text{terminate} \text{rec_halt} [m, r] \implies \text{terminate} \text{rec_F} [m, r]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $\text{bl2nat} :: \text{cell list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{bl2nat} [] n = 0$
 $|\text{bl2nat} (\text{Bk}\#\text{bl}) n = \text{bl2nat} \text{bl} (\text{Suc } n)$
 $|\text{bl2nat} (\text{Oc}\#\text{bl}) n = 2^n + \text{bl2nat} \text{bl} (\text{Suc } n)$

fun $\text{bl2wc} :: \text{cell list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{bl2wc } xs = \text{bl2nat } xs 0$

fun $\text{trpl_code} :: \text{config} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{trpl_code} (st, l, r) = \text{trpl} (\text{bl2wc } l) \text{st} (\text{bl2wc } r)$

declare $\text{bl2nat.simps}[\text{simp del}] \text{bl2wc.simps}[\text{simp del}]$
 $\text{trpl_code.simps}[\text{simp del}]$

fun $\text{action_map} :: \text{action} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

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 ⇒ 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 ⇒ nat
where
  block_map Bk = 0
| block_map Oc = 1

```

```

fun godel_code' :: nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  godel_code' [] n = 1
| godel_code' (x#xs) n = (Pi n)^x * godel_code' xs (Suc n)

```

```

fun godel_code :: nat list ⇒ nat
where
  godel_code xs = (let lh = length xs in
    2^lh * (godel_code' xs (Suc 0)))

```

```

fun modify_tprog :: instr list ⇒ 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 ⇒ 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 <proof>

lemma fetch_action_map_4[simp]: [fetch tp 0 b = (nact, ns)] ⇒ action_map nact = 4 <proof>

lemma *Pi_gr_1*[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_1*: $(godel_code\ nl = 1) = (nl = [])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *godel_code_1_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*: $\llbracket coprime\ (k::nat)\ n; k\ dvd\ n * m \rrbracket \implies k\ dvd\ m$
 ⟨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*:

$$xs \neq [] \implies godel_code' xs (Suc j) = godel_code' (butlast xs) (Suc j) * Pi (length xs + j)^{(last xs)}$$
 <proof>

lemma *godel_code'_not0*: $godel_code' xs n \neq 0$
 <proof>

lemma *godel_code_append_cons*:

$$length xs = i \implies godel_code' (xs @ y \# ys) (Suc 0) = godel_code' xs (Suc 0) * Pi (Suc i)^y * godel_code' ys (i + 2)$$
 <proof>

lemma *Pi_coprime_pre*:

$$length ps \leq i \implies coprime (Pi (Suc i)) (godel_code' ps (Suc 0))$$
 <proof>

lemma *Pi_coprime_suf*: $i < j \implies coprime (Pi i) (godel_code' ps j)$
 <proof>

lemma *godel_finite*:

$$finite \{u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd godel_code' nl (Suc 0)\}$$
 <proof>

lemma *godel_code_in*:

$$i < length nl \implies nl ! i \in \{u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd godel_code' nl (Suc 0)\}$$
 <proof>

lemma *godel_code'_get_nth*:

$$i < length nl \implies Max \{u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd godel_code' nl (Suc 0)\} = nl ! i$$
 <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*:

$$i < length nl \implies Max \{u. Pi (Suc i) ^ u dvd godel_code' nl\} = nl ! i$$
 <proof>

lemma *mod_dvd_simp*: $(x \text{ mod } y = (0::\text{nat})) = (y \text{ dvd } x)$
(proof)

lemma *dvd_power_le*: $\llbracket a > \text{Suc } 0; a \wedge y \text{ dvd } a \wedge l \rrbracket \implies y \leq l$
(proof)

lemma *Pi_nonzeroE[elim]*: $Pi \ n = 0 \implies RR$
(proof)

lemma *Pi_not_oneE[elim]*: $Pi \ n = \text{Suc } 0 \implies RR$
(proof)

lemma *finite_power_dvd*:
 $\llbracket (a::\text{nat}) > \text{Suc } 0; y \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{finite } \{u. a^u \text{ dvd } y\}$
(proof)

lemma *conf_decode1*: $\llbracket m \neq n; m \neq k; k \neq n \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{Max } \{u. Pi \ m \wedge u \text{ dvd } Pi \ m \wedge l * Pi \ n \wedge st * Pi \ k \wedge r\} = l$
(proof)

lemma *left_trpl_fst[simp]*: $\text{left } (\text{trpl } l \ st \ r) = l$
(proof)

lemma *stat_trpl_snd[simp]*: $\text{stat } (\text{trpl } l \ st \ r) = st$
(proof)

lemma *right_trpl_trd[simp]*: $\text{right } (\text{trpl } l \ st \ r) = r$
(proof)

lemma *max_lor*:
 $i < \text{length } nl \implies \text{Max } \{u. \text{loR } [\text{godel_code } nl, Pi \ (\text{Suc } i), u]\}$
 $= nl ! i$
(proof)

lemma *godel_decode*:
 $i < \text{length } nl \implies \text{Entry } (\text{godel_code } nl) \ i = nl ! i$
(proof)

lemma *Four_Suc*: $4 = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)))$
(proof)

declare *numeral_2_eq_2[simp del]*

lemma *modify_tprog_fetch_even*:
 $\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{modify_tprog } tp ! (4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0)) =$
 $\text{action_map } (\text{fst } (tp ! (2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0))))$
(proof)

lemma *modify_tprog_fetch_odd*:

$\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{modify_tprog } tp ! (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0)))) =$
 $\text{action_map } (\text{fst } (tp ! (\text{Suc } (2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0)))))$
(*proof*)

lemma *modify_tprog_fetch_action*:

$\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0; b = 1 \vee b = 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{modify_tprog } tp ! (4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0) + 2 * b) =$
 $\text{action_map } (\text{fst } (tp ! ((2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0) + b))))$
(*proof*)

lemma *length_modify*: $\text{length } (\text{modify_tprog } tp) = 2 * \text{length } tp$

(*proof*)

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

lemma *fetch_action_eq*:

$\llbracket \text{block_map } b = \text{scan } r; \text{fetch } tp \text{ st } b = (\text{nact}, \text{ns});$
 $st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2 \rrbracket \implies \text{actn } (\text{code } tp) \text{ st } r = \text{action_map } \text{nact}$
(*proof*)

lemma *fetch_zero_zero*[*simp*]: $\text{fetch } tp \ 0 \ b = (\text{nact}, \text{ns}) \implies \text{ns} = 0$

(*proof*)

lemma *modify_tprog_fetch_state*:

$\llbracket st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; st > 0; b = 1 \vee b = 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{modify_tprog } tp ! \text{Suc } (4 * (st - \text{Suc } 0) + 2 * b) =$
 $(\text{snd } (tp ! (2 * (st - \text{Suc } 0) + b)))$
(*proof*)

lemma *fetch_state_eq*:

$\llbracket \text{block_map } b = \text{scan } r;$
 $\text{fetch } tp \text{ st } b = (\text{nact}, \text{ns});$
 $st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2 \rrbracket \implies \text{newstat } (\text{code } tp) \text{ st } r = \text{ns}$
(*proof*)

lemma *tpl_eqI*[*intro!*]:

$\llbracket a = a'; b = b'; c = c' \rrbracket \implies \text{trpl } a \ b \ c = \text{trpl } a' \ b' \ c'$
(*proof*)

lemma *bl2nat_double*: $\text{bl2nat } xs \ (\text{Suc } n) = 2 * \text{bl2nat } xs \ n$

(*proof*)

lemma *bl2wc_simps*[*simp*]:

$\text{bl2wc } (\text{Oc } \# \ \text{tl } c) = \text{Suc } (\text{bl2wc } c) - \text{bl2wc } c \ \text{mod } 2$
 $\text{bl2wc } (\text{Bk } \# \ c) = 2 * \text{bl2wc } (c)$
 $2 * \text{bl2wc } (\text{tl } c) = \text{bl2wc } c - \text{bl2wc } c \ \text{mod } 2$

$bl2wc [Oc] = Suc\ 0$
 $c \neq [] \implies bl2wc (tl\ c) = bl2wc\ c\ div\ 2$
 $c \neq [] \implies bl2wc [hd\ c] = bl2wc\ c\ mod\ 2$
 $c \neq [] \implies bl2wc (hd\ c\ \# d) = 2 * bl2wc\ d + bl2wc\ c\ mod\ 2$
 $2 * (bl2wc\ c\ div\ 2) = bl2wc\ c - bl2wc\ c\ mod\ 2$
 $bl2wc (Oc\ \# list)\ mod\ 2 = Suc\ 0$
 <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*:

$(\lambda (s, l, r). s \leq length\ tp\ div\ 2)\ c \implies$
 $trpl_code (step0\ c\ tp) =$
 $rec_exec\ rec_newconf [code\ tp, trpl_code\ c]$
 <proof>

lemma *bl2nat_simps*[simp]: $bl2nat (Oc\ \# Oc\uparrow x)\ 0 = (2 * 2^x - Suc\ 0)$

$bl2nat (Bk\uparrow x)\ n = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *bl2nat_exp_zero*[simp]: $bl2nat (Oc\uparrow y)\ 0 = 2^y - Suc\ 0$

<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]:

$trpl_code (steps0 (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow l, <lm>) tp)\ 0 =$
 $rec_exec\ rec_conf [code\ tp, bl2wc (<lm>), 0]$
 <proof>

The following lemma relates the multi-step interpreter function *rec_conf* with the multi-step execution of TMs.

lemma *state_in_range_step*

$:\ [a \leq length\ A\ div\ 2; step0 (a, b, c)\ A = (st, l, r); composable_tm (A, 0)]$
 $\implies st \leq length\ A\ div\ 2$
 <proof>

lemma *state_in_range*: $[steps0 (Suc\ 0, tp)\ A\ stp = (st, l, r); composable_tm (A, 0)]$

$\implies st \leq \text{length } A \text{ div } 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rec_t_eq_steps*:
 $\text{composable_tm } (tp, 0) \implies$
 $\text{trpl_code } (\text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow l, \langle lm \rangle) tp\ stp) =$
 $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_conf } [\text{code } tp, \text{bl2wc } (\langle lm \rangle), stp]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bl2wc_Bk_0[simp]*: $\text{bl2wc } (Bk\uparrow m) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bl2wc_Oc_then_Bk[simp]*: $\text{bl2wc } (Oc\uparrow rs @ Bk\uparrow n) = \text{bl2wc } (Oc\uparrow rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lg_power*: $x > Suc\ 0 \implies \text{lg } (x \wedge rs) x = rs$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*:
 $\llbracket \text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow l, \langle lm \rangle) tp\ stp = (0, Bk\uparrow m, Oc\uparrow rs @ Bk\uparrow n);$
 $\text{composable_tm } (tp, 0);$
 $rs > 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rec_exec } \text{rec_nonstop } [\text{code } tp, \text{bl2wc } (\langle lm \rangle), stp] = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *actn_0_is_4[simp]*: $\text{actn } m\ 0\ r = 4$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *newstat_0_0[simp]*: $\text{newstat } m\ 0\ r = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *step_red[simp del]*

lemma *halt_least_step*:
 $\llbracket \text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow l, \langle lm \rangle) tp\ stp =$
 $(0, Bk\uparrow m, Oc\uparrow rs @ Bk\uparrow n);$
 $\text{composable_tm } (tp, 0);$
 $0 < rs \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists stp. (\text{nonstop } (\text{code } tp) (\text{bl2wc } (\langle lm \rangle)) stp = 0 \wedge$
 $(\forall stp'. \text{nonstop } (\text{code } tp) (\text{bl2wc } (\langle lm \rangle)) stp' = 0 \implies stp \leq stp'))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *conf_trpl_ex*: $\exists p\ q\ r. \text{conf } m (\text{bl2wc } (\langle lm \rangle)) stp = \text{trpl } p\ q\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonstop_rgt_ex*:

nonstop m ($bl2wc$ ($\langle lm \rangle$)) $stp_a = 0 \implies \exists r. conf\ m$ ($bl2wc$ ($\langle lm \rangle$)) $stp_a = trpl\ 0\ 0\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *max_divisors*: $x > Suc\ 0 \implies Max\ \{u. x \wedge u\ dvd\ x \wedge r\} = r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lo_power*:
assumes $x > Suc\ 0$ **shows** $lo\ (x \wedge r)\ x = r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lo_rgt*: $lo\ (trpl\ 0\ 0\ r)\ (Pi\ 2) = r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *conf_keep*:
 $conf\ m\ lm\ stp = trpl\ 0\ 0\ r \implies$
 $conf\ m\ lm\ (stp + n) = trpl\ 0\ 0\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *halt_state_keep_steps_add*:
 $\llbracket nonstop\ m\ (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))\ stp_a = 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $conf\ m\ (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))\ stp_a = conf\ m\ (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))\ (stp_a + n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *halt_state_keep*:
 $\llbracket nonstop\ m\ (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))\ stp_a = 0; nonstop\ m\ (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))\ stp_b = 0 \rrbracket \implies$
 $conf\ m\ (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))\ stp_a = conf\ m\ (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))\ stp_b$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*:
 $\llbracket steps0\ (Suc\ 0, Bk \uparrow l, \langle lm \rangle)\ tp\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow m, Oc \uparrow rs @ Bk \uparrow n);$
 $composable_tm\ (tp, 0); 0 < rs \rrbracket \implies terminate\ rec_halt\ [code\ tp, (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *terminate_F*:
 $\llbracket steps0\ (Suc\ 0, Bk \uparrow l, \langle lm \rangle)\ tp\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow m, Oc \uparrow rs @ Bk \uparrow n);$
 $composable_tm\ (tp, 0); 0 < rs \rrbracket \implies terminate\ rec_F\ [code\ tp, (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *F_correct*:
 $\llbracket steps0\ (Suc\ 0, Bk \uparrow l, \langle lm \rangle)\ tp\ stp = (0, Bk \uparrow m, Oc \uparrow rs @ Bk \uparrow n);$
 $composable_tm\ (tp, 0); 0 < rs \rrbracket$
 $\implies rec_exec\ rec_F\ [code\ tp, (bl2wc\ (\langle lm \rangle))] = (rs - Suc\ 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 every 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 ,

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.

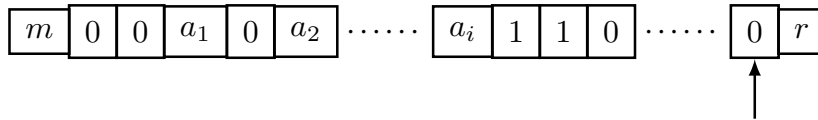


Figure 6.4: The first situation for TM *mainwork* to consider

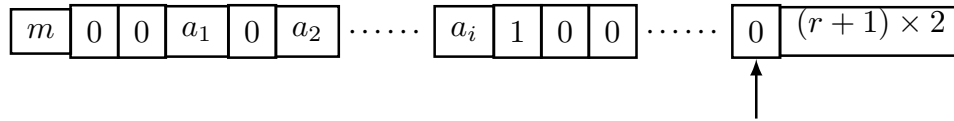


Figure 6.5: The output for the first case of TM *mainwork*'s processing

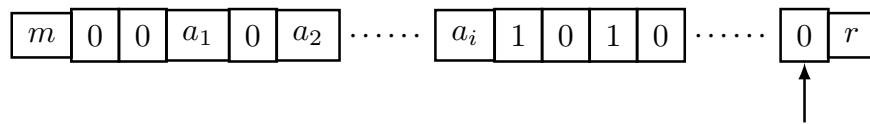


Figure 6.6: The second situation for TM *mainwork* to consider

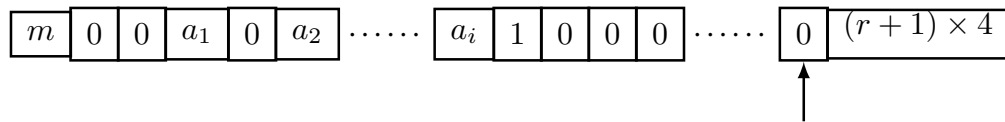


Figure 6.7: The output for the second case of TM *mainwork*'s processing

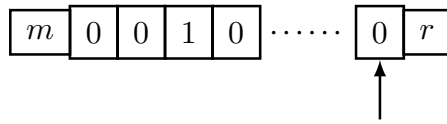


Figure 6.8: The third situation for TM *mainwork* to consider

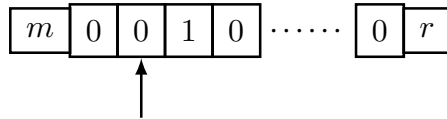


Figure 6.9: The output for the third case of TM *mainwork*'s processing

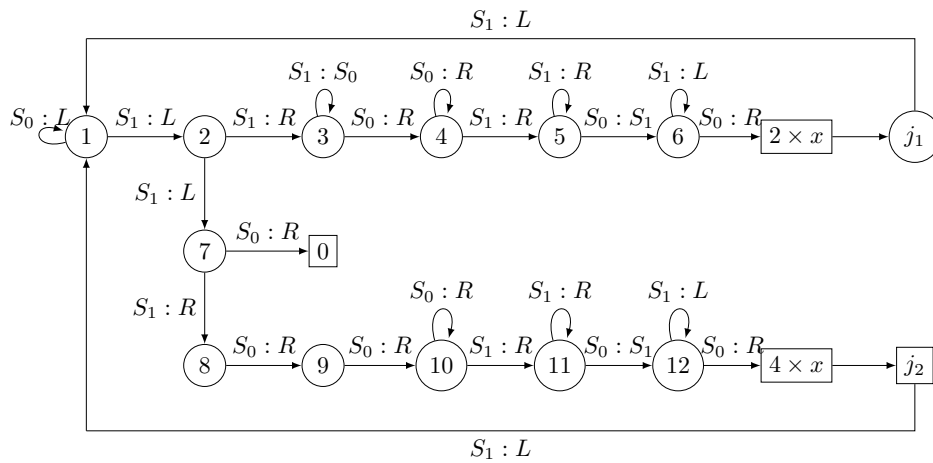


Figure 6.10: The diagram of TM *mainwork*

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.

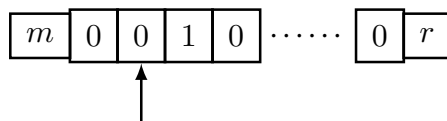


Figure 6.11: Initial configuration of TM *adjust*

definition *rec_twice* :: *recf*
where
rec_twice = *Cn 1 rec_mult [id 1 0, constn 2]*

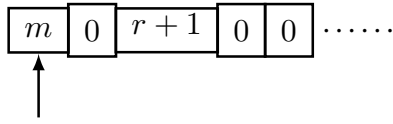


Figure 6.12: Final configuration of TM *adjust*

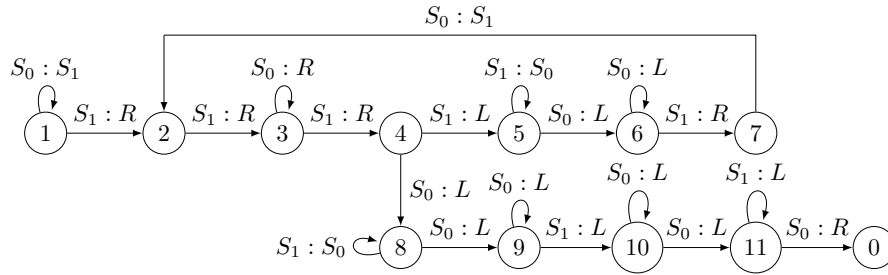


Figure 6.13: Diagram of TM *adjust*

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 (aprogram, ary, fp) = rec_ci rec_twice in*
aprogram [+] dummy_abc ((Suc 0)))

definition *abc_fourtimes* :: *abc_prog*

where

abc_fourtimes = (*let (aprogram, ary, fp) = rec_ci rec_fourtimes in*
aprogram [+] 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 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 ⇒ 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 ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ bool

fun wcode_before_double :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_before_double ires rs (l, r) =
    (∃ ln rn. l = Bk # Bk # Bk↑(ln) @ Oc # ires ∧
     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 $(l, r) =$
 $(\exists ln rn. l = Bk \# Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) \textcircled{O} Oc \# ires \wedge$
 $r = Oc\uparrow(Suc (Suc (Suc 2*rs))) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn))$

declare $wcode_after_double.simps[simp del]$

fun $wcode_on_left_moving_1_B :: bin_inv_t$

where

$wcode_on_left_moving_1_B$ $ires$ rs $(l, r) =$
 $(\exists ml mr rn. l = Bk\uparrow(ml) \textcircled{O} Oc \# Oc \# ires \wedge$
 $r = Bk\uparrow(mr) \textcircled{O} Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$
 $ml + mr > Suc 0 \wedge mr > 0)$

declare $wcode_on_left_moving_1_B.simps[simp del]$

fun $wcode_on_left_moving_1_O :: bin_inv_t$

where

$wcode_on_left_moving_1_O$ $ires$ rs $(l, r) =$
 $(\exists ln rn.$
 $l = Oc \# ires \wedge$
 $r = Oc \# Bk\uparrow(ln) \textcircled{O} Bk \# Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn))$

declare $wcode_on_left_moving_1_O.simps[simp del]$

fun $wcode_on_left_moving_1 :: bin_inv_t$

where

$wcode_on_left_moving_1$ $ires$ rs $(l, r) =$
 $(wcode_on_left_moving_1_B$ $ires$ rs $(l, r) \vee wcode_on_left_moving_1_O$ $ires$ rs $(l, r))$

declare $wcode_on_left_moving_1.simps[simp del]$

fun $wcode_on_checking_1 :: bin_inv_t$

where

$wcode_on_checking_1$ $ires$ rs $(l, r) =$
 $(\exists ln rn. l = ires \wedge$
 $r = Oc \# Oc \# Bk\uparrow(ln) \textcircled{O} Bk \# Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn))$

fun $wcode_erase1 :: bin_inv_t$

where

$wcode_erase1$ $ires$ rs $(l, r) =$
 $(\exists ln rn. l = Oc \# ires \wedge$
 $tl r = Bk\uparrow(ln) \textcircled{O} Bk \# Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn))$

declare $wcode_erase1.simps [simp del]$

fun $wcode_on_right_moving_1 :: bin_inv_t$

where

$wcode_on_right_moving_1$ $ires$ rs $(l, r) =$
 $(\exists ml mr rn.$

$$\begin{aligned}
l &= Bk\uparrow(ml) \textcircled{O} Oc \# ires \wedge \\
r &= Bk\uparrow(mr) \textcircled{O} Oc\uparrow(Suc \ rs) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge \\
ml + mr &> Suc \ 0
\end{aligned}$$

declare *wcode_on_right_moving_1.simps* [simp del]

fun *wcode_goon_right_moving_1* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned}
wcode_goon_right_moving_1 \ ires \ rs \ (l, r) &= \\
(\exists \ ml \ mr \ ln \ rn. & \\
l = Oc\uparrow(ml) \textcircled{O} Bk \# Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) \textcircled{O} Oc \# ires \wedge & \\
r = Oc\uparrow(mr) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge & \\
ml + mr = Suc \ rs) &
\end{aligned}$$

declare *wcode_goon_right_moving_1.simps*[simp del]

fun *wcode_backto_standard_pos_B* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned}
wcode_backto_standard_pos_B \ ires \ rs \ (l, r) &= \\
(\exists \ ln \ rn. l = Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) \textcircled{O} Oc \# ires \wedge & \\
r = Bk \# Oc\uparrow((Suc \ (Suc \ rs))) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn)) &
\end{aligned}$$

declare *wcode_backto_standard_pos_B.simps*[simp del]

fun *wcode_backto_standard_pos_O* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned}
wcode_backto_standard_pos_O \ ires \ rs \ (l, r) &= \\
(\exists \ ml \ mr \ ln \ rn. & \\
l = Oc\uparrow(ml) \textcircled{O} Bk \# Bk \# Bk\uparrow(ln) \textcircled{O} Oc \# ires \wedge & \\
r = Oc\uparrow(mr) \textcircled{O} Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge & \\
ml + mr = Suc \ (Suc \ rs) \wedge mr > 0) &
\end{aligned}$$

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 ≠ [] ⇒ <lm @ [a]> = <lm> @ Bk # Oc↑Suc a*

<proof>

lemma *tape_of_nl_rev*: *rev (<lm::nat list>) = (<rev lm>)*

<proof>

lemma *exp_1[simp]*: $a \uparrow (\text{Suc } 0) = [a]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tape_of_nl_cons_app1*: $(\langle a \# xs @ [b] \rangle) = (\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } a) @ \text{Bk} \# (\langle xs @ [b] \rangle))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bl_bin_bk_oc[simp]*:
 $\text{bl_bin } (xs @ [\text{Bk}, \text{Oc}]) =$
 $\text{bl_bin } xs + 2 * 2^{\text{length } xs}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tape_of_nat[simp]*: $(\langle a :: \text{nat} \rangle) = \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tape_of_nl_cons_app2*: $(\langle c \# xs @ [b] \rangle) = (\langle c \# xs \rangle @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } b))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_2_elems[simp]*: $\text{length } (\langle aa \# a \# \text{list} \rangle) = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } aa) + \text{length } (\langle a \# \text{list} \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bl_bin_addition[simp]*: $\text{bl_bin } (\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \text{tape_of_nat_list } (a \# \text{lista}) @ [\text{Bk}, \text{Oc}]) =$
 $\text{bl_bin } (\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \text{tape_of_nat_list } (a \# \text{lista})) +$
 $2 * 2^{\text{length } (\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \text{tape_of_nat_list } (a \# \text{lista}))}$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *replicate_Suc[simp del]*

lemma *bl_bin_2[simp]*:
 $\text{bl_bin } (\langle aa \# \text{list} \rangle) + (4 * rs + 4) * 2^{\text{length } (\langle aa \# \text{list} \rangle) - \text{Suc } 0}$
 $= \text{bl_bin } (\text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{list} @ [0] \rangle) + rs * (2 * 2^{\text{length } (\langle \text{list} @ [0] \rangle)})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tape_of_nl_app_Suc*: $(\langle \text{list} @ [\text{Suc } ab] \rangle) = (\langle \text{list} @ [ab] \rangle) @ [\text{Oc}]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bl_bin_3[simp]*: $\text{bl_bin } (\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{list} @ [ab] \rangle @ [\text{Oc}])$
 $= \text{bl_bin } (\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{list} @ [ab] \rangle) +$
 $2^{\text{length } (\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{list} @ [ab] \rangle)}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bl_bin_4[simp]*: $\text{bl_bin } (\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{list} @ [ab] \rangle) + (4 * 2^{\text{length } (\langle \text{list} @ [ab] \rangle) +}$
 $4 * (rs * 2^{\text{length } (\langle \text{list} @ [ab] \rangle)}) =$
 $\text{bl_bin } (\text{Oc} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (aa) @ \text{Bk} \# \langle \text{list} @ [\text{Suc } ab] \rangle) +$
 $rs * (2 * 2^{\text{length } (\langle \text{list} @ [\text{Suc } ab] \rangle)})$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *tape_of_nat[simp del]*

fun *wcode_double_case_inv* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bin_inv_t}$

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 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (inv_image \text{lex_pair } wcode_double_case_measure)$

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_1.simps*[*simp del*]

lemmas *wcode_double_case_inv_simps* =
wcode_on_left_moving_1.simps wcode_on_left_moving_1_O.simps
wcode_on_left_moving_1_B.simps wcode_on_checking_1.simps
wcode_erase1.simps wcode_on_right_moving_1.simps
wcode_goon_right_moving_1.simps wcode_backto_standard_pos.simps

lemma *wcode_on_left_moving_1*[*simp*]:
wcode_on_left_moving_1 ires rs (b, []) = False
wcode_on_left_moving_1 ires rs (b, r) ⟹ b ≠ []
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wcode_on_left_moving_1E*[*elim*]: $\llbracket wcode_on_left_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list);$
 $tl\ b = aa \wedge hd\ b \# Bk \# list = ba \rrbracket \implies$
 $wcode_on_left_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa, ba)$
⟨*proof*⟩

declare *replicate_Suc*[*simp*]

lemma *wcode_on_moving_1_Elim*[*elim*]:
 $\llbracket wcode_on_left_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc\ \# list); tl\ b = aa \wedge hd\ b \# Oc \# list = ba \rrbracket$
 $\implies wcode_on_checking_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa, ba)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wcode_on_checking_1_Elim*[*elim*]: $\llbracket wcode_on_checking_1\ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc\ \# ba); Oc \# b$
 $= aa \wedge list = ba \rrbracket$

\implies $wcode_erase1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_on_checking_1_simp[simp]$:
 $wcode_on_checking_1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ []) = False$
 $wcode_on_checking_1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# list) = False$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_erase1_nonempty_snd[simp]$: $wcode_erase1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ []) = False$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_on_right_moving_1_nonempty_snd[simp]$: $wcode_on_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ []) = False$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_on_right_moving_1_BkE[elim]$:
 $\llbracket wcode_on_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# ba); Bk\ \# b = aa \wedge list = b \rrbracket \implies$
 $wcode_on_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_on_right_moving_1_OcE[elim]$:
 $\llbracket wcode_on_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# ba); Oc\ \# b = aa \wedge list = ba \rrbracket$
 $\implies wcode_goon_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_erase1_BkE[elim]$:
assumes $wcode_erase1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# ba)\ Bk\ \# b = aa \wedge list = ba\ c = Bk\ \# ba$
shows $wcode_on_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_erase1_OcE[elim]$: $\llbracket wcode_erase1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ Oc\ \# list); b = aa \wedge Bk\ \# list = ba \rrbracket \implies$
 $wcode_erase1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_goon_right_moving_1_emptyE[elim]$:
assumes $wcode_goon_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ [])\ b = aa \wedge [Oc] = ba$
shows $wcode_backto_standard_pos\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_goon_right_moving_1_BkE[elim]$:
assumes $wcode_goon_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ Bk\ \# list)\ b = aa \wedge Oc\ \# list = ba$
shows $wcode_backto_standard_pos\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma $wcode_goon_right_moving_1_OcE[elim]$:
assumes $wcode_goon_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# ba)\ Oc\ \# b = aa \wedge list = ba$
shows $wcode_goon_right_moving_1\ ires\ rs\ (aa,\ ba)$
(proof)

lemma *wcode_backto_standard_pos_BkE[elim]*: $\llbracket \text{wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs } (b, \text{Bk } \# \text{ ba}); \text{Bk } \# b = aa \wedge \text{list} = \text{ba} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{wcode_before_double ires rs } (aa, \text{ba})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wcode_backto_standard_pos_no_Oc[simp]*: $\text{wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs } (\ [], \text{Oc } \# \text{list}) = \text{False}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wcode_backto_standard_pos_nonempty_snd[simp]*: $\text{wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs } (b, \ []) = \text{False}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wcode_backto_standard_pos_OcE[elim]*: $\llbracket \text{wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs } (b, \text{Oc } \# \text{list}); \text{tl } b = aa; \text{hd } b \# \text{Oc } \# \text{list} = \text{ba} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{wcode_backto_standard_pos ires rs } (aa, \text{ba})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *nth_of.simps[simp del]*

lemma *wcode_double_case_first_correctness*:
 $\text{let } P = (\lambda (st, l, r). st = 13) \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } Q = (\lambda (st, l, r). \text{wcode_double_case_inv } st \text{ ires rs } (l, r)) \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } f = (\lambda \text{stp}. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, \text{Bk } \# \text{Bk}\uparrow(m) \text{ @ } \text{Oc } \# \text{Oc } \# \text{ires}, \text{Bk } \# \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } rs) \text{ @ } \text{Bk}\uparrow(n)) \text{wcode_main_tm } \text{stp}) \text{ in}$
 $\exists n. P(f\ n) \wedge Q(f(n::\text{nat}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tm_append_shift_append_steps*:
 $\llbracket \text{steps0 } (st, l, r) \text{tp } \text{stp} = (st', l', r');$
 $0 < st';$
 $\text{length } \text{tp1} \bmod 2 = 0$
 \rrbracket
 $\implies \text{steps0 } (st + \text{length } \text{tp1} \text{ div } 2, l, r) (\text{tp1} \text{ @ } \text{shift } \text{tp} (\text{length } \text{tp1} \text{ div } 2) \text{ @ } \text{tp2}) \text{stp}$
 $= (st' + \text{length } \text{tp1} \text{ div } 2, l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *twice_lemma*: $\text{rec_exec } \text{rec_twice } [rs] = 2 * rs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *twice_tm_correct*:
 $\exists \text{stp } \text{ln } \text{rn}. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, \text{Bk } \# \text{Bk } \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } rs) \text{ @ } \text{Bk}\uparrow(n))$
 $(\text{tm_of_abc_twice} \text{ @ } \text{shift } (\text{mopup_n_tm } (\text{Suc } 0)) ((\text{length } (\text{tm_of_abc_twice}) \text{ div } 2))) \text{stp} =$
 $(0, \text{Bk}\uparrow(\text{ln}) \text{ @ } \text{Bk } \# \text{Bk } \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } (2 * rs)) \text{ @ } \text{Bk}\uparrow(\text{rn}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *adjust.simps[simp]*

lemma *adjust_fetch0*:

$\llbracket 0 < a; a \leq \text{length } ap \text{ div } 2; \text{fetch } ap \ a \ b = (aa, 0) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{fetch } (\text{adjust0 } ap) \ a \ b = (aa, \text{Suc } (\text{length } ap \text{ div } 2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjust_fetch_norm*:

$\llbracket st > 0; st \leq \text{length } tp \text{ div } 2; \text{fetch } ap \ st \ b = (aa, ns); ns \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{fetch } (\text{adjust0 } ap) \ st \ b = (aa, ns)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *adjust_step_eq*:

assumes *exec*: $\text{step0 } (st, l, r) \ ap = (st', l', r')$
and *composable_tm* (*ap*, 0)
and *notfinal*: $st' > 0$
shows $\text{step0 } (st, l, r) \ (\text{adjust0 } ap) = (st', l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjust_steps_eq*:

assumes *exec*: $\text{steps0 } (st, l, r) \ ap \ stp = (st', l', r')$
and *composable_tm* (*ap*, 0)
and *notfinal*: $st' > 0$
shows $\text{steps0 } (st, l, r) \ (\text{adjust0 } ap) \ stp = (st', l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjust_halt_eq*:

assumes *exec*: $\text{steps0 } (1, l, r) \ ap \ stp = (0, l', r')$
and *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*ap*, 0)
shows $\exists \ stp. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, l, r) \ (\text{adjust0 } ap) \ stp =$
 $(\text{Suc } (\text{length } ap \text{ div } 2), l', r')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *composable_tm_twice_compile_tm* [*simp*]: *composable_tm* (*twice_compile_tm*, 0)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *twice_tm_change_term_state*:

$\exists \ stp \ ln \ rn. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, Bk \# Bk \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } rs) \ @ \ Bk\uparrow(n)) \ \text{twice_tm } stp$
 $= (\text{Suc } \text{twice_tm_len}, Bk\uparrow(ln) \ @ \ Bk \# Bk \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } (2 * rs)) \ @ \ Bk\uparrow(m))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length_wcode_main_first_part_tm_even*[*intro*]: *length wcode_main_first_part_tm mod 2*

$= 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *twice_tm_append_pre*:

$\text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, Bk \# Bk \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } rs) \ @ \ Bk\uparrow(n)) \ \text{twice_tm } stp$
 $= (\text{Suc } \text{twice_tm_len}, Bk\uparrow(ln) \ @ \ Bk \# Bk \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } (2 * rs)) \ @ \ Bk\uparrow(m))$
 $\implies \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0 + \text{length } wcode_main_first_part_tm \text{ div } 2, Bk \# Bk \# \text{ires}, \text{Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc } rs) \ @$
 $Bk\uparrow(n))$

$(wcode_main_first_part_tm \text{ @ } shift\ twice_tm\ (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2) \text{ @ } [(L, I), (L, I)] \text{ @ } shift\ fourtimes_tm\ (twice_tm_len + 13) \text{ @ } [(L, I), (L, I)]) \text{ stp}$
 $= (Suc\ (twice_tm_len) + length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2,$
 $\quad Bk\uparrow(ln) \text{ @ } Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ ires, Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (2 * rs)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 <proof>

lemma *twice_tm_append*:

$\exists\ stp\ ln\ rn.\ steps0\ (Suc\ 0 + length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2, Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ ires, Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(n))$
 $(wcode_main_first_part_tm \text{ @ } shift\ twice_tm\ (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2) \text{ @ } [(L, I), (L, I)] \text{ @ } shift\ fourtimes_tm\ (twice_tm_len + 13) \text{ @ } [(L, I), (L, I)]) \text{ stp}$
 $= (Suc\ (twice_tm_len) + length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2, Bk\uparrow(ln) \text{ @ } Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ ires,$
 $Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (2 * rs)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 <proof>

lemma *mopup_mod2*: $length\ (mopup_n_tm\ k) \bmod\ 2 = 0$

<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_jump1*:

$\exists\ stp\ ln\ rn.\ steps0\ (Suc\ (twice_tm_len) + length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2,$
 $\quad Bk\uparrow(m) \text{ @ } Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ ires, Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (2 * rs)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(n))$
 $wcode_main_tm\ stp$
 $= (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(ln) \text{ @ } Bk\ \# \ ires, Bk\ \# \ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (2 * rs)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 <proof>

lemma *wcode_main_first_part_len[simp]*:

$length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm = 24$

<proof>

lemma *wcode_double_case*:

shows $\exists\ stp\ ln\ rn.\ steps0\ (Suc\ 0, Bk\ \# \ Bk\uparrow(m) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ Oc\ \# \ ires, Bk\ \# \ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(n))\ wcode_main_tm\ stp =$

$(Suc\ 0, Bk\ \# \ Bk\uparrow(ln) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ ires, Bk\ \# \ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (2 * rs + 2)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn))$

(is $\exists\ stp\ ln\ rn.\ ?tm\ stp\ ln\ rn)$

<proof>

fun *wcode_on_left_moving_2_B* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$wcode_on_left_moving_2_B\ ires\ rs\ (l, r) =$

$(\exists\ ml\ mr\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow(ml) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ Oc\ \# \ ires \wedge$

$r = Bk\uparrow(mr) \text{ @ } Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$

$ml + mr > Suc\ 0 \wedge mr > 0)$

```

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 $\uparrow$ (ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc rs) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (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 $\uparrow$ (ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc rs) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (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 $\uparrow$ (ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc rs) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (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 $\uparrow$ (ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc rs) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (rn))

fun wcode_erase2 :: bin_inv_t
where
  wcode_erase2 ires rs (l, r) =
    ( $\exists$  ln rn. l = Bk # Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
      r = Bk $\uparrow$ (ln) @ Bk # Bk # Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc rs) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (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 $\uparrow$ (ml) @ Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
      r = Bk $\uparrow$ (mr) @ Oc $\uparrow$ (Suc rs) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (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 $\uparrow$ (ml) @ Bk # Bk # Bk $\uparrow$ (ln) @ Oc # ires  $\wedge$ 
      r = Oc $\uparrow$ (mr) @ Bk $\uparrow$ (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 `gr1_conv_Suc`: `Suc 0 < mr` $\longleftrightarrow (\exists\ nat.\ mr = Suc (Suc\ nat))$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `wcode_on_left_moving_2`[`simp`]:

$wcode_on_left_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list) \implies wcode_on_left_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (tl\ b, hd\ b\ \# Bk\ \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_goon_checking_via_2\ [simp]: wcode_on_checking_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list) \implies wcode_goon_checking\ ires\ rs\ (tl\ b, hd\ b\ \# Bk\ \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_erase2_via_move\ [simp]: wcode_right_move\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list) \implies wcode_erase2\ ires\ rs\ (Bk\ \# b, list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_on_right_moving_2_via_erase2\ [simp]: wcode_erase2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list) \implies wcode_on_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (Bk\ \# b, list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_on_right_moving_2_move_Bk\ [simp]: wcode_on_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list) \implies wcode_on_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (Bk\ \# b, list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_via_right\ [simp]: wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list) \implies wcode_backto_standard_pos_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc\ \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_on_checking_2_via_left\ [simp]: wcode_on_left_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc\ \# list) \implies wcode_on_checking_2\ ires\ rs\ (tl\ b, hd\ b\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_empty_via_right\ [simp]: wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, []) \implies wcode_backto_standard_pos_2\ ires\ rs\ (b, [Oc])$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_goon_checking_cases\ [simp]: wcode_goon_checking\ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc\ \# list) \implies (b = [] \longrightarrow wcode_right_move\ ires\ rs\ ([Oc], list)) \wedge (b \neq [] \longrightarrow wcode_right_move\ ires\ rs\ (Oc\ \# b, list))$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_right_move_no_Oc\ [simp]: wcode_right_move\ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc\ \# list) = False$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_erase2_Bk_via_Oc\ [simp]: wcode_erase2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Oc\ \# list) \implies wcode_erase2\ ires\ rs\ (b, Bk\ \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_goon_right_moving_2_Oc_move\ [simp]:$

$wcode_on_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list)$
 $\implies wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (Oc\ \# \ b,\ list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_exists[simp]: wcode_backto_standard_pos_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list)$
 $\implies (\exists\ ln.\ b = Bk\ \# \ Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Oc\ \# \ ires) \wedge (\exists\ rn.\ list = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (Suc\ rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_goon_right_moving_2_move_Oc[simp]: wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list) \implies$
 $wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (Oc\ \# \ b,\ list)$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_backto_standard_pos_2_Oc_mv_hd[simp]:$
 $wcode_backto_standard_pos_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list)$
 $\implies wcode_backto_standard_pos_2\ ires\ rs\ (tl\ b,\ hd\ b\ \# \ Oc\ \# \ list)$
 <proof>

lemma $nonempty_fst[simp]:$
 $wcode_on_left_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_on_checking_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_goon_checking\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) = False$
 $wcode_right_move\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_erase2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_on_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_backto_standard_pos_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Bk\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_on_left_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ []) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_erase2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_on_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_goon_right_moving_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_backto_standard_pos_2\ ires\ rs\ (b,\ Oc\ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$
 <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:
 $\exists stp\ ln\ rn.\ steps0\ (Suc\ 0,\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(n))\ fourtimes_tm\ stp =$
 $(tm_of\ abc_fourtimes\ @\ shift\ (mopup_n_tm\ 1)\ (length\ (tm_of\ abc_fourtimes)\ div\ 2))\ stp =$
 $(0,\ Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4 * rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma composable_fourtimes_tm[intro]: composable_tm (fourtimes_compile_tm, 0)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma fourtimes_tm_change_term_state:
 $\exists stp\ ln\ rn.\ steps0\ (Suc\ 0,\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(n))\ fourtimes_tm\ stp$
 $= (Suc\ fourtimes_tm_len,\ Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4 * rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma length_twice_tm_even[intro]: is_even (length twice_tm)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma fourtimes_tm_append_pre:
 $steps0\ (Suc\ 0,\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(n))\ fourtimes_tm\ stp$
 $= (Suc\ fourtimes_tm_len,\ Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4 * rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 $\implies steps0\ (Suc\ 0 + length\ (wcode_main_first_part_tm\ @$
 $shift\ twice_tm\ (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2)\ @\ [(L,\ 1),\ (L,\ 1)])\ div\ 2,$
 $Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(n))$
 $((wcode_main_first_part_tm\ @$
 $shift\ twice_tm\ (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2)\ @\ [(L,\ 1),\ (L,\ 1)])\ @$
 $shift\ fourtimes_tm\ (length\ (wcode_main_first_part_tm\ @$
 $shift\ twice_tm\ (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2)\ @\ [(L,\ 1),\ (L,\ 1)])\ div\ 2)\ @\ ((L,\ 1),$
 $(L,\ 1)))\ stp$
 $= ((Suc\ fourtimes_tm_len) + length\ (wcode_main_first_part_tm\ @$
 $shift\ twice_tm\ (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2)\ @\ [(L,\ 1),\ (L,\ 1)])\ div\ 2,$
 $Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4 * rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 ⟨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:
 $\exists stp\ ln\ rn.\ steps0\ (Suc\ 0 + length\ (wcode_main_first_part_tm\ @\ shift\ twice_tm$
 $(length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2)\ @\ [(L,\ 1),\ (L,\ 1)])\ div\ 2,$
 $Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ ires,\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(n))$

$$\begin{aligned}
& ((wcode_main_first_part_tm \text{ @ } shift\ twice_tm\ (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2) \text{ @ } \\
& [(L, 1), (L, 1)]) \text{ @ } shift\ fourtimes_tm\ (twice_tm_len + 13) \text{ @ } [(L, 1), (L, 1)])\ stp \\
& = (Suc\ fourtimes_tm_len + length\ (wcode_main_first_part_tm \text{ @ } shift\ twice_tm \\
& (length\ wcode_main_first_part_tm\ div\ 2) \text{ @ } [(L, 1), (L, 1)])\ div\ 2, Bk\uparrow(ln) \text{ @ } Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ ires, \\
& \quad Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4 * rs)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(m)) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *even_fourtimes_len*: $length\ fourtimes_tm\ mod\ 2 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *twice_tm_even[simp]*: $2 * (length\ twice_tm\ div\ 2) = length\ twice_tm$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fourtimes_tm_even[simp]*: $2 * (length\ fourtimes_tm\ div\ 2) = length\ fourtimes_tm$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fetch_wcode_tm_14_Oc*: $fetch\ wcode_main_tm\ (14 + length\ twice_tm\ div\ 2 + fourtimes_tm_len)$
 Oc
 $= (L, Suc\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fetch_wcode_tm_14_Bk*: $fetch\ wcode_main_tm\ (14 + length\ twice_tm\ div\ 2 + fourtimes_tm_len)$
 Bk
 $= (L, Suc\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fetch_wcode_tm_14 [simp]*: $fetch\ wcode_main_tm\ (14 + length\ twice_tm\ div\ 2 + fourtimes_tm_len)$
 b
 $= (L, Suc\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wcode_jump2*:
 $\exists\ stp\ ln\ rn.\ steps0\ (twice_tm_len + 14 + fourtimes_tm_len$
 $, Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ Bk\uparrow(lnb) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ ires, Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4 * rs + 4)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rnb))\ wcode_main_tm\ stp$
 $=$
 $(Suc\ 0, Bk\ \# \ Bk\uparrow(ln) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ ires, Bk\ \# \ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4 * rs + 4)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wcode_fourtimes_case*:
shows $\exists\ stp\ ln\ rn.$
 $steps0\ (Suc\ 0, Bk\ \# \ Bk\uparrow(m) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ Oc\ \# \ ires, Bk\ \# \ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(n))$
 $wcode_main_tm\ stp =$
 $(Suc\ 0, Bk\ \# \ Bk\uparrow(ln) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ ires, Bk\ \# \ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (4*rs + 4)) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *wcode_on_left_moving_3_B* :: bin_inv_t
where
 $wcode_on_left_moving_3_B\ ires\ rs\ (l, r) =$
 $(\exists\ ml\ mr\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow(ml) \text{ @ } Oc\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ Bk\ \# \ ires \wedge$
 $\quad r = Bk\uparrow(mr) \text{ @ } Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs) \text{ @ } Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$

$$ml + mr > \text{Suc } 0 \wedge mr > 0$$

fun *wcode_on_left_moving_3_O* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wcode_on_left_moving_3_O ires rs } (l, r) = \\ (\exists \text{ ln rn. } l = \text{Bk \# Bk \# ires} \wedge \\ r = \text{Oc \# Bk}\uparrow(\text{ln}) \text{ @ Bk \# Bk \# Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc rs}) \text{ @ Bk}\uparrow(\text{rn})) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wcode_on_left_moving_3* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs } (l, r) = \\ (\text{wcode_on_left_moving_3_B ires rs } (l, r) \vee \\ \text{wcode_on_left_moving_3_O ires rs } (l, r)) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wcode_on_checking_3* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs } (l, r) = \\ (\exists \text{ ln rn. } l = \text{Bk \# ires} \wedge \\ r = \text{Bk \# Oc \# Bk}\uparrow(\text{ln}) \text{ @ Bk \# Bk \# Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc rs}) \text{ @ Bk}\uparrow(\text{rn})) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wcode_goon_checking_3* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs } (l, r) = \\ (\exists \text{ ln rn. } l = \text{ires} \wedge \\ r = \text{Bk \# Bk \# Oc \# Bk}\uparrow(\text{ln}) \text{ @ Bk \# Bk \# Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc rs}) \text{ @ Bk}\uparrow(\text{rn})) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wcode_stop* :: *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wcode_stop ires rs } (l, r) = \\ (\exists \text{ ln rn. } l = \text{Bk \# ires} \wedge \\ r = \text{Bk \# Oc \# Bk}\uparrow(\text{ln}) \text{ @ Bk \# Bk \# Oc}\uparrow(\text{Suc rs}) \text{ @ Bk}\uparrow(\text{rn})) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wcode_halt_case_inv* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *bin_inv_t*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wcode_halt_case_inv st ires rs } (l, r) = \\ (\text{if st = 0 then wcode_stop ires rs } (l, r) \\ \text{else if st = Suc 0 then wcode_on_left_moving_3 ires rs } (l, r) \\ \text{else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then wcode_on_checking_3 ires rs } (l, r) \\ \text{else if st = 7 then wcode_goon_checking_3 ires rs } (l, r) \\ \text{else False}) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wcode_halt_case_state* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wcode_halt_case_state (st, l, r) =} \\ (\text{if st = 1 then 5} \\ \text{else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then 4} \\ \text{else if st = 7 then 3} \\ \text{else 0}) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wcode_halt_case_step* :: *config* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

$wcode_halt_case_step (st, l, r) =$
 (if $st = 1$ 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 $wcode_halt_case_le \stackrel{def}{=} (inv_image \text{lex_pair } wcode_halt_case_measure)$

lemma $wf_wcode_halt_case_le[intro]: wf \ wcode_halt_case_le$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $wcode_on_left_moving_3_mv_Bk[simp]: wcode_on_left_moving_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, Bk \ \# \ list)$

$\implies wcode_on_left_moving_3 \ ires \ rs \ (tl \ b, hd \ b \ \# \ Bk \ \# \ list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wcode_goon_checking_3_cases[simp]: wcode_goon_checking_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, Bk \ \# \ list)$

\implies

$(b = [] \longrightarrow wcode_stop \ ires \ rs \ ([Bk], list)) \wedge$
 $(b \neq [] \longrightarrow wcode_stop \ ires \ rs \ (Bk \ \# \ b, list))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wcode_on_checking_3_mv_Oc[simp]: wcode_on_left_moving_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, Oc \ \# \ list)$

\implies

$wcode_on_checking_3 \ ires \ rs \ (tl \ b, hd \ b \ \# \ Oc \ \# \ list)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wcode_3_nonempty[simp]:$

$wcode_on_left_moving_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, []) = False$

$wcode_on_checking_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, []) = False$

$wcode_goon_checking_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, []) = False$

$wcode_on_left_moving_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, Oc \ \# \ list) \implies b \neq []$

$wcode_on_checking_3 \ ires \ rs \ (b, Oc \ \# \ list) = False$

$wcode_on_left_moving_3 \text{ ires } rs (b, Bk \# list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_on_checking_3 \text{ ires } rs (b, Bk \# list) \implies b \neq []$
 $wcode_goon_checking_3 \text{ ires } rs (b, Oc \# list) = False$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_goon_checking_3_mv_Bk[simp]$: $wcode_on_checking_3 \text{ ires } rs (b, Bk \# list)$
 \implies
 $wcode_goon_checking_3 \text{ ires } rs (tl \ b, hd \ b \# Bk \# list)$
 <proof>

lemma $t_halt_case_correctness$:
shows $let \ P = (\lambda (st, l, r). st = 0)$ in
 $let \ Q = (\lambda (st, l, r). wcode_halt_case_inv \ st \ \text{ires } rs (l, r))$ in
 $let \ f = (\lambda stp. steps0 (Suc \ 0, Bk \# Bk \uparrow(m) \ @ \ Oc \ # \ Bk \ # \ Bk \ # \ \text{ires}, Bk \ # \ Oc \uparrow(Suc \ rs) \ @$
 $Bk \uparrow(n)) \ wcode_main_tm \ stp)$ in
 $\exists n. P (f \ n) \wedge Q (f (n::nat))$
 <proof>

declare $wcode_halt_case_inv.simps[simp \ del]$
lemma $leading_Oc[intro]$: $\exists xs. (<rev \ list \ @ \ [aa::nat]> :: cell \ list) = Oc \ # \ xs$
 <proof>

lemma $wcode_halt_case$:
 $\exists stp \ ln \ rn. steps0 (Suc \ 0, Bk \ # \ Bk \uparrow(m) \ @ \ Oc \ # \ Bk \ # \ Bk \ # \ \text{ires}, Bk \ # \ Oc \uparrow(Suc \ rs) \ @ \ Bk \uparrow(n))$
 $wcode_main_tm \ stp = (0, Bk \ # \ \text{ires}, Bk \ # \ Oc \ # \ Bk \uparrow(ln) \ @ \ Bk \ # \ Bk \ # \ Oc \uparrow(Suc \ rs) \ @$
 $Bk \uparrow(rn))$
 <proof>

lemma $bl_bin_one[simp]$: $bl_bin \ [Oc] = 1$
 <proof>

lemma $twice_power[intro]$: $2 * 2^a = Suc (Suc (2 * bl_bin (Oc \uparrow a)))$
 <proof>

declare $replicate_Suc[simp \ del]$

lemma $wcode_main_tm_lemma_pre$:
 $\llbracket args \neq []; lm = <args::nat \ list> \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists stp \ ln \ rn. steps0 (Suc \ 0, Bk \ # \ Bk \uparrow(m) \ @ \ rev \ lm \ @ \ Bk \ # \ Bk \ # \ \text{ires}, Bk \ # \ Oc \uparrow(Suc \ rs) \ @$
 $Bk \uparrow(n)) \ wcode_main_tm$
 stp
 $= (0, Bk \ # \ \text{ires}, Bk \ # \ Oc \ # \ Bk \uparrow(ln) \ @ \ Bk \ # \ Bk \ # \ Oc \uparrow(bl_bin \ lm + rs * 2^{length \ lm -$
 $l) \ @ \ Bk \uparrow(rn))$
 <proof>

definition $wcode_prepare_tm :: instr \ list$

where
 $wcode_prepare_tm \stackrel{def}{=} [(WO, 2), (L, 1), (L, 3), (R, 2), (R, 4), (WB, 3),$
 $(R, 4), (R, 5), (R, 6), (R, 5), (R, 7), (R, 5),$

(WO, 7), (L, 0)]

fun *wprepare_add_one* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_add_one m lm (l, r) =
(∃ *rn*. *l = []* ∧
(r = <m # lm> @ Bk↑(rn) ∨
r = Bk # <m # lm> @ Bk↑(rn)))

fun *wprepare_goto_first_end* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_goto_first_end m lm (l, r) =
(∃ *ml mr rn*. *l = Oc↑(ml) ∧*
r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk # <lm> @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc (Suc m))

fun *wprepare_erase* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_erase m lm (l, r) =
(∃ *rn*. *l = Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
tl r = Bk # <lm> @ Bk↑(rn))

fun *wprepare_goto_start_pos_B* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_goto_start_pos_B m lm (l, r) =
(∃ *rn*. *l = Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
r = Bk # <lm> @ Bk↑(rn))

fun *wprepare_goto_start_pos_O* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_goto_start_pos_O m lm (l, r) =
(∃ *rn*. *l = Bk # Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
r = <lm> @ Bk↑(rn))

fun *wprepare_goto_start_pos* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_goto_start_pos m lm (l, r) =
(*wprepare_goto_start_pos_B m lm (l, r) ∨*
wprepare_goto_start_pos_O m lm (l, r))

fun *wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (l, r) =
(∃ *rn mr*. *rev l @ r = Oc↑(Suc m) @ Bk # Bk # <lm> @ Bk↑(rn) ∧ l ≠ [] ∧*
r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun *wprepare_loop_start_in_middle* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wprepare_loop_start_in_middle m lm (l, r) =
(∃ *rn (mr::nat) (lm1::nat list)*.

$rev\ l @ r = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m) @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# <lm> @ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge l \neq [] \wedge$
 $r = Oc\uparrow(mr) @ Bk\ \# <lm1> @ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge lm1 \neq []$

fun *wprepare_loop_start* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$wprepare_loop_start\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) = (wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) \vee$
 $wprepare_loop_start_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r))$

fun *wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ rn.\ l = Bk\ \# <rev\ lm> @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m) \wedge$
 $r = Bk\uparrow(rn))$

fun *wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ rn\ (mr::\ nat)\ (lm1::\ nat\ list)).$
 $rev\ l @ r = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m) @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# <lm> @ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge l \neq [] \wedge$
 $(if\ lm1 = []\ then\ r = Oc\uparrow(mr) @ Bk\uparrow(rn)$
 $else\ r = Oc\uparrow(mr) @ Bk\ \# <lm1> @ Bk\uparrow(rn)) \wedge mr > 0)$

fun *wprepare_loop_goon* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) \vee$
 $wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r))$

fun *wprepare_add_one2* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ rn.\ l = Bk\ \# Bk\ \# <rev\ lm> @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m) \wedge$
 $(r = [] \vee \exists\ tl.\ r = Bk\uparrow(rn)))$

fun *wprepare_stop* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$wprepare_stop\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ rn.\ l = Bk\ \# <rev\ lm> @ Bk\ \# Bk\ \# Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m) \wedge$
 $r = Bk\ \# Oc\ \# Bk\uparrow(rn))$

fun *wprepare_inv* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *tape* \Rightarrow *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) =
  (if st  $\geq$  1  $\wedge$  st  $\leq$  4 then 3
   else if st = 5  $\vee$  st = 6 then 2
   else 1)

```

fun wprepare_state :: config \Rightarrow nat

where

```

wprepare_state (st, l, r) =
  (if st = 1 then 4
   else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then 3
   else if st = Suc (Suc (Suc 0)) then 2
   else if st = 4 then 1
   else if st = 7 then 2
   else 0)

```

fun wprepare_step :: config \Rightarrow nat

where

```

wprepare_step (st, l, r) =
  (if st = 1 then (if hd r = Oc then Suc (length l)
                  else 0)
   else if st = Suc (Suc 0) then length r
   else if st = Suc (Suc (Suc 0)) then (if hd r = Oc then 1
                                         else 0)
   else if st = 4 then length r
   else if st = 5 then Suc (length r)
   else if st = 6 then (if r = [] then 0 else Suc (length r))
   else if st = 7 then (if (r  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  hd r = Oc) then 0
                        else 1)
   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 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (inv_image \text{lex_triple } wcode_prepare_measure)$

lemma wf_wcode_prepare_le[*intro*]: wf wcode_prepare_le

<proof>

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 $fetch_wcode_prepare_tm[simp]$:
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ (Suc\ 0)\ Bk = (WO, 2)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ (Suc\ 0)\ Oc = (L, 1)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ (Suc\ (Suc\ 0))\ Bk = (L, 3)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ (Suc\ (Suc\ 0))\ Oc = (R, 2)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ (Suc\ (Suc\ (Suc\ 0)))\ Bk = (R, 4)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ (Suc\ (Suc\ (Suc\ 0)))\ Oc = (WB, 3)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 4\ Bk = (R, 4)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 4\ Oc = (R, 5)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 5\ Oc = (R, 5)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 5\ Bk = (R, 6)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 6\ Oc = (R, 5)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 6\ Bk = (R, 7)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 7\ Oc = (L, 0)$
 $fetch\ wcode_prepare_tm\ 7\ Bk = (WO, 7)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_add_one_nonempty_snd[simp]$: $lm \neq [] \implies wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ (b, []) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_goto_first_end_nonempty_snd[simp]$: $lm \neq [] \implies wprepare_goto_first_end\ m\ lm\ (b, []) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_erase_nonempty_snd[simp]$: $lm \neq [] \implies wprepare_erase\ m\ lm\ (b, []) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_goto_start_pos_nonempty_snd[simp]$: $lm \neq [] \implies wprepare_goto_start_pos\ m\ lm\ (b, []) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_loop_start_empty_nonempty_fst[simp]$: $[[lm \neq []]; wprepare_loop_start\ m\ lm\ (b, [])] \implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma rev_eq : $rev\ xs = rev\ ys \implies xs = ys$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_loop_goon_Bk_empty_snd[simp]$: $[[lm \neq []]; wprepare_loop_start\ m\ lm\ (b, [])]$

⇒

$wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (Bk\ \# b,\ [])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $Bk_not_tape_start[simp]: (Bk\ \# list = \langle m::nat \rangle \# lm) \ @\ ys = False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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]*:
 $\llbracket lm \neq []; wprepare_goto_first_end\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies list \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_erase_Bk_nonempty_list[simp]*: $\llbracket lm \neq []; wprepare_erase\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket$
 $\implies list \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_goto_start_pos_Bk_nonempty[simp]*: $\llbracket lm \neq []; wprepare_goto_start_pos\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies list \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_goto_start_pos_Bk_nonempty_fst[simp]*: $\llbracket lm \neq []; wprepare_goto_start_pos\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop_goon_Bk_nonempty[simp]*: $\llbracket lm \neq []; wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop_goon_wprepare_add_one2_cases[simp]*: $\llbracket lm \neq []; wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \rrbracket \implies$
 $(list = [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (Bk \# b, [])) \wedge$
 $(list \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (Bk \# b, list))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_add_one2_nonempty[simp]*: $wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_add_one2_cases[simp]*: $wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list) \implies$
 $(list = [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (b, [Oc])) \wedge$
 $(list \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (b, Oc \# list))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_goto_first_end_cases_Oc[simp]*: $wprepare_goto_first_end\ m\ lm\ (b, Oc \# list)$
 $\implies (b = [] \longrightarrow wprepare_goto_first_end\ m\ lm\ ([Oc], list)) \wedge$
 $(b \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare_goto_first_end\ m\ lm\ (Oc \# b, list))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_erase_nonempty[simp]*: $wprepare_erase\ m\ lm\ (b, Oc \# list) \implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_erase_Bk[simp]*: $wprepare_erase\ m\ lm\ (b, Oc \# list)$
 $\implies wprepare_erase\ m\ lm\ (b, Bk \# list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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]`: `[[lm \neq []; wprepare_loop_start m lm (b, [Bk])] \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]`: `[[lm \neq []; wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost m lm (b, Bk # a # lista)] \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]`: `[[lm \neq []; wprepare_loop_start m lm (b, Bk # a # lista)] \implies wprepare_loop_goon m lm (Bk # b, a # lista)`
(*proof*)

lemma `start_2_goon`:
`[[lm \neq []; wprepare_loop_start m lm (b, Bk # list)] \implies`

$(list = [] \longrightarrow wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (Bk\ \#\ b,\ [])) \wedge$
 $(list \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (Bk\ \#\ b,\ list))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add_one_2_add_one*: $wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\implies (hd\ b = Oc \longrightarrow (b = [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ ([],\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\ \#\ list)) \wedge$
 $(b \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ (tl\ b,\ Oc\ \#\ Oc\ \#\ list))) \wedge$
 $(hd\ b \neq Oc \longrightarrow (b = [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ ([],\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\ \#\ list)) \wedge$
 $(b \neq [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ (tl\ b,\ hd\ b\ \#\ Oc\ \#\ list)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost_Oc[simp]*: $wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost\ m\ lm$
 $(b,\ Oc\ \#\ list) \implies$
 $wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop_start_in_middle_Oc[simp]*:
assumes $wprepare_loop_start_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
shows $wprepare_loop_start_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *start_2_start*: $wprepare_loop_start\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list) \implies$
 $wprepare_loop_start\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop_goon_Oc_nonempty[simp]*: $wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_goto_start_pos_Oc_nonempty[simp]*: $wprepare_goto_start_pos\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc$
 $\#\ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost_Oc_False[simp]*: $wprepare_loop_goon_on_rightmost$
 $m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list) = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop1*: $\llbracket rev\ b\ @\ Oc\uparrow(mr) = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ \langle lm \rangle;$
 $b \neq []; 0 < mr; Oc\ \#\ list = Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn) \rrbracket$
 $\implies wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop2*: $\llbracket rev\ b\ @\ Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ \langle a\ \#\ lista \rangle = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\$
 $\langle lm \rangle;$
 $b \neq []; Oc\ \#\ list = Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ \langle a::nat\ \#\ lista \rangle\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn) \rrbracket$
 $\implies wprepare_loop_start_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle_cases[simp]*: $wprepare_loop_goon_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (b,$
 $Oc\ \#\ list) \implies$

$wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list) \vee$
 $wprepare_loop_start_in_middle\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_add_one_b[simp]: wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\implies b = [] \longrightarrow wprepare_add_one\ m\ lm\ ([], Bk\ \#\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $wprepare_loop_goon\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\implies wprepare_loop_start\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost_Oc2[simp]: wprepare_goto_start_pos\ m\ [a]\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\implies wprepare_loop_start_on_rightmost\ m\ [a]\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_loop_start_in_middle_2_Oc[simp]: wprepare_goto_start_pos\ m\ (a\ \#\ aa\ \#\ listaa)\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\implies wprepare_loop_start_in_middle\ m\ (a\ \#\ aa\ \#\ listaa)\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_loop_start_Oc2[simp]: \llbracket lm \neq []; wprepare_goto_start_pos\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list) \rrbracket$
 $\implies wprepare_loop_start\ m\ lm\ (Oc\ \#\ b,\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wprepare_add_one2_Oc_nonempty[simp]: wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list) \implies b \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $add_one_2_stop:$
 $wprepare_add_one2\ m\ lm\ (b,\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\implies wprepare_stop\ m\ lm\ (tl\ b,\ hd\ b\ \#\ Oc\ \#\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare $wprepare_stop.simps[simp\ del]$

lemma $wprepare_correctness:$
assumes $h: lm \neq []$
shows $let\ P = (\lambda\ (st,\ l,\ r).\ st = 0)$ in
 $let\ Q = (\lambda\ (st,\ l,\ r).\ wprepare_inv\ st\ m\ lm\ (l,\ r))$ in
 $let\ f = (\lambda\ stp.\ steps0\ (Suc\ 0,\ [],\ (<m\ \#\ lm>))\ wcode_prepare_tm\ stp)$ in
 $\exists\ n.\ P\ (f\ n) \wedge Q\ (f\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $composable_tm_wcode_prepare_tm[intro]: composable_tm\ (wcode_prepare_tm,\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_28_even[intro]: (28 + (length\ twice_compile_tm + length\ fourtimes_compile_tm)) \bmod\ 2 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *b_le_28*[elim]: $(a, b) \in \text{set } \text{wcode_main_first_part_tm} \implies$
 $b \leq (28 + (\text{length } \text{twice_compile_tm} + \text{length } \text{fourtimes_compile_tm})) \text{ div } 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *composable_tm_change_termi*:
assumes *composable_tm* (*tp*, 0)
shows *list_all* $(\lambda(\text{acn}, \text{st}). (\text{st} \leq \text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{tp} \text{ div } 2)))$ (*adjust0 tp*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *composable_tm_shift*:
assumes *list_all* $(\lambda(\text{acn}, \text{st}). (\text{st} \leq \text{y}))$ *tp*
shows *list_all* $(\lambda(\text{acn}, \text{st}). (\text{st} \leq \text{y} + \text{off}))$ (*shift tp off*)
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *length_tp'*[*simp del*]

lemma *length_mopup_1*[*simp*]: $\text{length } (\text{mopup_n_tm } (\text{Suc } 0)) = 16$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *twice_plus_28_elim*[elim]: $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{shift } (\text{adjust0 } \text{twice_compile_tm}) 12) \implies$
 $b \leq (28 + (\text{length } \text{twice_compile_tm} + \text{length } \text{fourtimes_compile_tm})) \text{ div } 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_plus_28_elim2*[elim]: $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{shift } (\text{adjust0 } \text{fourtimes_compile_tm}) (\text{twice_tm_len} + 13))$
 $\implies b \leq (28 + (\text{length } \text{twice_compile_tm} + \text{length } \text{fourtimes_compile_tm})) \text{ div } 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *composable_tm_wcode_main_tm*[intro]: *composable_tm* (*wcode_main_tm*, 0)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prepare_mainpart_lemma*:
 $\text{args} \neq [] \implies$
 $\exists \text{stp } \text{ln } \text{rn}. \text{steps0 } (\text{Suc } 0, [], <\text{m} \# \text{args}>) (\text{wcode_prepare_tm } | + | \text{wcode_main_tm}) \text{stp}$
 $= (0, \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{Suc } \text{m}), \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \# \text{Bk} \uparrow (\text{ln}) @ \text{Bk} \# \text{Bk} \# \text{Oc} \uparrow (\text{bl_bin } (<\text{args}>))$
 $@ \text{Bk} \uparrow (\text{rn}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *tinres* :: *cell list* \Rightarrow *cell list* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
 $\text{tinres } \text{xs } \text{ys} = (\exists n. \text{xs} = \text{ys} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow n \vee \text{ys} = \text{xs} @ \text{Bk} \uparrow n)$

lemma *tinres_fetch_congr*[*simp*]: *tinres r r'* \implies
 $\text{fetch } t \text{ ss } (\text{read } r) =$
 $\text{fetch } t \text{ ss } (\text{read } r')$
 ⟨proof⟩

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]:
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } r \ []; r \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } r = \text{Bk}$
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } [] \ r'; r' \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } r' = \text{Bk}$
 $\llbracket \text{tinres } r \ []; r \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{tinres } (\text{tl } r) \ []$
 $\text{tinres } r \ r' \implies \text{tinres } (b \ \# \ r) \ (b \ \# \ r')$
 <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

$wcode_adjust_tm = [(WO, 1), (R, 2), (Nop, 2), (R, 3), (R, 3), (R, 4),$
 $(L, 8), (L, 5), (L, 6), (WB, 5), (L, 6), (R, 7),$
 $(WO, 2), (Nop, 7), (L, 9), (WB, 8), (L, 9), (L, 10),$
 $(L, 11), (L, 10), (R, 0), (L, 11)]$

lemma fetch_wcode_adjust_tm[simp]:
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ (\text{Suc } 0) \ \text{Bk} = (\text{WO}, 1)$
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ (\text{Suc } 0) \ \text{Oc} = (\text{R}, 2)$
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)) \ \text{Oc} = (\text{R}, 3)$
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0))) \ \text{Oc} = (\text{R}, 4)$
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0))) \ \text{Bk} = (\text{R}, 3)$
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ 4 \ \text{Bk} = (\text{L}, 8)$
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ 4 \ \text{Oc} = (\text{L}, 5)$
 $\text{fetch } wcode_adjust_tm \ 5 \ \text{Oc} = (\text{WB}, 5)$

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) =
 (∃ *ln rn. l = Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
tl r = Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn))

fun *wadjust_loop_start* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wadjust_loop_start m rs (l, r) =
 (∃ *ln rn ml mr. l = Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
r = Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc (Suc rs) ∧ mr > 0)

fun *wadjust_loop_right_move* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wadjust_loop_right_move m rs (l, r) =
 (∃ *ml mr nl nr rn. l = Bk↑(nl) @ Oc # Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
r = Bk↑(nr) @ Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧
ml + mr = Suc (Suc rs) ∧ mr > 0 ∧
nl + nr > 0)

fun *wadjust_loop_check* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wadjust_loop_check m rs (l, r) =
 (∃ *ml mr ln rn. l = Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Oc # Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧ ml + mr = (Suc rs))

fun *wadjust_loop_erase* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

wadjust_loop_erase m rs (l, r) =
 (∃ *ml mr ln rn. l = Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Oc # Oc↑(ml) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc m) ∧*
tl r = Oc↑(mr) @ Bk↑(rn) ∧ ml + mr = (Suc rs) ∧ ml > 0)

fun *wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *tape* ⇒ *bool*

where

$wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ ml\ mr\ ln\ rn.\ l = Oc\uparrow(ml)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ \wedge$
 $r = Oc\ \#\ Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn)\ \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ rs\ \wedge\ mr > 0)$

fun $wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

$wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ ml\ mr\ nl\ nr\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow(nl)\ @\ Oc\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(ml)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ \wedge$
 $r = Bk\uparrow(nr)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn)\ \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ rs\ \wedge\ mr > 0)$

fun $wadjust_loop_on_left_moving :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

$wadjust_loop_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) \vee$
 $wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r))$

fun $wadjust_loop_right_move2 :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

$wadjust_loop_right_move2\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ ml\ mr\ ln\ rn.\ l = Oc\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(ml)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ \wedge$
 $r = Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn)\ \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ rs\ \wedge\ mr > 0)$

fun $wadjust_erase2 :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

$wadjust_erase2\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ ln\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ \wedge$
 $tl\ r = Bk\uparrow(rn))$

fun $wadjust_on_left_moving_O :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

$wadjust_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ m.\ l = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ \wedge$
 $r = Oc\ \#\ Bk\uparrow(m))$

fun $wadjust_on_left_moving_B :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

$wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ ln\ rn.\ l = Bk\uparrow(ln)\ @\ Oc\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ rs)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ \wedge$
 $r = Bk\uparrow(rn))$

fun $wadjust_on_left_moving :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$
where

$wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(wadjust_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) \vee$
 $wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r))$

fun $wadjust_goon_left_moving_B :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$wadjust_goon_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ rn.\ l = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m) \wedge$
 $r = Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (Suc\ rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$

fun $wadjust_goon_left_moving_O :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$wadjust_goon_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ ml\ mr\ rn.\ l = Oc\uparrow(ml)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m) \wedge$
 $r = Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ (Suc\ rs) \wedge mr > 0)$

fun $wadjust_goon_left_moving :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$wadjust_goon_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(wadjust_goon_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) \vee$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r))$

fun $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ rn.\ l = [] \wedge$
 $r = Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (Suc\ rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$

fun $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ ml\ mr\ rn.\ l = Oc\uparrow(ml) \wedge$
 $r = Oc\uparrow(mr)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (Suc\ rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn) \wedge$
 $ml + mr = Suc\ m \wedge mr > 0)$

fun $wadjust_backto_standard_pos :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$wadjust_backto_standard_pos\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) \vee$
 $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r))$

fun $wadjust_stop :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow tape \Rightarrow bool$

where

$wadjust_stop\ m\ rs\ (l,\ r) =$
 $(\exists\ rn.\ l = [Bk] \wedge$
 $r = Oc\uparrow(Suc\ m)\ @\ Bk\ \#\ Oc\uparrow(Suc\ (Suc\ rs))\ @\ Bk\uparrow(rn))$

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 ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tape ⇒ 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 ⇒ config ⇒ nat
```

```
where
```

```
wadjust_phase rs (st, l, r) =
  (if st = 1 then 3
   else if st ≥ 2 ∧ st ≤ 7 then 2
   else if st ≥ 8 ∧ st ≤ 11 then 1
   else 0)
```

```
fun wadjust_stage :: nat ⇒ config ⇒ nat
```

```
where
```

```
wadjust_stage rs (st, l, r) =
  (if st ≥ 2 ∧ st ≤ 7 then
    rs - length (takeWhile (λ a. a = Oc)
      (tl (dropWhile (λ a. a = Oc) (rev l @ r))))
   else 0)
```

```
fun wadjust_state :: nat ⇒ config ⇒ nat
```

```
where
```

```
wadjust_state rs (st, l, r) =
  (if st ≥ 2 ∧ st ≤ 7 then 8 - st
   else if st ≥ 8 ∧ st ≤ 11 then 12 - st
   else 0)
```

```
fun wadjust_step :: nat ⇒ config ⇒ 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, [])
 ⇒ c ≠ []
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wadjust_loop_check_fst_nonempty*[simp]: wadjust_loop_check m rs (c, []) ⇒ c ≠ []
 ⟨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, []) ⇒ 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 $wadjust_on_left_moving_singleton[simp]$: $\llbracket wadjust_erase2\ m\ rs\ (c, []); c \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, [hd\ c])$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_erase2_cases[simp]$: $wadjust_erase2\ m\ rs\ (c, [])$
 $\implies (c = [] \longrightarrow wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ ([], [Bk])) \wedge$
 $(c \neq [] \longrightarrow wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, [hd\ c]))$
 ⟨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 $wadjust_on_left_moving_B_singleton_Bk[simp]$:
 $\llbracket wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (c, []); c \neq []; hd\ c = Bk \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, [Bk])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_on_left_moving_B_singleton_Oc[simp]$:
 $\llbracket wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (c, []); c \neq []; hd\ c = Oc \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, [Oc])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_on_left_moving_singleton2[simp]$:
 $\llbracket wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (c, []); c \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, [hd\ c])$
 ⟨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 $wadjust_loop_check_nonempty[simp]$: $wadjust_loop_check\ m\ rs\ (c, b) \implies c \neq []$
 ⟨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]: \llbracket *wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, Bk # list); hd c = Bk* \rrbracket
 \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]:
 \llbracket *wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, Bk # list); c ≠ []; hd c = Oc* $\rrbracket \implies$
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_O m rs (tl c, Oc # Bk # list)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_Bk_via_erase*[simp]: \llbracket *wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, Bk # list); c ≠ []* $\rrbracket \implies$
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (tl c, hd c # Bk # list)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B_Bk_move*[simp]:
 \llbracket *wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (c, Bk # list); hd c = Bk* \rrbracket
 \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]:
 \llbracket *wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B m rs (c, Bk # list); hd c = Oc* \rrbracket
 \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 ≠ []*
wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (c, b) \implies c ≠ []
wadjust_loop_right_move2 m rs (c, b) \implies c ≠ []
wadjust_erase2 m rs (c, Bk # list) \implies c ≠ []
wadjust_on_left_moving m rs (c, b) \implies c ≠ []
wadjust_on_left_moving_O m rs (c, Bk # list) = False
wadjust_goon_left_moving m rs (c, b) \implies c ≠ []
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]:

$wadjust_loop_right_move2\ m\ rs\ (c, Bk\ \# list) \implies wadjust_loop_start\ m\ rs\ (c, Oc\ \# list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_on_left_moving_Bk_via_erase[simp]: wadjust_erase2\ m\ rs\ (c, Bk\ \# list) \implies$
 $wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, hd\ c\ \# Bk\ \# list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_on_left_moving_B_Bk_drop_one: \llbracket wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (c, Bk\ \# list); hd\ c = Bk \rrbracket$
 $\implies wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, Bk\ \# Bk\ \# list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_on_left_moving_B_Bk_drop_Oc: \llbracket wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (c, Bk\ \# list); hd\ c = Oc \rrbracket$
 $\implies wadjust_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, Oc\ \# Bk\ \# list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_on_left_moving_B_drop[simp]: wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (c, Bk\ \# list) \implies$
 $wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, hd\ c\ \# Bk\ \# list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_goon_left_moving_O_no_Bk[simp]: wadjust_goon_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (c, Bk\ \# list) = False$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_via_left_Bk[simp]:$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (c, Bk\ \# list) \implies$
 $wadjust_backto_standard_pos\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, hd\ c\ \# Bk\ \# list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_loop_right_move_Oc[simp]:$
 $wadjust_loop_start\ m\ rs\ (c, Oc\ \# list) \implies wadjust_loop_right_move\ m\ rs\ (Oc\ \# c, list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_loop_check_Oc[simp]:$
assumes $wadjust_loop_right_move\ m\ rs\ (c, Oc\ \# list)$
shows $wadjust_loop_check\ m\ rs\ (Oc\ \# c, list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_loop_erase_move_Oc[simp]: wadjust_loop_check\ m\ rs\ (c, Oc\ \# list) \implies$
 $wadjust_loop_erase\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c, hd\ c\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
(proof)

lemma $wadjust_loop_on_move_no_Oc[simp]:$
 $wadjust_loop_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (c, Oc\ \# list) = False$
 $wadjust_loop_right_move2\ m\ rs\ (c, Oc\ \# list) = False$
 $wadjust_loop_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (c, Oc\ \# list)$
 $\implies wadjust_loop_right_move2\ m\ rs\ (Oc\ \# c, list)$

$wadjust_on_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list) = False$
 $wadjust_loop_erase\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list) \implies$
 $wadjust_loop_erase\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Bk\ \# list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_goon_left_moving_B_Bk_Oc$: $\llbracket wadjust_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list);$
 $hd\ c = Bk \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ Bk\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_goon_left_moving_O_Oc_Oc$: $\llbracket wadjust_on_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list);$
 $hd\ c = Oc \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ Oc\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_goon_left_moving_Oc[simp]$: $wadjust_on_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list) \implies$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ hd\ c\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $left_moving_Bk_Oc[simp]$: $\llbracket wadjust_goon_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list); hd\ c =$
 $Bk \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ Bk\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $left_moving_Oc_Oc[simp]$: $\llbracket wadjust_goon_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list); hd\ c =$
 $Oc \rrbracket \implies$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving_O\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ Oc\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_goon_left_moving_B_no_Oc[simp]$:
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving_B\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list) = False$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_goon_left_moving_Oc_move[simp]$: $wadjust_goon_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \#$
 $list) \implies$
 $wadjust_goon_left_moving\ m\ rs\ (tl\ c,\ hd\ c\ \# Oc\ \# list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B_no_Oc[simp]$:
 $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Oc\ \# list) = False$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O_no_Bk[simp]$:
 $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O\ m\ rs\ (c,\ Bk\ \# xs) = False$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B_Bk_Oc[simp]$:
 $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O\ m\ rs\ ([],\ Oc\ \# list) \implies$
 $wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B\ m\ rs\ ([],\ Bk\ \# Oc\ \# list)$

<proof>

lemma *wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B_Bk_Oc_via_O*[simp]:
[[wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O m rs (c, Oc # list); c ≠ []; hd c = Bk]]
⇒ wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B m rs (tl c, Bk # Oc # list)
<proof>

lemma *wadjust_backto_standard_pos_B_Oc_Oc_via_O*[simp]: [[wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O
m rs (c, Oc # list); c ≠ []; hd c = Oc]]
⇒ wadjust_backto_standard_pos_O m rs (tl c, Oc # Oc # list)
<proof>

lemma *wadjust_backto_standard_pos_cases*[simp]: wadjust_backto_standard_pos m rs (c, Oc
list)
⇒ (c = [] → wadjust_backto_standard_pos m rs ([], Bk # Oc # list)) ∧
(c ≠ [] → wadjust_backto_standard_pos m rs (tl c, hd c # Oc # list))
<proof>

lemma *wadjust_loop_right_move_nonempty_snd*[simp]: wadjust_loop_right_move m rs (c, [])
= False
<proof>

lemma *wadjust_loop_erase_nonempty_snd*[simp]: wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, []) = False
<proof>

lemma *wadjust_loop_erase_cases2*[simp]: [[Suc (Suc rs) = a; wadjust_loop_erase m rs (c, Bk
list)]]
⇒ a - length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (tl (dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev (tl c) @ hd c # Bk
list))))
< a - length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (tl (dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev c @ Bk # list)))) ∨
a - length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (tl (dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev (tl c) @ hd c # Bk #
list)))) =
a - length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (tl (dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev c @ Bk # list))))
<proof>

lemma *dropWhile_exp1*: dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) (Oc↑(n) @ xs) = dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) xs
<proof>

lemma *takeWhile_exp1*: takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (Oc↑(n) @ xs) = Oc↑(n) @ takeWhile (λa. a
= Oc) xs
<proof>

lemma *wadjust_correctness_helper_1*:
assumes Suc (Suc rs) = a wadjust_loop_right_move2 m rs (c, Bk # list)
shows a - length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (tl (dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev c @ Oc # list))))
< a - length (takeWhile (λa. a = Oc) (tl (dropWhile (λa. a = Oc) (rev c @ Bk #
list))))
<proof>

lemma *wadjust_correctness_helper_2*:
[[Suc (Suc rs) = a; wadjust_loop_on_left_moving m rs (c, Bk # list)]]

$\implies a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } (\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Bk \# \text{list}))))$
 $< a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Bk \# \text{list})))) \vee$
 $a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } (\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Bk \# \text{list})))) =$
 $a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Bk \# \text{list}))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wadjust_loop_check_empty_false*[simp]: *wadjust_loop_check* *m* *rs* ([], *b*) = *False*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wadjust_loop_check_cases*: $\llbracket \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } rs) = a; \text{wadjust_loop_check } m \text{ rs } (c, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } (\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Oc \# \text{list}))))$
 $< a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Oc \# \text{list})))) \vee$
 $a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } (\text{tl } c) @ \text{hd } c \# Oc \# \text{list})))) =$
 $a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Oc \# \text{list}))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wadjust_loop_erase_cases_or*:
 $\llbracket \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } rs) = a; \text{wadjust_loop_erase } m \text{ rs } (c, Oc \# \text{list}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Bk \# \text{list}))))$
 $< a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Oc \# \text{list})))) \vee$
 $a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Bk \# \text{list})))) =$
 $a - \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{tl } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda a. a = Oc) (\text{rev } c @ Oc \# \text{list}))))$
 ⟨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*)
 $\implies \text{wadjust_start } m \text{ rs } (c, Oc \# \text{list})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wadjust_stop_Bk*[simp]: *wadjust_backto_standard_pos* *m* *rs* (*c*, *Bk* # *list*)
 $\implies \text{wadjust_stop } m \text{ rs } (Bk \# c, \text{list})$
 ⟨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*)
 $\implies \text{wadjust_erase2 } m \text{ rs } (c, Bk \# \text{list})$
 ⟨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)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wadjust_correctness*:
shows *let P = (λ (len, st, l, r). st = 0) in*
let Q = (λ (len, st, l, r). wadjust_inv st m rs (l, r)) in
let f = (λ stp. (Suc (Suc rs), steps0 (Suc 0, Bk # Oc↑(Suc m),
Bk # Oc # Bk↑(ln) @ Bk # Oc↑(Suc rs) @ Bk↑(rn)) wcode_adjust_tm stp)) in
 $\exists n . P (fn) \wedge Q (fn)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *composable_tm_wcode_adjust_tm[intro]*: *composable_tm (wcode_adjust_tm, 0)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bl_bin_nonzero[simp]*: *args ≠ [] ⟹ bl_bin (<args::nat list>) > 0*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wcode_lemma_pre'*:
 $args \neq [] \implies$
 $\exists stp rn. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <m \# args>)$
 $((wcode_prepare_tm \mid\mid wcode_main_tm) \mid\mid wcode_adjust_tm) stp =$
 $(0, [Bk], Oc\uparrow(Suc m) @ Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc (bl_bin (<args>))) @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The initialization TM *wcode_tm*.

definition *wcode_tm :: instr list*
where
wcode_tm = (wcode_prepare_tm \mid\mid wcode_main_tm) \mid\mid wcode_adjust_tm
 The correctness of *wcode_tm*.

lemma *wcode_lemma_1*:
 $args \neq [] \implies$
 $\exists stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <m \# args>) (wcode_tm) stp =$
 $(0, [Bk], Oc\uparrow(Suc m) @ Bk \# Oc\uparrow(Suc (bl_bin (<args>))) @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wcode_lemma*:
 $args \neq [] \implies$
 $\exists stp ln rn. steps0 (Suc 0, [], <m \# args>) (wcode_tm) stp =$
 $(0, [Bk], <[m, bl_bin (<args>)]> @ Bk\uparrow(rn))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

$$f_aprog \stackrel{def}{=} (let (aprog, rs_pos, a_md) = rec_ci\ rec_F\ in$$

$$aprog\ [+]\ dummy_abc\ (Suc\ (Suc\ 0)))$$

definition *f_tprog_tm* :: instr list

where

$$f_tprog_tm = tm_of\ (f_aprog)$$

definition *utm_with_two_args* :: instr list

where

$$utm_with_two_args \stackrel{def}{=} f_tprog_tm\ @\ shift\ (mopup_n_tm\ (Suc\ (Suc\ 0)))\ (length\ f_tprog_tm\ div\ 2)$$

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* \wedge *ra = rb* \wedge *sa = sb*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma tinres_steps1:
 \llbracket *tinres l l'; steps* (*ss, l, r*) (*t, 0*) *stp* = (*sa, la, ra*);
steps (*ss, l', r*) (*t, 0*) *stp* = (*sb, lb, rb*) \rrbracket
 \implies *tinres la lb* \wedge *ra = rb* \wedge *sa = sb*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma tinres_some_exp[simp]:
tinres (*Bk* \uparrow *m* $\textcircled{}$ [*Bk, Bk*]) *la* \implies $\exists m. la = Bk \uparrow m$ \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma utm_with_two_args_halt_eq:
assumes *composable_tm: composable_tm* (*tp, 0*)
and *exec: steps0* (*Suc 0, Bk* \uparrow (*l*), $\langle lm::nat list \rangle$) *tp stp* = (*0, Bk* \uparrow (*m*), *Oc* \uparrow (*rs*) $\textcircled{}$ *Bk* \uparrow (*n*))
and *result: 0 < rs*
shows $\exists stp m n. steps0$ (*Suc 0, [Bk]*, \langle *code tp, bl2wc* ($\langle lm \rangle$) \rangle) $\textcircled{}$ *Bk* \uparrow (*i*) *utm_with_two_args*
stp =
 $(0, Bk \uparrow (m), Oc \uparrow (rs) \textcircled{ } Bk \uparrow (n))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma composable_tm_wcode_tm[intro]: composable_tm (*wcode_tm, 0*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma utm_halt_lemma_pre:
assumes *composable_tm* (*tp, 0*)
and *result: 0 < rs*
and *args: args* \neq []
and *exec: steps0* (*Suc 0, Bk* \uparrow (*i*), $\langle args::nat list \rangle$) *tp stp* = (*0, Bk* \uparrow (*m*), *Oc* \uparrow (*rs*) $\textcircled{}$ *Bk* \uparrow (*k*))
shows $\exists stp m n. steps0$ (*Suc 0, []*, \langle *code tp # args* \rangle) *utm_pre_tm stp* =
 $(0, Bk \uparrow (m), Oc \uparrow (rs) \textcircled{ } Bk \uparrow (n))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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* \neq []
and *exec: steps0* (*Suc 0, Bk* \uparrow (*i*), $\langle args::nat list \rangle$) *tp stp* = (*0, Bk* \uparrow (*m*), *Oc* \uparrow (*rs*) $\textcircled{}$ *Bk* \uparrow (*k*))
shows $\exists stp m n. steps0$ (*Suc 0, []*, \langle *code tp # args* \rangle) *utm stp* =
 $(0, Bk \uparrow (m), Oc \uparrow (rs) \textcircled{ } Bk \uparrow (n))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition TSTD:: config \Rightarrow *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*: $0 < a \implies NSTD (trpl_code (a, b, c))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonzero_bl2wc[simp]*: $\forall m. b \neq Bk\uparrow(m) \implies 0 < bl2wc b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nstd_case2*: $\forall m. b \neq Bk\uparrow(m) \implies NSTD (trpl_code (a, b, c))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *even_not_odd[elim]*: $Suc (2 * x) = 2 * y \implies RR$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *replicate_Suc[simp del]*

lemma *bl2nat_zero_eq[simp]*: $(bl2nat c 0 = 0) = (\exists n. c = Bk\uparrow(n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bl2wc_exp_ex*:
 $\llbracket Suc (bl2wc c) = 2 \wedge m \rrbracket \implies \exists rs n. c = Oc\uparrow(rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lg_bin*:
assumes $\forall rs n. c \neq Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n)$
 $bl2wc c = 2 \wedge lg (Suc (bl2wc c)) 2 - Suc 0$
shows $bl2wc c = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nstd_case3*:
 $\forall rs n. c \neq Oc\uparrow(Suc rs) @ Bk\uparrow(n) \implies NSTD (trpl_code (a, b, c))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSTD_I*: $\neg TSTD (a, b, c)$
 $\implies rec_exec rec_NSTD [trpl_code (a, b, c)] = Suc 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonstop_t_uhalt_eq*:
 $\llbracket composable_tm (tp, 0);$
 $steps0 (Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(l), <lm>) tp stp = (a, b, c);$
 $\neg TSTD (a, b, c) \rrbracket$
 $\implies rec_exec rec_nonstop [code tp, bl2wc (<lm>), stp] = Suc 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonstop_true*:
 $\llbracket composable_tm (tp, 0);$
 $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (Suc 0, Bk\uparrow(l), <lm>) tp stp)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall y. rec_exec rec_nonstop ([code tp, bl2wc (<lm>), y]) = (Suc 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cn_arity*: $rec_ci (Cn\ n\ f\ gs) = (a, b, c) \implies b = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mn_arity*: $rec_ci (Mn\ n\ f) = (a, b, c) \implies b = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *f_aprog_uhalt*:
assumes *composable_tm* (*tp*, 0)
and *unhalt*: $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(l), <lm>) tp\ stp))$
and *compile*: $rec_ci\ rec_F = (F_ap, rs_pos, a_md)$
shows $\llbracket \lambda\ nl. nl = [code\ tp, bl2wc\ (<lm>)] \rrbracket @\ 0\uparrow(a_md - rs_pos) @\ suftm \rrbracket (F_ap)\ \uparrow$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uabc_uhalt'*:
 $\llbracket composable_tm\ (tp, 0);$
 $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(l), <lm>) tp\ stp));$
 $rec_ci\ rec_F = (ap, pos, md) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \llbracket \lambda\ nl. nl = [code\ tp, bl2wc\ (<lm>)] \rrbracket \rrbracket ap\ \uparrow$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uabc_uhalt*:
 $\llbracket composable_tm\ (tp, 0);$
 $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(l), <lm>) tp\ stp)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \llbracket \lambda\ nl. nl = [code\ tp, bl2wc\ (<lm>)] \rrbracket \rrbracket f_aprog\ \uparrow$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tutm_uhalt'*:
assumes *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*tp*, 0)
and *unhalt*: $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (steps0 (l, Bk\uparrow(l), <lm>) tp\ stp))$
shows $\forall stp. \neg is_final (steps0 (l, [Bk, Bk], <[code\ tp, bl2wc\ (<lm>)]>) utm_with_two_args\ stp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tinres_commute*: $tinres\ r\ r' \implies tinres\ r'\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inres_tape*:
 $\llbracket steps0 (st, l, r) tp\ stp = (a, b, c); steps0 (st, l', r') tp\ stp = (a', b', c');$
 $tinres\ l\ l'; tinres\ r\ r' \rrbracket$
 $\implies a = a' \wedge tinres\ b\ b' \wedge tinres\ c\ c'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tape_normalize*:
assumes $\forall stp. \neg is_final (steps0 (Suc\ 0, [Bk, Bk], <[code\ tp, bl2wc\ (<lm>)]>) utm_with_two_args\ stp)$
shows $\forall stp. \neg is_final (steps0 (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(m), <[code\ tp, bl2wc\ (<lm>)]>) @\ Bk\uparrow(n))$
 $utm_with_two_args\ stp)$
 (is $\forall stp. ?P\ stp$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tutm_uhalt*:

$\llbracket \text{composable_tm } (tp, 0);$
 $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (\text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle args \rangle) tp\ stp)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall stp. \neg \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(m), \langle [code\ tp, bl2wc\ (\langle args \rangle)] \rangle @ Bk\uparrow(n))$
utm_with_two_args *stp*)

<proof>

lemma *utm_uhalt_lemma_pre*:

assumes *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*tp*, 0)
and *exec*: $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (\text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle args \rangle) tp\ stp))$
and *args*: *args* $\neq []$
shows $\forall stp. \neg \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, [], \langle code\ tp\ \# args \rangle) utm_pre_tm\ stp)$

<proof>

6.2.3 The correctness of utm, the unhalt case.

lemma *utm_uhalt_lemma'*:

assumes *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*tp*, 0)
and *unhalt*: $\forall stp. (\neg TSTD (\text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, Bk\uparrow(l), \langle args \rangle) tp\ stp))$
and *args*: *args* $\neq []$
shows $\forall stp. \neg \text{is_final } (\text{steps0 } (Suc\ 0, [], \langle code\ tp\ \# args \rangle) utm\ stp)$

<proof>

lemma *utm_halt_lemma*:

assumes *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*p*, 0)
and *result*: *rs* > 0
and *args*: (*args*::*nat list*) $\neq []$
and *exec*: $\llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow i, \langle args \rangle)) \rrbracket p \llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, Oc\uparrow rs @ Bk\uparrow k)) \rrbracket$
shows $\llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle code\ p\ \# args \rangle)) \rrbracket utm \llbracket (\lambda tp. (\exists m\ n. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, Oc\uparrow rs @ Bk\uparrow n))) \rrbracket$

<proof>

lemma *utm_halt_lemma2*:

assumes *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*p*, 0)
and *args*: (*args*::*nat list*) $\neq []$
and *exec*: $\llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle args \rangle)) \rrbracket p \llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, \langle (n::nat) \rangle @ Bk\uparrow k)) \rrbracket$
shows $\llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle code\ p\ \# args \rangle)) \rrbracket utm \llbracket (\lambda tp. (\exists m\ k. tp = (Bk\uparrow m, \langle n \rangle @ Bk\uparrow k)) \rrbracket$

<proof>

lemma *utm_unhalt_lemma*:

assumes *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*p*, 0)
and *unhalt*: $\llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = (Bk\uparrow i, \langle args \rangle)) \rrbracket p \uparrow$
and *args*: *args* $\neq []$
shows $\llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle code\ p\ \# args \rangle)) \rrbracket utm \uparrow$

<proof>

lemma *utm_unhalt_lemma2*:

assumes *composable_tm*: *composable_tm* (*p*, 0)
and $\llbracket (\lambda tp. tp = ([], \langle args \rangle)) \rrbracket p \uparrow$

```
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  $\Rightarrow$  cell
  where
  dummy_cellId Oc = Oc |
  dummy_cellId Bk = Bk

fun
  dummy_abc_inst_Id :: abc_inst  $\Rightarrow$  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  $\Rightarrow$  cell list
  where
  tape_of_nat_imp n = <n>
```

```
fun tape_of_nat_list_imp :: nat list ⇒ 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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