

Isabelle/HOLCF — Higher-Order Logic of Computable Functions

January 18, 2026

Contents

1	Partial orders	3
1.1	Type class for partial orders	3
1.2	Upper bounds	4
1.3	Least upper bounds	5
1.4	Countable chains	6
1.5	Finite chains	7
2	Classes cpo and pcpo	9
2.1	Complete partial orders	9
2.2	Pointed cpos	12
2.3	Chain-finite and flat cpos	13
2.4	Discrete cpos	14
3	Continuity and monotonicity	14
3.1	Definitions	14
3.2	Equivalence of alternate definition	15
3.3	Collection of continuity rules	16
3.4	Continuity of basic functions	16
3.5	Finite chains and flat pcpes	17
4	Admissibility and compactness	18
4.1	Definitions	18
4.2	Admissibility on chain-finite types	19
4.3	Admissibility of special formulae and propagation	19
4.4	Compactness	21
5	Class instances for the full function space	22
5.1	Full function space is a partial order	22
5.2	Full function space is chain complete	23
5.3	Full function space is pointed	23
5.4	Propagation of monotonicity and continuity	24

6	The cpo of cartesian products	25
6.1	Unit type is a pcpo	25
6.2	Product type is a partial order	25
6.3	Monotonicity of <i>Pair</i> , <i>fst</i> , <i>snd</i>	26
6.4	Product type is a cpo	27
6.5	Product type is pointed	28
6.6	Continuity of <i>Pair</i> , <i>fst</i> , <i>snd</i>	28
6.7	Compactness and chain-finiteness	30
7	Discrete cpo types	31
7.1	Discrete cpo class instance	31
7.2	<i>undiscr</i>	31
8	Subtypes of pcpos	31
8.1	Proving a subtype is a partial order	31
8.2	Proving a subtype is finite	32
8.3	Proving a subtype is chain-finite	32
8.4	Proving a subtype is complete	33
8.4.1	Continuity of <i>Rep</i> and <i>Abs</i>	34
8.5	Proving subtype elements are compact	34
8.6	Proving a subtype is pointed	35
8.6.1	Strictness of <i>Rep</i> and <i>Abs</i>	35
8.7	Proving a subtype is flat	36
8.8	HOLCF type definition package	36
9	The type of continuous functions	37
9.1	Definition of continuous function type	37
9.2	Syntax for continuous lambda abstraction	37
9.3	Continuous function space is pointed	38
9.4	Basic properties of continuous functions	39
9.4.1	Beta-reduction simproc	39
9.5	Continuity of application	40
9.6	Continuity simplification procedure	41
9.7	Miscellaneous	43
9.8	Continuous injection-retraction pairs	43
9.9	Identity and composition	44
9.10	Strictified functions	45
9.11	Continuity of let-bindings	46
10	Continuous deflations and ep-pairs	46
10.1	Continuous deflations	46
10.2	Deflations with finite range	48
10.3	Continuous embedding-projection pairs	49
10.4	Uniqueness of ep-pairs	52

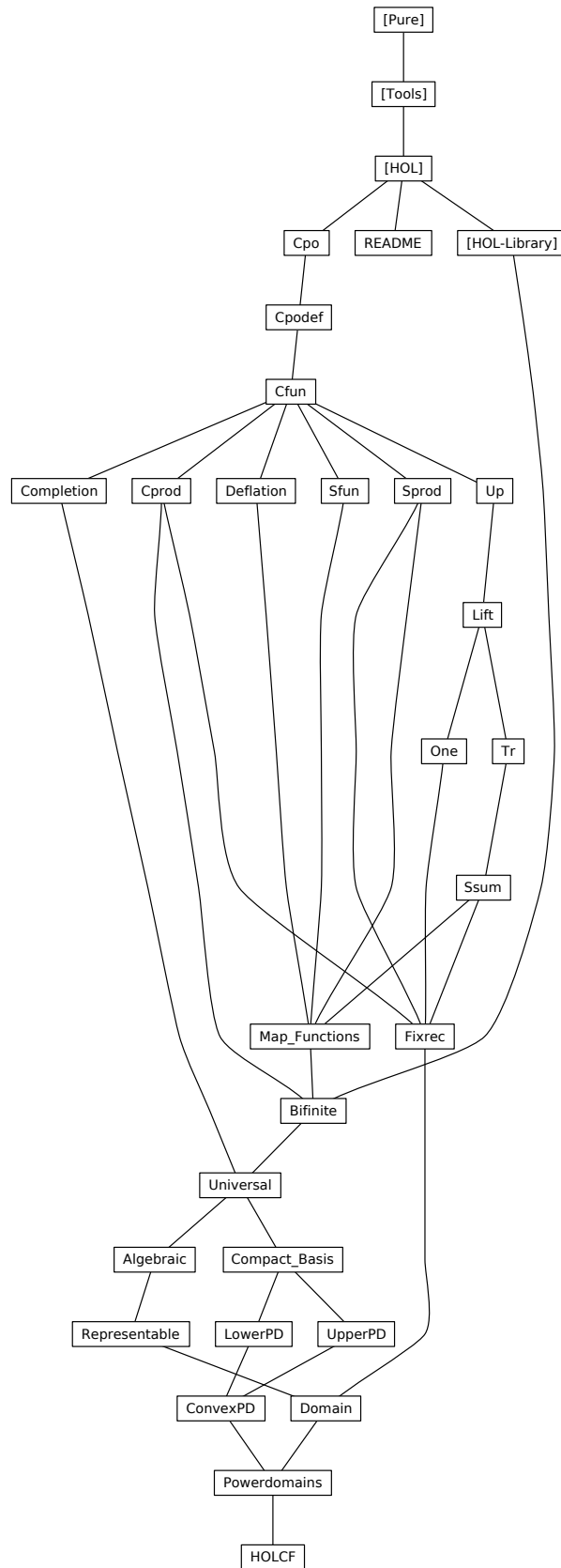
10.5	Composing ep-pairs	53
11	The type of strict products	54
11.1	Definition of strict product type	54
11.2	Definitions of constants	55
11.3	Case analysis	55
11.4	Properties of <i>spair</i>	56
11.5	Properties of <i>sfst</i> and <i>ssnd</i>	57
11.6	Compactness	57
11.7	Properties of <i>ssplit</i>	58
11.8	Strict product preserves flatness	58
12	The type of lifted values	58
12.1	Definition of new type for lifting	58
12.2	Ordering on lifted cpo	59
12.3	Lifted cpo is a partial order	59
12.4	Lifted cpo is a cpo	59
12.5	Lifted cpo is pointed	61
12.6	Continuity of <i>Iup</i> and <i>Ifup</i>	61
12.7	Continuous versions of constants	62
13	Lifting types of class type to flat pcpo's	63
13.1	Lift as a datatype	64
13.2	Lift is flat	64
13.3	Continuity of <i>case-lift</i>	65
13.4	Further operations	65
14	The type of lifted booleans	66
14.1	Type definition and constructors	66
14.2	Case analysis	67
14.3	Boolean connectives	67
14.4	Rewriting of HOLCF operations to HOL functions	68
14.5	Compactness	69
15	The type of strict sums	69
15.1	Definition of strict sum type	69
15.2	Definitions of constructors	70
15.3	Properties of <i>sinl</i> and <i>sinr</i>	70
15.4	Case analysis	72
15.5	Case analysis combinator	72
15.6	Strict sum preserves flatness	73
16	The Strict Function Type	73

17 Map functions for various types	74
17.1 Map operator for continuous function space	74
17.2 Map operator for product type	76
17.3 Map function for lifted cpo	77
17.4 Map function for strict products	78
17.5 Map function for strict sums	80
17.6 Map operator for strict function space	82
18 The cpo of cartesian products	84
18.1 Continuous case function for unit type	84
18.2 Continuous version of split function	84
18.3 Convert all lemmas to the continuous versions	85
19 Profinite and bifinite cpos	85
19.1 Chains of finite deflations	85
19.2 Omega-profinite and bifinite domains	86
19.3 Building approx chains	86
19.4 Class instance proofs	88
20 Defining algebraic domains by ideal completion	90
20.1 Ideals over a preorder	91
20.2 Lemmas about least upper bounds	93
20.3 Locale for ideal completion	93
20.3.1 Principal ideals approximate all elements	94
20.4 Defining functions in terms of basis elements	96
21 A universal bifinite domain	99
21.1 Basis for universal domain	99
21.1.1 Basis datatype	99
21.1.2 Basis ordering	101
21.1.3 Generic take function	101
21.2 Defining the universal domain by ideal completion	102
21.3 Compact bases of domains	103
21.4 Universality of <i>udom</i>	104
21.4.1 Choosing a maximal element from a finite set	104
21.4.2 Compact basis take function	107
21.4.3 Rank of basis elements	108
21.4.4 Sequencing basis elements	109
21.4.5 Embedding and projection on basis elements	110
21.4.6 EP-pair from any bifinite domain into <i>udom</i>	116
21.5 Chain of approx functions for type <i>udom</i>	117

22 Algebraic deflations	119
22.1 Type constructor for finite deflations	119
22.2 Defining algebraic deflations by ideal completion	120
22.3 Applying algebraic deflations	122
22.4 Deflation combinators	123
23 Representable domains	124
23.1 Class of representable domains	125
23.2 Domains are bifinite	126
23.3 Universal domain ep-pairs	127
23.4 Type combinators	128
23.5 Class instance proofs	129
23.5.1 Universal domain	129
23.5.2 Lifted cpo	130
23.5.3 Strict function space	130
23.5.4 Continuous function space	131
23.5.5 Strict product	132
23.5.6 Cartesian product	133
23.5.7 Unit type	135
23.5.8 Discrete cpo	135
23.5.9 Strict sum	136
23.5.10 Lifted HOL type	137
24 The unit domain	138
25 Fixed point operator and admissibility	139
25.1 Iteration	139
25.2 Least fixed point operator	140
25.3 Fixed point induction	142
25.4 Fixed-points on product types	143
26 Package for defining recursive functions in HOLCF	144
26.1 Pattern-match monad	144
26.1.1 Run operator	144
26.1.2 Monad plus operator	145
26.2 Match functions for built-in types	145
26.3 Mutual recursion	147
26.4 Initializing the fixrec package	148
27 Domain package	148
27.1 Continuous isomorphisms	149
27.2 Proofs about take functions	151
27.3 Finiteness	152
27.4 Proofs about constructor functions	154

27.5	ML setup	155
27.6	Representations of types	156
27.7	Deflations as sets	156
27.8	Proving a subtype is representable	157
27.9	Isomorphic deflations	158
27.10	Setting up the domain package	162
28	A compact basis for powerdomains	162
28.1	A compact basis for powerdomains	163
28.2	Unit and plus constructors	163
28.3	Fold operator	164
29	Upper powerdomain	165
29.1	Basis preorder	165
29.2	Type definition	166
29.3	Monadic unit and plus	167
29.4	Induction rules	170
29.5	Monadic bind	171
29.6	Map	173
29.7	Upper powerdomain is bifinite	175
29.8	Join	175
30	Lower powerdomain	176
30.1	Basis preorder	176
30.2	Type definition	177
30.3	Monadic unit and plus	178
30.4	Induction rules	181
30.5	Monadic bind	182
30.6	Map	184
30.7	Lower powerdomain is bifinite	185
30.8	Join	186
31	Convex powerdomain	186
31.1	Basis preorder	186
31.2	Type definition	189
31.3	Monadic unit and plus	190
31.4	Induction rules	192
31.5	Monadic bind	193
31.6	Map	194
31.7	Convex powerdomain is bifinite	196
31.8	Join	196
31.9	Conversions to other powerdomains	197

32 Powerdomains	199
32.1 Universal domain embeddings	199
32.2 Deflation combinators	200
32.3 Domain class instances	200
32.4 Isomorphic deflations	203
32.5 Domain package setup for powerdomains	203




```

theory Cpo
  imports Main
begin

```

1 Partial orders

```

declare [[typedef-overloaded]]

```

1.1 Type class for partial orders

```

class below =
  fixes below :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin

  notation (ASCII)
    below (infix <<<> 50)

  notation
    below (infix < $\sqsubseteq$ > 50)

  abbreviation not-below :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix < $\not\sqsubseteq$ > 50)
    where not-below x y  $\equiv$   $\neg$  below x y

  notation (ASCII)
    not-below (infix < $\sim$ <<<> 50)

  lemma below-eq-trans: a  $\sqsubseteq$  b  $\Longrightarrow$  b = c  $\Longrightarrow$  a  $\sqsubseteq$  c
    by (rule subst)

  lemma eq-below-trans: a = b  $\Longrightarrow$  b  $\sqsubseteq$  c  $\Longrightarrow$  a  $\sqsubseteq$  c
    by (rule ssubst)

end

class po = below +
  assumes below-refl [iff]: x  $\sqsubseteq$  x
  assumes below-trans: x  $\sqsubseteq$  y  $\Longrightarrow$  y  $\sqsubseteq$  z  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\sqsubseteq$  z
  assumes below-antisym: x  $\sqsubseteq$  y  $\Longrightarrow$  y  $\sqsubseteq$  x  $\Longrightarrow$  x = y
begin

  lemma eq-imp-below: x = y  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\sqsubseteq$  y
    by simp

  lemma box-below: a  $\sqsubseteq$  b  $\Longrightarrow$  c  $\sqsubseteq$  a  $\Longrightarrow$  b  $\sqsubseteq$  d  $\Longrightarrow$  c  $\sqsubseteq$  d
    by (rule below-trans [OF below-trans])

  lemma po-eq-conv: x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\sqsubseteq$  y  $\wedge$  y  $\sqsubseteq$  x

```

```

by (fast intro! below-antisym)

lemma rev-below-trans:  $y \sqsubseteq z \implies x \sqsubseteq y \implies x \sqsubseteq z$ 
by (rule below-trans)

lemma not-below2not-eq:  $x \not\sqsubseteq y \implies x \neq y$ 
by auto

end

lemmas HOLCF-trans-rules [trans] =
  below-trans
  below-antisym
  below-eq-trans
  eq-below-trans

context po
begin

1.2 Upper bounds

definition is-ub :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix <|> 55)
  where  $S <| x \longleftrightarrow (\forall y \in S. y \sqsubseteq x)$ 

lemma is-ubI:  $(\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \sqsubseteq u) \implies S <| u$ 
by (simp add: is-ub-def)

lemma is-ubD:  $\llbracket S <| u; x \in S \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq u$ 
by (simp add: is-ub-def)

lemma ub-imageI:  $(\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies f x \sqsubseteq u) \implies (\lambda x. f x) ' S <| u$ 
unfolding is-ub-def by fast

lemma ub-imageD:  $\llbracket f ' S <| u; x \in S \rrbracket \implies f x \sqsubseteq u$ 
unfolding is-ub-def by fast

lemma ub-rangeI:  $(\bigwedge i. S i \sqsubseteq x) \implies \text{range } S <| x$ 
unfolding is-ub-def by fast

lemma ub-rangeD:  $\text{range } S <| x \implies S i \sqsubseteq x$ 
unfolding is-ub-def by fast

lemma is-ub-empty [simp]:  $\{\} <| u$ 
unfolding is-ub-def by fast

lemma is-ub-insert [simp]:  $(\text{insert } x A) <| y = (x \sqsubseteq y \wedge A <| y)$ 
unfolding is-ub-def by fast

lemma is-ub-upward:  $\llbracket S <| x; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies S <| y$ 

```

unfolding *is-ub-def* **by** (*fast intro: below-trans*)

1.3 Least upper bounds

definition *is-lub* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\langle \langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle \rangle$ 55)
where $S \langle \langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle \rangle x \longleftrightarrow S \prec x \wedge (\forall u. S \prec u \longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u)$

definition *lub* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a
where $\text{lub } S = (\text{THE } x. S \langle \langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle \rangle x)$

end

syntax (*ASCII*)

-*BLub* :: [*pttrn*, 'a set, 'b] \Rightarrow 'b ($\langle \langle \langle \text{indent}=3 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{binder } LUB \rangle \rangle LUB \text{ } \vdash \cdot \cdot / \text{ } \cdot \rangle$
 $\cdot \rangle$ [*0*,*0*, *10*] *10*)

syntax

-*BLub* :: [*pttrn*, 'a set, 'b] \Rightarrow 'b ($\langle \langle \langle \text{indent}=3 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{binder } \sqcup \rangle \rangle \sqcup \text{ } \vdash \cdot \cdot / \text{ } \cdot \rangle$
 $\cdot \rangle$ [*0*,*0*, *10*] *10*)

syntax-consts

-*BLub* \Leftarrow *lub*

translations

LUB $x:A. t \Leftarrow \text{CONST } \text{lub } ((\lambda x. t) \text{ } \vdash A)$

context *po*

begin

abbreviation *Lub* (**binder** $\langle \sqcup \rangle$ *10*)

where $\sqcup n. t \equiv \text{lub } (\text{range } t)$

notation (*ASCII*)

Lub (**binder** $\langle LUB \rangle$ *10*)

access to some definition as inference rule

lemma *is-lubD1*: $S \langle \langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle \rangle x \Longrightarrow S \prec x$

unfolding *is-lub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-lubD2*: $\llbracket S \prec x; S \prec u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u$

unfolding *is-lub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-lubI*: $\llbracket S \prec x; \bigwedge u. S \prec u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow S \langle \langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle \rangle x$

unfolding *is-lub-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-lub-below-iff*: $S \langle \langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle \rangle x \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq u \longleftrightarrow S \prec u$

unfolding *is-lub-def is-ub-def* **by** (*metis below-trans*)

lubs are unique

lemma *is-lub-unique*: $S <<| x \implies S <<| y \implies x = y$
unfolding *is-lub-def is-ub-def* **by** (*blast intro: below-antisym*)

technical lemmas about *lub* and $(<<|)$

lemma *is-lub-lub*: $M <<| x \implies M <<| \text{lub } M$
unfolding *lub-def* **by** (*rule theI [OF - is-lub-unique]*)

lemma *lub-eqI*: $M <<| l \implies \text{lub } M = l$
by (*rule is-lub-unique [OF is-lub-lub]*)

lemma *is-lub-singleton* [*simp*]: $\{x\} <<| x$
by (*simp add: is-lub-def*)

lemma *lub-singleton* [*simp*]: $\text{lub } \{x\} = x$
by (*rule is-lub-singleton [THEN lub-eqI]*)

lemma *is-lub-bin*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \{x, y\} <<| y$
by (*simp add: is-lub-def*)

lemma *lub-bin*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{lub } \{x, y\} = y$
by (*rule is-lub-bin [THEN lub-eqI]*)

lemma *is-lub-maximal*: $S <| x \implies x \in S \implies S <<| x$
by (*erule is-lubI, erule (1) is-ubD*)

lemma *lub-maximal*: $S <| x \implies x \in S \implies \text{lub } S = x$
by (*rule is-lub-maximal [THEN lub-eqI]*)

1.4 Countable chains

definition *chain* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where — Here we use countable chains and I prefer to code them as functions!
chain $Y = (\forall i. Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i))$

lemma *chainI*: $(\bigwedge i. Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i)) \implies \text{chain } Y$
unfolding *chain-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *chainE*: $\text{chain } Y \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ (\text{Suc } i)$
unfolding *chain-def* **by** *fast*

chains are monotone functions

lemma *chain-mono-less*: $\text{chain } Y \implies i < j \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ j$
by (*erule less-Suc-induct, erule chainE, erule below-trans*)

lemma *chain-mono*: $\text{chain } Y \implies i \leq j \implies Y\ i \sqsubseteq Y\ j$
by (*cases i = j*) (*simp-all add: chain-mono-less*)

lemma *chain-shift*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y\ (i + j))$
by (*rule chainI, simp, erule chainE*)

technical lemmas about (least) upper bounds of chains

lemma *is-lub-rangeD1*: $\text{range } S <<| x \implies S \sqsubseteq x$
by (*rule is-lubD1 [THEN ub-rangeD]*)

lemma *is-ub-range-shift*: $\text{chain } S \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. S (i + j)) <| x = \text{range } S <| x$
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*rule ub-rangeI*)
apply (*rule-tac y=S (i + j) in below-trans*)
apply (*erule chain-mono*)
apply (*rule le-add1*)
apply (*erule ub-rangeD*)
apply (*rule ub-rangeI*)
apply (*erule ub-rangeD*)
done

lemma *is-lub-range-shift*: $\text{chain } S \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. S (i + j)) <<| x = \text{range } S <<| x$
by (*simp add: is-lub-def is-ub-range-shift*)

the lub of a constant chain is the constant

lemma *chain-const [simp]*: $\text{chain } (\lambda i. c)$
by (*simp add: chainI*)

lemma *is-lub-const*: $\text{range } (\lambda x. c) <<| c$
by (*blast dest: ub-rangeD intro: is-lubI ub-rangeI*)

lemma *lub-const [simp]*: $(\bigsqcup i. c) = c$
by (*rule is-lub-const [THEN lub-eqI]*)

1.5 Finite chains

definition *max-in-chain* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where — finite chains, needed for monotony of continuous functions
 $\text{max-in-chain } i \ C \longleftrightarrow (\forall j. i \leq j \longrightarrow C \ i = C \ j)$

definition *finite-chain* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{finite-chain } C = (\text{chain } C \wedge (\exists i. \text{max-in-chain } i \ C))$

results about finite chains

lemma *max-in-chainI*: $(\bigwedge j. i \leq j \implies Y \ i = Y \ j) \implies \text{max-in-chain } i \ Y$
unfolding *max-in-chain-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *max-in-chainD*: $\text{max-in-chain } i \ Y \implies i \leq j \implies Y \ i = Y \ j$
unfolding *max-in-chain-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *finite-chainI*: $\text{chain } C \implies \text{max-in-chain } i \ C \implies \text{finite-chain } C$
unfolding *finite-chain-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *finite-chainE*: $\llbracket \text{finite-chain } C; \bigwedge i. \llbracket \text{chain } C; \text{max-in-chain } i \ C \rrbracket \implies R \rrbracket$
 $\implies R$

unfolding *finite-chain-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *lub-finch1*: $\text{chain } C \implies \text{max-in-chain } i \ C \implies \text{range } C <<| \ C \ i$

apply (*rule is-lubI*)
apply (*rule ub-rangeI*, *rename-tac j*)
apply (*rule-tac x=i and y=j in linorder-le-cases*)
apply (*drule (1) max-in-chainD*, *simp*)
apply (*erule (1) chain-mono*)
apply (*erule ub-rangeD*)
done

lemma *lub-finch2*: $\text{finite-chain } C \implies \text{range } C <<| \ C \ (\text{LEAST } i. \text{max-in-chain } i \ C)$

apply (*erule finite-chainE*)
apply (*erule LeastI2* [**where** $Q = \lambda i. \text{range } C <<| \ C \ i$])
apply (*erule (1) lub-finch1*)
done

lemma *finch-imp-finite-range*: $\text{finite-chain } Y \implies \text{finite } (\text{range } Y)$

apply (*erule finite-chainE*)
apply (*rule-tac B=Y ‘{..i} in finite-subset*)
apply (*rule subsetI*)
apply (*erule rangeE*, *rename-tac j*)
apply (*rule-tac x=i and y=j in linorder-le-cases*)
apply (*subgoal-tac Y j = Y i*, *simp*)
apply (*simp add: max-in-chain-def*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
done

lemma *finite-range-has-max*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
and $r :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes *mono*: $\bigwedge i \ j. i \leq j \implies r \ (f \ i) \ (f \ j)$
assumes *finite-range*: $\text{finite } (\text{range } f)$
shows $\exists k. \forall i. r \ (f \ i) \ (f \ k)$
proof (*intro exI allI*)
fix $i :: \text{nat}$
let $?j = \text{LEAST } k. f \ k = f \ i$
let $?k = \text{Max } ((\lambda x. \text{LEAST } k. f \ k = x) \text{ ‘range } f)$
have $?j \leq ?k$
proof (*rule Max-ge*)
show $\text{finite } ((\lambda x. \text{LEAST } k. f \ k = x) \text{ ‘range } f)$
using *finite-range* **by** (*rule finite-imageI*)
show $?j \in ((\lambda x. \text{LEAST } k. f \ k = x) \text{ ‘range } f)$
by (*intro imageI rangeI*)
qed

hence $r (f ?j) (f ?k)$
 by (rule mono)
 also have $f ?j = f i$
 by (rule LeastI, rule refl)
 finally show $r (f i) (f ?k)$.
 qed

lemma *finite-range-imp-finch*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{finite } (\text{range } Y) \implies \text{finite-chain } Y$
apply (subgoal-tac $\exists k. \forall i. Y i \sqsubseteq Y k$)
apply (erule exE)
apply (rule finite-chainI, assumption)
apply (rule max-in-chainI)
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (erule (1) chain-mono)
apply (erule spec)
apply (rule finite-range-has-max)
apply (erule (1) chain-mono)
apply assumption
done

lemma *bin-chain*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$
by (rule chainI) simp

lemma *bin-chainmax*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{max-in-chain } (\text{Suc } 0) (\lambda i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$
by (simp add: max-in-chain-def)

lemma *is-lub-bin-chain*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{range } (\lambda i::\text{nat}. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) <<| y$
apply (frule bin-chain)
apply (drule bin-chainmax)
apply (drule (1) lub-finch1)
apply simp
done

the maximal element in a chain is its lub

lemma *lub-chain-maxelem*: $Y i = c \implies \forall i. Y i \sqsubseteq c \implies \text{lub } (\text{range } Y) = c$
by (blast dest: ub-rangeD intro: lub-eqI is-lubI ub-rangeI)

end

2 Classes cpo and pcpo

2.1 Complete partial orders

The class cpo of chain complete partial orders

class *cpo* = *po* +
assumes *cpo*: $\text{chain } S \implies \exists x. \text{range } S <<| x$

default-sort *cpo*

context *cpo*
begin

in cpo’s everthing equal to THE lub has lub properties for every chain

lemma *cpo-lubI*: $\text{chain } S \implies \text{range } S <<| (\bigsqcup i. S\ i)$
by (*fast dest: cpo elim: is-lub-lub*)

lemma *thelubE*: $\llbracket \text{chain } S; (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) = l \rrbracket \implies \text{range } S <<| l$
by (*blast dest: cpo intro: is-lub-lub*)

Properties of the lub

lemma *is-ub-thelub*: $\text{chain } S \implies S\ x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. S\ i)$
by (*blast dest: cpo intro: is-lub-lub [THEN is-lub-rangeD1]*)

lemma *is-lub-thelub*: $\llbracket \text{chain } S; \text{range } S <| x \rrbracket \implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) \sqsubseteq x$
by (*blast dest: cpo intro: is-lub-lub [THEN is-lubD2]*)

lemma *lub-below-iff*: $\text{chain } S \implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. S\ i \sqsubseteq x)$
by (*simp add: is-lub-below-iff [OF cpo-lubI] is-ub-def*)

lemma *lub-below*: $\llbracket \text{chain } S; \bigwedge i. S\ i \sqsubseteq x \rrbracket \implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) \sqsubseteq x$
by (*simp add: lub-below-iff*)

lemma *below-lub*: $\llbracket \text{chain } S; x \sqsubseteq S\ i \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. S\ i)$
by (*erule below-trans, erule is-ub-thelub*)

lemma *lub-range-mono*: $\llbracket \text{range } X \subseteq \text{range } Y; \text{chain } Y; \text{chain } X \rrbracket \implies (\bigsqcup i. X\ i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$
apply (*erule lub-below*)
apply (*subgoal-tac $\exists j. X\ i = Y\ j$*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*erule is-ub-thelub*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *lub-range-shift*: $\text{chain } Y \implies (\bigsqcup i. Y\ (i + j)) = (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)$
apply (*rule below-antisym*)
apply (*rule lub-range-mono*)
apply *fast*
apply *assumption*
apply (*erule chain-shift*)
apply (*rule lub-below*)
apply *assumption*
apply (*rule-tac $i=i$ in below-lub*)
apply (*erule chain-shift*)
apply (*erule chain-mono*)
apply (*rule le-add1*)
done


```

lemma maxinch-is-thelub: chain  $Y \implies \text{max-in-chain } i \ Y = ((\sqcup i. Y \ i) = Y \ i)$ 
  apply (rule iffI)
    apply (fast intro!: lub-eqI lub-finch1)
    apply (unfold max-in-chain-def)
    apply (safe intro!: below-antisym)
    apply (fast elim!: chain-mono)
    apply (drule sym)
    apply (force elim!: is-ub-thelub)
  done

```

the \sqsubseteq relation between two chains is preserved by their lubs

```

lemma lub-mono:  $\llbracket \text{chain } X; \text{chain } Y; \bigwedge i. X \ i \sqsubseteq Y \ i \rrbracket \implies (\sqcup i. X \ i) \sqsubseteq (\sqcup i. Y \ i)$ 
  by (fast elim: lub-below below-lub)

```

the $=$ relation between two chains is preserved by their lubs

```

lemma lub-eq:  $(\bigwedge i. X \ i = Y \ i) \implies (\sqcup i. X \ i) = (\sqcup i. Y \ i)$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma ch2ch-lub:
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge j. \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y \ i \ j)$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge i. \text{chain } (\lambda j. Y \ i \ j)$ 
  shows chain  $(\lambda i. \sqcup j. Y \ i \ j)$ 
  apply (rule chainI)
  apply (rule lub-mono [OF 2 2])
  apply (rule chainE [OF 1])
  done

```

```

lemma diag-lub:
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge j. \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y \ i \ j)$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge i. \text{chain } (\lambda j. Y \ i \ j)$ 
  shows  $(\sqcup i. \sqcup j. Y \ i \ j) = (\sqcup i. Y \ i \ i)$ 
proof (rule below-antisym)
  have 3: chain  $(\lambda i. Y \ i \ i)$ 
    apply (rule chainI)
    apply (rule below-trans)
    apply (rule chainE [OF 1])
    apply (rule chainE [OF 2])
    done
  have 4: chain  $(\lambda i. \sqcup j. Y \ i \ j)$ 
    by (rule ch2ch-lub [OF 1 2])
  show  $(\sqcup i. \sqcup j. Y \ i \ j) \sqsubseteq (\sqcup i. Y \ i \ i)$ 
    apply (rule lub-below [OF 4])
    apply (rule lub-below [OF 2])
    apply (rule below-lub [OF 3])
    apply (rule below-trans)
    apply (rule chain-mono [OF 1 max.cobounded1])
    apply (rule chain-mono [OF 2 max.cobounded2])
  done

```

```

show ( $\sqcup i. Y\ i\ i$ )  $\sqsubseteq$  ( $\sqcup i. \sqcup j. Y\ i\ j$ )
  apply (rule lub-mono [OF 3 4])
  apply (rule is-ub-the-lub [OF 2])
  done
qed

lemma ex-lub:
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge j. \text{chain } (\lambda i. Y\ i\ j)$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge i. \text{chain } (\lambda j. Y\ i\ j)$ 
  shows ( $\sqcup i. \sqcup j. Y\ i\ j$ ) = ( $\sqcup j. \sqcup i. Y\ i\ j$ )
  by (simp add: diag-lub 1 2)

end

```

2.2 Pointed cpos

The class pcpo of pointed cpos

```

class pcpo = cpo +
  assumes least:  $\exists x. \forall y. x \sqsubseteq y$ 
begin

```

```

definition bottom :: 'a ( $\langle \perp \rangle$ )
  where bottom = (THE x.  $\forall y. x \sqsubseteq y$ )

```

```

lemma minimal [iff]:  $\perp \sqsubseteq x$ 
  unfolding bottom-def
  apply (rule theI2)
  apply (rule ex-exI1)
  apply (rule least)
  apply (blast intro: below-antisym)
  apply simp
  done

```

end

Old "UU" syntax:

```

abbreviation (input) UU  $\equiv$  bottom

```

Simproc to rewrite $\perp = x$ to $x = \perp$.

```

setup  $\langle \text{Reorient-Proc.add } (fn \textbf{Const-} \langle \text{bottom } \rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{true} \mid - \Rightarrow \text{false} \rangle)$ 
simproc-setup reorient-bottom ( $\perp = x$ ) =  $\langle K \text{ Reorient-Proc.proc} \rangle$ 

```

useful lemmas about \perp

```

lemma below-bottom-iff [simp]:  $x \sqsubseteq \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$ 
  by (simp add: po-eq-conv)

```

```

lemma eq-bottom-iff:  $x = \perp \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq \perp$ 
  by simp

```

lemma *bottomI*: $x \sqsubseteq \perp \implies x = \perp$
by (*subst eq-bottom-iff*)

lemma *lub-eq-bottom-iff*: $\text{chain } Y \implies (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = \perp \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. Y\ i = \perp)$
by (*simp only: eq-bottom-iff lub-below-iff*)

2.3 Chain-finite and flat cpos

further useful classes for HOLCF domains

class *chfin* = *po* +
assumes *chfin*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \exists n. \text{max-in-chain } n\ Y$
begin

subclass *cpo*
apply *standard*
apply (*frule chfin*)
apply (*blast intro: lub-finch1*)
done

lemma *chfin2finch*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{finite-chain } Y$
by (*simp add: chfin finite-chain-def*)

end

class *flat* = *pcpo* +
assumes *ax-flat*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies x = \perp \vee x = y$
begin

subclass *chfin*
proof
fix *Y*
assume *: $\text{chain } Y$
show $\exists n. \text{max-in-chain } n\ Y$
apply (*unfold max-in-chain-def*)
apply (*cases* $\forall i. Y\ i = \perp$)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
apply (*erule exE*)
apply (*rule-tac x=i in exI*)
apply *clarify*
using * **apply** (*blast dest: chain-mono ax-flat*)
done

qed

lemma *flat-below-iff*: $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x = \perp \vee x = y$
by (*safe dest!: ax-flat*)

lemma *flat-eq*: $a \neq \perp \implies a \sqsubseteq b = (a = b)$

```

  by (safe dest!: ax-flat)

end

```

2.4 Discrete cpos

```

class discrete-cpo = below +
  assumes discrete-cpo [simp]:  $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
begin

```

```

subclass po
  by standard simp-all

```

In a discrete cpo, every chain is constant

```

lemma discrete-chain-const:
  assumes S: chain S
  shows  $\exists x. S = (\lambda i. x)$ 
proof (intro exI ext)
  fix i :: nat
  from S le0 have  $S\ 0 \sqsubseteq S\ i$  by (rule chain-mono)
  then have  $S\ 0 = S\ i$  by simp
  then show  $S\ i = S\ 0$  by (rule sym)
qed

```

```

subclass chfin
proof
  fix S :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assume S: chain S
  then have  $\exists x. S = (\lambda i. x)$ 
    by (rule discrete-chain-const)
  then have max-in-chain 0 S
    by (auto simp: max-in-chain-def)
  then show  $\exists i. \text{max-in-chain } i\ S$  ..
qed

end

```

3 Continuity and monotonicity

3.1 Definitions

```

definition monofun :: ('a::po  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po)  $\Rightarrow$  bool — monotonicity
  where monofun f  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x\ y. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow f\ x \sqsubseteq f\ y)$ 

```

```

definition cont :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where cont f =  $(\forall Y. \text{chain } Y \longrightarrow \text{range } (\lambda i. f\ (Y\ i)) <<| f\ (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i))$ 

```

```

lemma contI:  $(\bigwedge Y. \text{chain } Y \Longrightarrow \text{range } (\lambda i. f\ (Y\ i)) <<| f\ (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i)) \Longrightarrow \text{cont } f$ 
  by (simp add: cont-def)

```

lemma *contE*: $\text{cont } f \implies \text{chain } Y \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. f (Y i)) <<| f (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
by (*simp add: cont-def*)

lemma *monofunI*: $(\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y) \implies \text{monofun } f$
by (*simp add: monofun-def*)

lemma *monofunE*: $\text{monofun } f \implies x \sqsubseteq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y$
by (*simp add: monofun-def*)

3.2 Equivalence of alternate definition

monotone functions map chains to chains

lemma *ch2ch-monofun*: $\text{monofun } f \implies \text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. f (Y i))$
apply (*rule chainI*)
apply (*erule monofunE*)
apply (*erule chainE*)
done

monotone functions map upper bound to upper bounds

lemma *ub2ub-monofun*: $\text{monofun } f \implies \text{range } Y <| u \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. f (Y i)) <| f u$
apply (*rule ub-rangeI*)
apply (*erule monofunE*)
apply (*erule ub-rangeD*)
done

a lemma about binary chains

lemma *binchain-cont*: $\text{cont } f \implies x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{range } (\lambda i::\text{nat}. f (\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)) <<| f y$
apply (*subgoal-tac* $f (\bigsqcup i::\text{nat}. \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) = f y$)
apply (*erule subst*)
apply (*erule contE*)
apply (*erule bin-chain*)
apply (*rule-tac* $f=f$ **in** *arg-cong*)
apply (*erule is-lub-bin-chain* [*THEN* *lub-eqI*])
done

continuity implies monotonicity

lemma *cont2mono*: $\text{cont } f \implies \text{monofun } f$
apply (*rule monofunI*)
apply (*drule* (1) *binchain-cont*)
apply (*drule-tac* $i=0$ **in** *is-lub-rangeD1*)
apply *simp*
done

lemmas *cont2monofunE* = *cont2mono* [*THEN* *monofunE*]

lemmas *ch2ch-cont* = *cont2mono* [*THEN ch2ch-monofun*]

continuity implies preservation of lubs

lemma *cont2contlubE*: *cont f* \implies *chain Y* \implies $f (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. f (Y i))$
apply (*rule lub-eqI* [*symmetric*])
apply (*erule* (1) *contE*)
done

lemma *contI2*:

fixes *f* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b
assumes *mono*: *monofun f*
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; \text{chain } (\lambda i. f (Y i)) \rrbracket \implies f (\bigsqcup i. Y i) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. f (Y i))$
shows *cont f*
proof (*rule contI*)
fix *Y* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a
assume *Y*: *chain Y*
with *mono* **have** *fY*: *chain* ($\lambda i. f (Y i)$)
by (*rule ch2ch-monofun*)
have $(\bigsqcup i. f (Y i)) = f (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
apply (*rule below-antisym*)
apply (*rule lub-below* [*OF fY*])
apply (*rule monofunE* [*OF mono*])
apply (*rule is-ub-the lub* [*OF Y*])
apply (*rule below* [*OF Y fY*])
done
with *fY* **show** $\text{range } (\lambda i. f (Y i)) <<| f (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
by (*rule the lubE*)
qed

3.3 Collection of continuity rules

named-theorems *cont2cont* *continuity intro rule*

3.4 Continuity of basic functions

The identity function is continuous

lemma *cont-id* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]: *cont* ($\lambda x. x$)
apply (*rule contI*)
apply (*erule cpo-lubI*)
done

constant functions are continuous

lemma *cont-const* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]: *cont* ($\lambda x. c$)
using *is-lub-const* **by** (*rule contI*)

application of functions is continuous

lemma *cont-apply*:

```

fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$  and  $t :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
assumes  $1: cont (\lambda x. t x)$ 
assumes  $2: \bigwedge x. cont (\lambda y. f x y)$ 
assumes  $3: \bigwedge y. cont (\lambda x. f x y)$ 
shows  $cont (\lambda x. (f x) (t x))$ 
proof (rule contI2 [OF monofunI])
  fix  $x y :: 'a$ 
  assume  $x \sqsubseteq y$ 
  then show  $f x (t x) \sqsubseteq f y (t y)$ 
    by (auto intro: cont2monofunE [OF 1]
      cont2monofunE [OF 2]
      cont2monofunE [OF 3]
      below-trans)
  next
  fix  $Y :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assume chain  $Y$ 
  then show  $f (\bigsqcup i. Y i) (t (\bigsqcup i. Y i)) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. f (Y i) (t (Y i)))$ 
    by (simp only: cont2contlubE [OF 1] ch2ch-cont [OF 1]
      cont2contlubE [OF 2] ch2ch-cont [OF 2]
      cont2contlubE [OF 3] ch2ch-cont [OF 3]
      diag-lub below-refl)
qed

```

lemma *cont-compose*: $cont\ c \Longrightarrow cont\ (\lambda x. f\ x) \Longrightarrow cont\ (\lambda x. c\ (f\ x))$
by (rule *cont-apply* [OF - - *cont-const*])

Least upper bounds preserve continuity

```

lemma cont2cont-lub [simp]:
  assumes chain:  $\bigwedge x. chain\ (\lambda i. F\ i\ x)$ 
  and cont:  $\bigwedge i. cont\ (\lambda x. F\ i\ x)$ 
  shows  $cont\ (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F\ i\ x)$ 
  apply (rule contI2)
  apply (simp add: monofunI cont2monofunE [OF cont] lub-mono chain)
  apply (simp add: cont2contlubE [OF cont])
  apply (simp add: diag-lub ch2ch-cont [OF cont] chain)
  done

```

if-then-else is continuous

lemma *cont-if* [*simp*, *cont2cont*]: $cont\ f \Longrightarrow cont\ g \Longrightarrow cont\ (\lambda x. if\ b\ then\ f\ x\ else\ g\ x)$
by (*induct* b) *simp-all*

3.5 Finite chains and flat pcpos

Monotone functions map finite chains to finite chains.

lemma *monofun-finch2finch*: $monofun\ f \Longrightarrow finite-chain\ Y \Longrightarrow finite-chain\ (\lambda n. f\ (Y\ n))$
by (*force simp add*: *finite-chain-def ch2ch-monofun max-in-chain-def*)

The same holds for continuous functions.

lemma *cont-finch2finch*: $\text{cont } f \implies \text{finite-chain } Y \implies \text{finite-chain } (\lambda n. f (Y n))$
by (*rule cont2mono [THEN monofun-finch2finch]*)

All monotone functions with chain-finite domain are continuous.

lemma *chfindom-monofun2cont*: $\text{monofun } f \implies \text{cont } f$
for $f :: 'a::\text{chfin} \Rightarrow 'b$
apply (*erule contI2*)
apply (*frule chfin2finch*)
apply (*clarsimp simp add: finite-chain-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac max-in-chain i (\lambda i. f (Y i))*)
apply (*simp add: maxinch-is-thelub ch2ch-monofun*)
apply (*force simp add: max-in-chain-def*)
done

All strict functions with flat domain are continuous.

lemma *flatdom-strict2mono*: $f \perp = \perp \implies \text{monofun } f$
for $f :: 'a::\text{flat} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo}$
apply (*rule monofunI*)
apply (*drule ax-flat*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *flatdom-strict2cont*: $f \perp = \perp \implies \text{cont } f$
for $f :: 'a::\text{flat} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo}$
by (*rule flatdom-strict2mono [THEN chfindom-monofun2cont]*)

All functions with discrete domain are continuous.

lemma *cont-discrete-cpo* [*simp, cont2cont*]: $\text{cont } f$
for $f :: 'a::\text{discrete-cpo} \Rightarrow 'b$
apply (*rule contI*)
apply (*drule discrete-chain-const, clarify*)
apply *simp*
done

4 Admissibility and compactness

4.1 Definitions

context *cpo*
begin

definition *adm* :: $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{adm } P \longleftrightarrow (\forall Y. \text{chain } Y \longrightarrow (\forall i. P (Y i)) \longrightarrow P (\bigsqcup i. Y i))$

lemma *admI*: $(\bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; \forall i. P (Y i) \rrbracket \implies P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)) \implies \text{adm } P$
unfolding *adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *admD*: $\text{adm } P \implies \text{chain } Y \implies (\bigwedge i. P (Y i)) \implies P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
unfolding *adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *admD2*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg P x) \implies \text{chain } Y \implies P (\bigsqcup i. Y i) \implies \exists i. P (Y i)$
unfolding *adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *triv-admI*: $\forall x. P x \implies \text{adm } P$
by (*rule admI*) (*erule spec*)

end

4.2 Admissibility on chain-finite types

For chain-finite (easy) types every formula is admissible.

lemma *adm-chfin* [*simp*]: $\text{adm } P \text{ for } P :: 'a::\text{chfin} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
by (*rule admI*, *frule chfin*, *auto simp add: maxinch-is-thelub*)

4.3 Admissibility of special formulae and propagation

context *cpo*
begin

lemma *adm-const* [*simp*]: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. t)$
by (*rule admI*, *simp*)

lemma *adm-conj* [*simp*]: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. P x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x)$
by (*fast intro: admI elim: admD*)

lemma *adm-all* [*simp*]: $(\bigwedge y. \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x y)) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \forall y. P x y)$
by (*fast intro: admI elim: admD*)

lemma *adm-ball* [*simp*]: $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x y)) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \forall y \in A. P x y)$
by (*fast intro: admI elim: admD*)

Admissibility for disjunction is hard to prove. It requires 2 lemmas.

lemma *adm-disj-lemma1*:
assumes *adm*: $\text{adm } P$
assumes *chain*: $\text{chain } Y$
assumes *P*: $\forall i. \exists j \geq i. P (Y j)$
shows $P (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$

proof –

define *f* **where** $f i = (\text{LEAST } j. i \leq j \wedge P (Y j))$ **for** *i*
have *chain'*: $\text{chain } (\lambda i. Y (f i))$
unfolding *f-def*
apply (*rule chainI*)
apply (*rule chain-mono* [*OF chain*])
apply (*rule Least-le*)

```

apply (rule LeastI2-ex)
apply (simp-all add: P)
done
have f1:  $\bigwedge i. i \leq f i$  and f2:  $\bigwedge i. P (Y (f i))$ 
using LeastI-ex [OF P [rule-format]] by (simp-all add: f-def)
have lub-eq:  $(\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. Y (f i))$ 
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (rule lub-mono [OF chain chain'])
apply (rule chain-mono [OF chain f1])
apply (rule lub-range-mono [OF - chain chain'])
apply clarsimp
done
show P  $(\bigsqcup i. Y i)$ 
unfolding lub-eq using adm chain' f2 by (rule admD)
qed

```

```

lemma adm-disj-lemma2:  $\forall n::nat. P n \vee Q n \implies (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. P j) \vee (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. Q j)$ 
apply (erule contrapos-pp)
apply (clarsimp, rename-tac a b)
apply (rule-tac x=max a b in exI)
apply simp
done

```

```

lemma adm-disj [simp]:  $\text{adm } (\lambda x. P x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \vee Q x)$ 
apply (rule admI)
apply (erule adm-disj-lemma2 [THEN disjE])
apply (erule (2) adm-disj-lemma1 [THEN disjI1])
apply (erule (2) adm-disj-lemma1 [THEN disjI2])
done

```

```

lemma adm-imp [simp]:  $\text{adm } (\lambda x. \neg P x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x)$ 
by (subst imp-conv-disj) (rule adm-disj)

```

```

lemma adm-iff [simp]:  $\text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. Q x \longrightarrow P x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P x \longleftrightarrow Q x)$ 
by (subst iff-conv-conj-imp) (rule adm-conj)

```

end

admissibility and continuity

```

lemma adm-below [simp]:  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. u x) \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. v x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. u x \sqsubseteq v x)$ 
by (simp add: adm-def cont2conthubE lub-mono ch2ch-cont)

```

```

lemma adm-eq [simp]:  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. u x) \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. v x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. u x = v x)$ 
by (simp add: po-eq-conv)

```

lemma *adm-subst*: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. t \ x) \implies \text{adm } P \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. P \ (t \ x))$
by (*simp add: adm-def cont2contlubE ch2ch-cont*)

lemma *adm-not-below* [*simp*]: $\text{cont } (\lambda x. t \ x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. t \ x \not\sqsubseteq u)$
by (*rule admI*) (*simp add: cont2contlubE ch2ch-cont lub-below-iff*)

4.4 Compactness

context *cpo*
begin

definition *compact* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool
where *compact* *k* = $\text{adm } (\lambda x. k \not\sqsubseteq x)$

lemma *compactI*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. k \not\sqsubseteq x) \implies \text{compact } k$
unfolding *compact-def* .

lemma *compactD*: $\text{compact } k \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. k \not\sqsubseteq x)$
unfolding *compact-def* .

lemma *compactI2*: $(\bigwedge Y. \llbracket \text{chain } Y; x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y \ i) \rrbracket \implies \exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y \ i) \implies \text{compact } x$
unfolding *compact-def adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *compactD2*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{chain } Y \implies x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y \ i) \implies \exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y \ i$
unfolding *compact-def adm-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *compact-below-lub-iff*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{chain } Y \implies x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y \ i) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. x \sqsubseteq Y \ i)$
by (*fast intro: compactD2 elim: below-lub*)

end

lemma *compact-chfin* [*simp*]: *compact* *x* **for** *x* :: 'a::chfin
by (*rule compactI [OF adm-chfin]*)

lemma *compact-imp-max-in-chain*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{compact } (\bigsqcup i. Y \ i) \implies \exists i. \text{max-in-chain } i \ Y$
apply (*drule (1) compactD2, simp*)
apply (*erule exE, rule-tac x=i in exI*)
apply (*rule max-in-chainI*)
apply (*rule below-antisym*)
apply (*erule (1) chain-mono*)
apply (*erule (1) below-trans [OF is-ub-the-lub]*)
done

admissibility and compactness

lemma *adm-compact-not-below* [*simp*]:

compact $k \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. t \ x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. k \not\sqsubseteq t \ x)$
unfolding *compact-def* **by** (*rule adm-subst*)

lemma *adm-neq-compact* [*simp*]: *compact* $k \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. t \ x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. t \ x \neq k)$
by (*simp add: po-eq-conv*)

lemma *adm-compact-neq* [*simp*]: *compact* $k \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. t \ x) \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. k \neq t \ x)$
by (*simp add: po-eq-conv*)

lemma *compact-bottom* [*simp, intro*]: *compact* \perp
by (*rule compactI*) *simp*

Any upward-closed predicate is admissible.

lemma *adm-upward*:
assumes $P: \bigwedge x \ y. \llbracket P \ x; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \implies P \ y$
shows *adm* P
by (*rule admI, drule spec, erule P, erule is-ub-the-lub*)

lemmas *adm-lemmas* =
adm-const adm-conj adm-all adm-ball adm-disj adm-imp adm-iff
adm-below adm-eq adm-not-below
adm-compact-not-below adm-compact-neq adm-neq-compact

5 Class instances for the full function space

5.1 Full function space is a partial order

instantiation *fun* :: (*type, below*) *below*
begin

definition *below-fun-def*: $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv (\lambda f \ g. \forall x. f \ x \sqsubseteq g \ x)$

instance ..
end

instance *fun* :: (*type, po*) *po*
proof
fix $f \ g \ h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
show $f \sqsubseteq f$
by (*simp add: below-fun-def*)
show $f \sqsubseteq g \implies g \sqsubseteq f \implies f = g$
by (*simp add: below-fun-def fun-eq-iff below-antisym*)
show $f \sqsubseteq g \implies g \sqsubseteq h \implies f \sqsubseteq h$
unfolding *below-fun-def* **by** (*fast elim: below-trans*)
qed

lemma *fun-below-iff*: $f \sqsubseteq g \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f \ x \sqsubseteq g \ x)$

by (simp add: below-fun-def)

lemma fun-belowI: $(\bigwedge x. f\ x \sqsubseteq g\ x) \implies f \sqsubseteq g$
 by (simp add: below-fun-def)

lemma fun-belowD: $f \sqsubseteq g \implies f\ x \sqsubseteq g\ x$
 by (simp add: below-fun-def)

5.2 Full function space is chain complete

Properties of chains of functions.

lemma fun-chain-iff: $\text{chain } S \iff (\forall x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S\ i\ x))$
 by (auto simp: chain-def fun-below-iff)

lemma ch2ch-fun: $\text{chain } S \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. S\ i\ x)$
 by (simp add: chain-def below-fun-def)

lemma ch2ch-lambda: $(\bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S\ i\ x)) \implies \text{chain } S$
 by (simp add: chain-def below-fun-def)

Type $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ is chain complete

lemma is-lub-lambda: $(\bigwedge x. \text{range } (\lambda i. Y\ i\ x) <<| f\ x) \implies \text{range } Y <<| f$
 by (simp add: is-lub-def is-ub-def below-fun-def)

lemma is-lub-fun: $\text{chain } S \implies \text{range } S <<| (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. S\ i\ x)$
 for $S :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'b$
 apply (rule is-lub-lambda)
 apply (rule cpo-lubI)
 apply (erule ch2ch-fun)
 done

lemma lub-fun: $\text{chain } S \implies (\bigsqcup i. S\ i) = (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. S\ i\ x)$
 for $S :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'b$
 by (rule is-lub-fun [THEN lub-eqI])

instance fun :: (type, cpo) cpo
 by intro-classes (rule exI, erule is-lub-fun)

instance fun :: (type, discrete-cpo) discrete-cpo
proof

fix $f\ g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
 show $f \sqsubseteq g \iff f = g$
 by (simp add: fun-below-iff fun-eq-iff)

qed

5.3 Full function space is pointed

lemma minimal-fun: $(\lambda x. \perp) \sqsubseteq f$
 by (simp add: below-fun-def)

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *pcpo*) *pcpo*
by *standard* (*fast intro: minimal-fun*)

lemma *inst-fun-pcpo*: $\perp = (\lambda x. \perp)$
by (*rule minimal-fun [THEN bottomI, symmetric]*)

lemma *app-strict [simp]*: $\perp x = \perp$
by (*simp add: inst-fun-pcpo*)

lemma *lambda-strict*: $(\lambda x. \perp) = \perp$
by (*rule bottomI, rule minimal-fun*)

5.4 Propagation of monotonicity and continuity

The lub of a chain of monotone functions is monotone.

lemma *adm-monofun*: *adm monofun*
by (*rule admI*) (*simp add: lub-fun fun-chain-iff monofun-def lub-mono*)

The lub of a chain of continuous functions is continuous.

lemma *adm-cont*: *adm cont*
by (*rule admI*) (*simp add: lub-fun fun-chain-iff*)

Function application preserves monotonicity and continuity.

lemma *mono2mono-fun*: *monofun f* \implies *monofun* $(\lambda x. f x y)$
by (*simp add: monofun-def fun-below-iff*)

lemma *cont2cont-fun*: *cont f* \implies *cont* $(\lambda x. f x y)$
apply (*rule contI2*)
apply (*erule cont2mono [THEN mono2mono-fun]*)
apply (*simp add: cont2contlubE lub-fun ch2ch-cont*)
done

lemma *cont-fun*: *cont* $(\lambda f. f x)$
using *cont-id* **by** (*rule cont2cont-fun*)

simproc-setup *apply-cont* ($\langle \text{cont } (\lambda f. E f) \rangle$) = \langle
fn - \implies *fn ctxt* \implies *fn lhs* \implies
(case *Thm.term-of lhs* of
Const- $\langle \text{cont} \text{ - - for } \langle \text{Abs } (-, -, \text{expr}) \rangle \rangle \implies$
if case *strip-comb expr* of $(f, \text{args}) \implies$
 $f = \text{Bound } 0$ andalso not (*exists Term.is-dependent args*)
(* since $\langle \lambda f. E f \rangle$ is too permissive, we ensure here that the term
is of the form $\langle \lambda f. f \dots \rangle$, with $\langle f \rangle$ no longer appearing in $\langle \dots \rangle$ *)
then
let
val *tac* = *Metis-Tactic.metis-tac* [*no-types*] *combs ctxt* @ {*thms cont2cont-fun*
cont-id}

```

    val thm =
      Goal.prove-internal ctxt [] instantiate ⟨lhs in cprop ⟨lhs = True⟩⟩
        (fn - => tac 1)
      in SOME (mk-meta-eq thm) end
    else NONE
  | - => NONE)
>

```

lemma *cont* ($\lambda f. f\ x$) **and** *cont* ($\lambda f. f\ x\ y$) **and** *cont* ($\lambda f. f\ x\ y\ z$)
by *simp-all*

Lambda abstraction preserves monotonicity and continuity. (Note $(\lambda x. \lambda y. f\ x\ y) = f.$)

lemma *mono2mono-lambda*: $(\bigwedge y. \text{monofun } (\lambda x. f\ x\ y)) \implies \text{monofun } f$
by (*simp add: monofun-def fun-below-iff*)

lemma *cont2cont-lambda* [*simp*]:
assumes $f: \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ x\ y)$
shows *cont* f
by (*rule contI, rule is-lub-lambda, rule contE [OF f]*)

What D.A.Schmidt calls continuity of abstraction; never used here

lemma *contlub-lambda*: $(\bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S\ i\ x)) \implies (\lambda x. \bigsqcup i. S\ i\ x) = (\bigsqcup i. (\lambda x. S\ i\ x))$
for $S :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'b$
by (*simp add: lub-fun ch2ch-lambda*)

6 The cpo of cartesian products

6.1 Unit type is a pcpo

instantiation *unit* :: *discrete-cpo*
begin

definition *below-unit-def* [*simp*]: $x \sqsubseteq (y::\text{unit}) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$

instance
by *standard simp*

end

instance *unit* :: *pcpo*
by *standard simp*

6.2 Product type is a partial order

instantiation *prod* :: (*below, below*) *below*
begin

definition *below-prod-def*: $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda p1\ p2. (fst\ p1 \sqsubseteq fst\ p2 \wedge snd\ p1 \sqsubseteq snd\ p2)$

instance ..

end

instance *prod* :: (po, po) po

proof

fix *x y z* :: 'a × 'b

show $x \sqsubseteq x$

by (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

show $x \sqsubseteq y \implies y \sqsubseteq x \implies x = y$

unfolding *below-prod-def prod-eq-iff*

by (*fast intro: below-antisym*)

show $x \sqsubseteq y \implies y \sqsubseteq z \implies x \sqsubseteq z$

unfolding *below-prod-def*

by (*fast intro: below-trans*)

qed

6.3 Monotonicity of *Pair*, *fst*, *snd*

lemma *prod-belowI*: $fst\ p \sqsubseteq fst\ q \implies snd\ p \sqsubseteq snd\ q \implies p \sqsubseteq q$

by (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

lemma *Pair-below-iff* [*simp*]: $(a, b) \sqsubseteq (c, d) \longleftrightarrow a \sqsubseteq c \wedge b \sqsubseteq d$

by (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

Pair (-,-) is monotone in both arguments

lemma *monofun-pair1*: *monofun* ($\lambda x. (x, y)$)

by (*simp add: monofun-def*)

lemma *monofun-pair2*: *monofun* ($\lambda y. (x, y)$)

by (*simp add: monofun-def*)

lemma *monofun-pair*: $x1 \sqsubseteq x2 \implies y1 \sqsubseteq y2 \implies (x1, y1) \sqsubseteq (x2, y2)$

by *simp*

lemma *ch2ch-Pair* [*simp*]: $chain\ X \implies chain\ Y \implies chain\ (\lambda i. (X\ i, Y\ i))$

by (*rule chainI, simp add: chainE*)

fst and *snd* are monotone

lemma *fst-monofun*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies fst\ x \sqsubseteq fst\ y$

by (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

lemma *snd-monofun*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies snd\ x \sqsubseteq snd\ y$

by (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

lemma *monofun-fst*: *monofun* *fst*

by (*simp add: monofun-def below-prod-def*)


```

lemma monofun-snd: monofun snd
  by (simp add: monofun-def below-prod-def)

lemmas ch2ch-fst [simp] = ch2ch-monofun [OF monofun-fst]

lemmas ch2ch-snd [simp] = ch2ch-monofun [OF monofun-snd]

lemma prod-chain-cases:
  assumes chain: chain Y
  obtains A B
  where chain A and chain B and Y = ( $\lambda i. (A\ i, B\ i)$ )
proof
  from chain show chain ( $\lambda i. \text{fst } (Y\ i)$ )
    by (rule ch2ch-fst)
  from chain show chain ( $\lambda i. \text{snd } (Y\ i)$ )
    by (rule ch2ch-snd)
  show Y = ( $\lambda i. (\text{fst } (Y\ i), \text{snd } (Y\ i))$ )
    by simp
qed

```

6.4 Product type is a cpo

```

lemma is-lub-Pair: range A <<| x  $\implies$  range B <<| y  $\implies$  range ( $\lambda i. (A\ i, B\ i)$ )
  <<| (x, y)
  by (simp add: is-lub-def is-ub-def below-prod-def)

lemma lub-Pair: chain A  $\implies$  chain B  $\implies$  ( $\bigsqcup i. (A\ i, B\ i)$ ) = ( $\bigsqcup i. A\ i, \bigsqcup i. B\ i$ )
  for A :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a and B :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  by (fast intro: lub-eqI is-lub-Pair elim: thelubE)

lemma is-lub-prod:
  fixes S :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b)
  assumes chain S
  shows range S <<| ( $\bigsqcup i. \text{fst } (S\ i), \bigsqcup i. \text{snd } (S\ i)$ )
  using assms by (auto elim: prod-chain-cases simp: is-lub-Pair cpo-lubI)

lemma lub-prod: chain S  $\implies$  ( $\bigsqcup i. S\ i$ ) = ( $\bigsqcup i. \text{fst } (S\ i), \bigsqcup i. \text{snd } (S\ i)$ )
  for S :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'b
  by (rule is-lub-prod [THEN lub-eqI])

instance prod :: (cpo, cpo) cpo
proof
  fix S :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b)
  assume chain S
  then have range S <<| ( $\bigsqcup i. \text{fst } (S\ i), \bigsqcup i. \text{snd } (S\ i)$ )
    by (rule is-lub-prod)
  then show  $\exists x. \text{range } S <<| x$  ..
qed

```

```

instance prod :: (discrete-cpo, discrete-cpo) discrete-cpo
proof
  show  $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x = y$  for  $x\ y :: 'a \times 'b$ 
    by (simp add: below-prod-def prod-eq-iff)
qed

```

6.5 Product type is pointed

```

lemma minimal-prod:  $(\perp, \perp) \sqsubseteq p$ 
  by (simp add: below-prod-def)

```

```

instance prod :: (pcpo, pcpo) pcpo
  by intro-classes (fast intro: minimal-prod)

```

```

lemma inst-prod-pcpo:  $\perp = (\perp, \perp)$ 
  by (rule minimal-prod [THEN bottomI, symmetric])

```

```

lemma Pair-bottom-iff [simp]:  $(x, y) = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp \wedge y = \perp$ 
  by (simp add: inst-prod-pcpo)

```

```

lemma fst-strict [simp]:  $\text{fst } \perp = \perp$ 
  unfolding inst-prod-pcpo by (rule fst-conv)

```

```

lemma snd-strict [simp]:  $\text{snd } \perp = \perp$ 
  unfolding inst-prod-pcpo by (rule snd-conv)

```

```

lemma Pair-strict [simp]:  $(\perp, \perp) = \perp$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma split-strict [simp]:  $\text{case-prod } f\ \perp = f\ \perp\ \perp$ 
  by (simp add: split-def)

```

6.6 Continuity of *Pair*, *fst*, *snd*

```

lemma cont-pair1:  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. (x, y))$ 
  apply (rule contI)
  apply (rule is-lub-Pair)
  apply (erule cpo-lubI)
  apply (rule is-lub-const)
  done

```

```

lemma cont-pair2:  $\text{cont } (\lambda y. (x, y))$ 
  apply (rule contI)
  apply (rule is-lub-Pair)
  apply (rule is-lub-const)
  apply (erule cpo-lubI)
  done

```

```

lemma cont-fst:  $\text{cont } \text{fst}$ 

```

```

apply (rule contI)
apply (simp add: lub-prod)
apply (erule cpo-lubI [OF ch2ch-fst])
done

```

```

lemma cont-snd: cont snd
apply (rule contI)
apply (simp add: lub-prod)
apply (erule cpo-lubI [OF ch2ch-snd])
done

```

```

lemma cont2cont-Pair [simp, cont2cont]:
  assumes f: cont ( $\lambda x. f\ x$ )
  assumes g: cont ( $\lambda x. g\ x$ )
  shows cont ( $\lambda x. (f\ x, g\ x)$ )
apply (rule cont-apply [OF f cont-pair1])
apply (rule cont-apply [OF g cont-pair2])
apply (rule cont-const)
done

```

```

lemmas cont2cont-fst [simp, cont2cont] = cont-compose [OF cont-fst]

```

```

lemmas cont2cont-snd [simp, cont2cont] = cont-compose [OF cont-snd]

```

```

lemma cont2cont-case-prod:
  assumes f1:  $\bigwedge a\ b. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ x\ a\ b)$ 
  assumes f2:  $\bigwedge x\ b. \text{cont } (\lambda a. f\ x\ a\ b)$ 
  assumes f3:  $\bigwedge x\ a. \text{cont } (\lambda b. f\ x\ a\ b)$ 
  assumes g: cont ( $\lambda x. g\ x$ )
  shows cont ( $\lambda x. \text{case } g\ x\ \text{of } (a, b) \Rightarrow f\ x\ a\ b$ )
  unfolding split-def
apply (rule cont-apply [OF g])
apply (rule cont-apply [OF cont-fst f2])
apply (rule cont-apply [OF cont-snd f3])
apply (rule cont-const)
apply (rule f1)
done

```

```

lemma prod-contI:
  assumes f1:  $\bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f\ (x, y))$ 
  assumes f2:  $\bigwedge x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f\ (x, y))$ 
  shows cont f
proof –
  have cont ( $\lambda(x, y). f\ (x, y)$ )
    by (intro cont2cont-case-prod f1 f2 cont2cont)
  then show cont f
    by (simp only: case-prod-eta)
qed

```

lemma *prod-cont-iff*: $\text{cont } f \longleftrightarrow (\forall y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f (x, y))) \wedge (\forall x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f (x, y)))$
apply *safe*
apply (*erule cont-compose* [*OF - cont-pair1*])
apply (*erule cont-compose* [*OF - cont-pair2*])
apply (*simp only: prod-contI*)
done

lemma *cont2cont-case-prod'* [*simp, cont2cont*]:
assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda p. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } p)) (\text{snd } (\text{snd } p)))$
assumes $g: \text{cont } (\lambda x. g x)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{case-prod } (f x) (g x))$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: cont2cont-case-prod prod-cont-iff*)

The simple version (due to Joachim Breitner) is needed if either element type of the pair is not a cpo.

lemma *cont2cont-split-simple* [*simp, cont2cont*]:
assumes $\bigwedge a b. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x a b)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{case } p \text{ of } (a, b) \Rightarrow f x a b)$
using *assms* **by** (*cases p*) *auto*

Admissibility of predicates on product types.

lemma *adm-case-prod* [*simp*]:
assumes $\text{adm } (\lambda x. P x (\text{fst } (f x)) (\text{snd } (f x)))$
shows $\text{adm } (\lambda x. \text{case } f x \text{ of } (a, b) \Rightarrow P x a b)$
unfolding *case-prod-beta* **using** *assms* .

6.7 Compactness and chain-finiteness

lemma *fst-below-iff*: $\text{fst } x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (y, \text{snd } x)$ **for** $x :: 'a \times 'b$
by (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

lemma *snd-below-iff*: $\text{snd } x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (\text{fst } x, y)$ **for** $x :: 'a \times 'b$
by (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

lemma *compact-fst*: $\text{compact } x \Longrightarrow \text{compact } (\text{fst } x)$
by (*rule compactI*) (*simp add: fst-below-iff*)

lemma *compact-snd*: $\text{compact } x \Longrightarrow \text{compact } (\text{snd } x)$
by (*rule compactI*) (*simp add: snd-below-iff*)

lemma *compact-Pair*: $\text{compact } x \Longrightarrow \text{compact } y \Longrightarrow \text{compact } (x, y)$
by (*rule compactI*) (*simp add: below-prod-def*)

lemma *compact-Pair-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } (x, y) \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x \wedge \text{compact } y$
apply (*safe intro!*: *compact-Pair*)
apply (*drule compact-fst, simp*)
apply (*drule compact-snd, simp*)
done

```

instance prod :: (chfin, chfin) chfin
  apply intro-classes
  apply (erule compact-imp-max-in-chain)
  apply (case-tac  $\sqcup$  i. Y i, simp)
  done

```

7 Discrete cpo types

```

datatype 'a discr = Discr 'a::type

```

7.1 Discrete cpo class instance

```

instantiation discr :: (type) discrete-cpo
begin

```

```

definition (( $\sqsubseteq$ ) :: 'a discr  $\Rightarrow$  'a discr  $\Rightarrow$  bool) = (=)

```

```

instance
  by standard (simp add: below-discr-def)

```

```

end

```

7.2 *undiscr*

```

definition undiscr :: 'a::type discr  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where undiscr x = (case x of Discr y  $\Rightarrow$  y)

```

```

lemma undiscr-Discr [simp]: undiscr (Discr x) = x
  by (simp add: undiscr-def)

```

```

lemma Discr-undiscr [simp]: Discr (undiscr y) = y
  by (induct y) simp

```

```

end

```

8 Subtypes of pcpo

```

theory Cpodef
  imports Cpo
  keywords pcpcodef cpodef :: thy-goal-defn
  begin

```

8.1 Proving a subtype is a partial order

A subtype of a partial order is itself a partial order, if the ordering is defined in the standard way.

```

theorem (in below) typedef-class-po:

```

```

fixes Abs :: 'b::po  $\Rightarrow$  'a
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
  and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
shows class.po below
apply (rule class.po.intro)
apply (unfold below)
  apply (rule below-refl)
  apply (fact below-trans)
apply (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, THEN iffD1])
apply (fact below-antisym)
done

```

lemmas typedef-po-class = below.typedef-class-po [THEN po.intro-of-class]

8.2 Proving a subtype is finite

```

lemma typedef-finite-UNIV:
  fixes Abs :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b::type
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
  shows finite A  $\implies$  finite (UNIV :: 'b set)
proof –
  assume finite A
  then have finite (Abs ‘ A)
    by (rule finite-imageI)
  then show finite (UNIV :: 'b set)
    by (simp only: type-definition.Abs-image [OF type])
qed

```

8.3 Proving a subtype is chain-finite

```

lemma ch2ch-Rep:
  assumes below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
  shows chain S  $\implies$  chain ( $\lambda i. \text{Rep } (S i)$ )
  unfolding chain-def below .

```

```

theorem typedef-chfin:
  fixes Abs :: 'a::chfin  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
  and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
  shows OFCLASS('b, chfin-class)
  apply intro-classes
  apply (drule ch2ch-Rep [OF below])
  apply (drule chfin)
  apply (unfold max-in-chain-def)
  apply (simp add: type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type])
done

```

8.4 Proving a subtype is complete

A subtype of a cpo is itself a cpo if the ordering is defined in the standard way, and the defining subset is closed with respect to limits of chains. A set is closed if and only if membership in the set is an admissible predicate.

lemma *typedef-is-lubI*:

assumes *below*: $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
shows $\text{range } (\lambda i. \text{Rep } (S \ i)) <<| \text{Rep } x \implies \text{range } S <<| x$
by (*simp add: is-lub-def is-ub-def below*)

lemma *Abs-inverse-lub-Rep*:

fixes *Abs* :: $'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{po}$
assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep* *Abs* *A*
and *below*: $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
and *adm*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. x \in A)$
shows $\text{chain } S \implies \text{Rep } (\text{Abs } (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))) = (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))$
apply (*rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type]*)
apply (*erule admD [OF adm ch2ch-Rep [OF below]]*)
apply (*rule type-definition.Rep [OF type]*)
done

theorem *typedef-is-lub*:

fixes *Abs* :: $'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{po}$
assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep* *Abs* *A*
and *below*: $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
and *adm*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. x \in A)$
assumes *S*: *chain* *S*
shows $\text{range } S <<| \text{Abs } (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))$

proof –

from *S* **have** *chain* $(\lambda i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))$
by (*rule ch2ch-Rep [OF below]*)
then have $\text{range } (\lambda i. \text{Rep } (S \ i)) <<| (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))$
by (*rule cpo-lubI*)
then have $\text{range } (\lambda i. \text{Rep } (S \ i)) <<| \text{Rep } (\text{Abs } (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i)))$
by (*simp only: Abs-inverse-lub-Rep [OF type below adm S]*)
then show $\text{range } S <<| \text{Abs } (\bigsqcup i. \text{Rep } (S \ i))$
by (*rule typedef-is-lubI [OF below]*)

qed

lemmas *typedef-lub* = *typedef-is-lub* [*THEN lub-eqI*]

theorem *typedef-cpo*:

fixes *Abs* :: $'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{po}$
assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep* *Abs* *A*
and *below*: $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
and *adm*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. x \in A)$
shows *OFCLASS* ($'b$, *cpo-class*)

proof

fix *S* :: *nat* $\Rightarrow 'b$

```

assume chain S
then have range S <<| Abs ( $\sqcup$  i. Rep (S i))
  by (rule typedef-is-lub [OF type below adm])
then show  $\exists x. \text{range } S <<| x \dots$ 
qed

```

8.4.1 Continuity of *Rep* and *Abs*

For any sub-cpo, the *Rep* function is continuous.

```

theorem typedef-cont-Rep:
  fixes Abs :: 'a::cpo  $\Rightarrow$  'b::cpo
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
    and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
    and adm: adm ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ )
  shows cont ( $\lambda x. f x$ )  $\implies$  cont ( $\lambda x. \text{Rep } (f x)$ )
  apply (erule cont-apply [OF - - cont-const])
  apply (rule contI)
  apply (simp only: typedef-lub [OF type below adm])
  apply (simp only: Abs-inverse-lub-Rep [OF type below adm])
  apply (rule cpo-lubI)
  apply (erule ch2ch-Rep [OF below])
  done

```

For a sub-cpo, we can make the *Abs* function continuous only if we restrict its domain to the defining subset by composing it with another continuous function.

```

theorem typedef-cont-Abs:
  fixes Abs :: 'a::cpo  $\Rightarrow$  'b::cpo
  fixes f :: 'c::cpo  $\Rightarrow$  'a::cpo
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
    and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
    and adm: adm ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ )
    and f-in-A:  $\bigwedge x. f x \in A$ 
  shows cont f  $\implies$  cont ( $\lambda x. \text{Abs } (f x)$ )
  unfolding cont-def is-lub-def is-ub-def ball-simps below
  by (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type f-in-A])

```

8.5 Proving subtype elements are compact

```

theorem typedef-compact:
  fixes Abs :: 'a::cpo  $\Rightarrow$  'b::cpo
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
    and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
    and adm: adm ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ )
  shows compact (Rep k)  $\implies$  compact k
proof (unfold compact-def)
  have cont-Rep: cont Rep
    by (rule typedef-cont-Rep [OF type below adm cont-id])

```



```

assume  $adm (\lambda x. Rep\ k \sqsubseteq x)$ 
with  $cont\text{-}Rep$  have  $adm (\lambda x. Rep\ k \sqsubseteq Rep\ x)$  by ( $rule\ adm\text{-}subst$ )
then show  $adm (\lambda x. k \sqsubseteq x)$  by ( $unfold\ below$ )
qed

```

8.6 Proving a subtype is pointed

A subtype of a cpo has a least element if and only if the defining subset has a least element.

```

theorem typedef-pcpo-generic:
  fixes  $Abs :: 'a::cpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo$ 
  assumes  $type: type\text{-}definition\ Rep\ Abs\ A$ 
    and  $below: (\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x\ y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$ 
    and  $z\text{-in-}A: z \in A$ 
    and  $z\text{-least}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies z \sqsubseteq x$ 
  shows  $OFCLASS('b, pcpo\text{-}class)$ 
  apply ( $intro\text{-}classes$ )
  apply ( $rule\text{-}tac\ x=Abs\ z\ in\ exI, rule\ allI$ )
  apply ( $unfold\ below$ )
  apply ( $subst\ type\text{-}definition.Abs\text{-}inverse\ [OF\ type\ z\text{-in-}A]$ )
  apply ( $rule\ z\text{-least}\ [OF\ type\text{-}definition.Rep\ [OF\ type]]$ )
  done

```

As a special case, a subtype of a pcpo has a least element if the defining subset contains \perp .

```

theorem typedef-pcpo:
  fixes  $Abs :: 'a::pcpo \Rightarrow 'b::cpo$ 
  assumes  $type: type\text{-}definition\ Rep\ Abs\ A$ 
    and  $below: (\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x\ y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$ 
    and  $bottom\text{-in-}A: \perp \in A$ 
  shows  $OFCLASS('b, pcpo\text{-}class)$ 
  by ( $rule\ typedef\text{-}pcpo\text{-}generic\ [OF\ type\ below\ bottom\text{-in-}A], rule\ minimal$ )

```

8.6.1 Strictness of *Rep* and *Abs*

For a sub-pcpo where \perp is a member of the defining subset, *Rep* and *Abs* are both strict.

```

theorem typedef-Abs-strict:
  assumes  $type: type\text{-}definition\ Rep\ Abs\ A$ 
    and  $below: (\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x\ y. Rep\ x \sqsubseteq Rep\ y$ 
    and  $bottom\text{-in-}A: \perp \in A$ 
  shows  $Abs\ \perp = \perp$ 
  apply ( $rule\ bottomI, unfold\ below$ )
  apply ( $simp\ add: type\text{-}definition.Abs\text{-}inverse\ [OF\ type\ bottom\text{-in-}A]$ )
  done

```

```

theorem typedef-Rep-strict:

```

```

assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
and bottom-in-A:  $\perp \in A$ 
shows Rep  $\perp = \perp$ 
apply (rule typedef-Abs-strict [OF type below bottom-in-A, THEN subst])
apply (rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type bottom-in-A])
done

theorem typedef-Abs-bottom-iff:
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
and bottom-in-A:  $\perp \in A$ 
shows  $x \in A \implies (\text{Abs } x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$ 
apply (rule typedef-Abs-strict [OF type below bottom-in-A, THEN subst])
apply (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inject [OF type] bottom-in-A)
done

theorem typedef-Rep-bottom-iff:
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
and bottom-in-A:  $\perp \in A$ 
shows  $(\text{Rep } x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$ 
apply (rule typedef-Rep-strict [OF type below bottom-in-A, THEN subst])
apply (simp add: type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type])
done

```

8.7 Proving a subtype is flat

```

theorem typedef-flat:
fixes Abs :: 'a::flat  $\Rightarrow$  'b::pcpo
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs A
and below: ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $\equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
and bottom-in-A:  $\perp \in A$ 
shows OFCLASS('b, flat-class)
apply (intro-classes)
apply (unfold below)
apply (simp add: type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, symmetric])
apply (simp add: typedef-Rep-strict [OF type below bottom-in-A])
apply (simp add: ax-flat)
done

```

8.8 HOLCF type definition package

ML-file $\langle \text{Tools}/\text{cpodef.ML} \rangle$

end

9 The type of continuous functions

```
theory Cfun
  imports Cpodef
begin
```

9.1 Definition of continuous function type

definition *cfun* = {*f*::'a ⇒ 'b. cont *f*}

```
cpodef ('a, 'b) cfun (⟨⟨notation=⟨infix →⟩⟩- →/ -⟩ [1, 0] 0) = cfun :: ('a ⇒
'b) set
  by (auto simp: cfun-def intro: cont-const adm-cont)
```

```
type-notation (ASCII)
  cfun (infixr ⟨->⟩ 0)
```

```
notation (ASCII)
  Rep-cfun (⟨⟨notation=⟨infix $⟩⟩-$/-⟩ [999,1000] 999)
```

```
notation
  Rep-cfun (⟨⟨notation=⟨infix ·⟩⟩·-/-⟩ [999,1000] 999)
```

9.2 Syntax for continuous lambda abstraction

syntax *-cabs* :: [*logic*, *logic*] ⇒ *logic*

```
parse-translation ⟨
  (* rewrite (-cabs x t) => (Abs-cfun (%x. t)) *)
  [Syntax-Trans.mk-binder-tr (syntax-const ⟨-cabs⟩, const-syntax ⟨Abs-cfun⟩)]
⟩
```

```
print-translation ⟨
  [(const-syntax ⟨Abs-cfun⟩, fn ctxt => fn [Abs abs] =>
    let val (x, t) = Syntax-Trans.atomic-abs-tr' ctxt abs
    in Syntax.const syntax-const ⟨-cabs⟩ $ x $ t end)]
⟩ — To avoid eta-contraction of body
```

Syntax for nested abstractions

```
syntax (ASCII)
  -Lambda :: [cargs, logic] ⇒ logic (⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder LAM⟩⟩LAM -./
-⟩ [1000, 10] 10)
```

```
syntax
  -Lambda :: [cargs, logic] ⇒ logic (⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder Λ⟩⟩Λ -./ -⟩
[1000, 10] 10)
```

```
syntax-consts
  -Lambda ⇐ Abs-cfun
```

```

parse-ast-translation <
(* rewrite (LAM x y z. t) => (-cabs x (-cabs y (-cabs z t))) *)
(* cf. Syntax.lambda-ast-tr from src/Pure/Syntax/syn-trans.ML *)
let
  fun Lambda-ast-tr [pats, body] =
    Ast.fold-ast-p syntax-const <-cabs>
      (Ast.unfold-ast syntax-const <-cargs> (Ast.strip-positions pats), body)
    | Lambda-ast-tr asts = raise Ast.AST (Lambda-ast-tr, asts);
in [(syntax-const <-Lambda>, K Lambda-ast-tr)] end
>

```

```

print-ast-translation <
(* rewrite (-cabs x (-cabs y (-cabs z t))) => (LAM x y z. t) *)
(* cf. Syntax.abs-ast-tr' from src/Pure/Syntax/syn-trans.ML *)
let
  fun cabs-ast-tr' asts =
    (case Ast.unfold-ast-p syntax-const <-cabs>
      (Ast.Appl (Ast.Constant syntax-const <-cabs> :: asts)) of
      ([], -) => raise Ast.AST (cabs-ast-tr', asts)
    | (xs, body) => Ast.Appl
      [Ast.Constant syntax-const <-Lambda>,
       Ast.fold-ast syntax-const <-cargs> xs, body]);
in [(syntax-const <-cabs>, K cabs-ast-tr')] end
>

```

Dummy patterns for continuous abstraction

translations

$\Lambda \cdot. t \mapsto \text{CONST Abs-cfun } (\lambda \cdot. t)$

9.3 Continuous function space is pointed

lemma *bottom-cfun*: $\perp \in \text{cfun}$

by (*simp add: cfun-def inst-fun-pcpo*)

instance *cfun* :: (*cpo*, *discrete-cpo*) *discrete-cpo*

by *intro-classes* (*simp add: below-cfun-def Rep-cfun-inject*)

instance *cfun* :: (*cpo*, *pcpo*) *pcpo*

by (*rule* *typedef-pcpo* [*OF type-definition-cfun below-cfun-def bottom-cfun*])

lemmas *Rep-cfun-strict* =

typedef-Rep-strict [*OF type-definition-cfun below-cfun-def bottom-cfun*]

lemmas *Abs-cfun-strict* =

typedef-Abs-strict [*OF type-definition-cfun below-cfun-def bottom-cfun*]

function application is strict in its first argument

lemma *Rep-cfun-strict1* [*simp*]: $\perp \cdot x = \perp$

by (*simp add: Rep-cfun-strict*)

lemma *LAM-strict* [*simp*]: $(\Lambda x. \perp) = \perp$
by (*simp add: inst-fun-pcpo [symmetric] Abs-cfun-strict*)

for compatibility with old HOLCF-Version

lemma *inst-cfun-pcpo*: $\perp = (\Lambda x. \perp)$
by *simp*

9.4 Basic properties of continuous functions

Beta-equality for continuous functions

lemma *Abs-cfun-inverse2*: $\text{cont } f \implies \text{Rep-cfun } (\text{Abs-cfun } f) = f$
by (*simp add: Abs-cfun-inverse cfun-def*)

lemma *beta-cfun*: $\text{cont } f \implies (\Lambda x. f x) \cdot u = f u$
by (*simp add: Abs-cfun-inverse2*)

9.4.1 Beta-reduction simproc

Given the term $(\Lambda x. f x) \cdot y$, the procedure tries to construct the theorem $(\Lambda x. f x) \cdot y \equiv f y$. If this theorem cannot be completely solved by the *cont2cont* rules, then the procedure returns the ordinary conditional *beta-cfun* rule.

The *simproc* does not solve any more goals that would be solved by using *beta-cfun* as a *simp* rule. The advantage of the *simproc* is that it can avoid deeply-nested calls to the simplifier that would otherwise be caused by large continuity side conditions.

Update: The *simproc* now uses rule *Abs-cfun-inverse2* instead of *beta-cfun*, to avoid problems with eta-contraction.

simproc-setup *beta-cfun-proc* (*Rep-cfun* (*Abs-cfun* *f*)) = \langle
 K (*fn* *ctxt* => *fn* *ct* =>
 let
 $\text{val } f = \text{Thm.dest-arg } (\text{Thm.dest-arg } ct);$
 $\text{val } [T, U] = \text{Thm.dest-ctyp } (\text{Thm.ctyp-of-cterm } f);$
 $\text{val } tr = \text{Thm.instantiate}' [SOME\ T, SOME\ U] [SOME\ f] (\text{mk-meta-eq } @\{\text{thm}$
 $\text{Abs-cfun-inverse2}\});$
 $\text{val } rules = \text{Named-Theorems.get } ctxt \text{ **named-theorems** } \langle \text{cont2cont} \rangle;$
 $\text{val } tac = \text{SOLVED}' (\text{REPEAT-ALL-NEW } (\text{match-tac } ctxt (\text{rev } rules)));$
 $\text{in } SOME (\text{perhaps } (\text{SINGLE } (tac\ 1))\ tr)\ \text{end})$
 \rangle

Eta-equality for continuous functions

lemma *eta-cfun*: $(\Lambda x. f \cdot x) = f$
by (*rule Rep-cfun-inverse*)

Extensionality for continuous functions

lemma *cfun-eq-iff*: $f = g \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f \cdot x = g \cdot x)$

by (*simp add: Rep-cfun-inject [symmetric] fun-eq-iff*)

lemma *cfun-eqI*: $(\bigwedge x. f \cdot x = g \cdot x) \implies f = g$
by (*simp add: cfun-eq-iff*)

Extensionality wrt. ordering for continuous functions

lemma *cfun-below-iff*: $f \sqsubseteq g \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x)$
by (*simp add: below-cfun-def fun-below-iff*)

lemma *cfun-belowI*: $(\bigwedge x. f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x) \implies f \sqsubseteq g$
by (*simp add: cfun-below-iff*)

Congruence for continuous function application

lemma *cfun-cong*: $f = g \implies x = y \implies f \cdot x = g \cdot y$
by *simp*

lemma *cfun-fun-cong*: $f = g \implies f \cdot x = g \cdot x$
by *simp*

lemma *cfun-arg-cong*: $x = y \implies f \cdot x = f \cdot y$
by *simp*

9.5 Continuity of application

lemma *cont-Rep-cfun1*: *cont* $(\lambda f. f \cdot x)$
by (*rule cont-Rep-cfun [OF cont-id, THEN cont2cont-fun]*)

lemma *cont-Rep-cfun2*: *cont* $(\lambda x. f \cdot x)$
using *Rep-cfun [where x = f] by (simp add: cfun-def)*

lemmas *monofun-Rep-cfun = cont-Rep-cfun [THEN cont2mono]*

lemmas *monofun-Rep-cfun1 = cont-Rep-cfun1 [THEN cont2mono]*

lemmas *monofun-Rep-cfun2 = cont-Rep-cfun2 [THEN cont2mono]*

contlub, cont properties of *Rep-cfun* in each argument

lemma *contlub-cfun-arg*: *chain* $Y \implies f \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i) = (\bigsqcup i. f \cdot (Y i))$
by (*rule cont-Rep-cfun2 [THEN cont2contlubE]*)

lemma *contlub-cfun-fun*: *chain* $F \implies (\bigsqcup i. F i) \cdot x = (\bigsqcup i. F i \cdot x)$
by (*rule cont-Rep-cfun1 [THEN cont2contlubE]*)

monotonicity of application

lemma *monofun-cfun-fun*: $f \sqsubseteq g \implies f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x$
by (*simp add: cfun-below-iff*)

lemma *monofun-cfun-arg*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies f \cdot x \sqsubseteq f \cdot y$
by (*rule monofun-Rep-cfun2 [THEN monofunE]*)

lemma *monofun-cfun*: $f \sqsubseteq g \implies x \sqsubseteq y \implies f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot y$
by (*rule below-trans* [*OF monofun-cfun-fun monofun-cfun-arg*])

ch2ch - rules for the type $'a \rightarrow 'b$

lemma *chain-monofun*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. f \cdot (Y i))$
by (*erule monofun-Rep-cfun2* [*THEN ch2ch-monofun*])

lemma *ch2ch-Rep-cfunR*: $\text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. f \cdot (Y i))$
by (*rule monofun-Rep-cfun2* [*THEN ch2ch-monofun*])

lemma *ch2ch-Rep-cfunL*: $\text{chain } F \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. (F i) \cdot x)$
by (*rule monofun-Rep-cfun1* [*THEN ch2ch-monofun*])

lemma *ch2ch-Rep-cfun* [*simp*]: $\text{chain } F \implies \text{chain } Y \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. (F i) \cdot (Y i))$
by (*simp add: chain-def monofun-cfun*)

lemma *ch2ch-LAM* [*simp*]:
 $(\bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. S i x)) \implies (\bigwedge i. \text{cont } (\lambda x. S i x)) \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. \Lambda x. S i x)$
by (*simp add: chain-def cfun-below-iff*)

contlub, cont properties of *Rep-cfun* in both arguments

lemma *lub-APP*: $\text{chain } F \implies \text{chain } Y \implies (\bigsqcup i. F i \cdot (Y i)) = (\bigsqcup i. F i) \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
by (*simp add: contlub-cfun-fun contlub-cfun-arg diag-lub*)

lemma *lub-LAM*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{chain } (\lambda i. F i x)$
and $\bigwedge i. \text{cont } (\lambda x. F i x)$
shows $(\bigsqcup i. \Lambda x. F i x) = (\Lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F i x)$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: lub-cfun lub-fun ch2ch-lambda*)

lemmas *lub-distrib* = *lub-APP lub-LAM*

strictness

lemma *strictI*: $f \cdot x = \perp \implies f \cdot \perp = \perp$
apply (*rule bottomI*)
apply (*erule subst*)
apply (*rule minimal* [*THEN monofun-cfun-arg*])
done

type $'a \rightarrow 'b$ is chain complete

lemma *lub-cfun*: $\text{chain } F \implies (\bigsqcup i. F i) = (\Lambda x. \bigsqcup i. F i x)$
by (*simp add: lub-cfun lub-fun ch2ch-lambda*)

9.6 Continuity simplification procedure

cont2cont lemma for *Rep-cfun*

lemma *cont2cont-APP* [*simp, cont2cont*]:

```

assumes  $f$ :  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. f x)$ 
assumes  $t$ :  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. t x)$ 
shows  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. (f x) \cdot (t x))$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{cont-Rep-cfun1 } f$  have  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. (f x) \cdot y)$  for  $y$ 
    by ( $\text{rule cont-compose}$ )
  with  $t$   $\text{cont-Rep-cfun2}$  show  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. (f x) \cdot (t x))$ 
    by ( $\text{rule cont-apply}$ )
qed

```

Two specific lemmas for the combination of LCF and HOL terms. These lemmas are needed in theories that use types like $'a \rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$.

```

lemma  $\text{cont-APP-app}$  [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $\text{cont } f \Rightarrow \text{cont } g \Rightarrow \text{cont } (\lambda x. ((f x) \cdot (g x)) s)$ 
  by ( $\text{rule cont2cont-APP [THEN cont2cont-fun]}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{cont-APP-app-app}$  [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $\text{cont } f \Rightarrow \text{cont } g \Rightarrow \text{cont } (\lambda x. ((f x) \cdot (g x)) s t)$ 
  by ( $\text{rule cont-APP-app [THEN cont2cont-fun]}$ )

```

cont2mono Lemma for $\lambda x. \Lambda y. c1 x y$

```

lemma  $\text{cont2mono-LAM}$ :
   $\llbracket \Lambda x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f x y); \Lambda y. \text{monofun } (\lambda x. f x y) \rrbracket$ 
   $\Rightarrow \text{monofun } (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$ 
  by ( $\text{simp add: monofun-def cfun-below-iff}$ )

```

cont2cont Lemma for $\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y$

Not suitable as a cont2cont rule, because on nested lambdas it causes exponential blow-up in the number of subgoals.

```

lemma  $\text{cont2cont-LAM}$ :
  assumes  $f1$ :  $\Lambda x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. f x y)$ 
  assumes  $f2$ :  $\Lambda y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x y)$ 
  shows  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$ 
proof ( $\text{rule cont-Abs-cfun}$ )
  from  $f1$  show  $f x \in \text{cfun}$  for  $x$ 
    by ( $\text{simp add: cfun-def}$ )
  from  $f2$  show  $\text{cont } f$ 
    by ( $\text{rule cont2cont-lambda}$ )
qed

```

This version does work as a cont2cont rule, since it has only a single subgoal.

```

lemma  $\text{cont2cont-LAM'}$  [ $\text{simp}$ ,  $\text{cont2cont}$ ]:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{cpo} \Rightarrow 'c::\text{cpo}$ 
  assumes  $f$ :  $\text{cont } (\lambda p. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$ 
  shows  $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \Lambda y. f x y)$ 
  using  $\text{assms}$  by ( $\text{simp add: cont2cont-LAM prod-cont-iff}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{cont2cont-LAM-discrete}$  [ $\text{simp}$ ,  $\text{cont2cont}$ ]:

```


$(\bigwedge y::'a::discrete-cpo. cont (\lambda x. f x y)) \implies cont (\lambda x. \bigwedge y. f x y)$
by (*simp add: cont2cont-LAM*)

9.7 Miscellaneous

Monotonicity of *Abs-cfun*

lemma *monofun-LAM*: $cont f \implies cont g \implies (\bigwedge x. f x \sqsubseteq g x) \implies (\bigwedge x. f x) \sqsubseteq (\bigwedge x. g x)$
by (*simp add: cfun-below-iff*)

some lemmata for functions with flat/chfin domain/range types

lemma *chfin-Rep-cfunR*: $chain Y \implies \forall s. \exists n. (LUB i. Y i) \cdot s = Y n \cdot s$
for $Y :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::cpo \rightarrow 'b::chfin$
apply (*rule allI*)
apply (*subst contrlub-cfun-fun*)
apply *assumption*
apply (*fast intro!: lub-eqI chfin lub-finch2 chfin2finch ch2ch-Rep-cfunL*)
done

lemma *adm-chfindom*: $adm (\lambda(u::'a::cpo \rightarrow 'b::chfin). P(u \cdot s))$
by (*rule adm-subst, simp, rule adm-chfin*)

9.8 Continuous injection-retraction pairs

Continuous retractions are strict.

lemma *retraction-strict*: $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \implies f \cdot \perp = \perp$
apply (*rule bottomI*)
apply (*drule-tac x= \perp in spec*)
apply (*erule subst*)
apply (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)
apply (*rule minimal*)
done

lemma *injection-eq*: $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \implies (g \cdot x = g \cdot y) = (x = y)$
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*drule-tac f=f in cfun-arg-cong*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*
done

lemma *injection-below*: $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \implies (g \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*drule-tac f=f in monofun-cfun-arg*)
apply *simp*
apply (*erule monofun-cfun-arg*)
done

lemma *injection-defined-rev*: $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \implies g \cdot z = \perp \implies z = \perp$

```

apply (drule-tac f=f in cfun-arg-cong)
apply (simp add: retraction-strict)
done

```

lemma *injection-defined*: $\forall x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x \implies z \neq \perp \implies g \cdot z \neq \perp$
by (erule contrapos-nn, rule injection-defined-rev)

a result about functions with flat codomain

lemma *flat-eqI*: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies x \neq \perp \implies x = y$
for $x\ y :: 'a::\text{flat}$
by (drule ax-flat) simp

lemma *flat-codom*: $f \cdot x = c \implies f \cdot \perp = \perp \vee (\forall z. f \cdot z = c)$
for $c :: 'b::\text{flat}$
apply (cases $f \cdot x = \perp$)
apply (rule disjI1)
apply (rule bottomI)
apply (erule-tac $t=\perp$ **in** subst)
apply (rule minimal [THEN monofun-cfun-arg])
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac $a = f \cdot \perp$ **in** refl [THEN box-equals])
apply (erule minimal [THEN monofun-cfun-arg, THEN flat-eqI])
apply (erule minimal [THEN monofun-cfun-arg, THEN flat-eqI])
done

9.9 Identity and composition

definition *ID* :: $'a \rightarrow 'a$
where $ID = (\Lambda\ x. x)$

definition *cfcomp* :: $('b \rightarrow 'c) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'c$
where *oo-def*: $cfcomp = (\Lambda\ f\ g\ x. f \cdot (g \cdot x))$

abbreviation *cfcomp-syn* :: $['b \rightarrow 'c, 'a \rightarrow 'b] \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'c$ (**infixr** $\langle oo \rangle$ 100)
where $f\ oo\ g == cfcomp \cdot f \cdot g$

lemma *ID1* [simp]: $ID \cdot x = x$
by (simp add: ID-def)

lemma *cfcomp1*: $(f\ oo\ g) = (\Lambda\ x. f \cdot (g \cdot x))$
by (simp add: oo-def)

lemma *cfcomp2* [simp]: $(f\ oo\ g) \cdot x = f \cdot (g \cdot x)$
by (simp add: cfcomp1)

lemma *cfcomp-LAM*: $cont\ g \implies f\ oo\ (\Lambda\ x. g\ x) = (\Lambda\ x. f \cdot (g\ x))$
by (simp add: cfcomp1)

lemma *cfcomp-strict* [simp]: $\perp\ oo\ f = \perp$

by (*simp add: cfun-eq-iff*)

Show that interpretation of $(\text{pcpo}, \rightarrow)$ is a category.

- The class of objects is interpretation of syntactical class pcpo .
- The class of arrows between objects $'a$ and $'b$ is interpret. of $'a \rightarrow 'b$.
- The identity arrow is interpretation of ID .
- The composition of f and g is interpretation of oo .

lemma *ID2* [*simp*]: $f \text{ oo } ID = f$
by (*rule cfun-eqI, simp*)

lemma *ID3* [*simp*]: $ID \text{ oo } f = f$
by (*rule cfun-eqI, simp*)

lemma *assoc-oo*: $f \text{ oo } (g \text{ oo } h) = (f \text{ oo } g) \text{ oo } h$
by (*rule cfun-eqI, simp*)

9.10 Strictified functions

definition *seq* :: $'a::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'b$
where $\text{seq} = (\lambda x. \text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } ID)$

lemma *cont2cont-if-bottom* [*cont2cont, simp*]:
assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x)$
and $g: \text{cont } (\lambda x. g x)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{if } f x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } g x)$

proof (*rule cont-apply [OF f]*)
show $\text{cont } (\lambda y. \text{if } y = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } g x)$ **for** x
unfolding *cont-def is-lub-def is-ub-def ball-simps*
by (*simp add: lub-eq-bottom-iff*)
show $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{if } y = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } g x)$ **for** y
by (*simp add: g*)

qed

lemma *seq-conv-if*: $\text{seq} \cdot x = (\text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } ID)$
by (*simp add: seq-def*)

lemma *seq-simps* [*simp*]:
 $\text{seq} \cdot \perp = \perp$
 $\text{seq} \cdot x \cdot \perp = \perp$
 $x \neq \perp \implies \text{seq} \cdot x = ID$
by (*simp-all add: seq-conv-if*)

definition *strictify* :: $('a::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo}) \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$
where $\text{strictify} = (\lambda f x. \text{seq} \cdot x \cdot (f \cdot x))$

lemma *strictify-conv-if*: $\text{strictify} \cdot f \cdot x = (\text{if } x = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } f \cdot x)$
by (*simp add: strictify-def*)

lemma *strictify1* [*simp*]: $\text{strictify} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: strictify-conv-if*)

lemma *strictify2* [*simp*]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{strictify} \cdot f \cdot x = f \cdot x$
by (*simp add: strictify-conv-if*)

9.11 Continuity of let-bindings

lemma *cont2cont-Let*:
assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda x. f \ x)$
assumes $g1: \bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. g \ x \ y)$
assumes $g2: \bigwedge x. \text{cont } (\lambda y. g \ x \ y)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{let } y = f \ x \text{ in } g \ x \ y)$
unfolding *Let-def* **using** $f \ g2 \ g1$ **by** (*rule cont-apply*)

lemma *cont2cont-Let'* [*simp, cont2cont*]:
assumes $f: \text{cont } (\lambda x. f \ x)$
assumes $g: \text{cont } (\lambda p. g \ (\text{fst } p) \ (\text{snd } p))$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{let } y = f \ x \text{ in } g \ x \ y)$
using f
proof (*rule cont2cont-Let*)
from g **show** $\text{cont } (\lambda y. g \ x \ y)$ **for** x
by (*simp add: prod-cont-iff*)
from g **show** $\text{cont } (\lambda x. g \ x \ y)$ **for** y
by (*simp add: prod-cont-iff*)
qed

The simple version (suggested by Joachim Breitner) is needed if the type of the defined term is not a cpo.

lemma *cont2cont-Let-simple* [*simp, cont2cont*]:
assumes $\bigwedge y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. g \ x \ y)$
shows $\text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{let } y = t \text{ in } g \ x \ y)$
unfolding *Let-def* **using** *assms* .

end

10 Continuous deflations and ep-pairs

theory *Deflation*
imports *Cfun*
begin

10.1 Continuous deflations

locale *deflation* =
fixes $d :: 'a \rightarrow 'a$

assumes *idem*: $\bigwedge x. d \cdot (d \cdot x) = d \cdot x$
assumes *below*: $\bigwedge x. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
begin

lemma *below-ID*: $d \sqsubseteq ID$
by (*rule cfun-belowI*) (*simp add: below*)

The set of fixed points is the same as the range.

lemma *fixes-eq-range*: $\{x. d \cdot x = x\} = \text{range } (\lambda x. d \cdot x)$
by (*auto simp add: eq-sym-conv idem*)

lemma *range-eq-fixes*: $\text{range } (\lambda x. d \cdot x) = \{x. d \cdot x = x\}$
by (*auto simp add: eq-sym-conv idem*)

The pointwise ordering on deflation functions coincides with the subset ordering of their sets of fixed-points.

lemma *belowI*:
assumes *f*: $\bigwedge x. d \cdot x = x \implies f \cdot x = x$
shows $d \sqsubseteq f$
proof (*rule cfun-belowI*)
fix *x*
from *below* **have** $f \cdot (d \cdot x) \sqsubseteq f \cdot x$
by (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)
also from *idem* **have** $f \cdot (d \cdot x) = d \cdot x$
by (*rule f*)
finally show $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq f \cdot x$.
qed

lemma *belowD*: $\llbracket f \sqsubseteq d; f \cdot x = x \rrbracket \implies d \cdot x = x$
proof (*rule below-antisym*)
from *below* **show** $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$.
assume $f \sqsubseteq d$
then have $f \cdot x \sqsubseteq d \cdot x$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-fun*)
also assume $f \cdot x = x$
finally show $x \sqsubseteq d \cdot x$.
qed

end

lemma *deflation-strict*: $\text{deflation } d \implies d \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*rule deflation.below [THEN bottomI]*)

lemma *adm-deflation*: $\text{adm } (\lambda d. \text{deflation } d)$
by (*simp add: deflation-def*)

lemma *deflation-ID*: $\text{deflation } ID$
by (*simp add: deflation.intro*)

lemma *deflation-bottom*: $\text{deflation } \perp$

by (*simp add: deflation.intro*)

lemma *deflation-below-iff*: $\text{deflation } p \implies \text{deflation } q \implies p \sqsubseteq q \iff (\forall x. p \cdot x = x \longrightarrow q \cdot x = x)$
apply *safe*
apply (*simp add: deflation.belowD*)
apply (*simp add: deflation.belowI*)
done

The composition of two deflations is equal to the lesser of the two (if they are comparable).

lemma *deflation-below-comp1*:
assumes *deflation f*
assumes *deflation g*
shows $f \sqsubseteq g \implies f \cdot (g \cdot x) = f \cdot x$
proof (*rule below-antisym*)
interpret *g: deflation g by fact*
from *g.below* **show** $f \cdot (g \cdot x) \sqsubseteq f \cdot x$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)
next
interpret *f: deflation f by fact*
assume $f \sqsubseteq g$
then have $f \cdot x \sqsubseteq g \cdot x$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-fun*)
then have $f \cdot (f \cdot x) \sqsubseteq f \cdot (g \cdot x)$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)
also have $f \cdot (f \cdot x) = f \cdot x$ **by** (*rule f.idem*)
finally show $f \cdot x \sqsubseteq f \cdot (g \cdot x)$.
qed

lemma *deflation-below-comp2*: $\text{deflation } f \implies \text{deflation } g \implies f \sqsubseteq g \implies g \cdot (f \cdot x) = f \cdot x$
by (*simp only: deflation.belowD deflation.idem*)

10.2 Deflations with finite range

lemma *finite-range-imp-finite-fixes*:
assumes *finite (range f)*
shows *finite {x. f x = x}*
proof –
have $\{x. f x = x\} \subseteq \text{range } f$
by (*clarify, erule subst, rule rangeI*)
from *this assms* **show** *finite {x. f x = x}*
by (*rule finite-subset*)
qed

locale *finite-deflation* = *deflation* +
assumes *finite-fixes*: *finite {x. d x = x}*
begin

lemma *finite-range*: *finite (range ($\lambda x. d \cdot x$))*
by (*simp add: range-eq-fixes finite-fixes*)

lemma *finite-image*: *finite* $((\lambda x. d \cdot x) \cdot A)$
by (*rule* *finite-subset* [*OF* *image-mono* [*OF* *subset-UNIV*] *finite-range*])

lemma *compact*: *compact* $(d \cdot x)$
proof (*rule* *compactI2*)
fix $Y :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
assume $Y: \text{chain } Y$
have *finite-chain* $(\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i))$
proof (*rule* *finite-range-imp-finch*)
from Y **show** *chain* $(\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i))$ **by** *simp*
have $\text{range } (\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i)) \subseteq \text{range } (\lambda x. d \cdot x)$ **by** *auto*
then show *finite* $(\text{range } (\lambda i. d \cdot (Y i)))$
using *finite-range* **by** (*rule* *finite-subset*)
qed
then have $\exists j. (\bigsqcup i. d \cdot (Y i)) = d \cdot (Y j)$
by (*simp* *add*: *finite-chain-def* *maxinch-is-thelub* Y)
then obtain j **where** $j: (\bigsqcup i. d \cdot (Y i)) = d \cdot (Y j)$ **..**
assume $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
then have $d \cdot (d \cdot x) \sqsubseteq d \cdot (\bigsqcup i. Y i)$
by (*rule* *monofun-cfun-arg*)
then have $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup i. d \cdot (Y i))$
by (*simp* *add*: *contlub-cfun-arg* Y *idem*)
with j **have** $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq d \cdot (Y j)$ **by** *simp*
then have $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq Y j$
using *below* **by** (*rule* *below-trans*)
then show $\exists j. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq Y j$ **..**
qed

end

lemma *finite-deflation-intro*: *deflation* $d \implies \text{finite } \{x. d \cdot x = x\} \implies \text{finite-deflation } d$
by (*intro* *finite-deflation.intro* *finite-deflation-axioms.intro*)

lemma *finite-deflation-imp-deflation*: *finite-deflation* $d \implies \text{deflation } d$
by (*simp* *add*: *finite-deflation-def*)

lemma *finite-deflation-bottom*: *finite-deflation* \perp
by *standard* *simp-all*

10.3 Continuous embedding-projection pairs

locale *ep-pair* =
fixes $e :: 'a \rightarrow 'b$ **and** $p :: 'b \rightarrow 'a$
assumes *e-inverse* [*simp*]: $\bigwedge x. p \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$
and *e-p-below*: $\bigwedge y. e \cdot (p \cdot y) \sqsubseteq y$
begin

lemma *e-below-iff* [*simp*]: $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$

proof

assume $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot y$

then have $p \cdot (e \cdot x) \sqsubseteq p \cdot (e \cdot y)$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)

then show $x \sqsubseteq y$ **by** *simp*

next

assume $x \sqsubseteq y$

then show $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot y$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)

qed

lemma *e-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $e \cdot x = e \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$

unfolding *po-eq-conv e-below-iff* ..

lemma *p-eq-iff*: $e \cdot (p \cdot x) = x \implies e \cdot (p \cdot y) = y \implies p \cdot x = p \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$

by (*safe, erule subst, erule subst, simp*)

lemma *p-inverse*: $(\exists x. y = e \cdot x) \longleftrightarrow e \cdot (p \cdot y) = y$

by (*auto, rule exI, erule sym*)

lemma *e-below-iff-below-p*: $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$

proof

assume $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y$

then have $p \cdot (e \cdot x) \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)

then show $x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$ **by** *simp*

next

assume $x \sqsubseteq p \cdot y$

then have $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot y)$ **by** (*rule monofun-cfun-arg*)

then show $e \cdot x \sqsubseteq y$ **using** *e-p-below* **by** (*rule below-trans*)

qed

lemma *compact-e-rev*: $\text{compact } (e \cdot x) \implies \text{compact } x$

proof –

assume $\text{compact } (e \cdot x)$

then have $\text{adm } (\lambda y. e \cdot x \not\sqsubseteq y)$ **by** (*rule compactD*)

then have $\text{adm } (\lambda y. e \cdot x \not\sqsubseteq e \cdot y)$ **by** (*rule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2]*)

then have $\text{adm } (\lambda y. x \not\sqsubseteq y)$ **by** *simp*

then show $\text{compact } x$ **by** (*rule compactI*)

qed

lemma *compact-e*:

assumes $\text{compact } x$

shows $\text{compact } (e \cdot x)$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\text{adm } (\lambda y. x \not\sqsubseteq y)$ **by** (*rule compactD*)

then have $\text{adm } (\lambda y. x \not\sqsubseteq p \cdot y)$ **by** (*rule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2]*)

then have $\text{adm } (\lambda y. e \cdot x \not\sqsubseteq y)$ **by** (*simp add: e-below-iff-below-p*)

then show $\text{compact } (e \cdot x)$ **by** (*rule compactI*)

qed

lemma *compact-e-iff*: $\text{compact } (e \cdot x) \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$
by (*rule iffI* [*OF compact-e-rev compact-e*])

Deflations from ep-pairs

lemma *deflation-e-p*: $\text{deflation } (e \text{ oo } p)$
by (*simp add: deflation.intro e-p-below*)

lemma *deflation-e-d-p*:
assumes *deflation d*
shows $\text{deflation } (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p)$
proof
interpret *deflation d by fact*
fix $x :: 'b$
show $(e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot ((e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x) = (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x$
by (*simp add: idem*)
show $(e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
by (*simp add: e-below-iff-below-p below*)
qed

lemma *finite-deflation-e-d-p*:
assumes *finite-deflation d*
shows $\text{finite-deflation } (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p)$
proof
interpret *finite-deflation d by fact*
fix $x :: 'b$
show $(e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot ((e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x) = (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x$
by (*simp add: idem*)
show $(e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
by (*simp add: e-below-iff-below-p below*)
have $\text{finite } ((\lambda x. e \cdot x) \text{ ` } (\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ` } \text{range } (\lambda x. p \cdot x))$
by (*simp add: finite-image*)
then have $\text{finite } (\text{range } (\lambda x. (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x))$
by (*simp add: image-image*)
then show $\text{finite } \{x. (e \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } p) \cdot x = x\}$
by (*rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes*)
qed

lemma *deflation-p-d-e*:
assumes *deflation d*
assumes $d: \bigwedge x. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot x)$
shows $\text{deflation } (p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e)$
proof –
interpret $d: \text{deflation } d \text{ by fact}$
have $p\text{-}d\text{-}e\text{-below}: (p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x \sqsubseteq x \text{ for } x$
proof –
have $d \cdot (e \cdot x) \sqsubseteq e \cdot x$
by (*rule d.below*)
then have $p \cdot (d \cdot (e \cdot x)) \sqsubseteq p \cdot (e \cdot x)$

```

    by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed
show ?thesis
proof
  show  $(p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$  for  $x$ 
    by (rule p-d-e-below)
  show  $(p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot ((p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x) = (p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x$  for  $x$ 
  proof (rule below-antisym)
    show  $(p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot ((p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x) \sqsubseteq (p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x$ 
      by (rule p-d-e-below)
    have  $p \cdot (d \cdot (d \cdot (d \cdot (e \cdot x)))) \sqsubseteq p \cdot (d \cdot (e \cdot (p \cdot (d \cdot (e \cdot x)))))$ 
      by (intro monofun-cfun-arg d)
    then have  $p \cdot (d \cdot (e \cdot x)) \sqsubseteq p \cdot (d \cdot (e \cdot (p \cdot (d \cdot (e \cdot x)))))$ 
      by (simp only: d.idem)
    then show  $(p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x \sqsubseteq (p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot ((p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x)$ 
      by simp
  qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma finite-deflation-p-d-e:
  assumes finite-deflation d
  assumes  $d: \bigwedge x. d \cdot x \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot x)$ 
  shows finite-deflation  $(p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e)$ 
proof -
  interpret d: finite-deflation d by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
    have deflation d ..
    then show deflation  $(p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e)$ 
      using d by (rule deflation-p-d-e)
  next
    have finite  $((\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ‘ range } (\lambda x. e \cdot x))$ 
      by (rule d.finite-image)
    then have finite  $((\lambda x. p \cdot x) \text{ ‘ } (\lambda x. d \cdot x) \text{ ‘ range } (\lambda x. e \cdot x))$ 
      by (rule finite-imageI)
    then have finite  $(\text{range } (\lambda x. (p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x))$ 
      by (simp add: image-image)
    then show finite  $\{x. (p \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } e) \cdot x = x\}$ 
      by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
  qed
qed
end

```

10.4 Uniqueness of ep-pairs

lemma *ep-pair-unique-e-lemma*:

```

assumes 1: ep-pair e1 p
and 2: ep-pair e2 p
shows  $e1 \sqsubseteq e2$ 
proof (rule cfun-belowI)
  fix x
  have  $e1 \cdot (p \cdot (e2 \cdot x)) \sqsubseteq e2 \cdot x$ 
    by (rule ep-pair.e-p-below [OF 1])
  then show  $e1 \cdot x \sqsubseteq e2 \cdot x$ 
    by (simp only: ep-pair.e-inverse [OF 2])
qed

lemma ep-pair-unique-e: ep-pair e1 p  $\implies$  ep-pair e2 p  $\implies$   $e1 = e2$ 
  by (fast intro: below-antisym elim: ep-pair-unique-e-lemma)

lemma ep-pair-unique-p-lemma:
  assumes 1: ep-pair e p1
  and 2: ep-pair e p2
  shows  $p1 \sqsubseteq p2$ 
proof (rule cfun-belowI)
  fix x
  have  $e \cdot (p1 \cdot x) \sqsubseteq x$ 
    by (rule ep-pair.e-p-below [OF 1])
  then have  $p2 \cdot (e \cdot (p1 \cdot x)) \sqsubseteq p2 \cdot x$ 
    by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  then show  $p1 \cdot x \sqsubseteq p2 \cdot x$ 
    by (simp only: ep-pair.e-inverse [OF 2])
qed

lemma ep-pair-unique-p: ep-pair e p1  $\implies$  ep-pair e p2  $\implies$   $p1 = p2$ 
  by (fast intro: below-antisym elim: ep-pair-unique-p-lemma)

```

10.5 Composing ep-pairs

```

lemma ep-pair-ID-ID: ep-pair ID ID
  by standard simp-all

lemma ep-pair-comp:
  assumes ep-pair e1 p1 and ep-pair e2 p2
  shows ep-pair (e2 oo e1) (p1 oo p2)
proof
  interpret ep1: ep-pair e1 p1 by fact
  interpret ep2: ep-pair e2 p2 by fact
  fix x y
  show (p1 oo p2)  $\cdot$  ((e2 oo e1)  $\cdot$  x) = x
    by simp
  have  $e1 \cdot (p1 \cdot (p2 \cdot y)) \sqsubseteq p2 \cdot y$ 
    by (rule ep1.e-p-below)
  then have  $e2 \cdot (e1 \cdot (p1 \cdot (p2 \cdot y))) \sqsubseteq e2 \cdot (p2 \cdot y)$ 
    by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)

```

```

also have  $e2 \cdot (p2 \cdot y) \sqsubseteq y$ 
  by (rule ep2.e-p-below)
finally show  $(e2 \text{ oo } e1) \cdot ((p1 \text{ oo } p2) \cdot y) \sqsubseteq y$ 
  by simp
qed

locale pcpo-ep-pair = ep-pair e p
  for  $e :: 'a::pcpo \rightarrow 'b::pcpo$ 
  and  $p :: 'b::pcpo \rightarrow 'a::pcpo$ 
begin

lemma e-strict [simp]:  $e \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
proof –
  have  $\perp \sqsubseteq p \cdot \perp$  by (rule minimal)
  then have  $e \cdot \perp \sqsubseteq e \cdot (p \cdot \perp)$  by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  also have  $e \cdot (p \cdot \perp) \sqsubseteq \perp$  by (rule e-p-below)
  finally show  $e \cdot \perp = \perp$  by simp
qed

lemma e-bottom-iff [simp]:  $e \cdot x = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$ 
  by (rule e-eq-iff [where  $y = \perp$ , unfolded e-strict])

lemma e-defined:  $x \neq \perp \implies e \cdot x \neq \perp$ 
  by simp

lemma p-strict [simp]:  $p \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
  by (rule e-inverse [where  $x = \perp$ , unfolded e-strict])

lemmas stricts = e-strict p-strict

end

end

```

11 The type of strict products

```

theory Sprod
  imports Cfun
begin

```

11.1 Definition of strict product type

```

definition sprod =  $\{p :: 'a::pcpo \times 'b::pcpo. p = \perp \vee (fst\ p \neq \perp \wedge snd\ p \neq \perp)\}$ 

pcpodef ( $'a::pcpo, 'b::pcpo$ ) sprod ( $\langle \langle notation = \langle infix\ strict\ product \rangle \rangle - \otimes / - \rangle$ 
  [21,20] 20) =
  sprod :: ( $'a \times 'b$ ) set
  by (simp-all add: sprod-def)

```

instance *sprod* :: ($\{chfin, pcpo\}, \{chfin, pcpo\}$) *chfin*
by (*rule typedef-chfin* [*OF type-definition-sprod below-sprod-def*])

type-notation (*ASCII*)
sprod (**infixr** $\langle ** \rangle$ 20)

11.2 Definitions of constants

definition *sfst* :: ($'a::pcpo ** 'b::pcpo$) $\rightarrow 'a$
where *sfst* = ($\Lambda p. fst (Rep-sprod\ p)$)

definition *ssnd* :: ($'a::pcpo ** 'b::pcpo$) $\rightarrow 'b$
where *ssnd* = ($\Lambda p. snd (Rep-sprod\ p)$)

definition *spair* :: $'a::pcpo \rightarrow 'b::pcpo \rightarrow ('a ** 'b)$
where *spair* = ($\Lambda a\ b. Abs-sprod (seq.b.a, seq.a.b)$)

definition *ssplit* :: ($'a::pcpo \rightarrow 'b::pcpo \rightarrow 'c::pcpo$) $\rightarrow ('a ** 'b) \rightarrow 'c$
where *ssplit* = ($\Lambda f\ p. seq.p.(f.(sfst.p).(ssnd.p))$)

syntax

-stuple :: [*logic*, *args*] $\Rightarrow logic$ ($\langle (\langle indent=1\ notation=\langle mixfix\ strict\ tuple \rangle \rangle '(-, /$
 $-:')) \rangle$)

syntax-consts

-stuple $\Leftarrow spair$

translations

$(:x, y, z:) \Leftarrow (:x, (:y, z:))$
 $(:x, y:) \Leftarrow CONST\ spair.x.y$

translations

$\Lambda(CONST\ spair.x.y). t \Leftarrow CONST\ ssplit.(\Lambda x\ y. t)$

11.3 Case analysis

lemma *spair-sprod*: ($seq.b.a, seq.a.b$) $\in sprod$
by (*simp add: sprod-def seq-conv-if*)

lemma *Rep-sprod-spair*: *Rep-sprod* ($:a, b:$) = ($seq.b.a, seq.a.b$)
by (*simp add: spair-def cont-Abs-sprod Abs-sprod-inverse spair-sprod*)

lemmas *Rep-sprod-simps* =

Rep-sprod-inject [*symmetric*] *below-sprod-def*
prod-eq-iff *below-prod-def*
Rep-sprod-strict *Rep-sprod-spair*

lemma *sprodE* [*case-names bottom spair, cases type: sprod*]:
obtains $p = \perp \mid x\ y$ **where** $p = (:x, y:)$ **and** $x \neq \perp$ **and** $y \neq \perp$
using *Rep-sprod* [*of p*] **by** (*auto simp add: sprod-def Rep-sprod-simps*)

lemma *sprod-induct* [*case-names bottom spair, induct type: sprod*]:

$\llbracket P \perp; \bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies P (:x, y:) \rrbracket \implies P x$
by (*cases x*) *simp-all*

11.4 Properties of *spair*

lemma *spair-strict1* [*simp*]: $(:\perp, y:) = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-sprod-simps*)

lemma *spair-strict2* [*simp*]: $(:x, \perp:) = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-sprod-simps*)

lemma *spair-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $(:x, y:) = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp \vee y = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-sprod-simps seq-conv-if*)

lemma *spair-below-iff*: $(:a, b:) \sqsubseteq (:c, d:) \longleftrightarrow a = \perp \vee b = \perp \vee (a \sqsubseteq c \wedge b \sqsubseteq d)$
by (*simp add: Rep-sprod-simps seq-conv-if*)

lemma *spair-eq-iff*: $(:a, b:) = (:c, d:) \longleftrightarrow a = c \wedge b = d \vee (a = \perp \vee b = \perp) \wedge (c = \perp \vee d = \perp)$
by (*simp add: Rep-sprod-simps seq-conv-if*)

lemma *spair-strict*: $x = \perp \vee y = \perp \implies (:x, y:) = \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *spair-strict-rev*: $(:x, y:) \neq \perp \implies x \neq \perp \wedge y \neq \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *spair-defined*: $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies (:x, y:) \neq \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *spair-defined-rev*: $(:x, y:) = \perp \implies x = \perp \vee y = \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *spair-below*: $x \neq \perp \implies y \neq \perp \implies (:x, y:) \sqsubseteq (:a, b:) \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq a \wedge y \sqsubseteq b$
by (*simp add: spair-below-iff*)

lemma *spair-eq*: $x \neq \perp \implies y \neq \perp \implies (:x, y:) = (:a, b:) \longleftrightarrow x = a \wedge y = b$
by (*simp add: spair-eq-iff*)

lemma *spair-inject*: $x \neq \perp \implies y \neq \perp \implies (:x, y:) = (:a, b:) \implies x = a \wedge y = b$
by (*rule spair-eq [THEN iffD1]*)

lemma *inst-sprod-pcpo2*: $\perp = (: \perp, \perp :)$
by *simp*

lemma *sprodE2*: $(\bigwedge x y. p = (:x, y:) \implies Q) \implies Q$
by (*cases p*) (*simp only: inst-sprod-pcpo2, simp*)

11.5 Properties of *sfst* and *ssnd*

lemma *sfst-strict* [*simp*]: $sfst.\perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: sfst-def cont-Rep-sprod Rep-sprod-strict*)

lemma *ssnd-strict* [*simp*]: $ssnd.\perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: ssnd-def cont-Rep-sprod Rep-sprod-strict*)

lemma *sfst-spair* [*simp*]: $y \neq \perp \implies sfst.(x, y) = x$
by (*simp add: sfst-def cont-Rep-sprod Rep-sprod-spair*)

lemma *ssnd-spair* [*simp*]: $x \neq \perp \implies ssnd.(x, y) = y$
by (*simp add: ssnd-def cont-Rep-sprod Rep-sprod-spair*)

lemma *sfst-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $sfst.p = \perp \longleftrightarrow p = \perp$
by (*cases p*) *simp-all*

lemma *ssnd-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $ssnd.p = \perp \longleftrightarrow p = \perp$
by (*cases p*) *simp-all*

lemma *sfst-defined*: $p \neq \perp \implies sfst.p \neq \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *ssnd-defined*: $p \neq \perp \implies ssnd.p \neq \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *spair-sfst-ssnd*: $(:sfst.p, ssnd.p:) = p$
by (*cases p*) *simp-all*

lemma *below-sprod*: $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow sfst.x \sqsubseteq sfst.y \wedge ssnd.x \sqsubseteq ssnd.y$
by (*simp add: Rep-sprod-simps sfst-def ssnd-def cont-Rep-sprod*)

lemma *eq-sprod*: $x = y \longleftrightarrow sfst.x = sfst.y \wedge ssnd.x = ssnd.y$
by (*auto simp add: po-eq-conv below-sprod*)

lemma *sfst-below-iff*: $sfst.x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (:y, ssnd.x:)$
by (*cases x = \perp , simp, cases y = \perp , simp, simp add: below-sprod*)

lemma *ssnd-below-iff*: $ssnd.x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq (:sfst.x, y:)$
by (*cases x = \perp , simp, cases y = \perp , simp, simp add: below-sprod*)

11.6 Compactness

lemma *compact-sfst*: $compact\ x \implies compact\ (sfst.x)$
by (*rule compactI*) (*simp add: sfst-below-iff*)

lemma *compact-ssnd*: $compact\ x \implies compact\ (ssnd.x)$
by (*rule compactI*) (*simp add: ssnd-below-iff*)

lemma *compact-spair*: $compact\ x \implies compact\ y \implies compact\ (x, y)$

by (rule compact-sprod) (simp add: Rep-sprod-spair seq-conv-if)

lemma compact-spair-iff: compact (\cdot x, y) \longleftrightarrow $x = \perp \vee y = \perp \vee (\text{compact } x \wedge \text{compact } y)$
 apply (safe elim!: compact-spair)
 apply (drule compact-sfst, simp)
 apply (drule compact-ssnd, simp)
 apply simp
 apply simp
 done

11.7 Properties of *ssplit*

lemma ssplit1 [simp]: ssplit.f. $\perp = \perp$
 by (simp add: ssplit-def)

lemma ssplit2 [simp]: $x \neq \perp \implies y \neq \perp \implies \text{ssplit.f}(\cdot$ x, y) = $f \cdot x \cdot y$
 by (simp add: ssplit-def)

lemma ssplit3 [simp]: ssplit.spair. $z = z$
 by (cases z) simp-all

11.8 Strict product preserves flatness

instance sprod :: (flat, flat) flat

proof

fix x y :: 'a \otimes 'b
 assume $x \sqsubseteq y$
 then show $x = \perp \vee x = y$
 apply (induct x, simp)
 apply (induct y, simp)
 apply (simp add: spair-below-iff flat-below-iff)
 done

qed

end

12 The type of lifted values

theory Up

imports Cfun

begin

12.1 Definition of new type for lifting

datatype 'a u (\langle (notation= \langle postfix lifting \rangle - \perp) \rangle [1000] 999) = Ibottom | Iup 'a

primrec Ifup :: ('a \rightarrow 'b::pcpo) \Rightarrow 'a u \Rightarrow 'b
 where

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Ifup } f \text{ Ibottom} = \perp \\ & | \text{Ifup } f \text{ (Iup } x) = f \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

12.2 Ordering on lifted cpo

instantiation $u :: (\text{cpo}) \text{ below}$
begin

definition *below-up-def*:

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqsubseteq) & \equiv \\ & (\lambda x y. \\ & \quad (\text{case } x \text{ of} \\ & \quad \quad \text{Ibottom} \Rightarrow \text{True} \\ & \quad | \text{Iup } a \Rightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{Ibottom} \Rightarrow \text{False} | \text{Iup } b \Rightarrow a \sqsubseteq b))) \end{aligned}$$

instance ..

end

lemma *minimal-up [iff]*: $\text{Ibottom} \sqsubseteq z$
by (*simp add: below-up-def*)

lemma *not-Iup-below [iff]*: $\text{Iup } x \not\sqsubseteq \text{Ibottom}$
by (*simp add: below-up-def*)

lemma *Iup-below [iff]*: $(\text{Iup } x \sqsubseteq \text{Iup } y) = (x \sqsubseteq y)$
by (*simp add: below-up-def*)

12.3 Lifted cpo is a partial order

instance $u :: (\text{cpo}) \text{ po}$

proof

fix $x :: 'a \text{ u}$
show $x \sqsubseteq x$
by (*simp add: below-up-def split: u.split*)

next

fix $x y :: 'a \text{ u}$
assume $x \sqsubseteq y \text{ } y \sqsubseteq x$
then show $x = y$
by (*auto simp: below-up-def split: u.split-asm intro: below-antisym*)

next

fix $x y z :: 'a \text{ u}$
assume $x \sqsubseteq y \text{ } y \sqsubseteq z$
then show $x \sqsubseteq z$
by (*auto simp: below-up-def split: u.split-asm intro: below-trans*)

qed

12.4 Lifted cpo is a cpo

lemma *is-lub-Iup*: $\text{range } S <<| x \implies \text{range } (\lambda i. \text{Iup } (S i)) <<| \text{Iup } x$

by (auto simp: is-lub-def is-ub-def ball-simps below-up-def split: u.split)

lemma up-chain-lemma:

assumes Y : chain Y

obtains $\forall i. Y\ i = Ibottom$

| $A\ k$ where $\forall i. Iup\ (A\ i) = Y\ (i + k)$ and chain A and range $Y <<| Iup\ (\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$

proof (cases $\exists k. Y\ k \neq Ibottom$)

case True

then obtain k where $k: Y\ k \neq Ibottom$..

define A where $A\ i = (THE\ a. Iup\ a = Y\ (i + k))$ for i

have $Iup\text{-}A: \forall i. Iup\ (A\ i) = Y\ (i + k)$

proof

fix $i :: nat$

from $Y\ le\text{-}add2$ have $Y\ k \sqsubseteq Y\ (i + k)$ by (rule chain-mono)

with k have $Y\ (i + k) \neq Ibottom$ by (cases $Y\ k$) auto

then show $Iup\ (A\ i) = Y\ (i + k)$

by (cases $Y\ (i + k)$, simp-all add: $A\text{-}def$)

qed

from Y have chain- A : chain A

by (simp add: chain-def $Iup\text{-}below$ [symmetric] $Iup\text{-}A$)

then have range $A <<| (\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$

by (rule cpo-lubI)

then have range $(\lambda i. Iup\ (A\ i)) <<| Iup\ (\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$

by (rule is-lub- Iup)

then have range $(\lambda i. Y\ (i + k)) <<| Iup\ (\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$

by (simp only: $Iup\text{-}A$)

then have range $(\lambda i. Y\ i) <<| Iup\ (\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$

by (simp only: is-lub-range-shift [OF Y])

with $Iup\text{-}A$ chain- A show ?thesis ..

next

case False

then have $\forall i. Y\ i = Ibottom$ by simp

then show ?thesis ..

qed

instance $u :: (cpo)\ cpo$

proof

fix $S :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ u$

assume S : chain S

then show $\exists x. range\ (\lambda i. S\ i) <<| x$

proof (rule up-chain-lemma)

assume $\forall i. S\ i = Ibottom$

then have range $(\lambda i. S\ i) <<| Ibottom$

by (simp add: is-lub-const)

then show ?thesis ..

next

fix $A :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$

assume range $S <<| Iup\ (\bigsqcup i. A\ i)$

```

    then show ?thesis ..
  qed
qed

```

12.5 Lifted cpo is pointed

```

instance u :: (cpo) pcpo
  by intro-classes fast

```

for compatibility with old HOLCF-Version

```

lemma inst-up-pcpo:  $\perp = Ibottom$ 
  by (rule minimal-up [THEN bottomI, symmetric])

```

12.6 Continuity of *Iup* and *Ifup*

continuity for *Iup*

```

lemma cont-Iup: cont Iup
  apply (rule contI)
  apply (rule is-lub-Iup)
  apply (erule cpo-lubI)
  done

```

continuity for *Ifup*

```

lemma cont-Ifup1: cont ( $\lambda f. Ifup f x$ )
  by (induct x) simp-all

```

```

lemma monofun-Ifup2: monofun ( $\lambda x. Ifup f x$ )
  apply (rule monofunI)
  apply (case-tac x, simp)
  apply (case-tac y, simp)
  apply (simp add: monofun-cfun-arg)
  done

```

```

lemma cont-Ifup2: cont ( $\lambda x. Ifup f x$ )

```

```

proof (rule contI2)

```

```

  fix Y

```

```

  assume Y: chain Y and Y': chain ( $\lambda i. Ifup f (Y i)$ )

```

```

  from Y show Ifup f ( $\bigsqcup i. Y i$ )  $\sqsubseteq$  ( $\bigsqcup i. Ifup f (Y i)$ )

```

```

  proof (rule up-chain-lemma)

```

```

    fix A and k

```

```

    assume A:  $\forall i. Iup (A i) = Y (i + k)$ 

```

```

    assume chain A and range Y  $<<| Iup (\bigsqcup i. A i)$ 

```

```

    then have Ifup f ( $\bigsqcup i. Y i$ ) = ( $\bigsqcup i. Ifup f (Iup (A i))$ )

```

```

      by (simp add: lub-eqI contlub-cfun-arg)

```

```

    also have  $\dots = (\bigsqcup i. Ifup f (Y (i + k)))$ 

```

```

      by (simp add: A)

```

```

    also have  $\dots = (\bigsqcup i. Ifup f (Y i))$ 

```

```

      using Y' by (rule lub-range-shift)

```

finally show ?thesis by simp
qed simp
qed (rule monofun-Ifup2)

12.7 Continuous versions of constants

definition $up :: 'a \rightarrow 'a \ u$
where $up = (\Lambda x. Iup\ x)$

definition $fup :: ('a \rightarrow 'b::pcpo) \rightarrow 'a \ u \rightarrow 'b$
where $fup = (\Lambda f\ p. Ifup\ f\ p)$

translations

case l of $XCONST\ up \cdot x \Rightarrow t \rightleftharpoons CONST\ fup \cdot (\Lambda x. t) \cdot l$
case l of $(XCONST\ up :: 'a) \cdot x \Rightarrow t \rightarrow CONST\ fup \cdot (\Lambda x. t) \cdot l$
 $\Lambda(XCONST\ up \cdot x). t \rightleftharpoons CONST\ fup \cdot (\Lambda x. t)$

continuous versions of lemmas for $'a_{\perp}$

lemma *Exh-Up*: $z = \perp \vee (\exists x. z = up \cdot x)$
by (induct z) (simp add: inst-up-pcpo, simp add: up-def cont-Iup)

lemma *up-eq* [simp]: $(up \cdot x = up \cdot y) = (x = y)$
by (simp add: up-def cont-Iup)

lemma *up-inject*: $up \cdot x = up \cdot y \implies x = y$
by simp

lemma *up-defined* [simp]: $up \cdot x \neq \perp$
by (simp add: up-def cont-Iup inst-up-pcpo)

lemma *not-up-less-UU*: $up \cdot x \not\sqsubseteq \perp$
by simp

lemma *up-below* [simp]: $up \cdot x \sqsubseteq up \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$
by (simp add: up-def cont-Iup)

lemma *upE* [case-names bottom up, cases type: u]: $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; \bigwedge x. p = up \cdot x \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
by (cases p) (simp add: inst-up-pcpo, simp add: up-def cont-Iup)

lemma *up-induct* [case-names bottom up, induct type: u]: $P \perp \implies (\bigwedge x. P (up \cdot x)) \implies P\ x$
by (cases x) simp-all

lifting preserves chain-finiteness

lemma *up-chain-cases*:
assumes $Y: chain\ Y$
obtains $\forall i. Y\ i = \perp$

```

| A k where  $\forall i. \text{up} \cdot (A \ i) = Y \ (i + k)$  and chain A and  $(\sqcup i. Y \ i) = \text{up} \cdot (\sqcup i. A \ i)$ 
by (rule up-chain-lemma [OF Y]) (simp-all add: inst-up-pcpo up-def cont-Iup
lub-eqI)

```

```

lemma compact-up: compact x  $\implies$  compact (up.x)
apply (rule compactI2)
apply (erule up-chain-cases)
apply simp
apply (drule (1) compactD2, simp)
apply (erule exE)
apply (drule-tac f=up and x=x in monofun-cfun-arg)
apply (simp, erule exI)
done

```

```

lemma compact-upD: compact (up.x)  $\implies$  compact x
unfolding compact-def
by (drule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2 [where f=up]], simp)

```

```

lemma compact-up-iff [simp]: compact (up.x) = compact x
by (safe elim!: compact-up compact-upD)

```

```

instance u :: (chfin) chfin
apply intro-classes
apply (erule compact-imp-max-in-chain)
apply (rule-tac p= $\sqcup i. Y \ i$  in upE, simp-all)
done

```

properties of fup

```

lemma fup1 [simp]: fup.f. $\perp$  =  $\perp$ 
by (simp add: fup-def cont-Ifup1 cont-Ifup2 inst-up-pcpo cont2cont-LAM)

```

```

lemma fup2 [simp]: fup.f.(up.x) = f.x
by (simp add: up-def fup-def cont-Iup cont-Ifup1 cont-Ifup2 cont2cont-LAM)

```

```

lemma fup3 [simp]: fup.up.x = x
by (cases x) simp-all

```

end

13 Lifting types of class type to flat pcpo's

```

theory Lift
imports Up
begin

```

```

pcpodef 'a::type lift = UNIV :: 'a discr u set
by simp-all

```

lemmas *inst-lift-pcpo* = *Abs-lift-strict* [*symmetric*]

definition

Def :: 'a::type \Rightarrow 'a lift **where**
Def x = *Abs-lift* (*up*.(*Discr* x))

13.1 Lift as a datatype

lemma *lift-induct*: $\llbracket P \perp; \bigwedge x. P (Def\ x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P\ y$
apply (*induct* y)
apply (*rule-tac* p=y in *upE*)
apply (*simp* add: *Abs-lift-strict*)
apply (*case-tac* x)
apply (*simp* add: *Def-def*)
done

old-rep-datatype \perp ::'a::type lift *Def*
by (*erule* *lift-induct*) (*simp-all* add: *Def-def* *Abs-lift-inject* *inst-lift-pcpo*)

\perp and *Def*

lemma *not-Undef-is-Def*: $(x \neq \perp) = (\exists y. x = Def\ y)$
by (*cases* x) *simp-all*

lemma *lift-definedE*: $\llbracket x \neq \perp; \bigwedge a. x = Def\ a \Longrightarrow R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R$
by (*cases* x) *simp-all*

For $x \neq \perp$ in assumptions *defined* replaces *x* by *Def a* in conclusion.

method-setup *defined* = \langle
Scan.succeed (*fn* *ctxt* => *SIMPLE-METHOD'*
 (*eresolve-tac* *ctxt* @{*thms* *lift-definedE*} *THEN'* *asm-simp-tac* *ctxt*))
 \rangle

lemma *DefE*: *Def* x = $\perp \Longrightarrow R$
by *simp*

lemma *DefE2*: $\llbracket x = Def\ s; x = \perp \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R$
by *simp*

lemma *Def-below-Def*: *Def* x \sqsubseteq *Def* y \longleftrightarrow x = y
by (*simp* add: *below-lift-def* *Def-def* *Abs-lift-inverse*)

lemma *Def-below-iff* [*simp*]: *Def* x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow *Def* x = y
by (*induct* y, *simp*, *simp* add: *Def-below-Def*)

13.2 Lift is flat

instance *lift* :: (type) flat
proof
fix x y :: 'a lift

```

assume  $x \sqsubseteq y$  thus  $x = \perp \vee x = y$ 
  by (induct  $x$ ) auto
qed

```

13.3 Continuity of *case-lift*

```

lemma case-lift-eq: case-lift  $\perp$   $f$   $x = fup$ .( $\Lambda y. f$  (undiscr  $y$ )).(Rep-lift  $x$ )
apply (induct  $x$ , unfold lift.case)
apply (simp add: Rep-lift-strict)
apply (simp add: Def-def Abs-lift-inverse)
done

```

```

lemma cont2cont-case-lift [simp]:
   $\llbracket \Lambda y. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f \ x \ y); \text{cont } g \rrbracket \implies \text{cont } (\lambda x. \text{case-lift } \perp \ (f \ x) \ (g \ x))$ 
unfolding case-lift-eq by (simp add: cont-Rep-lift)

```

13.4 Further operations

definition

```

flift1 :: ('a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b::pcpo)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a lift  $\rightarrow$  'b) (binder  $\langle$ FLIFT  $\rangle$  10) where
flift1 = ( $\lambda f. (\Lambda x. \text{case-lift } \perp \ f \ x)$ )

```

translations

```

 $\Lambda(XCONST \ Def \ x). t => CONST \ flift1 \ (\lambda x. t)$ 
 $\Lambda(CONST \ Def \ x). FLIFT \ y. t <= FLIFT \ x \ y. t$ 
 $\Lambda(CONST \ Def \ x). t <= FLIFT \ x. t$ 

```

definition

```

flift2 :: ('a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b::type)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a lift  $\rightarrow$  'b lift) where
flift2  $f = (FLIFT \ x. Def \ (f \ x))$ 

```

```

lemma flift1-Def [simp]: flift1  $f$ .(Def  $x$ ) = ( $f \ x$ )
by (simp add: flift1-def)

```

```

lemma flift2-Def [simp]: flift2  $f$ .(Def  $x$ ) = Def ( $f \ x$ )
by (simp add: flift2-def)

```

```

lemma flift1-strict [simp]: flift1  $f$ . $\perp = \perp$ 
by (simp add: flift1-def)

```

```

lemma flift2-strict [simp]: flift2  $f$ . $\perp = \perp$ 
by (simp add: flift2-def)

```

```

lemma flift2-defined [simp]:  $x \neq \perp \implies (flift2 \ f).x \neq \perp$ 
by (erule lift-definedE, simp)

```

```

lemma flift2-bottom-iff [simp]:  $(flift2 \ f).x = \perp = (x = \perp)$ 
by (cases x, simp-all)

```

```

lemma FLIFT-mono:

```

$(\bigwedge x. f x \sqsubseteq g x) \implies (FLIFT x. f x) \sqsubseteq (FLIFT x. g x)$
by (*rule cfun-belowI, case-tac x, simp-all*)

lemma *cont2cont-flift1* [*simp, cont2cont*]:

$\llbracket \bigwedge y. cont (\lambda x. f x y) \rrbracket \implies cont (\lambda x. FLIFT y. f x y)$
by (*simp add: flift1-def cont2cont-LAM*)

end

14 The type of lifted booleans

theory *Tr*

imports *Lift*

begin

14.1 Type definition and constructors

type-synonym *tr* = *bool lift*

translations

$(type) \ tr \leftarrow (type) \ bool \ lift$

definition *TT* :: *tr*

where *TT* = *Def True*

definition *FF* :: *tr*

where *FF* = *Def False*

Exhaustion and Elimination for type *tr*

lemma *Exh-tr*: $t = \perp \vee t = TT \vee t = FF$

by (*induct t*) (*auto simp: FF-def TT-def*)

lemma *trE* [*case-names bottom TT FF, cases type: tr*]:

$\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = TT \implies Q; p = FF \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$

by (*induct p*) (*auto simp: FF-def TT-def*)

lemma *tr-induct* [*case-names bottom TT FF, induct type: tr*]:

$P \perp \implies P \ TT \implies P \ FF \implies P \ x$

by (*cases x*) *simp-all*

distinctness for type *tr*

lemma *dist-below-tr* [*simp*]:

$TT \not\sqsubseteq \perp \ FF \not\sqsubseteq \perp \ TT \not\sqsubseteq FF \ FF \not\sqsubseteq TT$

by (*simp-all add: TT-def FF-def*)

lemma *dist-eq-tr* [*simp*]: $TT \neq \perp \ FF \neq \perp \ TT \neq FF \ \perp \neq TT \ \perp \neq FF \ FF \neq TT$

by (*simp-all add: TT-def FF-def*)

lemma *TT-below-iff* [simp]: $TT \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = TT$
by (induct x) simp-all

lemma *FF-below-iff* [simp]: $FF \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = FF$
by (induct x) simp-all

lemma *not-below-TT-iff* [simp]: $x \not\sqsubseteq TT \longleftrightarrow x = FF$
by (induct x) simp-all

lemma *not-below-FF-iff* [simp]: $x \not\sqsubseteq FF \longleftrightarrow x = TT$
by (induct x) simp-all

14.2 Case analysis

definition *tr-case* :: $'a::pcpo \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow tr \rightarrow 'a$
where *tr-case* = $(\Lambda t e (Def b). \text{if } b \text{ then } t \text{ else } e)$

abbreviation *cifte-syn* :: $[tr, 'c::pcpo, 'c] \Rightarrow 'c$ ($\langle \langle notation = \langle mixfix \text{ If expression } \rangle \rangle \text{ If } (-) / \text{ then } (-) / \text{ else } (-) \rangle [0, 0, 60] 60$)
where *If b then e1 else e2* $\equiv tr\text{-case} \cdot e1 \cdot e2 \cdot b$

translations

$\Lambda (XCONST TT). t \rightleftharpoons CONST tr\text{-case} \cdot t \cdot \perp$
 $\Lambda (XCONST FF). t \rightleftharpoons CONST tr\text{-case} \cdot \perp \cdot t$

lemma *ifte-thms* [simp]:
 If \perp then *e1* else *e2* = \perp
 If *FF* then *e1* else *e2* = *e2*
 If *TT* then *e1* else *e2* = *e1*
by (simp-all add: *tr-case-def TT-def FF-def*)

14.3 Boolean connectives

definition *trand* :: $tr \rightarrow tr \rightarrow tr$
where *andalso-def*: *trand* = $(\Lambda x y. \text{If } x \text{ then } y \text{ else } FF)$

abbreviation *andalso-syn* :: $tr \Rightarrow tr \Rightarrow tr$ ($\langle \langle - \text{ andalso } - \rangle [36, 35] 35$)
where *x andalso y* $\equiv trand \cdot x \cdot y$

definition *tror* :: $tr \rightarrow tr \rightarrow tr$
where *orelse-def*: *tror* = $(\Lambda x y. \text{If } x \text{ then } TT \text{ else } y)$

abbreviation *orelse-syn* :: $tr \Rightarrow tr \Rightarrow tr$ ($\langle \langle - \text{ orelse } - \rangle [31, 30] 30$)
where *x orelse y* $\equiv tror \cdot x \cdot y$

definition *neg* :: $tr \rightarrow tr$
where *neg* = *flift2 Not*

definition *If2* :: $tr \Rightarrow 'c::pcpo \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'c$
where *If2 Q x y* = $(\text{If } Q \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$

tactic for tr-thms with case split

lemmas *tr-defs* = *andalso-def* *orelse-def* *neg-def* *tr-case-def* *TT-def* *FF-def*

lemmas about andalso, orelse, neg and if

lemma *andalso-thms* [*simp*]:

```

(TT andalso y) = y
(FF andalso y) = FF
( $\perp$  andalso y) =  $\perp$ 
(y andalso TT) = y
(y andalso y) = y
  apply (unfold andalso-def, simp-all)
  apply (cases y, simp-all)
  apply (cases y, simp-all)
done

```

lemma *orelse-thms* [*simp*]:

```

(TT orelse y) = TT
(FF orelse y) = y
( $\perp$  orelse y) =  $\perp$ 
(y orelse FF) = y
(y orelse y) = y
  apply (unfold orelse-def, simp-all)
  apply (cases y, simp-all)
  apply (cases y, simp-all)
done

```

lemma *neg-thms* [*simp*]:

```

neg.TT = FF
neg.FF = TT
neg. $\perp$  =  $\perp$ 
  by (simp-all add: neg-def TT-def FF-def)

```

split-tac for If via If2 because the constant has to be a constant

lemma *split-If2*: $P \text{ (If2 } Q \ x \ y) \longleftrightarrow ((Q = \perp \longrightarrow P \ \perp) \wedge (Q = TT \longrightarrow P \ x) \wedge (Q = FF \longrightarrow P \ y))$
 by (*cases Q*) (*simp-all* add: *If2-def*)

ML <

```

fun split-If-tac ctxt =
  simp-tac (put-simpset HOL-basic-ss ctxt addsimps [@{thm If2-def} RS sym])
    THEN' (split-tac ctxt [@{thm split-If2}])
>

```

14.4 Rewriting of HOLCF operations to HOL functions

lemma *andalso-or*: $t \neq \perp \implies (t \text{ andalso } s) = FF \longleftrightarrow t = FF \vee s = FF$
 by (*cases t*) *simp-all*

lemma *andalso-and*: $t \neq \perp \implies ((t \text{ andalso } s) \neq FF) \longleftrightarrow t \neq FF \wedge s \neq FF$
by (*cases t*) *simp-all*

lemma *Def-bool1* [*simp*]: $\text{Def } x \neq FF \longleftrightarrow x$
by (*simp add: FF-def*)

lemma *Def-bool2* [*simp*]: $\text{Def } x = FF \longleftrightarrow \neg x$
by (*simp add: FF-def*)

lemma *Def-bool3* [*simp*]: $\text{Def } x = TT \longleftrightarrow x$
by (*simp add: TT-def*)

lemma *Def-bool4* [*simp*]: $\text{Def } x \neq TT \longleftrightarrow \neg x$
by (*simp add: TT-def*)

lemma *If-and-if*: $(\text{If } \text{Def } P \text{ then } A \text{ else } B) = (\text{if } P \text{ then } A \text{ else } B)$
by (*cases Def P*) (*auto simp add: TT-def[symmetric] FF-def[symmetric]*)

14.5 Compactness

lemma *compact-TT*: *compact TT*
by (*rule compact-chfin*)

lemma *compact-FF*: *compact FF*
by (*rule compact-chfin*)

end

15 The type of strict sums

theory *Ssum*
imports *Tr*
begin

15.1 Definition of strict sum type

definition *ssum* =
 $\{p :: tr \times ('a::pcpo \times 'b::pcpo). p = \perp \vee$
 $(fst\ p = TT \wedge fst\ (snd\ p) \neq \perp \wedge snd\ (snd\ p) = \perp) \vee$
 $(fst\ p = FF \wedge fst\ (snd\ p) = \perp \wedge snd\ (snd\ p) \neq \perp)\}$

pcpodef (*'a::pcpo, 'b::pcpo*) *ssum* ($\langle \langle \text{notation} = \langle \text{infix strict sum} \rangle - \oplus / - \rangle \rangle$ [21, 20] 20) =
 $ssum :: (tr \times 'a \times 'b) \text{ set}$
by (*simp-all add: ssum-def*)

instance *ssum* :: $(\{chfin, pcpo\}, \{chfin, pcpo\}) \text{ chfin}$
by (*rule typedef-chfin [OF type-definition-ssum below-ssum-def]*)

type-notation (*ASCII*)
 $ssum$ (**infixr** $\langle ++ \rangle$ 10)

15.2 Definitions of constructors

definition $sinl :: 'a::pcpo \rightarrow ('a ++ 'b::pcpo)$
where $sinl = (\Lambda a. Abs-ssum (seq \cdot a \cdot TT, a, \perp))$

definition $sinr :: 'b::pcpo \rightarrow ('a::pcpo ++ 'b)$
where $sinr = (\Lambda b. Abs-ssum (seq \cdot b \cdot FF, \perp, b))$

lemma $sinl-ssum: (seq \cdot a \cdot TT, a, \perp) \in ssum$
by (*simp add: ssum-def seq-conv-if*)

lemma $sinr-ssum: (seq \cdot b \cdot FF, \perp, b) \in ssum$
by (*simp add: ssum-def seq-conv-if*)

lemma $Rep-ssum-sinl: Rep-ssum (sinl \cdot a) = (seq \cdot a \cdot TT, a, \perp)$
by (*simp add: sinl-def cont-Abs-ssum Abs-ssum-inverse sinl-ssum*)

lemma $Rep-ssum-sinr: Rep-ssum (sinr \cdot b) = (seq \cdot b \cdot FF, \perp, b)$
by (*simp add: sinr-def cont-Abs-ssum Abs-ssum-inverse sinr-ssum*)

lemmas $Rep-ssum-simps =$
 $Rep-ssum-inject$ [*symmetric*] $below-ssum-def$
 $prod-eq-iff$ $below-prod-def$
 $Rep-ssum-strict$ $Rep-ssum-sinl$ $Rep-ssum-sinr$

15.3 Properties of $sinl$ and $sinr$

Ordering

lemma $sinl-below$ [*simp*]: $sinl \cdot x \sqsubseteq sinl \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$
by (*simp add: Rep-ssum-simps seq-conv-if*)

lemma $sinr-below$ [*simp*]: $sinr \cdot x \sqsubseteq sinr \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$
by (*simp add: Rep-ssum-simps seq-conv-if*)

lemma $sinl-below-sinr$ [*simp*]: $sinl \cdot x \sqsubseteq sinr \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-ssum-simps seq-conv-if*)

lemma $sinr-below-sinl$ [*simp*]: $sinr \cdot x \sqsubseteq sinl \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-ssum-simps seq-conv-if*)

Equality

lemma $sinl-eq$ [*simp*]: $sinl \cdot x = sinl \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*simp add: po-eq-conv*)

lemma $sinr-eq$ [*simp*]: $sinr \cdot x = sinr \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*simp add: po-eq-conv*)

lemma *sinl-eq-sinr* [*simp*]: $\text{sinl} \cdot x = \text{sinr} \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = \perp \wedge y = \perp$
by (*subst po-eq-conv*) *simp*

lemma *sinr-eq-sinl* [*simp*]: $\text{sinr} \cdot x = \text{sinl} \cdot y \longleftrightarrow x = \perp \wedge y = \perp$
by (*subst po-eq-conv*) *simp*

lemma *sinl-inject*: $\text{sinl} \cdot x = \text{sinl} \cdot y \implies x = y$
by (*rule sinl-eq [THEN iffD1]*)

lemma *sinr-inject*: $\text{sinr} \cdot x = \text{sinr} \cdot y \implies x = y$
by (*rule sinr-eq [THEN iffD1]*)

Strictness

lemma *sinl-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{sinl} \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-ssum-simps*)

lemma *sinr-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{sinr} \cdot \perp = \perp$
by (*simp add: Rep-ssum-simps*)

lemma *sinl-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{sinl} \cdot x = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
using *sinl-eq [of x \perp]* **by** *simp*

lemma *sinr-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{sinr} \cdot x = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
using *sinr-eq [of x \perp]* **by** *simp*

lemma *sinl-defined*: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sinl} \cdot x \neq \perp$
by *simp*

lemma *sinr-defined*: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sinr} \cdot x \neq \perp$
by *simp*

Compactness

lemma *compact-sinl*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{sinl} \cdot x)$
by (*rule compact-ssum*) (*simp add: Rep-ssum-sinl*)

lemma *compact-sinr*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } (\text{sinr} \cdot x)$
by (*rule compact-ssum*) (*simp add: Rep-ssum-sinr*)

lemma *compact-sinlD*: $\text{compact } (\text{sinl} \cdot x) \implies \text{compact } x$
unfolding *compact-def*
by (*drule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2 [where f=sinl]], simp*)

lemma *compact-sinrD*: $\text{compact } (\text{sinr} \cdot x) \implies \text{compact } x$
unfolding *compact-def*
by (*drule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2 [where f=sinr]], simp*)

lemma *compact-sinl-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{compact } x$
by (*safe elim!: compact-sinl compact-sinlD*)

lemma *compact-sinr-iff* [*simp*]: *compact* (*sinr*·*x*) = *compact* *x*
 by (*safe elim!*: *compact-sinr compact-sinrD*)

15.4 Case analysis

lemma *ssumE* [*case-names bottom sinl sinr, cases type: ssum*]:
 obtains $p = \perp$
 | *x* where $p = \text{sinl} \cdot x$ and $x \neq \perp$
 | *y* where $p = \text{sinr} \cdot y$ and $y \neq \perp$
 using *Rep-ssum* [*of p*] by (*auto simp add: ssum-def Rep-ssum-simps*)

lemma *ssum-induct* [*case-names bottom sinl sinr, induct type: ssum*]:
 $\llbracket P \perp;$
 $\bigwedge x. x \neq \perp \implies P (\text{sinl} \cdot x);$
 $\bigwedge y. y \neq \perp \implies P (\text{sinr} \cdot y) \rrbracket \implies P x$
 by (*cases x*) *simp-all*

lemma *ssumE2* [*case-names sinl sinr*]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge x. p = \text{sinl} \cdot x \implies Q; \bigwedge y. p = \text{sinr} \cdot y \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
 by (*cases p, simp only: sinl-strict [symmetric], simp, simp*)

lemma *below-sinlD*: $p \sqsubseteq \text{sinl} \cdot x \implies \exists y. p = \text{sinl} \cdot y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$
 by (*cases p, rule-tac x=⊥ in exI, simp-all*)

lemma *below-sinrD*: $p \sqsubseteq \text{sinr} \cdot x \implies \exists y. p = \text{sinr} \cdot y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x$
 by (*cases p, rule-tac x=⊥ in exI, simp-all*)

15.5 Case analysis combinator

definition *sscase* :: (*'a::pcpo* → *'c::pcpo*) → (*'b::pcpo* → *'c*) → (*'a* ++ *'b*) → *'c*
 where *sscase* = ($\Lambda f g s. (\lambda(t, x, y). \text{If } t \text{ then } f \cdot x \text{ else } g \cdot y) (\text{Rep-ssum } s)$)

translations

case s of XCONST sinl · x ⇒ t1 | XCONST sinr · y ⇒ t2 ⇐ CONST sscase · (Λ x. t1) · (Λ y. t2) · s

case s of (XCONST sinl :: 'a) · x ⇒ t1 | XCONST sinr · y ⇒ t2 → CONST sscase · (Λ x. t1) · (Λ y. t2) · s

translations

$\Lambda(\text{XCONST sinl} \cdot x). t \rightleftharpoons \text{CONST sscase} \cdot (\Lambda x. t) \cdot \perp$
 $\Lambda(\text{XCONST sinr} \cdot y). t \rightleftharpoons \text{CONST sscase} \cdot \perp \cdot (\Lambda y. t)$

lemma *beta-sscase*: *sscase*·*f*·*g*·*s* = ($\lambda(t, x, y). \text{If } t \text{ then } f \cdot x \text{ else } g \cdot y$) (*Rep-ssum s*)
 by (*simp add: sscase-def cont-Rep-ssum*)

lemma *sscase1* [*simp*]: *sscase*·*f*·*g*· \perp = \perp
 by (*simp add: beta-sscase Rep-ssum-strict*)

lemma *sscase2* [*simp*]: $x \neq \perp \implies \text{sscase} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = f \cdot x$

by (simp add: beta-sscase Rep-ssum-sinl)

lemma sscase3 [simp]: $y \neq \perp \implies \text{sscase} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot y) = g \cdot y$
 by (simp add: beta-sscase Rep-ssum-sinr)

lemma sscase4 [simp]: $\text{sscase} \cdot \text{sinl} \cdot \text{sinr} \cdot z = z$
 by (cases z) simp-all

15.6 Strict sum preserves flatness

instance ssum :: (flat, flat) flat
 apply (intro-classes, clarify)
 apply (case-tac x, simp)
 apply (case-tac y, simp-all add: flat-below-iff)
 apply (case-tac y, simp-all add: flat-below-iff)
 done

end

16 The Strict Function Type

theory Sfun
 imports Cfun
 begin

pcpodef ($'a::\text{pcpo}$, $'b::\text{pcpo}$) sfun (infixr $\langle \rightarrow ! \rangle$ 0) = $\{f :: 'a \rightarrow 'b. f \cdot \perp = \perp\}$
 by simp-all

type-notation (ASCII)
 sfun (infixr $\langle \rightarrow ! \rangle$ 0)

TODO: Define nice syntax for abstraction, application.

definition sfun-abs :: ($'a::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'b::\text{pcpo}$) $\rightarrow ('a \rightarrow ! 'b)$
 where sfun-abs = $(\Lambda f. \text{Abs-sfun } (\text{strictify} \cdot f))$

definition sfun-rep :: ($'a::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow ! 'b::\text{pcpo}$) $\rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$
 where sfun-rep = $(\Lambda f. \text{Rep-sfun } f)$

lemma sfun-rep-beta: $\text{sfun-rep} \cdot f = \text{Rep-sfun } f$
 by (simp add: sfun-rep-def cont-Rep-sfun)

lemma sfun-rep-strict1 [simp]: $\text{sfun-rep} \cdot \perp = \perp$
 unfolding sfun-rep-beta by (rule Rep-sfun-strict)

lemma sfun-rep-strict2 [simp]: $\text{sfun-rep} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \perp$
 unfolding sfun-rep-beta by (rule Rep-sfun [simplified])

lemma strictify-cancel: $f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{strictify} \cdot f = f$
 by (simp add: cfun-eq-iff strictify-conv-if)

```

lemma sfun-abs-sfun-rep [simp]: sfun-abs·(sfun-rep·f) = f
  unfolding sfun-abs-def sfun-rep-def
  apply (simp add: cont-Abs-sfun cont-Rep-sfun)
  apply (simp add: Rep-sfun-inject [symmetric] Abs-sfun-inverse)
  apply (simp add: cfun-eq-iff strictify-conv-if)
  apply (simp add: Rep-sfun [simplified])
  done

```

```

lemma sfun-rep-sfun-abs [simp]: sfun-rep·(sfun-abs·f) = strictify·f
  unfolding sfun-abs-def sfun-rep-def
  apply (simp add: cont-Abs-sfun cont-Rep-sfun)
  apply (simp add: Abs-sfun-inverse)
  done

```

```

lemma sfun-eq-iff:  $f = g \longleftrightarrow \text{sfun-rep}.f = \text{sfun-rep}.g$ 
  by (simp add: sfun-rep-def cont-Rep-sfun Rep-sfun-inject)

```

```

lemma sfun-below-iff:  $f \sqsubseteq g \longleftrightarrow \text{sfun-rep}.f \sqsubseteq \text{sfun-rep}.g$ 
  by (simp add: sfun-rep-def cont-Rep-sfun below-sfun-def)

```

```

end

```

17 Map functions for various types

```

theory Map-Functions
  imports Deflation Sprod Ssum Sfun Up
begin

```

17.1 Map operator for continuous function space

```

definition cfun-map :: ( $'b \rightarrow 'a$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $'c \rightarrow 'd$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $'a \rightarrow 'c$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $'b \rightarrow 'd$ )
  where cfun-map = ( $\Lambda$  a b f x. b·(f·(a·x)))

```

```

lemma cfun-map-beta [simp]: cfun-map·a·b·f·x = b·(f·(a·x))
  by (simp add: cfun-map-def)

```

```

lemma cfun-map-ID: cfun-map·ID·ID = ID
  by (simp add: cfun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma cfun-map-map: cfun-map·f1·g1·(cfun-map·f2·g2·p) = cfun-map·( $\Lambda$  x. f2·(f1·x))·( $\Lambda$ 
  x. g1·(g2·x))·p
  by (rule cfun-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma ep-pair-cfun-map:
  assumes ep-pair e1 p1 and ep-pair e2 p2
  shows ep-pair (cfun-map·p1·e2) (cfun-map·e1·p2)
proof
  interpret e1p1: ep-pair e1 p1 by fact

```



```

interpret e2p2: ep-pair e2 p2 by fact
show cfun-map.e1.p2.(cfun-map.p1.e2.f) = f for f
  by (simp add: cfun-eq-iff)
show cfun-map.p1.e2.(cfun-map.e1.p2.g)  $\sqsubseteq$  g for g
  apply (rule cfun-belowI, simp)
  apply (rule below-trans [OF e2p2.e-p-below])
  apply (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  apply (rule e1p1.e-p-below)
done
qed

```

```

lemma deflation-cfun-map:
  assumes deflation d1 and deflation d2
  shows deflation (cfun-map.d1.d2)
proof
  interpret d1: deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: deflation d2 by fact
  fix f
  show cfun-map.d1.d2.(cfun-map.d1.d2.f) = cfun-map.d1.d2.f
    by (simp add: cfun-eq-iff d1.idem d2.idem)
  show cfun-map.d1.d2.f  $\sqsubseteq$  f
    apply (rule cfun-belowI, simp)
    apply (rule below-trans [OF d2.below])
    apply (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
    apply (rule d1.below)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma finite-range-cfun-map:
  assumes a: finite (range ( $\lambda x. a \cdot x$ ))
  assumes b: finite (range ( $\lambda y. b \cdot y$ ))
  shows finite (range ( $\lambda f. cfun-map.a.b.f$ )) (is finite (range ?h))
proof (rule finite-imageD)
  let ?f =  $\lambda g. \text{range } (\lambda x. (a \cdot x, g \cdot x))$ 
  show finite (?f ' range ?h)
  proof (rule finite-subset)
    let ?B = Pow (range ( $\lambda x. a \cdot x$ )  $\times$  range ( $\lambda y. b \cdot y$ ))
    show ?f ' range ?h  $\subseteq$  ?B
      by clarsimp
    show finite ?B
      by (simp add: a b)
  qed
  show inj-on ?f (range ?h)
proof (rule inj-onI, rule cfun-eqI, clarsimp)
  fix x f g
  assume range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ ) = range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )
  then have range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )  $\subseteq$  range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )
    by (rule equalityD1)
  then have ( $a \cdot x, b \cdot (f \cdot (a \cdot x))$ )  $\in$  range ( $\lambda x. (a \cdot x, b \cdot (g \cdot (a \cdot x)))$ )

```

```

    by (simp add: subset-eq)
  then obtain y where (a.x, b.(f.(a.x))) = (a.y, b.(g.(a.y)))
    by (rule rangeE)
  then show b.(f.(a.x)) = b.(g.(a.x))
    by clarsimp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma finite-deflation-cfun-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2
  shows finite-deflation (cfun-map.d1.d2)
proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
  interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
  from d1.deflation-axioms d2.deflation-axioms show deflation (cfun-map.d1.d2)
    by (rule deflation-cfun-map)
  have finite (range (λf. cfun-map.d1.d2.f))
    using d1.finite-range d2.finite-range
    by (rule finite-range-cfun-map)
  then show finite {f. cfun-map.d1.d2.f = f}
    by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

Finite deflations are compact elements of the function space

```

lemma finite-deflation-imp-compact: finite-deflation d  $\implies$  compact d
  apply (frule finite-deflation-imp-deflation)
  apply (subgoal-tac compact (cfun-map.d.d.d))
  apply (simp add: cfun-map-def deflation.idem eta-cfun)
  apply (rule finite-deflation.compact)
  apply (simp only: finite-deflation-cfun-map)
done

```

17.2 Map operator for product type

```

definition prod-map :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b)  $\rightarrow$  ('c  $\rightarrow$  'd)  $\rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'c  $\rightarrow$  'b  $\times$  'd
  where prod-map = (λ f g p. (f.(fst p), g.(snd p)))

```

```

lemma prod-map-Pair [simp]: prod-map.f.g.(x, y) = (f.x, g.y)
  by (simp add: prod-map-def)

```

```

lemma prod-map-ID: prod-map.ID.ID = ID
  by (auto simp: cfun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma prod-map-map: prod-map.f1.g1.(prod-map.f2.g2.p) = prod-map.(λ x. f1.(f2.x)).(λ
x. g1.(g2.x)).p
  by (induct p) simp

```

```

lemma ep-pair-prod-map:
  assumes ep-pair e1 p1 and ep-pair e2 p2

```

```

  shows ep-pair (prod-map·e1·e2) (prod-map·p1·p2)
proof
  interpret e1p1: ep-pair e1 p1 by fact
  interpret e2p2: ep-pair e2 p2 by fact
  show prod-map·p1·p2·(prod-map·e1·e2·x) = x for x
    by (induct x) simp
  show prod-map·e1·e2·(prod-map·p1·p2·y)  $\sqsubseteq$  y for y
    by (induct y) (simp add: e1p1.e-p-below e2p2.e-p-below)
qed

```

```

lemma deflation-prod-map:
  assumes deflation d1 and deflation d2
  shows deflation (prod-map·d1·d2)
proof
  interpret d1: deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: deflation d2 by fact
  fix x
  show prod-map·d1·d2·(prod-map·d1·d2·x) = prod-map·d1·d2·x
    by (induct x) (simp add: d1.idem d2.idem)
  show prod-map·d1·d2·x  $\sqsubseteq$  x
    by (induct x) (simp add: d1.below d2.below)
qed

```

```

lemma finite-deflation-prod-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2
  shows finite-deflation (prod-map·d1·d2)
proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
  interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
  from d1.deflation-axioms d2.deflation-axioms show deflation (prod-map·d1·d2)
    by (rule deflation-prod-map)
  have {p. prod-map·d1·d2·p = p}  $\subseteq$  {x. d1·x = x}  $\times$  {y. d2·y = y}
    by auto
  then show finite {p. prod-map·d1·d2·p = p}
    by (rule finite-subset, simp add: d1.finite-fixes d2.finite-fixes)
qed

```

17.3 Map function for lifted cpo

```

definition u-map :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b)  $\rightarrow$  'a u  $\rightarrow$  'b u
  where u-map = ( $\Lambda$  f. fup·(up oo f))

```

```

lemma u-map-strict [simp]: u-map·f· $\perp$  =  $\perp$ 
  by (simp add: u-map-def)

```

```

lemma u-map-up [simp]: u-map·f·(up·x) = up·(f·x)
  by (simp add: u-map-def)

```

```

lemma u-map-ID: u-map·ID = ID

```

by (simp add: u-map-def cfun-eq-iff eta-cfun)

lemma u-map-map: $u\text{-map}.f \cdot (u\text{-map}.g \cdot p) = u\text{-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. f \cdot (g \cdot x)) \cdot p$
 by (induct p) simp-all

lemma u-map-oo: $u\text{-map} \cdot (f \text{ oo } g) = u\text{-map} \cdot f \text{ oo } u\text{-map} \cdot g$
 by (simp add: ccomp1 u-map-map eta-cfun)

lemma ep-pair-u-map: $ep\text{-pair } e \ p \implies ep\text{-pair } (u\text{-map} \cdot e) \ (u\text{-map} \cdot p)$
 apply standard
 subgoal for x by (cases x) (simp-all add: ep-pair.e-inverse)
 subgoal for y by (cases y) (simp-all add: ep-pair.e-p-below)
 done

lemma deflation-u-map: $deflation \ d \implies deflation \ (u\text{-map} \cdot d)$
 apply standard
 subgoal for x by (cases x) (simp-all add: deflation.idem)
 subgoal for x by (cases x) (simp-all add: deflation.below)
 done

lemma finite-deflation-u-map:
 assumes finite-deflation d
 shows finite-deflation (u-map · d)
proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
 interpret d: finite-deflation d by fact
 from d.deflation-axioms show deflation (u-map · d)
 by (rule deflation-u-map)
 have $\{x. u\text{-map} \cdot d \cdot x = x\} \subseteq insert \ \perp \ ((\lambda x. up \cdot x) \cdot \{x. d \cdot x = x\})$
 by (rule subsetI, case-tac x, simp-all)
 then show finite $\{x. u\text{-map} \cdot d \cdot x = x\}$
 by (rule finite-subset) (simp add: d.finite-fixes)
qed

17.4 Map function for strict products

definition sprod-map :: $('a::pcpo \rightarrow 'b::pcpo) \rightarrow ('c::pcpo \rightarrow 'd::pcpo) \rightarrow 'a \otimes 'c \rightarrow 'b \otimes 'd$

where $sprod\text{-map} = (\Lambda f \ g. ssplit \cdot (\Lambda x \ y. (:f \cdot x, g \cdot y)))$

lemma sprod-map-strict [simp]: $sprod\text{-map} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \perp = \perp$
 by (simp add: sprod-map-def)

lemma sprod-map-spair [simp]: $x \neq \perp \implies y \neq \perp \implies sprod\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (:x, y) = (:f \cdot x, g \cdot y)$
 by (simp add: sprod-map-def)

lemma sprod-map-spair': $f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies g \cdot \perp = \perp \implies sprod\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (:x, y) = (:f \cdot x, g \cdot y)$
 by (cases $x = \perp \vee y = \perp$) auto

lemma *sprod-map-ID*: $sprod\text{-}map.ID.ID = ID$
by (*simp add: sprod-map-def cfun-eq-iff eta-cfun*)

lemma *sprod-map-map*:
 $\llbracket f1.\perp = \perp; g1.\perp = \perp \rrbracket \implies$
 $sprod\text{-}map.f1.g1.(sprod\text{-}map.f2.g2.p) =$
 $sprod\text{-}map.(\lambda x. f1.(f2.x)).(\lambda x. g1.(g2.x)).p$
proof (*induct p*)
case *bottom*
then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*spair x y*)
then show *?case*
apply (*cases f2.x = \perp , simp*)
apply (*cases g2.y = \perp , simp*)
apply *simp*
done
qed

lemma *ep-pair-sprod-map*:
assumes *ep-pair e1 p1* **and** *ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (sprod-map.e1.e2) (sprod-map.p1.p2)*
proof
interpret *e1p1: pcpo-ep-pair e1 p1* **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by** *fact*
interpret *e2p2: pcpo-ep-pair e2 p2* **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by** *fact*
show $sprod\text{-}map.p1.p2.(sprod\text{-}map.e1.e2.x) = x$ **for** *x*
by (*induct x*) *simp-all*
show $sprod\text{-}map.e1.e2.(sprod\text{-}map.p1.p2.y) \sqsubseteq y$ **for** *y*
proof (*induct y*)
case *bottom*
then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*spair x y*)
then show *?case*
apply *simp*
apply (*cases p1.x = \perp , simp, cases p2.y = \perp , simp*)
apply (*simp add: monofun-cfun e1p1.e-p-below e2p2.e-p-below*)
done
qed
qed

lemma *deflation-sprod-map*:
assumes *deflation d1* **and** *deflation d2*
shows *deflation (sprod-map.d1.d2)*
proof
interpret *d1: deflation d1* **by** *fact*
interpret *d2: deflation d2* **by** *fact*
fix *x*

```

show  $\text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot (\text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot x) = \text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot x$ 
proof (induct x)
  case bottom
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (spair x y)
  then show ?case
    apply (cases  $d1 \cdot x = \perp$ , simp, cases  $d2 \cdot y = \perp$ , simp)
    apply (simp add:  $d1.\text{idem}$   $d2.\text{idem}$ )
    done
qed
show  $\text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$ 
proof (induct x)
  case bottom
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case spair
  then show ?case by (simp add: monofun-cfun  $d1.\text{below}$   $d2.\text{below}$ )
qed
qed

```

```

lemma finite-deflation-sprod-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2
  shows finite-deflation ( $\text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2$ )
proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
  interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
  from  $d1.\text{deflation-axioms}$   $d2.\text{deflation-axioms}$  show deflation ( $\text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2$ )
  by (rule deflation-sprod-map)
  have  $\{x. \text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot x = x\} \subseteq$ 
    insert  $\perp ((\lambda(x, y). (:x, y:)) '(\{x. d1 \cdot x = x\} \times \{y. d2 \cdot y = y\}))$ 
  by (rule subsetI, case-tac x, auto simp add: spair-eq-iff)
  then show finite  $\{x. \text{sprod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2 \cdot x = x\}$ 
  by (rule finite-subset) (simp add:  $d1.\text{finite-fixes}$   $d2.\text{finite-fixes}$ )
qed

```

17.5 Map function for strict sums

```

definition ssum-map :: ('a::pcpo  $\rightarrow$  'b::pcpo)  $\rightarrow$  ('c::pcpo  $\rightarrow$  'd::pcpo)  $\rightarrow$  'a  $\oplus$  'c
 $\rightarrow$  'b  $\oplus$  'd
  where ssum-map = ( $\Lambda f g. \text{sscase} \cdot (\text{sinl} \circ f) \cdot (\text{sinr} \circ g)$ )

```

```

lemma ssum-map-strict [simp]: ssum-map  $\cdot f \cdot g \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
  by (simp add: ssum-map-def)

```

```

lemma ssum-map-sinl [simp]:  $x \neq \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{sinl} \cdot (f \cdot x)$ 
  by (simp add: ssum-map-def)

```

```

lemma ssum-map-sinr [simp]:  $x \neq \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot x) = \text{sinr} \cdot (g \cdot x)$ 

```

by (*simp add: ssum-map-def*)

lemma *ssum-map-sinl'*: $f \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinl} \cdot x) = \text{sinl} \cdot (f \cdot x)$
by (*cases x = \perp*) *simp-all*

lemma *ssum-map-sinr'*: $g \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{ssum-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{sinr} \cdot x) = \text{sinr} \cdot (g \cdot x)$
by (*cases x = \perp*) *simp-all*

lemma *ssum-map-ID*: $\text{ssum-map} \cdot \text{ID} \cdot \text{ID} = \text{ID}$
by (*simp add: ssum-map-def cfun-eq-iff eta-cfun*)

lemma *ssum-map-map*:
 $\llbracket f1 \cdot \perp = \perp; g1 \cdot \perp = \perp \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{ssum-map} \cdot f1 \cdot g1 \cdot (\text{ssum-map} \cdot f2 \cdot g2 \cdot p) =$
 $\text{ssum-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. f1 \cdot (f2 \cdot x)) \cdot (\Lambda x. g1 \cdot (g2 \cdot x)) \cdot p$

proof (*induct p*)
case *bottom*
then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*sinl x*)
then show ?*case* **by** (*cases f2 · x = \perp*) *simp-all*
next
case (*sinr y*)
then show ?*case* **by** (*cases g2 · y = \perp*) *simp-all*
qed

lemma *ep-pair-ssum-map*:
assumes *ep-pair e1 p1* **and** *ep-pair e2 p2*
shows *ep-pair (ssum-map · e1 · e2) (ssum-map · p1 · p2)*
proof
interpret *e1p1*: *pcpo-ep-pair e1 p1* **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by** *fact*
interpret *e2p2*: *pcpo-ep-pair e2 p2* **unfolding** *pcpo-ep-pair-def* **by** *fact*
show $\text{ssum-map} \cdot p1 \cdot p2 \cdot (\text{ssum-map} \cdot e1 \cdot e2 \cdot x) = x$ **for** *x*
by (*induct x*) *simp-all*
show $\text{ssum-map} \cdot e1 \cdot e2 \cdot (\text{ssum-map} \cdot p1 \cdot p2 \cdot y) \sqsubseteq y$ **for** *y*
proof (*induct y*)
case *bottom*
then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*sinl x*)
then show ?*case* **by** (*cases p1 · x = \perp*) (*simp-all add: e1p1.e-p-below*)
next
case (*sinr y*)
then show ?*case* **by** (*cases p2 · y = \perp*) (*simp-all add: e2p2.e-p-below*)
qed
qed

lemma *deflation-ssum-map*:
assumes *deflation d1* **and** *deflation d2*

```

  shows deflation (ssum-map·d1·d2)
proof
  interpret d1: deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: deflation d2 by fact
  fix x
  show ssum-map·d1·d2·(ssum-map·d1·d2·x) = ssum-map·d1·d2·x
  proof (induct x)
    case bottom
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (sinl x)
    then show ?case by (cases d1·x = ⊥) (simp-all add: d1.idem)
  next
    case (sinr y)
    then show ?case by (cases d2·y = ⊥) (simp-all add: d2.idem)
  qed
  show ssum-map·d1·d2·x ⊆ x
  proof (induct x)
    case bottom
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (sinl x)
    then show ?case by (cases d1·x = ⊥) (simp-all add: d1.below)
  next
    case (sinr y)
    then show ?case by (cases d2·y = ⊥) (simp-all add: d2.below)
  qed
qed

lemma finite-deflation-ssum-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d1 and finite-deflation d2
  shows finite-deflation (ssum-map·d1·d2)
proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
  interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
  from d1.deflation-axioms d2.deflation-axioms show deflation (ssum-map·d1·d2)
  by (rule deflation-ssum-map)
  have {x. ssum-map·d1·d2·x = x} ⊆
    (λx. sinl·x) ‘ {x. d1·x = x} ∪
    (λx. sinr·x) ‘ {x. d2·x = x} ∪ {⊥}
  by (rule subsetI, case-tac x, simp-all)
  then show finite {x. ssum-map·d1·d2·x = x}
  by (rule finite-subset, simp add: d1.finite-fixes d2.finite-fixes)
qed

```

17.6 Map operator for strict function space

definition $sfun\text{-}map :: ('b::pcpo \rightarrow 'a::pcpo) \rightarrow ('c::pcpo \rightarrow 'd::pcpo) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow! 'c) \rightarrow ('b \rightarrow! 'd)$

where $\text{sfun-map} = (\Lambda a b. \text{sfun-abs } oo \text{ cfun-map} \cdot a \cdot b \text{ } oo \text{ sfun-rep})$

lemma sfun-map-ID : $\text{sfun-map} \cdot ID \cdot ID = ID$
by (*simp add: sfun-map-def cfun-map-ID cfun-eq-iff*)

lemma sfun-map-map :
assumes $f2 \cdot \perp = \perp$ **and** $g2 \cdot \perp = \perp$
shows $\text{sfun-map} \cdot f1 \cdot g1 \cdot (\text{sfun-map} \cdot f2 \cdot g2 \cdot p) =$
 $\text{sfun-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. f2 \cdot (f1 \cdot x)) \cdot (\Lambda x. g1 \cdot (g2 \cdot x)) \cdot p$
by (*simp add: sfun-map-def cfun-eq-iff strictify-cancel assms cfun-map-map*)

lemma ep-pair-sfun-map :
assumes 1: $\text{ep-pair } e1 \text{ } p1$
assumes 2: $\text{ep-pair } e2 \text{ } p2$
shows $\text{ep-pair } (\text{sfun-map} \cdot p1 \cdot e2) (\text{sfun-map} \cdot e1 \cdot p2)$

proof

interpret $e1p1$: $\text{pcpo-ep-pair } e1 \text{ } p1$
unfolding pcpo-ep-pair-def **by** *fact*
interpret $e2p2$: $\text{pcpo-ep-pair } e2 \text{ } p2$
unfolding pcpo-ep-pair-def **by** *fact*
show $\text{sfun-map} \cdot e1 \cdot p2 \cdot (\text{sfun-map} \cdot p1 \cdot e2 \cdot f) = f$ **for** f
unfolding sfun-map-def
apply (*simp add: sfun-eq-iff strictify-cancel*)
apply (*rule ep-pair.e-inverse*)
apply (*rule ep-pair-cfun-map [OF 1 2]*)
done
show $\text{sfun-map} \cdot p1 \cdot e2 \cdot (\text{sfun-map} \cdot e1 \cdot p2 \cdot g) \sqsubseteq g$ **for** g
unfolding sfun-map-def
apply (*simp add: sfun-below-iff strictify-cancel*)
apply (*rule ep-pair.e-p-below*)
apply (*rule ep-pair-cfun-map [OF 1 2]*)
done

qed

lemma $\text{deflation-sfun-map}$:
assumes 1: $\text{deflation } d1$
assumes 2: $\text{deflation } d2$
shows $\text{deflation } (\text{sfun-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2)$
apply (*simp add: sfun-map-def*)
apply (*rule deflation.intro*)
apply *simp*
apply (*subst strictify-cancel*)
apply (*simp add: cfun-map-def deflation-strict 1 2*)
apply (*simp add: cfun-map-def deflation.idem 1 2*)
apply (*simp add: sfun-below-iff*)
apply (*subst strictify-cancel*)
apply (*simp add: cfun-map-def deflation-strict 1 2*)
apply (*rule deflation.below*)
apply (*rule deflation-cfun-map [OF 1 2]*)

```

done

lemma finite-deflation-sfun-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d1
    and finite-deflation d2
  shows finite-deflation (sfun-map.d1.d2)
proof (intro finite-deflation-intro)
  interpret d1: finite-deflation d1 by fact
  interpret d2: finite-deflation d2 by fact
  from d1.deflation-axioms d2.deflation-axioms show deflation (sfun-map.d1.d2)
    by (rule deflation-sfun-map)
  from assms have finite-deflation (cfun-map.d1.d2)
    by (rule finite-deflation-cfun-map)
  then have finite {f. cfun-map.d1.d2.f = f}
    by (rule finite-deflation.finite-fixes)
  moreover have inj ( $\lambda f. sfun-rep.f$ )
    by (rule inj-onI) (simp add: sfun-eq-iff)
  ultimately have finite (( $\lambda f. sfun-rep.f$ ) - ‘ {f. cfun-map.d1.d2.f = f})
    by (rule finite-vimageI)
  with <deflation d1> <deflation d2> show finite {f. sfun-map.d1.d2.f = f}
    by (simp add: sfun-map-def sfun-eq-iff strictify-cancel deflation-strict)
qed

end

```

18 The cpo of cartesian products

```

theory Cprod
  imports Cfun
begin

```

18.1 Continuous case function for unit type

```

definition unit-when :: 'a  $\rightarrow$  unit  $\rightarrow$  'a
  where unit-when = ( $\Lambda a \ . \ a$ )

```

```

translations
   $\Lambda(). \ t \rightleftharpoons CONST \ unit-when.t$ 

```

```

lemma unit-when [simp]: unit-when.a.u = a
  by (simp add: unit-when-def)

```

18.2 Continuous version of split function

```

definition csplit :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b  $\rightarrow$  'c)  $\rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b)  $\rightarrow$  'c
  where csplit = ( $\Lambda f \ p. \ f.(fst \ p).(snd \ p)$ )

```

```

translations
   $\Lambda(CONST \ Pair \ x \ y). \ t \rightleftharpoons CONST \ csplit.(\Lambda x \ y. \ t)$ 

```

abbreviation $cfst :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow 'a$
where $cfst \equiv Abs-cfun\ fst$

abbreviation $csnd :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow 'b$
where $csnd \equiv Abs-cfun\ snd$

18.3 Convert all lemmas to the continuous versions

lemma $csplit1$ $[simp]$: $csplit.f.\bot = f.\bot.\bot$
by ($simp$ add : $csplit-def$)

lemma $csplit-Pair$ $[simp]$: $csplit.f.(x, y) = f.x.y$
by ($simp$ add : $csplit-def$)

end

19 Profinite and bifinite cpos

theory *Bifinite*

imports *Map-Functions Cprod Sprod Sfun Up HOL-Library.Countable*
begin

19.1 Chains of finite deflations

locale $approx-chain =$
fixes $approx :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a$
assumes $chain-approx$ $[simp]$: $chain\ (\lambda i. approx\ i)$
assumes $lub-approx$ $[simp]$: $(\bigsqcup i. approx\ i) = ID$
assumes $finite-deflation-approx$ $[simp]$: $\bigwedge i. finite-deflation\ (approx\ i)$
begin

lemma $deflation-approx$: $deflation\ (approx\ i)$
using $finite-deflation-approx$ **by** ($rule\ finite-deflation-imp-deflation$)

lemma $approx-idem$: $approx\ i.(approx\ i.x) = approx\ i.x$
using $deflation-approx$ **by** ($rule\ deflation.idem$)

lemma $approx-below$: $approx\ i.x \sqsubseteq x$
using $deflation-approx$ **by** ($rule\ deflation.below$)

lemma $finite-range-approx$: $finite\ (range\ (\lambda x. approx\ i.x))$
apply ($rule\ finite-deflation.finite-range$)
apply ($rule\ finite-deflation-approx$)
done

lemma $compact-approx$ $[simp]$: $compact\ (approx\ n.x)$
apply ($rule\ finite-deflation.compact$)
apply ($rule\ finite-deflation-approx$)

done

lemma *compact-eq-approx*: $\text{compact } x \implies \exists i. \text{approx } i \cdot x = x$
by (rule *admD2*, *simp-all*)

end

19.2 Omega-profinite and bifinite domains

class *bifinite* = *pcpo* +
 assumes *bifinite*: $\exists (a::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a). \text{approx-chain } a$

class *profinite* = *cpo* +
 assumes *profinite*: $\exists (a::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a_{\perp} \rightarrow 'a_{\perp}). \text{approx-chain } a$

19.3 Building approx chains

lemma *approx-chain-iso*:
 assumes *a*: *approx-chain* *a*
 assumes [*simp*]: $\bigwedge x. f \cdot (g \cdot x) = x$
 assumes [*simp*]: $\bigwedge y. g \cdot (f \cdot y) = y$
 shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. f \text{ oo } a \ i \text{ oo } g$)
proof –
 have 1: $f \text{ oo } g = \text{ID}$ **by** (*simp add: cfun-eqI*)
 have 2: *ep-pair* *f g* **by** (*simp add: ep-pair-def*)
 from 1 2 **show** ?thesis
 using *a* **unfolding** *approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP ep-pair.finite-deflation-e-d-p*)
qed

lemma *approx-chain-u-map*:
 assumes *approx-chain* *a*
 shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{u-map} \cdot (a \ i)$)
 using *assms* **unfolding** *approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP u-map-ID finite-deflation-u-map*)

lemma *approx-chain-sfun-map*:
 assumes *approx-chain* *a* **and** *approx-chain* *b*
 shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{sfun-map} \cdot (a \ i) \cdot (b \ i)$)
 using *assms* **unfolding** *approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP sfun-map-ID finite-deflation-sfun-map*)

lemma *approx-chain-sprod-map*:
 assumes *approx-chain* *a* **and** *approx-chain* *b*
 shows *approx-chain* ($\lambda i. \text{sprod-map} \cdot (a \ i) \cdot (b \ i)$)
 using *assms* **unfolding** *approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP sprod-map-ID finite-deflation-sprod-map*)

lemma *approx-chain-ssum-map*:
 assumes *approx-chain* *a* **and** *approx-chain* *b*

shows *approx-chain* $(\lambda i. \text{ssum-map} \cdot (a \ i) \cdot (b \ i))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP ssum-map-ID finite-deflation-ssum-map*)

lemma *approx-chain-cfun-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a* **and** *approx-chain b*
shows *approx-chain* $(\lambda i. \text{cfun-map} \cdot (a \ i) \cdot (b \ i))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP cfun-map-ID finite-deflation-cfun-map*)

lemma *approx-chain-prod-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a* **and** *approx-chain b*
shows *approx-chain* $(\lambda i. \text{prod-map} \cdot (a \ i) \cdot (b \ i))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP prod-map-ID finite-deflation-prod-map*)

Approx chains for countable discrete types.

definition *discr-approx* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{countable} \text{discr } u \rightarrow 'a \text{discr } u$
where *discr-approx* = $(\lambda i. \Lambda(\text{up} \cdot x). \text{if to-nat } (\text{undiscr } x) < i \text{ then up} \cdot x \text{ else } \perp)$

lemma *chain-discr-approx* [*simp*]: *chain* *discr-approx*
unfolding *discr-approx-def*
by (*rule chainI, simp add: monofun-cfun monofun-LAM*)

lemma *lub-discr-approx* [*simp*]: $(\bigsqcup i. \text{discr-approx } i) = \text{ID}$
apply (*rule cfun-eqI*)
apply (*simp add: contrlub-cfun-fun*)
apply (*simp add: discr-approx-def*)
subgoal for *x*
apply (*cases x*)
apply *simp*
apply (*rule lub-eqI*)
apply (*rule is-lubI*)
apply (*rule ub-rangeI, simp*)
apply (*drule ub-rangeD*)
apply (*erule rev-below-trans*)
apply *simp*
apply (*rule lessI*)
done
done

lemma *inj-on-undiscr* [*simp*]: *inj-on* *undiscr A*
using *Discr-undiscr* **by** (*rule inj-on-inverseI*)

lemma *finite-deflation-discr-approx*: *finite-deflation* (*discr-approx i*)
proof
fix *x* :: $'a \text{discr } u$
show *discr-approx i* $\cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
unfolding *discr-approx-def*

```

  by (cases x, simp, simp)
show discr-approx i.(discr-approx i.x) = discr-approx i.x
  unfolding discr-approx-def
  by (cases x, simp, simp)
show finite {x::'a discr u. discr-approx i.x = x}
proof (rule finite-subset)
  let ?S = insert ( $\perp$ ::'a discr u) (( $\lambda x. up \cdot x$ ) ` undiscr - ` to-nat - ` {..i})
  show {x::'a discr u. discr-approx i.x = x}  $\subseteq$  ?S
  unfolding discr-approx-def
  by (rule subsetI, case-tac x, simp, simp split: if-split-asm)
show finite ?S
  by (simp add: finite-vimageI)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma discr-approx: approx-chain discr-approx
using chain-discr-approx lub-discr-approx finite-deflation-discr-approx
by (rule approx-chain.intro)

```

19.4 Class instance proofs

```

instance bifinite  $\subseteq$  profinite
proof
  show  $\exists (a::nat \Rightarrow 'a_{\perp} \rightarrow 'a_{\perp}). \text{approx-chain } a$ 
  using bifinite [where 'a='a]
  by (fast intro!: approx-chain-u-map)
qed

```

```

instance u :: (profinite) bifinite
  by standard (rule profinite)

```

Types $'a \rightarrow 'b$ and $'a_{\perp} \rightarrow 'b$ are isomorphic.

```

definition encode-cfun = ( $\Lambda f. \text{sfun-abs} \cdot (\text{fup} \cdot f)$ )

```

```

definition decode-cfun = ( $\Lambda g x. \text{sfun-rep} \cdot g \cdot (\text{up} \cdot x)$ )

```

```

lemma decode-encode-cfun [simp]: decode-cfun.(encode-cfun.x) = x
unfolding encode-cfun-def decode-cfun-def
by (simp add: eta-cfun)

```

```

lemma encode-decode-cfun [simp]: encode-cfun.(decode-cfun.y) = y
unfolding encode-cfun-def decode-cfun-def
apply (simp add: sfun-eq-iff strictify-cancel)
apply (rule cfun-eqI, case-tac x, simp-all)
done

```

```

instance cfun :: (profinite, bifinite) bifinite
proof
  obtain a :: nat  $\Rightarrow$   $'a_{\perp} \rightarrow 'a_{\perp}$  where a: approx-chain a

```

```

    using profinite ..
  obtain b :: nat ⇒ 'b → 'b where b: approx-chain b
  using bifinite ..
  have approx-chain (λi. decode-cfun oo sfun-map·(a i)·(b i) oo encode-cfun)
    using a b by (simp add: approx-chain-iso approx-chain-sfun-map)
  thus ∃ (a::nat ⇒ ('a → 'b) → ('a → 'b)). approx-chain a
    by - (rule exI)
qed

```

Types $('a \times 'b)_\perp$ and $'a_\perp \otimes 'b_\perp$ are isomorphic.

definition $encode-prod-u = (\Lambda(up \cdot (x, y)). (:up \cdot x, up \cdot y))$

definition $decode-prod-u = (\Lambda(:up \cdot x, up \cdot y). up \cdot (x, y))$

```

lemma decode-encode-prod-u [simp]: decode-prod-u·(encode-prod-u·x) = x
  unfolding encode-prod-u-def decode-prod-u-def
  apply (cases x)
  apply simp
  subgoal for y by (cases y) simp
  done

```

```

lemma encode-decode-prod-u [simp]: encode-prod-u·(decode-prod-u·y) = y
  unfolding encode-prod-u-def decode-prod-u-def
  apply (cases y)
  apply simp
  subgoal for a b
  apply (cases a, simp)
  apply (cases b, simp, simp)
  done
done

```

instance $prod :: (profinite, profinite) \rightarrow profinite$

proof

```

  obtain a :: nat ⇒ 'a⊥ → 'a⊥ where a: approx-chain a
  using profinite ..
  obtain b :: nat ⇒ 'b⊥ → 'b⊥ where b: approx-chain b
  using profinite ..
  have approx-chain (λi. decode-prod-u oo spro-d-map·(a i)·(b i) oo encode-prod-u)
    using a b by (simp add: approx-chain-iso approx-chain-sprod-map)
  thus ∃ (a::nat ⇒ ('a × 'b)⊥ → ('a × 'b)⊥). approx-chain a
    by - (rule exI)
qed

```

instance $prod :: (bifinite, bifinite) \rightarrow bifinite$

proof

```

  show ∃ (a::nat ⇒ ('a × 'b) → ('a × 'b)). approx-chain a
    using bifinite [where 'a='a] and bifinite [where 'a='b]
    by (fast intro!: approx-chain-prod-map)
qed

```

```

instance sfun :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
proof
  show  $\exists (a :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow! 'b) \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow! 'b)). \text{approx-chain } a$ 
    using bifinite [where 'a='a] and bifinite [where 'a='b]
    by (fast intro!: approx-chain-sfun-map)
qed

instance sprod :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
proof
  show  $\exists (a :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \otimes 'b) \rightarrow ('a \otimes 'b)). \text{approx-chain } a$ 
    using bifinite [where 'a='a] and bifinite [where 'a='b]
    by (fast intro!: approx-chain-sprod-map)
qed

instance ssum :: (bifinite, bifinite) bifinite
proof
  show  $\exists (a :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \oplus 'b) \rightarrow ('a \oplus 'b)). \text{approx-chain } a$ 
    using bifinite [where 'a='a] and bifinite [where 'a='b]
    by (fast intro!: approx-chain-ssum-map)
qed

lemma approx-chain-unit:  $\text{approx-chain } (\perp :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit})$ 
by (simp add: approx-chain-def cfun-eq-iff finite-deflation-bottom)

instance unit :: bifinite
  by standard (fast intro!: approx-chain-unit)

instance discr :: (countable) profinite
  by standard (fast intro!: discr-approx)

instance lift :: (countable) bifinite
proof
  note [simp] = cont-Abs-lift cont-Rep-lift Rep-lift-inverse Abs-lift-inverse
  obtain a ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ discr})_{\perp} \rightarrow ('a \text{ discr})_{\perp}$  where a:  $\text{approx-chain } a$ 
    using profinite ..
  hence  $\text{approx-chain } (\lambda i. (\Lambda y. \text{Abs-lift } y) \text{ oo } a \text{ i oo } (\Lambda x. \text{Rep-lift } x))$ 
    by (rule approx-chain-iso) simp-all
  thus  $\exists (a :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ lift} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lift}). \text{approx-chain } a$ 
    by - (rule exI)
qed

end

```

20 Defining algebraic domains by ideal completion

```

theory Completion
imports Cfun
begin

```


20.1 Ideals over a preorder

locale *preorder* =

fixes $r :: 'a::type \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \preceq 50)

assumes *r-refl*: $x \preceq x$

assumes *r-trans*: $\llbracket x \preceq y; y \preceq z \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \preceq z$

begin

definition

ideal :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$ideal\ A = ((\exists x. x \in A) \wedge (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z) \wedge$
 $(\forall x\ y. x \preceq y \longrightarrow y \in A \longrightarrow x \in A))$

lemma *idealI*:

assumes $\exists x. x \in A$

assumes $\bigwedge x\ y. \llbracket x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z$

assumes $\bigwedge x\ y. \llbracket x \preceq y; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \in A$

shows *ideal* *A*

unfolding *ideal-def* **using** *assms* **by** *fast*

lemma *idealD1*:

ideal *A* $\Longrightarrow \exists x. x \in A$

unfolding *ideal-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *idealD2*:

$\llbracket ideal\ A; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists z \in A. x \preceq z \wedge y \preceq z$

unfolding *ideal-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *idealD3*:

$\llbracket ideal\ A; x \preceq y; y \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \in A$

unfolding *ideal-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *ideal-principal*: *ideal* $\{x. x \preceq z\}$

apply (*rule idealI*)

apply (*rule exI* [**where** $x = z$])

apply (*fast intro*: *r-refl*)

apply (*rule bexI* [**where** $x = z$], *fast*)

apply (*fast intro*: *r-refl*)

apply (*fast intro*: *r-trans*)

done

lemma *ex-ideal*: $\exists A. A \in \{A. ideal\ A\}$

by (*fast intro*: *ideal-principal*)

The set of ideals is a cpo

lemma *ideal-UN*:

fixes $A :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$

assumes *ideal-A*: $\bigwedge i. ideal\ (A\ i)$

assumes *chain-A*: $\bigwedge i\ j. i \leq j \Longrightarrow A\ i \subseteq A\ j$

shows *ideal* $(\bigcup i. A\ i)$

```

apply (rule idealI)
using idealD1 [OF ideal-A] apply fast
apply (clarify)
subgoal for i j
  apply (drule subsetD [OF chain-A [OF max.cobounded1]])
  apply (drule subsetD [OF chain-A [OF max.cobounded2]])
  apply (drule (1) idealD2 [OF ideal-A])
  apply blast
done
apply clarify
apply (drule (1) idealD3 [OF ideal-A])
apply fast
done

```

```

lemma typedef-ideal-po:
  fixes Abs :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b::below
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {S. ideal S}
  assumes below:  $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep } x \subseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
  shows OFCLASS('b, po-class)
  apply (intro-classes, unfold below)
  apply (rule subset-refl)
  apply (erule (1) subset-trans)
  apply (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, THEN iffD1])
  apply (erule (1) subset-antisym)
done

```

```

lemma
  fixes Abs :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {S. ideal S}
  assumes below:  $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep } x \subseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
  assumes S: chain S
  shows typedef-ideal-lub: range S <<| Abs ( $\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i)$ )
    and typedef-ideal-rep-lub:  $\text{Rep } (\bigcup i. S i) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$ 
proof –
  have 1: ideal ( $\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i)$ )
    apply (rule ideal-UN)
    apply (rule type-definition.Rep [OF type, unfolded mem-Collect-eq])
    apply (subst below [symmetric])
    apply (erule chain-mono [OF S])
    done
  hence 2:  $\text{Rep } (\text{Abs } (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))) = (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$ 
    by (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
  show 3: range S <<| Abs ( $\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i)$ )
    apply (rule is-lubI)
    apply (rule is-ubI)
    apply (simp add: below 2, fast)
    apply (simp add: below 2 is-ub-def, fast)
    done
  hence 4:  $(\bigcup i. S i) = \text{Abs } (\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (S i))$ 

```

```

  by (rule lub-eqI)
  show 5: Rep ( $\bigsqcup i. S\ i$ ) = ( $\bigcup i. Rep\ (S\ i)$ )
  by (simp add: 4 2)
qed

```

```

lemma typedef-ideal-cpo:
  fixes Abs :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b::po
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {S. ideal S}
  assumes below:  $\bigwedge x\ y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow Rep\ x \subseteq Rep\ y$ 
  shows OFCLASS('b, cpo-class)
  by standard (rule exI, erule typedef-ideal-lub [OF type below])

end

```

```

interpretation below: preorder below :: 'a::po  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
apply unfold-locales
apply (rule below-refl)
apply (erule (1) below-trans)
done

```

20.2 Lemmas about least upper bounds

```

lemma is-ub-the-lub-ex:  $\llbracket \exists u. S <<| u; x \in S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq lub\ S$ 
apply (erule exE, drule is-lub-lub)
apply (drule is-lubD1)
apply (erule (1) is-ubD)
done

```

```

lemma is-lub-the-lub-ex:  $\llbracket \exists u. S <<| u; S <| x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow lub\ S \sqsubseteq x$ 
by (erule exE, drule is-lub-lub, erule is-lubD2)

```

20.3 Locale for ideal completion

```

hide-const (open) Filter.principal

```

```

locale ideal-completion = preorder +
  fixes principal :: 'a::type  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  fixes rep :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a::type set
  assumes ideal-rep:  $\bigwedge x. ideal\ (rep\ x)$ 
  assumes rep-lub:  $\bigwedge Y. chain\ Y \Longrightarrow rep\ (\bigsqcup i. Y\ i) = (\bigcup i. rep\ (Y\ i))$ 
  assumes rep-principal:  $\bigwedge a. rep\ (principal\ a) = \{b. b \preceq a\}$ 
  assumes belowI:  $\bigwedge x\ y. rep\ x \subseteq rep\ y \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$ 
  assumes countable:  $\exists f::'a \Rightarrow nat. inj\ f$ 
begin

```

```

lemma rep-mono:  $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow rep\ x \subseteq rep\ y$ 
apply (frule bin-chain)
apply (drule rep-lub)
apply (simp only: lub-eqI [OF is-lub-bin-chain])
apply (rule subsetI, rule UN-I [where a=0], simp-all)

```

done

lemma *below-def*: $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{rep } x \subseteq \text{rep } y$
by (rule *iffI* [OF *rep-mono belowI*])

lemma *principal-below-iff-mem-rep*: $\text{principal } a \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow a \in \text{rep } x$
unfolding *below-def rep-principal*
by (auto intro: *r-refl elim: idealD3* [OF *ideal-rep*])

lemma *principal-below-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{principal } a \sqsubseteq \text{principal } b \longleftrightarrow a \preceq b$
by (*simp add: principal-below-iff-mem-rep rep-principal*)

lemma *principal-eq-iff*: $\text{principal } a = \text{principal } b \longleftrightarrow a \preceq b \wedge b \preceq a$
unfolding *po-eq-conv* [where '*a='b*'] *principal-below-iff* ..

lemma *eq-iff*: $x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{rep } x = \text{rep } y$
unfolding *po-eq-conv below-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *principal-mono*: $a \preceq b \implies \text{principal } a \sqsubseteq \text{principal } b$
by (*simp only: principal-below-iff*)

lemma *ch2ch-principal* [*simp*]:
 $\forall i. Y i \preceq Y (\text{Suc } i) \implies \text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{principal } (Y i))$
by (*simp add: chainI principal-mono*)

20.3.1 Principal ideals approximate all elements

lemma *compact-principal* [*simp*]: *compact* (*principal a*)
by (rule *compactI2*, *simp add: principal-below-iff-mem-rep rep-lub*)

Construct a chain whose lub is the same as a given ideal

lemma *obtain-principal-chain*:
obtains *Y* **where** $\forall i. Y i \preceq Y (\text{Suc } i)$ **and** $x = (\bigsqcup i. \text{principal } (Y i))$
proof –
obtain *count* :: '*a* \Rightarrow *nat*' **where** *inj*: *inj count*
using *countable* ..
define *enum* **where** *enum i* = (*THE a. count a = i*) **for** *i*
have *enum-count* [*simp*]: $\bigwedge x. \text{enum } (\text{count } x) = x$
unfolding *enum-def* **by** (*simp add: inj-eq* [OF *inj*])
define *a* **where** *a* = (*LEAST i. enum i* $\in \text{rep } x$)
define *b* **where** *b i* = (*LEAST j. enum j* $\in \text{rep } x \wedge \neg \text{enum } j \preceq \text{enum } i$) **for** *i*
define *c* **where** *c i j* = (*LEAST k. enum k* $\in \text{rep } x \wedge \text{enum } i \preceq \text{enum } k \wedge \text{enum } j \preceq \text{enum } k$) **for** *i j*
define *P* **where** *P i* $\longleftrightarrow (\exists j. \text{enum } j \in \text{rep } x \wedge \neg \text{enum } j \preceq \text{enum } i)$ **for** *i*
define *X* **where** *X* = *rec-nat a* ($\lambda n i. \text{if } P i \text{ then } c i (b i) \text{ else } i$)
have *X-0*: *X 0* = *a* **unfolding** *X-def* **by** *simp*
have *X-Suc*: $\bigwedge n. X (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{if } P (X n) \text{ then } c (X n) (b (X n)) \text{ else } X n)$
unfolding *X-def* **by** *simp*
have *a-mem*: *enum a* $\in \text{rep } x$

```

unfolding a-def
apply (rule LeastI-ex)
apply (insert ideal-rep [of x])
apply (drule idealD1)
apply (clarify)
subgoal for a by (rule exI [where x=count a]) simp
done
have b:  $\bigwedge i. P\ i \implies enum\ i \in rep\ x$ 
 $\implies enum\ (b\ i) \in rep\ x \wedge \neg enum\ (b\ i) \preceq enum\ i$ 
unfolding P-def b-def by (erule LeastI2-ex, simp)
have c:  $\bigwedge i\ j. enum\ i \in rep\ x \implies enum\ j \in rep\ x$ 
 $\implies enum\ (c\ i\ j) \in rep\ x \wedge enum\ i \preceq enum\ (c\ i\ j) \wedge enum\ j \preceq enum\ (c\ i\ j)$ 
unfolding c-def
apply (drule (1) idealD2 [OF ideal-rep], clarify)
subgoal for ... z by (rule LeastI2 [where a=count z], simp, simp)
done
have X-mem:  $enum\ (X\ n) \in rep\ x$  for n
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by (simp add: X-0 a-mem)
next
  case (Suc n)
  with b c show ?case by (auto simp: X-Suc)
qed
have X-chain:  $\bigwedge n. enum\ (X\ n) \preceq enum\ (X\ (Suc\ n))$ 
apply (clarsimp simp add: X-Suc r-refl)
apply (simp add: b c X-mem)
done
have less-b:  $\bigwedge n\ i. n < b\ i \implies enum\ n \in rep\ x \implies enum\ n \preceq enum\ i$ 
unfolding b-def by (drule not-less-Least, simp)
have X-covers:  $\forall k \leq n. enum\ k \in rep\ x \longrightarrow enum\ k \preceq enum\ (X\ n)$  for n
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    apply (clarsimp simp add: X-0 a-def)
    apply (drule Least-le [where k=0], simp add: r-refl)
    done
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
    apply clarsimp
    apply (erule le-SucE)
    apply (rule r-trans [OF - X-chain], simp)
    apply (cases P (X n), simp add: X-Suc)
    apply (rule linorder-cases [where x=b (X n) and y=Suc n])
    apply (simp only: less-Suc-eq-le)
    apply (drule spec, drule (1) mp, simp add: b X-mem)
    apply (simp add: c X-mem)
    apply (drule (1) less-b)

```

```

    apply (erule r-trans)
    apply (simp add: b c X-mem)
    apply (simp add: X-Suc)
    apply (simp add: P-def)
  done
qed
have 1:  $\forall i. \text{enum } (X i) \preceq \text{enum } (X (\text{Suc } i))$ 
  by (simp add: X-chain)
have x = ( $\bigsqcup n. \text{principal } (\text{enum } (X n))$ )
  apply (simp add: eq-iff rep-lub 1 rep-principal)
  apply auto
  subgoal for a
    apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists i. a = \text{enum } i, \text{erule exE}$ )
    apply (rule-tac x=i in exI, simp add: X-covers)
    apply (rule-tac x=count a in exI, simp)
  done
  subgoal
    apply (erule idealD3 [OF ideal-rep])
    apply (rule X-mem)
  done
done
with 1 show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma principal-induct:
  assumes adm: adm P
  assumes P:  $\bigwedge a. P (\text{principal } a)$ 
  shows P x
  apply (rule obtain-principal-chain [of x])
  apply (simp add: admD [OF adm] P)
done

```

```

lemma compact-imp-principal:  $\text{compact } x \implies \exists a. x = \text{principal } a$ 
  apply (rule obtain-principal-chain [of x])
  apply (drule adm-compact-neq [OF - cont-id])
  apply (subgoal-tac chain ( $\lambda i. \text{principal } (Y i)$ ))
  apply (drule (2) admD2, fast, simp)
done

```

20.4 Defining functions in terms of basis elements

definition

extension :: $('a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c$ where
extension = $(\lambda f. (\Lambda x. \text{lub } (f \text{ ' rep } x)))$

lemma extension-lemma:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'c$
 assumes $f\text{-mono}: \bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$
 shows $\exists u. f \text{ ' rep } x <<| u$

```

proof –
  obtain  $Y$  where  $Y: \forall i. Y\ i \preceq Y\ (Suc\ i)$ 
  and  $x: x = (\bigsqcup i. principal\ (Y\ i))$ 
    by (rule obtain-principal-chain [of  $x$ ])
  have  $chain: chain\ (\lambda i. f\ (Y\ i))$ 
    by (rule chainI, simp add: f-mono  $Y$ )
  have  $rep\text{-}x: rep\ x = (\bigcup n. \{a. a \preceq Y\ n\})$ 
    by (simp add:  $x\ rep\text{-}lub\ Y\ rep\text{-}principal$ )
  have  $f\ 'rep\ x <<| (\bigsqcup n. f\ (Y\ n))$ 
    apply (rule is-lubI)
    apply (rule ub-imageI)
  subgoal for  $a$ 
    apply (clarsimp simp add:  $rep\text{-}x$ )
    apply (drule f-mono)
    apply (erule below-lub [OF  $chain$ ])
    done
  apply (rule lub-below [OF  $chain$ ])
  subgoal for  $\dots n$ 
    apply (drule ub-imageD [where  $x=Y\ n$ ])
    apply (simp add:  $rep\text{-}x$ , fast intro:  $r\text{-refl}$ )
    apply assumption
    done
  done
  then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma extension-beta:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::type \Rightarrow 'c$ 
  assumes  $f\text{-mono}: \bigwedge a\ b. a \preceq b \implies f\ a \sqsubseteq f\ b$ 
  shows  $extension\ f \cdot x = lub\ (f\ 'rep\ x)$ 
unfolding extension-def
proof (rule beta-cfun)
  have  $lub: \bigwedge x. \exists u. f\ 'rep\ x <<| u$ 
    using  $f\text{-mono}$  by (rule extension-lemma)
  show  $cont: cont\ (\lambda x. lub\ (f\ 'rep\ x))$ 
    apply (rule contI2)
    apply (rule monofunI)
    apply (rule is-lub-the-lub-ex [OF  $lub\ ub\ imageI$ ])
    apply (rule is-ub-the-lub-ex [OF  $lub\ imageI$ ])
    apply (erule (1) subsetD [OF  $rep\text{-mono}$ ])
    apply (rule is-lub-the-lub-ex [OF  $lub\ ub\ imageI$ ])
    apply (simp add:  $rep\text{-lub}$ , clarify)
    apply (erule rev-below-trans [OF is-ub-the-lub])
    apply (erule is-ub-the-lub-ex [OF  $lub\ imageI$ ])
    done
qed

```

```

lemma extension-principal:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::type \Rightarrow 'c$ 

```

```

    assumes f-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$ 
    shows extension f.(principal a) = f a
  apply (subst extension-beta, erule f-mono)
  apply (subst rep-principal)
  apply (rule lub-eqI)
  apply (rule is-lub-maximal)
  apply (rule ub-imageI)
  apply (simp add: f-mono)
  apply (rule imageI)
  apply (simp add: r-refl)
done

```

```

lemma extension-mono:
  assumes f-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies f a \sqsubseteq f b$ 
  assumes g-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \preceq b \implies g a \sqsubseteq g b$ 
  assumes below:  $\bigwedge a. f a \sqsubseteq g a$ 
  shows extension f  $\sqsubseteq$  extension g
  apply (rule cfun-belowI)
  apply (simp only: extension-beta f-mono g-mono)
  apply (rule is-lub-the lub-ex)
  apply (rule extension-lemma, erule f-mono)
  apply (rule ub-imageI)
  subgoal for x a
    apply (rule below-trans [OF below])
    apply (rule is-ub-the lub-ex)
    apply (rule extension-lemma, erule g-mono)
    apply (erule imageI)
  done
done

```

```

lemma cont-extension:
  assumes f-mono:  $\bigwedge a b x. a \preceq b \implies f x a \sqsubseteq f x b$ 
  assumes f-cont:  $\bigwedge a. \text{cont } (\lambda x. f x a)$ 
  shows cont  $(\lambda x. \text{extension } (\lambda a. f x a))$ 
  apply (rule contI2)
  apply (rule monofunI)
  apply (rule extension-mono, erule f-mono, erule f-mono)
  apply (erule cont2monofunE [OF f-cont])
  apply (rule cfun-belowI)
  apply (rule principal-induct, simp)
  apply (simp only: contrlub-cfun-fun)
  apply (simp only: extension-principal f-mono)
  apply (simp add: cont2contrlubE [OF f-cont])
done

```

end

```

lemma (in preorder) typedef-ideal-completion:
  fixes Abs :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b

```



```

assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {S. ideal S}
assumes below:  $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep } x \subseteq \text{Rep } y$ 
assumes principal:  $\bigwedge a. \text{principal } a = \text{Abs } \{b. b \preceq a\}$ 
assumes countable:  $\exists f::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj } f$ 
shows ideal-completion r principal Rep
proof
  interpret type-definition Rep Abs {S. ideal S} by fact
  fix a b :: 'a and x y :: 'b and Y :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  show ideal (Rep x)
    using Rep [of x] by simp
  show chain Y  $\Longrightarrow$  Rep ( $\bigsqcup i. Y\ i$ ) = ( $\bigcup i. \text{Rep } (Y\ i)$ )
    using type below by (rule typedef-ideal-rep-lub)
  show Rep (principal a) = {b. b  $\preceq$  a}
    by (simp add: principal Abs-inverse ideal-principal)
  show Rep x  $\subseteq$  Rep y  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\sqsubseteq$  y
    by (simp only: below)
  show  $\exists f::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj } f$ 
    by (rule countable)
qed
end

```

21 A universal bifinite domain

```

theory Universal
imports Bifinite Completion HOL-Library.Nat-Bijection
begin

```

```

unbundle no binomial-syntax

```

21.1 Basis for universal domain

21.1.1 Basis datatype

```

type-synonym ubasis = nat

```

definition

```

  node :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ubasis  $\Rightarrow$  ubasis set  $\Rightarrow$  ubasis
where
  node i a S = Suc (prod-encode (i, prod-encode (a, set-encode S)))

```

```

lemma node-not-0 [simp]: node i a S  $\neq$  0
unfolding node-def by simp

```

```

lemma node-gt-0 [simp]: 0 < node i a S
unfolding node-def by simp

```

```

lemma node-inject [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{finite } T \rrbracket$ 

```

$\implies \text{node } i \ a \ S = \text{node } j \ b \ T \iff i = j \wedge a = b \wedge S = T$
unfolding *node-def* **by** (*simp add: prod-encode-eq set-encode-eq*)

lemma *node-gt0*: $i < \text{node } i \ a \ S$
unfolding *node-def less-Suc-eq-le*
by (*rule le-prod-encode-1*)

lemma *node-gt1*: $a < \text{node } i \ a \ S$
unfolding *node-def less-Suc-eq-le*
by (*rule order-trans [OF le-prod-encode-1 le-prod-encode-2]*)

lemma *nat-less-power2*: $n < 2^n$
by (*fact less-exp*)

lemma *node-gt2*: $\llbracket \text{finite } S; b \in S \rrbracket \implies b < \text{node } i \ a \ S$
unfolding *node-def less-Suc-eq-le set-encode-def*
apply (*rule order-trans [OF - le-prod-encode-2]*)
apply (*rule order-trans [OF - le-prod-encode-2]*)
apply (*rule order-trans [where y=sum ((\bigwedge) 2) {b}]*)
apply (*simp add: nat-less-power2 [THEN order-less-imp-le]*)
apply (*erule sum-mono2, simp, simp*)
done

lemma *eq-prod-encode-pairI*:
 $\llbracket \text{fst } (\text{prod-decode } x) = a; \text{snd } (\text{prod-decode } x) = b \rrbracket \implies x = \text{prod-encode } (a, b)$
by *auto*

lemma *node-cases*:
assumes *1*: $x = 0 \implies P$
assumes *2*: $\bigwedge i \ a \ S. \llbracket \text{finite } S; x = \text{node } i \ a \ S \rrbracket \implies P$
shows *P*
apply (*cases x*)
apply (*erule 1*)
apply (*rule 2*)
apply (*rule finite-set-decode*)
apply (*simp add: node-def*)
apply (*rule eq-prod-encode-pairI [OF refl]*)
apply (*rule eq-prod-encode-pairI [OF refl refl]*)
done

lemma *node-induct*:
assumes *1*: $P \ 0$
assumes *2*: $\bigwedge i \ a \ S. \llbracket P \ a; \text{finite } S; \forall b \in S. P \ b \rrbracket \implies P \ (\text{node } i \ a \ S)$
shows $P \ x$
apply (*induct x rule: nat-less-induct*)
apply (*case-tac n rule: node-cases*)
apply (*simp add: 1*)
apply (*simp add: 2 node-gt1 node-gt2*)
done

21.1.2 Basis ordering**inductive** $ubasis-le :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$ **where** $ubasis-le-refl: ubasis-le\ a\ a$ $| ubasis-le-trans:$ $\llbracket ubasis-le\ a\ b; ubasis-le\ b\ c \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ubasis-le\ a\ c$ $| ubasis-le-lower:$ $finite\ S \Longrightarrow ubasis-le\ a\ (node\ i\ a\ S)$ $| ubasis-le-upper:$ $\llbracket finite\ S; b \in S; ubasis-le\ a\ b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ubasis-le\ (node\ i\ a\ S)\ b$ **lemma** $ubasis-le-minimal: ubasis-le\ 0\ x$ **apply** ($induct\ x\ rule: node-induct$)**apply** ($rule\ ubasis-le-refl$)**apply** ($erule\ ubasis-le-trans$)**apply** ($erule\ ubasis-le-lower$)**done****interpretation** $uodom: preorder\ ubasis-le$ **apply** $standard$ **apply** ($rule\ ubasis-le-refl$)**apply** ($erule\ (1)\ ubasis-le-trans$)**done****21.1.3 Generic take function****function** $ubasis-until :: (ubasis \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ubasis \Rightarrow ubasis$ **where** $ubasis-until\ P\ 0 = 0$ $| finite\ S \Longrightarrow ubasis-until\ P\ (node\ i\ a\ S) =$ $(if\ P\ (node\ i\ a\ S)\ then\ node\ i\ a\ S\ else\ ubasis-until\ P\ a)$ **apply** $clarify$ **apply** ($rule-tac\ x=b\ in\ node-cases$)**apply** $simp-all$ **done****termination** $ubasis-until$ **apply** ($relation\ measure\ snd$)**apply** ($rule\ wf-measure$)**apply** ($simp\ add: node-gt1$)**done****lemma** $ubasis-until: P\ 0 \Longrightarrow P\ (ubasis-until\ P\ x)$ **by** ($induct\ x\ rule: node-induct$) $simp-all$ **lemma** $ubasis-until': 0 < ubasis-until\ P\ x \Longrightarrow P\ (ubasis-until\ P\ x)$ **by** ($induct\ x\ rule: node-induct$) $auto$

lemma *ubasis-until-same*: $P\ x \Longrightarrow \text{ubasis-until } P\ x = x$
by (*induct* x *rule*: *node-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *ubasis-until-idem*:
 $P\ 0 \Longrightarrow \text{ubasis-until } P\ (\text{ubasis-until } P\ x) = \text{ubasis-until } P\ x$
by (*rule* *ubasis-until-same* [*OF* *ubasis-until*])

lemma *ubasis-until-0*:
 $\forall x. x \neq 0 \longrightarrow \neg P\ x \Longrightarrow \text{ubasis-until } P\ x = 0$
by (*induct* x *rule*: *node-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *ubasis-until-less*: $\text{ubasis-le } (\text{ubasis-until } P\ x)\ x$
apply (*induct* x *rule*: *node-induct*)
apply (*simp* *add*: *ubasis-le-refl*)
by (*metis* *ubasis-le.simps* *ubasis-until.simps*(2))

lemma *ubasis-until-chain*:
assumes $PQ: \bigwedge x. P\ x \Longrightarrow Q\ x$
shows $\text{ubasis-le } (\text{ubasis-until } P\ x)\ (\text{ubasis-until } Q\ x)$
apply (*induct* x *rule*: *node-induct*)
apply (*simp* *add*: *ubasis-le-refl*)
by (*metis* *assms* *ubasis-until.simps*(2) *ubasis-until-less*)

lemma *ubasis-until-mono*:
assumes $\bigwedge i\ a\ S\ b. \llbracket \text{finite } S; P\ (\text{node } i\ a\ S); b \in S; \text{ubasis-le } a\ b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P\ b$
shows $\text{ubasis-le } a\ b \Longrightarrow \text{ubasis-le } (\text{ubasis-until } P\ a)\ (\text{ubasis-until } P\ b)$
proof (*induct* *set*: *ubasis-le*)
case (*ubasis-le-refl* a) **show** $?case$ **by** (*rule* *ubasis-le.ubasis-le-refl*)
next
case (*ubasis-le-trans* $a\ b\ c$) **thus** $?case$ **by** $-$ (*rule* *ubasis-le.ubasis-le-trans*)
next
case (*ubasis-le-lower* $S\ a\ i$) **thus** $?case$
by (*metis* *ubasis-le.simps* *ubasis-until.simps*(2) *ubasis-until-less*)
next
case (*ubasis-le-upper* $S\ b\ a\ i$) **thus** $?case$
by (*metis* *assms* *ubasis-le.simps* *ubasis-until.simps*(2) *ubasis-until-same*)
qed

lemma *finite-range-ubasis-until*:
 $\text{finite } \{x. P\ x\} \Longrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{range } (\text{ubasis-until } P))$
apply (*rule* *finite-subset* [**where** $B = \text{insert } 0\ \{x. P\ x\}$])
apply (*clarsimp* *simp* *add*: *ubasis-until'*)
apply *simp*
done

21.2 Defining the universal domain by ideal completion

typedef *uom* = $\{S. \text{uom.ideal } S\}$

```

by (rule udom.ex-ideal)

instantiation udom :: below
begin

definition
   $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-}u\text{dom } x \subseteq \text{Rep-}u\text{dom } y$ 

instance ..
end

instance udom :: po
using type-definition-udom below-udom-def
by (rule udom.typedef-ideal-po)

instance udom :: cpo
using type-definition-udom below-udom-def
by (rule udom.typedef-ideal-cpo)

definition
  udom-principal :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  udom where
  udom-principal t = Abs-udom {u. ubasis-le u t}

lemma ubasis-countable:  $\exists f::ubasis \Rightarrow nat. \text{inj } f$ 
by (rule exI, rule inj-on-id)

interpretation udom:
  ideal-completion ubasis-le udom-principal Rep-udom
using type-definition-udom below-udom-def
using udom-principal-def ubasis-countable
by (rule udom.typedef-ideal-completion)

Universal domain is pointed

lemma udom-minimal: udom-principal 0  $\sqsubseteq x$ 
apply (induct x rule: udom.principal-induct)
apply (simp, simp add: ubasis-le-minimal)
done

instance udom :: pcpo
by intro-classes (fast intro: udom-minimal)

lemma inst-udom-pcpo:  $\perp = \text{udom-principal } 0$ 
by (rule udom-minimal [THEN bottomI, symmetric])

```

21.3 Compact bases of domains

```

typedef 'a compact-basis = {x::'a::pcpo. compact x}
by auto

```

lemma *Rep-compact-basis'* [simp]: *compact* (*Rep-compact-basis* *a*)
by (rule *Rep-compact-basis* [unfolded mem-Collect-eq])

lemma *Abs-compact-basis-inverse'* [simp]:
 $\text{compact } x \implies \text{Rep-compact-basis } (\text{Abs-compact-basis } x) = x$
by (rule *Abs-compact-basis-inverse* [unfolded mem-Collect-eq])

instantiation *compact-basis* :: (*pcpo*) below
begin

definition
compact-le-def:
 $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv (\lambda x y. \text{Rep-compact-basis } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-compact-basis } y)$

instance ..
end

instance *compact-basis* :: (*pcpo*) *po*
using *type-definition-compact-basis compact-le-def*
by (rule *typedef-po-class*)

definition
approximants :: '*a*::*pcpo* \Rightarrow '*a* *compact-basis set* **where**
approximants = $(\lambda x. \{a. \text{Rep-compact-basis } a \sqsubseteq x\})$

definition
compact-bot :: '*a*::*pcpo* *compact-basis* **where**
compact-bot = *Abs-compact-basis* \perp

lemma *Rep-compact-bot* [simp]: *Rep-compact-basis compact-bot* = \perp
unfolding *compact-bot-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *compact-bot-minimal* [simp]: *compact-bot* \sqsubseteq *a*
unfolding *compact-le-def Rep-compact-bot* **by** *simp*

21.4 Universality of *udom*

We use a locale to parameterize the construction over a chain of approx functions on the type to be embedded.

locale *bifinite-approx-chain* =
approx-chain approx **for** *approx* :: *nat* \Rightarrow '*a*::*bifinite* \rightarrow '*a*
begin

21.4.1 Choosing a maximal element from a finite set

lemma *finite-has-maximal*:
fixes *A* :: '*a* *compact-basis set*
shows $\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \exists x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y$
proof (*induct rule: finite-ne-induct*)

```

    case (singleton x)
      show ?case by simp
next
case (insert a A)
from ⟨ $\exists x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y$ ⟩
obtain x where x:  $x \in A$ 
      and x-eq:  $\bigwedge y. \llbracket y \in A; x \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$  by fast
show ?case
proof (intro bexI ballI impI)
  fix y
  assume  $y \in \text{insert } a \ A$  and (if  $x \sqsubseteq a$  then  $a$  else  $x$ )  $\sqsubseteq y$ 
  thus (if  $x \sqsubseteq a$  then  $a$  else  $x$ ) =  $y$ 
    apply auto
    apply (frule (1) below-trans)
    apply (frule (1) x-eq)
    apply (rule below-antisym, assumption)
    apply simp
    apply (erule (1) x-eq)
  done
next
show (if  $x \sqsubseteq a$  then  $a$  else  $x$ )  $\in \text{insert } a \ A$ 
  by (simp add: x)
qed
qed

```

definition

```

choose :: 'a compact-basis set  $\Rightarrow$  'a compact-basis
where
  choose A = (SOME x.  $x \in \{x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y\}$ )

```

lemma choose-lemma:

```

 $\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{choose } A \in \{x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow x = y\}$ 
unfolding choose-def
apply (rule someI-ex)
apply (frule (1) finite-has-maximal, fast)
done

```

lemma maximal-choose:

```

 $\llbracket \text{finite } A; y \in A; \text{choose } A \sqsubseteq y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{choose } A = y$ 
apply (cases A = {}, simp)
apply (frule (1) choose-lemma, simp)
done

```

```

lemma choose-in:  $\llbracket \text{finite } A; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{choose } A \in A$ 
by (frule (1) choose-lemma, simp)

```

function

```

choose-pos :: 'a compact-basis set  $\Rightarrow$  'a compact-basis  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where

```

```

choose-pos A x =
  (if finite A ∧ x ∈ A ∧ x ≠ choose A
   then Suc (choose-pos (A - {choose A}) x) else 0)
by auto

```

```

termination choose-pos
apply (relation measure (card ∘ fst), simp)
apply clarsimp
apply (rule card-Diff1-less)
apply assumption
apply (erule choose-in)
apply clarsimp
done

```

```

declare choose-pos.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma choose-pos-choose: finite A ⟹ choose-pos A (choose A) = 0
by (simp add: choose-pos.simps)

```

```

lemma inj-on-choose-pos [OF refl]:
  ⟦card A = n; finite A⟧ ⟹ inj-on (choose-pos A) A
apply (induct n arbitrary: A)
apply simp
apply (case-tac A = {}, simp)
apply (frule (1) choose-in)
apply (rule inj-onI)
apply (drule-tac x=A - {choose A} in meta-spec, simp)
apply (simp add: choose-pos.simps)
apply (simp split: if-split-asm)
apply (erule (1) inj-onD, simp, simp)
done

```

```

lemma choose-pos-bounded [OF refl]:
  ⟦card A = n; finite A; x ∈ A⟧ ⟹ choose-pos A x < n
apply (induct n arbitrary: A)
apply simp
apply (case-tac A = {}, simp)
apply (frule (1) choose-in)
apply (subst choose-pos.simps)
apply simp
done

```

```

lemma choose-pos-lessD:
  ⟦choose-pos A x < choose-pos A y; finite A; x ∈ A; y ∈ A⟧ ⟹ x ⊈ y
apply (induct A x arbitrary: y rule: choose-pos.induct)
apply simp
apply (case-tac x = choose A)
apply simp
apply (rule notI)

```



```

  apply (frule (2) maximal-choose)
  apply simp
  apply (case-tac y = choose A)
  apply (simp add: choose-pos-choose)
  apply (drule-tac x=y in meta-spec)
  apply simp
  apply (erule meta-mp)
  apply (simp add: choose-pos.simps)
done

```

21.4.2 Compact basis take function

```

primrec
  cb-take :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a compact-basis  $\Rightarrow$  'a compact-basis where
    cb-take 0 = ( $\lambda x$ . compact-bot)
  | cb-take (Suc n) = ( $\lambda a$ . Abs-compact-basis (approx n.(Rep-compact-basis a)))

```

```

declare cb-take.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma cb-take-zero [simp]: cb-take 0 a = compact-bot
by (simp only: cb-take.simps)

```

```

lemma Rep-cb-take:
  Rep-compact-basis (cb-take (Suc n) a) = approx n.(Rep-compact-basis a)
by (simp add: cb-take.simps(2))

```

```

lemmas approx-Rep-compact-basis = Rep-cb-take [symmetric]

```

```

lemma cb-take-covers:  $\exists n$ . cb-take n x = x
apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists n$ . cb-take (Suc n) x = x, fast)
apply (simp add: Rep-compact-basis-inject [symmetric])
apply (simp add: Rep-cb-take)
apply (rule compact-eq-approx)
apply (rule Rep-compact-basis')
done

```

```

lemma cb-take-less: cb-take n x  $\sqsubseteq$  x
unfolding compact-le-def
by (cases n, simp, simp add: Rep-cb-take approx-below)

```

```

lemma cb-take-idem: cb-take n (cb-take n x) = cb-take n x
unfolding Rep-compact-basis-inject [symmetric]
by (cases n, simp, simp add: Rep-cb-take approx-idem)

```

```

lemma cb-take-mono: x  $\sqsubseteq$  y  $\implies$  cb-take n x  $\sqsubseteq$  cb-take n y
unfolding compact-le-def
by (cases n, simp, simp add: Rep-cb-take monofun-cfun-arg)

```

```

lemma cb-take-chain-le: m  $\leq$  n  $\implies$  cb-take m x  $\sqsubseteq$  cb-take n x

```

```

unfolding compact-le-def
apply (cases m, simp, cases n, simp)
apply (simp add: Rep-cb-take, rule chain-mono, simp, simp)
done

```

```

lemma finite-range-cb-take: finite (range (cb-take n))
apply (cases n)
apply (subgoal-tac range (cb-take 0) = {compact-bot}, simp, force)
apply (rule finite-imageD [where f=Rep-compact-basis])
apply (rule finite-subset [where B=range (λx. approx (n - 1).x)])
apply (clarsimp simp add: Rep-cb-take)
apply (rule finite-range-approx)
apply (rule inj-onI, simp add: Rep-compact-basis-inject)
done

```

21.4.3 Rank of basis elements

definition

```

rank :: 'a compact-basis ⇒ nat
where
  rank x = (LEAST n. cb-take n x = x)

```

```

lemma compact-approx-rank: cb-take (rank x) x = x
unfolding rank-def
apply (rule LeastI-ex)
apply (rule cb-take-covers)
done

```

```

lemma rank-leD: rank x ≤ n ⇒ cb-take n x = x
apply (rule below-antisym [OF cb-take-less])
apply (subst compact-approx-rank [symmetric])
apply (erule cb-take-chain-le)
done

```

```

lemma rank-leI: cb-take n x = x ⇒ rank x ≤ n
unfolding rank-def by (rule Least-le)

```

```

lemma rank-le-iff: rank x ≤ n ⇔ cb-take n x = x
by (rule iffI [OF rank-leD rank-leI])

```

```

lemma rank-compact-bot [simp]: rank compact-bot = 0
using rank-leI [of 0 compact-bot] by simp

```

```

lemma rank-eq-0-iff [simp]: rank x = 0 ⇔ x = compact-bot
using rank-le-iff [of x 0] by auto

```

definition

```

rank-le :: 'a compact-basis ⇒ 'a compact-basis set
where

```

$$\text{rank-le } x = \{y. \text{rank } y \leq \text{rank } x\}$$

definition

$\text{rank-lt} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis set}$

where

$$\text{rank-lt } x = \{y. \text{rank } y < \text{rank } x\}$$

definition

$\text{rank-eq} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis set}$

where

$$\text{rank-eq } x = \{y. \text{rank } y = \text{rank } x\}$$

lemma *rank-eq-cong*: $\text{rank } x = \text{rank } y \implies \text{rank-eq } x = \text{rank-eq } y$

unfolding *rank-eq-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *rank-lt-cong*: $\text{rank } x = \text{rank } y \implies \text{rank-lt } x = \text{rank-lt } y$

unfolding *rank-lt-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *rank-eq-subset*: $\text{rank-eq } x \subseteq \text{rank-le } x$

unfolding *rank-eq-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *rank-lt-subset*: $\text{rank-lt } x \subseteq \text{rank-le } x$

unfolding *rank-lt-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *finite-rank-le*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-le } x)$

unfolding *rank-le-def*

apply (*rule* *finite-subset* [**where** $B = \text{range } (\text{cb-take } (\text{rank } x))$])

apply *clarify*

apply (*rule* *range-eqI*)

apply (*erule* *rank-leD* [*symmetric*])

apply (*rule* *finite-range-cb-take*)

done

lemma *finite-rank-eq*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-eq } x)$

by (*rule* *finite-subset* [*OF* *rank-eq-subset finite-rank-le*])

lemma *finite-rank-lt*: $\text{finite } (\text{rank-lt } x)$

by (*rule* *finite-subset* [*OF* *rank-lt-subset finite-rank-le*])

lemma *rank-lt-Int-rank-eq*: $\text{rank-lt } x \cap \text{rank-eq } x = \{\}$

unfolding *rank-lt-def rank-eq-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *rank-lt-Un-rank-eq*: $\text{rank-lt } x \cup \text{rank-eq } x = \text{rank-le } x$

unfolding *rank-lt-def rank-eq-def rank-le-def* **by** *auto*

21.4.4 Sequencing basis elements

definition

$\text{place} :: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

place $x = \text{card } (\text{rank-lt } x) + \text{choose-pos } (\text{rank-eq } x) \ x$

lemma *place-bounded*: *place* $x < \text{card } (\text{rank-le } x)$

unfolding *place-def*

apply (*rule ord-less-eq-trans*)
apply (*rule add-strict-left-mono*)
apply (*rule choose-pos-bounded*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-eq*)
apply (*simp add: rank-eq-def*)
apply (*subst card-Un-disjoint [symmetric]*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-lt*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-eq*)
apply (*rule rank-lt-Int-rank-eq*)
apply (*simp add: rank-lt-Un-rank-eq*)
done

lemma *place-ge*: *card* (*rank-lt* x) \leq *place* x

unfolding *place-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *place-rank-mono*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a \text{ compact-basis}$
shows $\text{rank } x < \text{rank } y \implies \text{place } x < \text{place } y$
apply (*rule less-le-trans [OF place-bounded]*)
apply (*rule order-trans [OF - place-ge]*)
apply (*rule card-mono*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-lt*)
apply (*simp add: rank-le-def rank-lt-def subset-eq*)
done

lemma *place-eqD*: *place* $x = \text{place } y \implies x = y$

apply (*rule linorder-cases [where x=rank x and y=rank y]*)
apply (*drule place-rank-mono, simp*)
apply (*simp add: place-def*)
apply (*rule inj-on-choose-pos [where A=rank-eq x, THEN inj-onD]*)
apply (*rule finite-rank-eq*)
apply (*simp cong: rank-lt-cong rank-eq-cong*)
apply (*simp add: rank-eq-def*)
apply (*simp add: rank-eq-def*)
apply (*drule place-rank-mono, simp*)
done

lemma *inj-place*: *inj* *place*

by (*rule inj-onI, erule place-eqD*)

21.4.5 Embedding and projection on basis elements

definition

sub $:: 'a \text{ compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ compact-basis}$

where

$sub\ x = (case\ rank\ x\ of\ 0 \Rightarrow compact_bot \mid Suc\ k \Rightarrow cb_take\ k\ x)$

lemma *rank-sub-less*: $x \neq compact_bot \implies rank\ (sub\ x) < rank\ x$

unfolding *sub-def*

apply (*cases rank x, simp*)

apply (*simp add: less-Suc-eq-le*)

apply (*rule rank-leI*)

apply (*rule cb-take-idem*)

done

lemma *place-sub-less*: $x \neq compact_bot \implies place\ (sub\ x) < place\ x$

apply (*rule place-rank-mono*)

apply (*erule rank-sub-less*)

done

lemma *sub-below*: $sub\ x \sqsubseteq x$

unfolding *sub-def* **by** (*cases rank x, simp-all add: cb-take-less*)

lemma *rank-less-imp-below-sub*: $\llbracket x \sqsubseteq y; rank\ x < rank\ y \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq sub\ y$

unfolding *sub-def*

apply (*cases rank y, simp*)

apply (*simp add: less-Suc-eq-le*)

apply (*subgoal-tac cb-take nat x \sqsubseteq cb-take nat y*)

apply (*simp add: rank-leD*)

apply (*erule cb-take-mono*)

done

function *basis-emb* :: 'a compact-basis \Rightarrow ubasis

where *basis-emb* $x = (if\ x = compact_bot\ then\ 0\ else$

$node\ (place\ x)\ (basis_emb\ (sub\ x))$

$(basis_emb\ ' \{y. place\ y < place\ x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y\}))$

by *simp-all*

termination *basis-emb*

by (*relation measure place*) (*simp-all add: place-sub-less*)

declare *basis-emb.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *basis-emb-compact-bot* [*simp*]:

basis-emb compact-bot = 0

using *basis-emb.simps* [*of compact-bot*] **by** *simp*

lemma *basis-emb-rec*:

$basis_emb\ x = node\ (place\ x)\ (basis_emb\ (sub\ x))\ (basis_emb\ ' \{y. place\ y < place\ x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y\})$

if $x \neq compact_bot$

using *that basis-emb.simps* [*of x*] **by** *simp*

```

lemma basis-emb-eq-0-iff [simp]:
  basis-emb  $x = 0 \iff x = \text{compact-bot}$ 
  by (cases  $x = \text{compact-bot}$ ) (simp-all add: basis-emb-rec)

lemma fin1: finite { $y$ . place  $y < \text{place } x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y$ }
apply (subst Collect-conj-eq)
apply (rule finite-Int)
apply (rule disjI1)
apply (subgoal-tac finite (place - ‘{ $n$ .  $n < \text{place } x$ }’), simp)
apply (rule finite-vimageI [OF - inj-place])
apply (simp add: lessThan-def [symmetric])
done

lemma fin2: finite (basis-emb ‘{ $y$ . place  $y < \text{place } x \wedge x \sqsubseteq y$ }’)
by (rule finite-imageI [OF fin1])

lemma rank-place-mono:
  [place  $x < \text{place } y$ ;  $x \sqsubseteq y$ ]  $\implies \text{rank } x < \text{rank } y$ 
apply (rule linorder-cases, assumption)
apply (simp add: place-def cong: rank-lt-cong rank-eq-cong)
apply (drule choose-pos-lessD)
apply (rule finite-rank-eq)
apply (simp add: rank-eq-def)
apply (simp add: rank-eq-def)
apply simp
apply (drule place-rank-mono, simp)
done

lemma basis-emb-mono:
   $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{ubasis-le } (\text{basis-emb } x) (\text{basis-emb } y)$ 
proof (induct max (place  $x$ ) (place  $y$ ) arbitrary:  $x \ y$  rule: less-induct)
  case less
  show ?case proof (rule linorder-cases)
    assume place  $x < \text{place } y$ 
    then have rank  $x < \text{rank } y$ 
      using  $\langle x \sqsubseteq y \rangle$  by (rule rank-place-mono)
    with  $\langle \text{place } x < \text{place } y \rangle$  show ?case
      apply (case-tac  $y = \text{compact-bot}$ , simp)
      apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps [of  $y$ ])
      apply (rule ubasis-le-trans [OF - ubasis-le-lower [OF fin2]])
      apply (rule less)
      apply (simp add: less-max-iff-disj)
      apply (erule place-sub-less)
      apply (erule rank-less-imp-below-sub [OF  $\langle x \sqsubseteq y \rangle$ ])
      done
  next
    assume place  $x = \text{place } y$ 
    hence  $x = y$  by (rule place-eqD)
    thus ?case by (simp add: ubasis-le-refl)

```

```

next
  assume place x > place y
  with ⟨x ⊆ y⟩ show ?case
    apply (case-tac x = compact-bot, simp add: ubasis-le-minimal)
    apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps [of x])
    apply (rule ubasis-le-upper [OF fin2], simp)
    apply (rule less)
    apply (simp add: less-max-iff-disj)
    apply (erule place-sub-less)
    apply (erule rev-below-trans)
    apply (rule sub-below)
  done
qed
qed

lemma inj-basis-emb: inj basis-emb
proof (rule injI)
  fix x y
  assume basis-emb x = basis-emb y
  then show x = y
    by (cases x = compact-bot ∨ y = compact-bot) (auto simp add: basis-emb-rec
fin2 place-eqD)
qed

definition
  basis-prj :: ubasis ⇒ 'a compact-basis
where
  basis-prj x = inv basis-emb
    (ubasis-until (λx. x ∈ range (basis-emb :: 'a compact-basis ⇒ ubasis)) x)

lemma basis-prj-basis-emb: ∧x. basis-prj (basis-emb x) = x
unfolding basis-prj-def
  apply (subst ubasis-until-same)
  apply (rule rangeI)
  apply (rule inv-f-f)
  apply (rule inj-basis-emb)
done

lemma basis-prj-node:
  [[finite S; node i a S ∉ range (basis-emb :: 'a compact-basis ⇒ nat)]]
  ⇒ basis-prj (node i a S) = (basis-prj a :: 'a compact-basis)
unfolding basis-prj-def by simp

lemma basis-prj-0: basis-prj 0 = compact-bot
apply (subst basis-emb-compact-bot [symmetric])
apply (rule basis-prj-basis-emb)
done

lemma node-eq-basis-emb-iff:

```

```

finite S  $\implies$  node i a S = basis-emb x  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  x  $\neq$  compact-bot  $\wedge$  i = place x  $\wedge$  a = basis-emb (sub x)  $\wedge$ 
  S = basis-emb ‘ {y. place y < place x  $\wedge$  x  $\sqsubseteq$  y}
apply (cases x = compact-bot, simp)
apply (simp add: basis-emb.simps [of x])
apply (simp add: fin2)
done

lemma basis-prj-mono: ubasis-le a b  $\implies$  basis-prj a  $\sqsubseteq$  basis-prj b
proof (induct a b rule: ubasis-le.induct)
  case (ubasis-le-refl a) show ?case by (rule below-refl)
next
  case (ubasis-le-trans a b c) thus ?case by - (rule below-trans)
next
  case (ubasis-le-lower S a i) thus ?case
    apply (cases node i a S  $\in$  range (basis-emb :: 'a compact-basis  $\Rightarrow$  nat))
    apply (erule rangeE, rename-tac x)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (simp add: node-eq-basis-emb-iff)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (rule sub-below)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-node)
    done
next
  case (ubasis-le-upper S b a i) thus ?case
    apply (cases node i a S  $\in$  range (basis-emb :: 'a compact-basis  $\Rightarrow$  nat))
    apply (erule rangeE, rename-tac x)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (clarsimp simp add: node-eq-basis-emb-iff)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb)
    apply (simp add: basis-prj-node)
    done
qed

lemma basis-emb-prj-less: ubasis-le (basis-emb (basis-prj x)) x
unfolding basis-prj-def
apply (subst f-inv-into-f [where f=basis-emb])
apply (rule ubasis-until)
apply (rule range-eqI [where x=compact-bot])
apply simp
apply (rule ubasis-until-less)
done

lemma ideal-completion:
  ideal-completion below Rep-compact-basis (approximants :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -)
proof
  fix w :: 'a
  show below.ideal (approximants w)
  proof (rule below.idealI)

```



```

have Abs-compact-basis (approx 0·w) ∈ approximants w
  by (simp add: approximants-def approx-below)
thus ∃ x. x ∈ approximants w ..
next
fix x y :: 'a compact-basis
assume x: x ∈ approximants w and y: y ∈ approximants w
obtain i where i: approx i.(Rep-compact-basis x) = Rep-compact-basis x
  using compact-eq-approx Rep-compact-basis' by fast
obtain j where j: approx j.(Rep-compact-basis y) = Rep-compact-basis y
  using compact-eq-approx Rep-compact-basis' by fast
let ?z = Abs-compact-basis (approx (max i j)·w)
have ?z ∈ approximants w
  by (simp add: approximants-def approx-below)
moreover from x y have x ⊆ ?z ∧ y ⊆ ?z
  by (simp add: approximants-def compact-le-def)
  (metis i j monofun-cfun chain-mono chain-approx max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
ultimately show ∃ z ∈ approximants w. x ⊆ z ∧ y ⊆ z ..
next
fix x y :: 'a compact-basis
assume x ⊆ y y ∈ approximants w thus x ∈ approximants w
  unfolding approximants-def compact-le-def
  by (auto elim: below-trans)
qed
next
fix Y :: nat ⇒ 'a
assume chain Y
thus approximants (⋒ i. Y i) = (⋒ i. approximants (Y i))
  unfolding approximants-def
  by (auto simp add: compact-below-lub-iff)
next
fix a :: 'a compact-basis
show approximants (Rep-compact-basis a) = {b. b ⊆ a}
  unfolding approximants-def compact-le-def ..
next
fix x y :: 'a
assume approximants x ⊆ approximants y
hence ∀ z. compact z ⟶ z ⊆ x ⟶ z ⊆ y
  by (simp add: approximants-def subset-eq)
  (metis Abs-compact-basis-inverse')
hence (⋒ i. approx i·x) ⊆ y
  by (simp add: lub-below approx-below)
thus x ⊆ y
  by (simp add: lub-distribs)
next
show ∃ f :: 'a compact-basis ⇒ nat. inj f
  by (rule exI, rule inj-place)
qed
end

```

interpretation *compact-basis*:

ideal-completion below Rep-compact-basis

approximants :: 'a::bifinite \Rightarrow 'a compact-basis set

proof –

obtain $a :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a$ **where** *approx-chain a*

using *bifinite ..*

hence *bifinite-approx-chain a*

unfolding *bifinite-approx-chain-def* .

thus *ideal-completion below Rep-compact-basis (approximants :: 'a \Rightarrow -)*

by (*rule bifinite-approx-chain.ideal-completion*)

qed

21.4.6 EP-pair from any bifinite domain into *u*dom

context *bifinite-approx-chain* **begin**

definition

*u*dom-emb :: 'a \rightarrow *u*dom

where

*u*dom-emb = *compact-basis.extension* ($\lambda x.$ *u*dom-principal (*basis-emb* x))

definition

*u*dom-prj :: *u*dom \rightarrow 'a

where

*u*dom-prj = *u*dom.*extension* ($\lambda x.$ *Rep-compact-basis* (*basis-prj* x))

lemma *u*dom-emb-principal:

*u*dom-emb.(*Rep-compact-basis* x) = *u*dom-principal (*basis-emb* x)

unfolding *u*dom-emb-def

apply (*rule compact-basis.extension-principal*)

apply (*rule u*dom.principal-mono)

apply (*erule basis-emb-mono*)

done

lemma *u*dom-prj-principal:

*u*dom-prj.(*u*dom-principal x) = *Rep-compact-basis* (*basis-prj* x)

unfolding *u*dom-prj-def

apply (*rule u*dom.*extension-principal*)

apply (*rule compact-basis.principal-mono*)

apply (*erule basis-prj-mono*)

done

lemma *ep-pair-u*dom: *ep-pair u*dom-emb *u*dom-prj

apply *standard*

apply (*rule compact-basis.principal-induct, simp*)

apply (*simp add: u*dom-emb-principal *u*dom-prj-principal)

apply (*simp add: basis-prj-basis-emb*)

apply (*rule u*dom.principal-induct, *simp*)

```

apply (simp add: udom-emb-principal udom-prj-principal)
apply (rule basis-emb-prj-less)
done

```

```

end

```

```

abbreviation udom-emb  $\equiv$  bifinite-approx-chain.udom-emb

```

```

abbreviation udom-prj  $\equiv$  bifinite-approx-chain.udom-prj

```

```

lemmas ep-pair-udom =
  bifinite-approx-chain.ep-pair-udom [unfolded bifinite-approx-chain-def]

```

21.5 Chain of approx functions for type *udom*

definition

```

  udom-approx :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  udom  $\rightarrow$  udom

```

where

```

  udom-approx i =
    udom.extension ( $\lambda x$ . udom-principal (ubasis-until ( $\lambda y$ .  $y \leq i$ ) x))

```

lemma udom-approx-mono:

```

  ubasis-le a b  $\implies$ 
    udom-principal (ubasis-until ( $\lambda y$ .  $y \leq i$ ) a)  $\sqsubseteq$ 
    udom-principal (ubasis-until ( $\lambda y$ .  $y \leq i$ ) b)

```

```

apply (rule udom.principal-mono)

```

```

apply (rule ubasis-until-mono)

```

```

apply (frule (2) order-less-le-trans [OF node-gt2])

```

```

apply (erule order-less-imp-le)

```

```

apply assumption

```

```

done

```

lemma adm-mem-finite: $\llbracket \text{cont } f; \text{ finite } S \rrbracket \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. f x \in S)$

by (erule adm-subst, induct set: finite, simp-all)

lemma udom-approx-principal:

```

  udom-approx i.(udom-principal x) =
    udom-principal (ubasis-until ( $\lambda y$ .  $y \leq i$ ) x)

```

unfolding udom-approx-def

```

apply (rule udom.extension-principal)

```

```

apply (erule udom-approx-mono)

```

```

done

```

lemma finite-deflation-udom-approx: finite-deflation (udom-approx i)

proof

```

  fix x show udom-approx i.(udom-approx i.x) = udom-approx i.x

```

```

    by (induct x rule: udom.principal-induct, simp)

```

```

    (simp add: udom-approx-principal ubasis-until-idem)

```

next

```

  fix x show udom-approx i.x  $\sqsubseteq$  x

```

```

  by (induct x rule: udom.principal-induct, simp)
    (simp add: udom-approx-principal ubasis-until-less)
next
  have *: finite (range (λx. udom.principal (ubasis-until (λy. y ≤ i) x)))
  apply (subst range-composition [where f=udom.principal])
  apply (simp add: finite-range-ubasis-until)
  done
  show finite {x. udom-approx i · x = x}
  apply (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
  apply (rule rev-finite-subset [OF *])
  apply (clarsimp, rename-tac x)
  apply (induct-tac x rule: udom.principal-induct)
  apply (simp add: adm-mem-finite *)
  apply (simp add: udom-approx-principal)
  done
qed

interpretation udom-approx: finite-deflation udom-approx i
by (rule finite-deflation-udom-approx)

lemma chain-udom-approx [simp]: chain (λi. udom-approx i)
unfolding udom-approx-def
apply (rule chainI)
apply (rule udom.extension-mono)
apply (erule udom-approx-mono)
apply (erule udom-approx-mono)
apply (rule udom.principal-mono)
apply (rule ubasis-until-chain, simp)
done

lemma lub-udom-approx [simp]: (⋒ i. udom-approx i) = ID
apply (rule cfun-eqI, simp add: contrlub-cfun-fun)
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (rule lub-below)
apply (simp)
apply (rule udom-approx.below)
apply (rule-tac x=x in udom.principal-induct)
apply (simp add: lub-distrib)
apply (rule-tac i=a in below-lub)
apply simp
apply (simp add: udom-approx-principal)
apply (simp add: ubasis-until-same ubasis-le-refl)
done

lemma udom-approx [simp]: approx-chain udom-approx
proof
  show chain (λi. udom-approx i)
  by (rule chain-udom-approx)
  show (⋒ i. udom-approx i) = ID

```

```

    by (rule lub-udom-approx)
qed

instance udom :: bfinite
  by standard (fast intro: udom-approx)

hide-const (open) node

unbundle binomial-syntax

end

```

22 Algebraic deflations

```

theory Algebraic
imports Universal Map-Functions
begin

```

22.1 Type constructor for finite deflations

```

typedef 'a::bfinite fin-defl = {d::'a → 'a. finite-deflation d}
by (fast intro: finite-deflation-bottom)

instantiation fin-defl :: (bfinite) below
begin

  definition below-fin-defl-def:
    below ≡ λx y. Rep-fin-defl x ⊆ Rep-fin-defl y

  instance ..
  end

  instance fin-defl :: (bfinite) po
  using type-definition-fin-defl below-fin-defl-def
  by (rule typedef-po-class)

  lemma finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl: finite-deflation (Rep-fin-defl d)
  using Rep-fin-defl by simp

  lemma deflation-Rep-fin-defl: deflation (Rep-fin-defl d)
  using finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl
  by (rule finite-deflation-imp-deflation)

  interpretation Rep-fin-defl: finite-deflation Rep-fin-defl d
  by (rule finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl)

  lemma fin-defl-belowI:
    (⋀x. Rep-fin-defl a · x = x ⇒ Rep-fin-defl b · x = x) ⇒ a ⊆ b
  unfolding below-fin-defl-def

```

by (rule *Rep-fin-defl.belowI*)

lemma *fin-defl-belowD*:

$\llbracket a \sqsubseteq b; \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \rrbracket \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x$

unfolding *below-fin-defl-def*

by (rule *Rep-fin-defl.belowD*)

lemma *fin-defl-eqI*:

$a = b$ **if** $(\bigwedge x. \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \cdot x = x \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-fin-defl } b \cdot x = x)$

proof (rule *below-antisym*)

show $a \sqsubseteq b$ **by** (rule *fin-defl-belowI*) (simp add: *that*)

show $b \sqsubseteq a$ **by** (rule *fin-defl-belowI*) (simp add: *that*)

qed

lemma *Rep-fin-defl-mono*: $a \sqsubseteq b \implies \text{Rep-fin-defl } a \sqsubseteq \text{Rep-fin-defl } b$

unfolding *below-fin-defl-def* .

lemma *Abs-fin-defl-mono*:

$\llbracket \text{finite-deflation } a; \text{finite-deflation } b; a \sqsubseteq b \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{Abs-fin-defl } a \sqsubseteq \text{Abs-fin-defl } b$

unfolding *below-fin-defl-def*

by (simp add: *Abs-fin-defl-inverse*)

lemma (in *finite-deflation*) *compact-belowI*:

$d \sqsubseteq f$ **if** $\bigwedge x. \text{compact } x \implies d \cdot x = x \implies f \cdot x = x$

by (rule *belowI*, rule *that*, erule *subst*, rule *compact*)

lemma *compact-Rep-fin-defl* [simp]: $\text{compact } (\text{Rep-fin-defl } a)$

using *finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*

by (rule *finite-deflation-imp-compact*)

22.2 Defining algebraic deflations by ideal completion

typedef $'a::\text{bifinite defl} = \{S::'a \text{ fin-defl set. below.ideal } S\}$

by (rule *below.ex-ideal*)

instantiation *defl* :: (*bifinite*) *below*

begin

definition $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-defl } x \subseteq \text{Rep-defl } y$

instance ..

end

instance *defl* :: (*bifinite*) *po*

using *type-definition-defl below-defl-def*

by (rule *below.typedef-ideal-po*)

instance *deft* :: (*bifinite*) *cpo*
using *type-definition-deft below-deft-def*
by (*rule below.typedef-ideal-cpo*)

definition *deft-principal* :: '*a*::*bifinite* *fin-deft* \Rightarrow '*a* *deft*
where *deft-principal* *t* = *Abs-deft* {*u*. *u* \sqsubseteq *t*}

lemma *fin-deft-countable*: $\exists f :: 'a :: \text{bifinite } \text{fin-deft} \Rightarrow \text{nat. inj } f$

proof –

obtain *f* :: '*a* *compact-basis* \Rightarrow *nat* **where** *inj-f*: *inj f*
using *compact-basis.countable ..*
have *: $\bigwedge d. \text{finite } (f \text{ ' } \text{Rep-compact-basis} - \{x. \text{Rep-fin-deft } d \cdot x = x\})$
apply (*rule finite-imageI*)
apply (*rule finite-vimageI*)
apply (*rule Rep-fin-deft.finite-fixes*)
apply (*simp add: inj-on-def Rep-compact-basis-inject*)
done
have *range-eq*: *range Rep-compact-basis* = {*x*. *compact x*}
using *type-definition-compact-basis* **by** (*rule type-definition.Rep-range*)
have *inj* ($\lambda d. \text{set-encode}$
(*f* ' *Rep-compact-basis* - {*x*. *Rep-fin-deft d* · *x* = *x*}))
apply (*rule inj-onI*)
apply (*simp only: set-encode-eq **)
apply (*simp only: inj-image-eq-iff inj-f*)
apply (*drule-tac f=image Rep-compact-basis in arg-cong*)
apply (*simp del: vimage-Collect-eq add: range-eq set-eq-iff*)
apply (*rule Rep-fin-deft-inject [THEN iffD1]*)
apply (*rule below-antisym*)
apply (*rule Rep-fin-deft.compact-belowI, rename-tac z*)
apply (*drule-tac x=z in spec, simp*)
apply (*rule Rep-fin-deft.compact-belowI, rename-tac z*)
apply (*drule-tac x=z in spec, simp*)
done
thus ?*thesis* **by** – (*rule exI*)

qed

interpretation *deft*: *ideal-completion below defl-principal Rep-deft*
using *type-definition-deft below-deft-def*
using *deft-principal-def fin-deft-countable*
by (*rule below.typedef-ideal-completion*)

Algebraic deflations are pointed

lemma *deft-minimal*: *deft-principal* (*Abs-fin-deft* \perp) \sqsubseteq *x*

proof (*induct x rule: defl.principal-induct*)

fix *a* :: '*a* *fin-deft*

have *Abs-fin-deft* \perp \sqsubseteq *a*

by (*simp add: below-fin-deft-def Abs-fin-deft-inverse finite-deflation-bottom*)

then show *deft-principal* (*Abs-fin-deft* \perp) \sqsubseteq *deft-principal a*

by (*rule defl.principal-mono*)

qed *simp*

instance *defl* :: (*bifinite*) *pcpo*
by *intro-classes* (*fast intro: defl-minimal*)

lemma *inst-defl-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{defl-principal } (\text{Abs-fin-defl } \perp)$
by (*rule defl-minimal [THEN bottomI, symmetric]*)

22.3 Applying algebraic deflations

definition *cast* :: '*a*::*bifinite* *defl* \rightarrow '*a* \rightarrow '*a*
where *cast* = *defl.extension Rep-fin-defl*

lemma *cast-defl-principal*: *cast*·(*defl-principal* *a*) = *Rep-fin-defl* *a*
unfolding *cast-def*
by (*rule defl.extension-principal*) (*simp only: below-fin-defl-def*)

lemma *deflation-cast*: *deflation* (*cast*·*d*)
apply (*induct d rule: defl.principal-induct*)
apply (*rule adm-subst [OF - adm-deflation], simp*)
apply (*simp add: cast-defl-principal*)
apply (*rule finite-deflation-imp-deflation*)
apply (*rule finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*)
done

lemma *finite-deflation-cast*: *compact d* \implies *finite-deflation* (*cast*·*d*)
apply (*drule defl.compact-imp-principal*)
apply *clarify*
apply (*simp add: cast-defl-principal*)
apply (*rule finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl*)
done

interpretation *cast*: *deflation* *cast*·*d*
by (*rule deflation-cast*)

declare *cast.idem* [*simp*]

lemma *compact-cast* [*simp*]: *compact* (*cast*·*d*) **if** *compact d*
by (*rule finite-deflation-imp-compact*) (*use that in* $\langle \text{rule finite-deflation-cast} \rangle$)

lemma *cast-below-cast*: *cast*·*A* \sqsubseteq *cast*·*B* \longleftrightarrow *A* \sqsubseteq *B*
apply (*induct A rule: defl.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*induct B rule: defl.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*simp add: cast-defl-principal below-fin-defl-def*)
done

lemma *compact-cast-iff*: *compact* (*cast*·*d*) \longleftrightarrow *compact d*
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*simp only: compact-def cast-below-cast [symmetric]*)


```

apply (erule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2])
apply (erule compact-cast)
done

```

```

lemma cast-below-imp-below: cast·A  $\sqsubseteq$  cast·B  $\implies$  A  $\sqsubseteq$  B
by (simp only: cast-below-cast)

```

```

lemma cast-eq-imp-eq: cast·A = cast·B  $\implies$  A = B
by (simp add: below-antisym cast-below-imp-below)

```

```

lemma cast-strict1 [simp]: cast· $\perp$  =  $\perp$ 
apply (subst inst-defl-pcpo)
apply (subst cast-defl-principal)
apply (rule Abs-fin-defl-inverse)
apply (simp add: finite-deflation-bottom)
done

```

```

lemma cast-strict2 [simp]: cast·A· $\perp$  =  $\perp$ 
by (rule cast.below [THEN bottomI])

```

22.4 Deflation combinators

definition

```

defl-fun1 e p f =
  defl.extension ( $\lambda a.$ 
    defl-principal (Abs-fin-defl
      (e oo f·(Rep-fin-defl a) oo p)))

```

definition

```

defl-fun2 e p f =
  defl.extension ( $\lambda a.$ 
    defl.extension ( $\lambda b.$ 
      defl-principal (Abs-fin-defl
        (e oo f·(Rep-fin-defl a)·(Rep-fin-defl b) oo p))))

```

lemma cast-defl-fun1:

```

assumes ep: ep-pair e p
assumes f:  $\bigwedge a. \text{finite-deflation } a \implies \text{finite-deflation } (f \cdot a)$ 
shows cast·(defl-fun1 e p f·A) = e oo f·(cast·A) oo p
proof –
  have 1: finite-deflation (e oo f·(Rep-fin-defl a) oo p) for a
  proof –
    have finite-deflation (f·(Rep-fin-defl a))
    using finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl by (rule f)
    with ep show ?thesis
    by (rule ep-pair.finite-deflation-e-d-p)
  qed
show ?thesis
by (induct A rule: defl.principal-induct, simp)

```

```

      (simp only: defl-fun1-def
        defl.extension-principal
        defl.extension-mono
        defl.principal-mono
        Abs-fin-defl-mono [OF 1 1]
        monofun-cfun below-refl
        Rep-fin-defl-mono
        cast-defl-principal
        Abs-fin-defl-inverse [unfolded mem-Collect-eq, OF 1])
qed

lemma cast-defl-fun2:
  assumes ep: ep-pair e p
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge a b. \text{finite-deflation } a \implies \text{finite-deflation } b \implies$ 
     $\text{finite-deflation } (f \cdot a \cdot b)$ 
  shows  $\text{cast} \cdot (\text{defl-fun2 } e \text{ } p \text{ } f \cdot A \cdot B) = e \text{ } oo \text{ } f \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) \text{ } oo \text{ } p$ 
proof -
  have 1:  $\text{finite-deflation } (e \text{ } oo \text{ } f \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } a) \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } b) \text{ } oo \text{ } p)$  for  $a \ b$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{finite-deflation } (f \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } a) \cdot (\text{Rep-fin-defl } b))$ 
      using  $\text{finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl finite-deflation-Rep-fin-defl}$  by (rule f)
    with ep show ?thesis
      by (rule ep-pair.finite-deflation-e-d-p)
  qed
show ?thesis
  apply (induct A rule: defl.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (induct B rule: defl.principal-induct, simp)
  by (simp only: defl-fun2-def
    defl.extension-principal
    defl.extension-mono
    defl.principal-mono
    Abs-fin-defl-mono [OF 1 1]
    monofun-cfun below-refl
    Rep-fin-defl-mono
    cast-defl-principal
    Abs-fin-defl-inverse [unfolded mem-Collect-eq, OF 1])
qed

end

```

23 Representable domains

```

theory Representable
imports Algebraic Map-Functions HOL-Library.Countable
begin

```

23.1 Class of representable domains

We define a “domain” as a pcpo that is isomorphic to some algebraic deflation over the universal domain; this is equivalent to being omega-bifinite.

A predomain is a cpo that, when lifted, becomes a domain. Predomains are represented by deflations over a lifted universal domain type.

```

class predomain-syn = cpo +
  fixes liftemb :: 'a⊥ → udom⊥
  fixes liftprj :: udom⊥ → 'a⊥
  fixes liftdefl :: 'a itself ⇒ udom u defl

class predomain = predomain-syn +
  assumes predomain-ep: ep-pair liftemb liftprj
  assumes cast-liftdefl: cast·(liftdefl TYPE('a)) = liftemb oo liftprj

syntax -LIFTDEFL :: type ⇒ logic  (⟨(1LIFTDEFL/(1'(-)))⟩)
syntax-consts -LIFTDEFL ⇔ liftdefl
translations LIFTDEFL('t) ⇔ CONST liftdefl TYPE('t)

definition liftdefl-of :: udom defl → udom u defl
  where liftdefl-of = defl-fun1 ID ID u-map

lemma cast-liftdefl-of: cast·(liftdefl-of·t) = u-map·(cast·t)
by (simp add: liftdefl-of-def cast-defl-fun1 ep-pair-def finite-deflation-u-map)

class domain = predomain-syn + pcpo +
  fixes emb :: 'a → udom
  fixes prj :: udom → 'a
  fixes defl :: 'a itself ⇒ udom defl
  assumes ep-pair-emb-prj: ep-pair emb prj
  assumes cast-DEFL: cast·(defl TYPE('a)) = emb oo prj
  assumes liftemb-eq: liftemb = u-map·emb
  assumes liftprj-eq: liftprj = u-map·prj
  assumes liftdefl-eq: liftdefl TYPE('a) = liftdefl-of·(defl TYPE('a))

syntax -DEFL :: type ⇒ logic  (⟨(1DEFL/(1'(-)))⟩)
syntax-consts -DEFL ⇔ defl
translations DEFL('t) ⇔ CONST defl TYPE('t)

instance domain ⊆ predomain
proof
  show ep-pair liftemb (liftprj::udom⊥ → 'a⊥)
    unfolding liftemb-eq liftprj-eq
    by (intro ep-pair-u-map ep-pair-emb-prj)
  show cast-LIFTDEFL('a) = liftemb oo (liftprj::udom⊥ → 'a⊥)
    unfolding liftemb-eq liftprj-eq liftdefl-eq
    by (simp add: cast-liftdefl-of cast-DEFL u-map-oo)
qed

```

Constants *liftemb* and *liftprj* imply class predomain.

```

setup <
  fold Sign.add-const-constraint
  [(const-name <liftemb>, SOME typ <'a::predomain u → udom u>),
   (const-name <liftprj>, SOME typ <udom u → 'a::predomain u>),
   (const-name <liftdefl>, SOME typ <'a::predomain itself ⇒ udom u defl>)]
>

```

```

interpretation predomain: pcpo-ep-pair liftemb liftprj
  unfolding pcpo-ep-pair-def by (rule predomain-ep)

```

```

interpretation domain: pcpo-ep-pair emb prj
  unfolding pcpo-ep-pair-def by (rule ep-pair-emb-prj)

```

```

lemmas emb-inverse = domain.e-inverse
lemmas emb-prj-below = domain.e-p-below
lemmas emb-eq-iff = domain.e-eq-iff
lemmas emb-strict = domain.e-strict
lemmas prj-strict = domain.p-strict

```

23.2 Domains are bifinite

```

lemma approx-chain-ep-cast:
  assumes ep: ep-pair (e::'a::pcpo → 'b::bifinite) (p::'b → 'a)
  assumes cast-t: cast·t = e oo p
  shows ∃(a::nat ⇒ 'a::pcpo → 'a). approx-chain a
proof –
  interpret ep-pair e p by fact
  obtain Y where Y: ∀ i. Y i ⊆ Y (Suc i)
  and t: t = (⊔ i. defl-principal (Y i))
    by (rule defl.obtain-principal-chain)
  define approx where approx i = (p oo cast·(defl-principal (Y i)) oo e) for i
  have approx-chain approx
  proof (rule approx-chain.intro)
    show chain (λi. approx i)
      unfolding approx-def by (simp add: Y)
    show (⊔ i. approx i) = ID
      unfolding approx-def
      by (simp add: lub-distrib Y t [symmetric] cast-t cfun-eq-iff)
    show ∧i. finite-deflation (approx i)
      unfolding approx-def
      apply (rule finite-deflation-p-d-e)
      apply (rule finite-deflation-cast)
      apply (rule defl.compact-principal)
      apply (rule below-trans [OF monofun-cfun-fun])
      apply (rule is-ub-the lub, simp add: Y)
      apply (simp add: lub-distrib Y t [symmetric] cast-t)
    done
  qed

```

thus $\exists (a::nat \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a). \text{approx-chain } a \text{ by } - (\text{rule } exI)$
qed

instance $\text{domain} \subseteq \text{bifinite}$
by *standard* (rule *approx-chain-ep-cast* [OF *ep-pair-emb-prj cast-DEFL*])

instance $\text{predomain} \subseteq \text{profinite}$
by *standard* (rule *approx-chain-ep-cast* [OF *predomain-ep cast-liftdefl*])

23.3 Universal domain ep-pairs

definition $u\text{-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. u\text{-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $u\text{-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. u\text{-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{prod-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{prod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{prod-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{prod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sprod-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{sprod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sprod-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{sprod-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{ssum-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{ssum-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{ssum-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{ssum-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sfun-emb} = \text{udom-emb } (\lambda i. \text{sfun-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

definition $\text{sfun-prj} = \text{udom-prj } (\lambda i. \text{sfun-map} \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i) \cdot (\text{udom-approx } i))$

lemma $\text{ep-pair-u}: \text{ep-pair } u\text{-emb } u\text{-prj}$

unfolding $u\text{-emb-def } u\text{-prj-def}$

by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-u-map*)

lemma $\text{ep-pair-prod}: \text{ep-pair } \text{prod-emb } \text{prod-prj}$

unfolding $\text{prod-emb-def } \text{prod-prj-def}$

by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-prod-map*)

lemma $\text{ep-pair-sprod}: \text{ep-pair } \text{sprod-emb } \text{sprod-prj}$

unfolding $\text{sprod-emb-def } \text{sprod-prj-def}$

by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-sprod-map*)

lemma $\text{ep-pair-ssum}: \text{ep-pair } \text{ssum-emb } \text{ssum-prj}$

unfolding $\text{ssum-emb-def } \text{ssum-prj-def}$

by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-ssum-map*)

lemma $\text{ep-pair-sfun}: \text{ep-pair } \text{sfun-emb } \text{sfun-prj}$

unfolding $\text{sfun-emb-def } \text{sfun-prj-def}$

by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-sfun-map*)

23.4 Type combinators

definition $u\text{-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$
where $u\text{-defl} = \text{defl-fun1 } u\text{-emb } u\text{-prj } u\text{-map}$

definition $\text{prod-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$
where $\text{prod-defl} = \text{defl-fun2 prod-emb prod-prj prod-map}$

definition $\text{sprod-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$
where $\text{sprod-defl} = \text{defl-fun2 sprod-emb sprod-prj sprod-map}$

definition $\text{ssum-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$
where $\text{ssum-defl} = \text{defl-fun2 ssum-emb ssum-prj ssum-map}$

definition $\text{sfun-defl} :: \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$
where $\text{sfun-defl} = \text{defl-fun2 sfun-emb sfun-prj sfun-map}$

lemma cast-u-defl :

$$\text{cast} \cdot (u\text{-defl} \cdot A) = u\text{-emb } oo \text{ } u\text{-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \text{ } oo \text{ } u\text{-prj}$$

using $\text{ep-pair-u finite-deflation-u-map}$

unfolding $u\text{-defl-def}$ **by** (rule cast-defl-fun1)

lemma cast-prod-defl :

$$\text{cast} \cdot (\text{prod-defl} \cdot A \cdot B) =$$

$$\text{prod-emb } oo \text{ } \text{prod-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) \text{ } oo \text{ } \text{prod-prj}$$

using $\text{ep-pair-prod finite-deflation-prod-map}$

unfolding prod-defl-def **by** (rule cast-defl-fun2)

lemma cast-sprod-defl :

$$\text{cast} \cdot (\text{sprod-defl} \cdot A \cdot B) =$$

$$\text{sprod-emb } oo \text{ } \text{sprod-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) \text{ } oo \text{ } \text{sprod-prj}$$

using $\text{ep-pair-sprod finite-deflation-sprod-map}$

unfolding sprod-defl-def **by** (rule cast-defl-fun2)

lemma cast-ssum-defl :

$$\text{cast} \cdot (\text{ssum-defl} \cdot A \cdot B) =$$

$$\text{ssum-emb } oo \text{ } \text{ssum-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) \text{ } oo \text{ } \text{ssum-prj}$$

using $\text{ep-pair-ssum finite-deflation-ssum-map}$

unfolding ssum-defl-def **by** (rule cast-defl-fun2)

lemma cast-sfun-defl :

$$\text{cast} \cdot (\text{sfun-defl} \cdot A \cdot B) =$$

$$\text{sfun-emb } oo \text{ } \text{sfun-map} \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot A) \cdot (\text{cast} \cdot B) \text{ } oo \text{ } \text{sfun-prj}$$

using $\text{ep-pair-sfun finite-deflation-sfun-map}$

unfolding sfun-defl-def **by** (rule cast-defl-fun2)

Special deflation combinator for unpointed types.

definition $u\text{-liftdefl} :: \text{udom } u \text{ defl} \rightarrow \text{udom defl}$
where $u\text{-liftdefl} = \text{defl-fun1 } u\text{-emb } u\text{-prj } ID$

lemma *cast-u-liftdefl*:

cast·(*u-liftdefl*·*A*) = *u-emb* oo *cast*·*A* oo *u-prj*

unfolding *u-liftdefl-def* **by** (*simp* add: *cast-defl-fun1 ep-pair-u*)

lemma *u-liftdefl-liftdefl-of*:

u-liftdefl·(*liftdefl-of*·*A*) = *u-defl*·*A*

by (*rule* *cast-eq-imp-eq*)

(*simp* add: *cast-u-liftdefl cast-liftdefl-of cast-u-defl*)

23.5 Class instance proofs

23.5.1 Universal domain

instantiation *u-dom* :: *domain*

begin

definition [*simp*]:

emb = (*ID* :: *u-dom* → *u-dom*)

definition [*simp*]:

prj = (*ID* :: *u-dom* → *u-dom*)

definition

defl (*t*::*u-dom* *itself*) = (\bigsqcup *i*. *defl-principal* (*Abs-fin-defl* (*u-dom-approx* *i*)))

definition

(*liftemb* :: *u-dom* *u* → *u-dom* *u*) = *u-map*·*emb*

definition

(*liftprj* :: *u-dom* *u* → *u-dom* *u*) = *u-map*·*prj*

definition

liftdefl (*t*::*u-dom* *itself*) = *liftdefl-of*·*DEFL*(*u-dom*)

instance proof

show *ep-pair* *emb* (*prj* :: *u-dom* → *u-dom*)

by (*simp* add: *ep-pair.intro*)

show *cast*·*DEFL*(*u-dom*) = *emb* oo (*prj* :: *u-dom* → *u-dom*)

unfolding *defl-u-dom-def*

apply (*subst* *contlub-cfun-arg*)

apply (*rule* *chainI*)

apply (*rule* *defl.principal-mono*)

apply (*simp* add: *below-fin-defl-def*)

apply (*simp* add: *Abs-fin-defl-inverse finite-deflation-u-dom-approx*)

apply (*rule* *chainE*)

apply (*rule* *chain-u-dom-approx*)

apply (*subst* *cast-defl-principal*)

apply (*simp* add: *Abs-fin-defl-inverse finite-deflation-u-dom-approx*)

done

qed (*fact* *liftemb-u-dom-def liftprj-u-dom-def liftdefl-u-dom-def*) +

end

23.5.2 Lifted cpo

instantiation $u :: (\text{predomain}) \text{ domain}$
begin

definition

$\text{emb} = u\text{-emb} \text{ oo } \text{liftemb}$

definition

$\text{prj} = \text{liftprj} \text{ oo } u\text{-prj}$

definition

$\text{defl} (t :: 'a \text{ u } \text{itself}) = u\text{-liftdefl} \cdot \text{LIFTDEFL}('a)$

definition

$(\text{liftemb} :: 'a \text{ u } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$

definition

$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ u } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$

definition

$\text{liftdefl} (t :: 'a \text{ u } \text{itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ u})$

instance proof

show $\text{ep-pair } \text{emb} (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ u})$

unfolding $\text{emb-u-def } \text{prj-u-def}$

by $(\text{intro } \text{ep-pair-comp } \text{ep-pair-u } \text{predomain-ep})$

show $\text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ u}) = \text{emb} \text{ oo } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ u})$

unfolding $\text{emb-u-def } \text{prj-u-def } \text{defl-u-def}$

by $(\text{simp add: } \text{cast-u-liftdefl } \text{cast-liftdefl } \text{assoc-oo})$

qed $(\text{fact } \text{liftemb-u-def } \text{liftprj-u-def } \text{liftdefl-u-def}) +$

end

lemma $\text{DEFL-u: DEFL}('a :: \text{predomain } u) = u\text{-liftdefl} \cdot \text{LIFTDEFL}('a)$

by $(\text{rule } \text{defl-u-def})$

23.5.3 Strict function space

instantiation $\text{sfun} :: (\text{domain}, \text{domain}) \text{ domain}$
begin

definition

$\text{emb} = \text{sfun-emb} \text{ oo } \text{sfun-map} \cdot \text{prj} \cdot \text{emb}$

definition

$\text{prj} = \text{sfun-map} \cdot \text{emb} \cdot \text{prj} \text{ oo } \text{sfun-prj}$

definition

$$\text{defl } (t :: ('a \rightarrow! 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{sfun-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$$
definition

$$(\text{liftemb} :: ('a \rightarrow! 'b) \text{ } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow! 'b) \text{ } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$$
definition

$$\text{liftdefl } (t :: ('a \rightarrow! 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \rightarrow! 'b)$$
instance proof

```

show ep-pair emb (prj :: udom → 'a →! 'b)
  unfolding emb-sfun-def prj-sfun-def
  by (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-sfun ep-pair-sfun-map ep-pair-emb-prj)
show cast·DEFL('a →! 'b) = emb oo (prj :: udom → 'a →! 'b)
  unfolding emb-sfun-def prj-sfun-def defl-sfun-def cast-sfun-defl
  by (simp add: cast-DEFL oo-def sfun-eq-iff sfun-map-map)
qed (fact liftemb-sfun-def liftprj-sfun-def liftdefl-sfun-def)+

```

end

lemma DEFL-sfun:

$$\text{DEFL}('a :: \text{domain} \rightarrow! 'b :: \text{domain}) = \text{sfun-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$$

by (rule defl-sfun-def)

23.5.4 Continuous function space

instantiation $\text{cfun} :: (\text{predomain}, \text{domain}) \text{ domain}$
begin

definition

$$\text{emb} = \text{emb} \text{ oo } \text{encode-cfun}$$
definition

$$\text{prj} = \text{decode-cfun} \text{ oo } \text{prj}$$
definition

$$\text{defl } (t :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{DEFL}('a \text{ } u \rightarrow! 'b)$$
definition

$$(\text{liftemb} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \text{ } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \text{ } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$$
definition

$\text{liftdefl } (t::('a \rightarrow 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \rightarrow 'b)$

instance proof

have $\text{ep-pair encode-cfun decode-cfun}$
 by (rule $\text{ep-pair.intro, simp-all}$)
 thus $\text{ep-pair emb } (prj :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b)$
 unfolding $\text{emb-cfun-def prj-cfun-def}$
 using ep-pair-emb-prj by (rule ep-pair-comp)
 show $\text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \rightarrow 'b) = \text{emb oo } (prj :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b)$
 unfolding $\text{emb-cfun-def prj-cfun-def defl-cfun-def}$
 by (simp add: cast-DEFL cfcomp1)
 qed (fact $\text{liftemb-cfun-def liftprj-cfun-def liftdefl-cfun-def}$) +
 end

lemma DEFL-cfun:

$\text{DEFL}('a::\text{predomain} \rightarrow 'b::\text{domain}) = \text{DEFL}('a \text{ u} \rightarrow! 'b)$
 by (rule defl-cfun-def)

23.5.5 Strict product

instantiation $\text{sprod} :: (\text{domain}, \text{domain}) \text{ domain}$
begin

definition

$\text{emb} = \text{sprod-emb oo sprod-map} \cdot \text{emb} \cdot \text{emb}$

definition

$\text{prj} = \text{sprod-map} \cdot \text{prj} \cdot \text{prj oo sprod-prj}$

definition

$\text{defl } (t::('a \otimes 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{sprod-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$

definition

$(\text{liftemb} :: ('a \otimes 'b) \text{ u} \rightarrow \text{udom } \text{u}) = \text{u-map} \cdot \text{emb}$

definition

$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } \text{u} \rightarrow ('a \otimes 'b) \text{ u}) = \text{u-map} \cdot \text{prj}$

definition

$\text{liftdefl } (t::('a \otimes 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \otimes 'b)$

instance proof

show $\text{ep-pair emb } (prj :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \otimes 'b)$
 unfolding $\text{emb-sprod-def prj-sprod-def}$
 by (intro $\text{ep-pair-comp ep-pair-sprod ep-pair-sprod-map ep-pair-emb-prj}$)
 show $\text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \otimes 'b) = \text{emb oo } (prj :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \otimes 'b)$
 unfolding $\text{emb-sprod-def prj-sprod-def defl-sprod-def cast-sprod-defl}$
 by (simp add: $\text{cast-DEFL oo-def cfun-eq-iff sprod-map-map}$)

qed (*fact liftemb-sprod-def liftprj-sprod-def liftdefl-sprod-def*)+
end

lemma *DEFL-sprod*:

$DEFL('a::domain \otimes 'b::domain) = sprod-defl \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot DEFL('b)$
by (*rule defl-sprod-def*)

23.5.6 Cartesian product

definition *prod-liftdefl* :: *udom u defl* → *udom u defl* → *udom u defl*
where *prod-liftdefl* = *defl-fun2* (*u-map*·*prod-emb* oo *decode-prod-u*)
(*encode-prod-u* oo *u-map*·*prod-prj*) *sprod-map*

lemma *cast-prod-liftdefl*:

cast·(*prod-liftdefl*·*a*·*b*) =
(*u-map*·*prod-emb* oo *decode-prod-u*) oo *sprod-map*·(*cast*·*a*)·(*cast*·*b*) oo
(*encode-prod-u* oo *u-map*·*prod-prj*)

unfolding *prod-liftdefl-def*

apply (*rule cast-defl-fun2*)

apply (*intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-u-map ep-pair-prod*)

apply (*simp add: ep-pair.intro*)

apply (*erule* (1) *finite-deflation-sprod-map*)

done

instantiation *prod* :: (*predomain*, *predomain*) *predomain*
begin

definition

liftemb = (*u-map*·*prod-emb* oo *decode-prod-u*) oo
(*sprod-map*·*liftemb*·*liftemb* oo *encode-prod-u*)

definition

liftprj = (*decode-prod-u* oo *sprod-map*·*liftprj*·*liftprj*) oo
(*encode-prod-u* oo *u-map*·*prod-prj*)

definition

liftdefl (*t*::(*'a* × *'b*) *itself*) = *prod-liftdefl*·*LIFTDEFL*(*'a*)·*LIFTDEFL*(*'b*)

instance proof

show *ep-pair liftemb* (*liftprj* :: *udom u* → (*'a* × *'b*) *u*)

unfolding *liftemb-prod-def liftprj-prod-def*

by (*intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-sprod-map ep-pair-u-map*
ep-pair-prod predomain-ep, simp-all add: ep-pair.intro)

show *cast*·*LIFTDEFL*(*'a* × *'b*) = *liftemb* oo (*liftprj* :: *udom u* → (*'a* × *'b*) *u*)

unfolding *liftemb-prod-def liftprj-prod-def liftdefl-prod-def*

by (*simp add: cast-prod-liftdefl cast-liftdefl cfcomp1 sprod-map-map*)

qed

end

instantiation $prod :: (domain, domain) domain$
begin

definition

$emb = prod-emb \circ prod-map \cdot emb \cdot emb$

definition

$prj = prod-map \cdot prj \cdot prj \circ prod-prj$

definition

$defl (t :: ('a \times 'b) itself) = prod-defl \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot DEFL('b)$

instance proof

show 1: $ep-pair \ emb \ (prj :: udom \rightarrow 'a \times 'b)$
unfolding $emb-prod-def \ prj-prod-def$
by ($intro \ ep-pair-comp \ ep-pair-prod \ ep-pair-prod-map \ ep-pair-emb-prj$)
show 2: $cast \cdot DEFL('a \times 'b) = emb \circ (prj :: udom \rightarrow 'a \times 'b)$
unfolding $emb-prod-def \ prj-prod-def \ defl-prod-def \ cast-prod-defl$
by ($simp \ add: \ cast-DEFL \ oo-def \ cfun-eq-iff \ prod-map-map$)
show 3: $liftemb = u-map \cdot (emb :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow udom)$
unfolding $emb-prod-def \ liftemb-prod-def \ liftemb-eq$
unfolding $encode-prod-u-def \ decode-prod-u-def$
by ($rule \ cfun-eqI, \ case-tac \ x, \ simp, \ clarsimp$)
show 4: $liftprj = u-map \cdot (prj :: udom \rightarrow 'a \times 'b)$
unfolding $prj-prod-def \ liftprj-prod-def \ liftprj-eq$
unfolding $encode-prod-u-def \ decode-prod-u-def$
apply ($rule \ cfun-eqI, \ case-tac \ x, \ simp$)
apply ($rename-tac \ y, \ case-tac \ prod-prj \cdot y, \ simp$)
done
show 5: $LIFTDEFL('a \times 'b) = liftdefl-of \cdot DEFL('a \times 'b)$
by ($rule \ cast-eq-imp-eq$)
 $(simp \ add: \ cast-liftdefl \ cast-liftdefl-of \ cast-DEFL \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ u-map-oo)$

qed

end

lemma $DEFL-prod$:

$DEFL('a :: domain \times 'b :: domain) = prod-defl \cdot DEFL('a) \cdot DEFL('b)$

by ($rule \ defl-prod-def$)

lemma $LIFTDEFL-prod$:

$LIFTDEFL('a :: predomain \times 'b :: predomain) =$
 $prod-liftdefl \cdot LIFTDEFL('a) \cdot LIFTDEFL('b)$

by ($rule \ liftdefl-prod-def$)

23.5.7 Unit type

instantiation *unit* :: *domain*
begin

definition

emb = (\perp :: *unit* \rightarrow *u_{dom}*)

definition

prj = (\perp :: *u_{dom}* \rightarrow *unit*)

definition

defl (*t*::*unit* *itself*) = \perp

definition

(*liftemb* :: *unit* *u* \rightarrow *u_{dom}* *u*) = *u-map*·*emb*

definition

(*liftprj* :: *u_{dom}* *u* \rightarrow *unit* *u*) = *u-map*·*prj*

definition

liftdefl (*t*::*unit* *itself*) = *liftdefl-of*·*DEFL*(*unit*)

instance proof

show *ep-pair emb* (*prj* :: *u_{dom}* \rightarrow *unit*)

unfolding *emb-unit-def prj-unit-def*

by (*simp add: ep-pair.intro*)

show *cast*·*DEFL*(*unit*) = *emb* *oo* (*prj* :: *u_{dom}* \rightarrow *unit*)

unfolding *emb-unit-def prj-unit-def defl-unit-def* **by** *simp*

qed (*fact liftemb-unit-def liftprj-unit-def liftdefl-unit-def*) +

end

23.5.8 Discrete cpo

instantiation *discr* :: (*countable*) *predomain*
begin

definition

(*liftemb* :: 'a *discr* *u* \rightarrow *u_{dom}* *u*) = *strictify*·*up* *oo* *u_{dom}-emb* *discr-approx*

definition

(*liftprj* :: *u_{dom}* *u* \rightarrow 'a *discr* *u*) = *u_{dom}-prj* *discr-approx* *oo* *fup*·*ID*

definition

liftdefl (*t*::'a *discr* *itself*) =

(\sqcup *i*. *defl-principal* (*Abs-fin-defl* (*liftemb* *oo* *discr-approx* *i* *oo* (*liftprj*::*u_{dom}* *u* \rightarrow 'a *discr* *u*))))

instance proof

```

show 1: ep-pair liftemb (liftprj :: udom u → 'a discr u)
  unfolding liftemb-discr-def liftprj-discr-def
  apply (intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-udom [OF discr-approx])
  apply (rule ep-pair.intro)
  apply (simp add: strictify-conv-if)
  apply (case-tac y, simp, simp add: strictify-conv-if)
  done
show cast.LIFTDEFL('a discr) = liftemb oo (liftprj :: udom u → 'a discr u)
  unfolding liftdefl-discr-def
  apply (subst contlub-cfun-arg)
  apply (rule chainI)
  apply (rule defl.principal-mono)
  apply (simp add: below-fin-defl-def)
  apply (simp add: Abs-fin-defl-inverse
    ep-pair.finite-deflation-e-d-p [OF 1]
    approx-chain.finite-deflation-approx [OF discr-approx])
  apply (intro monofun-cfun below-refl)
  apply (rule chainE)
  apply (rule chain-discr-approx)
  apply (subst cast-defl-principal)
  apply (simp add: Abs-fin-defl-inverse
    ep-pair.finite-deflation-e-d-p [OF 1]
    approx-chain.finite-deflation-approx [OF discr-approx])
  apply (simp add: lub-distribs)
  done
qed

end

```

23.5.9 Strict sum

instantiation *ssum* :: (*domain*, *domain*) *domain*
begin

definition

emb = *ssum-emb* oo *ssum-map*·*emb*·*emb*

definition

prj = *ssum-map*·*prj*·*prj* oo *ssum-prj*

definition

defl (*t*::('a ⊕ 'b) *itself*) = *ssum-defl*·*DEFL*('a)·*DEFL*('b)

definition

(*liftemb* :: ('a ⊕ 'b) *u* → *udom u*) = *u-map*·*emb*

definition

(*liftprj* :: *udom u* → ('a ⊕ 'b) *u*) = *u-map*·*prj*

definition

$$\text{liftdefl } (t :: ('a \oplus 'b) \text{ itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \oplus 'b)$$
instance proof

show $\text{ep-pair } \text{emb } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \oplus 'b)$
unfolding $\text{emb-ssum-def } \text{prj-ssum-def}$
by $(\text{intro } \text{ep-pair-comp } \text{ep-pair-ssum } \text{ep-pair-ssum-map } \text{ep-pair-emb-prj})$
show $\text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \oplus 'b) = \text{emb } \text{oo } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \oplus 'b)$
unfolding $\text{emb-ssum-def } \text{prj-ssum-def } \text{defl-ssum-def } \text{cast-ssum-defl}$
by $(\text{simp add: cast-DEFL oo-def cfun-eq-iff ssum-map-map})$
qed $(\text{fact } \text{liftemb-ssum-def } \text{liftprj-ssum-def } \text{liftdefl-ssum-def}) +$

end**lemma** DEFL-ssum :
$$\text{DEFL}('a :: \text{domain} \oplus 'b :: \text{domain}) = \text{ssum-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot \text{DEFL}('b)$$

by $(\text{rule } \text{defl-ssum-def})$

23.5.10 Lifted HOL type

instantiation $\text{lift} :: (\text{countable}) \text{ domain}$
begin

definition

$$\text{emb} = \text{emb } \text{oo } (\lambda x. \text{Rep-lift } x)$$
definition

$$\text{prj} = (\lambda y. \text{Abs-lift } y) \text{ oo } \text{prj}$$
definition

$$\text{defl } (t :: 'a \text{ lift } \text{ itself}) = \text{DEFL}('a \text{ discr } u)$$
definition

$$(\text{liftemb} :: 'a \text{ lift } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ lift } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$$
definition

$$\text{liftdefl } (t :: 'a \text{ lift } \text{ itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ lift})$$
instance proof

note $[\text{simp}] = \text{cont-Rep-lift } \text{cont-Abs-lift } \text{Rep-lift-inverse } \text{Abs-lift-inverse}$
have $\text{ep-pair } (\lambda (x :: 'a \text{ lift}). \text{Rep-lift } x) (\lambda y. \text{Abs-lift } y)$
by $(\text{simp add: ep-pair-def})$
thus $\text{ep-pair } \text{emb } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lift})$
unfolding $\text{emb-lift-def } \text{prj-lift-def}$
using ep-pair-emb-prj **by** $(\text{rule } \text{ep-pair-comp})$
show $\text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ lift}) = \text{emb } \text{oo } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lift})$

```

    unfolding emb-lift-def prj-lift-def defl-lift-def cast-DEFL
    by (simp add: cfcomp1)
qed (fact liftemb-lift-def liftprj-lift-def liftdefl-lift-def)+

end

end

```

24 The unit domain

```

theory One
  imports Lift
begin

```

```

type-synonym one = unit lift

```

```

translations
  (type) one  $\leftarrow$  (type) unit lift

```

```

definition ONE :: one
  where ONE  $\equiv$  Def ()

```

Exhaustion and Elimination for type *one*

```

lemma Exh-one:  $t = \perp \vee t = ONE$ 
  by (induct t) (simp-all add: ONE-def)

```

```

lemma oneE [case-names bottom ONE]:  $\llbracket p = \perp \implies Q; p = ONE \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$ 
  by (induct p) (simp-all add: ONE-def)

```

```

lemma one-induct [case-names bottom ONE]:  $P \perp \implies P ONE \implies P x$ 
  by (cases x rule: oneE) simp-all

```

```

lemma dist-below-one [simp]:  $ONE \not\sqsubseteq \perp$ 
  by (simp add: ONE-def)

```

```

lemma below-ONE [simp]:  $x \sqsubseteq ONE$ 
  by (induct x rule: one-induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma ONE-below-iff [simp]:  $ONE \sqsubseteq x \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$ 
  by (induct x rule: one-induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma ONE-defined [simp]:  $ONE \neq \perp$ 
  by (simp add: ONE-def)

```

```

lemma one-neq-iffs [simp]:
   $x \neq ONE \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$ 
   $ONE \neq x \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$ 
   $x \neq \perp \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$ 
   $\perp \neq x \longleftrightarrow x = ONE$ 

```



```

by (induct x rule: one-induct) simp-all

lemma compact-ONE: compact ONE
  by (rule compact-chfin)

Case analysis function for type one
definition one-case :: 'a::pcpo  $\rightarrow$  one  $\rightarrow$  'a
  where one-case = ( $\Lambda$  a x. seq.x.a)

translations
  case x of XCONST ONE  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\rightleftharpoons$  CONST one-case.t.x
  case x of XCONST ONE :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\rightarrow$  CONST one-case.t.x
   $\Lambda$  (XCONST ONE). t  $\rightleftharpoons$  CONST one-case.t

lemma one-case1 [simp]: (case  $\perp$  of ONE  $\Rightarrow$  t) =  $\perp$ 
  by (simp add: one-case-def)

lemma one-case2 [simp]: (case ONE of ONE  $\Rightarrow$  t) = t
  by (simp add: one-case-def)

lemma one-case3 [simp]: (case x of ONE  $\Rightarrow$  ONE) = x
  by (induct x rule: one-induct) simp-all

end

theory Fixrec
imports Cprod Sprod Ssum Up One Tr Cfun
keywords fixrec :: thy-defn
begin

```

25 Fixed point operator and admissibility

25.1 Iteration

```

primrec iterate :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'a)  $\rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'a)
  where
    iterate 0 = ( $\Lambda$  F x. x)
    | iterate (Suc n) = ( $\Lambda$  F x. F.(iterate n.F.x))

Derive inductive properties of iterate from primitive recursion
lemma iterate-0 [simp]: iterate 0.F.x = x
  by simp

lemma iterate-Suc [simp]: iterate (Suc n).F.x = F.(iterate n.F.x)
  by simp

declare iterate.simps [simp del]

```

lemma *iterate-Suc2*: $\text{iterate } (\text{Suc } n) \cdot F \cdot x = \text{iterate } n \cdot F \cdot (F \cdot x)$
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *iterate-iterate*: $\text{iterate } m \cdot F \cdot (\text{iterate } n \cdot F \cdot x) = \text{iterate } (m + n) \cdot F \cdot x$
by (*induct m*) *simp-all*

The sequence of function iterations is a chain.

lemma *chain-iterate* [*simp*]: $\text{chain } (\lambda i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$
by (*rule chainI, unfold iterate-Suc2, rule monofun-cfun-arg, rule minimal*)

25.2 Least fixed point operator

definition $\text{fix} :: ('a :: \text{pcpo} \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow 'a$
where $\text{fix} = (\Lambda F. \bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$

Binder syntax for *fix*

abbreviation $\text{fix-syn} :: ('a :: \text{pcpo} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ (**binder** $\langle \mu \rangle 10$)
where $\text{fix-syn } (\lambda x. f x) \equiv \text{fix} \cdot (\Lambda x. f x)$

notation (*ASCII*)
 fix-syn (**binder** $\langle \text{FIX} \rangle 10$)

Properties of *fix*

direct connection between *fix* and iteration

lemma *fix-def2*: $\text{fix} \cdot F = (\bigsqcup i. \text{iterate } i \cdot F \cdot \perp)$
by (*simp add: fix-def*)

lemma *iterate-below-fix*: $\text{iterate } n \cdot f \cdot \perp \sqsubseteq \text{fix} \cdot f$
unfolding *fix-def2*
using *chain-iterate* **by** (*rule is-ub-thelub*)

Kleene’s fixed point theorems for continuous functions in pointed omega cpo’s

lemma *fix-eq*: $\text{fix} \cdot F = F \cdot (\text{fix} \cdot F)$
apply (*simp add: fix-def2*)
apply (*subst lub-range-shift [of - 1, symmetric]*)
apply (*rule chain-iterate*)
apply (*subst contlub-cfun-arg*)
apply (*rule chain-iterate*)
apply *simp*
done

lemma *fix-least-below*: $F \cdot x \sqsubseteq x \implies \text{fix} \cdot F \sqsubseteq x$
apply (*simp add: fix-def2*)
apply (*rule lub-below*)
apply (*rule chain-iterate*)
apply (*induct-tac i*)
apply *simp*

```

apply simp
apply (erule rev-below-trans)
apply (erule monofun-cfun-arg)
done

```

```

lemma fix-least:  $F \cdot x = x \implies \text{fix} \cdot F \sqsubseteq x$ 
by (rule fix-least-below) simp

```

```

lemma fix-eqI:
  assumes fixed:  $F \cdot x = x$ 
  and least:  $\bigwedge z. F \cdot z = z \implies x \sqsubseteq z$ 
shows  $\text{fix} \cdot F = x$ 
apply (rule below-antisym)
apply (rule fix-least [OF fixed])
apply (rule least [OF fix-eq [symmetric]])
done

```

```

lemma fix-eq2:  $f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f = F \cdot f$ 
by (simp add: fix-eq [symmetric])

```

```

lemma fix-eq3:  $f \equiv \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f \cdot x = F \cdot f \cdot x$ 
by (erule fix-eq2 [THEN cfun-fun-cong])

```

```

lemma fix-eq4:  $f = \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f = F \cdot f$ 
by (erule ssubst) (rule fix-eq)

```

```

lemma fix-eq5:  $f = \text{fix} \cdot F \implies f \cdot x = F \cdot f \cdot x$ 
by (erule fix-eq4 [THEN cfun-fun-cong])

```

strictness of *fix*

```

lemma fix-bottom-iff:  $\text{fix} \cdot F = \perp \longleftrightarrow F \cdot \perp = \perp$ 
apply (rule iffI)
apply (erule subst)
apply (rule fix-eq [symmetric])
apply (erule fix-least [THEN bottomI])
done

```

```

lemma fix-strict:  $F \cdot \perp = \perp \implies \text{fix} \cdot F = \perp$ 
by (simp add: fix-bottom-iff)

```

```

lemma fix-defined:  $F \cdot \perp \neq \perp \implies \text{fix} \cdot F \neq \perp$ 
by (simp add: fix-bottom-iff)

```

fix applied to identity and constant functions

```

lemma fix-id:  $(\mu x. x) = \perp$ 
by (simp add: fix-strict)

```

```

lemma fix-const:  $(\mu x. c) = c$ 
by (subst fix-eq) simp

```

25.3 Fixed point induction

lemma *fix-ind*: $\text{adm } P \implies P \perp \implies (\bigwedge x. P \ x \implies P \ (F \cdot x)) \implies P \ (fix \cdot F)$
 unfolding *fix-def2*
 apply (*erule admD*)
 apply (*rule chain-iterate*)
 apply (*rule nat-induct, simp-all*)
 done

lemma *cont-fix-ind*: $\text{cont } F \implies \text{adm } P \implies P \perp \implies (\bigwedge x. P \ x \implies P \ (F \ x)) \implies P \ (fix \cdot (Abs\text{-cfun } F))$
 by (*simp add: fix-ind*)

lemma *def-fix-ind*: $\llbracket f \equiv fix \cdot F; \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P \ x \implies P \ (F \cdot x) \rrbracket \implies P \ f$
 by (*simp add: fix-ind*)

lemma *fix-ind2*:
 assumes *adm*: $\text{adm } P$
 assumes *0*: $P \perp$ and *1*: $P \ (F \cdot \perp)$
 assumes *step*: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket P \ x; P \ (F \cdot x) \rrbracket \implies P \ (F \cdot (F \cdot x))$
 shows $P \ (fix \cdot F)$
 unfolding *fix-def2*
 apply (*rule admD [OF adm chain-iterate]*)
 apply (*rule nat-less-induct*)
 apply (*case-tac n*)
 apply (*simp add: 0*)
 apply (*case-tac nat*)
 apply (*simp add: 1*)
 apply (*frule-tac x=nat in spec*)
 apply (*simp add: step*)
 done

lemma *parallel-fix-ind*:
 assumes *adm*: $\text{adm } (\lambda x. P \ (fst \ x) \ (snd \ x))$
 assumes *base*: $P \perp \perp$
 assumes *step*: $\bigwedge x \ y. P \ x \ y \implies P \ (F \cdot x) \ (G \cdot y)$
 shows $P \ (fix \cdot F) \ (fix \cdot G)$
proof –
 from *adm* have *adm'*: $\text{adm } (case\text{-prod } P)$
 unfolding *split-def* .
 have $P \ (iterate \ i \cdot F \cdot \perp) \ (iterate \ i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$ **for** *i*
 by (*induct i*) (*simp add: base, simp add: step*)
 then have $\bigwedge i. case\text{-prod } P \ (iterate \ i \cdot F \cdot \perp, iterate \ i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$
 by *simp*
 then have $case\text{-prod } P \ (\bigsqcup i. (iterate \ i \cdot F \cdot \perp, iterate \ i \cdot G \cdot \perp))$
 by – (*rule admD [OF adm'], simp, assumption*)
 then have $case\text{-prod } P \ (\bigsqcup i. iterate \ i \cdot F \cdot \perp, \bigsqcup i. iterate \ i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$
 by (*simp add: lub-Pair*)
 then have $P \ (\bigsqcup i. iterate \ i \cdot F \cdot \perp) \ (\bigsqcup i. iterate \ i \cdot G \cdot \perp)$
 by *simp*

```

then show  $P \text{ (fix} \cdot F) \text{ (fix} \cdot G)$ 
  by (simp add: fix-def2)
qed

```

```

lemma cont-parallel-fix-ind:
  assumes cont  $F$  and cont  $G$ 
  assumes adm  $(\lambda x. P \text{ (fst } x) \text{ (snd } x))$ 
  assumes  $P \perp \perp$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x y. P \text{ (fst } x) \text{ (snd } y) \implies P \text{ (fst } F \text{ (fst } x) \text{ (snd } y)) \text{ (snd } F \text{ (fst } x) \text{ (snd } y))}$ 
  shows  $P \text{ (fix} \cdot (\text{Abs-cfun } F)) \text{ (fix} \cdot (\text{Abs-cfun } G))$ 
  by (rule parallel-fix-ind) (simp-all add: assms)

```

25.4 Fixed-points on product types

Bekic’s Theorem: Simultaneous fixed points over pairs can be written in terms of separate fixed points.

```

lemma fix-cprod:
  fixes  $F :: 'a::pcpo \times 'b::pcpo \rightarrow 'a \times 'b$ 
  shows
     $\text{fix} \cdot F =$ 
       $(\mu x. \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, \mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y)))),$ 
       $\mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (\mu x. \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, \mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y)))), y)))$ 
    (is  $\text{fix} \cdot F = (?x, ?y)$ )
  proof (rule fix-eqI)
    have *:  $\text{fst} (F \cdot (?x, ?y)) = ?x$ 
      by (rule trans [symmetric, OF fix-eq], simp)
    have  $\text{snd} (F \cdot (?x, ?y)) = ?y$ 
      by (rule trans [symmetric, OF fix-eq], simp)
    with * show  $F \cdot (?x, ?y) = (?x, ?y)$ 
      by (simp add: prod-eq-iff)
  next
    fix  $z$ 
    assume  $F \cdot z: F \cdot z = z$ 
    obtain  $x \ y$  where  $z: z = (x, y)$  by (rule prod.exhaust)
    from  $F \cdot z \ z$  have  $F \cdot x: \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, y)) = x$  by simp
    from  $F \cdot z \ z$  have  $F \cdot y: \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y)) = y$  by simp
    let  $?y1 = \mu y. \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y))$ 
    have  $?y1 \sqsubseteq y$ 
      by (rule fix-least) (simp add:  $F \cdot y$ )
    then have  $\text{fst} (F \cdot (x, ?y1)) \sqsubseteq \text{fst} (F \cdot (x, y))$ 
      by (simp add: fst-monofun monofun-cfun)
    with  $F \cdot x$  have  $\text{fst} (F \cdot (x, ?y1)) \sqsubseteq x$ 
      by simp
    then have *:  $?x \sqsubseteq x$ 
      by (simp add: fix-least-below)
    then have  $\text{snd} (F \cdot (?x, y)) \sqsubseteq \text{snd} (F \cdot (x, y))$ 
      by (simp add: snd-monofun monofun-cfun)
    with  $F \cdot y$  have  $\text{snd} (F \cdot (?x, y)) \sqsubseteq y$ 
      by simp
  end

```

```

then have ?y  $\sqsubseteq$  y
  by (simp add: fix-least-below)
with z * show (?x, ?y)  $\sqsubseteq$  z
  by simp
qed

```

26 Package for defining recursive functions in HOLCF

26.1 Pattern-match monad

```

pcpodef 'a match = UNIV::(one ++ 'a u) set
by simp-all

```

definition

```

fail :: 'a match where
fail = Abs-match (sinl·ONE)

```

definition

```

succeed :: 'a → 'a match where
succeed = (λ x. Abs-match (sinr·(up·x)))

```

lemma matchE [case-names bottom fail succeed, cases type: match]:

```

[[p = ⊥ ⇒ Q; p = fail ⇒ Q; ∧x. p = succeed·x ⇒ Q]] ⇒ Q

```

unfolding fail-def succeed-def

apply (cases p, rename-tac r)

apply (rule-tac p=r in ssumE, simp add: Abs-match-strict)

apply (rule-tac p=x in oneE, simp, simp)

apply (rule-tac p=y in upE, simp, simp add: cont-Abs-match)

done

lemma succeed-defined [simp]: succeed·x ≠ ⊥

by (simp add: succeed-def cont-Abs-match Abs-match-bottom-iff)

lemma fail-defined [simp]: fail ≠ ⊥

by (simp add: fail-def Abs-match-bottom-iff)

lemma succeed-eq [simp]: (succeed·x = succeed·y) = (x = y)

by (simp add: succeed-def cont-Abs-match Abs-match-inject)

lemma succeed-neq-fail [simp]:

```

succeed·x ≠ fail fail ≠ succeed·x

```

by (simp-all add: succeed-def fail-def cont-Abs-match Abs-match-inject)

26.1.1 Run operator

definition

```

run :: 'a match → 'a::pcpo where
run = (λ m. sscase·⊥·(fup·ID)·(Rep-match m))

```

rewrite rules for run

lemma *run-strict* [*simp*]: $\text{run}.\perp = \perp$
unfolding *run-def*
by (*simp add: cont-Rep-match Rep-match-strict*)

lemma *run-fail* [*simp*]: $\text{run}.\text{fail} = \perp$
unfolding *run-def fail-def*
by (*simp add: cont-Rep-match Abs-match-inverse*)

lemma *run-succeed* [*simp*]: $\text{run}.\text{succeed}.x = x$
unfolding *run-def succeed-def*
by (*simp add: cont-Rep-match cont-Abs-match Abs-match-inverse*)

26.1.2 Monad plus operator

definition

mplus :: 'a match \rightarrow 'a match \rightarrow 'a match **where**
mplus = (Λ *m1 m2*. *sscase*.(Λ -. *m2*).(Λ -. *m1*).(*Rep-match m1*))

abbreviation

mplus-syn :: ['a match, 'a match] \Rightarrow 'a match (**infixr** <+++> 65) **where**
m1 +++ *m2* == *mplus.m1.m2*

rewrite rules for *mplus*

lemma *mplus-strict* [*simp*]: $\perp +++ m = \perp$
unfolding *mplus-def*
by (*simp add: cont-Rep-match Rep-match-strict*)

lemma *mplus-fail* [*simp*]: $\text{fail} +++ m = m$
unfolding *mplus-def fail-def*
by (*simp add: cont-Rep-match Abs-match-inverse*)

lemma *mplus-succeed* [*simp*]: $\text{succeed}.x +++ m = \text{succeed}.x$
unfolding *mplus-def succeed-def*
by (*simp add: cont-Rep-match cont-Abs-match Abs-match-inverse*)

lemma *mplus-fail2* [*simp*]: $m +++ \text{fail} = m$
by (*cases m, simp-all*)

lemma *mplus-assoc*: $(x +++ y) +++ z = x +++ (y +++ z)$
by (*cases x, simp-all*)

26.2 Match functions for built-in types

definition

match-bottom :: 'a::pcpo \rightarrow 'c match \rightarrow 'c match
where
match-bottom = (Λ *x k*. *seq.x.fail*)

definition

$match\text{-}Pair :: 'a \times 'b \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}Pair = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ csplit.k.x)$

definition
 $match\text{-}spair :: 'a::pcpo \otimes 'b::pcpo \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c\ match) \rightarrow 'c::pcpo\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}spair = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ ssplit.k.x)$

definition
 $match\text{-}sinl :: 'a::pcpo \oplus 'b::pcpo \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'c::pcpo\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}sinl = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ sscase.k.(\Lambda\ b.\ fail).x)$

definition
 $match\text{-}sinr :: 'a::pcpo \oplus 'b::pcpo \rightarrow ('b \rightarrow 'c::pcpo\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}sinr = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ sscase.(\Lambda\ a.\ fail).k.x)$

definition
 $match\text{-}up :: 'a\ u \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'c::pcpo\ match) \rightarrow 'c\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}up = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ fup.k.x)$

definition
 $match\text{-}ONE :: one \rightarrow 'c::pcpo\ match \rightarrow 'c\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}ONE = (\Lambda\ ONE\ k.\ k)$

definition
 $match\text{-}TT :: tr \rightarrow 'c::pcpo\ match \rightarrow 'c\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}TT = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ If\ x\ then\ k\ else\ fail)$

definition
 $match\text{-}FF :: tr \rightarrow 'c::pcpo\ match \rightarrow 'c\ match$
where
 $match\text{-}FF = (\Lambda\ x\ k.\ If\ x\ then\ fail\ else\ k)$

lemma $match\text{-}bottom\text{-}simps$ [simp]:
 $match\text{-}bottom.x.k = (if\ x = \perp\ then\ \perp\ else\ fail)$
by (simp add: match-bottom-def)

lemma $match\text{-}Pair\text{-}simps$ [simp]:
 $match\text{-}Pair.(x, y).k = k.x.y$
by (simp-all add: match-Pair-def)

lemma $match\text{-}spair\text{-}simps$ [simp]:
 $\llbracket x \neq \perp; y \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies match\text{-}spair.(:x, y).k = k.x.y$

$match\text{-}spair.\perp.k = \perp$
by (*simp-all add: match-spair-def*)

lemma *match-sinl-simps* [*simp*]:
 $x \neq \perp \implies match\text{-}sinl.(sinl.x).k = k.x$
 $y \neq \perp \implies match\text{-}sinl.(sinr.y).k = fail$
 $match\text{-}sinl.\perp.k = \perp$
by (*simp-all add: match-sinl-def*)

lemma *match-sinr-simps* [*simp*]:
 $x \neq \perp \implies match\text{-}sinr.(sinl.x).k = fail$
 $y \neq \perp \implies match\text{-}sinr.(sinr.y).k = k.y$
 $match\text{-}sinr.\perp.k = \perp$
by (*simp-all add: match-sinr-def*)

lemma *match-up-simps* [*simp*]:
 $match\text{-}up.(up.x).k = k.x$
 $match\text{-}up.\perp.k = \perp$
by (*simp-all add: match-up-def*)

lemma *match-ONE-simps* [*simp*]:
 $match\text{-}ONE.ONE.k = k$
 $match\text{-}ONE.\perp.k = \perp$
by (*simp-all add: match-ONE-def*)

lemma *match-TT-simps* [*simp*]:
 $match\text{-}TT.TT.k = k$
 $match\text{-}TT.FF.k = fail$
 $match\text{-}TT.\perp.k = \perp$
by (*simp-all add: match-TT-def*)

lemma *match-FF-simps* [*simp*]:
 $match\text{-}FF.FF.k = k$
 $match\text{-}FF.TT.k = fail$
 $match\text{-}FF.\perp.k = \perp$
by (*simp-all add: match-FF-def*)

26.3 Mutual recursion

The following rules are used to prove unfolding theorems from fixed-point definitions of mutually recursive functions.

lemma *Pair-equalI*: $\llbracket x \equiv fst\ p; y \equiv snd\ p \rrbracket \implies (x, y) \equiv p$
by *simp*

lemma *Pair-eqD1*: $(x, y) = (x', y') \implies x = x'$
by *simp*

lemma *Pair-eqD2*: $(x, y) = (x', y') \implies y = y'$
by *simp*

```

lemma def-cont-fix-eq:
   $\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix}(\text{Abs-cfun } F); \text{cont } F \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f = F f$ 
by (simp, subst fix-eq, simp)

lemma def-cont-fix-ind:
   $\llbracket f \equiv \text{fix}(\text{Abs-cfun } F); \text{cont } F; \text{adm } P; P \perp; \bigwedge x. P x \Longrightarrow P (F x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P f$ 
by (simp add: fix-ind)

lemma for proving rewrite rules

lemma ssubst-lhs:  $\llbracket t = s; P s = Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P t = Q$ 
by simp

```

26.4 Initializing the fixrec package

```

ML-file <Tools/holcf-library.ML>
ML-file <Tools/fixrec.ML>

method-setup fixrec-simp = <
  Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o Fixrec.fixrec-simp-tac)
> pattern prover for fixrec constants

setup <
  Fixrec.add-matchers
  [ (const-name <up>, const-name <match-up>),
    (const-name <sinl>, const-name <match-sinl>),
    (const-name <sinr>, const-name <match-sinr>),
    (const-name <spair>, const-name <match-spair>),
    (const-name <Pair>, const-name <match-Pair>),
    (const-name <ONE>, const-name <match-ONE>),
    (const-name <TT>, const-name <match-TT>),
    (const-name <FF>, const-name <match-FF>),
    (const-name <bottom>, const-name <match-bottom>) ]
>

hide-const (open) succeed fail run

end

```

27 Domain package

```

theory Domain
imports Representable Map-Functions Fixrec
keywords
  lazy unsafe and
  domaindef domain :: thy-defn and
  domain-isomorphism :: thy-decl
begin

```

27.1 Continuous isomorphisms

A locale for continuous isomorphisms

```

locale iso =
  fixes abs :: 'a::pcpo → 'b::pcpo
  fixes rep :: 'b → 'a
  assumes abs-iso [simp]: rep.(abs.x) = x
  assumes rep-iso [simp]: abs.(rep.y) = y
begin

lemma swap: iso rep abs
  by (rule iso.intro [OF rep-iso abs-iso])

lemma abs-below: (abs.x ⊆ abs.y) = (x ⊆ y)
proof
  assume abs.x ⊆ abs.y
  then have rep.(abs.x) ⊆ rep.(abs.y) by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  then show x ⊆ y by simp
next
  assume x ⊆ y
  then show abs.x ⊆ abs.y by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
qed

lemma rep-below: (rep.x ⊆ rep.y) = (x ⊆ y)
  by (rule iso.abs-below [OF swap])

lemma abs-eq: (abs.x = abs.y) = (x = y)
  by (simp add: po-eq-conv abs-below)

lemma rep-eq: (rep.x = rep.y) = (x = y)
  by (rule iso.abs-eq [OF swap])

lemma abs-strict: abs.⊥ = ⊥
proof –
  have ⊥ ⊆ rep.⊥ ..
  then have abs.⊥ ⊆ abs.(rep.⊥) by (rule monofun-cfun-arg)
  then have abs.⊥ ⊆ ⊥ by simp
  then show ?thesis by (rule bottomI)
qed

lemma rep-strict: rep.⊥ = ⊥
  by (rule iso.abs-strict [OF swap])

lemma abs-defin': abs.x = ⊥ ⇒ x = ⊥
proof –
  have x = rep.(abs.x) by simp
  also assume abs.x = ⊥
  also note rep-strict
  finally show x = ⊥ .

```

qed

lemma *rep-defin'*: $rep.z = \perp \implies z = \perp$
by (*rule iso.abs-defin'* [*OF swap*])

lemma *abs-defined*: $z \neq \perp \implies abs.z \neq \perp$
by (*erule contrapos-nn*, *erule abs-defin'*)

lemma *rep-defined*: $z \neq \perp \implies rep.z \neq \perp$
by (*rule iso.abs-defined* [*OF iso.swap*]) (*rule iso-axioms*)

lemma *abs-bottom-iff*: $(abs.x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
by (*auto elim*: *abs-defin'* *intro*: *abs-strict*)

lemma *rep-bottom-iff*: $(rep.x = \perp) = (x = \perp)$
by (*rule iso.abs-bottom-iff* [*OF iso.swap*]) (*rule iso-axioms*)

lemma *casedist-rule*: $rep.x = \perp \vee P \implies x = \perp \vee P$
by (*simp add*: *rep-bottom-iff*)

lemma *compact-abs-rev*: $compact (abs.x) \implies compact x$

proof (*unfold compact-def*)
assume *adm* ($\lambda y. abs.x \not\sqsubseteq y$)
with *cont-Rep-cfun2*
have *adm* ($\lambda y. abs.x \not\sqsubseteq abs.y$) **by** (*rule adm-subst*)
then show *adm* ($\lambda y. x \not\sqsubseteq y$) **using** *abs-below* **by** *simp*
 qed

lemma *compact-rep-rev*: $compact (rep.x) \implies compact x$
by (*rule iso.compact-abs-rev* [*OF iso.swap*]) (*rule iso-axioms*)

lemma *compact-abs*: $compact x \implies compact (abs.x)$
by (*rule compact-rep-rev*) *simp*

lemma *compact-rep*: $compact x \implies compact (rep.x)$
by (*rule iso.compact-abs* [*OF iso.swap*]) (*rule iso-axioms*)

lemma *iso-swap*: $(x = abs.y) = (rep.x = y)$

proof
assume $x = abs.y$
then have $rep.x = rep.(abs.y)$ **by** *simp*
then show $rep.x = y$ **by** *simp*

next

assume $rep.x = y$
then have $abs.(rep.x) = abs.y$ **by** *simp*
then show $x = abs.y$ **by** *simp*

qed

end

27.2 Proofs about take functions

This section contains lemmas that are used in a module that supports the domain isomorphism package; the module contains proofs related to take functions and the finiteness predicate.

lemma *deflation-abs-rep*:

fixes *abs* **and** *rep* **and** *d*

assumes *abs-iso*: $\bigwedge x. \text{rep} \cdot (\text{abs} \cdot x) = x$

assumes *rep-iso*: $\bigwedge y. \text{abs} \cdot (\text{rep} \cdot y) = y$

shows *deflation d* \implies *deflation (abs oo d oo rep)*

by (*rule ep-pair.deflation-e-d-p*) (*simp add: ep-pair.intro assms*)

lemma *deflation-chain-min*:

assumes *chain*: *chain d*

assumes *deft*: $\bigwedge n. \text{deflation } (d \ n)$

shows $d \ m \cdot (d \ n \cdot x) = d \ (\min \ m \ n) \cdot x$

proof (*rule linorder-le-cases*)

assume $m \leq n$

with *chain* **have** $d \ m \sqsubseteq d \ n$ **by** (*rule chain-mono*)

then **have** $d \ m \cdot (d \ n \cdot x) = d \ m \cdot x$

by (*rule deflation-below-comp1 [OF defl defl]*)

moreover **from** $\langle m \leq n \rangle$ **have** $\min \ m \ n = m$ **by** *simp*

ultimately **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

assume $n \leq m$

with *chain* **have** $d \ n \sqsubseteq d \ m$ **by** (*rule chain-mono*)

then **have** $d \ m \cdot (d \ n \cdot x) = d \ n \cdot x$

by (*rule deflation-below-comp2 [OF defl defl]*)

moreover **from** $\langle n \leq m \rangle$ **have** $\min \ m \ n = n$ **by** *simp*

ultimately **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *lub-ID-take-lemma*:

assumes *chain t* **and** $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) = ID$

assumes $\bigwedge n. t \ n \cdot x = t \ n \cdot y$ **shows** $x = y$

proof –

have $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n \cdot x) = (\bigsqcup n. t \ n \cdot y)$

using *assms(3)* **by** *simp*

then **have** $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) \cdot x = (\bigsqcup n. t \ n) \cdot y$

using *assms(1)* **by** (*simp add: lub-distribs*)

then **show** $x = y$

using *assms(2)* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *lub-ID-reach*:

assumes *chain t* **and** $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n) = ID$

shows $(\bigsqcup n. t \ n \cdot x) = x$

using *assms* **by** (*simp add: lub-distribs*)

lemma *lub-ID-take-induct*:
 assumes *chain t* and $(\bigsqcup n. t\ n) = ID$
 assumes *adm P* and $\bigwedge n. P\ (t\ n\ x)$ shows $P\ x$
proof –
 from $\langle chain\ t \rangle$ have $chain\ (\lambda n. t\ n\ x)$ by *simp*
 from $\langle adm\ P \rangle$ this $\langle \bigwedge n. P\ (t\ n\ x) \rangle$ have $P\ (\bigsqcup n. t\ n\ x)$ by (rule *admD*)
 with $\langle chain\ t \rangle$ $\langle (\bigsqcup n. t\ n) = ID \rangle$ show $P\ x$ by (simp add: *lub-distrib*)
qed

27.3 Finiteness

Let a “decisive” function be a deflation that maps every input to either itself or bottom. Then if a domain’s take functions are all decisive, then all values in the domain are finite.

definition

decisive :: $('a::pcpo \rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow bool$

where

decisive d $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. d\ x = x \vee d\ x = \perp)$

lemma *decisiveI*: $(\bigwedge x. d\ x = x \vee d\ x = \perp) \implies decisive\ d$
unfolding *decisive-def* by *simp*

lemma *decisive-cases*:

assumes *decisive d* obtains $d\ x = x \mid d\ x = \perp$

using *assms* **unfolding** *decisive-def* by *auto*

lemma *decisive-bottom*: *decisive* \perp
unfolding *decisive-def* by *simp*

lemma *decisive-ID*: *decisive* *ID*
unfolding *decisive-def* by *simp*

lemma *decisive-ssum-map*:

assumes *f*: *decisive f*

assumes *g*: *decisive g*

shows *decisive* (*ssum-map.f.g*)

apply (rule *decisiveI*)

subgoal for *s*

apply (*cases s, simp-all*)

apply (*rule-tac x=x in decisive-cases [OF f], simp-all*)

apply (*rule-tac x=y in decisive-cases [OF g], simp-all*)

done

done

lemma *decisive-sprod-map*:

assumes *f*: *decisive f*

assumes *g*: *decisive g*

shows *decisive* (*sprod-map.f.g*)

apply (rule *decisiveI*)

```

subgoal for s
  apply (cases s, simp)
  subgoal for x y
    apply (rule decisive-cases [OF f, where x = x], simp-all)
    apply (rule decisive-cases [OF g, where x = y], simp-all)
  done
done
done

```

```

lemma decisive-abs-rep:
  fixes abs rep
  assumes iso: iso abs rep
  assumes d: decisive d
  shows decisive (abs oo d oo rep)
  apply (rule decisiveI)
  subgoal for s
    apply (rule decisive-cases [OF d, where x=rep.s])
    apply (simp add: iso.rep-iso [OF iso])
    apply (simp add: iso.abs-strict [OF iso])
  done
done

```

```

lemma lub-ID-finite:
  assumes chain: chain d
  assumes lub: ( $\bigsqcup n. d\ n$ ) = ID
  assumes decisive:  $\bigwedge n. decisive\ (d\ n)$ 
  shows  $\exists n. d\ n \cdot x = x$ 
proof -
  have 1: chain ( $\lambda n. d\ n \cdot x$ ) using chain by simp
  have 2: ( $\bigsqcup n. d\ n \cdot x$ ) = x using chain lub by (rule lub-ID-reach)
  have  $\forall n. d\ n \cdot x = x \vee d\ n \cdot x = \perp$ 
    using decisive unfolding decisive-def by simp
  hence range ( $\lambda n. d\ n \cdot x$ )  $\subseteq \{x, \perp\}$ 
    by auto
  hence finite (range ( $\lambda n. d\ n \cdot x$ ))
    by (rule finite-subset, simp)
  with 1 have finite-chain ( $\lambda n. d\ n \cdot x$ )
    by (rule finite-range-imp-finch)
  then have  $\exists n. (\bigsqcup n. d\ n \cdot x) = d\ n \cdot x$ 
    unfolding finite-chain-def by (auto simp add: maxinch-is-thelub)
  with 2 show  $\exists n. d\ n \cdot x = x$  by (auto elim: sym)
qed

```

```

lemma lub-ID-finite-take-induct:
  assumes chain d and ( $\bigsqcup n. d\ n$ ) = ID and  $\bigwedge n. decisive\ (d\ n)$ 
  shows ( $\bigwedge n. P\ (d\ n \cdot x)$ )  $\implies P\ x$ 
using lub-ID-finite [OF assms] by metis

```

27.4 Proofs about constructor functions

Lemmas for proving nchotomy rule:

lemma *ex-one-bottom-iff*:

$$(\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp) = P\ ONE$$

by *simp*

lemma *ex-up-bottom-iff*:

$$(\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp) = (\exists x. P\ (up\cdot x))$$

by (*safe, case-tac x, auto*)

lemma *ex-sprod-bottom-iff*:

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists y. P\ y \wedge y \neq \perp) = \\ (\exists x\ y. (P\ (:x, y:) \wedge x \neq \perp) \wedge y \neq \perp) \end{aligned}$$

by (*safe, case-tac y, auto*)

lemma *ex-sprod-up-bottom-iff*:

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists y. P\ y \wedge y \neq \perp) = \\ (\exists x\ y. P\ (:up\cdot x, y:) \wedge y \neq \perp) \end{aligned}$$

by (*safe, case-tac y, simp, case-tac x, auto*)

lemma *ex-ssum-bottom-iff*:

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists x. P\ x \wedge x \neq \perp) = \\ ((\exists x. P\ (sinl\cdot x) \wedge x \neq \perp) \vee \\ (\exists x. P\ (sinr\cdot x) \wedge x \neq \perp)) \end{aligned}$$

by (*safe, case-tac x, auto*)

lemma *exh-start*: $p = \perp \vee (\exists x. p = x \wedge x \neq \perp)$

by *auto*

lemmas *ex-bottom-iffs* =

ex-ssum-bottom-iff
ex-sprod-up-bottom-iff
ex-sprod-bottom-iff
ex-up-bottom-iff
ex-one-bottom-iff

Rules for turning nchotomy into exhaust:

lemma *exh-casedist0*: $\llbracket R; R \Longrightarrow P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$

by *auto*

lemma *exh-casedist1*: $((P \vee Q \Longrightarrow R) \Longrightarrow S) \equiv (\llbracket P \Longrightarrow R; Q \Longrightarrow R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow S)$

by *rule auto*

lemma *exh-casedist2*: $(\exists x. P\ x \Longrightarrow Q) \equiv (\bigwedge x. P\ x \Longrightarrow Q)$

by *rule auto*

lemma *exh-casedist3*: $(P \wedge Q \Longrightarrow R) \equiv (P \Longrightarrow Q \Longrightarrow R)$

by *rule auto*

lemmas *exh-casedists* = *exh-casedist1 exh-casedist2 exh-casedist3*

Rules for proving constructor properties

lemmas *con-strict-rules* =
sinl-strict sinr-strict spair-strict1 spair-strict2

lemmas *con-bottom-iff-rules* =
sinl-bottom-iff sinr-bottom-iff spair-bottom-iff up-defined ONE-defined

lemmas *con-below-iff-rules* =
sinl-below sinr-below sinl-below-sinr sinr-below-sinl con-bottom-iff-rules

lemmas *con-eq-iff-rules* =
sinl-eq sinr-eq sinl-eq-sinr sinr-eq-sinl con-bottom-iff-rules

lemmas *sel-strict-rules* =
cfcomp2 sscase1 sfst-strict ssnd-strict fup1

lemma *sel-app-extra-rules*:
sscase.ID.⊥.(sinr.x) = ⊥
sscase.ID.⊥.(sinl.x) = x
sscase.⊥.ID.(sinl.x) = ⊥
sscase.⊥.ID.(sinr.x) = x
fup.ID.(up.x) = x
by (*cases x = ⊥, simp, simp*)⁺

lemmas *sel-app-rules* =
sel-strict-rules sel-app-extra-rules
ssnd-spair sfst-spair up-defined spair-defined

lemmas *sel-bottom-iff-rules* =
cfcomp2 sfst-bottom-iff ssnd-bottom-iff

lemmas *take-con-rules* =
ssum-map-sinl' ssum-map-sinr' sprod-map-spair' u-map-up
deflation-strict deflation-ID ID1 cfcomp2

27.5 ML setup

named-theorems *domain-deflation theorems like deflation a ==> deflation (foo-map\$a)*
and *domain-map-ID theorems like foo-map\$ID = ID*

ML-file *⟨Tools/Domain/domain-take-proofs.ML⟩*

ML-file *⟨Tools/cont-consts.ML⟩*

ML-file *⟨Tools/cont-proc.ML⟩*

simproc-setup *cont (cont f) = ⟨K ContProc.cont-proc⟩*

ML-file *⟨Tools/Domain/domain-constructors.ML⟩*

ML-file $\langle \text{Tools/Domain/domain-induction.ML} \rangle$

27.6 Representations of types

lemma *emb-prj*: $\text{emb} \cdot ((\text{prj} \cdot x) :: 'a :: \text{domain}) = \text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a) \cdot x$
by (*simp add: cast-DEFL*)

lemma *emb-prj-emb*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{domain}$
assumes $\text{DEFL}('a) \sqsubseteq \text{DEFL}('b)$
shows $\text{emb} \cdot (\text{prj} \cdot (\text{emb} \cdot x) :: 'b :: \text{domain}) = \text{emb} \cdot x$
unfolding *emb-prj*
apply (*rule cast.belowD*)
apply (*rule monofun-cfun-arg [OF assms]*)
apply (*simp add: cast-DEFL*)
done

lemma *prj-emb-prj*:
assumes $\text{DEFL}('a :: \text{domain}) \sqsubseteq \text{DEFL}('b :: \text{domain})$
shows $\text{prj} \cdot (\text{emb} \cdot (\text{prj} \cdot x :: 'b)) = (\text{prj} \cdot x :: 'a)$
apply (*rule emb-eq-iff [THEN iffD1]*)
apply (*simp only: emb-prj*)
apply (*rule deflation-below-comp1*)
apply (*rule deflation-cast*)
apply (*rule deflation-cast*)
apply (*rule monofun-cfun-arg [OF assms]*)
done

Isomorphism lemmas used internally by the domain package:

lemma *domain-abs-iso*:
fixes *abs* **and** *rep*
assumes *DEFL*: $\text{DEFL}('b :: \text{domain}) = \text{DEFL}('a :: \text{domain})$
assumes *abs-def*: $(\text{abs} :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \equiv \text{prj} \circ \text{emb}$
assumes *rep-def*: $(\text{rep} :: 'b \rightarrow 'a) \equiv \text{prj} \circ \text{emb}$
shows $\text{rep} \cdot (\text{abs} \cdot x) = x$
unfolding *abs-def rep-def*
by (*simp add: emb-prj-emb DEFL*)

lemma *domain-rep-iso*:
fixes *abs* **and** *rep*
assumes *DEFL*: $\text{DEFL}('b :: \text{domain}) = \text{DEFL}('a :: \text{domain})$
assumes *abs-def*: $(\text{abs} :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \equiv \text{prj} \circ \text{emb}$
assumes *rep-def*: $(\text{rep} :: 'b \rightarrow 'a) \equiv \text{prj} \circ \text{emb}$
shows $\text{abs} \cdot (\text{rep} \cdot x) = x$
unfolding *abs-def rep-def*
by (*simp add: emb-prj-emb DEFL*)

27.7 Deflations as sets

definition *defl-set* :: $'a :: \text{bifinite} \text{ defl} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$

where *defl-set* $A = \{x. \text{cast} \cdot A \cdot x = x\}$

lemma *adm-defl-set*: *adm* $(\lambda x. x \in \text{defl-set } A)$
unfolding *defl-set-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *defl-set-bottom*: $\perp \in \text{defl-set } A$
unfolding *defl-set-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *defl-set-cast* [*simp*]: $\text{cast} \cdot A \cdot x \in \text{defl-set } A$
unfolding *defl-set-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *defl-set-subset-iff*: $\text{defl-set } A \subseteq \text{defl-set } B \longleftrightarrow A \sqsubseteq B$
apply (*simp add: defl-set-def subset-eq cast-below-cast [symmetric]*)
apply (*auto simp add: cast.belowI cast.belowD*)
done

27.8 Proving a subtype is representable

Temporarily relax type constraints.

setup \langle
fold Sign.add-const-constraint
 $[$ (*const-name* $\langle \text{defl} \rangle$, *SOME typ* $\langle 'a::\text{pcpo itself} \Rightarrow \text{udom defl} \rangle$)
, (*const-name* $\langle \text{emb} \rangle$, *SOME typ* $\langle 'a::\text{pcpo} \rightarrow \text{udom} \rangle$)
, (*const-name* $\langle \text{prj} \rangle$, *SOME typ* $\langle \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a::\text{pcpo} \rangle$)
, (*const-name* $\langle \text{liftdefl} \rangle$, *SOME typ* $\langle 'a::\text{pcpo itself} \Rightarrow \text{udom } u \text{ defl} \rangle$)
, (*const-name* $\langle \text{liftemb} \rangle$, *SOME typ* $\langle 'a::\text{pcpo } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u \rangle$)
, (*const-name* $\langle \text{liftprj} \rangle$, *SOME typ* $\langle \text{udom } u \rightarrow 'a::\text{pcpo } u \rangle$) $]$
 \rangle

lemma *typedef-domain-class*:
fixes *Rep* :: $'a::\text{pcpo} \Rightarrow \text{udom}$
fixes *Abs* :: $\text{udom} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{pcpo}$
fixes *t* :: udom defl
assumes *type*: *type-definition* *Rep Abs* (*defl-set t*)
assumes *below*: $(\sqsubseteq) \equiv \lambda x y. \text{Rep } x \sqsubseteq \text{Rep } y$
assumes *emb*: $\text{emb} \equiv (\lambda x. \text{Rep } x)$
assumes *prj*: $\text{prj} \equiv (\lambda x. \text{Abs } (\text{cast} \cdot t \cdot x))$
assumes *defl*: $\text{defl} \equiv (\lambda a::'a \text{ itself}. t)$
assumes *liftemb*: $(\text{liftemb} :: 'a \text{ } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) \equiv u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$
assumes *liftprj*: $(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ } u) \equiv u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$
assumes *liftdefl*: $(\text{liftdefl} :: 'a \text{ itself} \Rightarrow -) \equiv (\lambda t. \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a))$
shows *OFCLASS* $('a, \text{domain-class})$

proof

have *emb-beta*: $\bigwedge x. \text{emb} \cdot x = \text{Rep } x$
unfolding *emb*
apply (*rule beta-cfun*)
apply (*rule typedef-cont-Rep [OF type below adm-defl-set cont-id]*)
done
have *prj-beta*: $\bigwedge y. \text{prj} \cdot y = \text{Abs } (\text{cast} \cdot t \cdot y)$

```

unfolding prj
apply (rule beta-cfun)
apply (rule typedef-cont-Abs [OF type below adm-defl-set])
apply simp-all
done
have prj-emb:  $\bigwedge x::'a. \text{prj} \cdot (\text{emb} \cdot x) = x$ 
using type-definition.Rep [OF type]
unfolding prj-beta emb-beta defl-set-def
by (simp add: type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type])
have emb-prj:  $\bigwedge y. \text{emb} \cdot (\text{prj} \cdot y :: 'a) = \text{cast} \cdot t \cdot y$ 
unfolding prj-beta emb-beta
by (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
show ep-pair (emb :: 'a  $\rightarrow$  udom) prj
apply standard
apply (simp add: prj-emb)
apply (simp add: emb-prj cast.below)
done
show cast.DEFL('a) = emb oo (prj :: udom  $\rightarrow$  'a)
by (rule cfun-eqI, simp add: defl emb-prj)
qed (simp-all only: liftemb liftprj liftdefl)

```

```

lemma typedef-DEFL:
  assumes defl  $\equiv (\lambda a::'a::\text{pcpo} \text{ itself}. t)$ 
  shows DEFL('a::pcpo) = t
unfolding assms ..

```

Restore original typing constraints.

```

setup <
  fold Sign.add-const-constraint
    [(const-name <defl>, SOME typ <'a::domain itself  $\Rightarrow$  udom defl>),
     (const-name <emb>, SOME typ <'a::domain  $\rightarrow$  udom>),
     (const-name <prj>, SOME typ <udom  $\rightarrow$  'a::domain>),
     (const-name <liftdefl>, SOME typ <'a::predomain itself  $\Rightarrow$  udom u defl>),
     (const-name <liftemb>, SOME typ <'a::predomain u  $\rightarrow$  udom u>),
     (const-name <liftprj>, SOME typ <udom u  $\rightarrow$  'a::predomain u>)]
  >

```

ML-file <Tools/domaindef.ML>

27.9 Isomorphic deflations

```

definition isodefl :: ('a::domain  $\rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  udom defl  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where isodefl d t  $\longleftrightarrow \text{cast} \cdot t = \text{emb} \text{ oo } d \text{ oo } \text{prj}$ 

```

```

definition isodefl' :: ('a::predomain  $\rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  udom u defl  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where isodefl' d t  $\longleftrightarrow \text{cast} \cdot t = \text{liftemb} \text{ oo } u\text{-map} \cdot d \text{ oo } \text{liftprj}$ 

```

```

lemma isodeflI:  $(\bigwedge x. \text{cast} \cdot t \cdot x = \text{emb} \cdot (d \cdot (\text{prj} \cdot x))) \Longrightarrow \text{isodefl } d \ t$ 
unfolding isodefl-def by (simp add: cfun-eqI)

```

lemma *cast-isodefl*: $\text{isodefl } d \ t \implies \text{cast} \cdot t = (\Lambda \ x. \text{emb} \cdot (d \cdot (\text{prj} \cdot x)))$
unfolding *isodefl-def* **by** (*simp add: cfun-eqI*)

lemma *isodefl-strict*: $\text{isodefl } d \ t \implies d \cdot \perp = \perp$
unfolding *isodefl-def*
by (*drule cfun-fun-cong [where x= \perp], simp*)

lemma *isodefl-imp-deflation*:
fixes $d :: 'a::\text{domain} \rightarrow 'a$
assumes *isodefl* $d \ t$ **shows** *deflation* d
proof
note *assms* [*unfolded isodefl-def, simp*]
fix $x :: 'a$
show $d \cdot (d \cdot x) = d \cdot x$
using *cast.idem* [*of t emb.x*] **by** *simp*
show $d \cdot x \sqsubseteq x$
using *cast.below* [*of t emb.x*] **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *isodefl-ID-DEFL*: $\text{isodefl } (ID :: 'a \rightarrow 'a) \text{ DEFL}('a::\text{domain})$
unfolding *isodefl-def* **by** (*simp add: cast-DEFL*)

lemma *isodefl-LIFTDEFL*:
 $\text{isodefl}' (ID :: 'a \rightarrow 'a) \text{ LIFTDEFL}('a::\text{predomain})$
unfolding *isodefl'-def* **by** (*simp add: cast-liftdefl u-map-ID*)

lemma *isodefl-DEFL-imp-ID*: $\text{isodefl } (d :: 'a \rightarrow 'a) \text{ DEFL}('a::\text{domain}) \implies d = ID$
unfolding *isodefl-def*
apply (*simp add: cast-DEFL*)
apply (*simp add: cfun-eq-iff*)
apply (*rule allI*)
apply (*drule-tac x=emb.x in spec*)
apply *simp*
done

lemma *isodefl-bottom*: $\text{isodefl } \perp \ \perp$
unfolding *isodefl-def* **by** (*simp add: cfun-eq-iff*)

lemma *adm-isodefl*:
 $\text{cont } f \implies \text{cont } g \implies \text{adm } (\lambda x. \text{isodefl } (f \ x) (g \ x))$
unfolding *isodefl-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *isodefl-lub*:
assumes *chain* d **and** *chain* t
assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{isodefl } (d \ i) (t \ i)$
shows $\text{isodefl } (\bigsqcup i. d \ i) (\bigsqcup i. t \ i)$
using *assms* **unfolding** *isodefl-def*

by (simp add: contrlub-cfun-arg contrlub-cfun-fun)

lemma isodefl-fix:

assumes $\bigwedge d t. \text{isodefl } d \ t \implies \text{isodefl } (f \cdot d) \ (g \cdot t)$

shows $\text{isodefl } (fix \cdot f) \ (fix \cdot g)$

unfolding fix-def2

apply (rule isodefl-lub, simp, simp)

apply (induct-tac i)

apply (simp add: isodefl-bottom)

apply (simp add: assms)

done

lemma isodefl-abs-rep:

fixes abs and rep and d

assumes $DEFL: DEFL('b::domain) = DEFL('a::domain)$

assumes abs-def: $(abs :: 'a \rightarrow 'b) \equiv prj \circ emb$

assumes rep-def: $(rep :: 'b \rightarrow 'a) \equiv prj \circ emb$

shows $\text{isodefl } d \ t \implies \text{isodefl } (abs \circ d \circ rep) \ t$

unfolding isodefl-def

by (simp add: cfun-eq-iff assms prj-emb-prj emb-prj-emb)

lemma isodefl'-liftdefl-of: $\text{isodefl } d \ t \implies \text{isodefl}' \ d \ (\text{liftdefl-of } t)$

unfolding isodefl-def isodefl'-def

by (simp add: cast-liftdefl-of u-map-oo liftemb-eq liftprj-eq)

lemma isodefl-sfun:

$\text{isodefl } d1 \ t1 \implies \text{isodefl } d2 \ t2 \implies$

$\text{isodefl } (sfun\text{-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2) \ (sfun\text{-defl} \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$

apply (rule isodeflI)

apply (simp add: cast-sfun-defl cast-isodefl)

apply (simp add: emb-sfun-def prj-sfun-def)

apply (simp add: sfun-map-map isodefl-strict)

done

lemma isodefl-ssum:

$\text{isodefl } d1 \ t1 \implies \text{isodefl } d2 \ t2 \implies$

$\text{isodefl } (ssum\text{-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2) \ (ssum\text{-defl} \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$

apply (rule isodeflI)

apply (simp add: cast-ssum-defl cast-isodefl)

apply (simp add: emb-ssum-def prj-ssum-def)

apply (simp add: ssum-map-map isodefl-strict)

done

lemma isodefl-sprod:

$\text{isodefl } d1 \ t1 \implies \text{isodefl } d2 \ t2 \implies$

$\text{isodefl } (sprod\text{-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2) \ (sprod\text{-defl} \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$

apply (rule isodeflI)

apply (simp add: cast-sprod-defl cast-isodefl)

apply (simp add: emb-sprod-def prj-sprod-def)

apply (*simp add: sprod-map-map isodefl-strict*)
done

lemma isodefl-prod:
 $\text{isodefl } d1 \ t1 \implies \text{isodefl } d2 \ t2 \implies$
 $\text{isodefl } (\text{prod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2) \ (\text{prod-defl} \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$
apply (*rule isodeflI*)
apply (*simp add: cast-prod-defl cast-isodefl*)
apply (*simp add: emb-prod-def prj-prod-def*)
apply (*simp add: prod-map-map cfcomp1*)
done

lemma isodefl-u:
 $\text{isodefl } d \ t \implies \text{isodefl } (u\text{-map} \cdot d) \ (u\text{-defl} \cdot t)$
apply (*rule isodeflI*)
apply (*simp add: cast-u-defl cast-isodefl*)
apply (*simp add: emb-u-def prj-u-def liftemb-eq liftpri-eq u-map-map*)
done

lemma isodefl-u-liftdefl:
 $\text{isodefl}' \ d \ t \implies \text{isodefl}' \ (u\text{-map} \cdot d) \ (u\text{-liftdefl} \cdot t)$
apply (*rule isodeflI*)
apply (*simp add: cast-u-liftdefl isodefl'-def*)
apply (*simp add: emb-u-def prj-u-def liftemb-eq liftpri-eq*)
done

lemma encode-prod-u-map:
 $\text{encode-prod-u} \cdot (u\text{-map} \cdot (\text{prod-map} \cdot f \cdot g) \cdot (\text{decode-prod-u} \cdot x))$
 $= \text{sprod-map} \cdot (u\text{-map} \cdot f) \cdot (u\text{-map} \cdot g) \cdot x$
unfolding *encode-prod-u-def decode-prod-u-def*
apply (*case-tac x, simp, rename-tac a b*)
apply (*case-tac a, simp, case-tac b, simp, simp*)
done

lemma isodefl-prod-u:
assumes $\text{isodefl}' \ d1 \ t1$ **and** $\text{isodefl}' \ d2 \ t2$
shows $\text{isodefl}' \ (\text{prod-map} \cdot d1 \cdot d2) \ (\text{prod-liftdefl} \cdot t1 \cdot t2)$
using *assms unfolding isodefl'-def*
unfolding *liftemb-prod-def liftpri-prod-def*
by (*simp add: cast-prod-liftdefl cfcomp1 encode-prod-u-map sprod-map-map*)

lemma encode-cfun-map:
 $\text{encode-cfun} \cdot (cfun\text{-map} \cdot f \cdot g \cdot (\text{decode-cfun} \cdot x))$
 $= \text{sfun-map} \cdot (u\text{-map} \cdot f) \cdot g \cdot x$
unfolding *encode-cfun-def decode-cfun-def*
apply (*simp add: sfun-eq-iff cfun-map-def sfun-map-def*)
apply (*rule cfun-eqI, rename-tac y, case-tac y, simp-all*)
done

```

lemma isodefl-cfun:
  assumes isodefl (u-map·d1) t1 and isodefl d2 t2
  shows isodefl (cfun-map·d1·d2) (sfun-defl·t1·t2)
using isodefl-sfun [OF assms] unfolding isodefl-def
by (simp add: emb-cfun-def prj-cfun-def cfcomp1 encode-cfun-map)

```

27.10 Setting up the domain package

named-theorems *domain-defl-simps* theorems like $DEFL('a\ t) = t\text{-defl}\$DEFL('a)$
and *domain-isodefl* theorems like $isodefl\ d\ t ==> isodefl\ (foo\text{-map}\$d)\ (foo\text{-defl}\$t)$

ML-file <Tools/Domain/domain-isomorphism.ML>

ML-file <Tools/Domain/domain-axioms.ML>

ML-file <Tools/Domain/domain.ML>

```

lemmas [domain-defl-simps] =
  DEFL-cfun DEFL-sfun DEFL-ssum DEFL-sprod DEFL-prod DEFL-u
  liftdefl-eq LIFTDEFL-prod u-liftdefl-liftdefl-of

```

```

lemmas [domain-map-ID] =
  cfun-map-ID sfun-map-ID ssum-map-ID sprod-map-ID prod-map-ID u-map-ID

```

```

lemmas [domain-isodefl] =
  isodefl-u isodefl-sfun isodefl-ssum isodefl-sprod
  isodefl-cfun isodefl-prod isodefl-prod-u isodefl'-liftdefl-of
  isodefl-u-liftdefl

```

```

lemmas [domain-deflation] =
  deflation-cfun-map deflation-sfun-map deflation-ssum-map
  deflation-sprod-map deflation-prod-map deflation-u-map

```

```

setup <
  fold Domain-Take-Proofs.add-rec-type
    [(type-name <cfun>, [true, true]),
     (type-name <sfun>, [true, true]),
     (type-name <ssum>, [true, true]),
     (type-name <sprod>, [true, true]),
     (type-name <prod>, [true, true]),
     (type-name <u>, [true])]
  >

```

end

28 A compact basis for powerdomains

```

theory Compact-Basis
imports Universal
begin

```


28.1 A compact basis for powerdomains

definition $pd\text{-basis} = \{S :: 'a :: bifinite \text{ compact-basis set. } finite\ S \wedge S \neq \{\}\}$

typedef $'a :: bifinite\ pd\text{-basis} = pd\text{-basis} :: 'a\ \text{compact-basis set set}$

proof

show $\{a\} \in ?pd\text{-basis}$ for a
by (simp add: pd-basis-def)

qed

lemma $finite\text{-Rep}\text{-}pd\text{-basis}$ [simp]: $finite\ (Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis}\ u)$

using $Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis}$ [of u , unfolded pd-basis-def] **by** simp

lemma $Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis}\text{-nonempty}$ [simp]: $Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis}\ u \neq \{\}$

using $Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis}$ [of u , unfolded pd-basis-def] **by** simp

The powerdomain basis type is countable.

lemma $pd\text{-basis}\text{-countable}$: $\exists f :: 'a :: bifinite\ pd\text{-basis} \Rightarrow nat. \text{inj } f\ (\text{is } Ex\ ?P)$

proof –

obtain $g :: 'a\ \text{compact-basis} \Rightarrow nat$ **where** $\text{inj } g$

using $\text{compact-basis.countable}$..

hence image-g-eq : $g\ 'A = g\ 'B \longleftrightarrow A = B$ **for** $A\ B$

by (rule inj-image-eq-iff)

have $\text{inj } (\lambda t. \text{set-encode } (g\ 'Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis } t))$

by (simp add: inj-on-def set-encode-eq image-g-eq Rep-pd-basis-inject)

thus $?thesis$ **by** (rule exI [of ?P])

qed

28.2 Unit and plus constructors

definition

$PDUnit :: 'a :: bifinite\ \text{compact-basis} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{pd-basis}$ **where**

$PDUnit = (\lambda x. \text{Abs-pd-basis } \{x\})$

definition

$PDPlus :: 'a :: bifinite\ pd\text{-basis} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{pd-basis} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{pd-basis}$ **where**

$PDPlus\ t\ u = \text{Abs-pd-basis } (Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis } t \cup Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis } u)$

lemma $Rep\text{-}PDUnit$:

$Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis } (PDUnit\ x) = \{x\}$

unfolding $PDUnit\text{-def}$ **by** (rule Abs-pd-basis-inverse) (simp add: pd-basis-def)

lemma $Rep\text{-}PDPlus$:

$Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis } (PDPlus\ u\ v) = Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis } u \cup Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis } v$

unfolding $PDPlus\text{-def}$ **by** (rule Abs-pd-basis-inverse) (simp add: pd-basis-def)

lemma $PDUnit\text{-inject}$ [simp]: $(PDUnit\ a = PDUnit\ b) = (a = b)$

unfolding $Rep\text{-}pd\text{-basis}\text{-inject}$ [symmetric] $Rep\text{-}PDUnit$ **by** simp

lemma $PDPlus\text{-assoc}$: $PDPlus\ (PDPlus\ t\ u)\ v = PDPlus\ t\ (PDPlus\ u\ v)$

unfolding *Rep-pd-basis-inject* [*symmetric*] *Rep-PDPlus* **by** (*rule Un-assoc*)

lemma *PDPlus-commute*: $PDPlus\ t\ u = PDPlus\ u\ t$

unfolding *Rep-pd-basis-inject* [*symmetric*] *Rep-PDPlus* **by** (*rule Un-commute*)

lemma *PDPlus-absorb*: $PDPlus\ t\ t = t$

unfolding *Rep-pd-basis-inject* [*symmetric*] *Rep-PDPlus* **by** (*rule Un-absorb*)

lemma *pd-basis-induct1* [*case-names PDUnit PDPlus*]:

assumes *PDUnit*: $\bigwedge a. P\ (PDUnit\ a)$

assumes *PDPlus*: $\bigwedge a\ t. P\ t \implies P\ (PDPlus\ (PDUnit\ a)\ t)$

shows $P\ x$

proof (*induct x*)

case (*Abs-pd-basis y*)

then have *finite y* **and** $y \neq \{\}$ **by** (*simp-all add: pd-basis-def*)

then show *?case*

proof (*induct rule: finite-ne-induct*)

case (*singleton x*)

show *?case* **by** (*rule PDUnit [unfolded PDUnit-def]*)

next

case (*insert x F*)

from *insert(4)* **have** $P\ (PDPlus\ (PDUnit\ x)\ (Abs-pd-basis\ F))$ **by** (*rule PDPlus*)

with *insert(1,2)* **show** *?case*

by (*simp add: PDUnit-def PDPlus-def Abs-pd-basis-inverse [unfolded pd-basis-def]*)

qed

qed

lemma *pd-basis-induct* [*case-names PDUnit PDPlus*]:

assumes *PDUnit*: $\bigwedge a. P\ (PDUnit\ a)$

assumes *PDPlus*: $\bigwedge t\ u. \llbracket P\ t; P\ u \rrbracket \implies P\ (PDPlus\ t\ u)$

shows $P\ x$

by (*induct x rule: pd-basis-induct1*) (*fact PDUnit, fact PDPlus [OF PDUnit]*)

28.3 Fold operator

definition

fold-pd ::

$('a::bifinite\ compact-basis \Rightarrow 'b::type) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ pd-basis \Rightarrow 'b$

where $fold-pd\ g\ f\ t = semilattice-set.F\ f\ (g\ ' Rep-pd-basis\ t)$

lemma *fold-pd-PDUnit*:

assumes *semilattice f*

shows $fold-pd\ g\ f\ (PDUnit\ x) = g\ x$

proof —

from *assms* **interpret** *semilattice-set f* **by** (*rule semilattice-set.intro*)

show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fold-pd-def Rep-PDUnit*)

qed

lemma *fold-pd-PDPlus*:

```

assumes semilattice f
shows fold-pd g f (PDPlus t u) = f (fold-pd g f t) (fold-pd g f u)
proof –
  from assms interpret semilattice-set f by (rule semilattice-set.intro)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: image-Un fold-pd-def Rep-PDPlus union)
qed

end

```

29 Upper powerdomain

```

theory UpperPD
imports Compact-Basis
begin

```

29.1 Basis preorder

definition

```

upper-le :: 'a::bifinite pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  'a pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\leq_{\#}$  50) where
upper-le = ( $\lambda u v. \forall y \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } v. \exists x \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } u. x \sqsubseteq y$ )

```

```

lemma upper-le-refl [simp]:  $t \leq_{\#} t$ 
unfolding upper-le-def by fast

```

```

lemma upper-le-trans:  $\llbracket t \leq_{\#} u; u \leq_{\#} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq_{\#} v$ 
unfolding upper-le-def
apply (rule ballI)
apply (drule (1) bspec, erule bexE)
apply (drule (1) bspec, erule bexE)
apply (erule rev-bexI)
apply (erule (1) below-trans)
done

```

```

interpretation upper-le: preorder upper-le
by (rule preorder.intro, rule upper-le-refl, rule upper-le-trans)

```

```

lemma upper-le-minimal [simp]: PDUnit compact-bot  $\leq_{\#} t$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDUnit by simp

```

```

lemma PDUnit-upper-mono:  $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow \text{PDUnit } x \leq_{\#} \text{PDUnit } y$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDUnit by simp

```

```

lemma PDPlus-upper-mono:  $\llbracket s \leq_{\#} t; u \leq_{\#} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{PDPlus } s \ u \leq_{\#} \text{PDPlus } t \ v$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus by fast

```

```

lemma PDPlus-upper-le:  $\text{PDPlus } t \ u \leq_{\#} t$ 
unfolding upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus by fast

```

```

lemma upper-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff [simp]:

```

$(PDUnit\ a \leq^\# PDUnit\ b) = (a \sqsubseteq b)$
unfolding *upper-le-def Rep-PDUnit* **by** *fast*

lemma *upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff*:
 $(PDPlus\ t\ u \leq^\# PDUnit\ a) = (t \leq^\# PDUnit\ a \vee u \leq^\# PDUnit\ a)$
unfolding *upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus Rep-PDUnit* **by** *fast*

lemma *upper-le-PDPlus-iff*: $(t \leq^\# PDPlus\ u\ v) = (t \leq^\# u \wedge t \leq^\# v)$
unfolding *upper-le-def Rep-PDPlus* **by** *fast*

lemma *upper-le-induct* [*induct set: upper-le*]:
 assumes *le*: $t \leq^\# u$
 assumes 1: $\bigwedge a\ b. a \sqsubseteq b \implies P\ (PDUnit\ a)\ (PDUnit\ b)$
 assumes 2: $\bigwedge t\ u\ a. P\ t\ (PDUnit\ a) \implies P\ (PDPlus\ t\ u)\ (PDUnit\ a)$
 assumes 3: $\bigwedge t\ u\ v. \llbracket P\ t\ u; P\ t\ v \rrbracket \implies P\ t\ (PDPlus\ u\ v)$
 shows $P\ t\ u$
 using *le*
proof (*induct u arbitrary: t rule: pd-basis-induct*)
 case (*PDUnit a*)
 then show ?*case*
proof (*induct t rule: pd-basis-induct*)
 case *PDUnit*
 then show ?*case* **by** (*simp add: 1*)
 next
 case (*PDPlus t u*)
 from *PDPlus(3)* **consider** $(t)\ t \leq^\# PDUnit\ a \mid (u)\ u \leq^\# PDUnit\ a$
 by (*auto simp: upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff*)
 then show ?*case*
proof *cases*
 case *t*
 then have $P\ t\ (PDUnit\ a)$ **by** (*rule PDPlus(1)*)
 then show ?*thesis* **by** (*rule 2*)
 next
 case *u*
 then have $P\ u\ (PDUnit\ a)$ **by** (*rule PDPlus(2)*)
 then have $P\ (PDPlus\ u\ t)\ (PDUnit\ a)$ **by** (*rule 2*)
 then show ?*thesis* **by** (*simp only: PDPlus-commute*)
 qed
 qed
 next
 case (*PDPlus t t' u*)
 then show ?*case* **by** (*simp add: upper-le-PDPlus-iff 3*)
 qed

29.2 Type definition

typedef *'a::bifinite upper-pd* ($\langle (\langle notation = \langle postfix\ upper-pd \rangle \rangle'(-)^\#) \rangle$) =
 $\{S :: 'a\ pd\ basis\ set. upper-le.ideal\ S\}$
by (*rule upper-le.ex-ideal*)

instantiation *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *below*
begin

definition
 $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-upper-pd } x \subseteq \text{Rep-upper-pd } y$

instance ..
end

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *po*
using *type-definition-upper-pd below-upper-pd-def*
by (*rule upper-le.typedef-ideal-po*)

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *cpo*
using *type-definition-upper-pd below-upper-pd-def*
by (*rule upper-le.typedef-ideal-cpo*)

definition
 $\text{upper-principal} :: 'a::\text{bifinite} \text{ pd-basis} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{upper-principal } t = \text{Abs-upper-pd } \{u. u \leq_\# t\}$

interpretation *upper-pd*:
ideal-completion upper-le upper-principal Rep-upper-pd
using *type-definition-upper-pd below-upper-pd-def*
using *upper-principal-def pd-basis-countable*
by (*rule upper-le.typedef-ideal-completion*)

Upper powerdomain is pointed

lemma *upper-pd-minimal*: $\text{upper-principal } (\text{PDUnit compact-bot}) \sqsubseteq ys$
by (*induct ys rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp*)

instance *upper-pd* :: (*bifinite*) *pcpo*
by *intro-classes (fast intro: upper-pd-minimal)*

lemma *inst-upper-pd-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDUnit compact-bot})$
by (*rule upper-pd-minimal [THEN bottomI, symmetric]*)

29.3 Monadic unit and plus

definition
 $\text{upper-unit} :: 'a::\text{bifinite} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{upper-unit} = \text{compact-basis.extension } (\lambda a. \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDUnit } a))$

definition
 $\text{upper-plus} :: 'a::\text{bifinite} \text{ upper-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{upper-plus} = \text{upper-pd.extension } (\lambda t. \text{upper-pd.extension } (\lambda u. \text{upper-principal } (\text{PDPlus } t \ u)))$

abbreviation

upper-add :: 'a::bifinite *upper-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *upper-pd*
 (infixl $\cup^\#$ 65) **where**
xs $\cup^\#$ *ys* == *upper-plus*·*xs*·*ys*

syntax

-*upper-pd* :: args \Rightarrow logic (⟨(⟨indent=1 notation=⟨mixfix *upper-pd* enumeration⟩⟩{-}⟩)⟩)

translations

$\{x, xs\}^\# == \{x\}^\# \cup^\# \{xs\}^\#$
 $\{x\}^\# == \text{CONST } \textit{upper-unit} \cdot x$

lemma *upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [simp]:

$\{\textit{Rep-compact-basis } a\}^\# = \textit{upper-principal } (\textit{PDUnit } a)$

unfolding *upper-unit-def*

by (simp add: compact-basis.extension-principal *PDUnit-upper-mono*)

lemma *upper-plus-principal* [simp]:

$\textit{upper-principal } t \cup^\# \textit{upper-principal } u = \textit{upper-principal } (\textit{PDPlus } t \ u)$

unfolding *upper-plus-def*

by (simp add: *upper-pd.extension-principal*

upper-pd.extension-mono PDPlus-upper-mono)

interpretation *upper-add*: semilattice *upper-add* **proof**

fix *xs ys zs* :: 'a *upper-pd*

show $(xs \cup^\# ys) \cup^\# zs = xs \cup^\# (ys \cup^\# zs)$

apply (induct *xs* rule: *upper-pd.principal-induct*, simp)

apply (induct *ys* rule: *upper-pd.principal-induct*, simp)

apply (induct *zs* rule: *upper-pd.principal-induct*, simp)

apply (simp add: *PDPlus-assoc*)

done

show $xs \cup^\# ys = ys \cup^\# xs$

apply (induct *xs* rule: *upper-pd.principal-induct*, simp)

apply (induct *ys* rule: *upper-pd.principal-induct*, simp)

apply (simp add: *PDPlus-commute*)

done

show $xs \cup^\# xs = xs$

apply (induct *xs* rule: *upper-pd.principal-induct*, simp)

apply (simp add: *PDPlus-absorb*)

done

qed

lemmas *upper-plus-assoc* = *upper-add.assoc*

lemmas *upper-plus-commute* = *upper-add.commute*

lemmas *upper-plus-absorb* = *upper-add.idem*

lemmas *upper-plus-left-commute* = *upper-add.left-commute*

lemmas *upper-plus-left-absorb* = *upper-add.left-idem*

Useful for *simp add: upper-plus-ac*

lemmas *upper-plus-ac* =
upper-plus-assoc upper-plus-commute upper-plus-left-commute

Useful for *simp* only: *upper-plus-aci*

lemmas *upper-plus-aci* =
upper-plus-ac upper-plus-absorb upper-plus-left-absorb

lemma *upper-plus-below1*: $xs \sqcup\# ys \sqsubseteq xs$
apply (*induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*induct ys rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*simp add: PDPlus-upper-le*)
done

lemma *upper-plus-below2*: $xs \sqcup\# ys \sqsubseteq ys$
by (*subst upper-plus-commute, rule upper-plus-below1*)

lemma *upper-plus-greatest*: $\llbracket xs \sqsubseteq ys; xs \sqsubseteq zs \rrbracket \implies xs \sqsubseteq ys \sqcup\# zs$
apply (*subst upper-plus-absorb [of xs, symmetric]*)
apply (*erule (1) monofun-cfun [OF monofun-cfun-arg]*)
done

lemma *upper-below-plus-iff* [*simp*]:
 $xs \sqsubseteq ys \sqcup\# zs \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq ys \wedge xs \sqsubseteq zs$
apply *safe*
apply (*erule below-trans [OF - upper-plus-below1]*)
apply (*erule below-trans [OF - upper-plus-below2]*)
apply (*erule (1) upper-plus-greatest*)
done

lemma *upper-plus-below-unit-iff* [*simp*]:
 $xs \sqcup\# ys \sqsubseteq \{z\}\# \longleftrightarrow xs \sqsubseteq \{z\}\# \vee ys \sqsubseteq \{z\}\#$
apply (*induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*induct ys rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*induct z rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*simp add: upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff*)
done

lemma *upper-unit-below-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}\# \sqsubseteq \{y\}\# \longleftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$
apply (*induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*induct y rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp*)
apply *simp*
done

lemmas *upper-pd-below-simps* =
upper-unit-below-iff
upper-below-plus-iff
upper-plus-below-unit-iff

lemma *upper-unit-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}\# = \{y\}\# \longleftrightarrow x = y$

unfolding *po-eq-conv* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-unit-strict* [*simp*]: $\{\perp\}^\# = \perp$
using *upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*of compact-bot*]
by (*simp add: inst-upper-pd-pcpo*)

lemma *upper-plus-strict1* [*simp*]: $\perp \cup^\# ys = \perp$
by (*rule bottomI, rule upper-plus-below1*)

lemma *upper-plus-strict2* [*simp*]: $xs \cup^\# \perp = \perp$
by (*rule bottomI, rule upper-plus-below2*)

lemma *upper-unit-bottom-iff* [*simp*]: $\{x\}^\# = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$
unfolding *upper-unit-strict* [*symmetric*] **by** (*rule upper-unit-eq-iff*)

lemma *upper-plus-bottom-iff* [*simp*]:
 $xs \cup^\# ys = \perp \longleftrightarrow xs = \perp \vee ys = \perp$
apply (*induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*induct ys rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp*)
apply (*simp add: inst-upper-pd-pcpo upper-pd.principal-eq-iff*
upper-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff)
done

lemma *compact-upper-unit*: $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } \{x\}^\#$
by (*auto dest!: compact-basis.compact-imp-principal*)

lemma *compact-upper-unit-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } \{x\}^\# \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$
apply (*safe elim!: compact-upper-unit*)
apply (*simp only: compact-def upper-unit-below-iff* [*symmetric*])
apply (*erule adm-subst* [*OF cont-Rep-cfun2*])
done

lemma *compact-upper-plus* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (xs \cup^\# ys)$
by (*auto dest!: upper-pd.compact-imp-principal*)

29.4 Induction rules

lemma *upper-pd-induct1*:
assumes *P: adm P*
assumes *unit*: $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}^\#$
assumes *insert*: $\bigwedge x ys. \llbracket P \{x\}^\#; P ys \rrbracket \implies P (\{x\}^\# \cup^\# ys)$
shows $P (xs::'a::bifinite \text{ upper-pd})$
proof (*induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct*)
have $*$: $P \{\text{Rep-compact-basis } a\}^\#$ **for** *a*
by (*rule unit*)
show $P (\text{upper-principal } a)$ **for** *a*
proof (*induct a rule: pd-basis-induct1*)
case (*PDUnit a*)


```

with * show ?case
  by (simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric])
next
  case (PDPlus a t)
  with * have P ( $\{ \text{Rep-compact-basis } a \}^\# \cup^\# \text{upper-principal } t$ )
    by (rule insert)
  then show ?case
    by (simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric]
      upper-plus-principal [symmetric])
qed
qed (rule P)

```

lemma *upper-pd-induct* [case-names adm upper-unit upper-plus, induct type: upper-pd]:

```

  assumes P: adm P
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}^\#$ 
  assumes plus:  $\bigwedge xs \ ys. \llbracket P \ xs; P \ ys \rrbracket \implies P \ (xs \cup^\# \ ys)$ 
  shows P ( $xs :: 'a :: \text{bifinite upper-pd}$ )
proof (induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct)
  show P (upper-principal a) for a
  proof (induct a rule: pd-basis-induct)
  case PDUnit
  then show ?case
    by (simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] unit)
  next
  case PDPlus
  then show ?case
    by (simp only: upper-plus-principal [symmetric] plus)
  qed
qed (rule P)

```

29.5 Monadic bind

definition

```

upper-bind-basis ::
  'a :: bifinite pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b upper-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b :: bifinite upper-pd where
  upper-bind-basis = fold-pd
    ( $\lambda a. \Lambda f. f(\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
    ( $\lambda x \ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup^\# y \cdot f$ )

```

lemma *ACI-upper-bind*:

```

  semilattice ( $\lambda x \ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup^\# y \cdot f$ )
apply unfold-locales
apply (simp add: upper-plus-assoc)
apply (simp add: upper-plus-commute)
apply (simp add: eta-cfun)
done

```

lemma *upper-bind-basis-simps* [simp]:

```

upper-bind-basis (PDUnit a) =
  (Λ f. f.(Rep-compact-basis a))
upper-bind-basis (PDPlus t u) =
  (Λ f. upper-bind-basis t.f ∪# upper-bind-basis u.f)
unfolding upper-bind-basis-def
apply –
apply (rule fold-pd-PDUnit [OF ACI-upper-bind])
apply (rule fold-pd-PDPlus [OF ACI-upper-bind])
done

```

```

lemma upper-bind-basis-mono:
  t ≤# u ⇒ upper-bind-basis t ⊆ upper-bind-basis u
unfolding cfun-below-iff
apply (erule upper-le-induct, safe)
apply (simp add: monofun-cfun)
apply (simp add: below-trans [OF upper-plus-below1])
apply simp
done

```

definition

```

upper-bind :: 'a::bifinite upper-pd → ('a → 'b upper-pd) → 'b::bifinite upper-pd
where
  upper-bind = upper-pd.extension upper-bind-basis

```

syntax

```

-upper-bind :: [logic, logic, logic] ⇒ logic
  (⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder upper-bind⟩⟩ ∪# - ∈ - / -⟩ [0, 0, 10] 10)

```

translations

```

∪# x ∈ xs. e == CONST upper-bind.xs.(Λ x. e)

```

```

lemma upper-bind-principal [simp]:
  upper-bind.(upper-principal t) = upper-bind-basis t
unfolding upper-bind-def
apply (rule upper-pd.extension-principal)
apply (erule upper-bind-basis-mono)
done

```

```

lemma upper-bind-unit [simp]:
  upper-bind.{x}#f = f.x
by (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp, simp)

```

```

lemma upper-bind-plus [simp]:
  upper-bind.(xs ∪# ys).f = upper-bind.xs.f ∪# upper-bind.ys.f
by (induct xs rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp,
    induct ys rule: upper-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp)

```

```

lemma upper-bind-strict [simp]: upper-bind.⊥.f = f.⊥
unfolding upper-unit-strict [symmetric] by (rule upper-bind-unit)

```

lemma *upper-bind-bind*:

$upper_bind.(upper_bind.xs.f).g = upper_bind.xs.(\Lambda x. upper_bind.(f.x).g)$

by (*induct xs, simp-all*)

29.6 Map

definition

$upper_map :: ('a::bifinite \rightarrow 'b::bifinite) \rightarrow 'a\ upper_pd \rightarrow 'b\ upper_pd$ **where**

$upper_map = (\Lambda f\ xs. upper_bind.xs.(\Lambda x. \{f.x\}\#))$

lemma *upper-map-unit* [*simp*]:

$upper_map.f.\{x\}\# = \{f.x\}\#$

unfolding *upper-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-map-plus* [*simp*]:

$upper_map.f.(xs \cup\# ys) = upper_map.f.xs \cup\# upper_map.f.ys$

unfolding *upper-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-map-bottom* [*simp*]: $upper_map.f.\bot = \{f.\bot\}\#$

unfolding *upper-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-map-ident*: $upper_map.(\Lambda x. x).xs = xs$

by (*induct xs rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-map-ID*: $upper_map.ID = ID$

by (*simp add: cfun-eq-iff ID-def upper-map-ident*)

lemma *upper-map-map*:

$upper_map.f.(upper_map.g.xs) = upper_map.(\Lambda x. f.(g.x)).xs$

by (*induct xs rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-bind-map*:

$upper_bind.(upper_map.f.xs).g = upper_bind.xs.(\Lambda x. g.(f.x))$

by (*simp add: upper-map-def upper-bind-bind*)

lemma *upper-map-bind*:

$upper_map.f.(upper_bind.xs.g) = upper_bind.xs.(\Lambda x. upper_map.f.(g.x))$

by (*simp add: upper-map-def upper-bind-bind*)

lemma *ep-pair-upper-map*: $ep_pair\ e\ p \implies ep_pair\ (upper_map.e)\ (upper_map.p)$

apply *standard*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all add: ep-pair.e-inverse*)

apply (*induct-tac y rule: upper-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: ep-pair.e-p-below monofun-cfun del: upper-below-plus-iff*)

done

lemma *deflation-upper-map*: $deflation\ d \implies deflation\ (upper_map.d)$

apply *standard*

```

apply (induct-tac  $x$  rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all add: deflation.idem)
apply (induct-tac  $x$  rule: upper-pd-induct)
apply (simp-all add: deflation.below monofun-cfun del: upper-below-plus-iff)
done

```

```

lemma finite-deflation-upper-map:
  assumes finite-deflation  $d$  shows finite-deflation (upper-map· $d$ )
proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
  interpret  $d$ : finite-deflation  $d$  by fact
  from  $d$ .deflation-axioms show deflation (upper-map· $d$ )
    by (rule deflation-upper-map)
  have finite (range ( $\lambda x. d \cdot x$ )) by (rule  $d$ .finite-range)
  hence finite (Rep-compact-basis - ‘ range ( $\lambda x. d \cdot x$ ))
    by (rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-compact-basis-inject)
  hence finite (Pow (Rep-compact-basis - ‘ range ( $\lambda x. d \cdot x$ ))) by simp
  hence finite (Rep-pd-basis - ‘ (Pow (Rep-compact-basis - ‘ range ( $\lambda x. d \cdot x$ ))))
    by (rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-pd-basis-inject)
  hence *: finite (upper-principal ‘ Rep-pd-basis - ‘ (Pow (Rep-compact-basis - ‘
range ( $\lambda x. d \cdot x$ )))) by simp
  hence finite (range ( $\lambda xs. \text{upper-map} \cdot d \cdot xs$ ))
    apply (rule rev-finite-subset)
    apply clarsimp
    apply (induct-tac  $xs$  rule: upper-pd.principal-induct)
    apply (simp add: adm-mem-finite *)
    apply (rename-tac  $t$ , induct-tac  $t$  rule: pd-basis-induct)
    apply (simp only: upper-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] upper-map-unit)
    apply simp
    apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists b. d \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a) = \text{Rep-compact-basis } b$ )
    apply clarsimp
    apply (rule imageI)
    apply (rule vimageI2)
    apply (simp add: Rep-PDUnit)
    apply (rule range-eqI)
    apply (erule sym)
    apply (rule exI)
    apply (rule Abs-compact-basis-inverse [symmetric])
    apply (simp add:  $d$ .compact)
    apply (simp only: upper-plus-principal [symmetric] upper-map-plus)
    apply clarsimp
    apply (rule imageI)
    apply (rule vimageI2)
    apply (simp add: Rep-PDPlus)
  done
  thus finite { $xs. \text{upper-map} \cdot d \cdot xs = xs$ }
    by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

29.7 Upper powerdomain is bifinite

lemma *approx-chain-upper-map*:
assumes *approx-chain a*
shows *approx-chain* $(\lambda i. \text{upper-map} \cdot (a \ i))$
using *assms unfolding approx-chain-def*
by (*simp add: lub-APP upper-map-ID finite-deflation-upper-map*)

instance *upper-pd* :: (bifinite) bifinite

proof

show $\exists (a::nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd}). \text{approx-chain } a$
using *bifinite [where 'a='a]*
by (*fast intro!: approx-chain-upper-map*)

qed

29.8 Join

definition

upper-join :: $'a::\text{bifinite upper-pd upper-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd}$ **where**
upper-join = $(\Lambda \ xss. \text{upper-bind} \cdot xss \cdot (\Lambda \ xs. xs))$

lemma *upper-join-unit [simp]*:
 $\text{upper-join} \cdot \{xs\}^\# = xs$
unfolding *upper-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-join-plus [simp]*:
 $\text{upper-join} \cdot (xss \cup^\# yss) = \text{upper-join} \cdot xss \cup^\# \text{upper-join} \cdot yss$
unfolding *upper-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-join-bottom [simp]*: $\text{upper-join} \cdot \perp = \perp$
unfolding *upper-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *upper-join-map-unit*:
 $\text{upper-join} \cdot (\text{upper-map} \cdot \text{upper-unit} \cdot xs) = xs$
by (*induct xs rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-join-map-join*:
 $\text{upper-join} \cdot (\text{upper-map} \cdot \text{upper-join} \cdot xsss) = \text{upper-join} \cdot (\text{upper-join} \cdot xsss)$
by (*induct xsss rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *upper-join-map-map*:
 $\text{upper-join} \cdot (\text{upper-map} \cdot (\text{upper-map} \cdot f) \cdot xss) =$
 $\text{upper-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{upper-join} \cdot xss)$
by (*induct xss rule: upper-pd-induct, simp-all*)

end

30 Lower powerdomain

```
theory LowerPD
imports Compact-Basis
begin
```

30.1 Basis preorder

definition

$lower-le :: 'a::bifinite\ pd-basis \Rightarrow 'a\ pd-basis \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \leq_b 50) **where**
 $lower-le = (\lambda u\ v. \forall x \in Rep-pd-basis\ u. \exists y \in Rep-pd-basis\ v. x \sqsubseteq y)$

lemma $lower-le-refl$ [simp]: $t \leq_b t$
unfolding $lower-le-def$ **by** *fast*

lemma $lower-le-trans$: $\llbracket t \leq_b u; u \leq_b v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq_b v$
unfolding $lower-le-def$
apply (*rule ballI*)
apply (*drule (1) bspec, erule bexE*)
apply (*drule (1) bspec, erule bexE*)
apply (*erule rev-bexI*)
apply (*erule (1) below-trans*)
done

interpretation $lower-le$: *preorder lower-le*
by (*rule preorder.intro, rule lower-le-refl, rule lower-le-trans*)

lemma $lower-le-minimal$ [simp]: $PDUnit\ compact-bot \leq_b t$
unfolding $lower-le-def\ Rep-PDUnit$
by (*simp, rule Rep-pd-basis-nonempty [folded ex-in-conv]*)

lemma $PDUnit-lower-mono$: $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow PDUnit\ x \leq_b PDUnit\ y$
unfolding $lower-le-def\ Rep-PDUnit$ **by** *fast*

lemma $PDPlus-lower-mono$: $\llbracket s \leq_b t; u \leq_b v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow PDPlus\ s\ u \leq_b PDPlus\ t\ v$
unfolding $lower-le-def\ Rep-PDPlus$ **by** *fast*

lemma $PDPlus-lower-le$: $t \leq_b PDPlus\ t\ u$
unfolding $lower-le-def\ Rep-PDPlus$ **by** *fast*

lemma $lower-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff$ [simp]:
 $(PDUnit\ a \leq_b PDUnit\ b) = (a \sqsubseteq b)$
unfolding $lower-le-def\ Rep-PDUnit$ **by** *fast*

lemma $lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff$:
 $(PDUnit\ a \leq_b PDPlus\ t\ u) = (PDUnit\ a \leq_b t \vee PDUnit\ a \leq_b u)$
unfolding $lower-le-def\ Rep-PDPlus\ Rep-PDUnit$ **by** *fast*

lemma $lower-le-PDPlus-iff$: $(PDPlus\ t\ u \leq_b v) = (t \leq_b v \wedge u \leq_b v)$
unfolding $lower-le-def\ Rep-PDPlus$ **by** *fast*

```

lemma lower-le-induct [induct set: lower-le]:
  assumes le:  $t \leq_b u$ 
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge a b. a \sqsubseteq b \implies P (PDUnit\ a) (PDUnit\ b)$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge t u a. P (PDUnit\ a) t \implies P (PDUnit\ a) (PDPlus\ t\ u)$ 
  assumes 3:  $\bigwedge t u v. \llbracket P\ t\ v; P\ u\ v \rrbracket \implies P (PDPlus\ t\ u) v$ 
  shows  $P\ t\ u$ 
  using le
proof (induct t arbitrary: u rule: pd-basis-induct)
  case (PDUnit a)
  then show ?case
  proof (induct u rule: pd-basis-induct)
    case PDUnit
    then show ?case by (simp add: 1)
  next
    case (PDPlus t u)
    from PDPlus(3) consider (t)  $PDUnit\ a \leq_b t \mid (u)\ PDUnit\ a \leq_b u$ 
    by (auto simp: lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff)
    then show ?case
    proof cases
      case t
      then have  $P (PDUnit\ a) t$  by (rule PDPlus(1))
      then show ?thesis by (rule 2)
    next
      case u
      then have  $P (PDUnit\ a) u$  by (rule PDPlus(2))
      then have  $P (PDUnit\ a) (PDPlus\ u\ t)$  by (rule 2)
      then show ?thesis by (simp only: PDPlus-commute)
    qed
  qed
next
  case (PDPlus t t')
  then show ?case by (simp add: lower-le-PDPlus-iff 3)
qed

```

30.2 Type definition

```

typedef 'a::bifinite lower-pd ( $\langle \langle notation = \langle postfix\ lower-pd \rangle \rangle'(-) \rangle \rangle =$ 
  {S::'a pd-basis set. lower-le.ideal S}
by (rule lower-le.ex-ideal)

```

```

instantiation lower-pd :: (bifinite) below
begin

```

definition

$$x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow Rep\text{-}lower\text{-}pd\ x \subseteq Rep\text{-}lower\text{-}pd\ y$$

```

instance ..
end

```

```
instance lower-pd :: (bifinite) po
using type-definition-lower-pd below-lower-pd-def
by (rule lower-le.typedef-ideal-po)
```

```
instance lower-pd :: (bifinite) cpo
using type-definition-lower-pd below-lower-pd-def
by (rule lower-le.typedef-ideal-cpo)
```

definition

```
lower-principal :: 'a::bifinite pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  'a lower-pd where
lower-principal t = Abs-lower-pd {u. u  $\leq$  t}
```

interpretation lower-pd:

```
ideal-completion lower-le lower-principal Rep-lower-pd
using type-definition-lower-pd below-lower-pd-def
using lower-principal-def pd-basis-countable
by (rule lower-le.typedef-ideal-completion)
```

Lower powerdomain is pointed

```
lemma lower-pd-minimal: lower-principal (PDUnit compact-bot)  $\sqsubseteq$  ys
by (induct ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp)
```

```
instance lower-pd :: (bifinite) pcpo
by intro-classes (fast intro: lower-pd-minimal)
```

```
lemma inst-lower-pd-pcpo:  $\perp$  = lower-principal (PDUnit compact-bot)
by (rule lower-pd-minimal [THEN bottomI, symmetric])
```

30.3 Monadic unit and plus**definition**

```
lower-unit :: 'a::bifinite  $\rightarrow$  'a lower-pd where
lower-unit = compact-basis.extension ( $\lambda$ a. lower-principal (PDUnit a))
```

definition

```
lower-plus :: 'a::bifinite lower-pd  $\rightarrow$  'a lower-pd  $\rightarrow$  'a lower-pd where
lower-plus = lower-pd.extension ( $\lambda$ t. lower-pd.extension ( $\lambda$ u.
  lower-principal (PDPlus t u)))
```

abbreviation

```
lower-add :: 'a::bifinite lower-pd  $\Rightarrow$  'a lower-pd  $\Rightarrow$  'a lower-pd
(infixl  $\langle \cup \rangle$  65) where
xs  $\cup$  ys == lower-plus.xs.ys
```

syntax

```
-lower-pd :: args  $\Rightarrow$  logic ( $\langle (\langle \text{indent}=1 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{mixfix lower-pd enumeration} \rangle \{ \} \rangle) \rangle$ )
```

translations

$$\{x, xs\} \dot{\cup} == \{x\} \dot{\cup} \{xs\} \dot{\cup}$$

$$\{x\} \dot{\cup} == \text{CONST lower-unit} \cdot x$$

lemma *lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [simp]:
 $\{\text{Rep-compact-basis } a\} \dot{\cup} = \text{lower-principal } (\text{PDUnit } a)$
unfolding *lower-unit-def*
by (simp add: compact-basis.extension-principal PDUnit-lower-mono)

lemma *lower-plus-principal* [simp]:
 $\text{lower-principal } t \dot{\cup} \text{lower-principal } u = \text{lower-principal } (\text{PDPlus } t \ u)$
unfolding *lower-plus-def*
by (simp add: lower-pd.extension-principal
lower-pd.extension-mono PDPlus-lower-mono)

interpretation *lower-add: semilattice lower-add proof*

fix *xs ys zs :: 'a::bifinite lower-pd*
show $(xs \dot{\cup} ys) \dot{\cup} zs = xs \dot{\cup} (ys \dot{\cup} zs)$
apply (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (induct ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (induct zs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-assoc)
done
show $xs \dot{\cup} ys = ys \dot{\cup} xs$
apply (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (induct ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-commute)
done
show $xs \dot{\cup} xs = xs$
apply (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-absorb)
done
qed

lemmas *lower-plus-assoc = lower-add.assoc*
lemmas *lower-plus-commute = lower-add.commute*
lemmas *lower-plus-absorb = lower-add.idem*
lemmas *lower-plus-left-commute = lower-add.left-commute*
lemmas *lower-plus-left-absorb = lower-add.left-idem*

Useful for *simp add: lower-plus-ac*

lemmas *lower-plus-ac =*
lower-plus-assoc lower-plus-commute lower-plus-left-commute

Useful for *simp only: lower-plus-aci*

lemmas *lower-plus-aci =*
lower-plus-ac lower-plus-absorb lower-plus-left-absorb

lemma *lower-plus-below1*: $xs \sqsubseteq xs \dot{\cup} ys$
apply (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)

```

apply (induct ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: PDPlus-lower-le)
done

```

```

lemma lower-plus-below2:  $ys \sqsubseteq xs \sqcup b\ ys$ 
by (subst lower-plus-commute, rule lower-plus-below1)

```

```

lemma lower-plus-least:  $\llbracket xs \sqsubseteq zs; ys \sqsubseteq zs \rrbracket \implies xs \sqcup b\ ys \sqsubseteq zs$ 
apply (subst lower-plus-absorb [of zs, symmetric])
apply (erule (1) monofun-cfun [OF monofun-cfun-arg])
done

```

```

lemma lower-plus-below-iff [simp]:
   $xs \sqcup b\ ys \sqsubseteq zs \iff xs \sqsubseteq zs \wedge ys \sqsubseteq zs$ 
apply safe
apply (erule below-trans [OF lower-plus-below1])
apply (erule below-trans [OF lower-plus-below2])
apply (erule (1) lower-plus-least)
done

```

```

lemma lower-unit-below-plus-iff [simp]:
   $\{x\}b \sqsubseteq ys \sqcup b\ zs \iff \{x\}b \sqsubseteq ys \vee \{x\}b \sqsubseteq zs$ 
apply (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
apply (induct ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (induct zs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: lower-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff)
done

```

```

lemma lower-unit-below-iff [simp]:  $\{x\}b \sqsubseteq \{y\}b \iff x \sqsubseteq y$ 
apply (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
apply (induct y rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
apply simp
done

```

```

lemmas lower-pd-below-simps =
  lower-unit-below-iff
  lower-plus-below-iff
  lower-unit-below-plus-iff

```

```

lemma lower-unit-eq-iff [simp]:  $\{x\}b = \{y\}b \iff x = y$ 
by (simp add: po-eq-conv)

```

```

lemma lower-unit-strict [simp]:  $\{\perp\}b = \perp$ 
using lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [of compact-bot]
by (simp add: inst-lower-pd-pcpo)

```

```

lemma lower-unit-bottom-iff [simp]:  $\{x\}b = \perp \iff x = \perp$ 
unfolding lower-unit-strict [symmetric] by (rule lower-unit-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma lower-plus-bottom-iff [simp]:
   $xs \cupb ys = \perp \longleftrightarrow xs = \perp \wedge ys = \perp$ 
apply safe
apply (rule bottomI, erule subst, rule lower-plus-below1)
apply (rule bottomI, erule subst, rule lower-plus-below2)
apply (rule lower-plus-absorb)
done

lemma lower-plus-strict1 [simp]:  $\perp \cupb ys = ys$ 
apply (rule below-antisym [OF - lower-plus-below2])
apply (simp add: lower-plus-least)
done

lemma lower-plus-strict2 [simp]:  $xs \cupb \perp = xs$ 
apply (rule below-antisym [OF - lower-plus-below1])
apply (simp add: lower-plus-least)
done

lemma compact-lower-unit:  $\text{compact } x \implies \text{compact } \{x\}^\flat$ 
by (auto dest!: compact-basis.compact-imp-principal)

lemma compact-lower-unit-iff [simp]:  $\text{compact } \{x\}^\flat \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } x$ 
apply (safe elim!: compact-lower-unit)
apply (simp only: compact-def lower-unit-below-iff [symmetric])
apply (erule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2])
done

lemma compact-lower-plus [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (xs \cupb ys)$ 
by (auto dest!: lower-pd.compact-imp-principal)

```

30.4 Induction rules

```

lemma lower-pd-induct1:
  assumes P: adm P
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\}^\flat$ 
  assumes insert:  $\bigwedge x ys. \llbracket P \{x\}^\flat; P ys \rrbracket \implies P (\{x\}^\flat \cupb ys)$ 
  shows  $P (xs::'a::bifinite \text{ lower-pd})$ 
proof (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct)
  have *:  $P \{ \text{Rep-compact-basis } a \}^\flat$  for a
    by (rule unit)
  show  $P (\text{lower-principal } a)$  for a
  proof (induct a rule: pd-basis-induct1)
    case PDUnit
    from * show ?case
    by (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric])
  next
    case (PDPlus a t)
    with * have  $P (\{ \text{Rep-compact-basis } a \}^\flat \cupb \text{lower-principal } t)$ 

```

```

    by (rule insert)
  then show ?case
    by (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] lower-plus-principal
[symmetric])
  qed
qed (rule P)

```

lemma *lower-pd-induct* [case-names adm lower-unit lower-plus, induct type: lower-pd]:

```

  assumes P: adm P
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\} \vdash$ 
  assumes plus:  $\bigwedge xs \ ys. \llbracket P \ xs; \ P \ ys \rrbracket \implies P \ (xs \cupb \ ys)$ 
  shows  $P \ (xs::'a::bifinite \ lower-pd)$ 
proof (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct)
  show  $P \ (lower-principal \ a)$  for a
  proof (induct a rule: pd-basis-induct)
    case PDUnit
    then show ?case
      by (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] unit)
  next
    case PDPlus
    then show ?case
      by (simp only: lower-plus-principal [symmetric] plus)
  qed
qed (rule P)

```

30.5 Monadic bind

definition

```

lower-bind-basis ::
  'a::bifinite pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b lower-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b::bifinite lower-pd where
lower-bind-basis = fold-pd
  ( $\lambda a. \Lambda f. f \cdot (Rep-compact-basis \ a)$ )
  ( $\lambda x \ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cupb y \cdot f$ )

```

lemma *ACI-lower-bind*:

```

  semilattice ( $\lambda x \ y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cupb y \cdot f$ )
apply unfold-locales
apply (simp add: lower-plus-assoc)
apply (simp add: lower-plus-commute)
apply (simp add: eta-cfun)
done

```

lemma *lower-bind-basis-simps* [simp]:

```

  lower-bind-basis (PDUnit a) =
    ( $\Lambda f. f \cdot (Rep-compact-basis \ a)$ )
  lower-bind-basis (PDPlus t u) =
    ( $\Lambda f. lower-bind-basis \ t \cdot f \cupb lower-bind-basis \ u \cdot f$ )
unfolding lower-bind-basis-def
apply –

```

apply (rule fold-pd-PDUnit [OF ACI-lower-bind])
apply (rule fold-pd-PDPlus [OF ACI-lower-bind])
done

lemma lower-bind-basis-mono:
 $t \leq_b u \implies \text{lower-bind-basis } t \sqsubseteq \text{lower-bind-basis } u$
unfolding cfun-below-iff
apply (erule lower-le-induct, safe)
apply (simp add: monofun-cfun)
apply (simp add: rev-below-trans [OF lower-plus-below1])
apply simp
done

definition
 $\text{lower-bind} :: 'a::\text{bifinite lower-pd} \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \text{ lower-pd}) \rightarrow 'b::\text{bifinite lower-pd}$
where
 $\text{lower-bind} = \text{lower-pd.extension lower-bind-basis}$

syntax
 $\text{-lower-bind} :: [\text{logic}, \text{logic}, \text{logic}] \Rightarrow \text{logic}$
 $(\langle (\langle \text{indent}=3 \text{ notation}=\text{binder lower-bind} \rangle) \cup \text{b} \in \text{-./ -} \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations
 $\bigcup_{b \in xs}. e == \text{CONST lower-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. e)$

lemma lower-bind-principal [simp]:
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot (\text{lower-principal } t) = \text{lower-bind-basis } t$
unfolding lower-bind-def
apply (rule lower-pd.extension-principal)
apply (erule lower-bind-basis-mono)
done

lemma lower-bind-unit [simp]:
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot \{x\} \cdot b \cdot f = f \cdot x$
by (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp, simp)

lemma lower-bind-plus [simp]:
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot (xs \cup ys) \cdot f = \text{lower-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f \cup \text{lower-bind} \cdot ys \cdot f$
by (induct xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp,
induct ys rule: lower-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp)

lemma lower-bind-strict [simp]: $\text{lower-bind} \cdot \perp \cdot f = f \cdot \perp$
unfolding lower-unit-strict [symmetric] **by** (rule lower-bind-unit)

lemma lower-bind-bind:
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot (\text{lower-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f) \cdot g = \text{lower-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. \text{lower-bind} \cdot (f \cdot x) \cdot g)$
by (induct xs, simp-all)

30.6 Map

definition

$lower_map :: ('a::bifinite \rightarrow 'b::bifinite) \rightarrow 'a\ lower_pd \rightarrow 'b\ lower_pd$ **where**
 $lower_map = (\Lambda f\ xs.\ lower_bind.\ xs.\ (\Lambda x.\ \{f.x\}b))$

lemma *lower-map-unit* [simp]:

$lower_map.f.\{x\}b = \{f.x\}b$

unfolding *lower-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-map-plus* [simp]:

$lower_map.f.(xs \cup b\ ys) = lower_map.f.xs \cup b\ lower_map.f.ys$

unfolding *lower-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-map-bottom* [simp]: $lower_map.f.\perp = \{f.\perp\}b$

unfolding *lower-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *lower-map-ident*: $lower_map.(\Lambda x.\ x).xs = xs$

by (*induct xs rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *lower-map-ID*: $lower_map.ID = ID$

by (*simp add: cfun-eq-iff ID-def lower-map-ident*)

lemma *lower-map-map*:

$lower_map.f.(lower_map.g.xs) = lower_map.(\Lambda x.\ f.(g.x)).xs$

by (*induct xs rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *lower-bind-map*:

$lower_bind.(lower_map.f.xs).g = lower_bind.xs.(\Lambda x.\ g.(f.x))$

by (*simp add: lower-map-def lower-bind-bind*)

lemma *lower-map-bind*:

$lower_map.f.(lower_bind.xs.g) = lower_bind.xs.(\Lambda x.\ lower_map.f.(g.x))$

by (*simp add: lower-map-def lower-bind-bind*)

lemma *ep-pair-lower-map*: $ep_pair\ e\ p \implies ep_pair\ (lower_map.e)\ (lower_map.p)$

apply *standard*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all add: ep-pair.e-inverse*)

apply (*induct-tac y rule: lower-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: ep-pair.e-p-below monofun-cfun del: lower-plus-below-iff*)

done

lemma *deflation-lower-map*: $deflation\ d \implies deflation\ (lower_map.d)$

apply *standard*

apply (*induct-tac x rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all add: deflation.idem*)

apply (*induct-tac x rule: lower-pd-induct*)

apply (*simp-all add: deflation.below monofun-cfun del: lower-plus-below-iff*)

done

```

lemma finite-deflation-lower-map:
  assumes finite-deflation d shows finite-deflation (lower-map·d)
proof (rule finite-deflation-intro)
  interpret d: finite-deflation d by fact
  from d.deflation-axioms show deflation (lower-map·d)
    by (rule deflation-lower-map)
  have finite (range (λx. d·x)) by (rule d.finite-range)
  hence finite (Rep-compact-basis -‘ range (λx. d·x))
    by (rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-compact-basis-inject)
  hence finite (Pow (Rep-compact-basis -‘ range (λx. d·x))) by simp
  hence finite (Rep-pd-basis -‘ (Pow (Rep-compact-basis -‘ range (λx. d·x))))
    by (rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-pd-basis-inject)
  hence *: finite (lower-principal ‘ Rep-pd-basis -‘ (Pow (Rep-compact-basis -‘
range (λx. d·x)))) by simp
  hence finite (range (λxs. lower-map·d·xs))
    apply (rule rev-finite-subset)
    apply clarsimp
    apply (induct-tac xs rule: lower-pd.principal-induct)
    apply (simp add: adm-mem-finite *)
    apply (rename-tac t, induct-tac t rule: pd-basis-induct)
    apply (simp only: lower-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] lower-map-unit)
    apply simp
    apply (subgoal-tac ∃ b. d·(Rep-compact-basis a) = Rep-compact-basis b)
    apply clarsimp
    apply (rule imageI)
    apply (rule vimageI2)
    apply (simp add: Rep-PDUnit)
    apply (rule range-eqI)
    apply (erule sym)
    apply (rule exI)
    apply (rule Abs-compact-basis-inverse [symmetric])
    apply (simp add: d.compact)
    apply (simp only: lower-plus-principal [symmetric] lower-map-plus)
    apply clarsimp
    apply (rule imageI)
    apply (rule vimageI2)
    apply (simp add: Rep-PDPlus)
  done
  thus finite {xs. lower-map·d·xs = xs}
    by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

30.7 Lower powerdomain is bifinite

```

lemma approx-chain-lower-map:
  assumes approx-chain a
  shows approx-chain (λi. lower-map·(a i))
  using assms unfolding approx-chain-def
  by (simp add: lub-APP lower-map-ID finite-deflation-lower-map)

```

```

instance lower-pd :: (bifinite) bifinite
proof
  show  $\exists (a :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd}). \text{approx-chain } a$ 
    using bifinite [where 'a='a]
    by (fast intro!: approx-chain-lower-map)
qed

```

30.8 Join

definition

```

lower-join :: 'a :: bifinite lower-pd lower-pd  $\rightarrow$  'a lower-pd where
lower-join = ( $\Lambda$  xss. lower-bind.xss.( $\Lambda$  xs. xs))

```

lemma lower-join-unit [simp]:

```
lower-join.{xs}b = xs
```

unfolding lower-join-def **by** simp

lemma lower-join-plus [simp]:

```
lower-join.(xss  $\cup$  yss) = lower-join.xss  $\cup$  lower-join.yss
```

unfolding lower-join-def **by** simp

lemma lower-join-bottom [simp]: lower-join. \perp = \perp

unfolding lower-join-def **by** simp

lemma lower-join-map-unit:

```
lower-join.(lower-map.lower-unit.xs) = xs
```

by (induct xs rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all)

lemma lower-join-map-join:

```
lower-join.(lower-map.lower-join.xsss) = lower-join.(lower-join.xsss)
```

by (induct xsss rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all)

lemma lower-join-map-map:

```
lower-join.(lower-map.(lower-map.f).xss) =
```

```
lower-map.f.(lower-join.xss)
```

by (induct xss rule: lower-pd-induct, simp-all)

end

31 Convex powerdomain

theory ConvexPD

imports UpperPD LowerPD

begin

31.1 Basis preorder

definition

convex-le :: 'a::bifinite pd-basis \Rightarrow 'a pd-basis \Rightarrow bool (infix $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$ 50) **where**
convex-le = ($\lambda u v. u \leq_{\#} v \wedge u \leq_{\mathfrak{b}} v$)

lemma *convex-le-refl* [simp]: $t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t$
unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: upper-le-refl lower-le-refl)

lemma *convex-le-trans*: $\llbracket t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} u; u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v$
unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: upper-le-trans lower-le-trans)

interpretation *convex-le*: preorder *convex-le*
by (rule preorder.intro, rule *convex-le-refl*, rule *convex-le-trans*)

lemma *upper-le-minimal* [simp]: *PDUnit compact-bot* $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t$
unfolding *convex-le-def Rep-PDUnit* **by** simp

lemma *PDUnit-convex-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow \text{PDUnit } x \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDUnit } y$
unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: *PDUnit-upper-mono PDUnit-lower-mono*)

lemma *PDPlus-convex-mono*: $\llbracket s \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t; u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{PDPlus } s \ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDPlus } t \ v$
unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** (fast intro: *PDPlus-upper-mono PDPlus-lower-mono*)

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-PDUnit-iff* [simp]:
 $(\text{PDUnit } a \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDUnit } b) = (a \sqsubseteq b)$
unfolding *convex-le-def upper-le-def lower-le-def Rep-PDUnit* **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma1*:
 $(\text{PDUnit } a \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t) = (\forall b \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } t. a \sqsubseteq b)$
unfolding *convex-le-def upper-le-def lower-le-def Rep-PDUnit*
using *Rep-pd-basis-nonempty* [of *t*, folded *ex-in-conv*] **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-PDPlus-iff* [simp]:
 $(\text{PDUnit } a \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDPlus } t \ u) = (\text{PDUnit } a \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} t \wedge \text{PDUnit } a \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} u)$
unfolding *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma1 Rep-PDPlus* **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma2*:
 $(t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDUnit } b) = (\forall a \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } t. a \sqsubseteq b)$
unfolding *convex-le-def upper-le-def lower-le-def Rep-PDUnit*
using *Rep-pd-basis-nonempty* [of *t*, folded *ex-in-conv*] **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDPlus-PDUnit-iff* [simp]:
 $(\text{PDPlus } t \ u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDUnit } a) = (t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDUnit } a \wedge u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{PDUnit } a)$
unfolding *convex-le-PDUnit-lemma2 Rep-PDPlus* **by** fast

lemma *convex-le-PDPlus-lemma*:
assumes *z*: *PDPlus* *t* *u* $\leq_{\mathfrak{h}}$ *z*
shows $\exists v \ w. z = \text{PDPlus } v \ w \wedge t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} v \wedge u \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} w$
proof (intro *exI conjI*)
let ?*A* = $\{b \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } z. \exists a \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } t. a \sqsubseteq b\}$
let ?*B* = $\{b \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } z. \exists a \in \text{Rep-pd-basis } u. a \sqsubseteq b\}$

```

let ?v = Abs-pd-basis ?A
let ?w = Abs-pd-basis ?B
have Rep-v: Rep-pd-basis ?v = ?A
  apply (rule Abs-pd-basis-inverse)
  apply (rule Rep-pd-basis-nonempty [of t, folded ex-in-conv, THEN exE])
  apply (cut-tac z, simp only: convex-le-def lower-le-def, clarify)
  apply (drule-tac x=x in bspec, simp add: Rep-PDPlus, erule bexE)
  apply (simp add: pd-basis-def)
  apply fast
  done
have Rep-w: Rep-pd-basis ?w = ?B
  apply (rule Abs-pd-basis-inverse)
  apply (rule Rep-pd-basis-nonempty [of u, folded ex-in-conv, THEN exE])
  apply (cut-tac z, simp only: convex-le-def lower-le-def, clarify)
  apply (drule-tac x=x in bspec, simp add: Rep-PDPlus, erule bexE)
  apply (simp add: pd-basis-def)
  apply fast
  done
show z = PDPlus ?v ?w
  apply (insert z)
  apply (simp add: convex-le-def, erule conjE)
  apply (simp add: Rep-pd-basis-inject [symmetric] Rep-PDPlus)
  apply (simp add: Rep-v Rep-w)
  apply (rule equalityI)
  apply (rule subsetI)
  apply (simp only: upper-le-def)
  apply (drule (1) bspec, erule bexE)
  apply (simp add: Rep-PDPlus)
  apply fast
  apply fast
  done
show t ≤? ?v u ≤? ?w
  using z by (simp-all add: convex-le-def upper-le-def lower-le-def Rep-PDPlus
Rep-v Rep-w) fast+
qed

```

lemma convex-le-induct [induct set: convex-le]:

```

assumes le: t ≤? u
assumes 2:  $\bigwedge t u v. \llbracket P t u; P u v \rrbracket \implies P t v$ 
assumes 3:  $\bigwedge a b. a \sqsubseteq b \implies P (PDUnit a) (PDUnit b)$ 
assumes 4:  $\bigwedge t u v w. \llbracket P t v; P u w \rrbracket \implies P (PDPlus t u) (PDPlus v w)$ 
shows P t u
using le
proof (induct t arbitrary: u rule: pd-basis-induct)
  case (PDUnit a)
  then show ?case
  proof (induct u rule: pd-basis-induct1)
    case (PDUnit b)
    then show ?case by (simp add: 3)
  qed

```

```

next
  case (PDPlus b t)
  have P (PDPlus (PDUnit a) (PDUnit a)) (PDPlus (PDUnit b) t)
    by (rule 4 [OF 3]) (use PDPlus in simp-all)
  then show ?case by (simp add: PDPlus-absorb)
qed
next
  case PDPlus
  from PDPlus(1,2) show ?case
    using convex-le-PDPlus-lemma [OF PDPlus(3)] by (auto simp add: 4)
qed

```

31.2 Type definition

```

typedef 'a::bifinite convex-pd ( $\langle \langle \text{notation} = \langle \text{postfix convex-pd} \rangle \rangle'(-) \sqsupset \rangle$ ) =
  {S::'a pd-basis set. convex-le.ideal S}
by (rule convex-le.ex-ideal)

```

```

instantiation convex-pd :: (bifinite) below
begin

```

```

definition
   $x \sqsubseteq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-convex-pd } x \subseteq \text{Rep-convex-pd } y$ 

```

```

instance ..
end

```

```

instance convex-pd :: (bifinite) po
using type-definition-convex-pd below-convex-pd-def
by (rule convex-le.typedef-ideal-po)

```

```

instance convex-pd :: (bifinite) cpo
using type-definition-convex-pd below-convex-pd-def
by (rule convex-le.typedef-ideal-cpo)

```

```

definition
  convex-principal :: 'a::bifinite pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  'a convex-pd where
    convex-principal t = Abs-convex-pd {u. u  $\leq_{\sqsupset}$  t}

```

```

interpretation convex-pd:
  ideal-completion convex-le convex-principal Rep-convex-pd
using type-definition-convex-pd below-convex-pd-def
using convex-principal-def pd-basis-countable
by (rule convex-le.typedef-ideal-completion)

```

Convex powerdomain is pointed

```

lemma convex-pd-minimal: convex-principal (PDUnit compact-bot)  $\sqsubseteq$  ys
by (induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp)

```

instance *convex-pd* :: (bifinite) *pcpo*
by *intro-classes* (*fast intro: convex-pd-minimal*)

lemma *inst-convex-pd-pcpo*: $\perp = \text{convex-principal } (PDUnit \text{ compact-bot})$
by (*rule convex-pd-minimal [THEN bottomI, symmetric]*)

31.3 Monadic unit and plus

definition

convex-unit :: 'a::bifinite \rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* **where**
convex-unit = *compact-basis.extension* ($\lambda a. \text{convex-principal } (PDUnit a)$)

definition

convex-plus :: 'a::bifinite *convex-pd* \rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* \rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* **where**
convex-plus = *convex-pd.extension* ($\lambda t. \text{convex-pd.extension } (\lambda u. \text{convex-principal } (PDPlus t u))$)

abbreviation

convex-add :: 'a::bifinite *convex-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *convex-pd* \Rightarrow 'a *convex-pd*
(infixl $\langle \cup \rangle$ **65)** **where**
 $xs \cup ys == \text{convex-plus} \cdot xs \cdot ys$

syntax

-convex-pd :: *args* \Rightarrow *logic* ($\langle (\langle \text{indent}=1 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{mixfix convex-pd enumeration} \rangle \rangle \{-\} \rangle \rangle$)

translations

$\{x, xs\} \cup \{y\} == \{x\} \cup \{y\} \cup \{xs\}$
 $\{x\} == \text{CONST } \text{convex-unit} \cdot x$

lemma *convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis* [*simp*]:

$\{\text{Rep-compact-basis } a\} = \text{convex-principal } (PDUnit a)$

unfolding *convex-unit-def*

by (*simp add: compact-basis.extension-principal PDUnit-convex-mono*)

lemma *convex-plus-principal* [*simp*]:

$\text{convex-principal } t \cup \text{convex-principal } u = \text{convex-principal } (PDPlus t u)$

unfolding *convex-plus-def*

by (*simp add: convex-pd.extension-principal convex-pd.extension-mono PDPlus-convex-mono*)

interpretation *convex-add: semilattice convex-add* **proof**

fix *xs ys zs* :: 'a *convex-pd*

show $(xs \cup ys) \cup zs = xs \cup (ys \cup zs)$

apply (*induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp*)

apply (*induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp*)

apply (*induct zs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp*)

apply (*simp add: PDPlus-assoc*)

done

show $xs \cup ys = ys \cup xs$

```

  apply (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (simp add: PDPlus-commute)
  done
show xs  $\sqcup$  xs = xs
  apply (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (simp add: PDPlus-absorb)
  done
qed

```

```

lemmas convex-plus-assoc = convex-add.assoc
lemmas convex-plus-commute = convex-add.commute
lemmas convex-plus-absorb = convex-add.idem
lemmas convex-plus-left-commute = convex-add.left-commute
lemmas convex-plus-left-absorb = convex-add.left-idem

```

Useful for *simp add: convex-plus-ac*

```

lemmas convex-plus-ac =
  convex-plus-assoc convex-plus-commute convex-plus-left-commute

```

Useful for *simp only: convex-plus-aci*

```

lemmas convex-plus-aci =
  convex-plus-ac convex-plus-absorb convex-plus-left-absorb

```

```

lemma convex-unit-below-plus-iff [simp]:
  {x}  $\sqsubseteq$  ys  $\sqcup$  zs  $\longleftrightarrow$  {x}  $\sqsubseteq$  ys  $\wedge$  {x}  $\sqsubseteq$  zs
  apply (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (induct zs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
  apply simp
  done

```

```

lemma convex-plus-below-unit-iff [simp]:
  xs  $\sqcup$  ys  $\sqsubseteq$  {z}  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs  $\sqsubseteq$  {z}  $\wedge$  ys  $\sqsubseteq$  {z}
  apply (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (induct z rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
  apply simp
  done

```

```

lemma convex-unit-below-iff [simp]: {x}  $\sqsubseteq$  {y}  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\sqsubseteq$  y
  apply (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
  apply (induct y rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp)
  apply simp
  done

```

```

lemma convex-unit-eq-iff [simp]: {x} = {y}  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
unfolding po-eq-conv by simp

```

```

lemma convex-unit-strict [simp]:  $\{\perp\} \sqsubseteq = \perp$ 
using convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [of compact-bot]
by (simp add: inst-convex-pd-pcpo)

lemma convex-unit-bottom-iff [simp]:  $\{x\} \sqsubseteq = \perp \longleftrightarrow x = \perp$ 
unfolding convex-unit-strict [symmetric] by (rule convex-unit-eq-iff)

lemma compact-convex-unit: compact  $x \implies$  compact  $\{x\} \sqsubseteq$ 
by (auto dest!: compact-basis.compact-imp-principal)

lemma compact-convex-unit-iff [simp]: compact  $\{x\} \sqsubseteq \longleftrightarrow$  compact  $x$ 
apply (safe elim!: compact-convex-unit)
apply (simp only: compact-def convex-unit-below-iff [symmetric])
apply (erule adm-subst [OF cont-Rep-cfun2])
done

lemma compact-convex-plus [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{compact } xs; \text{compact } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{compact } (xs \sqcup \sqsubseteq ys)$ 
by (auto dest!: convex-pd.compact-imp-principal)

```

31.4 Induction rules

```

lemma convex-pd-induct1:
  assumes P: adm P
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\} \sqsubseteq$ 
  assumes insert:  $\bigwedge x \text{ } ys. \llbracket P \{x\} \sqsubseteq; P \text{ } ys \rrbracket \implies P (\{x\} \sqsubseteq \sqcup \sqsubseteq ys)$ 
  shows P (xs::'a::bifinite convex-pd)
proof (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct)
  show P (convex-principal a) for a
  proof (induct a rule: pd-basis-induct1)
  case PDUnit
  show ?case by (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric]) (rule
unit)
  next
  case PDPlus
  show ?case
  by (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] convex-plus-principal
[symmetric])
    (rule insert [OF unit PDPlus])
  qed
qed (rule P)

```

```

lemma convex-pd-induct [case-names adm convex-unit convex-plus, induct type:
convex-pd]:
  assumes P: adm P
  assumes unit:  $\bigwedge x. P \{x\} \sqsubseteq$ 
  assumes plus:  $\bigwedge xs \text{ } ys. \llbracket P \text{ } xs; P \text{ } ys \rrbracket \implies P (xs \sqcup \sqsubseteq ys)$ 
  shows P (xs::'a::bifinite convex-pd)
proof (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct)

```

```

show  $P$  (convex-principal  $a$ ) for  $a$ 
proof (induct  $a$  rule: pd-basis-induct)
  case  $PDUnit$ 
    then show  $?case$  by (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric]
unit)
  next
    case  $PDPlus$ 
    then show  $?case$  by (simp only: convex-plus-principal [symmetric] plus)
  qed
qed (rule  $P$ )

```

31.5 Monadic bind

definition

```

convex-bind-basis ::
  'a::bifinite pd-basis  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b convex-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b::bifinite convex-pd where
  convex-bind-basis = fold-pd
    ( $\lambda a. \Lambda f. f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
    ( $\lambda x y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup_{\mathbb{H}} y \cdot f$ )

```

lemma *ACI-convex-bind*:

```

  semilattice ( $\lambda x y. \Lambda f. x \cdot f \cup_{\mathbb{H}} y \cdot f$ )
apply unfold-locales
apply (simp add: convex-plus-assoc)
apply (simp add: convex-plus-commute)
apply (simp add: eta-cfun)
done

```

lemma *convex-bind-basis-simps* [*simp*]:

```

  convex-bind-basis ( $PDUnit\ a$ ) =
    ( $\Lambda f. f \cdot (\text{Rep-compact-basis } a)$ )
  convex-bind-basis ( $PDPlus\ t\ u$ ) =
    ( $\Lambda f. \text{convex-bind-basis } t \cdot f \cup_{\mathbb{H}} \text{convex-bind-basis } u \cdot f$ )
unfolding convex-bind-basis-def
apply –
apply (rule fold-pd-PDUnit [OF ACI-convex-bind])
apply (rule fold-pd-PDPlus [OF ACI-convex-bind])
done

```

lemma *convex-bind-basis-mono*:

```

   $t \leq_{\mathbb{H}} u \implies \text{convex-bind-basis } t \sqsubseteq \text{convex-bind-basis } u$ 
apply (erule convex-le-induct)
apply (erule ( $1$ ) below-trans)
apply (simp add: monofun-LAM monofun-cfun)
apply (simp add: monofun-LAM monofun-cfun)
done

```

definition

```

convex-bind :: 'a::bifinite convex-pd  $\rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b convex-pd)  $\rightarrow$  'b::bifinite convex-pd

```

where

$\text{convex-bind} = \text{convex-pd.extension convex-bind-basis}$

syntax

$\text{-convex-bind} :: [\text{logic}, \text{logic}, \text{logic}] \Rightarrow \text{logic}$
 $(\langle (\langle \text{indent}=3 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{binder convex-bind} \rangle \rangle \cup \text{⋈} \text{-} \in \text{-} / \text{-}) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\bigcup \text{⋈} x \in xs. e == \text{CONST convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. e)$

lemma $\text{convex-bind-principal [simp]}$:

$\text{convex-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-principal } t) = \text{convex-bind-basis } t$

unfolding convex-bind-def

apply $(\text{rule convex-pd.extension-principal})$

apply $(\text{erule convex-bind-basis-mono})$

done

lemma $\text{convex-bind-unit [simp]}$:

$\text{convex-bind} \cdot \{x\} \text{⋈} f = f \cdot x$

by $(\text{induct } x \text{ rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp, simp})$

lemma $\text{convex-bind-plus [simp]}$:

$\text{convex-bind} \cdot (xs \cup \text{⋈} ys) \cdot f = \text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f \cup \text{⋈} \text{convex-bind} \cdot ys \cdot f$

by $(\text{induct } xs \text{ rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp,}$

$\text{induct } ys \text{ rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp})$

lemma $\text{convex-bind-strict [simp]}$: $\text{convex-bind} \cdot \perp \cdot f = f \cdot \perp$

unfolding $\text{convex-unit-strict [symmetric]}$ **by** $(\text{rule convex-bind-unit})$

lemma convex-bind-bind :

$\text{convex-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f) \cdot g =$

$\text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. \text{convex-bind} \cdot (f \cdot x) \cdot g)$

by $(\text{induct } xs, \text{simp-all})$

31.6 Map

definition

$\text{convex-map} :: ('a :: \text{bifinite} \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd} \rightarrow 'b :: \text{bifinite convex-pd}$ **where**

$\text{convex-map} = (\Lambda f xs. \text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. \{f \cdot x\} \text{⋈}))$

lemma $\text{convex-map-unit [simp]}$:

$\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot \{x\} \text{⋈} = \{f \cdot x\} \text{⋈}$

unfolding convex-map-def **by** simp

lemma $\text{convex-map-plus [simp]}$:

$\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (xs \cup \text{⋈} ys) = \text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot xs \cup \text{⋈} \text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot ys$

unfolding convex-map-def **by** simp

lemma $\text{convex-map-bottom [simp]}$: $\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot \perp = \{f \cdot \perp\} \text{⋈}$

unfolding *convex-map-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-map-ident*: $\text{convex-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. x) \cdot xs = xs$
by (*induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-map-ID*: $\text{convex-map} \cdot ID = ID$
by (*simp add: cfun-eq-iff ID-def convex-map-ident*)

lemma *convex-map-map*:
 $\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot g \cdot xs) = \text{convex-map} \cdot (\Lambda x. f \cdot (g \cdot x)) \cdot xs$
by (*induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-bind-map*:
 $\text{convex-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot xs) \cdot g = \text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. g \cdot (f \cdot x))$
by (*simp add: convex-map-def convex-bind-bind*)

lemma *convex-map-bind*:
 $\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot g) = \text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot (\Lambda x. \text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (g \cdot x))$
by (*simp add: convex-map-def convex-bind-bind*)

lemma *ep-pair-convex-map*: $\text{ep-pair } e \ p \implies \text{ep-pair } (\text{convex-map} \cdot e) \ (\text{convex-map} \cdot p)$
apply *standard*
apply (*induct-tac x rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all add: ep-pair.e-inverse*)
apply (*induct-tac y rule: convex-pd-induct*)
apply (*simp-all add: ep-pair.e-p-below monofun-cfun*)
done

lemma *deflation-convex-map*: $\text{deflation } d \implies \text{deflation } (\text{convex-map} \cdot d)$
apply *standard*
apply (*induct-tac x rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all add: deflation.idem*)
apply (*induct-tac x rule: convex-pd-induct*)
apply (*simp-all add: deflation.below monofun-cfun*)
done

lemma *finite-deflation-convex-map*:
assumes *finite-deflation d* **shows** *finite-deflation (convex-map · d)*
proof (*rule finite-deflation-intro*)
interpret *d: finite-deflation d* **by** *fact*
from *d.deflation-axioms* **show** *deflation (convex-map · d)*
by (*rule deflation-convex-map*)
have *finite (range (λx. d · x))* **by** (*rule d.finite-range*)
hence *finite (Rep-compact-basis - ' range (λx. d · x))*
by (*rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-compact-basis-inject*)
hence *finite (Pow (Rep-compact-basis - ' range (λx. d · x)))* **by** *simp*
hence *finite (Rep-pd-basis - ' (Pow (Rep-compact-basis - ' range (λx. d · x))))*
by (*rule finite-vimageI, simp add: inj-on-def Rep-pd-basis-inject*)
hence **: finite (convex-principal ' Rep-pd-basis - ' (Pow (Rep-compact-basis - ' range (λx. d · x))))* **by** *simp*

```

hence finite (range (λxs. convex-map.d.xs))
  apply (rule rev-finite-subset)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (induct-tac xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct)
  apply (simp add: adm-mem-finite *)
  apply (rename-tac t, induct-tac t rule: pd-basis-induct)
  apply (simp only: convex-unit-Rep-compact-basis [symmetric] convex-map-unit)
  apply simp
  apply (subgoal-tac ∃ b. d.(Rep-compact-basis a) = Rep-compact-basis b)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (rule imageI)
  apply (rule vimageI2)
  apply (simp add: Rep-PDUnit)
  apply (rule range-eqI)
  apply (erule sym)
  apply (rule exI)
  apply (rule Abs-compact-basis-inverse [symmetric])
  apply (simp add: d.compact)
  apply (simp only: convex-plus-principal [symmetric] convex-map-plus)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (rule imageI)
  apply (rule vimageI2)
  apply (simp add: Rep-PDPlus)
done
thus finite {xs. convex-map.d.xs = xs}
  by (rule finite-range-imp-finite-fixes)
qed

```

31.7 Convex powerdomain is bifinite

```

lemma approx-chain-convex-map:
  assumes approx-chain a
  shows approx-chain (λi. convex-map.(a i))
  using assms unfolding approx-chain-def
  by (simp add: lub-APP convex-map-ID finite-deflation-convex-map)

```

```

instance convex-pd :: (bifinite) bifinite

```

```

proof

```

```

  show ∃ (a::nat ⇒ 'a convex-pd → 'a convex-pd). approx-chain a
    using bifinite [where 'a='a]
    by (fast intro!: approx-chain-convex-map)

```

```

qed

```

31.8 Join

```

definition

```

```

  convex-join :: 'a::bifinite convex-pd convex-pd → 'a convex-pd where
  convex-join = (λ xss. convex-bind.xss.(λ xs. xs))

```

```

lemma convex-join-unit [simp]:

```

$\text{convex-join} \cdot \{xs\} \Downarrow = xs$
unfolding *convex-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-join-plus* [*simp*]:
 $\text{convex-join} \cdot (xss \cup \Downarrow yss) = \text{convex-join} \cdot xss \cup \Downarrow \text{convex-join} \cdot yss$
unfolding *convex-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-join-bottom* [*simp*]: $\text{convex-join} \cdot \perp = \perp$
unfolding *convex-join-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *convex-join-map-unit*:
 $\text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot \text{convex-unit} \cdot xs) = xs$
by (*induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-join-map-join*:
 $\text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot \text{convex-join} \cdot xsss) = \text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-join} \cdot xsss)$
by (*induct xsss rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *convex-join-map-map*:
 $\text{convex-join} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot f) \cdot xss) =$
 $\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-join} \cdot xss)$
by (*induct xss rule: convex-pd-induct, simp-all*)

31.9 Conversions to other powerdomains

Convex to upper

lemma *convex-le-imp-upper-le*: $t \leq \Downarrow u \implies t \leq \# u$
unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** *simp*

definition
 $\text{convex-to-upper} :: 'a :: \text{bifinite convex-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{convex-to-upper} = \text{convex-pd.extension upper-principal}$

lemma *convex-to-upper-principal* [*simp*]:
 $\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot (\text{convex-principal } t) = \text{upper-principal } t$
unfolding *convex-to-upper-def*
apply (*rule convex-pd.extension-principal*)
apply (*rule upper-pd.principal-mono*)
apply (*erule convex-le-imp-upper-le*)
done

lemma *convex-to-upper-unit* [*simp*]:
 $\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot \{x\} \Downarrow = \{x\} \#$
by (*induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp, simp*)

lemma *convex-to-upper-plus* [*simp*]:
 $\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot (xs \cup \Downarrow ys) = \text{convex-to-upper} \cdot xs \cup \# \text{convex-to-upper} \cdot ys$
by (*induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp,*
induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp)

lemma *convex-to-upper-bind* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot (\text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f) =$
 $\text{upper-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot xs) \cdot (\text{convex-to-upper} \text{ oo } f)$
by (induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp, simp, simp)

lemma *convex-to-upper-map* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot xs) = \text{upper-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot xs)$
by (simp add: convex-map-def upper-map-def cfcomp-LAM)

lemma *convex-to-upper-join* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot (\text{convex-join} \cdot xss) =$
 $\text{upper-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-to-upper} \cdot xss) \cdot \text{convex-to-upper}$
by (simp add: convex-join-def upper-join-def cfcomp-LAM eta-cfun)

Convex to lower

lemma *convex-le-imp-lower-le*: $t \leq_{\mathfrak{h}} u \implies t \leq_{\mathfrak{b}} u$
unfolding *convex-le-def* **by** simp

definition
 $\text{convex-to-lower} :: 'a :: \text{bifinite convex-pd} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd}$ **where**
 $\text{convex-to-lower} = \text{convex-pd.extension lower-principal}$

lemma *convex-to-lower-principal* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (\text{convex-principal } t) = \text{lower-principal } t$
unfolding *convex-to-lower-def*
apply (rule convex-pd.extension-principal)
apply (rule lower-pd.principal-mono)
apply (erule convex-le-imp-lower-le)
done

lemma *convex-to-lower-unit* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot \{x\}_{\mathfrak{h}} = \{x\}_{\mathfrak{b}}$
by (induct x rule: compact-basis.principal-induct, simp, simp)

lemma *convex-to-lower-plus* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (xs \cup_{\mathfrak{h}} ys) = \text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs \cup_{\mathfrak{b}} \text{convex-to-lower} \cdot ys$
by (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp,
induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp, simp)

lemma *convex-to-lower-bind* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (\text{convex-bind} \cdot xs \cdot f) =$
 $\text{lower-bind} \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs) \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower} \text{ oo } f)$
by (induct xs rule: convex-pd-induct, simp, simp, simp)

lemma *convex-to-lower-map* [simp]:
 $\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot (\text{convex-map} \cdot f \cdot xs) = \text{lower-map} \cdot f \cdot (\text{convex-to-lower} \cdot xs)$
by (simp add: convex-map-def lower-map-def cfcomp-LAM)

```

lemma convex-to-lower-join [simp]:
  convex-to-lower·(convex-join·xss) =
    lower-bind·(convex-to-lower·xss)·convex-to-lower
by (simp add: convex-join-def lower-join-def cfcomp-LAM eta-cfun)

```

Ordering property

```

lemma convex-pd-below-iff:
  (xs  $\sqsubseteq$  ys) =
    (convex-to-upper·xs  $\sqsubseteq$  convex-to-upper·ys  $\wedge$ 
     convex-to-lower·xs  $\sqsubseteq$  convex-to-lower·ys)
apply (induct xs rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (induct ys rule: convex-pd.principal-induct, simp)
apply (simp add: convex-le-def)
done

```

```

lemmas convex-plus-below-plus-iff =
  convex-pd-below-iff [where xs=xs  $\cup$  ys and ys=zs  $\cup$  ws]
for xs ys zs ws

```

```

lemmas convex-pd-below-simps =
  convex-unit-below-plus-iff
  convex-plus-below-unit-iff
  convex-plus-below-plus-iff
  convex-unit-below-iff
  convex-to-upper-unit
  convex-to-upper-plus
  convex-to-lower-unit
  convex-to-lower-plus
  upper-pd-below-simps
  lower-pd-below-simps

```

end

32 Powerdomains

```

theory Powerdomains
imports ConvexPD Domain
begin

```

32.1 Universal domain embeddings

```

definition upper-emb = udom-emb ( $\lambda i.$  upper-map·(udom-approx i))
definition upper-prj = udom-prj ( $\lambda i.$  upper-map·(udom-approx i))

```

```

definition lower-emb = udom-emb ( $\lambda i.$  lower-map·(udom-approx i))
definition lower-prj = udom-prj ( $\lambda i.$  lower-map·(udom-approx i))

```

```

definition convex-emb = udom-emb ( $\lambda i.$  convex-map·(udom-approx i))
definition convex-prj = udom-prj ( $\lambda i.$  convex-map·(udom-approx i))

```

lemma *ep-pair-upper*: *ep-pair upper-emb upper-prj*
unfolding *upper-emb-def upper-prj-def*
by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-upper-map*)

lemma *ep-pair-lower*: *ep-pair lower-emb lower-prj*
unfolding *lower-emb-def lower-prj-def*
by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-lower-map*)

lemma *ep-pair-convex*: *ep-pair convex-emb convex-prj*
unfolding *convex-emb-def convex-prj-def*
by (*simp add: ep-pair-udom approx-chain-convex-map*)

32.2 Deflation combinators

definition *upper-defl* :: *udom defl* \rightarrow *udom defl*
where *upper-defl* = *defl-fun1 upper-emb upper-prj upper-map*

definition *lower-defl* :: *udom defl* \rightarrow *udom defl*
where *lower-defl* = *defl-fun1 lower-emb lower-prj lower-map*

definition *convex-defl* :: *udom defl* \rightarrow *udom defl*
where *convex-defl* = *defl-fun1 convex-emb convex-prj convex-map*

lemma *cast-upper-defl*:
cast·(*upper-defl*·*A*) = *upper-emb* oo *upper-map*·(*cast*·*A*) oo *upper-prj*
using *ep-pair-upper finite-deflation-upper-map*
unfolding *upper-defl-def* **by** (*rule cast-defl-fun1*)

lemma *cast-lower-defl*:
cast·(*lower-defl*·*A*) = *lower-emb* oo *lower-map*·(*cast*·*A*) oo *lower-prj*
using *ep-pair-lower finite-deflation-lower-map*
unfolding *lower-defl-def* **by** (*rule cast-defl-fun1*)

lemma *cast-convex-defl*:
cast·(*convex-defl*·*A*) = *convex-emb* oo *convex-map*·(*cast*·*A*) oo *convex-prj*
using *ep-pair-convex finite-deflation-convex-map*
unfolding *convex-defl-def* **by** (*rule cast-defl-fun1*)

32.3 Domain class instances

instantiation *upper-pd* :: (*domain*) *domain*
begin

definition
emb = *upper-emb* oo *upper-map*·*emb*

definition
prj = *upper-map*·*prj* oo *upper-prj*

definition

$$\text{defl } (t :: 'a \text{ upper-pd } \text{itself}) = \text{upper-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a)$$
definition

$$(\text{liftemb} :: 'a \text{ upper-pd } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$$
definition

$$\text{liftdefl } (t :: 'a \text{ upper-pd } \text{itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ upper-pd})$$
instance proof

$$\text{show } \text{ep-pair } \text{emb } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd})$$

$$\text{unfolding } \text{emb-upper-pd-def } \text{prj-upper-pd-def}$$

$$\text{by } (\text{intro } \text{ep-pair-comp } \text{ep-pair-upper } \text{ep-pair-upper-map } \text{ep-pair-emb-prj})$$
next

$$\text{show } \text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ upper-pd}) = \text{emb} \text{ oo } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ upper-pd})$$

$$\text{unfolding } \text{emb-upper-pd-def } \text{prj-upper-pd-def } \text{defl-upper-pd-def } \text{cast-upper-defl}$$

$$\text{by } (\text{simp add: cast-DEFL oo-def cfun-eq-iff upper-map-map})$$

$$\text{qed } (\text{fact } \text{liftemb-upper-pd-def } \text{liftprj-upper-pd-def } \text{liftdefl-upper-pd-def}) +$$
end

$$\text{instantiation } \text{lower-pd} :: (\text{domain}) \text{ domain}$$
begin**definition**

$$\text{emb} = \text{lower-emb} \text{ oo } \text{lower-map} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$\text{prj} = \text{lower-map} \cdot \text{prj} \text{ oo } \text{lower-prj}$$
definition

$$\text{defl } (t :: 'a \text{ lower-pd } \text{itself}) = \text{lower-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a)$$
definition

$$(\text{liftemb} :: 'a \text{ lower-pd } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$$
definition

$$(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$$
definition

$$\text{liftdefl } (t :: 'a \text{ lower-pd } \text{itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ lower-pd})$$
instance proof

$$\text{show } \text{ep-pair } \text{emb } (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd})$$

$$\text{unfolding } \text{emb-lower-pd-def } \text{prj-lower-pd-def}$$

$$\text{by } (\text{intro } \text{ep-pair-comp } \text{ep-pair-lower } \text{ep-pair-lower-map } \text{ep-pair-emb-prj})$$

```

next
  show  $\text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ lower-pd}) = \text{emb} \circ (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ lower-pd})$ 
    unfolding  $\text{emb-lower-pd-def prj-lower-pd-def defl-lower-pd-def cast-lower-defl}$ 
    by ( $\text{simp add: cast-DEFL oo-def cfun-eq-iff lower-map-map}$ )
qed ( $\text{fact liftemb-lower-pd-def liftprj-lower-pd-def liftdefl-lower-pd-def}$ ) +

end

instantiation  $\text{convex-pd} :: (\text{domain}) \text{ domain}$ 
begin

definition
   $\text{emb} = \text{convex-emb} \circ \text{convex-map} \cdot \text{emb}$ 

definition
   $\text{prj} = \text{convex-map} \cdot \text{prj} \circ \text{convex-prj}$ 

definition
   $\text{defl} (t :: 'a \text{ convex-pd itself}) = \text{convex-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a)$ 

definition
   $(\text{liftemb} :: 'a \text{ convex-pd } u \rightarrow \text{udom } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{emb}$ 

definition
   $(\text{liftprj} :: \text{udom } u \rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd } u) = u\text{-map} \cdot \text{prj}$ 

definition
   $\text{liftdefl} (t :: 'a \text{ convex-pd itself}) = \text{liftdefl-of} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ convex-pd})$ 

instance proof
  show  $\text{ep-pair emb} (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd})$ 
    unfolding  $\text{emb-convex-pd-def prj-convex-pd-def}$ 
    by ( $\text{intro ep-pair-comp ep-pair-convex ep-pair-convex-map ep-pair-emb-prj}$ )
next
  show  $\text{cast} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a \text{ convex-pd}) = \text{emb} \circ (\text{prj} :: \text{udom} \rightarrow 'a \text{ convex-pd})$ 
    unfolding  $\text{emb-convex-pd-def prj-convex-pd-def defl-convex-pd-def cast-convex-defl}$ 
    by ( $\text{simp add: cast-DEFL oo-def cfun-eq-iff convex-map-map}$ )
qed ( $\text{fact liftemb-convex-pd-def liftprj-convex-pd-def liftdefl-convex-pd-def}$ ) +

end

lemma  $\text{DEFL-upper: DEFL}('a :: \text{domain upper-pd}) = \text{upper-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a)$ 
by ( $\text{rule defl-upper-pd-def}$ )

lemma  $\text{DEFL-lower: DEFL}('a :: \text{domain lower-pd}) = \text{lower-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a)$ 
by ( $\text{rule defl-lower-pd-def}$ )

lemma  $\text{DEFL-convex: DEFL}('a :: \text{domain convex-pd}) = \text{convex-defl} \cdot \text{DEFL}('a)$ 
by ( $\text{rule defl-convex-pd-def}$ )

```


32.4 Isomorphic deflations

lemma *isodefl-upper:*

```

  isodefl d t  $\implies$  isodefl (upper-map.d) (upper-defl.t)
apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-upper-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-upper-pd-def prj-upper-pd-def)
apply (simp add: upper-map-map)
done

```

lemma *isodefl-lower:*

```

  isodefl d t  $\implies$  isodefl (lower-map.d) (lower-defl.t)
apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-lower-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-lower-pd-def prj-lower-pd-def)
apply (simp add: lower-map-map)
done

```

lemma *isodefl-convex:*

```

  isodefl d t  $\implies$  isodefl (convex-map.d) (convex-defl.t)
apply (rule isodeflI)
apply (simp add: cast-convex-defl cast-isodefl)
apply (simp add: emb-convex-pd-def prj-convex-pd-def)
apply (simp add: convex-map-map)
done

```

32.5 Domain package setup for powerdomains

```

lemmas [domain-defl-simps] = DEFL-upper DEFL-lower DEFL-convex
lemmas [domain-map-ID] = upper-map-ID lower-map-ID convex-map-ID
lemmas [domain-isodefl] = isodefl-upper isodefl-lower isodefl-convex

```

```

lemmas [domain-deflation] =
  deflation-upper-map deflation-lower-map deflation-convex-map

```

```

setup <
  fold Domain-Take-Proofs.add-rec-type
    [(type-name <upper-pd>, [true]),
     (type-name <lower-pd>, [true]),
     (type-name <convex-pd>, [true])]
  >

```

end

theory *HOLCF*

imports

```

  Main
  Domain
  Powerdomains

```

begin

default-sort *domain*

end