

Context-Free Grammars and Languages

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Abstract

This is a basic library of definitions and results about context-free grammars and languages. It includes context-free grammars and languages, parse trees, Chomsky normal form, pumping lemmas and the relationship of right-linear grammars to finite automata.

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1 Context-Free Grammars

```
theory Context_Free_Grammar
imports Fresh_Identifiers.Fresh_Nat
begin
```

```
declare relpowp.simps(2)[simp del]
```

```
lemma be_x_pair_conv:  $(\exists (x,y) \in R. P\ x\ y) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x\ y. (x,y) \in R \wedge P\ x\ y)$ 
by auto
```

```
lemma in_image_map_prod:  $f_{gp} \in \text{map\_prod}\ f\ g \text{ ' } R \longleftrightarrow (\exists (x,y) \in R. f_{gp} = (f\ x, g\ y))$ 
by auto
```

1.1 Symbols and Context-Free Grammars

Most of the theory is based on arbitrary sets of productions. Finiteness of the set of productions is only required where necessary. Finiteness of the type of terminal symbols is only required where necessary. Whenever fresh nonterminals need to be invented, the type of nonterminals is assumed to be infinite.

```
datatype ('n,'t) sym = Nt 'n | Tm 't
```

```
type_synonym ('n,'t) syms = ('n,'t) sym list
```

```
type_synonym ('n,'t) prod = 'n  $\times$  ('n,'t) syms
```

```
type_synonym ('n,'t) prods = ('n,'t) prod list
```

```
type_synonym ('n,'t) Prods = ('n,'t) prod set
```

```
datatype ('n,'t) cfg = cfg (prods : ('n,'t) prods) (start : 'n)
```

```
datatype ('n,'t) Cfg = Cfg (Prods : ('n,'t) Prods) (Start : 'n)
```

```
definition isTm :: ('n, 't) sym  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
isTm S =  $(\exists a. S = Tm\ a)$ 
```

```
definition isNt :: ('n, 't) sym  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
isNt S =  $(\exists A. S = Nt\ A)$ 
```

```
fun destTm :: ('n, 't) sym  $\Rightarrow$  't where
 $\langle \text{destTm}\ (Tm\ a) = a \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma isTm_simps[simp]:
 $\langle \text{isTm}\ (Nt\ A) = \text{False} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{isTm}\ (Tm\ a) \rangle$ 
by (simp_all add: isTm_def)
```

```
lemma filter_isTm_map_Tm[simp]:  $\langle \text{filter}\ \text{isTm}\ (\text{map}\ Tm\ xs) = \text{map}\ Tm\ xs \rangle$ 
```

by(*induction xs*) *auto*

lemma *destTm_o_Tm[simp]*: $\langle \text{destTm} \circ \text{Tm} = \text{id} \rangle$
by *auto*

definition *nts_syms* :: $('n, 't)\text{syms} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
nts_syms *w* = $\{A. \text{Nt } A \in \text{set } w\}$

lemma *nts_syms_code[code]*: *nts_syms* *w* = $(\bigcup s \in \text{set } w. \text{case } s \text{ of } \text{Nt } A \Rightarrow \{A\} \mid _ \Rightarrow \{\})$
unfolding *nts_syms_def* **by** (*auto split: sym.splits*)

definition *tms_syms* :: $('n, 't)\text{syms} \Rightarrow 't \text{ set}$ **where**
tms_syms *w* = $\{a. \text{Tm } a \in \text{set } w\}$

lemma *tms_syms_code[code]*: *tms_syms* *w* = $(\bigcup s \in \text{set } w. \text{case } s \text{ of } \text{Tm } a \Rightarrow \{a\} \mid _ \Rightarrow \{\})$
unfolding *tms_syms_def* **by** (*auto split: sym.splits*)

definition *Nts* :: $('n, 't)\text{Prods} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
Nts *P* = $(\bigcup (A, w) \in P. \{A\} \cup \text{nts_syms } w)$

definition *Tms* :: $('n, 't)\text{Prods} \Rightarrow 't \text{ set}$ **where**
Tms *P* = $(\bigcup (A, w) \in P. \text{tms_syms } w)$

abbreviation *nts* :: $('n, 't) \text{ prods} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
nts *P* $\equiv$ *Nts* (*set P*)

definition *Syms* :: $('n, 't)\text{Prods} \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{ sym set}$ **where**
Syms *P* = $(\bigcup (A, w) \in P. \{\text{Nt } A\} \cup \text{set } w)$

abbreviation *tms* :: $('n, 't) \text{ prods} \Rightarrow 't \text{ set}$ **where**
tms *P* $\equiv$ *Tms* (*set P*)

abbreviation *syms* :: $('n, 't) \text{ prods} \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{ sym set}$ **where**
syms *P* $\equiv$ *Syms* (*set P*)

definition *nts_syms_list* :: $('n, 't)\text{syms} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ list}$ **where**
nts_syms_list *sys* = *foldr* ($\lambda \text{sy } ns. \text{case } \text{sy} \text{ of } \text{Nt } A \Rightarrow \text{List.insert } A \text{ ns} \mid \text{Tm } _ \Rightarrow ns$) *sys*

definition *nts_prods_list* :: $('n, 't)\text{prods} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ list}$ **where**
nts_prods_list *ps* = *foldr* ($\lambda (A, \text{sys}) \text{ ns}. \text{List.insert } A (\text{nts_syms_list } \text{sys } ns)$) *ps* []

definition *Lhss* :: $('n, 't) \text{ Prods} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
Lhss *P* = $(\bigcup (A, w) \in P. \{A\})$

abbreviation *lhss* :: $('n, 't) \text{ prods} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
lhss *ps* $\equiv$ *Lhss*(*set ps*)

definition $Rhs_Nts :: ('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**

$Rhs_Nts P = (\bigcup (_, w) \in P. nts_syms w)$

definition $Rhss :: ('n \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ **where**

$Rhss P A = \{w. (A, w) \in P\}$

lemma inj_Nt : $inj\ Nt$

by ($simp\ add$: inj_def)

lemma $map_Tm_inject_iff[simp]$: $map\ Tm\ xs = map\ Tm\ ys \longleftrightarrow xs = ys$

by ($metis\ sym.inject(2)\ list.inj_map_strong$)

lemma $map_Nt_eq_map_Nt_iff[simp]$: $map\ Nt\ u = map\ Nt\ v \longleftrightarrow u = v$

by($rule\ inj_map_eq_map[OF\ inj_Nt]$)

lemma $map_Nt_eq_map_Tm_iff[simp]$: $map\ Nt\ u = map\ Tm\ v \longleftrightarrow u = [] \wedge v$

$= []$

by ($cases\ u$) $auto$

lemmas $map_Tm_eq_map_Nt_iff[simp] = eq_iff_swap[OF\ map_Nt_eq_map_Tm_iff]$

lemma $nts_syms_Nil[simp]$: $nts_syms\ [] = \{\}$

unfolding nts_syms_def **by** $auto$

lemma $nts_syms_Cons[simp]$: $nts_syms\ (a \# v) = (case\ a\ of\ Nt\ A \Rightarrow \{A\} \mid _ \Rightarrow \{\}) \cup nts_syms\ v$

by ($auto\ simp$: $nts_syms_def\ split$: $sym.split$)

lemma $nts_syms_append[simp]$: $nts_syms\ (u @ v) = nts_syms\ u \cup nts_syms\ v$

by ($auto\ simp$: nts_syms_def)

lemma $nts_syms_map_Nt[simp]$: $nts_syms\ (map\ Nt\ w) = set\ w$

unfolding nts_syms_def **by** $auto$

lemma nts_syms_rev : $nts_syms\ (rev\ w) = nts_syms\ w$

by($auto\ simp$: nts_syms_def)

lemma $nts_syms_map_Tm[simp]$: $nts_syms\ (map\ Tm\ w) = \{\}$

unfolding nts_syms_def **by** $auto$

lemma $nts_syms_empty_iff$: $nts_syms\ w = \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u)$

by($induction\ w$) ($auto\ simp$: $ex_map_conv\ split$: $sym.split$)

If a sentential form contains a Nt , it must have a last and a first Nt :

lemma $non_word_has_last_Nt$: $nts_syms\ w \neq \{\} \implies \exists u\ A\ v. w = u @ [Nt\ A]$

$@\ map\ Tm\ v$

proof ($induction\ w$)

case Nil

```

    then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a list)
  then show ?case using nts_syms_empty_iff[of list]
    by(auto simp: Cons_eq_append_conv split: sym.splits)
qed

lemma non_word_has_first_Nt: nts_syms w ≠ {} ⟹ ∃ u A v. w = map Tm u
@ Nt A # v
  using nts_syms_rev non_word_has_last_Nt[of rev w]
  by (metis append.assoc append_Cons append_Nil rev.simps(2) rev_eq_append_conv
rev_map)

lemma in_Nts_iff_in_Syms: B ∈ Nts P ⟷ Nt B ∈ Syms P
unfolding Nts_def Syms_def nts_syms_def by (auto)

lemma Nts_mono: G ⊆ H ⟹ Nts G ⊆ Nts H
by (auto simp add: Nts_def)

lemma Nts_Un: Nts (P1 ∪ P2) = Nts P1 ∪ Nts P2
by (simp add: Nts_def)

lemma Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts: Nts P = Lhss P ∪ Rhs_Nts P
unfolding Nts_def Lhss_def Rhs_Nts_def by auto

lemma Nts_nts_syms: w ∈ Rhss P A ⟹ nts_syms w ⊆ Nts P
unfolding Rhss_def Nts_def by blast

lemma Syms_simps[simp]:
  Syms {} = {}
  Syms(insert (A,w) P) = {Nt A} ∪ set w ∪ Syms P
  Syms(P ∪ P') = Syms P ∪ Syms P'
by(auto simp: Syms_def)

lemma Lhss_simps[simp]:
  Lhss {} = {}
  Lhss(insert (A,w) P) = {A} ∪ Lhss P
  Lhss(P ∪ P') = Lhss P ∪ Lhss P'
by(auto simp: Lhss_def)

lemma set_nts_syms_list: set(nts_syms_list sys ns) = nts_syms sys ∪ set ns
unfolding nts_syms_list_def
by(induction sys arbitrary: ns) (auto split: sym.split)

lemma set_nts_prods_list: set(nts_prods_list ps) = nts ps
by(induction ps) (auto simp: nts_prods_list_def Nts_def set_nts_syms_list split:
prod.splits)

lemma distinct_nts_syms_list: distinct(nts_syms_list sys ns) = distinct ns

```

unfolding *nts_syms_list_def*
by(*induction sys arbitrary: ns*) (*auto split: sym.split*)

lemma *distinct_nts_prods_list*: *distinct(nts_prods_list ps)*
by(*induction ps*) (*auto simp: nts_prods_list_def distinct_nts_syms_list split: sym.split*)

1.1.1 Finiteness Lemmas

lemma *finite_nts_syms*: *finite (nts_syms w)*
proof –
 have *Nt ‘ {A. Nt A ∈ set w} ⊆ set w* **by** *auto*
 from *finite_inverse_image[OF inj_Nt]*
 show *?thesis* **unfolding** *nts_syms_def* **using** *finite_inverse_image[OF inj_Nt]*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *finite_nts*: *finite(nts ps)*
unfolding *Nts_def* **by** (*simp add: finite_nts_syms split_def*)

lemma *fresh0_nts*: *fresh0(nts ps) ∉ nts ps*
by(*fact fresh0_notIn[OF finite_nts]*)

lemma *finite_nts_prods_start*: *finite(nts(prods g) ∪ {start g})*
unfolding *Nts_def* **by** (*simp add: finite_nts_syms split_def*)

lemma *fresh_nts_prods_start*: *fresh0(nts(prods g) ∪ {start g}) ∉ nts(prods g) ∪ {start g}*
by(*fact fresh0_notIn[OF finite_nts_prods_start]*)

lemma *finite_Nts*: *finite P ⇒ finite (Nts P)*
unfolding *Nts_def* **by** (*simp add: case_prod_beta finite_nts_syms*)

lemma *finite_Rhss*: *finite P ⇒ finite (Rhss P A)*
unfolding *Rhss_def* **by** (*metis Image_singleton finite_Image*)

1.2 Derivations

1.2.1 The standard derivations $\Rightarrow, \Rightarrow^*, \Rightarrow(n)$

inductive *derive* :: $('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow ('n, 't) syms \Rightarrow ('n, 't) syms \Rightarrow bool$
 $((\mathcal{Q} \vdash / (_ \Rightarrow / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $(A, \alpha) \in P \Rightarrow P \vdash u @ [Nt A] @ v \Rightarrow u @ \alpha @ v$

abbreviation *deriven* $((\mathcal{Q} \vdash / (_ \Rightarrow'(_) / _)) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n) v \equiv (derive P \hat{\sim} n) u v$

abbreviation *derives* $((\mathcal{Q} \vdash / (_ \Rightarrow^* / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \equiv ((derive P) \hat{\sim}^{**}) u v$

definition *Ders* :: $('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('n, 't) syms set$ **where**

$Ders\ P\ A = \{w. P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* w\}$

abbreviation $ders :: ('n, 't)prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('n, 't)syms\ set$ **where**
 $ders\ ps \equiv Ders\ (set\ ps)$

lemma $DersI$:
assumes $P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* w$ **shows** $w \in Ders\ P\ A$
using $assms$ **by** $(auto\ simp: Ders_def)$

lemma $DersD$:
assumes $w \in Ders\ P\ A$ **shows** $P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* w$
using $assms$ **by** $(auto\ simp: Ders_def)$

lemmas $DersE = DersD[elim_format]$

definition $Lang :: ('n, 't)Prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 't\ list\ set$ **where**
 $Lang\ P\ A = \{w. P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w\}$

abbreviation $lang :: ('n, 't)prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 't\ list\ set$ **where**
 $lang\ ps\ A \equiv Lang\ (set\ ps)\ A$

abbreviation $LangS :: ('n, 't)\ Cfg \Rightarrow 't\ list\ set$ **where**
 $LangS\ G \equiv Lang\ (Prods\ G)\ (Start\ G)$

abbreviation $langS :: ('n, 't)\ cfg \Rightarrow 't\ list\ set$ **where**
 $langS\ g \equiv lang\ (prods\ g)\ (start\ g)$

lemma $Lang_Ders$: $map\ Tm\ ` (Lang\ P\ A) \subseteq Ders\ P\ A$
unfolding $Lang_def\ Ders_def$ **by** $auto$

lemma $Lang_subset_if_Ders_subset$: $Ders\ R\ A \subseteq Ders\ R'\ A \implies Lang\ R\ A \subseteq Lang\ R'\ A$
by $(auto\ simp\ add: Lang_def\ Ders_def)$

lemma $Lang_eqI_derives$:
assumes $\bigwedge v. R \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ v \longleftrightarrow S \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ v$
shows $Lang\ R\ A = Lang\ S\ A$
by $(auto\ simp: Lang_def\ assms)$

lemma $derive_iff$: $R \vdash u \Rightarrow v \longleftrightarrow (\exists (A, w) \in R. \exists u1\ u2. u = u1\ @\ Nt\ A\ \# u2 \wedge v = u1\ @\ w\ @\ u2)$
apply $(rule\ iffI)$
apply $(induction\ rule: derive.induct)$
apply $(fastforce)$
using $derive.intros$ **by** $fastforce$

lemma $not_derive_from_Tms$: $\neg P \vdash map\ Tm\ as \Rightarrow w$
by $(auto\ simp\ add: derive_iff\ map_eq_append_conv)$

lemma *deriven_from_TmsD*: $P \vdash \text{map } Tm \text{ as} \Rightarrow (n) w \implies w = \text{map } Tm \text{ as}$
by (*metis not_derive_from_Tms relpowp_E2*)

lemma *derives_from_Tms_iff*: $P \vdash \text{map } Tm \text{ as} \Rightarrow^* w \longleftrightarrow w = \text{map } Tm \text{ as}$
by (*meson diven_from_TmsD rtranclp.rtrancl_refl rtranclp_power*)

lemma *Un_derive*: $R \cup S \vdash y \Rightarrow z \longleftrightarrow R \vdash y \Rightarrow z \vee S \vdash y \Rightarrow z$
by (*fastforce simp: derive_iff*)

lemma *derives_rule*:
assumes $2: (A, w) \in R$ **and** $1: R \vdash x \Rightarrow^* y @ Nt A \# z$ **and** $3: R \vdash y @ w @ z \Rightarrow^* v$
shows $R \vdash x \Rightarrow^* v$
proof –
note 1
also have $R \vdash y @ Nt A \# z \Rightarrow y @ w @ z$
using *derive.intros[OF 2]* **by** *simp*
also note 3
finally show *?thesis*.
qed

lemma *derives_Cons_rule*:
assumes $1: (A, w) \in R$ **and** $2: R \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow^* v$ **shows** $R \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow^* v$
using *derives_rule[OF 1, of Nt A # u [] u v] 2* **by** *auto*

lemma *deriven_mono*: $P \subseteq P' \implies P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v \implies P' \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v$
by (*metis Un_derive relpowp_mono subset_Un_eq*)

lemma *derives_mono*: $P \subseteq P' \implies P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \implies P' \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$
by (*meson diven_mono rtranclp_power*)

lemma *Lang_mono*: $P \subseteq P' \implies \text{Lang } P \text{ } A \subseteq \text{Lang } P' \text{ } A$
by (*auto simp: Lang_def derives_mono*)

1.2.2 Customized Induction Principles

lemma *deriven_induct*[*consumes 1, case_names 0 Suc*]:
assumes $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow (n) ys$
and $Q \ 0 \ xs$
and $\bigwedge n \ u \ A \ v \ w. \llbracket P \vdash xs \Rightarrow (n) u @ [Nt A] @ v; Q \ n \ (u @ [Nt A] @ v); (A, w) \in P \rrbracket \implies Q \ (Suc \ n) \ (u @ w @ v)$
shows $Q \ n \ ys$
using *assms(1)* **proof** (*induction n arbitrary: ys*)
case 0
thus *?case* **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*
next
case (*Suc n*)
from *relpowp_Suc_E[OF Suc.premis]*
obtain xs' **where** $n: P \vdash xs \Rightarrow (n) xs'$ **and** $1: P \vdash xs' \Rightarrow ys$ **by** *auto*

from *derive.cases*[*OF 1*] **obtain** $u \ A \ v \ w$ **where** $xs' = u \ @ \ [Nt \ A] \ @ \ v \ (A, w) \in P$
 $ys = u \ @ \ w \ @ \ v$
by *metis*
with *Suc.IH*[*OF n*] *assms*(3) *n*
show ?*case* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *derives_induct*[*consumes 1, case_names base step*]:
assumes $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow^* ys$
and $Q \ xs$
and $\bigwedge u \ A \ v \ w. \llbracket P \vdash xs \Rightarrow^* u \ @ \ [Nt \ A] \ @ \ v; Q \ (u \ @ \ [Nt \ A] \ @ \ v); (A, w) \in P \rrbracket$
 $\Rightarrow Q \ (u \ @ \ w \ @ \ v)$
shows $Q \ ys$
using *assms*
proof (*induction rule: rtranclp_induct*)
case *base*
from *this*(1) **show** ?*case* .
next
case *step*
from *derive.cases*[*OF step(2)*] *step*(1, 3-) **show** ?*case* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *converse_derives_induct*[*consumes 1, case_names base step*]:
assumes $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow^* ys$
and *Base*: $Q \ ys$
and *Step*: $\bigwedge u \ A \ v \ w. \llbracket P \vdash u \ @ \ [Nt \ A] \ @ \ v \Rightarrow^* ys; Q \ (u \ @ \ w \ @ \ v); (A, w) \in P \rrbracket$
 $\Rightarrow Q \ (u \ @ \ [Nt \ A] \ @ \ v)$
shows $Q \ xs$
using *assms*(1)
apply (*induction rule: converse_rtranclp_induct*)
by (*auto elim!: derive.cases intro!: Base Step intro: derives_rule*)

1.2.3 (De)composing derivations

lemma *derive_append*:
 $\mathcal{G} \vdash u \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow \mathcal{G} \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow v @ w$
apply(*erule derive.cases*)
using *derive.intros* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *derive_prepend*:
 $\mathcal{G} \vdash u \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow \mathcal{G} \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow w @ v$
apply(*erule derive.cases*)
by (*metis append.assoc derive.intros*)

lemma *driven_append*:
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) \ v \Rightarrow P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow (n) \ v @ w$
apply (*induction n arbitrary: v*)
apply *simp*
using *derive_append* **by** (*fastforce simp: relpowp_Suc_right*)

```

lemma deriven_prepend:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n) v \implies P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow(n) w @ v$ 
  apply (induction n arbitrary: v)
  apply simp
  using derive_prepend by (fastforce simp: relpowp_Suc_right)

lemma derives_append:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow* v \implies P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow* v @ w$ 
  by (metis divenen_append rtranclp_power)

lemma derives_prepend:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow* v \implies P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow* w @ v$ 
  by (metis divenen_prepend rtranclp_power)

lemma derive_append_decomp:
   $P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow w \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists u'. w = u' @ v \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow u') \vee (\exists v'. w = u @ v' \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow v')$ 
  (is  $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$ )
proof
  assume  $?l$ 
  then obtain  $A \ r \ u1 \ u2$ 
  where  $Ar: (A, r) \in P$ 
  and  $uv: u @ v = u1 @ Nt \ A \ \# \ u2$ 
  and  $w: w = u1 @ r @ u2$ 
  by (auto simp: derive_iff)
  from  $uv$  have  $(\exists s. u2 = s @ v \wedge u = u1 @ Nt \ A \ \# \ s) \vee$ 
   $(\exists s. u1 = u @ s \wedge v = s @ Nt \ A \ \# \ u2)$ 
  by (auto simp: append_eq_append_conv2 append_eq_Cons_conv)
  with  $Ar \ w$  show  $?r$  by (fastforce simp: derive_iff)
next
  show  $?r \implies ?l$ 
  by (auto simp add: derive_append derive_prepend)
qed

lemma deriven_append_decomp:
   $P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow(n) w \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists n1 \ n2 \ w1 \ w2. n = n1 + n2 \wedge w = w1 @ w2 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n1) w1 \wedge P \vdash v$ 
   $\Rightarrow(n2) w2)$ 
  (is  $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$ )
proof
  show  $?l \implies ?r$ 
  proof (induction n arbitrary: u v)
  case 0
  then show  $?case$  by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc.prems
  obtain  $u' \ v'$ 

```

```

    where or:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow u' \wedge v' = v \vee u' = u \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow v'$ 
    and n:  $P \vdash u' @ v' \Rightarrow (n) w$ 
    by (fastforce simp: relpowp_Suc_left derive_append_decomp)
  from Suc.IH[OF n] or
  show ?case
    apply (elim disjE)
    apply (metis add_Suc relpowp_Suc_I2)
    by (metis add_Suc_right relpowp_Suc_I2)
qed
next
  assume ?r
  then obtain n1 n2 w1 w2
    where [simp]:  $n = n1 + n2$   $w = w1 @ w2$ 
    and u:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n1) w1$  and v:  $P \vdash v \Rightarrow (n2) w2$ 
    by auto
  from u derived_append
  have  $P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow (n1) w1 @ v$  by fastforce
  also from v derived_prepend
  have  $P \vdash w1 @ v \Rightarrow (n2) w1 @ w2$  by fastforce
  finally show ?l by auto
qed

lemma derives_append_decomp:
   $P \vdash u @ v \Rightarrow w \iff (\exists u' v'. P \vdash u \Rightarrow u' \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow v' \wedge w = u' @ v')$ 
  by (auto simp: rtranclp_power derived_append_decomp)

lemma derives_concat:
   $\forall i \in \text{set } is. P \vdash f i \Rightarrow g i \implies P \vdash \text{concat}(\text{map } f is) \Rightarrow \text{concat}(\text{map } g is)$ 
proof(induction is)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case Cons
  thus ?case by(auto simp: derives_append_decomp less_Suc_eq)
qed

lemma derives_concat1:
   $\forall i \in \text{set } is. P \vdash [f i] \Rightarrow g i \implies P \vdash \text{map } f is \Rightarrow \text{concat}(\text{map } g is)$ 
using derives_concat[where  $f = \lambda i. [f i]$ ] by auto

lemma derive_Cons:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow v \implies P \vdash a \# u \Rightarrow a \# v$ 
  using derive_prepend[of P u v [a]] by auto

lemma derives_Cons:
   $R \vdash u \Rightarrow v \implies R \vdash a \# u \Rightarrow a \# v$ 
  using derives_prepend[of _ _ [a]] by simp

lemma derive_from_empty[simp]:

```

```

P ⊢ [] ⇒ w ⇔ False
by (auto simp: derive_iff)

lemma deriven_from_empty[simp]:
  P ⊢ [] ⇒(n) w ⇔ n = 0 ∧ w = []
  by (induct n, auto simp: relpow_Suc_left)

lemma derives_from_empty[simp]:
  G ⊢ [] ⇒* w ⇔ w = []
  by (auto elim: converse_rtranclpE)

lemma deriven_start1:
  assumes P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒(n) map Tm w
  shows ∃α m. n = Suc m ∧ P ⊢ α ⇒(m) (map Tm w) ∧ (A, α) ∈ P
proof (cases n)
  case 0
  thus ?thesis
    using assms by auto
next
  case (Suc m)
  then obtain α where *: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ α P ⊢ α ⇒(m) map Tm w
    using assms by (meson relpow_Suc_E2)
  from derive.cases[OF *(1)] have (A, α) ∈ P
    by (simp add: Cons_eq_append_conv) blast
  thus ?thesis using *(2) Suc by auto
qed

lemma derives_start1: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w ⇒ ∃α. P ⊢ α ⇒* map Tm
w ∧ (A, α) ∈ P
using deriven_start1 by (metis rtranclp_power)

lemma Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss: A ∉ Lhss P ⇒ Lang P A = {}
unfolding Lhss_def Lang_def
using derives_start1 by fastforce

lemma derive_Tm_Cons:
  P ⊢ Tm a # u ⇒ v ⇔ (∃ w. v = Tm a # w ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒ w)
  by (fastforce simp: derive_iff Cons_eq_append_conv)

lemma deriven_Tm_Cons:
  P ⊢ Tm a # u ⇒(n) v ⇔ (∃ w. v = Tm a # w ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒(n) w)
proof (induction n arbitrary: u)
  case 0
  show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case by (force simp: derive_Tm_Cons relpow_Suc_left OO_def)
qed

```

lemma *deriven_Tms_prepend*: $R \vdash \text{map } Tm \ t \ @ \ u \Rightarrow(n) \ v \implies \exists v1. \ v = \text{map } Tm \ t \ @ \ v1 \wedge R \vdash u \Rightarrow(n) \ v1$
by (*induction t arbitrary: v*) (*auto simp add: diven_Tm_Cons*)

lemma *derives_Tm_Cons*:
 $P \vdash Tm \ a \ # \ u \Rightarrow^* \ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. \ v = Tm \ a \ # \ w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* \ w)$
by (*metis diven_Tm_Cons rtrancpl_power*)

lemma *derives_Tm_simp*: $P \vdash [Tm \ a] \Rightarrow^* \ w \longleftrightarrow w = [Tm \ a]$
by(*simp add: derives_Tm_Cons*)

lemma *derive_singleton*: $P \vdash [a] \Rightarrow u \longleftrightarrow (\exists A. \ (A, u) \in P \wedge a = Nt \ A)$
by (*auto simp: derive_iff Cons_eq_append_conv*)

lemma *deriven_singleton*: $P \vdash [a] \Rightarrow(n) \ u \longleftrightarrow ($
 $\text{case } n \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow u = [a]$
 $\mid Suc \ m \Rightarrow \exists (A, w) \in P. \ a = Nt \ A \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow(m) \ u)$
 $(\text{is } ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)$
proof
show $?l \implies ?r$
proof (*induction n*)
case 0
then show $?case$ **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
then show $?case$
by (*smt (verit, ccfv_threshold) case_prod_conv derive_singleton nat.simps(5)*)
relpowp_Suc_E2)
qed
show $?r \implies ?l$
by (*auto simp: derive_singleton relpowp_Suc_I2 split: nat.splits*)
qed

lemma *deriven_Cons_decomp*:
 $P \vdash a \ # \ u \Rightarrow(n) \ v \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists v2. \ v = a \ # \ v2 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n) \ v2) \vee$
 $(\exists n1 \ n2 \ A \ w \ v1 \ v2. \ n = Suc \ (n1 + n2) \wedge v = v1 \ @ \ v2 \wedge a = Nt \ A \wedge$
 $(A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow(n1) \ v1 \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n2) \ v2)$
 $(\text{is } ?l = ?r)$
proof
assume $?l$
then obtain $n1 \ n2 \ v1 \ v2$
where [*simp*]: $n = n1 + n2 \ v = v1 \ @ \ v2$
and 1: $P \vdash [a] \Rightarrow(n1) \ v1$ **and** 2: $P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n2) \ v2$
unfolding *deriven_append_decomp*[*of n P [a] u v, simplified*]
by *auto*
show $?r$
proof (*cases n1*)
case 0

```

    with 1 2 show ?thesis by auto
next
  case [simp]: (Suc m)
  with 1 obtain A w
    where [simp]: a = Nt A (A,w) ∈ P and w: P ⊢ w ⇒(m) v1
    by (auto simp: derivn_singleton)
  with 2
  have n = Suc (m + n2) ∧ v = v1 @ v2 ∧ a = Nt A ∧
    (A,w) ∈ P ∧ P ⊢ w ⇒(m) v1 ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒(n2) v2
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: append_eq_Cons_conv)
qed
next
  assume ?r
  then
  show ?l
  proof (elim disjE exE conjE)
    fix v2
    assume [simp]: v = a # v2 and u: P ⊢ u ⇒(n) v2
    from derivn_prepend[OF u, of [a]]
    show ?thesis
      by auto
  next
    fix n1 n2 A w v1 v2
    assume [simp]: n = Suc (n1 + n2) v = v1 @ v2 a = Nt A
      and Aw: (A, w) ∈ P
      and w: P ⊢ w ⇒(n1) v1
      and u: P ⊢ u ⇒(n2) v2
    have P ⊢ [a] ⇒ w
      by (simp add: Aw derive_singleton)
    with w have P ⊢ [a] ⇒(Suc n1) v1
      by (metis relpoup_Suc_I2)
    from derivn_append[OF this]
    have 1: P ⊢ a # u ⇒(Suc n1) v1 @ u
      by auto
    also have P ⊢ ... ⇒(n2) v1 @ v2
      using derivn_prepend[OF u].
    finally
    show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

lemma derives_Cons_decomp:
  P ⊢ s # u ⇒* v ⟷
  (∃ v2. v = s # v2 ∧ P ⊢ u ⇒* v2) ∨
  (∃ A w v1 v2. v = v1 @ v2 ∧ s = Nt A ∧ (A,w) ∈ P ∧ P ⊢ w ⇒* v1 ∧ P ⊢ u
  ⇒* v2) (is ?L ⟷ ?R)
proof

```

```

    assume ?L thus ?R using deriven_Cons_decomp[of _ P s u v] by (metis
rtrancIp_power)
next
    assume ?R thus ?L by (meson derives_Cons derives_Cons_rule derives_append_decomp)
qed

```

lemma *deriven_Suc_decomp_left*:

```

P ⊢ u ⇒ (Suc n) v ⟷ (∃ p A u2 w v1 v2 n1 n2.
u = p @ Nt A # u2 ∧ v = p @ v1 @ v2 ∧ n = n1 + n2 ∧
(A, w) ∈ P ∧ P ⊢ w ⇒ (n1) v1 ∧
P ⊢ u2 ⇒ (n2) v2) (is ?l ⟷ ?r)

```

proof

```

    show ?r ⟹ ?l
    by (auto intro!: deriven_prepend_simp: deriven_Cons_decomp)
    show ?l ⟹ ?r
    proof (induction u arbitrary: v n)
    case Nil
    then show ?case by auto
next
    case (Cons a u)
    from Cons.prems[unfolded deriven_Cons_decomp]
    show ?case
    proof (elim disjE exE conjE, goal_cases)
    case (1 v2)
    with Cons.IH[OF this(2)] show ?thesis
    by (metis append_Cons)
next
    case (2 n1 n2 A w v1 v2)
    then show ?thesis by (fastforce simp: Cons_eq_append_conv)
    qed
    qed
    qed

```

qed

lemma *derives_NilD*: $P \vdash w \Rightarrow^* [] \implies s \in \text{set } w \implies P \vdash [s] \Rightarrow^* []$

proof (*induction* *arbitrary*: *s* *rule*: *converse_derives_induct*)

case *base*

then show ?case by *simp*

next

case (*step u A v w*)

then show ?case using *derives_append_decomp*[**where** *u*=[*Nt A*] **and** *v*=*v*]

by (*auto* *simp*: *derives_append_decomp*)

qed

lemma *derive_decomp_Tm*: $P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow (n) \text{ map } Tm \beta \implies$

$\exists \beta s \text{ ns. } \beta = \text{concat } \beta s \wedge \text{length } \alpha = \text{length } \beta s \wedge \text{length } \alpha = \text{length } ns \wedge \text{sum_list } ns = n$

$\wedge (\forall i < \text{length } \beta s. P \vdash [\alpha ! i] \Rightarrow (ns ! i) \text{ map } Tm (\beta s ! i))$

(is $_ \implies \exists \beta s \text{ ns. } ?G \alpha \beta n \beta s \text{ ns}$)

proof (*induction* α *arbitrary*: βn)

```

case (Cons s α)
from deriven_Cons_decomp[THEN iffD1, OF Cons.prem]
show ?case
proof (elim disjE exE conjE)
  fix γ assume as: map Tm β = s # γ P ⊢ α ⇒(n) γ
  then obtain s' γ' where β = s' # γ' P ⊢ α ⇒(n) map Tm γ' s = Tm s' by
force
  from Cons.IH[OF this(2)] obtain βs ns where *: ?G α γ' n βs ns
  by blast
  let ?βs = [s] # βs
  let ?ns = 0 # ns
  have ?G (s # α) β n ?βs ?ns
  using ⟨β = _⟩ as * by (auto simp: nth_Cons')
  then show ?thesis by blast
next
  fix n1 n2 A w β1 β2
  assume *: n = Suc (n1 + n2) map Tm β = β1 @ β2 s = Nt A (A, w) ∈ P
  P ⊢ w ⇒(n1) β1 P ⊢ α ⇒(n2) β2
  then obtain β1' β2' where **: β = β1' @ β2' P ⊢ w ⇒(n1) map Tm β1'
  P ⊢ α ⇒(n2) map Tm β2'
  by (metis (no_types, lifting) append_eq_map_conv)
  from Cons.IH[OF this(3)] obtain βs ns
  where ***: ?G α β2' n2 βs ns
  by blast
  let ?βs = β1' # βs
  let ?ns = Suc n1 # ns
  from * ** have P ⊢ [(s # α) ! 0] ⇒(?ns ! 0) map Tm (?βs ! 0)
  by (metis derive_singleton nth_Cons_0 relpowp_Suc_I2)
  then have ?G (s # α) β n ?βs ?ns
  using * ** *** by (auto simp add: nth_Cons' derives_Cons_rule fold_plus_sum_list_rev)
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed simp

lemma word_decomp1:
  R ⊢ p @ [Nt A] @ map Tm ts ⇒(n) map Tm q
  ⇒ ∃ pt At w k m. R ⊢ p ⇒(k) map Tm pt ∧ R ⊢ w ⇒(m) map Tm At ∧ (A,
  w) ∈ R
  ∧ q = pt @ At @ ts ∧ n = Suc(k + m)
proof -
  assume assm: R ⊢ p @ [Nt A] @ map Tm ts ⇒(n) map Tm q
  then obtain q1 where P: R ⊢ p @ [Nt A] ⇒(n) q1 ∧ map Tm q = q1 @ map
  Tm ts
  unfolding deriven_append_decomp
  by (metis add.commute add_0 append.assoc not_derive_from_Tms relpowp_E2)
  then obtain q1t where q1 = map Tm q1t q = q1t @ ts
  by (metis map_Tm_inject_iff map_eq_append_conv)
  with P obtain pt At w k m where P2: R ⊢ p ⇒(k) map Tm pt ∧ R ⊢ w ⇒(m)
  map Tm At ∧ (A, w) ∈ R

```

$\wedge q1t = pt @ At \wedge n = \text{Suc}(k + m)$
by (*fastforce simp: derivn_append_decomp map_eq_append_conv dest: derivn_start1*)
then have $q = pt @ At @ ts$ **using** $\langle q = _ \rangle$ **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* **using** *P2* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *derivn_start_sent*:

$R \vdash u @ Nt V \# w \Rightarrow (\text{Suc } n) \text{ map } Tm x \Longrightarrow \exists v. (V, v) \in R \wedge R \vdash u @ v @ w$
 $\Rightarrow (n) \text{ map } Tm x$

proof –

assume *assm*: $R \vdash u @ Nt V \# w \Rightarrow (\text{Suc } n) \text{ map } Tm x$
then obtain $n1\ n2\ xu\ xvw$
where $P1$: $\text{Suc } n = n1 + n2 \wedge \text{map } Tm x = xu @ xvw \wedge R \vdash u \Rightarrow (n1) xu \wedge R \vdash Nt V \# w \Rightarrow (n2) xvw$
by (*auto simp add: derivn_append_decomp*)
then have $t: \#t. xvw = Nt V \# t$
by (*metis append_eq_map_conv map_eq_Cons_D sym.distinct(1)*)
then obtain $n3\ n4\ v\ xv\ xw$
where $P2$: $n2 = \text{Suc } (n3 + n4) \wedge xvw = xv @ xw \wedge (V, v) \in R \wedge R \vdash v \Rightarrow (n3) xv \wedge R \vdash w \Rightarrow (n4) xw$
using $P1\ t$ **by** (*auto simp add: derivn_Cons_decomp*)
then have $R \vdash v @ w \Rightarrow (n3 + n4) xvw$ **using** $P2$
using *derivn_append_decomp diff_Suc_1* **by** *blast*
then have $R \vdash u @ v @ w \Rightarrow (n1 + n3 + n4) \text{ map } Tm x$ **using** $P1\ P2$ *derivn_append_decomp*
using *ab_semigroup_add_class.add_ac(1)* **by** *blast*
then have $R \vdash u @ v @ w \Rightarrow (n) \text{ map } Tm x$ **using** $P1\ P2$
by (*simp add: add.assoc*)
then show *?thesis* **using** $P2$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *derives_simul_rules*:

assumes $\bigwedge A\ w. (A, w) \in P \Longrightarrow P' \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* w$
shows $P \vdash w \Rightarrow^* w' \Longrightarrow P' \vdash w \Rightarrow^* w'$

proof (*induction rule: derives_induct*)

case *base*

then show *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case (*step* $u\ A\ v\ w$)

then show *?case*

by (*meson assms derives_append derives_prepend rtranclp_trans*)

qed

lemma *derives_set_subset*:

$P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \Longrightarrow \text{set } v \subseteq \text{set } u \cup \text{Syms } P$

proof (*induction rule: derives_induct*)

case *base*

then show *?case* **by** *simp*

```

next
  case (step u A v w)
  then show ?case unfolding Syms_def by (auto)
qed

```

```

lemma derives_nts_syms_subset:
  P ⊢ u ⇒* v ⇒ nts_syms v ⊆ nts_syms u ∪ Nts P
by(drule derives_set_subset)
(auto simp: nts_syms_def Nts_def Syms_def)

```

```

lemma derives_tms_syms_subset:
  P ⊢ u ⇒* v ⇒ tms_syms v ⊆ tms_syms u ∪ Tms P
by(drule derives_set_subset)
(auto simp: tms_syms_def Tms_def Syms_def)

```

Bottom-up definition of $\Rightarrow^*$. Single definition yields more compact inductions. But *derives_induct* may already do the job.

```

inductive derives_bu :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ ('n, 't) syms ⇒ ('n, 't) syms ⇒ bool
  ((2_ ⊢ / ( _ / ⇒bu / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) for P :: ('n, 't) Prods
where
  bu_refl: P ⊢ α ⇒bu α |
  bu_prod: (A, α) ∈ P ⇒ P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒bu α |
  bu_embed: [ P ⊢ α ⇒bu α1 @ α2 @ α3; P ⊢ α2 ⇒bu β ] ⇒ P ⊢ α ⇒bu α1 @
    β @ α3

```

```

lemma derives_if_bu: P ⊢ α ⇒bu β ⇒ P ⊢ α ⇒* β
proof(induction rule: derives_bu.induct)
  case (bu_refl) then show ?case by simp
next
  case (bu_prod A α) then show ?case by (simp add: derives_Cons_rule)
next
  case (bu_embed α α1 α2 α3 β) then show ?case
    by (meson derives_append derives_prepend rtranclp_trans)
qed

```

```

lemma derives_bu_if: P ⊢ α ⇒* β ⇒ P ⊢ α ⇒bu β
proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case by (simp add: bu_refl)
next
  case (step u A v w)
  then show ?case
    by (meson bu_embed bu_prod)
qed

```

```

lemma derives_bu_iff: P ⊢ α ⇒bu β ⇔ P ⊢ α ⇒* β
by (meson derives_bu_if derives_if_bu)

```

1.2.4 Leftmost/Rightmost Derivations

inductive *derivel* :: ('n,'t) Prods ⇒ ('n,'t) syms ⇒ ('n,'t)syms ⇒ bool
 ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ l / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 (A,α) ∈ P ⇒ P ⊢ map Tm u @ Nt A # v ⇒ l map Tm u @ α @ v

abbreviation *derivels* ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ l* / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 P ⊢ u ⇒ l* v ≡ ((*derivel* P) ^{^**}) u v

abbreviation *derivels1* ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ l+ / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 P ⊢ u ⇒ l+ v ≡ ((*derivel* P) ^{^++}) u v

abbreviation *deriveln* ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ l'(_') / _)) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 P ⊢ u ⇒ l(n) v ≡ ((*derivel* P) ^{^^}_n) u v

inductive *deriver* :: ('n,'t) Prods ⇒ ('n,'t) syms ⇒ ('n,'t)syms ⇒ bool
 ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ r / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 (A,α) ∈ P ⇒ P ⊢ u @ Nt A # map Tm v ⇒ r u @ α @ map Tm v

abbreviation *derivrs* ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ r* / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 P ⊢ u ⇒ r* v ≡ ((*deriver* P) ^{^**}) u v

abbreviation *derivrs1* ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ r+ / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 P ⊢ u ⇒ r+ v ≡ ((*deriver* P) ^{^++}) u v

abbreviation *derivern* ((2_ ⊢ / (_ ⇒ r'(_') / _)) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50) **where**
 P ⊢ u ⇒ r(n) v ≡ ((*deriver* P) ^{^^}_n) u v

lemma *derivel_iff*: R ⊢ u ⇒ l v ⇔
 (∃ (A,w) ∈ R. ∃ u1 u2. u = map Tm u1 @ Nt A # u2 ∧ v = map Tm u1 @ w
 @ u2)
by (auto simp: *derivel.simps*)

lemma *derivel_from_empty[simp]*:
 P ⊢ [] ⇒ l w ⇔ False **by** (auto simp: *derivel_iff*)

lemma *deriveln_from_empty[simp]*:
 P ⊢ [] ⇒ l(n) w ⇔ n = 0 ∧ w = []
by (induct n, auto simp: *relopw_Suc_left*)

lemma *derivels_from_empty[simp]*:
 G ⊢ [] ⇒ l* w ⇔ w = []
by (auto elim: *converse_rtranclpE*)

lemma *Un_derivel*: R ∪ S ⊢ y ⇒ l z ⇔ R ⊢ y ⇒ l z ∨ S ⊢ y ⇒ l z
by (fastforce simp: *derivel_iff*)

lemma *derivel_append*:
 P ⊢ u ⇒ l v ⇒ P ⊢ u @ w ⇒ l v @ w

by (force simp: derivel_iff)

lemma deriveln_append:
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) v \Longrightarrow P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow l(n) v @ w$
proof (induction n arbitrary: u)
 case 0
 then show ?case by simp
next
 case (Suc n)
 then obtain y where uy: $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l y$ and yv: $P \vdash y \Rightarrow l(n) v$
 by (auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left)
 have $P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow l y @ w$
 using derivel_append[OF uy].
 also from Suc.IH yv have $P \vdash \dots \Rightarrow l(n) v @ w$ by auto
 finally show ?case.
qed

lemma derivels_append:
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l* v \Longrightarrow P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow l* v @ w$
 by (metis deriveln_append rtranclp_power)

lemma derivels1_append:
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l+ v \Longrightarrow P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow l+ v @ w$
 by (metis deriveln_append tranclp_power)

lemma derivel_Tm_Cons:
 $P \vdash Tm a \# u \Rightarrow l v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. v = Tm a \# w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow l w)$
apply (cases v)
apply (simp add: derivel_iff)
apply (fastforce simp: derivel.simps Cons_eq_append_conv Cons_eq_map_conv)
done

lemma deriveln_Tm_Cons:
 $P \vdash Tm a \# u \Rightarrow l(n) v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. v = Tm a \# w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) w)$
by (induction n arbitrary: u v;
 fastforce simp: derivel_Tm_Cons relpowp_Suc_right OO_def)

lemma derivels_Tm_Cons:
 $P \vdash Tm a \# u \Rightarrow l* v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. v = Tm a \# w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow l* w)$
by (metis deriveln_Tm_Cons rtranclp_power)

lemma derivel_Nt_Cons:
 $P \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow l v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge v = w @ u)$
by (auto simp: derivel_iff Cons_eq_append_conv Cons_eq_map_conv)

lemma derivels1_Nt_Cons:
 $P \vdash Nt A \# u \Rightarrow l+ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow l* v)$
by (auto simp: tranclp_unfold_left derivel_Nt_Cons OO_def)

lemma *derivels_Nt_Cons*:

$P \vdash Nt\ A \# u \Rightarrow l^* v \longleftrightarrow v = Nt\ A \# u \vee (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow l^* v)$

by (*auto simp: Nitpick.rtrancpl_unfold derivels1_Nt_Cons*)

lemma *deriveln_Nt_Cons*:

$P \vdash Nt\ A \# u \Rightarrow l(n) v \longleftrightarrow ($

case $n\ of\ 0 \Rightarrow v = Nt\ A \# u$

$| Suc\ m \Rightarrow \exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w @ u \Rightarrow l(m) v)$

by (*cases n*) (*auto simp: derivel_Nt_Cons relpowp_Suc_left OO_def*)

lemma *derivel_map_Tm_append*:

$P \vdash map\ Tm\ w @ u \Rightarrow l v \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. v = map\ Tm\ w @ x \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow l x)$

apply (*induction w arbitrary: v*)

by (*auto simp: derivel_Tm_Cons Cons_eq_append_conv*)

lemma *deriveln_map_Tm_append*:

$P \vdash map\ Tm\ w @ u \Rightarrow l(n) v \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. v = map\ Tm\ w @ x \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) x)$

by (*induction n arbitrary: u;*

force simp: derivel_map_Tm_append relpowp_Suc_left OO_def)

lemma *derivels_map_Tm_append*:

$P \vdash map\ Tm\ w @ u \Rightarrow l^* v \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. v = map\ Tm\ w @ x \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow l^* x)$

by (*metis deriveln_map_Tm_append rtrancpl_power*)

lemma *derivel_not_elim_Tm*:

assumes $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow l\ map\ Nt\ w$

shows $\exists v. xs = map\ Nt\ v$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** $A\ \alpha\ u\ xs'$ **where**

$A_w: (A, \alpha) \in P$

and $xs: xs = map\ Tm\ u @ Nt\ A \# xs'$

and $ys: map\ Nt\ w = map\ Tm\ u @ \alpha @ xs'$

unfolding *derivel_iff* **by** *fast*

from *ys* **have** $u1: u = []$

by (*metis Nil_is_append_conv Nil_is_map_conv hd_append list.map_sel(1)*

sym.simps(4))

moreover from *ys* **obtain** u' **where** $xs' = map\ Nt\ u'$

by (*metis append_eq_map_conv*)

ultimately have $xs = map\ Nt\ (A \# u')$

by (*simp add: xs*)

then show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *deriveln_not_elim_Tm*:

assumes $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow l(n) map\ Nt\ w$

shows $\exists v. xs = map\ Nt\ v$

```

using assms
proof (induction n arbitrary: xs)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  then obtain z where  $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow_l z$  and  $P \vdash z \Rightarrow_l(n) \text{ map } Nt w$ 
    using relpowp_Suc_E2 by metis
  with Suc show ?case using deriveln_not_elim_Tm
    by blast
qed

lemma decomp_deriveln_map_Nts:
  assumes  $P \vdash \text{map } Nt \ Xs \Rightarrow_l \text{map } Nt \ Zs$ 
  shows  $\exists X \ Xs' \ Ys. Xs = X \# Xs' \wedge P \vdash [Nt \ X] \Rightarrow_l \text{map } Nt \ Ys \wedge Zs = Ys @ Xs'$ 
using assms unfolding deriveln_iff
by (fastforce simp: map_eq_append_conv split: prod.splits)

lemma deriveln_imp_derive:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l v \Longrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ 
  using derive.simps deriveln.cases self_append_conv2 by fastforce

lemma deriveln_imp_deriven:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l(n) v \Longrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n) v$ 
  using relpowp_mono deriveln_imp_derive by metis

lemma deriveln_imp_derives:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l * v \Longrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow * v$ 
  by (metis deriveln_imp_derive mono_rtranclp)

lemma deriveln_iff_deriven:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l(n) \text{ map } Tm \ v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n) \text{ map } Tm \ v$ 
  (is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
proof
  show ?l  $\Longrightarrow$  ?r using deriveln_imp_deriven.
  assume ?r
  then show ?l
  proof (induction n arbitrary: u v rule: less_induct)
    case (less n)
    from  $\langle P \vdash u \Rightarrow(n) \text{ map } Tm \ v \rangle$ 
    show ?case
    proof (induction u arbitrary: v)
      case Nil
      then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (Cons a u)
      show ?case
        using Cons.prem1 Cons.IH less.IH
      by (auto simp: deriveln_Cons_decomp deriveln_Tm_Cons deriveln_Nt_Cons)
    qed
  qed

```

```

      (metis deriven_append_decomp lessI)
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma derivels_iff_derives:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l^* \text{map } Tm \ v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ v$ 
  using deriveln_iff_deriven
  by (metis rtranclp_power)

lemma deriver_iff:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow_r v \longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists (A, w) \in R. \exists u1 \ u2. u = u1 @ Nt \ A \ \# \ \text{map } Tm \ u2 \wedge v = u1 @ w @ \text{map } Tm \ u2$ )
  by (auto simp: deriver.simps)

lemma deriver_imp_derive:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow_r v \Longrightarrow R \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ 
  by (auto simp: deriver_iff derive_iff)

lemma derivern_imp_deriven:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow_{r(n)} v \Longrightarrow R \vdash u \Rightarrow_{(n)} v$ 
  by (metis (no_types, lifting) deriver_imp_derive relpow_mono)

lemma derivers_imp_derives:  $R \vdash u \Rightarrow_{r^*} v \Longrightarrow R \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
  by (metis deriver_imp_derive mono_rtranclp)

lemma deriver_iff_rev_derivel:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_r v \longleftrightarrow \text{map\_prod } id \ \text{rev} \ ' P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow_l \text{rev } v \text{ (is ?l} \longleftrightarrow \text{?r)}$ 
proof
  assume ?l
  then obtain  $A \ w \ u1 \ u2$  where  $Aw: (A, w) \in P$ 
    and  $u: u = u1 @ Nt \ A \ \# \ \text{map } Tm \ u2$ 
    and  $v: v = u1 @ w @ \text{map } Tm \ u2$  by (auto simp: deriver.simps)
  from bexI[OF _ Aw] have  $(A, \text{rev } w) \in \text{map\_prod } id \ \text{rev} \ ' P$  by (auto simp:
image_def)
  from derivel.intros[OF this, of rev u2 rev u1] u v
  show ?r by (simp add: rev_map)
next
  assume ?r
  then obtain  $A \ w \ u1 \ u2$  where  $Aw: (A, w) \in P$ 
    and  $u: u = u1 @ Nt \ A \ \# \ \text{map } Tm \ u2$ 
    and  $v: v = u1 @ w @ \text{map } Tm \ u2$ 
    by (auto simp: derivel_iff rev_eq_append_conv rev_map)
  then show ?l by (auto simp: deriver_iff)
qed

lemma rev_deriver_iff_derivel:
   $\text{map\_prod } id \ \text{rev} \ ' P \vdash u \Rightarrow_r v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow_l \text{rev } v$ 
  by (simp add: deriver_iff_rev_derivel image_image prod.map_comp o_def)

lemma derivern_iff_rev_deriveln:
   $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_{r(n)} v \longleftrightarrow \text{map\_prod } id \ \text{rev} \ ' P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow_{l(n)} \text{rev } v$ 

```

proof (*induction n arbitrary: u*)

case 0

show ?*case* **by** *simp*

next

case (*Suc n*)

show ?*case*

apply (*unfold relpowp_Suc_left OO_def*)

apply (*unfold Suc deriver_iff_rev_derivel*)

by (*metis rev_rev_ident*)

qed

lemma *rev_derivern_iff_deriveln*:

$\text{map_prod id rev } 'P \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow l(n) \text{ rev } v$

by (*simp add: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln image_image prod.map_comp o_def*)

lemma *derivern_iff_rev_derives*:

$P \vdash u \Rightarrow r* v \longleftrightarrow \text{map_prod id rev } 'P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow l* \text{ rev } v$

using *derivern_iff_rev_deriveln*

by (*metis rtranclp_power*)

lemma *rev_derivern_iff_derives*:

$\text{map_prod id rev } 'P \vdash u \Rightarrow r* v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow l* \text{ rev } v$

by (*simp add: derivern_iff_rev_derives image_image prod.map_comp o_def*)

lemma *rev_derive*:

$\text{map_prod id rev } 'P \vdash u \Rightarrow v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow \text{rev } v$

by (*force simp: derive_iff rev_eq_append_conv bex_pair_conv in_image_map_prod intro: exI[of _ rev _]*)

lemma *rev_deriven*:

$\text{map_prod id rev } 'P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow (n) \text{ rev } v$

apply (*induction n arbitrary: u*)

apply *simp*

by (*auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left OO_def rev_derive intro: exI[of _ rev _]*)

lemma *rev_derives*:

$\text{map_prod id rev } 'P \vdash u \Rightarrow * v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash \text{rev } u \Rightarrow * \text{ rev } v$

using *rev_deriven*

by (*metis rtranclp_power*)

lemma *derivern_iff_deriven*: $P \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) \text{ map } Tm v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) \text{ map } Tm v$

by (*auto simp: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln rev_map deriveln_iff_deriven rev_deriven*)

lemma *derivern_iff_derives*: $P \vdash u \Rightarrow r* \text{ map } Tm v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow * \text{ map } Tm v$

by (*simp add: derivern_iff_deriven rtranclp_power*)

lemma *derivern_prepend*: $R \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) v \Longrightarrow R \vdash p @ u \Rightarrow r(n) p @ v$

by (*fastforce simp: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln rev_map deriveln_append rev_eq_append_conv*)

lemma *deriver_append_map_Tm*:

$P \vdash u @ \text{map } Tm \ w \Rightarrow r \ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. v = x @ \text{map } Tm \ w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow r \ x)$
by (*fastforce simp: deriver_iff_rev_derivel rev_map derivel_map_Tm_append rev_eq_append_conv*)

lemma *derivern_append_map_Tm*:

$P \vdash u @ \text{map } Tm \ w \Rightarrow r(n) \ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. v = x @ \text{map } Tm \ w \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) \ x)$
by (*fastforce simp: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln rev_map deriveln_map_Tm_append rev_eq_append_conv*)

lemma *deriver_snoc_Nt*:

$P \vdash u @ [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow r \ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge v = u @ w)$
by (*force simp: deriver_iff_rev_derivel derivel_Nt_Cons rev_eq_append_conv*)

lemma *deriver_singleton*:

$P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow r \ v \longleftrightarrow (A, v) \in P$
using *deriver_snoc_Nt[of P []]* **by** *auto*

lemma *derivern1_snoc_Nt*:

$P \vdash u @ [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow r+ \ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow r* \ v)$
by (*auto simp: tranclp_unfold_left deriver_snoc_Nt OO_def*)

lemma *derivern_snoc_Nt*:

$P \vdash u @ [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow r* \ v \longleftrightarrow v = u @ [Nt \ A] \vee (\exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow r* \ v)$
by (*auto simp: Nitpick.rtranclp_unfold derivern1_snoc_Nt*)

lemma *derivern_snoc_Tm*:

$P \vdash u @ [Tm \ a] \Rightarrow r(n) \ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists w. v = w @ [Tm \ a] \wedge P \vdash u \Rightarrow r(n) \ w)$
by (*force simp: derivern_iff_rev_deriveln deriveln_Tm_Cons*)

lemma *derivern_snoc_Nt*:

$P \vdash u @ [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow r(n) \ v \longleftrightarrow ($
case n of 0 $\Rightarrow v = u @ [Nt \ A]$
 $| \text{Suc } m \Rightarrow \exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash u @ w \Rightarrow r(m) \ v)$
by (*cases n*) (*auto simp: relpowp_Suc_left deriver_snoc_Nt OO_def*)

lemma *derivern_singleton*:

$P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow r(n) \ v \longleftrightarrow ($
case n of 0 $\Rightarrow v = [Nt \ A]$
 $| \text{Suc } m \Rightarrow \exists w. (A, w) \in P \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow r(m) \ v)$
using *derivern_snoc_Nt[of n P [] A v]* **by** (*cases n, auto*)

lemma *derivern_snoc_Nt_Tms_decomp1*:

$R \vdash p @ [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow r(n) \ \text{map } Tm \ q$
 $\implies \exists pt \ At \ w \ k \ m. R \vdash p \Rightarrow (k) \ \text{map } Tm \ pt \wedge R \vdash w \Rightarrow (m) \ \text{map } Tm \ At \wedge (A,$
 $w) \in R$
 $\wedge q = pt @ At \wedge n = \text{Suc}(k + m)$

proof–

assume *assm*: $R \vdash p @ [Nt A] \Rightarrow r(n) \text{ map } Tm q$
then have $R \vdash p @ [Nt A] \Rightarrow (n) \text{ map } Tm q$ **by** (*simp add: derivern_iff_deriven*)
then have $\exists n1 n2 q1 q2. n = n1 + n2 \wedge \text{map } Tm q = q1 @ q2 \wedge R \vdash p \Rightarrow (n1) q1 \wedge R \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow (n2) q2$
using *deriven_append_decomp* **by** *blast*
then obtain $n1 n2 q1 q2$
where *decomp1*: $n = n1 + n2 \wedge \text{map } Tm q = q1 @ q2 \wedge R \vdash p \Rightarrow (n1) q1 \wedge R \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow (n2) q2$
by *blast*
then have $\exists pt At. q1 = \text{map } Tm pt \wedge q2 = \text{map } Tm At \wedge q = pt @ At$
by (*meson map_eq_append_conv*)
then obtain $pt At$ **where** *decomp_tms*: $q1 = \text{map } Tm pt \wedge q2 = \text{map } Tm At$
 $\wedge q = pt @ At$ **by** *blast*
then have $\exists w m. n2 = Suc m \wedge R \vdash w \Rightarrow (m) (\text{map } Tm At) \wedge (A, w) \in R$
using *decomp1*
by (*auto simp add: derivern_start1*)
then obtain $w m$ **where** $n2 = Suc m \wedge R \vdash w \Rightarrow (m) (\text{map } Tm At) \wedge (A, w) \in R$
by *blast*
then have $R \vdash p \Rightarrow (n1) \text{ map } Tm pt \wedge R \vdash w \Rightarrow (m) \text{ map } Tm At \wedge (A, w) \in R$
 $\wedge q = pt @ At \wedge n = Suc(n1 + m)$
using *decomp1 decomp_tms* **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

If there exists a derivation from u to v then there exists one which does not use productions of the form $A \rightarrow A$. Also for left-derivation.

lemma *no_self_loops_derives*: $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) v \implies \{p \in P. \neg(\exists A. p = (A, [Nt A]))\} \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$

proof(*induction n arbitrary: u*)

case 0
then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
then have $\exists w. P \vdash u \Rightarrow w \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow (n) v$
by (*simp add: relpow_Suc_D2*)
then obtain w **where** $W: P \vdash u \Rightarrow w \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow (n) v$ **by** *blast*
then have $\exists (A, x) \in P. \exists u1 u2. u = u1 @ Nt A \# u2 \wedge w = u1 @ x @ u2$
by (*simp add: derive_iff*)
then obtain $A x u1 u2$ **where** *prod*: $u = u1 @ Nt A \# u2 \wedge w = u1 @ x @ u2 \wedge (A, x) \in P$
by *blast*
then show *?case*
proof(*cases x = [Nt A]*)
case *True*
then have $u = w$ **using** *prod* **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis* **using** *Suc W* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*

```

    then have  $(A, x) \in \{p \in P. \neg(\exists A. p = (A, [Nt\ A]))\}$  using prod by (auto)
    then show ?thesis using Suc W
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) derives_rule prod rtranclp.rtrancl_refl)
  qed
qed

lemma no_self_loops_derives:  $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l(n) v \implies \{p \in P. \neg(\exists A. p = (A, [Nt\ A]))\} \vdash u \Rightarrow_{l*} v$ 
proof(induction n arbitrary: u)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  then have  $\exists w. P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l w \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow_l(n) v$ 
  by (simp add: relpowp_Suc_D2)
  then obtain w where  $W: P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l w \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow_l(n) v$  by blast
  then have  $\exists (A, x) \in P. \exists u1\ u2. u = \text{map } Tm\ u1\ @\ Nt\ A\ \# u2 \wedge w = \text{map } Tm\ u1\ @\ x\ @\ u2$ 
  by (simp add: derivel_iff)
  then obtain A x u1 u2 where prod:  $u = \text{map } Tm\ u1\ @\ Nt\ A\ \# u2 \wedge w = \text{map } Tm\ u1\ @\ x\ @\ u2 \wedge (A, x) \in P$ 
  by blast
  then show ?case
  proof(cases x = [Nt A])
    case True
    then have  $u = w$  using prod by auto
    then show ?thesis using Suc W by auto
  next
    case False
    then have  $(A, x) \in \{p \in P. \neg(\exists A. p = (A, [Nt\ A]))\}$  using prod by (auto)
    then show ?thesis using Suc W
    by (metis (lifting) converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp derivel.intros prod)
  qed
qed

```

1.3 Substitution in Lists

Function *substs y ys xs* replaces every occurrence of *y* in *xs* with the list *ys*

```

fun substs :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  substs y ys [] = [] |
  substs y ys (x#xs) = (if  $x = y$  then ys @ substs y ys xs else  $x \# \text{substs } y\ ys\ xs$ )

```

Alternative definition, but apparently no simpler to use: *substs y ys xs* = *concat (map ($\lambda x. \text{if } x = y \text{ then } ys \text{ else } [x]$) xs)*

abbreviation *substsNt A* $\equiv$ *substs (Nt A)*

```

lemma substs_append[simp]: substs y ys (xs @ xs') = substs y ys xs @ substs y ys xs'
by (induction xs) auto

```

lemma *substs_skip*: $y \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{substs } y \text{ } ys \text{ } xs = xs$
by (*induction xs*) *auto*

lemma *substsNT_map_Tm[simp]*: $\text{substsNt } A \ \alpha \ (\text{map } Tm \ w) = \text{map } Tm \ w$
by(*rule substs_skip*) *auto*

lemma *substs_len*: $\text{length } (\text{substs } y \ [y] \ xs) = \text{length } xs$
by (*induction xs*) *auto*

lemma *substs_rev*: $y' \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{substs } y' \ [y] \ (\text{substs } y \ [y] \ xs) = xs$
by (*induction xs*) *auto*

lemma *substs_der*:
 $(B, v) \in P \implies P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* \text{substs } (Nt \ B) \ v \ u$
proof (*induction u*)
 case *Nil*
 then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
 case (*Cons a u*)
 then show *?case*
 by (*auto simp add: derives_Cons_rule derives_prepend derives_Cons*)
qed

1.4 Epsilon-Freeness

definition *Eps_free* **where** $Eps_free \ R = (\forall (_, r) \in R. \ r \neq [])$

abbreviation *eps_free* $rs == Eps_free(\text{set } rs)$

lemma *Eps_freeI*:
assumes $\bigwedge A \ r. \ (A, r) \in R \implies r \neq []$ **shows** $Eps_free \ R$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Eps_free_def*)

lemma *Eps_free_Nil*: $Eps_free \ R \implies (A, []) \notin R$
by (*auto simp: Eps_free_def*)

lemma *Eps_freeE_Cons*: $Eps_free \ R \implies (A, w) \in R \implies \exists a \ u. \ w = a \# u$
by (*cases w, auto simp: Eps_free_def*)

lemma *Eps_free_derives_Nil*:
assumes $R: Eps_free \ R$ **shows** $R \vdash l \Rightarrow^* [] \longleftrightarrow l = []$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)
proof
 show $?l \implies ?r$
 proof (*induction rule: converse_derives_induct*)
 case *base*
 show *?case* **by** *simp*
 next
 case (*step u A v w*)

```

    then show ?case by (auto simp: Eps_free_Nil[OF R])
  qed
qed auto

lemma Eps_free_deriven_Nil:
   $\llbracket \text{Eps\_free } R; R \vdash l \Rightarrow (n) \ \square \rrbracket \implies l = \square$ 
by (metis Eps_free_derives_Nil relpowp_imp_rtrancp)

lemma Eps_free_derivels_Nil:  $\text{Eps\_free } R \implies R \vdash l \Rightarrow l* \ \square \longleftrightarrow l = \square$ 
by (meson Eps_free_derives_Nil derivels_from_empty derivels_imp_derives)

lemma Eps_free_deriveln_Nil:  $\text{Eps\_free } R \implies R \vdash l \Rightarrow l(n) \ \square \implies l = \square$ 
by (metis Eps_free_derives_Nil relpowp_imp_rtrancp)

lemma decomp_deriveln_map_Nts:
  assumes Eps_free P
  shows  $P \vdash \text{Nt } X \# \text{map Nt } Xs \Rightarrow l(n) \text{map Nt } Zs \implies$ 
 $\exists Ys'. Ys' @ Xs = Zs \wedge P \vdash [\text{Nt } X] \Rightarrow l(n) \text{map Nt } Ys'$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: Zs)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (auto)
next
  case (Suc n)
  then obtain ys where  $n: P \vdash \text{Nt } X \# \text{map Nt } Xs \Rightarrow l(n) \text{ys}$  and  $P \vdash \text{ys} \Rightarrow l$ 
  map Nt Zs
  using relpowp_Suc_E by metis
  from  $\langle P \vdash \text{ys} \Rightarrow l \text{map Nt } Zs \rangle$  obtain Ys where  $\text{ys} = \text{map Nt } Ys$ 
  using derivel_not_elim_Tm by blast
  from Suc.IH[of Ys] this n
  obtain Ys' where  $Ys = Ys' @ Xs \wedge P \vdash [\text{Nt } X] \Rightarrow l(n) \text{map Nt } Ys'$  by auto
  moreover from  $\langle \text{ys} = \_ \rangle \langle P \vdash \text{ys} \Rightarrow l \text{map Nt } Zs \rangle$  decomp_derivel_map_Nts[of
  P Ys Zs]
  obtain Y Xs' Ysa where  $Ys = Y \# Xs' \wedge P \vdash [\text{Nt } Y] \Rightarrow l \text{map Nt } Ysa \wedge Zs =$ 
 $Ysa @ Xs'$  by auto
  ultimately show ?case using Eps_free_deriveln_Nil[OF assms, of n [Nt X]]
  by (auto simp: Cons_eq_append_conv derivel_Nt_Cons relpowp_Suc_I)
qed

end

```

2 Parse Trees

```

theory Parse_Tree
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

datatype ('n,'t) tree = Sym ('n,'t) sym | Rule 'n ('n,'t) tree list
datatype_compat tree

```

```

fun root :: ('n,'t) tree  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) sym where
  root(Sym s) = s |
  root(Rule A _) = Nt A

fun fringe :: ('n,'t) tree  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) syms where
  fringe(Sym s) = [s] |
  fringe(Rule _ ts) = concat(map fringe ts)

abbreviation fringes ts  $\equiv$  concat(map fringe ts)

fun parse_tree :: ('n,'t) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n,'t) tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  parse_tree P (Sym s) = True |
  parse_tree P (Rule A ts) = (( $\forall t \in \text{set } ts.$  parse_tree P t)  $\wedge$  (A, map root ts)  $\in$  P)

lemma fringe_steps_if_parse_tree: parse_tree P t  $\Longrightarrow$  P  $\vdash$  [root t]  $\Rightarrow^*$  fringe t
proof(induction t)
  case (Sym s)
  then show ?case by (auto)
next
  case (Rule A ts)
  have P  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow$  map root ts
  using Rule.premis by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  with Rule show ?case apply(simp)
  using derives_concat1 by (metis converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp)
qed

fun subst_pt and subst_pts where
  subst_pt t' 0 (Sym _) = t' |
  subst_pt t' m (Rule A ts) = Rule A (subst_pts t' m ts) |
  subst_pts t' m (t#ts) =
    (let n = length(fringe t) in if m < n then subst_pt t' m t # ts
    else t # subst_pts t' (m-n) ts)

lemma fringe_subst_pt: i < length(fringe t)  $\Longrightarrow$ 
  fringe(subst_pt t' i t) = take i (fringe t) @ fringe t' @ drop (Suc i) (fringe t)
and
  fringe_subst_pts: i < length(fringes ts)  $\Longrightarrow$ 
  fringes (subst_pts t' i ts) =
    take i (fringes ts) @ fringe t' @ drop (Suc i) (fringes ts)
proof(induction t' i t and t' i ts rule: subst_pt_subst_pts.induct)
  case ( $\exists t' m t ts$ )
  let ?n = length (fringe t)
  show ?case
  proof (cases m < ?n)
    case True
    thus ?thesis using  $\exists$ .IH(1)[OF refl] by (simp add: Let_def)
  next
  case False

```

```

    thus ?thesis using 3.IH(2)[OF refl] 3.prem by (simp add: Suc_diff_le)
  qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma root_subst_pt:  $\llbracket i < \text{length}(\text{fringe } t); \text{fringe } t ! i = \text{Nt } A; \text{root } t' = \text{Nt } A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{root } (\text{subst\_pt } t' i t) = \text{root } t$  and
map_root_subst_pts:  $\llbracket i < \text{length}(\text{fringes } ts); \text{fringes } ts ! i = \text{Nt } A; \text{root } t' = \text{Nt } A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{map\_root } (\text{subst\_pts } t' i ts) = \text{map\_root } ts$ 
proof(induction t' i t and t' i ts rule: subst_pt_subst_pts.induct)
  case (3 t' m t ts)
  then show ?case by (auto simp add: nth_append Let_def)
qed auto

```

```

lemma parse_tree_subst_pt:
 $\llbracket \text{parse\_tree } P t; i < \text{length}(\text{fringe } t); \text{fringe } t ! i = \text{Nt } A; \text{parse\_tree } P t'; \text{root } t' = \text{Nt } A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{parse\_tree } P (\text{subst\_pt } t' i t)$ 
and parse_tree_subst_pts:
 $\llbracket \forall t \in \text{set } ts. \text{parse\_tree } P t; i < \text{length}(\text{fringes } ts); \text{fringes } ts ! i = \text{Nt } A; \text{parse\_tree } P t'; \text{root } t' = \text{Nt } A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \forall t' \in \text{set}(\text{subst\_pts } t' i ts). \text{parse\_tree } P t'$ 
proof(induction t' i t and t' i ts rule: subst_pt_subst_pts.induct)
  case (2 m A ts)
  then show ?case
    using map_root_subst_pts by fastforce
next
  case (3 m t ts)
  then show ?case by(auto simp add: nth_append Let_def)
qed auto

```

```

lemma parse_tree_if_derives:  $P \vdash [\text{Nt } A] \Rightarrow^* w \implies \exists t. \text{parse\_tree } P t \wedge \text{fringe } t = w \wedge \text{root } t = \text{Nt } A$ 
proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case
    using fringe.simps(1) parse_tree.simps(1) root.simps(1) by blast
next
  case (step u A' v w)
  then obtain t where 1: parse_tree P t and 2: fringe t = u @ [Nt A'] @ v and
3:  $\langle \text{root } t = \text{Nt } A \rangle$ 
    by blast
  let ?t' = Rule A' (map Sym w)
  let ?t = subst_pt ?t' (length u) t
  have fringe ?t = u @ w @ v
    using 2 fringe_subst_pt[of length u t ?t'] by(simp add: o_def)
  moreover have parse_tree P ?t
    using parse_tree_subst_pt[OF 1, of length u] step.hyps(2) 2 by(simp add: o_def)

```

```

    moreover have ⟨root ?t = Nt A⟩ by (simp add: 2 3 root_subst_pt)
    ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

end

```

3 Renaming Nonterminals

```

theory Renaming_CFG
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

```

This theory provides lemmas that relate derivations w.r.t. some set of productions P to derivations w.r.t. a renaming of the nonterminals in P .

```

fun rename_sym :: ('old  $\Rightarrow$  'new)  $\Rightarrow$  ('old,'t) sym  $\Rightarrow$  ('new,'t) sym where
  rename_sym f (Nt n) = Nt (f n) |
  rename_sym f (Tm t) = Tm t

```

```

abbreviation rename_syms f  $\equiv$  map (rename_sym f)

```

```

fun rename_prod :: ('old  $\Rightarrow$  'new)  $\Rightarrow$  ('old,'t) prod  $\Rightarrow$  ('new,'t) prod where
  rename_prod f (A,w) = (f A, rename_syms f w)

```

```

abbreviation rename_Prods f P  $\equiv$  rename_prod f ` P

```

```

lemma rename_sym_o_Tm[simp]: rename_sym f  $\circ$  Tm = Tm
by(rule ext) simp

```

```

lemma Nt_notin_rename_syms_if_notin_range:
  x  $\notin$  range f  $\implies$  Nt x  $\notin$  set (rename_syms f w)
by(auto elim!: rename_sym.elims[OF sym])

```

```

lemma in_Nts_rename_Prods: B  $\in$  Nts (rename_Prods f P) = ( $\exists$  A  $\in$  Nts P. f
A = B)
unfolding Nts_def nts_syms_def by(force split: prod.splits elim!: rename_sym.elims[OF
sym])

```

```

lemma rename_preserves_deriven:
  P  $\vdash$   $\alpha \Rightarrow$ (n)  $\beta \implies$  rename_Prods f P  $\vdash$  rename_syms f  $\alpha \Rightarrow$ (n) rename_syms
f  $\beta$ 

```

```

proof (induction rule: deriven_induct)

```

```

  case 0

```

```

  then show ?case by simp

```

```

next

```

```

  let ?F = rename_syms f

```

```

  case (Suc n u A v w)

```

```

  then have (f A, rename_syms f w)  $\in$  rename_Prods f P

```

```

    by (metis image_eqI rename_prod.simps)

```

```

from derive.intros[OF this] have rename_Prods f P ⊢ ?F u @ ?F [Nt A] @ ?F
v ⇒ ?F u @ ?F w @ ?F v
  by auto
  with Suc show ?case
  by (simp add: relpowp_Suc_I)
qed

```

lemma rename_preserves_derives:

```

P ⊢ α ⇒* β ⇒ rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒* rename_syms f β
by (meson rename_preserves_deriven rtranclp_power)

```

lemma rename_preserves_derivel:

```

assumes P ⊢ α ⇒l β
shows rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒l rename_syms f β
proof -
  from assms obtain A w u1 u2
  where A_w_u1_u2: (A,w) ∈ P ∧ α = map Tm u1 @ Nt A # u2 ∧ β = map
Tm u1 @ w @ u2
  unfolding derivel_iff by fast
  then have (f A, rename_syms f w) ∈ (rename_Prods f P) ∧
    rename_syms f α = map Tm u1 @ Nt (f A) # rename_syms f u2 ∧
    rename_syms f β = map Tm u1 @ rename_syms f w @ rename_syms
f u2
  by force
  then have ∃ (A,w) ∈ rename_Prods f P.
    ∃ u1 u2. rename_syms f α = map Tm u1 @ Nt A # u2 ∧ rename_syms f
β = map Tm u1 @ w @ u2
  by blast
  then show ?thesis by (simp only: derivel_iff)
qed

```

lemma rename_preserves_deriveln:

```

P ⊢ α ⇒l(n) β ⇒ rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒l(n) rename_syms
f β

```

proof (induction n arbitrary: β)

```

  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case Suc then show ?case
  by (metis relpowp_Suc_E relpowp_Suc_I rename_preserves_derivel)
qed

```

lemma rename_preserves_derivels:

```

P ⊢ α ⇒l* β ⇒ rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒l* rename_syms f
β
by (meson rename_preserves_deriveln rtranclp_power)

```

lemma rename_deriven_iff_inj:

```

fixes P :: ('a,'t)Prods

```

```

assumes inj_on f (Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β)
shows rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒(n) rename_syms f β ⟷ P ⊢
α ⇒(n) β (is ?l ⟷ ?r)
proof
  show ?r ⇒ ?l by (rule rename_preserves_deriven)
next

  let ?M = Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β
  obtain g where g = the_inv_into ?M f and inv: (∧x. x ∈ ?M ⇒ (g (f x) =
x))
    using assms by (simp add: the_inv_into_f_f inj_on_Un)
  then have s ∈ Syms P ∪ set α ∪ set β ⇒ rename_sym g (rename_sym f s)
= s for s::('a,'t) sym
    by (cases s) (auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def nts_syms_def)
  then have inv_rename_syms: (∧(ss::('a,'t) syms). set ss ⊆ Syms P ∪ set α ∪
set β ⇒ rename_syms g (rename_syms f ss) = ss
    by (simp add: list.map_ident_strong subset_iff)
  with inv have p ∈ P ⇒ rename_prod g (rename_prod f p) = p for p::('a,'t)
prod
    by (cases p) (auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def)
  then have inv_rename_prods: rename_Prods g (rename_Prods f P) = P
    using image_iff by fastforce
  then show ?l ⇒ ?r
    using rename_preserves_deriven inv_rename_syms by (metis Un_upper2
le_supI1)
qed

lemma rename_derives_iff_inj:
  assumes inj_on f (Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β)
  shows rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒* rename_syms f β ⟷ P ⊢
α ⇒* β
by (meson assms relpow_imp_rtranclp rename_deriven_iff_inj rtranclp_imp_relpowp)

lemma rename_deriveln_iff_inj:
fixes P :: ('a,'t) Prods
assumes inj_on f (Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β)
shows rename_Prods f P ⊢ rename_syms f α ⇒l(n) rename_syms f β ⟷ P ⊢
α ⇒l(n) β (is ?l ⟷ ?r)
proof
  show ?r ⇒ ?l by (rule rename_preserves_deriveln)
next
  let ?M = Nts P ∪ nts_syms α ∪ nts_syms β
  obtain g where g = the_inv_into ?M f and inv: (∧x. x ∈ ?M ⇒ (g (f x) =
x))
    using assms by (simp add: the_inv_into_f_f inj_on_Un)
  then have s ∈ Syms P ∪ set α ∪ set β ⇒ rename_sym g (rename_sym f s)
= s for s::('a,'t) sym
    by (cases s) (auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def nts_syms_def)
  then have inv_rename_syms: (∧(ss::('a,'t) syms). set ss ⊆ Syms P ∪ set α ∪

```

```

set  $\beta \implies \text{rename\_syms } g (\text{rename\_syms } f \text{ ss}) = \text{ss}$ 
  by (simp add: list.map_ident_strong subset_iff)
with inv have  $p \in P \implies \text{rename\_prod } g (\text{rename\_prod } f p) = p$  for  $p :: ('a, 't)$ 
prod
  by (cases p) (auto simp: Nts_def Syms_def)
then have inv_rename_prods:  $\text{rename\_Prods } g (\text{rename\_Prods } f P) = P$ 
  using image_iff by fastforce
then show  $?l \implies ?r$ 
  using rename_preserves_deriveIn inv_rename_syms by (metis Un_upper2
le_supII)
qed

lemma rename_derives_iff_inj:
  assumes inj_on f (Nts P  $\cup$  nts_syms  $\alpha \cup$  nts_syms  $\beta$ )
  shows  $\text{rename\_Prods } f P \vdash \text{rename\_syms } f \alpha \Rightarrow l^* \text{rename\_syms } f \beta \longleftrightarrow P \vdash$ 
 $\alpha \Rightarrow l^* \beta$ 
  by (meson assms relpowp_imp_rtranclp rename_deriveIn_iff_inj rtranclp_imp_relpowp)

lemma Lang_rename_Prods:
  assumes inj_on f (Nts P  $\cup$  {S})
  shows  $\text{Lang } (\text{rename\_Prods } f P) (f S) = \text{Lang } P S$ 
proof -
  from assms rename_derives_iff_inj[of f P [Nt S] map Tm _]
  show ?thesis unfolding Lang_def by (simp)
qed

lemma derives_preserves_renaming:
  assumes  $\text{rename\_Prods } f P \vdash \text{rename\_syms } f u \Rightarrow^* f v$ 
  shows  $\exists v. f v = \text{rename\_syms } f v$ 
  using assms
proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (step u A v w)
  then obtain A' where A'_src:  $\text{rename\_syms } f [Nt A'] = [Nt A]$  by auto
  from step obtain drvW where  $\text{rename\_syms } f \text{ drvW} = u @ [Nt A] @ v$  by
  auto
  then have uAv_split:  $u @ \text{rename\_syms } f [Nt A'] @ v = \text{rename\_syms } f \text{ drvW}$ 
  using A'_src by simp
  from uAv_split obtain u' where u'_src:  $\text{rename\_syms } f u' = u$  by (metis
  map_eq_append_conv)
  from uAv_split obtain v' where v'_src:  $\text{rename\_syms } f v' = v$  by (metis
  map_eq_append_conv)
  from step obtain w' where  $\text{rename\_syms } f w' = w$  by auto
  then have  $u @ w @ v = \text{rename\_syms } f (u' @ w' @ v')$  using u'_src v'_src
  by auto
  then show ?case by fast
qed

```

end

4 Disjoint Union of Sets of Productions

theory *Disjoint_Union_CFG*

imports

Regular-Sets.Regular_Set

Context_Free_Grammar

begin

This theory provides lemmas relevant when combining the productions of two grammars with disjoint sets of nonterminals. In particular that the languages of the nonterminals of one grammar is unchanged by adding productions involving only disjoint nonterminals.

lemma *derivel_disj_Un_if*:

assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$

and $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow_l v$

and $nts_syms\ u \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$

shows $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l v \wedge nts_syms\ v \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$

proof –

from *assms*(2) **obtain** $A\ w\ u'\ v'$ **where**

$A_w: (A, w) \in (P \cup P')$

and $u: u = \text{map } Tm\ u' @ Nt\ A \# v'$

and $v: v = \text{map } Tm\ u' @ w @ v'$

unfolding *derivel_iff* **by** *fast*

then have $(A, w) \notin P'$ **using** *assms*(3) **unfolding** *nts_syms_def Lhss_def* **by** *auto*

then have $(A, w) \in P$ **using** A_w **by** *blast*

with $u\ v$ **have** $(A, w) \in P$

and $u: u = \text{map } Tm\ u' @ Nt\ A \# v'$

and $v: v = \text{map } Tm\ u' @ w @ v'$ **by** *auto*

then have $P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l v$ **using** *derivel.intros* **by** *fastforce*

moreover have $nts_syms\ v \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$

using $u\ v\ \text{assms } \langle (A, w) \in P \rangle$ **unfolding** *nts_syms_def Nts_def Rhs_Nts_def* **by** *auto*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *fast*

qed

lemma *derive_disj_Un_if*:

assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$

and $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow v$

and $nts_syms\ u \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$

shows $P \vdash u \Rightarrow v \wedge nts_syms\ v \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$

proof –

from *assms*(2) **obtain** $A\ w\ u'\ v'$ **where**

$A_w: (A, w) \in P \cup P'$

and $u: u = u' @ Nt\ A \# v'$

and $v: v = u' @ w @ v'$
 unfolding *derive_iff* by *fast*
 then have $(A, w) \notin P'$ using *assms*(β) unfolding *nts_syms_def* *Lhss_def* by
auto
 then have $(A, w) \in P$ using *A_w* by *blast*
 with $u \ v$ have $(A, w) \in P$ and $u: u = u' @ Nt \ A \ \# \ v'$ and $v: v = u' @ w @$
 v' by *auto*
 then have $P \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ using *derive.intros* by *fastforce*
 moreover have $nts_syms \ v \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\}$
 using $u \ v \ assms \ \langle (A, w) \in P \rangle$ unfolding *nts_syms_def* *Nts_def* *Rhs_Nts_def*
 by *auto*
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *blast*
 qed

lemma *deriveln_disj_Un_if*:
 assumes $Rhs_Nts \ P \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\}$
 shows $\llbracket P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) \ v; \ nts_syms \ u \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\} \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n) \ v \wedge nts_syms \ v \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\}$
proof (*induction n arbitrary: v*)
 case 0
 then show *?case* by *simp*
next
 case (*Suc n'*)
 then obtain v' where *split*: $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n') \ v' \wedge P \cup P' \vdash v' \Rightarrow l \ v$
 by (*meson relpowp_Suc_E*)
 with *Suc* have $P \vdash u \Rightarrow l(n') \ v' \wedge nts_syms \ v' \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\}$
 by *fast*
 with *Suc* show *?case* using *assms* *derivel_disj_Un_if*
 by (*metis split relpowp_Suc_I*)
 qed

lemma *deriven_disj_Un_if*:
 assumes $Rhs_Nts \ P \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\}$
 shows $\llbracket P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) \ v; \ nts_syms \ u \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\} \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n) \ v \wedge nts_syms \ v \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\}$
proof (*induction n arbitrary: v*)
 case 0
 then show *?case* by *simp*
next
 case (*Suc n'*)
 then obtain v' where *split*: $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow (n') \ v' \wedge P \cup P' \vdash v' \Rightarrow v$
 by (*meson relpowp_Suc_E*)
 with *Suc* have $P \vdash u \Rightarrow (n') \ v' \wedge nts_syms \ v' \cap Lhss \ P' = \{\}$
 by *fast*
 with *Suc* show *?case* using *assms* *derive_disj_Un_if*
 by (*metis split relpowp_Suc_I*)
 qed

lemma *derivel_disj_Un_iff*:

assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
and $nts_syms\ u \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
shows $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow_l v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow_l v$
using *assms Un_derivel derivel_disj Un_if* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *derive_disj_Un_iff*:
assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
and $nts_syms\ u \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
shows $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow v$
using *assms Un_derive derive_disj_Un_if* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *deriveln_disj_Un_iff*:
assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
and $nts_syms\ u \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
shows $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow_{l(n)} v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow_{l(n)} v$
by (*metis Un_derivel assms(1,2) deriveln_disj_Un_if relpowp_mono*)

lemma *deriven_disj_Un_iff*:
assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
and $nts_syms\ u \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
shows $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow_{(n)} v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow_{(n)} v$
by (*metis Un_derive assms(1,2) deriven_disj_Un_if relpowp_mono*)

lemma *derives_disj_Un_iff*:
assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
and $nts_syms\ u \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
shows $P \cup P' \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v \longleftrightarrow P \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$
by (*simp add: derivn_disj_Un_iff[OF assms] rtranclp_power*)

lemma *Lang_disj_Un1*:
assumes $Rhs_Nts\ P \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$
and $S \notin Lhss\ P'$
shows $Lang\ P\ S = Lang\ (P \cup P')\ S$
proof –
from *assms(2)* **have** $nts_syms\ [Nt\ S] \cap Lhss\ P' = \{\}$ **unfolding** *nts_syms_def*
Lhss_def **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* **unfolding** *Lang_def*
by (*simp add: derives_disj_Un_iff[OF assms(1)]*)
qed

4.1 Disjoint Concatenation

lemma *Lang_concat_disj*:
assumes $Nts\ P1 \cap Nts\ P2 = \{\}$ $S \notin Nts\ P1 \cup Nts\ P2 \cup \{S1, S2\}$ $S1 \notin Nts\ P2$
 $S2 \notin Nts\ P1$
shows $Lang\ (\{(S, [Nt\ S1, Nt\ S2])\} \cup (P1 \cup P2))\ S = Lang\ P1\ S1\ @@\ Lang\ P2\ S2$
proof –
let $?P = \{(S, [Nt\ S1, Nt\ S2])\} \cup (P1 \cup P2)$

```

let ?L1 = Lang P1 S1
let ?L2 = Lang P2 S2
have Lang ?P S  $\subseteq$  ?L1 @?L2
proof
  fix w
  assume w  $\in$  Lang ?P S
  then have ?P  $\vdash$  [Nt S]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w using Lang_def by fastforce
  then obtain  $\alpha$  where ?P  $\vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w  $\wedge$  (S,  $\alpha$ )  $\in$  ?P using derives_start1 by fast
  then have dervs: ?P  $\vdash$  [Nt S1, Nt S2]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w using assms unfolding Nts_def by auto
  then obtain w1 w2 where ?P  $\vdash$  [Nt S1]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w1 ?P  $\vdash$  [Nt S2]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w2 w = w1 @ w2
  using derives_append_decomp[of ?P [Nt S1] [Nt S2]] by (auto simp: map_eq_append_conv)
  then have P1  $\cup$  ({(S, [Nt S1, Nt S2])}  $\cup$  P2)  $\vdash$  [Nt S1]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w1
  and P2  $\cup$  ({(S, [Nt S1, Nt S2])}  $\cup$  P1)  $\vdash$  [Nt S2]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w2 by (simp_all add: Un_commute)
  from derives_disj_Un_iff[THEN iffD1, OF _ _ this(1)]
  derives_disj_Un_iff[THEN iffD1, OF _ _ this(2)] assms
  have P1  $\vdash$  [Nt S1]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w1 P2  $\vdash$  [Nt S2]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w2
  by (auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts)
  then have w1  $\in$  ?L1 w2  $\in$  ?L2 unfolding Lang_def by simp_all
  with  $\langle w = \_ \rangle$  show w  $\in$  ?L1 @?L2 by blast
qed
moreover
have ?L1 @?L2  $\subseteq$  Lang ?P S
proof
  fix w
  assume w  $\in$  ?L1 @?L2
  then obtain w1 w2 where w12_src: w1  $\in$  ?L1  $\wedge$  w2  $\in$  ?L2  $\wedge$  w = w1 @ w2 using assms by blast
  have P1  $\subseteq$  ?P P2  $\subseteq$  ?P by auto
  from w12_src have 1: P1  $\vdash$  [Nt S1]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w1 and 2: P2  $\vdash$  [Nt S2]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w2
  using Lang_def by fast+
  have ?P  $\vdash$  [Nt S]  $\Rightarrow$  [Nt S1, Nt S2]
  using derive.intros[of S [Nt S1, Nt S2] ?P []] by auto
  also have ?P  $\vdash \dots \Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w1 @ [Nt S2] using derives_append derives_mono[OF  $\langle P1 \subseteq ?P \rangle$ ]
  using derives_append[OF derives_mono[OF  $\langle P1 \subseteq ?P \rangle$  1], of [Nt S2]] by simp
  also have ?P  $\vdash \dots \Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w1 @ map Tm w2
  using derives_prepend[OF derives_mono[OF  $\langle P2 \subseteq ?P \rangle$  2]] by simp
  ultimately have ?P  $\vdash$  [Nt S]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm w using w12_src by simp
  then show w  $\in$  Lang ?P S unfolding Lang_def by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

4.2 Disjoint Union including start fork

lemma *derive_from_isolated_fork*:

$\llbracket A \notin \text{Lhss } P; \{(A, \alpha 1), (A, \alpha 2)\} \cup P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow \beta \rrbracket \implies \beta = \alpha 1 \vee \beta = \alpha 2$
unfolding *derive_singleton* **by** (*auto simp: Lhss_def*)

lemma *derives_fork_if_derives1*:

assumes $P \vdash [Nt B1] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$
shows $\{(A, [Nt B1]), (A, [Nt B2])\} \cup P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$ (**is** $?P \vdash _ \Rightarrow^* _$)
proof –
have $?P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow [Nt B1]$ **using** *derive_singleton* **by** *auto*
also have $?P \vdash [Nt B1] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$ **using** *assms*
by (*meson derives_mono sup_ge2*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *derives_disj_if_derives_fork*:

assumes $A \notin \text{Nts } P \cup \{B1, B2\}$
and $\{(A, [Nt B1]), (A, [Nt B2])\} \cup P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$ (**is** $?P \vdash _ \Rightarrow^* _$)
shows $P \vdash [Nt B1] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w \vee P \vdash [Nt B2] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$
proof –
obtain β **where** *steps*: $?P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow \beta$ $?P \vdash \beta \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$
using *converse_rtranclpE[OF assms(2)]* **by** *blast*
have $\beta = [Nt B1] \vee \beta = [Nt B2]$
using *steps(1)* *derive_from_isolated_fork[of A P]* *assms(1)* **by** (*auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts*)
then show *?thesis*
using *steps(2)* *derives_disj_Un_iff[of P {(A, [Nt B1]), (A, [Nt B2])} β]* *assms*
by (*auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts*)
qed

lemma *Lang_distrib_eq_Un_Lang2*:

assumes $A \notin \text{Nts } P \cup \{B1, B2\}$
shows $\text{Lang } (\{(A, [Nt B1]), (A, [Nt B2])\} \cup P) A = (\text{Lang } P B1 \cup \text{Lang } P B2)$
(is $\text{Lang } ?P _ = _$ **is** $?L1 = ?L2$)
proof
show $?L2 \subseteq ?L1$ **unfolding** *Lang_def*
using *derives_fork_if_derives1[of P B1 _ A B2]* *derives_fork_if_derives1[of P B2 _ A B1]*
by (*auto simp add: insert_commute*)
next
show $?L1 \subseteq ?L2$
unfolding *Lang_def* **using** *derives_disj_if_derives_fork[OF assms]* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Lang_disj_Un2*:

assumes $\text{Nts } P1 \cap \text{Nts } P2 = \{\}$ $S \notin \text{Nts}(P1 \cup P2) \cup \{S1, S2\}$ $S1 \notin \text{Nts } P2$ $S2 \notin \text{Nts } P1$
shows $\text{Lang } (\{(S, [Nt S1]), (S, [Nt S2])\} \cup (P1 \cup P2)) S = \text{Lang } P1 S1 \cup \text{Lang } P2 S2$

```

P2 S2
proof -
  let ?P = {(S, [Nt S1]), (S, [Nt S2])} ∪ (P1 ∪ P2)
  have Lang ?P S = Lang (P1 ∪ P2) S1 ∪ Lang (P1 ∪ P2) S2
    using Lang_distrib_eq_Un_Lang2[OF assms(2)] by simp
  moreover have Lang (P1 ∪ P2) S1 = Lang P1 S1 using assms(1,3)
    apply(subst Lang_disj_Un1[of P1 P2 S1]) unfolding Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts by
blast+
  moreover have Lang (P2 ∪ P1) S2 = Lang P2 S2 using assms(1,4)
    apply(subst Lang_disj_Un1[of P2 P1 S2]) unfolding Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts by
blast+
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (metis sup_commute)
qed

end

```

5 Context-Free Languages

```

theory Context_Free_Language
imports
  Regular-Sets.Regular_Set
  Renaming_CFG
  Disjoint_Union_CFG
begin

```

5.1 Basic Definitions

This definition depends on the type of nonterminals of the grammar.

definition $CFL :: 'n \text{ itself} \Rightarrow 't \text{ list set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $CFL \ (TYPE('n)) \ L = (\exists P \ S :: 'n. L = \text{Lang } P \ S \wedge \text{finite } P)$

Ideally one would existentially quantify over $'n$ on the right-hand side, but we cannot quantify over types in HOL. But we can prove that the type is irrelevant because we can always use another type via renaming.

For hiding the infinite type of nonterminals:

abbreviation $cfl :: 'a \text{ lang} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $cfl \ L \equiv CFL \ (TYPE(\text{nat})) \ L$

5.2 Closure Properties

lemma CFL_Un_closed :
assumes $CFL \ TYPE('n1) \ L1 \ CFL \ TYPE('n2) \ L2$
shows $CFL \ TYPE(('n1 + 'n2) \text{option}) \ (L1 \cup L2)$

proof -

from $assms$ **obtain** $P1 \ P2$ **and** $S1 :: 'n1$ **and** $S2 :: 'n2$
where $L: L1 = \text{Lang } P1 \ S1 \ L2 = \text{Lang } P2 \ S2$ **and** $fin: \text{finite } P1 \ \text{finite } P2$
unfolding CFL_def **by** $blast$

```

let ?f1 = Some o (Inl:: 'n1 ⇒ 'n1 + 'n2)
let ?f2 = Some o (Inr:: 'n2 ⇒ 'n1 + 'n2)
let ?P1 = rename_Prods ?f1 P1
let ?P2 = rename_Prods ?f2 P2
let ?S1 = ?f1 S1
let ?S2 = ?f2 S2
let ?P = {(None, [Nt ?S1]), (None, [Nt ?S2])} ∪ (?P1 ∪ ?P2)
have Lang ?P None = Lang ?P1 ?S1 ∪ Lang ?P2 ?S2
  by (rule Lang_disj_Un2)(auto simp: Nts_Un in_Nts_rename_Prods)
moreover have ... = Lang P1 S1 ∪ Lang P2 S2
proof -
  have Lang ?P1 ?S1 = L1 unfolding ⟨L1 = _⟩
    by (meson Lang_rename_Prods comp_inj_on inj_Inl inj_Some)
  moreover have Lang ?P2 ?S2 = L2 unfolding ⟨L2 = _⟩
    by (meson Lang_rename_Prods comp_inj_on inj_Inr inj_Some)
  ultimately show ?thesis using L by argo
qed
moreover have finite ?P using fin by auto
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding CFL_def using L by blast
qed

```

```

lemma CFL_concat_closed:
assumes CFL_TYPE('n1) L1 and CFL_TYPE('n2) L2
shows CFL_TYPE(('n1 + 'n2) option) (L1 @@ L2)
proof -
  obtain P1 S1 where L1_def: L1 = Lang P1 (S1::'n1) finite P1
    using assms(1) CFL_def[of L1] by auto
  obtain P2 S2 where L2_def: L2 = Lang P2 (S2::'n2) finite P2
    using assms(2) CFL_def[of L2] by auto
  let ?f1 = Some o (Inl:: 'n1 ⇒ 'n1 + 'n2)
  let ?f2 = Some o (Inr:: 'n2 ⇒ 'n1 + 'n2)
  let ?P1 = rename_Prods ?f1 P1
  let ?P2 = rename_Prods ?f2 P2
  let ?S1 = ?f1 S1
  let ?S2 = ?f2 S2
  let ?S = None :: ('n1+'n2)option
  let ?P = {(None, [Nt ?S1, Nt ?S2])} ∪ (?P1 ∪ ?P2)
  have inj ?f1 by (simp add: inj_on_def)
  then have L1r_def: L1 = Lang ?P1 ?S1
    using L1_def Lang_rename_Prods[of ?f1 P1 S1] inj_on_def by force
  have inj ?f2 by (simp add: inj_on_def)
  then have L2r_def: L2 = Lang ?P2 ?S2
    using L2_def Lang_rename_Prods[of ?f2 P2 S2] inj_on_def by force
  have Lang ?P ?S = L1 @@ L2 unfolding L1r_def L2r_def
    by (rule Lang_concat_disj) (auto simp add: disjoint_iff in_Nts_rename_Prods)
  moreover have finite ?P using ⟨finite P1⟩ ⟨finite P2⟩ by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding CFL_def by blast
qed

```

5.3 CFG as an Equation System

A CFG can be viewed as a system of equations. The least solution is denoted by $Lang_lfp$.

definition $inst_sym :: ('n \Rightarrow 't\ lang) \Rightarrow ('n, 't)\ sym \Rightarrow 't\ lang$ **where**
 $inst_sym\ L\ s = (case\ s\ of\ Tm\ a \Rightarrow \{[a]\} \mid Nt\ A \Rightarrow L\ A)$

definition $concats :: 'a\ lang\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ lang$ **where**
 $concats\ Ls = foldr\ (@@)\ Ls\ \{\}\}$

definition $inst_syms :: ('n \Rightarrow 't\ lang) \Rightarrow ('n, 't)\ syms \Rightarrow 't\ lang$ **where**
 $inst_syms\ L\ w = concats\ (map\ (inst_sym\ L)\ w)$

definition $subst_lang :: ('n, 't)Prods \Rightarrow ('n \Rightarrow 't\ lang) \Rightarrow ('n \Rightarrow 't\ lang)$ **where**
 $subst_lang\ P\ L = (\lambda A. \bigcup w \in Rhss\ P\ A. inst_syms\ L\ w)$

definition $Lang_lfp :: ('n, 't)Prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 't\ lang$ **where**
 $Lang_lfp\ P = lfp\ (subst_lang\ P)$

Now we show that this lfp is a Kleene fixpoint.

lemma $inst_sym_Sup_range$: $inst_sym\ (Sup(range\ F)) = (\lambda s. \bigcup i. inst_sym\ (F\ i)\ s)$

by(*auto simp: inst_sym_def fun_eq_iff split: sym.splits*)

lemma $foldr_map_mono$: $F \leq G \implies foldr\ (@@)\ (map\ F\ xs)\ Ls \subseteq foldr\ (@@)\ (map\ G\ xs)\ Ls$

by(*induction xs*)(*auto simp add: le_fun_def subset_eq*)

lemma $inst_sym_mono$: $F \leq G \implies inst_sym\ F\ s \subseteq inst_sym\ G\ s$

by (*auto simp add: inst_sym_def le_fun_def subset_iff split: sym.splits*)

lemma $foldr_conc_map_inst_sym$:

assumes $omega_chain\ L$

shows $foldr\ (@@)\ (map\ (\lambda s. \bigcup i. inst_sym\ (L\ i)\ s)\ xs)\ Ls = (\bigcup i. foldr\ (@@)\ (map\ (inst_sym\ (L\ i))\ xs)\ Ls)$

proof(*induction xs*)

case Nil

then show $?case$ **by** *simp*

next

case $(Cons\ a\ xs)$

show $?case$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof

show $?l \subseteq ?r$

proof

fix w **assume** $w \in ?l$

with $Cons$ **obtain** $u\ v\ i\ j$

where $w = u\ @\ v$ $u \in inst_sym\ (L\ i)\ a$ $v \in foldr\ (@@)\ (map\ (inst_sym\ (L\ j))\ xs)\ Ls$ **by**(*auto*)

then show $w \in ?r$

```

      using omega_chain_mono[OF assms, of i max i j] omega_chain_mono[OF
assms, of j max i j]
      inst_sym_mono foldr_map_mono[of inst_sym (L j) inst_sym (L (max i
j)) xs Ls] concl
      unfolding le_fun_def by(simp) blast
    qed
  next
    show  $?r \subseteq ?l$  using Cons by(fastforce)
  qed
qed

lemma omega_cont_Lang_lfp: omega_cont (subst_lang P)
unfolding omega_cont_def subst_lang_def
proof (safe)
  fix L :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b lang
  assume o: omega_chain L
  show  $(\lambda A. \bigcup (inst\_syms (Sup (range L)) \text{ ' Rhss P A})) = (SUP i. (\lambda A. \bigcup$ 
 $(inst\_syms (L i) \text{ ' Rhss P A})))$ 
    (is  $(\lambda A. ?l A) = (\lambda A. ?r A)$ )
  proof
    fix A :: 'a
    have  $?l A = \bigcup (\bigcup i. (inst\_syms (L i) \text{ ' Rhss P A}))$ 
    by(auto simp: inst_syms_def inst_sym_Sup_range concats_def foldr_conc_map_inst_sym[OF
o])
    also have  $\dots = ?r A$ 
    by(auto)
    finally show  $?l A = ?r A$  .
  qed
qed

theorem Lang_lfp_SUP: Lang_lfp P = (SUP n. ((subst_lang P)  $\sim^n$ )  $(\lambda A. \{\})$ )
using Kleene_lfp[OF omega_cont_Lang_lfp] unfolding Lang_lfp_def bot_fun_def
by blast

```

5.4 $Lang_lfp = Lang$

We prove that the fixpoint characterization of the language defined by a CFG is equivalent to the standard language definition via derivations. Both directions are proved separately

```

lemma inst_syms_mono:  $(\bigwedge A. R A \subseteq R' A) \implies w \in inst\_syms R \alpha \implies w \in$ 
 $inst\_syms R' \alpha$ 
unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def
by (metis (no_types, lifting) foldr_map_mono in_mono inst_sym_mono le_fun_def)

```

```

lemma omega_cont_Lang_lfp_iterates: omega_chain  $(\lambda n. ((subst\_lang P) \sim^n)$ 
 $(\lambda A. \{\}))$ 
  using omega_chain_iterates[OF mono_if_omega_cont, OF omega_cont_Lang_lfp]
  unfolding bot_fun_def by blast

```

```

lemma in_subst_langD_inst_syms:  $w \in \text{subst\_lang } P \ L \ A \implies \exists \alpha. (A, \alpha) \in P \wedge$ 
 $w \in \text{inst\_syms } L \ \alpha$ 
unfolding subst_lang_def inst_syms_def Rhss_def by (auto split: prod.splits)

lemma foldr_conc_conc:  $\text{foldr } (@@) \ xs \ \{\} \ \ @@ \ A = \text{foldr } (@@) \ xs \ A$ 
by (induction xs)(auto simp: conc_assoc)

lemma derives_if_inst_syms:
 $w \in \text{inst\_syms } (\lambda A. \{w. P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ w\}) \ \alpha \implies P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm$ 
 $w$ 
proof (induction  $\alpha$  arbitrary:  $w$ )
  case Nil
  then show ?case unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def by(auto)
next
  case (Cons s  $\alpha$ )
  show ?case
  proof (cases s)
    case (Nt A)
    then show ?thesis using Cons
    unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def inst_sym_def by(fastforce simp: derives_Cons_decomp)
  next
    case (Tm a)
    then show ?thesis using Cons
    unfolding inst_syms_def concats_def inst_sym_def by(auto simp: derives_Tm_Cons)
  qed
qed

lemma derives_if_in_subst_lang:  $w \in ((\text{subst\_lang } P) \rightsquigarrow^n) (\lambda A. \{\}) \ A \implies P \vdash$ 
 $[Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ w$ 
proof(induction  $n$  arbitrary:  $w \ A$ )
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  let ?L =  $((\text{subst\_lang } P) \rightsquigarrow^n) (\lambda A. \{\})$ 
  have *: ?L  $A \subseteq \{w. P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ w\}$  for  $A$ 
  using Suc.IH by blast
  obtain  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha: (A, \alpha) \in P \ w \in \text{inst\_syms } ?L \ \alpha$ 
  using in_subst_langD_inst_syms[OF Suc.prem[simplified]] by blast
  show ?case using  $\alpha(1)$  derives_if_inst_syms[OF inst_syms_mono[OF *, of _
 $\lambda A. A, \text{OF } \alpha(2)]]$ 
  by (simp add: derives_Cons_rule)
qed

lemma derives_if_Lang_lfp:  $w \in \text{Lang\_lfp } P \ A \implies P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ w$ 
unfolding Lang_lfp_SUP using derives_if_in_subst_lang
by (metis (mono_tags, lifting) SUP_apply UN_E)

```

lemma *Lang_lfp_subset_Lang*: $\text{Lang_lfp } P \ A \subseteq \text{Lang } P \ A$
unfolding *Lang_def* **by** (*blast intro: derives_if_Lang_lfp*)

The other direction:

lemma *inst_syms_decomp*:
 $\llbracket \forall i < \text{length } ws. ws ! i \in \text{inst_sym } L (\alpha ! i); \text{length } \alpha = \text{length } ws \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{concat } ws \in \text{inst_syms } L \ \alpha$
proof (*induction ws arbitrary: α*)
case *Nil*
then show ?*case* **unfolding** *inst_syms_def concats_def* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons w ws*)
then obtain $\alpha 1 \ \alpha r$ **where** $*$: $\alpha = \alpha 1 \ \# \ \alpha r$ **by** (*metis Suc_length_conv*)
with *Cons.prem1* **have** $\text{length } \alpha r = \text{length } ws$ **by** *simp*
moreover from *Cons.prem1* **have** $\forall i < \text{length } ws. ws ! i \in \text{inst_sym } L (\alpha r ! i)$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\text{concat } ws \in \text{inst_syms } L \ \alpha r$ **using** *Cons.IH* **by** *blast*
moreover from *Cons.prem1* **have** $w \in \text{inst_sym } L \ \alpha 1$ **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show ?*case* **unfolding** *inst_syms_def concats_def* **using** $*$ **by** *force*
qed

lemma *Lang_lfp_if_derives_aux*: $P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow (n) \ \text{map } Tm \ w \implies w \in ((\text{subst_lang } P) \rightsquigarrow_n) (\lambda A. \{\}) \ A$
proof (*induction n arbitrary: w A rule: less_induct*)
case (*less n*)
show ?*case*
proof (*cases n*)
case 0 **then show** ?*thesis* **using** *less.prem1* **by** *auto*
next
case (*Suc m*)
then obtain α **where** α_intro : $(A, \alpha) \in P \ P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow (m) \ \text{map } Tm \ w$
by (*metis derivn_start1 less.prem1 nat.inject*)
then obtain $ws \ ms$ **where** $*$:
 $w = \text{concat } ws \wedge \text{length } \alpha = \text{length } ws \wedge \text{length } \alpha = \text{length } ms$
 $\wedge \text{sum_list } ms = m \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } ws. P \vdash [\alpha ! i] \Rightarrow (ms ! i) \ \text{map } Tm \ (ws ! i))$
using *derive_decomp_Tm* **by** *metis*

have $\forall i < \text{length } ws. ws ! i \in \text{inst_sym } (\lambda A. ((\text{subst_lang } P) \rightsquigarrow_m) (\lambda A. \{\}))$
 $A) (\alpha ! i)$
proof (*rule allI | rule impI*) +
fix i
show $i < \text{length } ws \implies ws ! i \in \text{inst_sym } ((\text{subst_lang } P) \rightsquigarrow_m) (\lambda A. \{\}))$
 $(\alpha ! i)$
unfolding *inst_sym_def*
proof (*induction $\alpha ! i$*)
case (*Nt B*)
with $*$ **have** $*$: $ms ! i \leq m$
by (*metis elem_le_sum_list*)

```

    with Suc have ms ! i < n by force
    from less.IH[OF this, of B ws ! i] Nt *
      have ws ! i ∈ (subst_lang P  $\widetilde{\sim}$  (ms ! i)) (λA. {}) B by fastforce
    with omega_chain_mono[OF omega_cont_Lang_lfp_iterates, OF **]
      have ws ! i ∈ (subst_lang P  $\widetilde{\sim}$  m) (λA. {}) B by (metis le_funD
subset_iff)
    with Nt show ?case by (metis sym.simps(5))
  next
    case (Tm a)
    with * have P ⊢ map Tm [a] ⇒ (ms ! i) map Tm (ws ! i) by fastforce
    then have ws ! i ∈ {[a]} using derived_from_TmsD by fastforce
    with Tm show ?case by (metis sym.simps(6))
  qed
qed

    from inst_syms_decomp[OF this] * have w ∈ inst_syms ((subst_lang P  $\widetilde{\sim}$ 
m) (λA. {})) α by argo
    with α_intro have w ∈ (subst_lang P) (λA. (subst_lang P  $\widetilde{\sim}$  m) (λA. {}))
A) A
    unfolding subst_lang_def Rhss_def by force
    with Suc show ?thesis by force
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma Lang_lfp_if_derives: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w ⇒ w ∈ Lang_lfp P A
proof -
  assume P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w
  then obtain n where P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒(n) map Tm w by (meson rtranclp_power)
  from Lang_lfp_if_derives_aux[OF this] have w ∈ ((subst_lang P)  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) (λA.
{}) A by argo
  with Lang_lfp_SUP show w ∈ Lang_lfp P A by (metis (mono_tags, lifting)
SUP_apply UNIV_I UN_iff)
qed

```

```

theorem Lang_lfp_eq_Lang: Lang_lfp P A = Lang P A
unfolding Lang_def by (blast intro: Lang_lfp_if_derives derives_if_Lang_lfp)

```

end

6 Elimination of Unit Productions

```

theory Unit_Elimination
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

```

```

definition unit_prods :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) Prods where
unit_prods ps = {(l, r) ∈ set ps. ∃ A. r = [Nt A]}

```

definition $unit_rtc :: ('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow ('n \times 'n) set$ **where**
 $unit_rtc\ Ps = \{(A, B). Ps \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* [Nt\ B] \wedge \{A, B\} \subseteq Nts\ Ps\}$

definition $unit_rm :: ('n, 't) prods \Rightarrow ('n, 't) Prods$ **where**
 $unit_rm\ ps = (set\ ps - unit_prods\ ps)$

definition $new_prods :: ('n, 't) prods \Rightarrow ('n, 't) Prods$ **where**
 $new_prods\ ps = \{(A, r). \exists B. (B, r) \in (unit_rm\ ps) \wedge (A, B) \in unit_rtc\ (unit_prods\ ps)\}$

definition $unit_elim_rel :: ('n, 't) prods \Rightarrow ('n, 't) prods \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $unit_elim_rel\ ps\ ps' \equiv set\ ps' = (unit_rm\ ps \cup new_prods\ ps)$

definition $Unit_free :: ('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $Unit_free\ P = (\nexists A\ B. (A, [Nt\ B]) \in P)$

lemma $Unit_free_if_unit_elim_rel: unit_elim_rel\ ps\ ps' \Longrightarrow Unit_free\ (set\ ps')$

unfolding $unit_elim_rel_def\ unit_rm_def\ new_prods_def\ unit_prods_def\ Unit_free_def$
by *simp*

lemma $unit_elim_rel_Eps_free:$
assumes $Eps_free\ (set\ ps)$ **and** $unit_elim_rel\ ps\ ps'$
shows $Eps_free\ (set\ ps')$
using *assms*
unfolding $unit_elim_rel_def\ Eps_free_def\ unit_rm_def\ unit_prods_def\ new_prods_def$
by *auto*

fun $uprods :: ('n, 't) prods \Rightarrow ('n, 't) prods$ **where**
 $uprods\ [] = []$ |
 $uprods\ (p \# ps) = (if\ \exists A. (snd\ p) = [Nt\ A]\ then\ p \# uprods\ ps\ else\ uprods\ ps)$

lemma $unit_prods_uprods: set\ (uprods\ ps) = unit_prods\ ps$
unfolding $unit_prods_def$ **by** (*induction ps auto*)

lemma $finiteunit_prods: finite\ (unit_prods\ ps)$
using $unit_prods_uprods$ **by** (*metis List.finite_set*)

definition $NtsCross :: ('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow ('n \times 'n) set$ **where**
 $NtsCross\ Ps = \{(A, B). A \in Nts\ Ps \wedge B \in Nts\ Ps\}$

lemma $finite_unit_rtc:$
assumes $finite\ ps$

shows $\text{finite } (\text{unit_rtc } ps)$
proof –
 have $\text{finite } (Nts \ ps)$
 unfolding Nts_def using $\text{assms finite_nts_syms}$ by auto
 hence $\text{finite } (NtsCross \ ps)$
 unfolding $NtsCross_def$ by auto
 moreover have $\text{unit_rtc } ps \subseteq NtsCross \ ps$
 unfolding $\text{unit_rtc_def } NtsCross_def$ by blast
 ultimately show $?thesis$
 using $\text{assms infinite_super}$ by fastforce
qed

definition $nPSlambda :: ('n, 't) \text{ Prods} \Rightarrow ('n \times 'n) \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{ Prods}$ **where**
 $nPSlambda \ Ps \ d = \{fst \ d\} \times \{r. (snd \ d, r) \in Ps\}$

lemma $npsImage: \bigcup ((nPSlambda \ (\text{unit_rm } ps)) \ ' (\text{unit_rtc } (\text{unit_prods } ps))) =$
 $\text{new_prods } ps$
 unfolding $\text{new_prods_def } nPSlambda_def$ by fastforce

lemma $\text{finite_}nPSlambda$:
 assumes $\text{finite } Ps$
 shows $\text{finite } (nPSlambda \ Ps \ d)$
proof –
 have $\{(B, r). (B, r) \in Ps \wedge B = snd \ d\} \subseteq Ps$
 by blast
 hence $\text{finite } \{(B, r). (B, r) \in Ps \wedge B = snd \ d\}$
 using $\text{assms finite_subset}$ by blast
 hence $\text{finite } (snd \ ' \{(B, r). (B, r) \in Ps \wedge B = snd \ d\})$
 by simp
 moreover have $\{r. (snd \ d, r) \in Ps\} = (snd \ ' \{(B, r). (B, r) \in Ps \wedge B = snd \ d\})$
 by force
 ultimately show $?thesis$
 using $\text{assms unfolding } nPSlambda_def$ by simp
qed

lemma $\text{finite_new_prods: finite } (\text{new_prods } ps)$
proof –
 have $\text{finite } (\text{unit_rm } ps)$
 unfolding unit_rm_def using finiteunit_prods by blast
 moreover have $\text{finite } (\text{unit_rtc } (\text{unit_prods } ps))$
 using $\text{finiteunit_prods finite_unit_rtc}$ by blast
 ultimately show $?thesis$
 using $npsImage \text{finite_}nPSlambda \text{finite_UN}$ by metis
qed

lemma $\text{finiteunit_elim_relRules: finite } (\text{unit_rm } ps \cup \text{new_prods } ps)$
proof –

```

have finite (unit_rm ps)
  unfolding unit_rm_def using finiteunit_prods by blast
moreover have finite (new_prods ps)
  using finite_new_prods by blast
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma unit_elim_rel_exists:  $\forall ps. \exists ps'. \text{unit\_elim\_rel } ps \ ps'$ 
unfolding unit_elim_rel_def using finite_list[OF finiteunit_elim_relRules] by
blast

```

```

definition unit_elim where
unit_elim ps = (SOME ps'. unit_elim_rel ps ps')

```

```

lemma unit_elim_rel_unit_elim: unit_elim_rel ps (unit_elim ps)
by (simp add: someI_ex unit_elim_def unit_elim_rel_exists)

```

```

lemma inNonUnitProds:
 $p \in \text{unit\_rm } ps \implies p \in \text{set } ps$ 
unfolding unit_rm_def by blast

```

```

lemma psubDeriv:
assumes  $ps \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ 
and  $\forall p \in ps. p \in ps'$ 
shows  $ps' \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ 
using assms by (meson derive_iff)

```

```

lemma psubRtcDeriv:
assumes  $ps \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
and  $\forall p \in ps. p \in ps'$ 
shows  $ps' \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp.induct) (auto simp: psubDeriv rtran-
clp.rtrancl_into_rtrancl)

```

```

lemma unit_prods_deriv:
assumes  $\text{unit\_prods } ps \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
shows  $\text{set } ps \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
proof -
have  $\forall p \in \text{unit\_prods } ps. p \in \text{set } ps$ 
unfolding unit_prods_def by blast
thus ?thesis
using assms psubRtcDeriv by blast
qed

```

```

lemma unit_elim_rel_r3:
assumes  $\text{unit\_elim\_rel } ps \ ps'$  and  $\text{set } ps' \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ 
shows  $\text{set } ps \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 

```

```

proof –
  obtain  $A \alpha r1 r2$  where  $A$ :  $(A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps' \wedge u = r1 @ [Nt A] @ r2 \wedge v = r1 @ \alpha @ r2$ 
  using assms derive.cases by meson
  hence  $(A, \alpha) \in \text{unit\_rm } ps \vee (A, \alpha) \in \text{new\_prods } ps$ 
  using assms(1) unfolding unit_elim_rel_def by simp
  thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $(A, \alpha) \in \text{unit\_rm } ps$ 
  hence  $(A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps$ 
  using inNonUnitProds by blast
  hence  $\text{set } ps \vdash r1 @ [Nt A] @ r2 \Rightarrow r1 @ \alpha @ r2$ 
  by (auto simp: derive.simps)
  thus ?thesis using  $A$  by simp
next
  assume  $(A, \alpha) \in \text{new\_prods } ps$ 
  from this obtain  $B$  where  $B$ :  $(B, \alpha) \in \text{unit\_rm } ps \wedge (A, B) \in \text{unit\_rtc} (\text{unit\_prods } ps)$ 
  unfolding new_prods_def by blast
  hence  $\text{unit\_prods } ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow* [Nt B]$ 
  unfolding unit_rtc_def by simp
  hence  $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow* [Nt B]$ 
  using unit_prods_deriv by blast
  hence  $1: \text{set } ps \vdash r1 @ [Nt A] @ r2 \Rightarrow* r1 @ [Nt B] @ r2$ 
  using derives_append derives_prepend by blast
  have  $(B, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps$ 
  using  $B$  inNonUnitProds by blast
  hence  $\text{set } ps \vdash r1 @ [Nt B] @ r2 \Rightarrow r1 @ \alpha @ r2$ 
  by (auto simp: derive.simps)
  thus ?thesis
  using  $1 A$  by simp
qed
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_r4:
  assumes  $\text{set } ps' \vdash u \Rightarrow* v$ 
  and  $\text{unit\_elim\_rel } ps \text{ } ps'$ 
  shows  $\text{set } ps \vdash u \Rightarrow* v$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtrancpl.induct) (auto simp: unit_elim_rel_r3 rtrancpl_trans)

lemma deriv_unit_rtc:
  assumes  $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow [Nt B]$ 
  shows  $(A, B) \in \text{unit\_rtc} (\text{unit\_prods } ps)$ 
proof –
  have  $(A, [Nt B]) \in \text{set } ps$ 
  using assms by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence  $(A, [Nt B]) \in \text{unit\_prods } ps$ 
  unfolding unit_prods_def by blast

```

```

hence unit_prods ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Nt B]
  by (simp add: derive_singleton)
moreover have B ∈ Nts (unit_prods ps) ∧ A ∈ Nts (unit_prods ps)
  using ⟨(A, [Nt B]) ∈ unit_prods ps⟩ Nts_def nts_syms_def by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding unit_rtc_def by blast
qed

lemma unit_elim_rel_r12:
  assumes unit_elim_rel ps ps' (A, α) ∈ set ps'
  shows (A, α) ∉ unit_prods ps
  using assms unfolding unit_elim_rel_def unit_rm_def unit_prods_def new_prods_def
  by blast

lemma unit_elim_rel_r14:
  assumes unit_elim_rel ps ps'
  and set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Nt B] set ps' ⊢ [Nt B] ⇒ v
  shows set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ v
proof -
  have 1: (A, B) ∈ unit_rtc (unit_prods ps)
    using deriv_unit_rtc assms(2) by fast
  have 2: (B, v) ∈ set ps'
    using assms(3) by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  thus ?thesis
  proof (cases (B, v) ∈ set ps)
    case True
    hence (B, v) ∈ unit_rm ps
    unfolding unit_rm_def using assms(1) assms(3) unit_elim_rel_r12[of ps
ps' B v] by (simp add: derive_singleton)
    then show ?thesis
    using 1 assms(1) unfolding unit_elim_rel_def new_prods_def derive_singleton
  by blast
  next
    case False
    hence (B, v) ∈ new_prods ps
    using assms(1) 2 unfolding unit_rm_def unit_elim_rel_def by simp
    from this obtain C where C: (C, v) ∈ unit_rm ps ∧ (B, C) ∈ unit_rtc
(unit_prods ps)
    unfolding new_prods_def by blast
    hence unit_prods ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* [Nt C]
    using 1 unfolding unit_rtc_def by auto
    hence (A, C) ∈ unit_rtc (unit_prods ps)
    unfolding unit_rtc_def using 1 C unit_rtc_def by fastforce
    hence (A, v) ∈ new_prods ps
    unfolding new_prods_def using C by blast
    hence (A, v) ∈ set ps'
    using assms(1) unfolding unit_elim_rel_def by blast
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  qed
qed

```

qed

lemma *unit_elim_rel_r20_aux*:

assumes $\text{set } ps \vdash l @ [Nt A] @ r \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm v$
shows $\exists \alpha. \text{set } ps \vdash l @ [Nt A] @ r \Rightarrow l @ \alpha @ r \wedge \text{set } ps \vdash l @ \alpha @ r \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm v \wedge (A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps$
proof –
obtain $l' w r'$ **where** $w: \text{set } ps \vdash l \Rightarrow^* l' \wedge \text{set } ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* w \wedge \text{set } ps \vdash r \Rightarrow^* r' \wedge \text{map } Tm v = l' @ w @ r'$
using *assms(1)* **by** (*metis derives_append_decomp*)
have $Nt A \notin \text{set } (\text{map } Tm v)$
using *assms(1)* **by** *auto*
hence $[Nt A] \neq w$
using w **by** *auto*
from this obtain α **where** $\alpha: \text{set } ps \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge \text{set } ps \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* w$
by (*metis w converse_rtranclpE*)
hence $(A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps$
by (*simp add: derive_singleton*)
thus *?thesis* **by** (*metis \alpha w derive.intros derives_append_decomp*)

qed

lemma *unit_elim_rel_r20*:

assumes $\text{set } ps \vdash u \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm v$ *unit_elim_rel ps ps'*
shows $\text{set } ps' \vdash u \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm v$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction rule: converse_derives_induct*)
case *base*
then show *?case* **by** *blast*
next
case (*step l A r w*)
then show *?case*
proof (*cases (A, w) \in unit_prods ps*)
case *True*
from this obtain B **where** $w = [Nt B]$
unfolding *unit_prods_def* **by** *blast*
have $\text{set } ps' \vdash l @ w @ r \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm v \wedge Nt B \notin \text{set } (\text{map } Tm v)$
using *step.IH assms(2)* **by** *auto*
obtain α **where** $\alpha: \text{set } ps' \vdash l @ [Nt B] @ r \Rightarrow l @ \alpha @ r \wedge \text{set } ps' \vdash l @ \alpha @ r \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm v \wedge (B, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps'$
using *assms(2) step.IH \langle w=_ \rangle unit_elim_rel_r20_aux[of ps' l B r v]* **by** *blast*
hence $(A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps'$
using *assms(2) step.hyps(2) \langle w=_ \rangle unit_elim_rel_r14[of ps ps' A B \alpha]* **by** (*simp add: derive_singleton*)
hence $\text{set } ps' \vdash l @ [Nt A] @ r \Rightarrow^* l @ \alpha @ r$
using *derive.simps* **by** *fastforce*
then show *?thesis*
using α **by** *auto*
next
case *False*

```

    hence  $(A, w) \in \text{unit\_rm } ps$ 
      unfolding  $\text{unit\_rm\_def}$  using  $\text{step.hyps}(2)$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
    hence  $(A, w) \in \text{set } ps'$ 
      using  $\text{assms}(2)$  unfolding  $\text{unit\_elim\_rel\_def}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
    hence  $\text{set } ps' \vdash l @ [Nt A] @ r \Rightarrow l @ w @ r$ 
      by  $(\text{auto simp: derive.simps})$ 
    then show  $?thesis$ 
      using  $\text{step}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  qed
qed

theorem  $\text{unit\_elim\_rel\_lang\_eq}$ :  $\text{unit\_elim\_rel } ps \ ps' \Longrightarrow \text{lang } ps' \ S = \text{lang } ps \ S$ 
  unfolding  $\text{Lang\_def}$  using  $\text{unit\_elim\_rel\_r4}$   $\text{unit\_elim\_rel\_r20}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 

corollary  $\text{lang\_unit\_elim}$ :  $\text{lang } (\text{unit\_elim } ps) \ A = \text{lang } ps \ A$ 
  by  $(\text{rule unit\_elim\_rel\_lang\_eq}[OF \ \text{unit\_elim\_rel\_unit\_elim}])$ 

end

```

7 Elimination of Epsilon Productions

```

theory Epsilon_Elimination
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

inductive  $\text{nullable} :: ('n, 't) \text{ prods} \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{ sym} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
for  $ps$  where
   $\text{NullableSym}$ :
   $\llbracket (A, w) \in \text{set } ps; \forall s \in \text{set } w. \text{nullable } ps \ s \rrbracket$ 
   $\Longrightarrow \text{nullable } ps \ (Nt \ A)$ 

abbreviation  $\text{nullables } ps \ w \equiv (\forall s \in \text{set } w. \text{nullable } ps \ s)$ 

lemma  $\text{nullables\_if}$ :
  assumes  $\text{set } ps \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$ 
  and  $u=[a] \ \text{nullables } ps \ v$ 
  shows  $\text{nullables } ps \ u$ 
  using  $\text{assms}$ 
proof(induction arbitrary:  $a$  rule:  $\text{rtranclp.induct}$ )
  case  $(\text{rtrancl\_refl } a)$ 
  then show  $?case$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
next
  case  $(\text{rtrancl\_into\_rtrancl } u \ v \ w)$ 
  from  $\langle \text{set } ps \vdash v \Rightarrow w \rangle$  obtain  $A \ \alpha \ l \ r$  where  $A\alpha: v = l @ [Nt A] @ r \wedge w = l @ \alpha @ r \wedge (A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps$ 
  by  $(\text{auto simp: derive.simps})$ 
  from  $\text{this } \langle \text{nullables } ps \ w \rangle$  have  $\text{nullables } ps \ \alpha \wedge \text{nullables } ps \ l \wedge \text{nullables } ps \ r$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 

```

```

hence nullable ps [Nt A]
using Aα nullable.simps by auto
from this ⟨nullables ps α ∧ nullables ps l ∧ nullables ps r⟩ have nullable ps v
using Aα by auto
thus ?case
using rtrancℓ_into_rtrancℓ.IH rtrancℓ_into_rtrancℓ.prem(1) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma nullable_if: set ps ⊢ [a] ⇒* [] ⇒⇒ nullable ps a
using nullables_if[of ps [a] [] a] by simp

```

```

lemma nullable_aux: ∀ s ∈ set gamma. nullable ps s ∧ set ps ⊢ [s] ⇒* [] ⇒⇒ set ps
⊢ gamma ⇒* []
proof (induction gamma)
case (Cons a list)
hence set ps ⊢ list ⇒* []
by simp
moreover have set ps ⊢ [a] ⇒* []
using Cons by simp
ultimately show ?case
using derives_Cons[of ⟨set ps⟩ list ⟨[]⟩ ⟨a⟩] by simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma if_nullable: nullable ps a ⇒⇒ set ps ⊢ [a] ⇒* []
proof (induction rule: nullable.induct)
case (NullableSym x gamma)
hence set ps ⊢ [Nt x] ⇒* gamma
using derive_singleton by blast
also have set ps ⊢ gamma ⇒* []
using NullableSym nullable_aux by blast
finally show ?case .
qed

```

```

corollary nullable_iff: nullable ps a ⇔ set ps ⊢ [a] ⇒* []
by (auto simp: nullable_if if_nullable)

```

```

fun eps_closure :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) syms ⇒ ('n, 't) syms list where
  eps_closure ps [] = [[]] |
  eps_closure ps (s#sl) = (
    if nullable ps s then (map ((#) s) (eps_closure ps sl)) @ eps_closure ps sl
    else map ((#) s) (eps_closure ps sl))

```

```

definition eps_elim :: ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) Prods where
  eps_elim ps ≡ {(l,r'). ∃ r. (l,r) ∈ set ps ∧ r' ∈ set (eps_closure ps r) ∧ (r' ≠ [])}

```

```

definition eps_elim_rel :: ('n,'t) prods ⇒ ('n,'t) prods ⇒ bool where
  eps_elim_rel ps ps' ≡ set ps' = eps_elim ps

```

```

lemma Eps_free_if_eps_elim_rel: eps_elim_rel ps ps' ⇒⇒ Eps_free (set ps')

```

unfolding $eps_elim_rel_def$ eps_elim_def Eps_free_def **by** *blast*

definition $eps_elim_fun :: ('n, 't) prods \Rightarrow ('n, 't) prod \Rightarrow ('n, 't) Prods$ **where**
 $eps_elim_fun\ ps\ p = \{(l', r').\ l' = fst\ p \wedge r' \in set\ (eps_closure\ ps\ (snd\ p)) \wedge (r' \neq [])\}$

lemma $eps_elim_fun_eq$: $eps_elim\ ps = \bigcup ((eps_elim_fun\ ps)\ 'set\ ps)$

proof

show $eps_elim\ ps \subseteq (\bigcup (eps_elim_fun\ ps\ 'set\ ps))$

unfolding eps_elim_def $eps_elim_fun_def$ **by** *auto*

next

show $\bigcup ((eps_elim_fun\ ps)\ 'set\ ps) \subseteq eps_elim\ ps$

proof

fix x

assume $x \in \bigcup ((eps_elim_fun\ ps)\ 'set\ ps)$

obtain $l\ r'$ **where** $x = (l, r')$ **by** *fastforce*

hence $(l, r') \in \bigcup ((eps_elim_fun\ ps)\ 'set\ ps)$

using $\langle x \in \bigcup ((eps_elim_fun\ ps)\ 'set\ ps) \rangle$ **by** *simp*

hence $1: \exists r. r' \in set\ (eps_closure\ ps\ r) \wedge (r' \neq []) \wedge (l, r) \in set\ ps$

using $eps_elim_fun_def$ **by** *fastforce*

from this obtain r **where** $r' \in set\ (eps_closure\ ps\ r) \wedge (l, r) \in set\ ps$

by *blast*

thus $x \in eps_elim\ ps$ **unfolding** $eps_elim_fun_def$ eps_elim_def

using $1\ \langle x = (l, r') \rangle$ **by** *blast*

qed

qed

lemma $finite_eps_elim$: $finite\ (eps_elim\ ps)$

proof –

have $\forall p \in set\ ps. finite\ (eps_elim_fun\ ps\ p)$

unfolding $eps_elim_fun_def$ **by** *auto*

hence $finite\ (\bigcup ((eps_elim_fun\ ps)\ 'set\ ps))$

using $finite_UN$ **by** *simp*

thus $?thesis$ **using** $eps_elim_fun_eq$ **by** *metis*

qed

lemma $eps_elim_rel_exists$: $\forall ps. \exists ps'. eps_elim_rel\ ps\ ps'$

unfolding $eps_elim_rel_def$ **by** $(simp\ add: finite_list\ finite_eps_elim)$

lemma $eps_closure_nullable$: $[] \in set\ (eps_closure\ ps\ w) \implies nullable\ ps\ w$

proof $(induction\ w)$

case *Nil*

then show $?case$ **by** *simp*

next

case $(Cons\ a\ r)$

hence $nullable\ ps\ a$

using $image_iff[of\ \langle [] \rangle\ \langle eps_closure\ ps \rangle\ \langle \{a \# r\} \rangle]$ **by** *auto*

then show $?case$

using *Cons Un_iff* by auto
qed

lemma *eps_elim_rel_1*: $r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ r) \implies \text{set } ps \vdash r \Rightarrow^* r'$

proof (*induction r arbitrary: r'*)

case (*Cons a r*)

then show ?case

proof (*cases nullable ps a*)

case *True*

obtain *e* **where** $e: e \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ r) \wedge (r' = (a\#e) \vee r' = e)$

using *Cons.prem*s *True* by auto

hence $1: \text{set } ps \vdash r \Rightarrow^* e$

using *Cons.IH* by blast

hence $2: \text{set } ps \vdash [a]@r \Rightarrow^* [a]@e$

using *e derives_prepend* by blast

have $\text{set } ps \vdash [a] \Rightarrow^* []$

using *True if_nullable* by blast

hence $\text{set } ps \vdash [a]@r \Rightarrow^* r$

using *derives_append* by fastforce

thus ?thesis

using 1 2 e by force

next

case *False*

obtain *e* **where** $e: e \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ r) \wedge (r' = (a\#e))$

using *Cons.prem*s *False* by auto

hence $\text{set } ps \vdash r \Rightarrow^* e$

using *Cons.IH* by simp

hence $\text{set } ps \vdash [a]@r \Rightarrow^* [a]@e$

using *derives_prepend* by blast

thus ?thesis

using e by simp

qed

qed simp

lemma *eps_elim_rel_r2*:

assumes $\text{set } ps' \vdash u \Rightarrow v$ **and** *eps_elim_rel ps ps'*

shows $\text{set } ps \vdash u \Rightarrow^* v$

using *assms*

proof –

obtain $A \ \alpha \ x \ y$ **where** $A: (A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps' \wedge u = x @ [Nt \ A] @ y \wedge v = x @ \alpha @ y$

using *assms derive.cases* by meson

hence $1: (A, \alpha) \in \{(l, r'). \exists r. (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ r) \wedge (r' \neq [])\}$

using *assms(2) unfolding eps_elim_rel_def eps_elim_def* by simp

obtain *r* **where** $(A, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \alpha \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ r)$

using 1 by blast

hence $\text{set } ps \vdash r \Rightarrow^* \alpha$

using *eps_elim_rel_1* by blast

```

hence 2: set ps ⊢ x @ r @ y ⇒* x @ α @ y
  using r derives_prepend derives_append by blast
hence set ps ⊢ x @ [Nt A] @ y ⇒ x @ r @ y
  using r derive.simps by fast
thus ?thesis
  using 2 by (simp add: A)
qed

lemma eps_elim_rel_r3:
  assumes set ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v and eps_elim_rel ps ps'
  shows set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  using assms by (induction v rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: eps_elim_rel_r2
rtranclp_trans)

lemma eps_elim_rel_r5: r ∈ set (eps_closure ps r)
  by (induction r) auto

lemma eps_elim_rel_r4:
  assumes (l,r) ∈ set ps
  and eps_elim_rel ps ps'
  and (r' ≠ [])
  and r' ∈ set (eps_closure ps r)
  shows (l,r') ∈ set ps'
  using assms unfolding eps_elim_rel_def eps_elim_def by blast

lemma eps_elim_rel_r7:
  assumes eps_elim_rel ps ps'
  and set ps ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ v
  and v' ∈ set (eps_closure ps v) ∧ (v' ≠ [])
  shows set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ v'
proof -
  have (A,v) ∈ set ps
    using assms(2) by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence (A,v') ∈ set ps'
    using assms eps_elim_rel_r4 conjE by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
    using derive_singleton by fast
qed

lemma eps_elim_rel_r12a:
  assumes x' ∈ set (eps_closure ps x)
  and y' ∈ set (eps_closure ps y)
  shows (x'@y') ∈ set (eps_closure ps (x@y))
  using assms by (induction x arbitrary: x' y y' rule: eps_closure.induct) auto

lemma eps_elim_rel_r12b:
  assumes x' ∈ set (eps_closure ps x)
  and y' ∈ set (eps_closure ps y)
  and z' ∈ set (eps_closure ps z)

```

shows $(x' @ y' @ z') \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (x @ y @ z))$
using *assms*
by (*induction* *x arbitrary*: *x' y y' z z' rule*: *eps_closure.induct*) (*auto simp*:
eps_elim_rel_r12a)

lemma *eps_elim_rel_r14*:
assumes $r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (x @ y))$
shows $\exists x' y'. (r' = x' @ y') \wedge x' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ x) \wedge y' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ y)$
using *assms*
proof (*induction* *x arbitrary*: *y r' rule*: *eps_closure.induct*)
case (*2 ps s sl*)
then show ?*case*
proof –
have $\exists x' y'. s \# x = x' @ y' \wedge (x' \in (\#) s \wedge \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl) \vee x' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl)) \wedge y' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ y)$
if $\bigwedge r' y. r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (sl @ y)) \implies \exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl) \wedge y' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ y)$
and *nullable ps s*
and $x \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (sl @ y))$
and $r' = s \# x$
for $x :: ('a, 'b) \text{ sym list}$
using *that by* (*metis append_Cons imageI*)
moreover have $\exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge (x' \in (\#) s \wedge \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl) \vee x' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl)) \wedge y' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ y)$
if $\bigwedge r' y. r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (sl @ y)) \implies \exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl) \wedge y' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ y)$
and *nullable ps s*
and $r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (sl @ y))$
using *that by metis*
moreover have $\exists x' y'. s \# x = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in (\#) s \wedge \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl) \wedge y' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ y)$
if $\bigwedge r' y. r' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (sl @ y)) \implies \exists x' y'. r' = x' @ y' \wedge x' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ sl) \wedge y' \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ y)$
and $\neg \text{nullable } ps \ s$
and $x \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ (sl @ y))$
and $r' = s \# x$
for $x :: ('a, 'b) \text{ sym list}$
using *that by* (*metis append_Cons imageI*)
ultimately show ?*thesis*
using *2 by auto*
qed
qed *simp*

lemma *eps_elim_rel_r15*:
assumes $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow^* u$
and *eps_elim_rel ps ps'*
and $v \in \text{set } (\text{eps_closure } ps \ u) \wedge (v \neq [])$
shows $\text{set } ps' \vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow^* v$

```

using assms
proof (induction u arbitrary: v rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case
    by (cases nullable ps (Nt S)) auto
next
  case (step x A y w)
  then obtain x' w' y' where
    v: (v = (x'@w'@y')) ∧ x' ∈ set (eps_closure ps x) ∧ w' ∈ set (eps_closure ps
w) ∧ y' ∈ set (eps_closure ps y)
    using step eps_elim_rel_r14 by metis
  then show ?case
  proof (cases w' = [])
    case True
    hence v = x'@y'
    using v by simp
    have [] ∈ set (eps_closure ps w)
    using True v by simp
    hence nullables ps w
    using eps_closure_nullable by blast
    hence [] ∈ set (eps_closure ps [Nt A])
    using step(2) NullableSym by fastforce
    hence (x'@y') ∈ set (eps_closure ps (x@[Nt A]@y))
    using eps_elim_rel_r12b[of x' ps x <[]> <[Nt A]> y' y] v by simp
    then show ?thesis
    using <v = x' @ y'> step by blast
  next
  case False
    have (x'@[Nt A]@y') ∈ set (eps_closure ps (x@[Nt A]@y))
    using eps_elim_rel_r12b[of x' ps x <[Nt A]> <[Nt A]> y' y] eps_elim_rel_r5[of
<[Nt A]> ps] v by blast
    hence 1: set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* (x'@[Nt A]@y')
    using step by blast
    have set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ w
    using step(2) derive_singleton by blast
    hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ w'
    using eps_elim_rel_r7[of ps ps' A w w'] False step v by blast
    hence set ps' ⊢ (x'@[Nt A]@y') ⇒ (x'@w'@y')
    using derive_append derive_prepend by blast
    thus ?thesis using 1
    by (simp add: v step.premss(2))
  qed
qed

theorem eps_elim_rel_eq_if_noe:
  assumes eps_elim_rel ps ps'
  and [] ∉ lang ps S
  shows lang ps S = lang ps' S
proof

```

```

show lang ps S  $\subseteq$  lang ps' S
proof
  fix x
  assume x  $\in$  lang ps S
  have  $\forall x. \text{set } ps \vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow * x \longrightarrow x \neq []$ 
    using assms Lang_def by fastforce
  hence (map Tm x)  $\in$  set (eps_closure ps (map Tm x))
    using eps_elim_rel_r5 by auto
  hence set ps'  $\vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow * (\text{map } Tm \ x)$ 
    using assms  $\langle x \in \text{lang } ps \ S \rangle$  Lang_def eps_elim_rel_r15[of ps S  $\langle \text{map } Tm \ x \rangle$ ] by fast
  thus x  $\in$  lang ps' S
    using Lang_def  $\langle x \in \text{lang } ps \ S \rangle$  by fast
  qed
next
  show lang ps' S  $\subseteq$  lang ps S
  proof
    fix x'
    assume x'  $\in$  lang ps' S
    show x'  $\in$  lang ps S
      using assms Lang_def  $\langle x' \in \text{lang } ps' \ S \rangle$  eps_elim_rel_r3[of ps'  $\langle [Nt \ S] \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{map } Tm \ x' \rangle$  ps] by fast
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma noe_lang_eps_elim_rel_aux:
  assumes ps  $\vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow * w \ w = []$ 
  shows  $\exists A. ps \vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow * [Nt \ A] \wedge (A, w) \in ps$ 
  using assms by (induction w rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: derive.simps)

```

```

lemma noe_lang_eps_elim_rel: eps_elim_rel ps ps'  $\Longrightarrow [] \notin \text{lang } ps' \ S$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume eps_elim_rel ps ps'  $\neg ([] \notin \text{lang } ps' \ S)$ 
  hence set ps'  $\vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow * \text{map } Tm \ []$ 
    using Lang_def by fast
  hence set ps'  $\vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow * []$ 
    by simp
  hence  $\exists A. \text{set } ps' \vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow * [Nt \ A] \wedge (A, []) \in \text{set } ps'$ 
    using noe_lang_eps_elim_rel_aux[of  $\langle \text{set } ps' \rangle$ ] by blast
  thus False
    using  $\langle \text{eps\_elim\_rel } ps \ ps' \rangle$  unfolding eps_elim_rel_def eps_elim_def by
blast
qed

```

```

theorem eps_elim_rel_lang_eq: eps_elim_rel ps ps'  $\Longrightarrow \text{lang } ps' \ S = \text{lang } ps \ S$ 
- {[]}
proof
  assume eps_elim_rel ps ps'

```

```

show lang ps' S ⊆ lang ps S - {[]}
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps' S
  hence w ∈ lang ps' S - {[]}
    using noe_lang_eps_elim_rel[of ps] ⟨eps_elim_rel ps ps'⟩ by simp
  thus w ∈ lang ps S - {[]}
    using ⟨eps_elim_rel ps ps'⟩ by (auto simp: Lang_def eps_elim_rel_r3)
qed
next
assume eps_elim_rel ps ps'
show lang ps S - {[]} ⊆ lang ps' S
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps S - {[]}
  hence 1: (map Tm w) ≠ []
    by simp
  have 2: set ps ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* (map Tm w)
    using ⟨w ∈ lang ps S - {[]}⟩ Lang_def by fast
  have (map Tm w) ∈ set (eps_closure ps (map Tm w))
    using ⟨w ∈ lang ps S - {[]}⟩ eps_elim_rel_r5 by blast
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* (map Tm w)
    using 1 2 eps_elim_rel_r15[of ps] ⟨eps_elim_rel ps ps'⟩ by simp
  thus w ∈ lang ps' S
    by (simp add: Lang_def)
qed
qed
end

```

8 Conversion to Chomsky Normal Form

```

theory Chomsky_Normal_Form
imports Unit_Elimination Epsilon_Elimination
begin

```

definition *CNF* :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ bool **where**
CNF P ≡ (∀ (A, α) ∈ P. (∃ B C. α = [Nt B, Nt C]) ∨ (∃ t. α = [Tm t]))

lemma *Nts_correct*: A ∉ Nts P ⇒ (∄ S α. (S, α) ∈ P ∧ (Nt A ∈ {Nt S} ∪ set α))

unfolding *Nts_def nts_syms_def* **by** auto

definition *uniformize* :: 'n::infinite ⇒ 't ⇒ 'n ⇒ ('n, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) prods ⇒ bool **where**

uniformize A t S ps ps' ≡ (∃ l r p s. (l, r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Tm t]@s))

$$\wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge A \notin \text{nts } ps \cup \{S\}$$

$$\wedge ps' = ((\text{removeAll } (l,r) \text{ } ps) @ [(A,[Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)]))$$

lemma *uniformize_Eps_free*:
assumes *Eps_free* (set ps)
and *uniformize* A t S ps ps'
shows *Eps_free* (set ps')
using *assms* **unfolding** *uniformize_def* *Eps_free_def* **by** *force*

lemma *uniformize_Unit_free*:
assumes *Unit_free* (set ps)
and *uniformize* A t S ps ps'
shows *Unit_free* (set ps')

proof –
have 1: $(\nexists l \ A. (l,[Nt \ A]) \in (\text{set } ps))$
using *assms*(1) **unfolding** *Unit_free_def* **by** *simp*
obtain l r p s **where** *lrps*: $(l,r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge (r = p@[Tm \ t]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$
 $\wedge \text{set } ps' = ((\text{set } ps - \{(l,r)\}) \cup \{(A,[Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)\})$
using *assms*(2) *set_removeAll* **unfolding** *uniformize_def* **by** *force*
hence $\nexists l' \ A'. (l',[Nt \ A]) \in \{(A,[Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)\}$
using *Cons_eq_append_conv* **by** *fastforce*
hence $\nexists l' \ A'. (l',[Nt \ A]) \in ((\text{set } ps - \{(l,r)\}) \cup \{(A,[Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)\})$
using 1 **by** *simp*
moreover **have** $\text{set } ps' = ((\text{set } ps - \{(l,r)\}) \cup \{(A,[Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)\})$
using *lrps* **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **unfolding** *Unit_free_def* **by** *simp*
qed

definition *prodTms* :: ('n,'t) prod $\Rightarrow$ nat **where**
prodTms p $\equiv$ (if length (snd p) $\leq$ 1 then 0 else length (filter (isTm) (snd p)))

definition *prodNts* :: ('n,'t) prod $\Rightarrow$ nat **where**
prodNts p $\equiv$ (if length (snd p) $\leq$ 2 then 0 else length (filter (isNt) (snd p)))

fun *badTmsCount* :: ('n,'t) prods $\Rightarrow$ nat **where**
badTmsCount ps = *sum_list*(map *prodTms* ps)

lemma *badTmsCountSet*: $(\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodTms } p = 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{badTmsCount } ps = 0$
by *auto*

fun *badNtsCount* :: ('n,'t) prods $\Rightarrow$ nat **where**
badNtsCount ps = *sum_list*(map *prodNts* ps)

lemma *badNtsCountSet*: $(\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodNts } p = 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{badNtsCount } ps = 0$
by *auto*

definition *uniform* :: ('n, 't) Prods $\Rightarrow$ bool **where**
uniform P $\equiv \forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\nexists t. Tm\ t \in set\ \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm\ t])$

lemma *uniform_badTmsCount*:

uniform (set ps) $\longleftrightarrow$ badTmsCount ps = 0

proof

assume *assm*: *uniform* (set ps)

have $\forall p \in set\ ps. prodTms\ p = 0$

proof

fix p **assume** p $\in set\ ps$

hence $(\nexists t. Tm\ t \in set\ (snd\ p)) \vee (\exists t. snd\ p = [Tm\ t])$

using *assm* **unfolding** *uniform_def* **by** *auto*

hence $length\ (snd\ p) \leq 1 \vee (\nexists t. Tm\ t \in set\ (snd\ p))$

by *auto*

hence $length\ (snd\ p) \leq 1 \vee length\ (filter\ (isTm)\ (snd\ p)) = 0$

unfolding *isTm_def* **by** (auto simp: filter_empty_conv)

thus *prodTms* p = 0

unfolding *prodTms_def* **by** *argo*

qed

thus badTmsCount ps = 0

using *badTmsCountSet* **by** *blast*

next

assume *assm*: badTmsCount ps = 0

have $\forall p \in set\ ps. ((\nexists t. Tm\ t \in set\ (snd\ p)) \vee (\exists t. snd\ p = [Tm\ t]))$

proof

fix p **assume** p $\in set\ ps$

hence *prodTms* p = 0

using *assm* *badTmsCountSet* **by** *blast*

hence $length\ (snd\ p) \leq 1 \vee length\ (filter\ (isTm)\ (snd\ p)) = 0$

unfolding *prodTms_def* **by** *argo*

hence $length\ (snd\ p) \leq 1 \vee (\nexists t. Tm\ t \in set\ (snd\ p))$

by (auto simp: *isTm_def* filter_empty_conv)

hence $length\ (snd\ p) = 0 \vee length\ (snd\ p) = 1 \vee (\nexists t. Tm\ t \in set\ (snd\ p))$

using *order_neq_le_trans* **by** *blast*

thus $(\nexists t. Tm\ t \in set\ (snd\ p)) \vee (\exists t. snd\ p = [Tm\ t])$

by (auto simp: *length_Suc_conv*)

qed

thus *uniform* (set ps)

unfolding *uniform_def* **by** *auto*

qed

definition *binary* :: ('n, 't) Prods $\Rightarrow$ bool **where**

binary P $\equiv \forall (A, \alpha) \in P. length\ \alpha \leq 2$

lemma *binary_badNtsCount*:

assumes *uniform* (set ps) *badNtsCount* ps = 0

shows *binary* (set ps)

proof –

have $\forall p \in set\ ps. length\ (snd\ p) \leq 2$

```

proof
  fix  $p$  assume  $assm: p \in \text{set } ps$ 
  obtain  $A \alpha$  where  $(A, \alpha) = p$ 
  using  $\text{prod.collapse}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
  hence  $((\nexists t. Tm\ t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm\ t])) \wedge (\text{prodNts } (A, \alpha) = 0)$ 
  using  $assms\ \text{badNtsCountSet}\ assm$  unfolding  $\text{uniform\_def}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  hence  $((\nexists t. Tm\ t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm\ t])) \wedge (\text{length } \alpha \leq 2 \vee \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isNt})\ \alpha) = 0)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{prodNts\_def}$  by  $\text{force}$ 
  hence  $((\nexists t. Tm\ t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\text{length } \alpha \leq 1)) \wedge (\text{length } \alpha \leq 2 \vee (\nexists N. Nt\ N \in \text{set } \alpha))$ 
  by  $(\text{auto simp: filter\_empty\_conv[of isNt } \alpha] \text{ isNt\_def})$ 
  hence  $\text{length } \alpha \leq 2$ 
  by  $(\text{metis Suc\_1 Suc\_le\_eq in\_set\_conv\_nth le\_Suc\_eq nat\_le\_linear sym.exhaust})$ 
  thus  $\text{length } (\text{snd } p) \leq 2$ 
  using  $\langle (A, \alpha) = p \rangle$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed
thus  $?thesis$ 
by  $(\text{auto simp: binary\_def})$ 
qed

```

lemma $\text{count_bin_un}: (\text{binary } (\text{set } ps) \wedge \text{uniform } (\text{set } ps)) \longleftrightarrow (\text{badTmsCount } ps = 0 \wedge \text{badNtsCount } ps = 0)$

```

proof
  assume  $\text{binary } (\text{set } ps) \wedge \text{uniform } (\text{set } ps)$ 
  hence  $\text{badTmsCount } ps = 0 \wedge (\forall (A, \alpha) \in \text{set } ps. \text{length } \alpha \leq 2)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{binary\_def}$  using  $\text{uniform\_badTmsCount}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
  thus  $\text{badTmsCount } ps = 0 \wedge \text{badNtsCount } ps = 0$ 
  by  $(\text{metis badNtsCountSet case\_prodE prod.sel(2) prodNts\_def})$ 
next
  assume  $\text{badTmsCount } ps = 0 \wedge \text{badNtsCount } ps = 0$ 
  thus  $\text{binary } (\text{set } ps) \wedge \text{uniform } (\text{set } ps)$ 
  using  $\text{binary\_badNtsCount uniform\_badTmsCount}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
qed

```

definition $\text{binarizeNt} :: 'n::\text{infinite} \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('n, 't)\text{prods} \Rightarrow ('n, 't)\text{prods} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

```

 $\text{binarizeNt } A\ B_1\ B_2\ S\ ps\ ps' \equiv ($ 
 $\exists l\ r\ p\ s. (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge (r = p@[Nt\ B_1, Nt\ B_2]@s)$ 
 $\wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A \notin (\text{nts } ps \cup \{S\}))$ 
 $\wedge ps' = ((\text{removeAll } (l, r)\ ps) @ [(A, [Nt\ B_1, Nt\ B_2]), (l, p@[Nt\ A]@s)])$ 
 $)$ 

```

lemma $\text{binarizeNt_Eps_free}$:

```

assumes  $\text{Eps\_free } (\text{set } ps)$ 
and  $\text{binarizeNt } A\ B_1\ B_2\ S\ ps\ ps'$ 
shows  $\text{Eps\_free } (\text{set } ps')$ 
using  $assms$  unfolding  $\text{binarizeNt\_def Eps\_free\_def}$  by  $\text{force}$ 

```

lemma *binarizeNt_Unit_free*:
assumes *Unit_free* (*set ps*)
and *binarizeNt* *A B₁ B₂ S ps ps'*
shows *Unit_free* (*set ps'*)
proof –
have 1: ($\nexists l A. (l, [Nt A]) \in (set ps)$)
using *assms*(1) **unfolding** *Unit_free_def* **by** *simp*
obtain *l r p s* **where** *lrps*: $(l, r) \in set ps \wedge (r = p@[Nt B_1, Nt B_2]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$
 $\wedge (set ps' = ((set ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Nt B_1, Nt B_2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\}))$
using *assms*(2) *set_removeAll* **unfolding** *binarizeNt_def* **by** *force*
hence $\nexists l' A'. (l, [Nt A']) \in \{(A, [Nt B_1, Nt B_2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\}$
using *Cons_eq_append_conv* **by** *fastforce*
hence $\nexists l' A'. (l', [Nt A']) \in ((set ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Nt B_1, Nt B_2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\})$
using 1 **by** *simp*
moreover **have** $set ps' = ((set ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Nt B_1, Nt B_2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\})$
using *lrps* **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **unfolding** *Unit_free_def* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *binarizeNt_aux1*:
assumes *binarizeNt* *A B₁ B₂ S ps ps'*
shows $A \neq B_1 \wedge A \neq B_2$
using *assms* **unfolding** *binarizeNt_def Nts_def nts_syms_def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *derives_sub*:
assumes $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow u$ **and** $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow p @ [Nt A] @ s$
shows $P \vdash xs \Rightarrow * p @ u @ s$
proof –
have $P \vdash p @ [Nt A] @ s \Rightarrow * p @ u @ s$
using *assms* *derive_append* *derive_prepend* **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis*
using *assms*(2) **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *cnf_r1Tm*:
assumes *uniformize* *A t S ps ps'*
and $set ps \vdash lhs \Rightarrow rhs$
shows $set ps' \vdash lhs \Rightarrow * rhs$
proof –
obtain $p' s' B v$ **where** *Bv*: $lhs = p'@[Nt B]@s' \wedge rhs = p'@v@s' \wedge (B, v) \in set ps$
using *derive.cases*[*OF assms*(2)] **by** *fastforce*
obtain $l r p s$ **where** *lrps*: $(l, r) \in set ps \wedge (r = p@[Tm t]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A \notin Nts (set ps))$
 $\wedge set ps' = ((set ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Tm t]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)\})$

```

    using assms(1) set_removeAll unfolding uniformize_def by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
proof (cases (B, v) ∈ set ps')
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    using derive.intros[of B v] Bv by blast
next
  case False
  hence B = l ∧ v = p@[Tm t]@s
    by (simp add: lrps Bv)
  have 1: set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒ p@[Nt A]@s
    using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  have set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Tm t]
    using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒* p@[Tm t]@s
    using 1 derives_sub[of <set ps'>] by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using False <B = l ∧ v = p@[Tm t]@s> Bv derives_append derives_prepend
by blast
qed
qed

lemma cnf_r1Nt:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and set ps ⊢ lhs ⇒ rhs
  shows set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒* rhs
proof -
  obtain p' s' C v where Cv: lhs = p'@[Nt C]@s' ∧ rhs = p'@v@s' ∧ (C, v) ∈ set
ps
  using derive.cases[OF assms(2)] by fastforce
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l, r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Nt B1, Nt B2]@s) ∧ (p ≠ []
∨ s ≠ []) ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
  ∧ (set ps' = ((set ps - {(l, r)}) ∪ {(A, [Nt B1, Nt B2]}, (l, p@[Nt A]@s)}))
  using assms(1) set_removeAll unfolding binarizeNt_def by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
proof (cases (C, v) ∈ set ps')
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    using derive.intros[of C v] Cv by blast
next
  case False
  hence C = l ∧ v = p@[Nt B1, Nt B2]@s
    by (simp add: lrps Cv)
  have 1: set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒ p@[Nt A]@s
    using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  have set ps' ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ [Nt B1, Nt B2]
    using lrps by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt l] ⇒* p@[Nt B1, Nt B2]@s
    using 1 derives_sub[of <set ps'>] by blast

```

```

    thus ?thesis
    using False  $\langle C = l \wedge v = p@[Nt\ B_1, Nt\ B_2]@s \rangle\ Cv\ derives\_append\ derives\_prepend$  by blast
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma slemma1_1:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  and  $(A, \alpha) \in set\ ps'$ 
  shows  $\alpha = [Tm\ t]$ 
proof -
  have  $A \notin Nts\ (set\ ps)$ 
  using assms(1) unfolding uniformize_def by blast
  hence  $\nexists \alpha. (A, \alpha) \in set\ ps$ 
  unfolding Nts_def by auto
  hence  $\nexists \alpha. \alpha \neq [Tm\ t] \wedge (A, \alpha) \in set\ ps'$ 
  using assms(1) unfolding uniformize_def by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using assms(2) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma slemma1_1Nt:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and  $(A, \alpha) \in set\ ps'$ 
  shows  $\alpha = [Nt\ B_1, Nt\ B_2]$ 
proof -
  have  $A \notin Nts\ (set\ ps)$ 
  using assms(1) unfolding binarizeNt_def by blast
  hence  $\nexists \alpha. (A, \alpha) \in set\ ps$ 
  unfolding Nts_def by auto
  hence  $\nexists \alpha. \alpha \neq [Nt\ B_1, Nt\ B_2] \wedge (A, \alpha) \in set\ ps'$ 
  using assms(1) unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using assms(2) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma slemma4_1:
  assumes Nt A  $\notin set\ rhs$ 
  shows  $\forall \alpha. rhs = substsNt\ A\ \alpha\ rhs$ 
  using assms by (simp add: substs_skip)

```

```

lemma slemma4_3_1:
  assumes lhs = A
  shows  $\alpha = substsNt\ A\ \alpha\ [Nt\ lhs]$ 
  using assms by simp

```

```

lemma slemma4_4:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  and  $(l, r) \in set\ ps$ 

```

```

shows  $Nt\ A \notin set\ r$ 
proof -
  have  $A \notin Nts\ (set\ ps)$ 
    using assms(1) unfolding uniformize_def by blast
  hence  $\nexists S\ \alpha. (S, \alpha) \in set\ ps \wedge (Nt\ A \in \{Nt\ S\} \cup set\ \alpha)$ 
    using Nts_correct[of  $A \in set\ ps$ ] by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using assms(2) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma slemma4_Nt:
  assumes binarizeNt  $A\ B_1\ B_2\ S\ ps\ ps'$ 
    and  $(l, r) \in set\ ps$ 
  shows  $(Nt\ A) \notin set\ r$ 
proof -
  have  $A \notin Nts\ (set\ ps)$ 
    using assms(1) unfolding binarizeNt_def by blast
  hence  $\nexists S\ \alpha. (S, \alpha) \in set\ ps \wedge (Nt\ A \in \{Nt\ S\} \cup set\ \alpha)$ 
    using Nts_correct[of  $A \in set\ ps$ ] by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using assms(2) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma lemma1:
  assumes uniformize  $A\ t\ S\ ps\ ps'$ 
    and  $set\ ps' \vdash lhs \Rightarrow rhs$ 
  shows  $substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ lhs = substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ rhs$ 
     $\vee set\ ps \vdash substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ lhs \Rightarrow substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ rhs$ 
proof -
  obtain  $l\ r\ p\ s$  where  $lrps: (l, r) \in set\ ps \wedge (r = p@[Tm\ t]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A \notin Nts\ (set\ ps))$ 
     $\wedge set\ ps' = ((set\ ps - \{(l, r)\}) \cup \{(A, [Tm\ t]), (l, p@[Nt\ A]@s)\})$ 
    using assms(1) set_removeAll unfolding uniformize_def by fastforce
  obtain  $p'\ s'\ u\ v$  where  $uv: lhs = p'@[Nt\ u]@s' \wedge rhs = p'@v@s' \wedge (u, v) \in set\ ps'$ 
    using derive.cases[OF assms(2)] by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
    proof (cases  $u = A$ )
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      proof (cases  $v = [Tm\ t]$ )
      case True
      have  $substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ lhs = substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ p' @ substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ ([Nt\ A]@s')$ 
        using  $uv \in u = A$  by simp
      hence  $substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ lhs = substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ p' @ [Tm\ t] @ substNt\ A\ [Tm\ t]\ s'$ 
        by simp

```

```

    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: True uv)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      using True uv assms(1) slemma1_1 by fastforce
  qed
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases (Nt A) ∈ set v)
    case True
    hence 1:  $v = p @ [Nt A] @ s \wedge Nt A \notin set p \wedge Nt A \notin set s$ 
      using lrps uv assms slemma4_4 by fastforce
    hence  $substNt A [Tm t] v = substNt A [Tm t] p @ substNt A [Tm t] ([Nt A] @ s)$ 
      by simp
    hence  $substNt A [Tm t] v = p @ [Tm t] @ s$ 
      using 1 subst_append slemma4_1 slemma4_3_1 by metis
    hence 2:  $(u, substNt A [Tm t] v) \in set ps$  using lrps
      using True uv assms(1) slemma4_4 by fastforce
    have  $substNt A [Tm t] lhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ substNt A [Tm t] ([Nt u] @ s')$ 
      using uv by simp
    hence 3:  $substNt A [Tm t] lhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ [Nt u] @ substNt A [Tm t] s'$ 
      using  $\langle u \neq A \rangle$  by simp
    have  $substNt A [Tm t] rhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ substNt A [Tm t] (v @ s')$ 
      using uv by simp
    hence  $substNt A [Tm t] rhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ substNt A [Tm t] v @ substNt A [Tm t] s'$ 
      by simp
    then show ?thesis
      using 2 3 assms(2) uv derive.simps by fast
  next
    case False
    hence 1:  $(u, v) \in set ps$ 
      using assms(1) uv  $\langle u \neq A \rangle$  lrps by (simp add: in_set_conv_decomp)
    have  $substNt A [Tm t] lhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ substNt A [Tm t] ([Nt u] @ s')$ 
      using uv by simp
    hence 2:  $substNt A [Tm t] lhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ [Nt u] @ substNt A [Tm t] s'$ 
      using  $\langle u \neq A \rangle$  by simp
    have  $substNt A [Tm t] rhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ substNt A [Tm t] (v @ s')$ 
      using uv by simp
    hence  $substNt A [Tm t] rhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ substNt A [Tm t] v$ 

```

```

@ substNt A [Tm t] s'
  by simp
  hence substNt A [Tm t] rhs = substNt A [Tm t] p' @ v @ substNt A [Tm
t] s'
    using False slemma4_1 by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
    using 1 2 assms(2) uv derive.simps by fast
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma lemma1Nt:

```

assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒ rhs
  shows (substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs)
    ∨ ((set ps) ⊢ (substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs) ⇒ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2]
rhs)
proof -
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l, r) ∈ set ps ∧ (r = p@[Nt B1, Nt B2]@s) ∧ (p ≠ []
∨ s ≠ []) ∧ (A ∉ Nts (set ps))
  ∧ (set ps' = ((set ps - {(l, r)}) ∪ {(A, [Nt B1, Nt B2]), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)}))
  using assms(1) set_removeAll unfolding binarizeNt_def by fastforce
  obtain p' s' u v where uv: lhs = p'@[Nt u]@s' ∧ rhs = p'@v@s' ∧ (u, v) ∈ set
ps'
  using derive.cases[OF assms(2)] by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  proof (cases u = A)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    proof (cases v = [Nt B1, Nt B2])
      case True
      have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] ([Nt A]@s')
      using uv ⟨u = A⟩ by simp
      hence 1: substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ [Nt
B1, Nt B2] @ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] s'
      by simp
      have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] ([Nt B1, Nt B2]@s')
      using uv ⟨u = A⟩ True by simp
      hence substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ [Nt
B1, Nt B2] @ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] s'
      using assms(1) binarizeNt_aux1[of A B1 B2 S ps ps'] by auto
      then show ?thesis
      using 1 by simp
    next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
    using True uv assms(1) slemma1_1Nt by fastforce
  end

```

```

qed
next
case False
then show ?thesis
proof (cases (Nt A) ∈ set v)
case True
have Nt A ∉ set p ∧ Nt A ∉ set s
  using lrps assms(1) by (metis UnI1 UnI2 set__append slemma4_4Nt)
hence 1: v = p@[Nt A]@s ∧ Nt A ∉ set p ∧ Nt A ∉ set s
  using True lrps uv assms slemma4_4Nt[of A B1 B2 S ps ps'] bina-
rizeNt_aux1[of A B1 B2 S ps ps'] by auto
hence substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] v = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] ([Nt A]@s)
  by simp
hence substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] v = p @ [Nt B1, Nt B2] @ s
  using 1 subst__append slemma4_1 slemma4_3_1 by metis
hence 2: (u, substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] v) ∈ set ps
  using True lrps uv assms(1) slemma4_4Nt by fastforce
have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] ([Nt u]@s')
  using uv by simp
hence 3: substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ [Nt
u] @ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] s'
  using ⟨u ≠ A⟩ by simp
have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] (v@s')
  using uv by simp
hence substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] v @ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] s'
  by simp
then show ?thesis
  using 2 3 assms(2) uv derive.simps by fast
next
case False
hence 1: (u, v) ∈ set ps
  using assms(1) uv ⟨u ≠ A⟩ lrps by (simp add: in_set_conv_decomp)
have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] ([Nt u]@s')
  using uv by simp
hence 2: substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ [Nt
u] @ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] s'
  using ⟨u ≠ A⟩ by simp
have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ substNt
A [Nt B1, Nt B2] (v@s')
  using uv by simp
hence substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @
substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] v @ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] s'
  by simp
hence substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs = substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] p' @ v @

```

```

substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] s'
  using False slemma4_1 by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  using 1 2 assms(2) uv derive.simps by fast
qed
qed
qed

lemma lemma3:
  assumes set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒* rhs
  and uniformize A t S ps ps'
  shows set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Tm t] lhs ⇒* substsNt A [Tm t] rhs
  using assms
proof (induction rhs rule: rtranclp_induct)
  case (step y z)
  then show ?case
    using lemma1[of A t S ps ps' y z] by auto
qed simp

lemma lemma3Nt:
  assumes set ps' ⊢ lhs ⇒* rhs
  and binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  shows set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] lhs ⇒* substsNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] rhs
  using assms
proof (induction rhs rule: rtranclp_induct)
  case (step y z)
  then show ?case
    using lemma1Nt[of A B1 B2 S ps ps' y z] by auto
qed simp

lemma lemma4:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  shows lang ps' S ⊆ lang ps S
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps' S
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
  unfolding Lang_def by simp
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
  using assms unfolding uniformize_def by auto
  hence set ps ⊢ substsNt A [Tm t] [Nt S] ⇒* substsNt A [Tm t] (map Tm w)
  using assms lemma3[of ps' ⟨[Nt S]⟩ ⟨map Tm w⟩] by blast
  moreover have substsNt A [Tm t] [Nt S] = [Nt S]
  using assms unfolding uniformize_def by auto
  moreover have substsNt A [Tm t] (map Tm w) = map Tm w
  by simp
  ultimately show w ∈ lang ps S
  by (simp add: Lang_def)
qed

```

```

lemma lemma4Nt:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  shows lang ps' S ⊆ lang ps S
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps' S
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
    by (simp add: Lang_def)
  hence set ps' ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
    using assms unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  hence set ps ⊢ substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] [Nt S] ⇒* substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2]
    (map Tm w)
    using assms lemma3Nt[of ps' ⟨[Nt S]⟩ ⟨map Tm w⟩] by blast
  moreover have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] [Nt S] = [Nt S]
    using assms unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  moreover have substNt A [Nt B1, Nt B2] (map Tm w) = map Tm w by simp
  ultimately show w ∈ lang ps S using Lang_def
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) mem_Collect_eq)
qed

```

```

lemma slemma5_1:
  assumes set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  and uniformize A t S ps ps'
  shows set ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v
  using assms by (induction v rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: cnf_r1Tm rtran-
    clp_trans)

```

```

lemma slemma5_1Nt:
  assumes set ps ⊢ u ⇒* v
  and binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  shows set ps' ⊢ u ⇒* v
  using assms by (induction v rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: cnf_r1Nt rtran-
    clp_trans)

```

```

lemma lemma5:
  assumes uniformize A t S ps ps'
  shows lang ps S ⊆ lang ps' S
proof
  fix w
  assume w ∈ lang ps S
  hence set ps ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* map Tm w
    using assms unfolding Lang_def uniformize_def by auto
  thus w ∈ lang ps' S
    using assms slemma5_1 Lang_def by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma lemma5Nt:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'

```

```

  shows  $\text{lang } ps \ S \subseteq \text{lang } ps' \ S$ 
proof
  fix  $w$ 
  assume  $w \in \text{lang } ps \ S$ 
  hence  $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ w$ 
    using assms unfolding  $\text{Lang\_def}$   $\text{binarizeNt\_def}$  by auto
  thus  $w \in \text{lang } ps' \ S$ 
    using assms  $\text{slemma5\_1Nt}$   $\text{Lang\_def}$  by fast
qed

lemma  $\text{cnf\_lemma1}$ :  $\text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ ps \ ps' \Longrightarrow \text{lang } ps \ S = \text{lang } ps' \ S$ 
  using  $\text{lemma4}$   $\text{lemma5}$  by fast

lemma  $\text{cnf\_lemma1Nt}$ :  $\text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ ps \ ps' \Longrightarrow \text{lang } ps \ S = \text{lang } ps' \ S$ 
  using  $\text{lemma4Nt}$   $\text{lemma5Nt}$  by fast

lemma  $\text{uniformizeRtc\_Eps\_free}$ :
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps'$ 
    and  $\text{Eps\_free } (\text{set } ps)$ 
  shows  $\text{Eps\_free } (\text{set } ps')$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtrancpl\_induct) (auto simp: uniformize\_Eps\_free)

lemma  $\text{binarizeNtRtc\_Eps\_free}$ :
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t \ B_1 \ B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps'$ 
    and  $\text{Eps\_free } (\text{set } ps)$ 
  shows  $\text{Eps\_free } (\text{set } ps')$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtrancpl\_induct) (auto simp: binarizeNt\_Eps\_free)

lemma  $\text{uniformizeRtc\_Unit\_free}$ :
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps'$ 
    and  $\text{Unit\_free } (\text{set } ps)$ 
  shows  $\text{Unit\_free } (\text{set } ps')$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtrancpl\_induct) (auto simp: uniformize\_Unit\_free)

lemma  $\text{binarizeNtRtc\_Unit\_free}$ :
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t \ B_1 \ B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps'$ 
    and  $\text{Unit\_free } (\text{set } ps)$ 
  shows  $\text{Unit\_free } (\text{set } ps')$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtrancpl\_induct) (auto simp: binarizeNt\_Unit\_free)

lemma  $\text{uniformize\_Nts}$ :
  assumes  $\text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ ps \ ps' \ S \in \text{Nts } (\text{set } ps)$ 
  shows  $S \in \text{Nts } (\text{set } ps')$ 
proof -
  obtain  $l \ r \ p \ s$  where  $lrps: (l,r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge (r = p@[Tm \ t]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A \notin \text{Nts } (\text{set } ps))$ 
     $\wedge \text{set } ps' = ((\text{set } ps - \{(l,r)\}) \cup \{(A,[Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)\})$ 

```

```

    using assms(1) set_removeAll unfolding uniformize_def by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
proof (cases  $S \in Nts \{(l,r)\}$ )
  case True
  hence  $S \in Nts \{(A, [Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)\}$ 
  unfolding Nts_def nts_syms_def using lrps by auto
  then show ?thesis using lrps Nts_Un by (metis UnCI)
next
  case False
  hence  $S \in Nts (set \ ps - \{(l,r)\})$ 
  unfolding Nts_def using lrps
  by (metis UnCI UnE Un_Diff_cancel2 assms(2) Nts_Un Nts_def)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: lrps Nts_def)
qed
qed

lemma uniformizeRtc_Nts:
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps' \ S \in Nts (set \ ps)$ 
  shows  $S \in Nts (set \ ps')$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (auto simp: uniformize_Nts)

theorem cnf_lemma2:
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps'$ 
  shows  $lang \ ps \ S = lang \ ps' \ S$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (fastforce simp: cnf_lemma1)+

theorem cnf_lemma2Nt:
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t \ B_1 \ B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps'$ 
  shows  $lang \ ps \ S = lang \ ps' \ S$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: rtranclp_induct) (fastforce simp: cnf_lemma1Nt)+

theorem cnf_lemma:
  assumes  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps'$ 
  and  $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ B_1 \ B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps' \ ps''$ 
  shows  $lang \ ps \ S = lang \ ps'' \ S$ 
  using assms cnf_lemma2 cnf_lemma2Nt uniformizeRtc_Nts by fastforce

lemma badTmsCount_append:  $badTmsCount (ps@ps') = badTmsCount \ ps + badTmsCount \ ps'$ 
by auto

lemma badNtsCount_append:  $badNtsCount (ps@ps') = badNtsCount \ ps + badNtsCount \ ps'$ 
by auto

```

lemma *badTmsCount_removeAll*:
assumes $\text{prodTms } p > 0 \ p \in \text{set } ps$
shows $\text{badTmsCount } (\text{removeAll } p \ ps) < \text{badTmsCount } ps$
using *assms* **by** (*induction ps*) *fastforce*+

lemma *badNtsCount_removeAll*:
assumes $\text{prodNts } p > 0 \ p \in \text{set } ps$
shows $\text{badNtsCount } (\text{removeAll } p \ ps) < \text{badNtsCount } ps$
using *assms* **by** (*induction ps*) *fastforce*+

lemma *badTmsCount_removeAll2*:
assumes $\text{prodTms } p > 0 \ p \in \text{set } ps \ \text{prodTms } p' < \text{prodTms } p$
shows $\text{badTmsCount } (\text{removeAll } p \ ps) + \text{prodTms } p' < \text{badTmsCount } ps$
using *assms* **by** (*induction ps*) *fastforce*+

lemma *badNtsCount_removeAll2*:
assumes $\text{prodNts } p > 0 \ p \in \text{set } ps \ \text{prodNts } p' < \text{prodNts } p$
shows $\text{badNtsCount } (\text{removeAll } p \ ps) + \text{prodNts } p' < \text{badNtsCount } ps$
using *assms* **by** (*induction ps*) *fastforce*+

lemma *lemma6_a*:
assumes *uniformize* $A \ t \ S \ ps \ ps'$ **shows** $\text{badTmsCount } (ps') < \text{badTmsCount } ps$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** $l \ r \ p \ s$ **where** $lrps: (l,r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge (r = p@[Tm \ t]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A \notin Nts \ (\text{set } ps))$
 $\wedge ps' = ((\text{removeAll } (l,r) \ ps) @ [(A,[Tm \ t]), (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)])$
unfolding *uniformize_def* **by** *auto*
hence $\text{prodTms } (l, p@[Tm \ t]@s) = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isTm}) \ (p@[Tm \ t]@s))$
unfolding *prodTms_def* **by** *auto*
hence $1: \text{prodTms } (l, p@[Tm \ t]@s) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isTm}) \ (p@s)))$
by (*simp add: isTm_def*)
have $2: \text{badTmsCount } ps' = \text{badTmsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l,r) \ ps) + \text{badTmsCount } [(A,[Tm \ t])] + \text{badTmsCount } [(l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)]$
using *lrps* **by** (*auto simp: badTmsCount_append*)
have $3: \text{badTmsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l,r) \ ps) < \text{badTmsCount } ps$
using 1 *badTmsCount_removeAll lrps gr0_conv_Suc* **by** *blast*
have $\text{prodTms } (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s) = (\text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isTm}) \ (p@[Nt \ A]@s))) \vee \text{prodTms } (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s) = 0$
unfolding *prodTms_def* **using** *lrps* **by** *simp*
thus *?thesis*
proof
assume $\text{prodTms } (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s) = (\text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isTm}) \ (p@[Nt \ A]@s)))$
hence $\text{badTmsCount } ps' = \text{badTmsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l,r) \ ps) + \text{prodTms } (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s)$
using 2 **by** (*simp add: prodTms_def*)
moreover **have** $\text{prodTms } (l, p@[Nt \ A]@s) < \text{prodTms } (l, p@[Tm \ t]@s)$
using 1 $\langle \text{prodTms } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) = \text{length } (\text{filter } \text{isTm } (p @ [Nt \ A] @ s)) \rangle$ *isTm_def* **by** *force*

```

ultimately show  $\text{badTmsCount } ps' < \text{badTmsCount } ps$ 
  using  $\text{badTmsCount\_removeAll2}$  [of  $(l, r) \text{ } ps \text{ } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s)$ ]  $lrps \ 1$  by auto
next
  assume  $\text{prodTms } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) = 0$ 
  hence  $\text{badTmsCount } ps' = \text{badTmsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l, r) \ ps)$ 
    using 2 by (simp add:  $\text{prodTms\_def}$ )
  thus  $\text{badTmsCount } ps' < \text{badTmsCount } ps$ 
    using 3 by simp
qed
qed

lemma lemma6_b:
  assumes  $\text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ ps \ ps'$  shows  $\text{badNtsCount } ps' < \text{badNtsCount } ps$ 
proof -
  from  $\text{assms}$  obtain  $l \ r \ p \ s$  where  $lrps: (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge (r = p @ [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2] @ s)$ 
 $\wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq []) \wedge (A \notin \text{Nts } (\text{set } ps))$ 
 $\wedge ps' = ((\text{removeAll } (l, r) \ ps) @ [(A, [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2]), (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s)])$ 
  unfolding  $\text{binarizeNt\_def}$  by auto
  hence  $\text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2] @ s) = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isNt}) \ (p @ [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2] @ s))$ 
  unfolding  $\text{prodNts\_def}$  by auto
  hence 1:  $\text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2] @ s) = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isNt}) \ (p @ s))))$ 
  by (simp add:  $\text{isNt\_def}$ )
  have 2:  $\text{badNtsCount } ps' = \text{badNtsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l, r) \ ps) + \text{badNtsCount } [(A, [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2]), (l, (p @ [Nt \ A] @ s))]$ 
  using  $lrps$  by (auto simp:  $\text{badNtsCount\_append prodNts\_def}$ )
  have 3:  $\text{badNtsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l, r) \ ps) < \text{badNtsCount } ps$ 
  using  $lrps$   $\text{badNtsCount\_removeAll } 1$  by force
  have  $\text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isNt}) \ (p @ [Nt \ A] @ s)) \vee \text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) = 0$ 
  unfolding  $\text{prodNts\_def}$  using  $lrps$  by simp
  thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $\text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isNt}) \ (p @ [Nt \ A] @ s))$ 
  hence  $\text{badNtsCount } ps' = \text{badNtsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l, r) \ ps) + \text{badNtsCount } [(l, (p @ [Nt \ A] @ s))]$ 
  using 2 by (simp add:  $\text{prodNts\_def}$ )
  moreover have  $\text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) < \text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2] @ s)$ 
  using 1  $\langle \text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isNt}) \ (p @ [Nt \ A] @ s)) \rangle$ 
 $\text{isNt\_def}$  by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using  $\text{badNtsCount\_removeAll2}$  [of  $(l, r) \ ps \ (l, (p @ [Nt \ A] @ s))$ ] 1  $lrps$  by auto
next
  assume  $\text{prodNts } (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s) = 0$ 
  hence  $\text{badNtsCount } ps' = \text{badNtsCount } (\text{removeAll } (l, r) \ ps)$ 
  using 2 by (simp add:  $\text{prodNts\_def}$ )
  thus ?thesis

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    using 3 by simp
  qed
qed

lemma badTmsCount0_removeAll: badTmsCount ps = 0  $\implies$  badTmsCount (removeAll
(l,r) ps) = 0
by auto

lemma slemma15_a:
  assumes binarizeNt A B1 B2 S ps ps'
  and badTmsCount ps = 0
  shows badTmsCount ps' = 0
proof -
  obtain l r p s where lrps: (l,r)  $\in$  set ps  $\wedge$  (r = p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s)  $\wedge$  (p  $\neq$  []
 $\vee$  s  $\neq$  [])  $\wedge$  (A  $\notin$  Nts (set ps))
   $\wedge$  (ps' = ((removeAll (l,r) ps) @ [(A, [Nt B1,Nt B2]@s), (l, p@[Nt A]@s)]))
  using assms(1) unfolding binarizeNt_def by auto
  hence badTmsCount ps' = badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) + badTmsCount
  [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))]
  by (auto simp: badTmsCount_append prodTms_def isTm_def)
  moreover have badTmsCount (removeAll (l,r) ps) = 0
  using badTmsCount0_removeAll[of ps l r] assms(2) by simp
  moreover have badTmsCount [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))] = 0
  proof -
    have prodTms (l,p@[Nt B1,Nt B2]@s) = 0
    using lrps assms(2) badTmsCountSet by auto
    thus badTmsCount [(l, (p@[Nt A]@s))] = 0
    by (auto simp: isTm_def prodTms_def)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma lemma15_a:
  assumes ( $\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S x y$ )** ps ps'
  and badTmsCount ps = 0
  shows badTmsCount ps' = 0
  using assms by (induction) (auto simp: slemma15_a simp del: badTmsCount.simps)

lemma noTms_prodTms0:
  assumes prodTms (l,r) = 0
  shows length r  $\leq$  1  $\vee$  ( $\forall a \in$  set r. isNt a)
proof -
  have length r  $\leq$  1  $\vee$  ( $\nexists a. a \in$  set r  $\wedge$  isTm a)
  using assms unfolding prodTms_def using empty_filter_conv by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  by (metis isNt_def isTm_def sym.exhaust)
qed

```

lemma *badTmsCountNot0*:
assumes *badTmsCount ps > 0*
shows $\exists l r t. (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{length } r \geq 2 \wedge \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } r$
proof –
have $\exists p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodTms } p > 0$
using *assms badTmsCountSet not_gr0* **by** *blast*
from this obtain *l r* **where** *lr*: $(l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{prodTms } (l, r) > 0$
by *auto*
hence *1*: $\text{length } r \geq 2$
unfolding *prodTms_def* **using** *not_le_imp_less* **by** *fastforce*
hence $\text{prodTms } (l, r) = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\text{isTm}) r)$
unfolding *prodTms_def* **by** *simp*
hence $\exists t. \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } r$
by *(metis lr empty_filter_conv isTm_def length_greater_0_conv)*
thus ?thesis using *lr 1* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *badNtsCountNot0*:
assumes *badNtsCount ps > 0*
shows $\exists l r. (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{length } r \geq 3$
proof –
have $\exists p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prodNts } p > 0$
using *assms badNtsCountSet not_gr0* **by** *blast*
from this obtain *l r* **where** *lr*: $(l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{prodNts } (l, r) > 0$
by *auto*
hence $\text{length } r \geq 3$
unfolding *prodNts_def* **using** *not_le_imp_less* **by** *fastforce*
thus ?thesis using *lr* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *list_longer2*: $\text{length } l \geq 2 \wedge x \in \text{set } l \implies (\exists \text{hd } \text{tl}. l = \text{hd}@[x]@\text{tl} \wedge (\text{hd} \neq [] \vee \text{tl} \neq []))$
using *split_list_last* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *list_longer3*: $\text{length } l \geq 3 \implies (\exists \text{hd } \text{tl } x y. l = \text{hd}@[x]@[y]@\text{tl} \wedge (\text{hd} \neq [] \vee \text{tl} \neq []))$
by *(metis Suc_le_length_iff append.left_neutral append.Cons neq_Nil_conv numeral_3_eq_3)*

lemma *lemma8_a*:
assumes *badTmsCount ps > 0* **shows** $\exists ps' A t. \text{uniformize } A t S ps ps'$
proof –
obtain *A* **where** *A*: $A \notin \text{nts } ps \cup \{S\}$ **using** *ex_new_if_finite[OF infinite_UNIV]*
finite_nts[of ps]
by *blast*
then obtain *l r t* **where** *lr*: $(l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{length } r \geq 2 \wedge \text{Tm } t \in \text{set } r$
using *assms badTmsCountNot0* **by** *blast*
then obtain *p s* **where** *ps*: $r = p@[Tm t]@s \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$
unfolding *isTm_def* **using** *lr list_longer2[of r]* **by** *blast*

from this obtain ps' **where** $ps' = \text{removeAll } (l, r) \text{ } ps @ [(A, [Tm \ t]), (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s)]$
by *auto*
hence *uniformize* $A \ t \ S \ ps \ ps'$
unfolding *uniformize_def* **using** $lr \ ps \ A$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lemma8_b*:

assumes $\text{badTmsCount } ps = 0$ **and** $\text{badNtsCount } ps > 0$
shows $\exists ps' \ A \ B_1 \ B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ ps \ ps'$
proof –
obtain $l \ r$ **where** $lr: (l, r) \in \text{set } ps \wedge \text{length } r \geq 3$
using *assms(2)* *badNtsCountNot0* **by** *blast*
obtain A **where** $A: A \notin \text{nts } ps \cup \{S\}$ **using** *ex_new_if_finite[OF infinite_UNIV]* *finite_nts[of ps]*
by *blast*
obtain $p \ s \ X \ Y$ **where** $psXY: r = p@[X]@[Y]@s \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$
using *lr list_longer3[of r]* **by** *blast*
have $(\forall a \in \text{set } r. \text{isNt } a)$
using $lr \text{ assms}(1) \text{ badTmsCountSet}[of \ ps] \text{ noTms_prodTms0}[of \ l \ r]$ **by** *fastforce*
from this obtain $B_1 \ B_2$ **where** $X = \text{Nt } B_1 \wedge Y = \text{Nt } B_2$
using *isNt_def* $psXY$ **by** *fastforce*
hence $B: (r = p@[Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2]@s) \wedge (p \neq [] \vee s \neq [])$
using $psXY$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{binarizeNt } A \ B_1 \ B_2 \ S \ ps \ (\text{removeAll } (l, r) \ ps @ [(A, [Nt \ B_1, Nt \ B_2]), (l, p @ [Nt \ A] @ s)])$
unfolding *binarizeNt_def* **using** $A \ lr \ B$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *uniformize_2*: $\exists ps'. (\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps \ ps' \wedge (\text{badTmsCount } ps' = 0)$

proof (*induction badTmsCount ps arbitrary: ps rule: less_induct*)

case *less*
then show *?case*
proof (*cases badTmsCount ps = 0*)
case *False*
from this obtain $ps' \ A \ t$ **where** $g': \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ ps \ ps'$
using *lemma8_a* **by** *blast*
hence $\text{badTmsCount } ps' < \text{badTmsCount } ps$
using *lemma6_a[of A t]* **by** *blast*
from this obtain ps'' **where** $(\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y)^{**} \ ps' \ ps'' \wedge \text{badTmsCount } ps'' = 0$
using *less* **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis*
using $g' \text{ converse_rtrancp_into_rtrancp}[of \ (\lambda x \ y. \exists A \ t. \text{uniformize } A \ t \ S \ x \ y) \ ps \ ps' \ ps'']$ **by** *blast*
qed *blast*

qed

lemma *binarizeNt_2*:

assumes *badTmsCount ps = 0*
shows $\exists ps'. (\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S x y)^{**} ps ps' \wedge$
(badNtsCount ps' = 0)
using *assms* **proof** (*induction badNtsCount ps arbitrary: ps rule: less_induct*)
case *less*
then show *?case*
proof (*cases badNtsCount ps = 0*)
case *False*
from this obtain *ps' A B₁ B₂ where g': binarizeNt A B₁ B₂ S ps ps'*
using *assms lemma8_b less(2) by blast*
hence *badNtsCount ps' < badNtsCount ps*
using *lemma6_b by blast*
from this obtain *ps'' where* $(\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S x y)^{**}$
ps' ps'' $\wedge$ badNtsCount ps'' = 0
using *less slemma15_a[of A B₁ B₂ S ps ps'] g' by blast*
then show *?thesis*
using *g' converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp[of* $(\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A$
B₁ B₂ S x y) ps ps' ps''] by blast
qed *blast*
qed

theorem *cnf_noe_now*: **fixes** *ps :: ('n::infinite, 't)prods*

assumes *Eps_free (set ps) and Unit_free (set ps)*
shows $\exists ps': ('n, 't)prods. \text{uniform} (set ps') \wedge \text{binary} (set ps') \wedge \text{lang } ps S = \text{lang}$
ps' S $\wedge$ Eps_free (set ps') $\wedge$ Unit_free (set ps')
proof –
obtain *ps' where g':* $(\lambda x y. \exists A t. \text{uniformize } A t S x y)^{**} ps ps' \wedge \text{badTmsCount}$
ps' = 0 $\wedge$ Eps_free (set ps') $\wedge$ Unit_free (set ps')
using *assms uniformize_2 uniformizeRtc_Eps_free uniformizeRtc_Unit_free*
by *blast*
obtain *ps'' where g'':* $(\lambda x y. \exists A B_1 B_2. \text{binarizeNt } A B_1 B_2 S x y)^{**} ps' ps''$
 $\wedge$ (badNtsCount ps'' = 0) $\wedge$ (badTmsCount ps'' = 0)
using *g' binarizeNt_2 lemma15_a by blast*
hence *uniform (set ps'') $\wedge$ binary (set ps'') $\wedge$ Eps_free (set ps'') $\wedge$ Unit_free*
(set ps'')
using *g' count_bin_un binarizeNtRtc_Eps_free binarizeNtRtc_Unit_free by*
fastforce
moreover have *lang ps S = lang ps'' S*
using *g' g'' cnf_lemma by blast*
ultimately show *?thesis by blast*
qed

Alternative form more similar to the one Jana Hofmann used:

lemma *CNF_eq*: *CNF P $\longleftrightarrow$ (uniform P $\wedge$ binary P $\wedge$ Eps_free P $\wedge$ Unit_free*
P)
proof

```

assume CNF P
hence Eps_free P
  unfolding CNF_def Eps_free_def by fastforce
moreover have Unit_free P
  using  $\langle \text{CNF } P \rangle$  unfolding CNF_def Unit_free_def isNt_def isTm_def by
fastforce
moreover have uniform P
proof -
  have  $\forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\exists B \ C. \alpha = [Nt \ B, \ Nt \ C]) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm \ t])$ 
    using  $\langle \text{CNF } P \rangle$  unfolding CNF_def.
  hence  $\forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\forall N \in \text{set } \alpha. \text{isNt } N) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm \ t])$ 
    unfolding isNt_def by fastforce
  hence  $\forall (A, \alpha) \in P. (\nexists t. Tm \ t \in \text{set } \alpha) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm \ t])$ 
    by (auto simp: isNt_def)
  thus uniform P
    unfolding uniform_def.
qed
moreover have binary P
  using  $\langle \text{CNF } P \rangle$  unfolding binary_def CNF_def by auto
ultimately show uniform P  $\wedge$  binary P  $\wedge$  Eps_free P  $\wedge$  Unit_free P
  by blast
next
assume assm: uniform P  $\wedge$  binary P  $\wedge$  Eps_free P  $\wedge$  Unit_free P
have  $\forall p \in P. (\exists B \ C. (\text{snd } p) = [Nt \ B, \ Nt \ C]) \vee (\exists t. (\text{snd } p) = [Tm \ t])$ 
proof
  fix p assume p  $\in P$ 
  obtain A α where Aα: (A, α) = p
    by (metis prod.exhaust_sel)
  hence length α = 1  $\vee$  length α = 2
    using assm  $\langle p \in P \rangle$  order_neq_le_trans unfolding binary_def Eps_free_def
by fastforce
  hence  $(\exists B \ C. (\text{snd } p) = [Nt \ B, \ Nt \ C]) \vee (\exists t. \alpha = [Tm \ t])$ 
proof
    assume length α = 1
    hence  $\exists S. \alpha = [S]$ 
      by (simp add: length_Suc_conv)
    moreover have  $\nexists N. \alpha = [Nt \ N]$ 
      using assm Aα  $\langle p \in P \rangle$  unfolding Unit_free_def by blast
    ultimately show ?thesis by (metis sym.exhaust)
  next
    assume length α = 2
    obtain B C where BC: α = [B, C]
    using  $\langle \text{length } \alpha = 2 \rangle$  by (metis One_nat_def Suc_1 diff_Suc_1 length_0_conv
length_Cons neq_Nil_conv)
    have  $(\nexists t. Tm \ t \in \text{set } \alpha)$ 
      using  $\langle \text{length } \alpha = 2 \rangle$  assm Aα  $\langle p \in P \rangle$  unfolding uniform_def by auto
    hence  $(\forall N \in \text{set } \alpha. \exists A. N = Nt \ A)$ 
      by (metis sym.exhaust)
    hence  $\exists B' \ C'. B = Nt \ B' \wedge C = Nt \ C'$ 

```

```

      using BC by simp
      thus ?thesis using Aα BC by auto
    qed
    thus (∃ B C. (snd p) = [Nt B, Nt C]) ∨ (∃ t. (snd p) = [Tm t]) using Aα by
auto
  qed
  thus CNF P by (auto simp: CNF_def)
qed

```

Main Theorem: existence of CNF with the same language except for the empty word []:

```

theorem cnf_exists:
  fixes ps :: ('n::infinite,'t) prods
  shows ∃ ps'::('n,'t)prods. CNF(set ps') ∧ lang ps' S = lang ps S - {}
proof -
  obtain ps₀ where ps₀: eps_elim_rel ps ps₀
    using eps_elim_rel_exists by blast
  obtain psᵤ where psᵤ: unit_elim_rel ps₀ psᵤ
    using unit_elim_rel_exists by blast
  hence 1: Eps_free (set psᵤ) ∧ Unit_free (set psᵤ)
    using ps₀ psᵤ Eps_free_if_eps_elim_rel Unit_free_if_unit_elim_rel unit_elim_rel_Eps_free
by fastforce
  have 2: lang psᵤ S = lang ps S - {}
    using psᵤ eps_elim_rel_lang_eq[OF ps₀] unit_elim_rel_lang_eq[OF psᵤ] by
(simp add: eps_elim_rel_lang_eq)
  obtain ps'::('n,'t)prods where g': uniform (set ps') ∧ binary (set ps') ∧ lang psᵤ
S = lang ps' S ∧ Eps_free (set ps') ∧ Unit_free (set ps')
    using 1 cnf_noe_nou by blast
  hence CNF (set ps')
    using g' CNF_eq by blast
  moreover have lang ps' S = lang ps S - {}
    using 2 g' by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Some helpful properties:

```

lemma cnf_length_derive:
  assumes CNF P P ⊢ [Nt S] ⇒* α
  shows length α ≥ 1
  using assms CNF_eq Eps_free_derives_Nil length_greater_0_conv less_eq_Suc_le
by auto

```

```

lemma cnf_length_derive2:
  assumes CNF P P ⊢ [Nt A, Nt B] ⇒* α
  shows length α ≥ 2
proof -
  obtain u v where uv: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u ∧ P ⊢ [Nt B] ⇒* v ∧ α = u @ v
    using assms(2) derives_append_decomp[of P ⟨[Nt A]⟩ ⟨[Nt B]⟩ α] by auto
  hence length u ≥ 1 ∧ length v ≥ 1

```

using `cnf_length_derive[OF assms(1)]` by `blast`
 thus `?thesis`
 using `uv` by `simp`
 qed

lemma `cnf_single_derive`:
 assumes $CNF\ P\ P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* [Tm\ t]$
 shows $(S, [Tm\ t]) \in P$
proof –
 obtain α where $\alpha: P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* [Tm\ t]$
 using `converse_rtranclpE[OF assms(2)]` by `auto`
 hence $1: (S, \alpha) \in P$
 by (`simp add: derive_singleton`)
 have $\nexists A\ B. \alpha = [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]$
proof (`rule ccontr`)
 assume $\neg (\nexists A\ B. \alpha = [Nt\ A, Nt\ B])$
 from *this* obtain $A\ B$ where $AB: \alpha = [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]$
 by `blast`
 have $\forall w. P \vdash [Nt\ A, Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* w \longrightarrow length\ w \geq 2$
 using `cnf_length_derive2[OF assms(1)]` by `simp`
 moreover have $length\ [Tm\ t] = 1$
 by `simp`
 ultimately show `False`
 using $\alpha\ AB$ by `auto`
 qed
 from *this* obtain a where $\alpha = [Tm\ a]$
 using `1 assms(1) unfolding CNF_def` by `auto`
 hence $t = a$
 using α by (`simp add: derives_Tm_Cons`)
 thus `?thesis`
 using $1\ \langle \alpha = [Tm\ a] \rangle$ by `blast`
 qed

lemma `cnf_word`:
 assumes $CNF\ P\ P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$
 and $length\ w \geq 2$
 shows $\exists A\ B\ u\ v. (S, [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]) \in P \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ u \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ v \wedge u @ v = w \wedge u \neq [] \wedge v \neq []$
proof –
 have $1: (S, map\ Tm\ w) \notin P$
 using `assms(1) assms(3) unfolding CNF_def` by `auto`
 have $\exists \alpha. P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$
 using `converse_rtranclpE[OF assms(2)]` by `auto`
 from *this* obtain α where $\alpha: (S, \alpha) \in P \wedge P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$
 by (`auto simp: derive_singleton`)
 hence $(\nexists t. \alpha = [Tm\ t])$
 using `1 derives_Tm_Cons[of P] derives_from_empty` by `auto`
 hence $\exists A\ B. P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow [Nt\ A, Nt\ B] \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ A, Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$
 using `assms(1) derive_singleton[of P] <Nt S> alpha` unfolding `CNF_def` by

```

fast
  from this obtain A B where AB: (S, [Nt A, Nt B]) ∈ P ∧ P ⊢ [Nt A, Nt B]
  ⇒* map Tm w
    using derive_singleton[of P ⟨Nt S⟩] by blast
    hence ¬(P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* []) ∧ ¬(P ⊢ [Nt B] ⇒* [])
    using assms(1) CNF_eq Eps_free_derives_Nil by blast
    from this obtain u v where uv: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u ∧ P ⊢ [Nt B] ⇒* v ∧ u@v
  = map Tm w ∧ u ≠ [] ∧ v ≠ []
    using AB derives_append_decomp[of P ⟨[Nt A]⟩ ⟨[Nt B]⟩ ⟨map Tm w⟩] by
  force
  moreover have ∃ u' v'. u = map Tm u' ∧ v = map Tm v'
    using uv map_eq_append_conv[of Tm w u v] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using AB append_eq_map_conv[of u v Tm w] list.simps(8)[of Tm] by fastforce
qed

end

```

9 Pumping Lemma for Context Free Grammars

```

theory Pumping_Lemma_CFG
imports
  List_Power.List_Power
  Chomsky_Normal_Form
begin

```

Paths in the (implicit) parse tree of the derivation of some terminal word;
specialized for productions in CNF.

```

inductive path :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 't list ⇒ bool
  ((2_ ⊢ / ( _ / ⇒ / _)) [50, 0, 0, 50] 50) where
  terminal: (A, [Tm a]) ∈ P ⇒ P ⊢ A ⇒ [A] [a] |
  left: [(A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ (P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p⟩ w) ∧ (P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨q⟩ v)] ⇒ P ⊢ A
  ⇒ ⟨A#p⟩ (w@v) |
  right: [(A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ (P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p⟩ w) ∧ (P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨q⟩ v)] ⇒ P ⊢ A
  ⇒ ⟨A#q⟩ (w@v)

```

```

inductive cnf_derives :: ('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 't list ⇒ bool
  ((2_ ⊢ / ( _ / ⇒ cnf / _)) [50, 0, 50] 50) where
  step: (A, [Tm a]) ∈ P ⇒ P ⊢ A ⇒ cnf [a] |
  trans: [(A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ P ⊢ B ⇒ cnf w ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ cnf v] ⇒ P ⊢ A
  ⇒ cnf (w@v)

```

```

lemma path_if_cnf_derives: P ⊢ S ⇒ cnf w ⇒ ∃ p. P ⊢ S ⇒ ⟨p⟩ w
  by (induction rule: cnf_derives.induct) (auto intro: path.intros)

```

```

lemma cnf_derives_if_path: P ⊢ S ⇒ ⟨p⟩ w ⇒ P ⊢ S ⇒ cnf w
  by (induction rule: path.induct) (auto intro: cnf_derives.intros)

```

corollary *cnf_path*: $P \vdash S \Rightarrow_{\text{cnf}} w \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w)$
using *path_if_cnf_derives*[of *P*] *cnf_derives_if_path*[of *P*] **by** *blast*

lemma *cnf_der*:
assumes $P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w\ CNF\ P$
shows $P \vdash S \Rightarrow_{\text{cnf}} w$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction w arbitrary: S rule: length_induct*)
case (1 *w*)
have *Eps_free* *P*
using *assms*(2) *CNF_eq* **by** *blast*
hence $\neg(P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* [])$
by (*simp add: Eps_free_derives_Nil*)
hence 2: $\text{length } w \neq 0$
using 1 **by** *auto*
thus ?*case*
proof (*cases length w ≤ 1*)
case *True*
hence $\text{length } w = 1$
using 2 **by** *linarith*
then obtain *t* **where** $w = [t]$
using *length_Suc_conv*[of *w 0*] **by** *auto*
hence $(S, [Tm\ t]) \in P$
using 1 *assms*(2) *cnf_single_derive*[of *P S t*] **by** *simp*
thus ?*thesis*
by (*simp add: <w = _> cnf_derives.intros(1)*)
next
case *False*
obtain *A B u v* **where** *ABuv*: $(S, [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]) \in P \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ u \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ v \wedge u @ v = w \wedge u \neq [] \wedge v \neq []$
using *False assms*(2) 1 *cnf_word*[of *P S w*] **by** *auto*
have $\text{length } u < \text{length } w \wedge \text{length } v < \text{length } w$
using *ABuv* **by** *auto*
hence *cnf_derives* *P A u* $\wedge$ *cnf_derives* *P B v*
using 1 *ABuv* **by** *blast*
thus ?*thesis*
using *ABuv cnf_derives.intros(2)*[of *S A B P u v*] **by** *blast*
qed
qed

lemma *der_cnf*:
assumes $P \vdash S \Rightarrow_{\text{cnf}} w\ CNF\ P$
shows $P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction rule: cnf_derives.induct*)
case (*step A a P*)
then show ?*case*
by (*simp add: derive_singleton r_into_rtranclp*)
next
case (*trans A B C P w v*)
hence $P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow [Nt\ B, Nt\ C]$

by (simp add: derive_singleton)
 moreover have $P \vdash [Nt\ B] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w \wedge P \vdash [Nt\ C] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ v$
 using trans by blast
 ultimately show ?case
 using derives_append_decomp[of $P \langle [Nt\ B] \rangle \langle [Nt\ C] \rangle \langle \text{map } Tm\ (w @ v) \rangle$] by
 auto
 qed

corollary *cnf_der_eq*: $CNF\ P \Longrightarrow (P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w \longleftrightarrow P \vdash S \Rightarrow^* \text{cnf } w)$
 using *cnf_der*[of $P\ S\ w$] *der_cnf*[of $P\ S\ w$] by blast

lemma *path_if_derives*:
 assumes $P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w\ CNF\ P$
 shows $\exists p. P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle\ w$
 using *assms* *cnf_der*[of $P\ S\ w$] *path_if_cnf_derives*[of $P\ S\ w$] by blast

lemma *derives_if_path*:
 assumes $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle\ w\ CNF\ P$
 shows $P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w$
 using *assms* *der_cnf*[of $P\ S\ w$] *cnf_derives_if_path*[of $P\ S\ p\ w$] by blast

lpath = longest path, similar to *path*; *lpath* always chooses the longest path in a syntax tree

inductive *lpath* :: $(\text{'n}, \text{'t})\ Prods \Rightarrow \text{'n} \Rightarrow \text{'n list} \Rightarrow \text{'t list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 (($_ \vdash / (_ \Rightarrow \langle _ \rangle / _)$) [$50, 0, 0, 50$] 50) **where**
terminal: $(A, [Tm\ a]) \in P \Longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A] \rangle [a] \mid$
nonTerminals: $\llbracket (A, [Nt\ B, Nt\ C]) \in P \wedge (P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle\ w) \wedge (P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle\ v) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow$
 $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# (\text{if length } p \geq \text{length } q \text{ then } p \text{ else } q) \rangle (w @ v)$

lemma *path_lpath*: $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle\ w \Longrightarrow \exists p'. (P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle\ w) \wedge \text{length } p' \geq \text{length } p$
 by (induction rule: *path.induct*) (auto intro: *lpath.intros*)

lemma *lpath_path*: $(P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle\ w) \Longrightarrow P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle\ w$
 by (induction rule: *path.induct*) (auto intro: *path.intros*)

lemma *lpath_length*: $(P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle\ w) \Longrightarrow \text{length } w \leq 2^{\text{length } p}$

proof (induction rule: *lpath.induct*)

case (*terminal* $A\ a\ P$)

then show ?case by simp

next

case (*nonTerminals* $A\ B\ C\ P\ p\ w\ q\ v$)

then show ?case

proof (cases $\text{length } p \geq \text{length } q$)

case True

hence $\text{length } v \leq 2^{\text{length } p}$

```

    using nonTerminals order_subst1[of ⟨length v⟩ ⟨λx. 2length x⟩ ⟨length q⟩ ⟨length
p⟩] by simp
    hence length w + length v ≤ 2 * 2length p
    by (simp add: nonTerminals.IH(1) add_le_mono mult_2)
    then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: True)
next
case False
    hence length w ≤ 2length q
    using nonTerminals order_subst1[of ⟨length w⟩ ⟨λx. 2length x⟩ ⟨length p⟩ ⟨length
q⟩] by simp
    hence length w + length v ≤ 2 * 2length q
    by (simp add: nonTerminals.IH add_le_mono mult_2)
    then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: False)
qed
qed

```

lemma step_decomp:

```

assumes P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[A]@p⟩ w length p ≥ 1
shows ∃ B C p' a b. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ w = a@b ∧
  ((P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p⟩ b) ∨ (P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p⟩ b))
using assms by (cases) fastforce+

```

lemma steplp_decomp:

```

assumes P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[A]@p⟩ w length p ≥ 1
shows ∃ B C p' a b. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ w = a@b ∧
  ((P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p⟩ b ∧ length p ≥ length p') ∨
  (P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p⟩ b ∧ length p ≥ length p'))
using assms by (cases) fastforce+

```

lemma path_first_step: $P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨p⟩ w ⇒ ∃ q. p = [A]@q$

by (induction rule: path.induct) simp_all

lemma no_empty: $P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨p⟩ w ⇒ length w > 0$

by (induction rule: path.induct) simp_all

lemma substitution:

```

assumes P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p2⟩ z
shows ∃ v w x. P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p2⟩ w ∧ z = v@w@x ∧
  (∀ w' p'. P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' ⇒ P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p'⟩ v@w'@x) ∧
  (length p1 > 0 ⇒ length (v@x) > 0)
using assms proof (induction p1 arbitrary: P A z)
case Nil
    hence ∀ w' p'. ((P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p2⟩ z) ∧ z = []@z@[] ∧
  (P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' ⇒ P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[]@[X]@p'⟩ ([]@w'@[])) ∧
  (length [] > 0 ⇒ length ([]@[]) > 0))
    using path_first_step[of P A] by auto
    then show ?case

```

```

    by blast
next
  case (Cons A p1 P Y)
  hence 0: A = Y
  using path_first_step[of P Y] by fastforce
  have length (p1@[X]@p2) ≥ 1
  by simp
  hence ∃ B C a b q. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ a@b = z ∧
    ((P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨q⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p2⟩ b) ∨ (P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p2⟩ a
  ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨q⟩ b))
  using Cons.premis path_first_step step_decomp by fastforce
  then obtain B C a b q where BC: (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) ∈ P ∧ a@b = z ∧
    ((P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨q⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p2⟩ b) ∨ (P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p2⟩ a
  ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨q⟩ b))
  by blast
  then show ?case
  proof (cases P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨q⟩ a ∧ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p2⟩ b)
  case True
  then obtain v w x where vwx: P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p2⟩ w ∧ b = v@w@x ∧
    (∀ w' p'. P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' ⟶ P ⊢ C ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p'⟩ (v@w'@x))
  using Cons.IH by blast
  hence 1: ∀ w' p'. (P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w') ⟶ P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨A#p1@[X]@p'⟩
  (a@v@w'@x)
  using BC by (auto intro: path.intros(3))
  obtain v' where v' = a@v
  by simp
  hence length (v'@x) > 0
  using True no_empty by fast
  hence P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p2⟩ w ∧ z = v'@w@x ∧ (∀ w' p'.
    P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' ⟶ P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨A#p1@[X]@p'⟩ (v'@w'@x)) ∧
    (length (A#p1) > 0 ⟶ length (v'@x) > 0)
  using vwx 1 BC ⟨v' = _⟩ by simp
  thus ?thesis
  using 0 by auto
next
  case False
  then obtain v w x where vwx: (P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p2⟩ w) ∧ a = v@w@x ∧
    (∀ w' p'. P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' ⟶ P ⊢ B ⇒ ⟨p1@[X]@p'⟩ (v@w'@x))
  using Cons.IH BC by blast
  hence 1: ∀ w' p'. P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' ⟶ P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨A#p1@[X]@p'⟩ (v@w'@x@b)
  using BC left[of A B C P] by fastforce
  hence P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p2⟩ w ∧ z = v@w@x@b ∧ (∀ w' p'.
    P ⊢ X ⇒ ⟨[X]@p'⟩ w' ⟶ P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨A#p1@[X]@p'⟩ (v@w'@x@b)) ∧
    (length (A#p1) > 0 ⟶ length (a@v@x) > 0)
  using vwx BC no_empty by fastforce
  moreover have length (v@x@b) > 0
  using no_empty BC by fast
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using 0 by auto

```

qed
qed

lemma *substitution_lp*:

assumes $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p2 \rangle z$
shows $\exists v w x. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v @ w @ x \wedge$
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p' \rangle v @ w' @ x)$
using *assms proof* (*induction* $p1$ *arbitrary*: $P A z$)
case *Nil*
hence $\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [] @ [X] @ p' \rangle ([] @ w' @ [])$
using *path_first_step lpath_path by fastforce*
moreover **have** $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p2 \rangle z \wedge z = [] @ z @ []$
using *Nil lpath.cases[of P A <[X] @ p2> z] by auto*
ultimately show *?case*
by *blast*
next
case (*Cons A p1 P Y*)
hence $0: A = Y$
using *path_first_step[of P Y] lpath_path by fastforce*
have $\text{length } (p1 @ [X] @ p2) \geq 1$
by *simp*
hence $\exists B C p' a b. (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) \in P \wedge z = a @ b \wedge$
 $((P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p2 \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1 @ [X] @ p2) \geq$
 $\text{length } p') \vee$
 $(P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p2 \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1 @ [X] @ p2) \geq$
 $\text{length } p'))$
using *stepl_decomp[of P A <p1 @ [X] @ p2> z] 0 Cons by simp*
then obtain $B C p' a b$ **where** $BC: (A, [Nt B, Nt C]) \in P \wedge z = a @ b \wedge$
 $((P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p2 \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1 @ [X] @ p2) \geq$
 $\text{length } p') \vee$
 $(P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p2 \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1 @ [X] @ p2) \geq$
 $\text{length } p'))$
by *blast*
then show *?case*
proof (*cases* $P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p2 \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1 @ [X] @ p2) \geq$
 $\text{length } p')$
case *True*
then obtain $v w x$ **where** $vwx: P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p2 \rangle w \wedge a = v @ w @ x \wedge$
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p' \rangle v @ w' @ x)$
using *Cons.IH by blast*
hence $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v @ w @ x @ b \wedge$
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X] @ p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A \# p1 @ [X] @ p' \rangle v @ w' @ x @ b)$
using *BC lpath_path[of P] path.intros(2)[of A B C P] by fastforce*
then show *?thesis*
using 0 **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
hence $(P \vdash B \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle a \wedge P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1 @ [X] @ p2 \rangle b \wedge \text{length } (p1 @ [X] @ p2) \geq$
 $\text{length } p')$

using *BC* by *blast*
 then obtain $v\ w\ x$ where $vw x: P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge b = v@w@x \wedge$
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash C \Rightarrow \langle p1@[X]@p' \rangle v@w'@x)$
 using *Cons.IH* by *blast*
 then obtain v' where $v' = a@v$
 by *simp*
 hence $P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p2 \rangle w \wedge z = v'@w@x \wedge$
 $(\forall w' p'. P \vdash X \Rightarrow \langle [X]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle A\#p1@[X]@p' \rangle v'@w'@x)$
 using *BC* *lpath_path*[of *P*] *path.intros*(3)[of *A B C P*] *vw x* by *fastforce*
 then show *?thesis*
 using 0 by *auto*
 qed
 qed

lemma *path_nts*: $P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p \rangle w \Longrightarrow \text{set } p \subseteq \text{Nts } P$
 unfolding *Nts_def* by (induction rule: *path.induct*) *auto*

lemma *inner_aux*:
 assumes $\forall w' p'. P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p3 \rangle w \wedge (P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p' \rangle w' \longrightarrow$
 $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p2@[A]@p' \rangle v@w'@x)$
 shows $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle ([A]@p2) \sim (Suc\ i) \rangle @ [A]@p3 \rangle v \sim (Suc\ i) @ w @ x \sim (Suc\ i)$
 using *assms* proof (induction *i*)
 case 0
 then show *?case* by *simp*
 next
 case (Suc *i*)
 hence 1: $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A]@p2 @ ([A] @ p2) \sim i @ [A]@p3 \rangle v \sim (Suc\ i) @ w @$
 $x \sim (Suc\ i)$
 by *simp*
 hence $P \vdash A \Rightarrow \langle [A] @ p2 @ [A] @ p2 @ ([A] @ p2) \sim i @ [A]@p3 \rangle v @ v \sim (Suc\ i)$
 $i) @ w @ x \sim (Suc\ i) @ x$
 using *assms* by *fastforce*
 thus *?case*
 using *pow_list_Suc2*[of $\langle Suc\ i \rangle x$] by *simp*
 qed

lemma *inner_pumping*:
 assumes *CNF* *P* *finite* *P*
 and $m = \text{card } (\text{Nts } P)$
 and $z \in \text{Lang } P\ S$
 and $\text{length } z \geq 2^{m+1}$
 shows $\exists u\ v\ w\ x\ y. z = u@v@w@x@y \wedge \text{length } (v@w@x) \leq 2^{m+1} \wedge \text{length } (v@x) \geq 1 \wedge (\forall i. u@(v \sim i)@w@(x \sim i)@y \in \text{Lang } P\ S)$
 proof –
 obtain p' where $p': P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle p' \rangle z$
 using *assms* *Lang_def*[of *P S*] *path_if_derives*[of *P S*] by *blast*
 then obtain *lp* where $lp: P \vdash S \Rightarrow \langle lp \rangle z$
 using *path_lpath*[of *P*] by *blast*
 hence 1: $\text{set } lp \subseteq \text{Nts } P$

```

    using lpath_path[of P] path_nts[of P] by blast
  have length lp > m
  proof -
    have (2m+1)::nat ≤ 2length lp
    using lp lpath_length[of P S lp z] assms(5) le_trans by blast
    hence m+1 ≤ length lp
    using power_le_imp_le_exp[of 2 <m+1> <length lp>] by auto
    thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  then obtain l p where p: lp = l@p ∧ length p = m+1
  using less_Suc_eq by (induction lp) fastforce+
  hence set l ⊆ Nts P ∧ set p ⊆ Nts P ∧ finite (Nts P)
  using <finite P> 1 finite_Nts[of P] assms(1) by auto
  hence card (set p) < length p
  using p assms(3) card_mono[of <Nts P> <set p>] by simp
  then obtain A p1 p2 p3 where p = p1@[A]@p2@[A]@p3
  by (metis distinct_card nat_neq_iff not_distinct_decomp)
  then obtain u vwx y where uy: (P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[A]@p2@[A]@p3⟩ vwx ∧ z =
u@vwx@y ∧
    (∀ w' p'. (P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[A]@p'⟩ w' ⟶ P ⊢ S ⇒ ⟨l@p1@[A]@p'⟩ u@w'@y)))
  using substitution_lp[of P S <l@p1> A <p2@[A]@p3> z] lp p by auto
  hence length vwx ≤ 2m+1
  using <p = _> p lpath_length[of P A <[A] @ p2 @ [A] @ p3> vwx] order_subst1
  by fastforce
  then obtain v w x where vwx: P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[A]@p3⟩ w ∧ vwx = v@w@x ∧
    (∀ w' p'. (P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[A]@p'⟩ w' ⟶ P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨[A]@p2@[A]@p'⟩ v@w'@x)) ∧
    (length ([A]@p2) > 0 ⟶ length (v@x) > 0)
  using substitution[of P A <[A]@p2> A p3 vwx] uy lpath_path[of P A] by auto
  have P ⊢ S ⇒ ⟨l@p1@ (([A]@p2)~i) @[A]@p3⟩ u@ (v~i)@w@ (x~i)@y for i
  proof -
    have ∀ i. P ⊢ A ⇒ ⟨([A]@p2)~(Suc i) @[A]@p3⟩ v~(Suc i) @ w @ x~(Suc
i)
    using vwx inner_aux[of P A] by blast
    hence ∀ i. P ⊢ S ⇒ ⟨l@p1@ (([A]@p2)~(Suc i)) @[A]@p3⟩ u@ (v~(Suc i)) @
w @ (x~(Suc i)) @y
    using uy by fastforce
    moreover have P ⊢ S ⇒ ⟨l@p1@ (([A]@p2)~0) @[A]@p3⟩ u@ (v~0) @ w @
(x~0) @y
    using vwx uy by auto
    ultimately show P ⊢ S ⇒ ⟨l@p1@ (([A]@p2)~i) @[A]@p3⟩ u@ (v~i)@w@ (x~i)@y
    by (induction i) simp_all
  qed
  hence ∀ i. u@ (v~i)@w@ (x~i)@y ∈ Lang P S
  unfolding Lang_def using assms(1) assms(2) derives_if_path[of P S] by
blast
  hence z = u@v@w@x@y ∧ length (v@w@x) ≤ 2m+1 ∧ 1 ≤ length (v@x) ∧
(∀ i. u@ (v~i)@w@ (x~i)@y ∈ Lang P S)
  using vwx uy <length vwx ≤ 2m+1> by (simp add: Suc_leI)

```

```

then show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

```

abbreviation *pumping_property* $L\ n \equiv \forall z \in L. \text{length } z \geq n \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists u\ v\ w\ x\ y. z = u @ v @ w @ x @ y \wedge \text{length } (v @ w @ x) \leq n \wedge \text{length } (v @ x) \geq$
 1
 $\wedge (\forall i. u @ v \sim_i w @ x \sim_i y \in L))$

theorem *Pumping_Lemma_CNF*:
 assumes *CNF P finite P*
 shows $\exists n. \text{pumping_property } (Lang\ P\ S)\ n$
 using *inner_pumping*[*OF assms, of <card (Nts P)>*] **by blast**

theorem *Pumping_Lemma*:
 assumes *finite (P :: ('n::infinite,'t)Prods)*
 shows $\exists n. \text{pumping_property } (Lang\ P\ S)\ n$
proof –
 obtain *ps* **where** *set ps = P* **using** *finite_list*[*OF assms*] **by blast**
 obtain *ps' :: ('n,'t)prods* **where** *ps':: CNF(set ps') lang ps' S = lang ps S - {[]}*
using *cnf_exists*[*of S ps*] **by auto**
 let *?P' = set ps'*
 have *P':: CNF ?P' finite ?P'* **using** *ps'(1)* **by auto**
 from *Pumping_Lemma_CNF*[*OF P', of S*] **obtain** *n* **where**
pump: pumping_property (Lang ?P' S) n **by blast**
 then have *pumping_property (Lang ?P' S) (Suc n)*
by (*metis Suc_leD nle_le*)
 then have *pumping_property (Lang P S) (Suc n)*
using *ps'(2) <set ps = P>* **by** (*metis Diff_iff list.size(3) not_less_eq_eq singletonD zero_le*)
 then show ?thesis **by blast**
qed
end

10 $a^n b^n c^n$ is Not Context-Free

theory *AnBnCn_not_CFL*
imports *Pumping_Lemma_CFG*
begin

This theory proves that the language $\bigcup_n \{[a]^n @ [b]^n @ [c]^n\}$ is not context-free using the Pumping lemma.

The formal proof follows the textbook proof (e.g. [1]) closely. The Isabelle proof is about 10% of the length of the Coq proof by Ramos *et al.* [3, 2]. The latter proof suffers from excessive case analyses.

declare *count_list_pow_list*[*simp*]

```

context
  fixes  $a\ b\ c$ 
  assumes  $neg: a \neq b\ b \neq c\ c \neq a$ 
begin

lemma  $c\_greater\_count0$ :
  assumes  $x@y = [a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n} @ [c]^{\sim n}\ length\ y \geq n$ 
  shows  $count\_list\ x\ c = 0$ 
  using  $assms$  proof –
    have  $drop\ (2*n)\ (x@y) = [c]^{\sim n}$  using  $assms$ 
    by  $simp$ 
    then have  $count\_c\_end: count\_list\ (drop\ (2*n)\ (x@y))\ c = n$ 
    by  $(simp)$ 
    have  $count\_list\ (x@y)\ c = n$  using  $assms\ neg$ 
    by  $(simp)$ 
    then have  $count\_c\_front: count\_list\ (take\ (2*n)\ (x@y))\ c = 0$ 
    using  $count\_c\_end$  by  $(metis\ add\_cancel\_left\_left\ append\_take\_drop\_id\ count\_list\_append)$ 
    have  $\exists i. length\ y = n+i$  using  $assms$ 
    by  $presburger$ 
    then obtain  $i$  where  $i: length\ y = n+i$ 
    by  $blast$ 
    then have  $x = take\ (3*n-n-i)\ (x@y)$ 
    proof –
      have  $x = take\ (2 * n - i)\ x @ take\ (2 * n - (i + length\ x))\ y$ 
      using  $i$  by  $(metis\ add.commute\ add\_diff\_cancel\_left'\ append\_eq\_conv\_conj\ assms(1)\ diff\_diff\_left\ length\_append\ length\_pow\_list\_single\ mult\_2\ take\_append)$ 
      then show  $?thesis$ 
      by  $(simp)$ 
    qed
    then have  $x = take\ (3*n-n-i)\ (take\ (3*n-n)\ (x@y))$ 
    by  $(metis\ diff\_le\_self\ min\_def\ take\_take)$ 
    then have  $x = take\ (3*n-n-i)\ (take\ (2*n)\ (x@y))$ 
    by  $fastforce$ 
    then show  $?thesis$  using  $count\_c\_front\ count\_list\_0\_iff\ in\_set\_takeD$ 
    by  $metis$ 
qed

```

```

lemma  $a\_greater\_count0$ :
  assumes  $x@y = [a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n} @ [c]^{\sim n}\ length\ x \geq n$ 
  shows  $count\_list\ y\ a = 0$ 

  this prof is easier than  $\llbracket ?x @ ?y = [a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n} @ [c]^{\sim n}; ?n \leq length\ ?y \rrbracket \implies count\_list\ ?x\ c = 0$  since  $a$  is at the start of the word rather than at the end

proof –
  have  $count\_whole: count\_list\ (x@y)\ a = n$ 
  using  $assms\ neg$  by  $auto$ 

```

```

have take_n: take n (x@y) = [a]~^n
  using assms by simp
then have count_take_n: count_list (take n (x@y)) a = n
  by (simp)
have ∃ z. x = take n (x@y) @ z
  by (metis append_eq_conv_conj assms(2) nat_le_iff_add take_add)
then have count_a_x: count_list x a = n using count_take_n take_n count_whole

  by (metis add_diff_cancel_left' append.right_neutral count_list_append diff_add_zero)
have count_list (x@y) a = n
  using assms neq by simp
then have count_list y a = 0
  using count_a_x by simp
then show ?thesis
  by presburger
qed

```

lemma a_or_b_zero:

```

assumes u@w@y = [a]~^n @ [b]~^n @ [c]~^n length w ≤ n
shows count_list w a = 0 ∨ count_list w c = 0

```

This lemma uses $\text{count_list } w \ a = 0 \vee \text{count_list } w \ c = 0$ similar to all following proofs, focusing on the number of a and c found in w rather than the concrete structure. It is also the merge of the two previous lemmas to make the final proof shorter

proof–

```

show ?thesis proof (cases length u < n)
  case True
  have length (u@w@y) = 3*n using assms
    by simp
  then have length u + length w + length y = 3*n
    by simp
  then have length u + length y ≥ 2*n using assms
    by linarith
  then have u_or_y: length u ≥ n ∨ length y ≥ n
    by linarith
  then have length y ≥ n using True
    by simp
  then show ?thesis using c_greater_count0[of u@w y n] neq assms
    by simp
next
  case False
  then have length u ≥ n
    by simp
  then show ?thesis using a_greater_count0[of u w@y n] neq assms
    by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma count_vx_not_zero:
  assumes  $u @ v @ w @ x @ y = [a] \sim^n @ [b] \sim^n @ [c] \sim^n v @ x \neq []$ 
  shows  $\text{count\_list } (v @ x) \ a \neq 0 \vee \text{count\_list } (v @ x) \ b \neq 0 \vee \text{count\_list } (v @ x) \ c \neq 0$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{set } ([a] \sim^n @ [b] \sim^n @ [c] \sim^n) = \{a, b, c\}$  using assms pow_list_single_Nil_iff
  by (fastforce simp add: pow_list_single)
  show ?thesis proof (cases v ≠ [])
  case True
  then have  $\exists d \in \text{set } ([a] \sim^n @ [b] \sim^n @ [c] \sim^n). \text{count\_list } v \ d \neq 0$ 
  using assms(1)
  by (metis append_Cons count_list_0_iff in_set_conv_decomp list.exhaust list.set_intros(1))
  then have  $\text{count\_list } v \ a \neq 0 \vee \text{count\_list } v \ b \neq 0 \vee \text{count\_list } v \ c \neq 0$ 
  using set by simp
  then show ?thesis
  by force
next
  case False
  then have  $x \neq []$  using assms
  by fast
  then have  $\exists d \in \text{set } ([a] \sim^n @ [b] \sim^n @ [c] \sim^n). \text{count\_list } x \ d \neq 0$ 
  proof -
  have  $\exists d \in \text{set } ([a] \sim^n \cup (\text{set } ([b] \sim^n) \cup \text{set } ([c] \sim^n)). \text{count\_list } x \ d \neq 0$ 
  count_list xs d
  if  $u @ v @ w @ x @ y = [a] \sim^n @ [b] \sim^n @ [c] \sim^n$ 
  and  $x = y \neq []$ 
  for  $ya :: 'a$ 
  and  $ys :: 'a \text{ list}$ 
  using that by (metis Un_iff in_set_conv_decomp set_append)
  then show ?thesis
  using assms(1) ⟨x ≠ []⟩ by (auto simp: neq_Nil_conv)
  qed
  then have  $\text{count\_list } x \ a \neq 0 \vee \text{count\_list } x \ b \neq 0 \vee \text{count\_list } x \ c \neq 0$ 
  using set by simp
  then show ?thesis
  by force
  qed
qed

lemma not_ex_y_count:
  assumes  $i \neq k \vee k \neq j \vee i \neq j \text{ count\_list } w \ a = i \text{ count\_list } w \ b = k \text{ count\_list } w \ c = j$ 
  shows  $\neg (EX \ y. w = [a] \sim^y @ [b] \sim^y @ [c] \sim^y)$ 
proof
  assume  $EX \ y. w = [a] \sim^y @ [b] \sim^y @ [c] \sim^y$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where  $w = [a] \sim^y @ [b] \sim^y @ [c] \sim^y$ 
  by blast
  then have  $\text{count\_list } w \ a = y$  using neq

```

```

    by simp
  then have i_eq_y: i=y using assms
    by argo
  then have count_list w b = y
    using neq assms(2) y by (auto)
  then have k_eq_y: k=y using assms
    by argo
  have count_list w c = y using neq y
    by simp
  then have j_eq_y: j=y using assms
    by argo
  show False using i_eq_y k_eq_y j_eq_y assms
    by presburger
qed

```

lemma not_in_count:

```

  assumes count_list w a ≠ count_list w b ∨ count_list w b ≠ count_list w c ∨
    count_list w c ≠ count_list w a
  shows w ∉ {word. ∃ n. word = [a]n @ [b]n @ [c]n}

```

This definition of a word not in the language is useful as it allows us to prove a word is not in the language just by knowing the number of each letter in a word

```

  using assms not_ex_y_count
  by (smt (verit, del_insts) mem_Collect_eq)

```

This is the central and only case analysis, which follows the textbook proofs. The Coq proof by Ramos is considerably more involved and ends up with a total of 24 cases

lemma pumping_application:

```

  assumes u@v@w@x@y = [a]n @ [b]n @ [c]n
  and count_list (v@w@x) a = 0 ∨ count_list (v@w@x) c = 0 and v@x≠[]
  shows u@w@y ∉ (⋃ n. {[a]n @ [b]n @ [c]n})

```

In this lemma it is proven that a word $u @ v^0 @ w @ x^0 @ y$ is not in the language $\bigcup_n \{[a]^n @ [b]^n @ [c]^n\}$ as this is the easiest counterexample useful for the Pumping lemma

proof—

```

  have count_word_a: count_list (u@v@w@x@y) a = n
    using neq assms(1) by simp
  have count_word_b: count_list (u@v@w@x@y) b = n
    using neq assms(1) by simp
  have count_word_c: count_list (u@v@w@x@y) c = n
    using neq assms(1) by simp
  have count_non_zero: ((count_list (v@x) a) ≠ 0) ∨ (count_list (v@x) b ≠ 0) ∨
    (count_list (v@x) c ≠ 0)
    using count_vx_not_zero[of u v w x y n] assms(1,3) by simp
  from assms(2) show ?thesis proof
    assume *: count_list (v @ w @ x) a = 0

```

```

    then have vx_b_or_c_not0: count_list (v@x) b ≠ 0 ∨ count_list (v@x) c ≠
0 using count_non_zero
    by simp
    have uwy_count_a: count_list (u@w@y) a = n using * count_word_a
    by simp
    have count_list (u@w@y) b ≠ n ∨ count_list (u@w@y) c ≠ n using vx_b_or_c_not0
count_word_b count_word_c
    by auto
    then have (count_list (u@w@y) a ≠ count_list (u@w@y) b) ∨ (count_list
(u@w@y) c ≠ count_list (u@w@y) a) using uwy_count_a
    by argo
    then show ?thesis using not_in_count[of u@w@y]
    by blast
next
    assume *: count_list (v @ w @ x) c = 0
    then have vx_a_or_b_not0: (count_list (v@x) a≠0) ∨ (count_list (v@x) b
≠ 0) using count_non_zero
    by fastforce
    have uwy_count_c: count_list (u@w@y) c=n using * count_word_c
    by auto
    have count_list (u@w@y) a ≠ n ∨ count_list (u@w@y) b ≠ n using vx_a_or_b_not0
count_word_a count_word_b
    by force
    then have (count_list (u@w@y) a ≠ count_list (u@w@y) b) ∨ (count_list
(u@w@y) c ≠ count_list (u@w@y) a) using uwy_count_c
    by argo
    then show ?thesis using not_in_count[of u@w@y]
    by blast
qed
qed

theorem anbncn_not_cfl:
  assumes finite (P :: ('n::infinite,'a)Prods)
  shows Lang P S ≠ (⋃ n. {[a]~n @ [b]~n @ [c]~n}) (is ¬ ?E)
proof
  assume ?E
  from Pumping_Lemma[OF ⟨finite P⟩, of S] obtain n where
    pump: ∀ word ∈ Lang P S. length word ≥ n ⟶
      (∃ u v w x y. word = u@v@w@x@y ∧ length (v@w@x) ≤ n ∧ length (v@x) ≥
1 ∧ (∀ i. u@(v~i)@w@(x~i)@y ∈ Lang P S))
    by blast
  let ?word = [a]~n @ [b]~n @ [c]~n
  have wInLg: ?word ∈ Lang P S
    using ⟨?E⟩ by blast
  have length ?word ≥ n
    by simp
  then obtain u v w x y where uvwxy: ?word = u@v@w@x@y ∧ length (v@w@x)
≤ n ∧ length (v@x) ≥ 1 ∧ (∀ i. u@(v~i)@w@(x~i)@y ∈ Lang P S)
    using pump wInLg by metis

```

```

let ?vwx = v@w@x
have (count_list ?vwx a=0)  $\vee$  (count_list ?vwx c=0) using uvwxy a_or_b_zero
assms
  by (metis (no_types, lifting) append.assoc)
then show False using assms uvwxy pumping_application[of u v w x y n]
  by (metis <?E> append_Nil length_0_conv not_one_le_zero pow_list.simps(1))
qed

end

end

```

11 CFLs Are Not Closed Under Intersection

```

theory CFL_Not_Intersection_Closed
imports
  List_Power.List_Power
  Context_Free_Language
  Pumping_Lemma_CFG
  AnBnCn_not_CFL
begin

```

The probably first formal proof was given by Ramos *et al.* [3, 2]. The proof below is much shorter.

Some lemmas:

```

lemma Lang_concat:
  L1 @@ L2 = {word.  $\exists w1 \in L1. \exists w2 \in L2. \text{word} = w1 @ w2$ }
unfolding conc_def by blast

lemma deriven_same_repl:
  assumes (A, u' @ [Nt A] @ v')  $\in P$ 
  shows  $P \vdash u @ [Nt A] @ v \Rightarrow (n) u @ (u' \sim n) @ [Nt A] @ (v' \sim n) @ v$ 
proof (induction n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  have  $P \vdash u @ (u' \sim n) @ [Nt A] @ (v' \sim n) @ v \Rightarrow u @ (u' \sim n) @ u' @ [Nt A]$ 
   $@ v' @ (v' \sim n) @ v$ 
  using assms derive.intros[of _ _ _ u @ (u' \sim n) (v' \sim n) @ v] by fastforce
  then have  $P \vdash u @ (u' \sim n) @ [Nt A] @ (v' \sim n) @ v \Rightarrow u @ (u' \sim (Suc n)) @$ 
   $[Nt A] @ (v' \sim (Suc n)) @ v$ 
  by (metis append.assoc pow_list_Suc2 pow_list_comm)
  then show ?case using Suc by auto
qed

```

Now the main proof.

```

lemma an_CFL: CFL TYPE('n) ( $\bigcup n. \{[a] \sim n\}$ ) (is CFL _ ?L)

```

```

proof -
  obtain  $P\ X$  where  $P\_def: (P::('n, 'a) Prods) = \{(X, [Tm\ a, Nt\ X]), (X, [])\}$ 
by simp
  have  $Lang\ P\ X = ?L$ 
proof
  show  $Lang\ P\ X \subseteq ?L$ 
proof
  fix  $w$ 
  assume  $w \in Lang\ P\ X$ 
  then have  $P \vdash [Nt\ X] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$  using  $Lang\_def$  by fastforce
  then have  $\exists n. map\ Tm\ w = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt\ X] \vee (map\ Tm\ w::('n,$ 
 $'a)syms) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n})$ 
  proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show  $?case$  by (auto simp: pow_list_single_Nil_iff)
next
  case (step  $u\ A\ v\ w'$ )
  then have  $A=X$  using  $P\_def$  by auto
  have  $P \vdash u @ [Nt\ X] @ v \Rightarrow u @ w' @ v$  using  $\langle A=X \rangle$  derive.intros step
by fast
  obtain  $n$  where  $n\_src: u @ [Nt\ X] @ v = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt\ X] \vee u @$ 
 $[Nt\ X] @ v = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n})$ 
  using  $\langle A=X \rangle$  step by auto
  have  $notin: Nt\ X \notin set\ ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n})$  by (simp add: pow_list_single)
  then have  $u @ [Nt\ X] @ v = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt\ X]$ 
  using  $n\_src\ append\_Cons\ in\_set\_conv\_decomp$  by metis
  then have  $uv\_eq: u = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) \wedge v = []$ 
  using  $notin\ n\_src\ Cons\_eq\_appendI\ append\_Cons\_eq\_iff\ append\_Nil$ 
 $in\_set\_insert\ insert\_Nil\ snoc\_eq\_iff\_butlast$  by metis
  have  $w' = [Tm\ a, Nt\ X] \vee w' = []$  using step(2)  $P\_def$  by auto
  then show  $?case$ 
proof
  assume  $w' = [Tm\ a, Nt\ X]$ 
  then have  $u @ w' @ v = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim (Suc\ n)}) @ [Nt\ X]$  using  $uv\_eq$  by
 $(simp\ add: pow\_list\_comm)$ 
  then show  $?case$  by blast
next
  assume  $w' = []$ 
  then show  $?case$  using  $uv\_eq$  by blast
qed
qed
  then obtain  $n'$  where  $n'\_src: (map\ Tm\ w) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'}) @ [Nt\ X] \vee$ 
 $((map\ Tm\ w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'})$  by auto
  have  $Nt\ X \notin set\ (map\ Tm\ w)$  by auto
  then have  $((map\ Tm\ w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'})$  using  $n'\_src$  by
fastforce
  have  $map\ Tm\ ([a]^{\sim n'}) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'})$  by (simp add: map_concat)
  then have  $w = [a]^{\sim n'}$  using  $\langle map\ Tm\ w = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'}) \rangle$  by (metis
 $list.inj\_map\_strong\ sym.inject(2)$ )

```

```

    then show  $w \in ?L$  by auto
  qed
next
show  $?L \subseteq \text{Lang } P \ X$ 
proof
  fix  $w$ 
  assume  $w \in ?L$ 
  then obtain  $n$  where  $n\_src: w = [a]^{\sim n}$  by blast

  have  $Xa: P \vdash [Nt \ X] \Rightarrow (n) ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt \ X]$ 
    using  $P\_def$  derive $n\_same\_repl$ [of  $X \ [Tm \ a] \ [] \ \_ \ \_ \ []$ ] by (simp add:
pow_list_Nil)
  have  $X\varepsilon: P \vdash ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt \ X] \Rightarrow ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n})$  using  $P\_def$  de-
rive.intros[of  $X \ [] \ [Tm \ a]^{\sim n} \ []$ ] by auto
  have  $([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) = \text{map } Tm \ w$  using  $n\_src$  by auto
  then have  $P \vdash [Nt \ X] \Rightarrow * \text{map } Tm \ w$  using  $Xa \ X\varepsilon$  relpow_imp_rtranclp
    by (smt (verit, best) rtranclp.simps)
  then show  $w \in \text{Lang } P \ X$  using  $\text{Lang\_def}$  by fastforce
  qed
qed
then show ?thesis unfolding  $\text{CFL\_def } P\_def$  by blast
qed

lemma anbn_CFL:  $\text{CFL TYPE}('n) (\bigcup n. \{[a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n}\})$  (is  $\text{CFL } \_ \ ?L$ )
proof -
  obtain  $P \ X$  where  $P\_def: (P::('n, 'a) Prods) = \{(X, [Tm \ a, \ Nt \ X, \ Tm \ b]), (X,$ 
 $[]) \}$  by simp
  let  $?G = \text{Cfg } P \ X$ 
  have  $\text{Lang } P \ X = ?L$ 
  proof
    show  $\text{Lang } P \ X \subseteq ?L$  proof
      fix  $w$ 
      assume  $w \in \text{Lang } P \ X$ 
      then have  $P \vdash [Nt \ X] \Rightarrow * \text{map } Tm \ w$  using  $\text{Lang\_def}$  by fastforce
      then have  $\exists n. \text{map } Tm \ w = ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt \ X] @ ([Tm \ b]^{\sim n}) \vee (\text{map}$ 
 $Tm \ w::('n, 'a) \text{syms}) = ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) @ ([Tm \ b]^{\sim n})$ 
      proof(induction rule: derives_induct)
        case base
        have  $[Nt \ X] = ([Tm \ a]^{\sim 0}) @ [Nt \ X] @ ([Tm \ b]^{\sim 0})$  by auto
        then show ?case by fast
      next
        case (step  $u \ A \ v \ w'$ )
        then have  $A=X$  using  $P\_def$  by auto
        have  $P \vdash u @ [Nt \ X] @ v \Rightarrow u @ w' @ v$  using  $\langle A=X \rangle$  derive.intros step
      by fast
      obtain  $n$  where  $n\_src: u @ [Nt \ X] @ v = ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt \ X] @ ([Tm$ 
 $b]^{\sim n}) \vee u @ [Nt \ X] @ v = ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) @ ([Tm \ b]^{\sim n})$ 
      using  $\langle A=X \rangle$  step by auto
      have notin2:  $Nt \ X \notin \text{set } ([Tm \ a]^{\sim n}) \wedge Nt \ X \notin \text{set } ([Tm \ b]^{\sim n})$ 

```

```

    by (simp add: pow_list_single)
  then have notin:  $Nt\ X \notin set\ (([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n}))$  by simp
  then have uv_split:  $u @ [Nt\ X] @ v = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt\ X] @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n})$ 
    by (metis n_src append_Cons in_set_conv_decomp)
  have u_eq:  $u = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n})$ 
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) uv_split notin2 Cons_eq_appendI append_Cons_eq_iff eq_Nil_appendI)
  then have v_eq:  $v = ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n})$ 
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) uv_split notin2 Cons_eq_appendI append_Cons_eq_iff eq_Nil_appendI)
  have w' =  $[Tm\ a, Nt\ X, Tm\ b] \vee w' = []$  using step(2) P_def by auto
  then show ?case
  proof
    assume w' =  $[Tm\ a, Nt\ X, Tm\ b]$ 
    then have  $u @ w' @ v = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Tm\ a, Nt\ X, Tm\ b] @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n})$  using u_eq v_eq by simp
    then have  $u @ w' @ v = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim (Suc\ n)}) @ [Nt\ X] @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim (Suc\ n)})$ 
      by (simp add: pow_list_comm)
    then show ?case by blast
  next
    assume w' = []
    then show ?case using u_eq v_eq by blast
  qed
qed
then obtain n' where n'_src:  $(map\ Tm\ w) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'}) @ [Nt\ X] @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n'}) \vee ((map\ Tm\ w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'}) @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n'})$  by auto
  have  $Nt\ X \notin set\ (map\ Tm\ w)$  by auto
  then have w_ab:  $((map\ Tm\ w)::('n, 'a)syms) = ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'}) @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n'})$ 
using n'_src by fastforce
  have map_a:  $([Tm\ a]^{\sim n'}) = map\ Tm\ ([a]^{\sim n'})$  by (simp add: map_concat)
  have map_b:  $([Tm\ b]^{\sim n'}) = map\ Tm\ ([b]^{\sim n'})$  by (simp add: map_concat)
  from w_ab map_a map_b have  $((map\ Tm\ w)::('n, 'a)syms) = map\ Tm\ ([a]^{\sim n'}) @ map\ Tm\ ([b]^{\sim n'})$  by metis
  then have  $((map\ Tm\ w)::('n, 'a)syms) = map\ Tm\ (([a]^{\sim n'}) @ ([b]^{\sim n'}))$  by simp
  then have  $w = [a]^{\sim n'} @ [b]^{\sim n'}$  by (metis list.inj_map_strong sym.inject(2))
  then show  $w \in ?L$  by auto
qed
next
show  $?L \subseteq Lang\ P\ X$ 
proof
  fix w
  assume w  $\in ?L$ 
  then obtain n where n_src:  $w = [a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n}$  by blast

  have  $Xa: P \vdash [Nt\ X] \Rightarrow (n) ([Tm\ a]^{\sim n}) @ [Nt\ X] @ ([Tm\ b]^{\sim n})$ 
    using P_def deriv_n_same_repl[of X [Tm a] [Tm b] _ _ []] by simp

```

```

    have Xε: P ⊢ ([Tm a] ~ n) @ [Nt X] @ ([Tm b] ~ n) ⇒ ([Tm a] ~ n) @ ([Tm
b] ~ n)
    using P_def derive.intros[of X [] _ [Tm a] ~ n [Tm b] ~ n] by auto
    have [Tm a] ~ n @ [Tm b] ~ n = map Tm ([a] ~ n) @ (map Tm ([b] ~ n)) by
simp
    then have ([Tm a] ~ n) @ ([Tm b] ~ n) = map Tm w using n_src by simp
    then have P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒* map Tm w using Xa Xε relpowp_imp_rtranclp
    by (smt (verit, best) rtranclp.simps)
    then show w ∈ Lang P X using Lang_def by fastforce
  qed
qed
then show ?thesis unfolding CFL_def P_def by blast
qed

```

lemma intersection_anbncn:

```

  assumes a≠b b≠c c≠a
  and ∃ x y z. w = [a] ~ x @ [b] ~ y @ [c] ~ z ∧ x = y
  and ∃ x y z. w = [a] ~ x @ [b] ~ y @ [c] ~ z ∧ y = z
  shows ∃ x y z. w = [a] ~ x @ [b] ~ y @ [c] ~ z ∧ x = y ∧ y = z
proof -
  obtain x1 y1 z1 where src1: w = [a] ~ x1 @ [b] ~ y1 @ [c] ~ z1 ∧ x1 = y1 using
assms by blast
  obtain x2 y2 z2 where src2: w = [a] ~ x2 @ [b] ~ y2 @ [c] ~ z2 ∧ y2 = z2 using
assms by blast
  have [a] ~ x1 @ [b] ~ y1 @ [c] ~ z1 = [a] ~ x2 @ [b] ~ y2 @ [c] ~ z2 using src1 src2 by
simp
  have cx1: count_list w a = x1 using src1 assms by (simp)
  have cx2: count_list w a = x2 using src2 assms by (simp)
  from cx1 cx2 have eqx: x1 = x2 by simp

  have cy1: count_list w b = y1 using assms src1 by (simp)
  have cy2: count_list w b = y2 using assms src2 by (simp)
  from cy1 cy2 have eqy: y1 = y2 by simp

  have cz1: count_list w c = z1 using assms src1 by (simp)
  have cz2: count_list w c = z2 using assms src2 by (simp)
  from cz1 cz2 have eqz: z1 = z2 by simp

  have w = [a] ~ x1 @ [b] ~ y1 @ [c] ~ z1 ∧ x1 = y1 ∧ y1 = z1 using eqx eqy eqz
src1 src2 by blast
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma CFL_intersection_not_closed:

```

  fixes a b c :: 'a
  assumes a≠b b≠c c≠a
  shows ∃ L1 L2 :: 'a list set.
    CFL TYPE((n1 + n1) option) L1 ∧ CFL TYPE((n2 + n2) option) L2
    ∧ (∄ (P::('x::infinite,'a) Prods) S. Lang P S = L1 ∩ L2 ∧ finite P)

```

proof –

```

let ?anbn =  $\bigcup n. \{[a] \sim_n @ [b] \sim_n\}$ 
let ?cm =  $\bigcup n. \{[c] \sim_n\}$ 
let ?an =  $\bigcup n. \{[a] \sim_n\}$ 
let ?bmcm =  $\bigcup n. \{[b] \sim_n @ [c] \sim_n\}$ 
let ?anbnbcm =  $\bigcup n. \bigcup m. \{[a] \sim_n @ [b] \sim_n @ [c] \sim_m\}$ 
let ?anbmcm =  $\bigcup n. \bigcup m. \{[a] \sim_n @ [b] \sim_m @ [c] \sim_m\}$ 
have anbn: CFL TYPE('n1) ?anbn by(rule anbn_CFL)
have cm: CFL TYPE('n1) ?cm by(rule an_CFL)
have an: CFL TYPE('n2) ?an by(rule an_CFL)
have bmcm: CFL TYPE('n2) ?bmcm by(rule anbn_CFL)
have ?anbnbcm = ?anbn @@ ?cm unfolding Lang_concat by auto
then have anbnbcm: CFL TYPE(('n1 + 'n1) option) ?anbnbcm using anbn cm
CFL_concat_closed by auto
have ?anbmcm = ?an @@ ?bmcm unfolding Lang_concat by auto
then have anbmcm: CFL TYPE(('n2 + 'n2) option) ?anbmcm using an bmcm
CFL_concat_closed by auto
have ?anbnbcm  $\cap$  ?anbmcm = ( $\bigcup n. \{[a] \sim_n @ [b] \sim_n @ [c] \sim_n\}$ )
using intersection_anbnbcm[OF assms] by auto
then have CFL TYPE(('n1 + 'n1) option) ?anbnbcm  $\wedge$ 
CFL TYPE(('n2 + 'n2) option) ?anbmcm  $\wedge$ 
( $\nexists P::('x, 'a) \text{Prods}. \exists S. \text{Lang } P \ S = ?anbnbcm \cap ?anbmcm \wedge \text{finite } P$ )
using anbnbcm_not_cfl[OF assms, where 'n = 'x] anbnbcm anbmcm by auto
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

end

```

12 Inlining a Single Production

```

theory Inlining1Prod
imports Context_Free_Grammar
begin

```

A single production of (A, α) can be removed from ps by inlining (= replacing $Nt \ A$ by α everywhere in ps) without changing the language if $Nt \ A \notin \text{set } \alpha$ and $A \notin \text{lhs } ps$.

$\text{substP } ps \ s \ u$ replaces every occurrence of the symbol s with the list of symbols u on the right-hand sides of the production list ps

definition $\text{substP} :: ('n, 't) \text{sym} \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{syms} \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{prods} \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{prods}$
where

$\text{substP } s \ u \ ps = \text{map } (\lambda(A, v). (A, \text{substs } s \ u \ v)) \ ps$

lemma $\text{substP_split}: \text{substP } s \ u \ (ps @ ps') = \text{substP } s \ u \ ps @ \text{substP } s \ u \ ps'$
by (simp add: substP_def)

lemma $\text{substP_skip1}: s \notin \text{set } v \implies \text{substP } s \ u \ ((A, v) \# ps) = (A, v) \# \text{substP } s \ u \ ps$

```

by (auto simp add: substs_skip substP_def)

lemma substP_skip2:  $s \notin \text{syms } ps \implies \text{substP } s \ u \ ps = ps$ 
  by (induction ps) (auto simp add: substP_def substs_skip)

lemma substP_rev:  $Nt \ B \notin \text{syms } ps \implies \text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [s] \ (\text{substP } s \ [Nt \ B] \ ps) = ps$ 
proof (induction ps)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: substP_def)
next
  case (Cons a ps)
  let ?A = fst a let ?u = snd a let ?substs = substs s [Nt B]
  have  $\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [s] \ (\text{substP } s \ [Nt \ B] \ (a \ \# \ ps)) = \text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [s] \ (\text{map } (\lambda(A,v). (A, ?substs \ v)) (a \ \# \ ps))$ 
    by (simp add: substP_def)
  also have  $\dots = \text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [s] \ ((?A, ?substs \ ?u) \ \# \ \text{map } (\lambda(A,v). (A, ?substs \ v)) \ ps)$ 
    by (simp add: case_prod_unfold)
  also have  $\dots = \text{map } ((\lambda(A,v). (A, \text{substsNt } B \ [s] \ v))) \ ((?A, ?substs \ ?u) \ \# \ \text{map } (\lambda(A,v). (A, ?substs \ v)) \ ps)$ 
    by (simp add: substP_def)
  also have  $\dots = (?A, \text{substsNt } B \ [s] \ (?substs \ ?u)) \ \# \ \text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [s] \ (\text{substP } s \ [Nt \ B] \ ps)$ 
    by (simp add: substP_def)
  also from Cons have  $\dots = (?A, \text{substsNt } B \ [s] \ (?substs \ ?u)) \ \# \ ps$ 
    using set_subset_Cons unfolding Syms_def by auto
  also from Cons.prem have  $\dots = (?A, ?u) \ \# \ ps$ 
    using substs_rev unfolding Syms_def by force
  also have  $\dots = a \ \# \ ps$  by simp
  finally show ?case .
qed

lemma substP_der:
   $(A, u) \in \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ v \ ps) \implies \text{set } ((B, v) \ \# \ ps) \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* u$ 
proof -
  assume  $(A, u) \in \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ v \ ps)$ 
  then have  $\exists u'. (A, u') \in \text{set } ps \wedge u = \text{substsNt } B \ v \ u'$  unfolding substP_def
  by auto
  then obtain u' where u'_def:  $(A, u') \in \text{set } ps \wedge u = \text{substsNt } B \ v \ u'$  by blast
  then have path1:  $\text{set } ((B, v) \ \# \ ps) \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* u'$ 
    by (simp add: derive_singleton r_into_rtranclp)
  have  $\text{set } ((B, v) \ \# \ ps) \vdash u' \Rightarrow^* \text{substsNt } B \ v \ u'$ 
    using substP_der by (metis list.set_intros(1))
  with u'_def have path2:  $\text{set } ((B, v) \ \# \ ps) \vdash u' \Rightarrow^* u$  by simp
  from path1 path2 show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

A list of symbols u can be derived before inlining if u can be derived

after inlining.

lemma *if_part*:

set (substP (Nt B) v ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒ u ⇒⇒ set ((B,v) # ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u*

proof (*induction rule: derives_induct*)

case (*step u A v w*)

then show *?case*

by (*meson derives_append derives_prepend rtranclp_trans substP_der*)

qed *simp*

For the other implication we need to take care that B can be derived in the original ps . Thus, after inlining, B must also be substituted in the derived sentence u :

lemma *only_if_lemma*:

assumes $A \neq B$

and $B \notin \text{lhs } ps$

and $Nt B \notin \text{set } v$

shows *set ((B,v)#ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* u ⇒⇒ set (substP (Nt B) v ps) ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* substNt B v u*

proof (*induction rule: derives_induct*)

case *base*

then show *?case* **using** *assms(1)* **by** *simp*

next

case (*step s B' w v'*)

then show *?case*

proof (*cases B = B'*)

case *True*

then have $v = v'$

using $\langle B \notin \text{lhs } ps \rangle$ *step.hyps* **unfolding** *Lhss_def* **by** *auto*

then have $\text{substNt } B \ v \ (s @ [Nt B'] @ w) = \text{substNt } B \ v \ (s @ v' @ w)$

using *step.prem*s $\langle Nt B \notin \text{set } v \rangle$ *True* **by** (*simp add: subst_skip*)

then show *?thesis*

using *step.IH* **by** *argo*

next

case *False*

then have $(B', v') \in \text{set } ps$

using *step* **by** *auto*

then have $(B', \text{substNt } B \ v \ v') \in \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt B) \ v \ ps)$

by (*metis (no_types, lifting) list.set_map pair_imageI substP_def*)

from *derives_rule*[*OF this _ rtranclp.rtrancl_refl*] *step.IH False* **show** *?thesis*

by *simp*

qed

qed

With the assumption that the non-terminal B is not in the list of symbols u , $\text{subst } u \ (Nt B) \ v$ reduces to u

corollary *only_if_part*:

assumes $A \neq B$

and $B \notin \text{lhs } ps$

and $Nt B \notin \text{set } v$

and $Nt\ B \notin set\ u$
shows $set\ ((B,v)\#ps) \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* u \implies set\ (substP\ (Nt\ B)\ v\ ps) \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* u$
by (*metis assms substs_skip only_if_lemma*)

Combining the two implications gives us the desired property of language preservation

lemma *derives_inlining*:
assumes $B \notin lhss\ ps$ **and**
 $Nt\ B \notin set\ v$ **and**
 $Nt\ B \notin set\ u$ **and**
 $A \neq B$
shows $set\ (substP\ (Nt\ B)\ v\ ps) \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* u \longleftrightarrow set\ ((B,v)\#ps) \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* u$
using *assms if_part only_if_part* **by** *metis*
end

13 Transforming Long Productions Into a Binary Cascade

theory *Binarize*
imports *Inlining1Prod*
begin

lemma *funpow_fx*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **and** $m :: 'a \Rightarrow nat$
assumes $\bigwedge x. m(f\ x) < m\ x \vee f\ x = x$
shows $f((f \frown^m x)\ x) = (f \frown^m x)\ x$
proof –
have $n + m\ ((f \frown^n)\ x) \leq m\ x \vee f((f \frown^n)\ x) = (f \frown^n)\ x$ **for** n
proof(*induction n*)
case 0
then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
then show ?*case*
proof
assume $a1: n + m\ ((f \frown^n)\ x) \leq m\ x$
then show ?*thesis*
proof (*cases m ((f \frown Suc n) x) < m ((f \frown n) x)*)
case *True*
then show ?*thesis* **using** $a1$ **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
with *assms* **have** $(f \frown^{Suc\ n})\ x = (f \frown^n)\ x$ **by** *auto*
then show ?*thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
next

```

    assume  $f((f \smallfrown n) x) = (f \smallfrown n) x$ 
    then show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
from this[of m x] show ?thesis using assms[of (f \smallfrown m x) x] by auto
qed

```

In a binary grammar, every right-hand side consists of at most two symbols. The *binarize* function should convert an arbitrary production list into a binary production list, without changing the language of the grammar. For this we make use of fixpoint iteration and define the function *binarize1* for splitting a production, whose right-hand side exceeds the maximum number of symbols 2, into two productions. The step function is then defined as the auxiliary function *binarize'*. We also define the count function *count* that counts the right-hand sides whose length is more than or equal to 2

```

fun binarize1 :: ('n :: fresh0, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  binarize1 ps' [] = []
| binarize1 ps' ((A, []) # ps) = (A, []) # binarize1 ps' ps
| binarize1 ps' ((A, s0 # u) # ps) =
  (if length u  $\leq$  1 then (A, s0 # u) # binarize1 ps' ps
   else let B = fresh0 (nts ps') in (A, [s0, Nt B]) # (B, u) # ps)

```

```

definition binarize' :: ('n::fresh0, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  binarize' ps = binarize1 ps ps

```

```

fun count :: ('n, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  count [] = 0
| count ((A,u) # ps) = (if length u  $\leq$  2 then count ps else length u + count ps)

```

```

definition binarize :: ('n::fresh0, 't) prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('n, 't) prods where
  binarize ps = (binarize'  $\smallfrown$  (count ps)) ps

```

```

lemma binarize [(0::nat, [Tm (0::int), Tm 1, Nt 0, Nt 1])]
  = [(0, [Tm 0, Nt 2]), (2, [Tm 1, Nt 3]), (3, [Nt 0, Nt 1])]
by eval

```

Firstly we show that the *binarize* function transforms a production list into a binary production list

```

lemma count_dec1:
  assumes binarize1 ps' ps  $\neq$  ps
  shows count ps > count (binarize1 ps' ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case (3 ps' A s0 u ps)
  show ?case proof (cases length u  $\leq$  1)
    case True
    with 3.prem1 have binarize1 ps' ps  $\neq$  ps by simp
    with True have count (binarize1 ps' ps) < count ps

```

```

    using 3.IH by simp
    with True show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  let ?B = fresh0(nts ps')
  from False have count (binarize1 ps' ((A, s0 # u) # ps)) = count ((A, [s0, Nt
?B]) # (?B, u) # ps)
    by (metis binarize1.simps(3))
  also have ... = count ((?B, u) # ps) by simp
  also from False have ... < count ((A, s0 # u) # ps) by simp
  finally have count (binarize1 ps' ((A, s0 # u) # ps)) < count ((A, s0 # u)
# ps) by simp
  thus ?thesis .
qed
qed simp_all

```

```

lemma count_dec':
  assumes binarize' ps ≠ ps
  shows count ps > count (binarize' ps)
  using binarize'_def assms count_dec1 by metis

```

```

lemma binarize_ffpi:
  binarize'((binarize' ~ count x) x) = (binarize' ~ count x) x
proof -
  have ∧x. count(binarize' x) < count x ∨ binarize' x = x
    using count_dec' by blast
  thus ?thesis using funpow_fix by metis
qed

```

```

lemma binarize_binary1:
  assumes ps = binarize1 ps' ps
  shows (A,w) ∈ set(binarize1 ps' ps) ⇒ length w ≤ 2
  using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case (3 ps' C s0 u ps)
  show ?case proof (cases length u ≤ 1)
  case True
  with 3 show ?thesis by auto
  next
  case False
  hence (C, s0 # u) # ps ≠ binarize1 ps' ((C, s0 # u) # ps)
    by (metis binarize1.simps(3) list.sel(3) not_Cons_self2)
  with 3.prem(2) show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma binarize_binary':
  assumes ps = binarize' ps
  shows (A,w) ∈ set(binarize' ps) ⇒ length w ≤ 2
  using binarize'_def assms binarize_binary1 by metis

```

lemma *binarize_binary*: $(A, w) \in \text{set}(\text{binarize } ps) \implies \text{length } w \leq 2$
unfolding *binarize_def* **using** *binarize_ffpi binarize_binary'* **by** *metis*

Now we prove the property of language preservation

lemma *binarize1_cases*:

binarize1 ps' ps = ps $\vee$ ($\exists A \ ps'' \ B \ u \ s. \ \text{set } ps = \{(A, s \# u)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge \text{set}(\text{binarize1 } ps' ps) = \{(A, [s, Nt \ B]), (B, u)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge Nt \ B \notin \text{syms } ps'$)

proof (*induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct*)

case (*2 ps' C ps*)

then show *?case*

proof (*cases binarize1 ps' ps = ps*)

case *True*

then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*

then obtain *A ps'' B u s* **where** *defs: set ps = {(A, s # u)} $\cup$ set ps'' $\wedge$ set (binarize1 ps' ps) = {(A, [s, Nt B]), (B, u)} $\cup$ set ps'' $\wedge$ Nt B $\notin$ syms ps'*

using *2* **by** *blast*

from *defs* **have** *wit: set ((C, []) # ps) = {(A, s # u)} $\cup$ set ((C, []) # ps'')*

by *simp*

from *defs* **have** *wit2: set (binarize1 ps' ((C, []) # ps)) = {(A, [s, Nt B]), (B, u)} $\cup$ set ((C, []) # ps'')* **by** *simp*

from *defs* **have** *wit3: Nt B $\notin$ syms ps'* **by** *simp*

from *wit wit2 wit3* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

next

case (*3 ps' C s0 u ps*)

show *?case* **proof** (*cases length u $\leq$ 1*)

case *T1: True*

then show *?thesis* **proof** (*cases binarize1 ps' ps = ps*)

case *T2: True*

with *T1* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*

with *T1* **obtain** *A ps'' B v s* **where** *defs: set ps = {(A, s # v)} $\cup$ set ps'' $\wedge$ set (binarize1 ps' ps) = {(A, [s, Nt B]), (B, v)} $\cup$ set ps'' $\wedge$ Nt B $\notin$ syms ps'*

using *3* **by** *blast*

from *defs* **have** *wit: set ((C, s0 # u) # ps) = {(A, s # v)} $\cup$ set ((C, s0 # u) # ps'')* **by** *simp*

from *defs T1* **have** *wit2: set (binarize1 ps' ((C, s0 # u) # ps)) = {(A, [s, Nt B]), (B, v)} $\cup$ set ((C, s0 # u) # ps'')* **by** *simp*

from *defs* **have** *wit3: Nt B $\notin$ syms ps'* **by** *simp*

from *wit wit2 wit3* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

next

case *False*

then show *?thesis*

using *fresh0_nts in_Nts_iff_in_Syms[of fresh0 (nts ps') set ps']*

by (fastforce simp add: Let_def)
qed
qed simp

We show that a list of terminals $\text{map } Tm \ x$ can be derived from the original production set ps if and only if $\text{map } Tm \ x$ can be derived after the transformation of the step function $\text{binarize}'$, under the assumption that the starting symbol A occurs in a left-hand side of at least one production in ps . We can then extend this property to the binarize function

lemma $\text{binarize_der}'$:

assumes $A \in \text{lhss } ps$
shows $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x \longleftrightarrow \text{set } (\text{binarize}' \ ps) \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x$
unfolding $\text{binarize}'_def$ **proof** (cases $\text{binarize1 } ps \ ps = ps$)
case *False*
then obtain $C \ ps'' \ B \ u \ s$ **where** $\text{defs: set } ps = \{(C, s \# u)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge \text{set } (\text{binarize1 } ps \ ps) = \{(C, [s, Nt \ B]), (B, u)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge Nt \ B \notin \text{syms } ps$
by (meson binarize1_cases)
from defs **have** $a_not_b: C \neq B$ **unfolding** Syms_def **by** *fast*
from defs **assms** **have** $a1: A \neq B$ **unfolding** Lhss_def Syms_def **by** *auto*
from defs **have** $a2: Nt \ B \notin \text{set } (\text{map } Tm \ x)$ **by** *auto*
from defs **have** $a3: Nt \ B \notin \text{set } u$ **unfolding** Syms_def **by** *fastforce*
from defs **have** $\text{set } ps = \text{set } ((C, s \# u) \# ps'')$ **by** *simp*
with $\text{defs } a_not_b$ **have** $a4: B \notin \text{lhss } ((C, [s, Nt \ B]) \# ps'')$ **unfolding** Lhss_def Syms_def **by** *auto*
from defs **have** $\text{not}B: Nt \ B \notin \text{syms } ps''$ **by** *fastforce*
then have $1: \text{set } ps = \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ u \ ((C, [s, Nt \ B]) \# ps''))$ **proof** –
from defs **have** $\text{set } ps = \{(C, s \# u)\} \cup \text{set } ps''$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{set } ((C, s \# u) \# ps'')$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{set } [(C, s \# u)] @ ps''$ **by** *simp*
also from defs **have** $\dots = \text{set } [(C, \text{substs } (Nt \ B) \ u \ [s, Nt \ B])] @ ps''$ **unfolding** Syms_def **by** *fastforce*
also have $\dots = \text{set } ((\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ u \ [(C, [s, Nt \ B])]) @ ps'')$ **by** (*simp add: substP_def*)
also have $\dots = \text{set } ((\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ u \ [(C, [s, Nt \ B])]) @ \text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ u \ ps'')$
using $\text{not}B$ **by** (*simp add: substP_skip2*)
also have $\dots = \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ u \ ((C, [s, Nt \ B]) \# ps''))$ **by** (*simp add: substP_def*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed
from defs **have** $2: \text{set } (\text{binarize1 } ps \ ps) = \text{set } ((C, [s, Nt \ B]) \# (B, u) \# ps'')$
by *auto*
with $1 \ 2 \ a1 \ a2 \ a3 \ a4$ **show** $(\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x) = (\text{set } (\text{binarize1 } ps \ ps) \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x)$
by (*simp add: derives_inlining insert_commute*)
qed *simp*

lemma lhss_binarize1 :

$\text{lhss } ps \subseteq \text{lhss } (\text{binarize1 } ps' \ ps)$

```

proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case ( $\exists$  ps' A s0 u ps)
  then show ?case proof (cases length u  $\leq$  1)
    case True
    with  $\exists$  show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    let ?B = fresh0(nts ps')
    have lhss ((A, s0 # u) # ps) = {A}  $\cup$  lhss ps by simp
    also have ...  $\subseteq$  {A}  $\cup$  {?B}  $\cup$  lhss ps by blast
    also have ... = lhss ((A, [s0, Nt ?B]) # (?B, u) # ps) by simp
    also from False have ... = lhss (binarize1 ps' ((A, s0 # u) # ps))
      by (metis binarize1.simps( $\exists$ ))
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed auto

lemma lhss_binarize'n:
  lhss ps  $\subseteq$  lhss ((binarize'  $\sim$  n) ps)
proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  thus ?case unfolding binarize'_def using lhss_binarize1 by auto
qed simp

lemma binarize_der'n:
  assumes A  $\in$  lhss ps
  shows set ps  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set ((binarize'  $\sim$  n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$ 
  map Tm x
using assms proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  hence A  $\in$  lhss ((binarize'  $\sim$  n) ps)
  using lhss_binarize'n by blast
  hence set ((binarize'  $\sim$  n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set (binarize'
  ((binarize'  $\sim$  n) ps))  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x
  using binarize_der' by blast
  hence set ((binarize'  $\sim$  n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set ((binarize'  $\sim$ 
  Suc n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x
  by simp
  with Suc show ?case by blast
qed simp

lemma binarize_der:
  assumes A  $\in$  lhss ps
  shows set ps  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set (binarize ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map
  Tm x
  unfolding binarize_def using binarize_der'n[OF assms] by simp

lemma lang_binarize_lhss:
  assumes A  $\in$  lhss ps

```

shows $\text{lang } ps \ A = \text{lang } (\text{binarize } ps) \ A$
using $\text{binarize_der}[OF \ \text{assms}] \ \text{Lang_eqI_derives}$ **by** *metis*

As a last step, we generalize the language preservation property to also include non-terminals which only occur at right-hand sides of the production set

lemma *binarize_syms1*:
assumes $Nt \ A \in \text{syms } ps$
shows $Nt \ A \in \text{syms } (\text{binarize1 } ps' \ ps)$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction* $ps' \ ps$ *rule*: *binarize1.induct*)
case $(\exists \ ps' \ A \ s0 \ u \ ps)$
show *?case* **proof** (*cases* $\text{length } u \leq 1$)
case *True*
with $\exists$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
with $\exists$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp*: *Syms_def Let_def*)
qed
qed *auto*

lemma *binarize_lhss_nts1*:
assumes $A \notin \text{lhss } ps$
and $A \in \text{nts } ps'$
shows $A \notin \text{lhss } (\text{binarize1 } ps' \ ps)$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction* $ps' \ ps$ *rule*: *binarize1.induct*)
case $(\exists \ ps' \ A \ s0 \ u \ ps)$
thus *?case* **proof** (*cases* $\text{length } u \leq 1$)
case *True*
with $\exists$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
with $\exists$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add*: *Let_def fresh0_nts*)
qed
qed *simp_all*

lemma *binarize_lhss_nts'n*:
assumes $A \notin \text{lhss } ps$
and $A \in \text{nts } ps$
shows $A \notin \text{lhss } ((\text{binarize}'^{\sim n}) \ ps) \wedge A \in \text{nts } ((\text{binarize}'^{\sim n}) \ ps)$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction* n)
case $(\text{Suc } n)$
thus *?case*
unfolding *binarize'_def* **by** (*simp add*: *binarize_lhss_nts1 binarize_syms1 in_Nts_iff_in_Syms*)
qed *simp*

lemma *binarize_lhss_nts*:
assumes $A \notin \text{lhss } ps$
and $A \in \text{nts } ps$

```

    shows  $A \notin \text{lhss } (\text{binarize } ps) \wedge A \in \text{nts } (\text{binarize } ps)$ 
  unfolding binarize_def using binarize_lhss_nts'n[OF assms] by simp

lemma binarize_nts'n:
  assumes  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $A \in \text{nts } ((\text{binarize}' \rightsquigarrow n) ps)$ 
using assms proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  thus ?case
    unfolding binarize'_def by (simp add: binarize_syms1 in_Nts_iff_in_Syms)
qed simp

lemma binarize_nts:
  assumes  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $A \in \text{nts } (\text{binarize } ps)$ 
  unfolding binarize_def using assms binarize_nts'n by blast

lemma lang_binarize:
  assumes  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $\text{lang } (\text{binarize } ps) A = \text{lang } ps A$ 
proof (cases  $A \in \text{lhss } ps$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using lang_binarize_lhss by blast
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using assms binarize_lhss_nts Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss by fast
qed

end

```

14 Right-Linear Grammars

```

theory Right_Linear
imports Unit_Elimination Binarize
begin

```

This theory defines (strongly) right-linear grammars and proves that every right-linear grammar can be transformed into a strongly right-linear grammar.

In a *right linear* grammar every production has the form $A \rightarrow wB$ or $A \rightarrow w$ where w is a sequence of terminals:

```

definition rlin :: ('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  rlin ps =  $(\forall (A, w) \in ps. \exists u. w = \text{map } Tm u \vee (\exists B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B]))$ 

```

```

definition rlin_noterm :: ('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  rlin_noterm ps =  $(\forall (A, w) \in ps. w = [] \vee (\exists u B. w = \text{map } Tm u @ [Nt B]))$ 

```

definition $rlin_bin :: ('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$rlin_bin\ ps = (\forall (A, w) \in ps. w = [] \vee (\exists B. w = [Nt\ B] \vee (\exists a. w = [Tm\ a,\ Nt\ B])))$

In a *strongly right linear* grammar every production has the form $A \rightarrow aB$ or $A \rightarrow \varepsilon$ where a is a terminal:

definition $rlin2 :: ('a, 't) Prods \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$rlin2\ ps = (\forall (A, w) \in ps. w = [] \vee (\exists a\ B. w = [Tm\ a,\ Nt\ B]))$

A straightforward property:

lemma $rlin_if_rlin2$:

assumes $rlin2\ ps$

shows $rlin\ ps$

proof –

have $\exists u. x2 = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. x2 = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B])$

if $\forall x \in ps. \forall x1\ x2. x = (x1, x2) \longrightarrow x2 = [] \vee (\exists a\ B. x2 = [Tm\ a,\ Nt\ B])$

and $(x1, x2) \in ps$

for $x1 :: 'a$ **and** $x2 :: ('a, 'b) sym\ list$

using that by $(metis\ append_Cons\ append_Nil\ list.simps(8,9))$

with $assms$ **show** $?thesis$

unfolding $rlin_def\ rlin2_def$

by $(auto\ split: prod.splits)$

qed

lemma $rlin_cases$:

assumes $rlin_ps: rlin\ ps$

and $elem: (A, w) \in ps$

shows $(\exists B. w = [Nt\ B]) \vee (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u > 0))$

proof –

from $rlin_ps$ **have** $\forall (A, w) \in ps. (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u \leq 0))$

$\vee (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u > 0))$

using $rlin_def$ **by** $fastforce$

with $elem$ **have** $(\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u \leq 0))$

$\vee (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u > 0))$ **by** $auto$

hence $(\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u = 0))$

$\vee (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u > 0))$ **by** $simp$

hence $(\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = [Nt\ B]))$

$\vee (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u > 0))$ **by** $auto$

hence $(\exists B. w = [Nt\ B]) \vee (\exists u. w = map\ Tm\ u \vee (\exists B. w = map\ Tm\ u @ [Nt\ B] \wedge length\ u > 0))$ **by** $blast$

thus $?thesis$.

qed

14.1 From *rlin* to *rlin2*

The *finalize* function is responsible of the transformation of a production list from *rlin* to *rlin_noterm*, while preserving the language. We make use of fixpoint iteration and define the function *finalize1* that adds a fresh non-terminal *B* at the end of every production that consists only of terminals and has at least length one. The function also introduces the new production $(B, [])$ in the production list. The step function of the fixpoint iteration is then the auxiliary function *finalize'*. We also define the count function as *countfin* which counts the the productions that consists only of terminal and has at least length one

```
fun finalize1 :: ('n :: fresh0, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) prods where
  finalize1 ps' [] = []
| finalize1 ps' ((A,[])#ps) = (A,[]) # finalize1 ps' ps
| finalize1 ps' ((A,w)#ps) =
  (if ∃ u. w = map Tm u then let B = fresh0(nts ps') in (A,w @ [Nt B])#(B,[])#ps
  else (A,w) # finalize1 ps' ps)
```

```
declare finalize1.simps(1,2)[code]
```

```
lemma finalize1_code[code]:
```

```
  finalize1 ps' ((A,x#xs) # ps) = (if nts_syms (x#xs) = {} then let B = fresh0(nts
ps') in (A,(x#xs) @ [Nt B])#(B,[])#ps else (A,x#xs) # finalize1 ps' ps)
unfolding finalize1.simps by(simp only: nts_syms_empty_iff)
```

```
definition finalize' :: ('n::fresh0, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) prods where
  finalize' ps = finalize1 ps ps
```

```
fun countfin :: ('n::infinite, 't) prods ⇒ nat where
```

```
  countfin [] = 0
| countfin ((A,[])#ps) = countfin ps
| countfin ((A,w) # ps) = (if ∃ u. w = map Tm u then 1 + countfin ps else countfin
ps)
```

```
declare countfin.simps(1,2)[code]
```

```
lemma countfin_code[code]: countfin ((A,x#ys) # ps) = (if nts_syms (x#ys) =
{} then 1 + countfin ps else countfin ps)
unfolding countfin.simps by(simp only: nts_syms_empty_iff)
```

```
definition finalize :: ('n::fresh0, 't) prods ⇒ ('n, 't) prods where
  finalize ps = (finalize' ~ (countfin ps)) ps
```

Firstly we show that *finalize* indeed does the intended transformation

```
lemma countfin_dec1:
```

```
  assumes finalize1 ps' ps ≠ ps
  shows countfin ps > countfin (finalize1 ps' ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
```

```

case (3 ps' A v va ps)
thus ?case proof (cases  $\exists u. v \# va = \text{map } Tm \ u$ )
  case True
  let ?B = fresh0(nts ps')
  have not_tm:  $\nexists u. v \# va @ [Nt \ ?B] = \text{map } Tm \ u$ 
  by (simp add: ex_map_conv)
  from True have countfin (finalize1 ps' ((A, v # va) # ps)) = countfin ((A, v # va
@ [Nt ?B]) # (?B, [])) # ps)
  by (metis append_Cons finalize1.simps(3))
  also from not_tm have ... = countfin ps by simp
  also have ... < countfin ps + 1 by simp
  also from True have ... = countfin ((A, v # va) # ps) by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
next
case False
with 3 show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed simp_all

lemma countfin_dec':
  assumes finalize' ps  $\neq$  ps
  shows countfin ps > countfin (finalize' ps)
  using finalize'_def assms countfin_dec1 by metis

lemma finalize_ffpi:
  finalize'((finalize'  $\frown$  countfin x) x) = (finalize'  $\frown$  countfin x) x
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge x. \text{countfin}(\text{finalize}' \ x) < \text{countfin} \ x \vee \text{finalize}' \ x = x$ 
  using countfin_dec' by blast
  thus ?thesis using funpow_fix by metis
qed

lemma finalize_rlinnoterm1:
  assumes rlin (set ps)
  and ps = finalize1 ps' ps
  shows rlin_noterm (set ps)
  using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case (1 ps')
  thus ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
next
case (2 ps' A ps)
  thus ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_def rlin_noterm_def)
next
case (3 ps' A v va ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases  $\exists u. v \# va = \text{map } Tm \ u$ )
  case True
  with 3 show ?thesis

```

```

    by simp (meson list.inject not_Cons_self)
  next
    case False
    with 3 show ?thesis
    by (simp add: rlin_def rlin_noterm_def)
  qed
qed

lemma finalize_rlin1:
  rlin (set ps)  $\implies$  rlin (set (finalize1 ps' ps))
proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case (2 ps' A ps)
  thus ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_def)
next
  case (3 ps' A v va ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases  $\exists u. v \# va = \text{map } Tm \ u$ )
    case True
    with 3 show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Let_def rlin_def split_beta map_eq_append_conv Cons_eq_append_conv
intro: exI[of _ _ # _])
  next
    case False
    with 3 show ?thesis
    by (simp add: rlin_def)
  qed
qed simp

lemma finalize_rlin':
  rlin (set ps)  $\implies$  rlin (set (finalize' ps))
  unfolding finalize'_def using finalize_rlin1 by blast

lemma finalize_rlin'n:
  rlin (set ps)  $\implies$  rlin (set ((finalize'  $\sim^n$ ) ps))
  by (induction n) (auto simp add: finalize_rlin')

lemma finalize_rlinnoterm':
  assumes rlin (set ps)
  and ps = finalize' ps
  shows rlin_noterm (set ps)
  using finalize'_def assms finalize_rlinnoterm1 by metis

lemma finalize_rlinnoterm:
  rlin (set ps)  $\implies$  rlin_noterm (set (finalize ps))
proof -
  assume asm: rlin (set ps)
  hence 1: rlin (set ((finalize'  $\sim$  countfin ps) ps))
  using finalize_rlin'n by auto
  have finalize'((finalize'  $\sim$  countfin ps) ps) = (finalize'  $\sim$  countfin ps) ps

```

```

    using finalize_ffpi by blast
  with 1 have rlin_noterm (set ((finalize'  $\rightsquigarrow$  countfin ps) ps))
    using finalize_rlinnoterm' by metis
  hence rlin_noterm (set (finalize ps))
    by (simp add: finalize_def)
  thus ?thesis .
qed

```

Now proving the language preservation property of *finalize*, similarly to *binarize*

lemma *finalize1_cases*:

finalize1 ps' ps = ps $\vee$ ($\exists A w ps'' B$. set ps = $\{(A, w)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge \text{set } (finalize1 ps' ps) = \{(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge Nt B \notin \text{syms } ps'$)

proof (*induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct*)

case (*2 ps' C ps*)

thus ?case **proof** (*cases finalize1 ps' ps = ps*)

case *False*

then obtain *A w ps'' B* **where** *defs: set ps = $\{(A, w)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge \text{set } (finalize1 ps' ps) = \{(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge Nt B \notin \text{syms } ps'$*

using *2* **by** *blast*

from *defs* **have** *wit: set ((C, []) # ps) = $\{(A, w)\} \cup \text{set } ((C, []) \# ps')$* **by** *simp*

from *defs* **have** *wit2: set (finalize1 ps' ((C, []) # ps)) = $\{(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])\} \cup \text{set } ((C, []) \# ps')$* **by** *simp*

from *defs* **have** *wit3: Nt B $\notin$ syms ps'* **by** *simp*

from *wit wit2 wit3* **show** ?thesis **by** *blast*

qed *simp*

next

case (*3 ps' C v va ps*)

thus ?case **proof** (*cases $\exists u. v \# va = \text{map } Tm u$*)

case *True*

thus ?thesis **using** *fresh0_nts in_Nts_iff_in_Syms*

by (*simp add: Let_def*) *fastforce*

next

case *false1: False*

thus ?thesis **proof** (*cases finalize1 ps' ps = ps*)

case *False*

with *false1* **obtain** *A w ps'' B* **where** *defs: set ps = $\{(A, w)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge \text{set } (finalize1 ps' ps) = \{(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge Nt B \notin \text{syms } ps'$*

using *3* **by** *blast*

from *defs* **have** *wit: set ((C, v # va) # ps) = $\{(A, w)\} \cup \text{set } ((C, v \# va) \# ps')$* **by** *simp*

from *defs false1* **have** *wit2: set (finalize1 ps' ((C, v # va) # ps)) = $\{(A, w @ [Nt B]), (B, [])\} \cup \text{set } ((C, v \# va) \# ps')$* **by** *simp*

from *defs* **have** *wit3: Nt B $\notin$ syms ps'* **by** *simp*

from *wit wit2 wit3* **show** ?thesis **by** *blast*

qed *simp*

qed

qed *simp*

```

lemma finalize_der':
  assumes  $A \in \text{lhss } ps$ 
  shows  $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x \longleftrightarrow \text{set } (\text{finalize}' \ ps) \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x$ 
  unfolding finalize'_def proof (cases finalize1 ps ps = ps)
  case False
  then obtain  $C \ w \ ps'' \ B$  where defs:  $\text{set } ps = \{(C, w)\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge \text{set } (\text{finalize1 } ps \ ps) = \{(C, w \ @ \ [Nt \ B]), (B, [])\} \cup \text{set } ps'' \wedge Nt \ B \notin \text{syms } ps$ 
    by (meson finalize1_cases)
    from defs have  $a\_not\_b: C \neq B$  unfolding Syms_def by fast
    from defs assms have  $a1: A \neq B$  unfolding Lhss_def Syms_def by auto
    from defs have  $a2: Nt \ B \notin \text{set } (\text{map } Tm \ x)$  by auto
    from defs have  $a3: Nt \ B \notin \text{set } []$  by simp
    from defs have  $\text{set } ps = \text{set } ((C, w) \# ps'')$  by simp
    with defs  $a\_not\_b$  have  $a4: B \notin \text{lhss } ((C, w \ @ \ [Nt \ B]) \# ps'')$ 
      unfolding Lhss_def Syms_def by auto
    from defs have  $notB: Nt \ B \notin \text{syms } ps''$  unfolding Syms_def by blast
    then have  $1: \text{set } ps = \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [] \ ((C, w \ @ \ [Nt \ B]) \# ps''))$  proof –
      from defs have  $s1: Nt \ B \notin \text{syms } ps$  unfolding Syms_def by meson
      from defs have  $s2: (C, w) \in \text{set } ps$  by blast
      from  $s1 \ s2$  have  $b\_notin\_w: Nt \ B \notin \text{set } w$  unfolding Syms_def by fastforce
      from defs have  $\text{set } ps = \{(C, w)\} \cup \text{set } ps''$  by simp
      also have  $\dots = \text{set } ((C, w) \# ps'')$  by simp
      also have  $\dots = \text{set } [(C, w) \ @ \ ps'']$  by simp
      also from defs have  $\dots = \text{set } [(C, \text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [] \ (w \ @ \ [Nt \ B]))] \ @ \ ps''$  using
         $b\_notin\_w$ 
      by (simp add: substP_skip)
      also have  $\dots = \text{set } ((\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [] \ [(C, w \ @ \ [Nt \ B])]) \ @ \ ps'')$  by (simp add: substP_def)
      also have  $\dots = \text{set } ((\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [] \ [(C, w \ @ \ [Nt \ B])]) \ @ \ \text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [] \ ps'')$  using notB by (simp add: substP_skip2)
      also have  $\dots = \text{set } (\text{substP } (Nt \ B) \ [] \ ((C, w \ @ \ [Nt \ B]) \# ps''))$  by (simp add: substP_def)
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
    from defs have  $2: \text{set } (\text{finalize1 } ps \ ps) = \text{set } ((C, w \ @ \ [Nt \ B]) \# (B, []) \# ps'')$ 
by auto
    with  $1 \ 2 \ a1 \ a2 \ a3 \ a4$  show  $\text{set } ps \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x \longleftrightarrow \text{set } (\text{finalize1 } ps \ ps) \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ x$ 
      by (simp add: derives_inlining insert_commute)
    qed simp

```



```

lemma lhss_finalize1:
   $\text{lhss } ps \subseteq \text{lhss } (\text{finalize1 } ps' \ ps)$ 
proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case ( $2 \ ps' \ A \ ps$ )
    thus ?case unfolding Lhss_def by auto
next

```

```

    case ( $\exists$  ps' A v va ps)
    thus ?case unfolding Lhss_def by (auto simp: Let_def)
qed simp

```

```

lemma lhss_binarize'n:
  lhss ps  $\subseteq$  lhss ((finalize'  $\sim$  n) ps)
proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  thus ?case unfolding finalize'_def using lhss_finalize1 by auto
qed simp

```

```

lemma finalize_der'n:
  assumes A  $\in$  lhss ps
  shows set ps  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set ((finalize'  $\sim$  n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$ 
  map Tm x
using assms proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  hence A  $\in$  lhss ((finalize'  $\sim$  n) ps)
  using lhss_binarize'n by blast
  hence set ((finalize'  $\sim$  n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set (finalize' ((finalize'
   $\sim$  n) ps))  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x
  using finalize_der' by blast
  hence set ((finalize'  $\sim$  n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set ((finalize'  $\sim$  Suc
  n) ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x
  by simp
  with Suc show ?case by blast
qed simp

```

```

lemma finalize_der:
  assumes A  $\in$  lhss ps
  shows set ps  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm x  $\longleftrightarrow$  set (finalize ps)  $\vdash$  [Nt A]  $\Rightarrow^*$  map Tm
  x
  unfolding finalize_def using finalize_der'n[OF assms] by simp

```

```

lemma lang_finalize_lhss:
  assumes A  $\in$  lhss ps
  shows lang ps A = lang (finalize ps) A
  using finalize_der[OF assms] Lang_eqI_derives by metis

```

```

lemma finalize_syms1:
  assumes Nt A  $\in$  syms ps
  shows Nt A  $\in$  syms (finalize1 ps' ps)
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case ( $\exists$  ps' A v va ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases  $\exists$  u. v#va = map Tm u)
  case True
  with  $\exists$  show ?thesis unfolding Syms_def by (auto simp: Let_def)
next
  case False

```

```

    with  $\exists$  show ?thesis unfolding Syms_def by auto
qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma finalize_nts'n:
  assumes  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $A \in \text{nts } ((\text{finalize}' \rightsquigarrow n) ps)$ 
  using assms proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  thus ?case
    unfolding finalize'_def by (simp add: finalize_syms1 in_Nts_iff_in_Syms)
qed simp

```

```

lemma finalize_nts:
  assumes  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $A \in \text{nts } (\text{finalize } ps)$ 
  unfolding finalize_def using finalize_nts'n[OF assms] by simp

```

```

lemma finalize_lhss_nts1:
  assumes  $A \notin \text{lhss } ps$ 
  and  $A \in \text{nts } ps'$ 
  shows  $A \notin \text{lhss } (\text{finalize1 } ps' ps)$ 
using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: finalize1.induct)
  case ( $\exists ps' A v va ps$ )
  thus ?case proof (cases  $\exists u. v \# va = \text{map } Tm u$ )
  case True
  with  $\exists$  show ?thesis unfolding Lhss_def by (auto simp: Let_def fresh0_nts)
  next
  case False
  with  $\exists$  show ?thesis unfolding Lhss_def by (auto simp: Let_def)
qed
qed simp_all

```

```

lemma finalize_lhss_nts'n:
  assumes  $A \notin \text{lhss } ps$ 
  and  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $A \notin \text{lhss } ((\text{finalize}' \rightsquigarrow n) ps) \wedge A \in \text{nts } ((\text{finalize}' \rightsquigarrow n) ps)$ 
  using assms proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  thus ?case
    unfolding finalize'_def by (simp add: finalize_lhss_nts1 finalize_syms1 in_Nts_iff_in_Syms)
qed simp

```

```

lemma finalize_lhss_nts:
  assumes  $A \notin \text{lhss } ps$ 
  and  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $A \notin \text{lhss } (\text{finalize } ps) \wedge A \in \text{nts } (\text{finalize } ps)$ 
  unfolding finalize_def using finalize_lhss_nts'n[OF assms] by simp

```

```

lemma lang_finalize:
  assumes  $A \in \text{nts } ps$ 
  shows  $\text{lang } (\text{finalize } ps) A = \text{lang } ps A$ 
proof (cases  $A \in \text{lhs } ps$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using lang_finalize_lhs by blast
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using assms finalize_lhs_nts Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhs by fast
qed

```

Next step is to define the transformation from *rlin_noterm* to *rlin_bin*. For this we use the function *binarize*. The language preservation property of *binarize* is already proven

```

lemma binarize_rlinbin1:
  assumes rlin_noterm (set ps)
  and ps = binarize1 ps' ps
  shows rlin_bin (set ps)
  using assms proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case (1 ps')
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: rlin_bin_def)
next
  case (2 ps' A ps)
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def rlin_bin_def)
next
  case (3 ps' A s0 u ps)
  from 3.prem1(2) have a1:  $\text{length } u \leq 1$  by simp (meson list.inject not_Cons_self)
  with 3.prem1(2) have a2:  $ps = \text{binarize1 } ps' ps$  by simp
  from 3.prem1(1) have a3: rlin_noterm (set ps)
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
  from a1 a2 a3 have 1: rlin_bin (set ps)
    using 3.IH by blast
  from 3.prem1(1) have ex:  $\exists v B. s0 \# u = \text{map } Tm v @ [Nt B]$ 
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
  with a1 have 2:  $\exists B. s0 \# u = [Nt B] \vee (\exists a. s0 \# u = [Tm a, Nt B])$  proof
  (cases  $\text{length } u = 0$ )
  case True
  with ex show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  with a1 have  $\text{length } u = 1$  by linarith
  show ?thesis
  proof -
    have  $\exists B. s0 = Nt B \wedge u = [] \vee (\exists a. s0 = Tm a) \wedge u = [Nt B]$ 
      if  $\text{length } u = \text{Suc } 0$  and  $s0 \# u = \text{map } Tm v @ [Nt B]$ 

```

```

      for v :: 'b list and B :: 'a
      using that by (metis append_Cons append_Nil append_butlast_last_id but-
last_snoc diff_Suc_1 hd_map last_snoc length_0_conv length_butlast list.sel(1)
list.simps(8))
      with ex ⟨length u = 1⟩ show ?thesis
      by auto
    qed
  qed
  from 1 2 show ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_bin_def)
qed

```

```

lemma binarize_noterm1:
  rlin_noterm (set ps) ==> rlin_noterm (set (binarize1 ps' ps))
proof (induction ps' ps rule: binarize1.induct)
  case (2 ps' A ps)
  thus ?case
  by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
next
  case (3 ps' A s0 u ps)
  thus ?case proof (cases length u ≤ 1)
    case True
    with 3 show ?thesis
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
  next
    case False
    let ?B = fresh0(nts ps')
    from 3.prem1 have a1: rlin_noterm (set ps)
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
    from 3.prem2 have ex: ∃ v B. s0 # u = map Tm v @ [Nt B]
    by (simp add: rlin_noterm_def)
    with False have a2: ∃ v B. [s0, Nt ?B] = map Tm v @ [Nt B]
    by (auto simp: Cons_eq_append_conv neq_Nil_conv intro: exI[of _ []])
    from ex False have a3: ∃ v B. u = map Tm v @ [Nt B]
    by (auto simp: Cons_eq_append_conv)
    from False a1 a2 a3 show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Let_def rlin_noterm_def)
  qed
qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma binarize_noterm':
  rlin_noterm (set ps) ==> rlin_noterm (set (binarize' ps))
  unfolding binarize'_def using binarize_noterm1 by blast

```

```

lemma binarize_noterm'n:
  rlin_noterm (set ps) ==> rlin_noterm (set ((binarize' ~ n) ps))
  by (induction n) (auto simp add: binarize_noterm')

```

```

lemma binarize_rlinbin':

```

```

assumes rlin_noterm (set ps)
  and ps = binarize' ps
shows rlin_bin (set ps)
using binarize'_def assms binarize_rlinbin1 by metis

lemma binarize_rlinbin:
  rlin_noterm (set ps)  $\implies$  rlin_bin (set (binarize ps))
proof –
  assume asm: rlin_noterm (set ps)
  hence 1: rlin_noterm (set ((binarize'  $\rightsquigarrow$  count ps) ps))
    using binarize_noterm'n by auto
  have binarize'((binarize'  $\rightsquigarrow$  count ps) ps) = (binarize'  $\rightsquigarrow$  count ps) ps
    using binarize_ffpi by blast
  with 1 have rlin_bin (set ((binarize'  $\rightsquigarrow$  count ps) ps))
    using binarize_rlinbin' by fastforce
  hence rlin_bin (set (binarize ps))
    by (simp add: binarize_def)
  thus ?thesis .
qed

```

The last transformation takes a production set from *rlin_bin* and converts it to *rlin2*. That is, we need to remove unit productions of the form $(A, [Nt\ B])$. In *uProds.thy* is the predicate $\mathcal{U}\ ps'\ ps$ defined that is satisfied if *ps* is the same production set as *ps'* without the unit productions. The language preservation property is already given

```

lemma uppr_rlin2:
  assumes rlinbin: rlin_bin (set ps')
    and uppr_ps': unit_elim_rel ps' ps
shows rlin2 (set ps)
proof –
  from rlinbin have rlin2 (set ps' – {(A, w)  $\in$  set ps'.  $\exists B.$  w = [Nt B]})
    using rlin2_def rlin_bin_def by fastforce
  hence rlin2 (set ps' – (unit_prods ps'))
    by (simp add: unit_prods_def)
  hence 1: rlin2 (unit_rm ps')
    by (simp add: unit_rm_def)
  hence 2: rlin2 (new_prods ps')
    unfolding new_prods_def rlin2_def by fastforce
  from 1 2 have rlin2 (unit_rm ps'  $\cup$  new_prods ps')
    unfolding rlin2_def by auto
  with uppr_ps' have rlin2 (set ps)
    by (simp add: unit_elim_rel_def)
  thus ?thesis .
qed

```

The transformation *rlin2_of_rlin* applies the presented functions in the right order. At the end, we show that *rlin2_of_rlin* converts a production set from *rlin* to a production set from *rlin2*, without changing the language

definition *rlin2_of_rlin* :: (*n*::fresh0, *t*) *prods* $\Rightarrow$ (*n*, *t*)*prods* **where**

$rlin2_of_rlin\ ps = unit_elim\ (binarize\ (finalize\ ps))$

lemma $binarize(finalize\ [(0::nat,\ [Tm\ (0::int),\ Tm\ 1,\ Tm\ 2])])$
 $= [(0,\ [Tm\ 0,\ Nt\ 2]), (2,\ [Tm\ 1,\ Nt\ 3]), (3,\ [Tm\ 2,\ Nt\ 1]), (1,\ [])]$
by *eval*

theorem $rlin_to_rlin2$:
assumes $rlin\ (set\ ps)$
shows $rlin2\ (set\ (rlin2_of_rlin\ ps))$
using *assms* **proof** –
assume $rlin\ (set\ ps)$
hence $rlin_noterm\ (set\ (finalize\ ps))$
using $finalize_rlinnoterm$ **by** *blast*
hence $rlin_bin\ (set\ (binarize\ (finalize\ ps)))$
by (*simp add: binarize_rlinbin*)
hence $rlin2\ (set\ (unit_elim\ (binarize\ (finalize\ ps))))$
by (*simp add: unit_elim_rel_unit_elim uppr_rlin2*)
thus $rlin2\ (set\ (rlin2_of_rlin\ ps))$
by (*simp add: rlin2_of_rlin_def*)
qed

lemma $lang_rlin2_of_rlin$:
 $A \in Nts\ (set\ ps) \implies lang\ (rlin2_of_rlin\ ps)\ A = lang\ ps\ A$
by (*simp add: rlin2_of_rlin_def lang_unit_elim_finalize_nts lang_binarize lang_finalize*)

14.2 Properties of $rlin2$ derivations

In the following we present some properties for list of symbols that are derived from a production set satisfying $rlin2$

lemma $map_Tm_single_nt$:
assumes $map\ Tm\ w\ @\ [Tm\ a,\ Nt\ A] = u1\ @\ [Nt\ B]\ @\ u2$
shows $u1 = map\ Tm\ (w\ @\ [a]) \wedge u2 = []$
proof –
from *assms* **have** *: $map\ Tm\ (w\ @\ [a])\ @\ [Nt\ A] = u1\ @\ [Nt\ B]\ @\ u2$ **by** *simp*
have 1: $Nt\ B \notin set\ (map\ Tm\ (w\ @\ [a]))$ **by** *auto*
have 2: $Nt\ B \in set\ (u1\ @\ [Nt\ B]\ @\ u2)$ **by** *simp*
from * 1 2 **have** $Nt\ B \in set\ ([Nt\ A])$
by (*metis list.set_intros(1) rotate1.simps(2) set_ConsD set_rotate1 sym.inject(1)*)
hence $[Nt\ B] = [Nt\ A]$ **by** *simp*
with 1 * **show** *?thesis*
by (*metis append_Cons append_Cons_eq_iff append_self_conv emptyE empty_set*)
qed

A non-terminal can only occur as the rightmost symbol

lemma $rlin2_derive$:
assumes $P \vdash v1 \Rightarrow^* v2$
and $v1 = [Nt\ A]$
and $v2 = u1\ @\ [Nt\ B]\ @\ u2$

```

    and rlin2 P
    shows  $\exists w. u1 = \text{map } Tm \ w \wedge u2 = []$ 
using assms proof (induction arbitrary: u1 B u2 rule: derives_induct)
  case base
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: append_eq_Cons_conv)
next
  case (step u C v w)
  from step.prem1 step.prem3 have  $\exists w. u = \text{map } Tm \ w \wedge v = []$ 
    using step.IH[of u C v] by simp
  then obtain wh where u_def:  $u = \text{map } Tm \ wh$  by blast
  have v_eps:  $v = []$ 
    using  $\langle \exists w. u = \text{map } Tm \ w \wedge v = [] \rangle$  by simp
  from step.hyps(2) step.prem3 have w_cases:  $w = [] \vee (\exists d \ D. w = [Tm \ d,$ 
Nt D])
    unfolding rlin2_def by auto
  then show ?case proof cases
    assume w=[]
    with v_eps step.prem2 have  $u = u1 @ [Nt \ B] @ u2$  by simp
    with u_def show ?thesis by (auto simp: append_eq_map_conv)
  next
    assume  $\neg w=[]$ 
    then obtain d D where  $w = [Tm \ d, Nt \ D]$ 
      using w_cases by blast
    with u_def v_eps step.prem2 have  $u1 = \text{map } Tm \ (wh @ [d]) \wedge u2 = []$ 
      using map_Tm_single_nt[of wh d D u1 B u2] by simp
    thus ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed

```

A new terminal is introduced by a production of the form $(C, [Tm \ x, Nt \ B])$

lemma *rlin2_introduce_tm*:

```

  assumes rlin2 P
    and  $P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ w @ [Tm \ x, Nt \ B]$ 
    shows  $\exists C. P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm \ w @ [Nt \ C] \wedge (C, [Tm \ x, Nt \ B]) \in P$ 
proof –
  from assms(2) have  $\exists v. P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* v \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow \text{map } Tm \ w @ [Tm \ x, Nt \ B]$ 
  using rtranclp.cases by fastforce
  then obtain v where v_star:  $P \vdash [Nt \ A] \Rightarrow^* v$  and v_step:  $P \vdash v \Rightarrow \text{map } Tm \ w @ [Tm \ x, Nt \ B]$  by blast
  from v_step have  $\exists u1 \ u2 \ C \ \alpha. v = u1 @ [Nt \ C] @ u2 \wedge \text{map } Tm \ w @ [Tm \ x, Nt \ B] = u1 @ \alpha @ u2 \wedge (C, \alpha) \in P$ 
  using derive.cases by fastforce
  then obtain u1 u2 C  $\alpha$  where v_def:  $v = u1 @ [Nt \ C] @ u2$  and w_def:  $\text{map } Tm \ w @ [Tm \ x, Nt \ B] = u1 @ \alpha @ u2$ 
    and C_prod:  $(C, \alpha) \in P$  by blast
  from assms(1) v_star v_def have u2_eps:  $u2 = []$ 

```

```

    using rlin2_derive[of P [Nt A]] by simp
  from assms(1) v_star v_def obtain wa where u1_def: u1 = map Tm wa
    using rlin2_derive[of P [Nt A] u1 @ [Nt C] @ u2 A u1] by auto
  from w_def u2_eps u1_def have map Tm w @ [Tm x, Nt B] = map Tm wa @
 $\alpha$  by simp
  then have map Tm (w @ [x]) @ [Nt B] = map Tm wa @  $\alpha$  by simp
  then have  $\alpha \neq []$ 
    by (metis append.assoc append.right_neutral list.distinct(1) map_Tm_single_nt)
  with assms(1) C_prod obtain d D where  $\alpha = [Tm d, Nt D]$ 
    using rlin2_def by fastforce
  from w_def u2_eps have x_d: x = d
    using  $\langle \alpha = [Tm d, Nt D] \rangle$  by simp
  from w_def u2_eps have B_D: B = D
    using  $\langle \alpha = [Tm d, Nt D] \rangle$  by simp
  from x_d B_D have alpha_def:  $\alpha = [Tm x, Nt B]$ 
    using  $\langle \alpha = [Tm d, Nt D] \rangle$  by simp
  from w_def u2_eps alpha_def have map Tm w = u1 by simp
  with u1_def have w_eq_wa: w = wa
    by (metis list.inj_map_strong sym.inject(2))
  from v_def u1_def w_eq_wa u2_eps have v = map Tm w @ [Nt C] by simp
  with v_star have 1:  $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map Tm } w @ [Nt C]$  by simp
  from C_prod alpha_def have 2:  $(C, [Tm x, Nt B]) \in P$  by simp
  from 1 2 show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma rlin2_nts_derive_eq:
  assumes rlin2 P
    and  $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* [Nt B]$ 
    shows  $A = B$ 
  proof -
    from assms(2) have star_cases:  $[Nt A] = [Nt B] \vee (\exists w. P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow w \wedge P \vdash w \Rightarrow^* [Nt B])$ 
      using converse_rtranclpE by force
    show ?thesis proof cases
      assume  $\neg [Nt A] = [Nt B]$ 
      then obtain w where w_step:  $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow w$  and w_star:  $P \vdash w \Rightarrow^* [Nt B]$ 
        using star_cases by auto
      from assms(1) w_step have w_cases:  $w = [] \vee (\exists a C. w = [Tm a, Nt C])$ 
        unfolding rlin2_def using derive_singleton[of P Nt A w] by auto
      show ?thesis proof cases
        assume  $w = []$ 
        with w_star show ?thesis by simp
      next
        assume  $\neg w = []$ 
        with w_cases obtain a C where  $w = [Tm a, Nt C]$  by blast
        with w_star show ?thesis
          using derives_Tm_Cons[of P a [Nt C] [Nt B]] by simp
      qed
    qed

```

qed *simp*
qed

If the list of symbols consists only of terminals, the last production used is of the form $B, []$

lemma *rlin2_tms_eps*:
assumes *rlin2* P
and $P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w$
shows $\exists B. P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w @ [Nt\ B] \wedge (B, []) \in P$
proof –
from *assms*(2) **have** $\exists v. P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* v \wedge P \vdash v \Rightarrow \text{map } Tm\ w$
using *rtranclp.cases* **by** *force*
then obtain v **where** $v_star: P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* v$ **and** $v_step: P \vdash v \Rightarrow \text{map } Tm\ w$ **by** *blast*
from v_step **have** $\exists u1\ u2\ C\ \alpha. v = u1 @ [Nt\ C] @ u2 \wedge \text{map } Tm\ w = u1 @ \alpha @ u2 \wedge (C, \alpha) \in P$
using *derive.cases* **by** *fastforce*
then obtain $u1\ u2\ C\ \alpha$ **where** $v_def: v = u1 @ [Nt\ C] @ u2$ **and** $w_def: \text{map } Tm\ w = u1 @ \alpha @ u2$ **and** $C_prod: (C, \alpha) \in P$ **by** *blast*
have $\nexists A. Nt\ A \in \text{set } (\text{map } Tm\ w)$ **by** *auto*
with w_def **have** $\nexists A. Nt\ A \in \text{set } \alpha$
by (*metis Un_iff set_append*)
then have $\nexists a\ A. \alpha = [Tm\ a, Nt\ A]$ **by** *auto*
with *assms*(1) C_prod **have** $\alpha_eps: \alpha = []$
using *rlin2_def* **by** *force*
from v_star *assms*(1) v_def **have** $u2_eps: u2 = []$
using *rlin2_derive*[of $P\ [Nt\ A]$] **by** *simp*
from $w_def\ \alpha_eps\ u2_eps$ **have** $u1_def: u1 = \text{map } Tm\ w$ **by** *simp*
from $v_star\ v_def\ u1_def\ u2_eps$ **have** $1: P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm\ w @ [Nt\ C]$ **by** *simp*
from $\alpha_eps\ C_prod$ **have** $2: (C, []) \in P$ **by** *simp*
from 1 2 **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
end

15 Strongly Right-Linear Grammars as a Nondeterministic Automaton

theory *NDA_rlin2*
imports *Right_Linear*
begin

We define what is essentially the extended transition function of a non-deterministic automaton but is driven by a set of strongly right-linear productions P , which are of course just another representation of the transitions of a nondeterministic automaton. Function *nexts_rlin2_set* $P\ M\ w$ traverses the terminals list w starting from the set of non-terminals M according to

the productions of P . At the end it returns the reachable non-terminals.

definition $\text{next_rlin2} :: ('n, 't) \text{Prods} \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{next_rlin2 } P \ A \ a = \{B. (A, [Tm \ a, Nt \ B]) \in P\}$

definition $\text{next_rlin2_set} :: ('n, 't) \text{Prods} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set} \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{next_rlin2_set } P \ M \ a = (\bigcup A \in M. \text{next_rlin2 } P \ A \ a)$

definition $\text{nexts_rlin2_set} :: ('n, 't) \text{Prods} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set} \Rightarrow 't \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'n \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{nexts_rlin2_set } P = \text{foldl } (\text{next_rlin2_set } P)$

lemma next_rlin2_nts :
assumes $B \in \text{next_rlin2 } P \ A \ a$
shows $B \in Nts \ P$
using $\text{assms next_rlin2_def Nts_def nts_syms_def}$ **by** fastforce

lemma $\text{nexts_rlin2_set_app}$:
 $\text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ (x @ y) = \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ (\text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ x) \ y$
unfolding $\text{nexts_rlin2_set_def}$ **by** simp

lemma $\text{next_rlin2_set_pick}$:
assumes $B \in \text{next_rlin2_set } P \ M \ a$
shows $\exists C \in M. B \in \text{next_rlin2_set } P \ \{C\} \ a$
using assms **by** $(\text{simp add: next_rlin2_def next_rlin2_set_def})$

lemma $\text{nexts_rlin2_set_pick}$:
assumes $B \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ w$
shows $\exists C \in M. B \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ \{C\} \ w$
using assms **proof** $(\text{induction } w \text{ arbitrary: } B \text{ rule: rev_induct})$
case Nil
then show $?case$
by $(\text{simp add: nexts_rlin2_set_def})$
next
case $(\text{snoc } x \ xs)$
from $\text{snoc}(2)$ **have** $B_in: B \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ (\text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ xs) \ [x]$
using $\text{nexts_rlin2_set_app}[of \ P \ M \ xs \ [x]]$ **by** simp
hence $B \in \text{next_rlin2_set } P \ (\text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ xs) \ x$
by $(\text{simp add: nexts_rlin2_set_def})$
hence $\exists C \in (\text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ xs). B \in \text{next_rlin2_set } P \ \{C\} \ x$
using $\text{next_rlin2_set_pick}[of \ B \ P \ \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ xs \ x]$ **by** simp
then obtain C **where** $C_def: C \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ xs$ **and** $C_path: B \in \text{next_rlin2_set } P \ \{C\} \ x$
by blast
have $\exists Ca \in M. C \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ \{Ca\} \ xs$
using $\text{snoc.IH}[of \ C, \ OF \ C_def]$.
then obtain D **where** $*$: $D \in M$ **and** $D_path: C \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ \{D\} \ xs$
by blast
from $C_path \ D_path$ **have** $**$: $B \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \ \{D\} \ (xs @ [x])$
unfolding $\text{nexts_rlin2_set_def next_rlin2_set_def}$ **by** auto
from $*$ $**$ **show** $?case$ **by** blast

qed

lemma *nxts_rlin2_set_first_step*:

assumes $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ (a \# w)$

shows $\exists C \in \text{nxt_rlin2 } P \ A \ a. \ B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{C\} \ w$

proof –

from *assms* have $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ ([a]@w)$ by *simp*

hence $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \ (\text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ [a]) \ w$

using *nxts_rlin2_set_app*[of $P \{A\} \ [a] \ w$] by *simp*

hence $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \ (\text{nxt_rlin2 } P \ A \ a) \ w$

by (*simp add: nxt_rlin2_set_def nxts_rlin2_set_def*)

thus $\exists C \in \text{nxt_rlin2 } P \ A \ a. \ B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{C\} \ w$

using *nxts_rlin2_set_pick*[of $B \ P \ \text{nxt_rlin2 } P \ A \ a \ w$] by *simp*

qed

lemma *nxts_trans0*:

assumes $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \ (\text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ x) \ z$

shows $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ (x@z)$

by (*metis assms foldl_append nxts_rlin2_set_def*)

lemma *nxt_mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq B$

shows $\text{nxt_rlin2_set } P \ A \ a \subseteq \text{nxt_rlin2_set } P \ B \ a$

unfolding *nxt_rlin2_set_def* using *assms* by *blast*

lemma *nxts_mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq B$

shows $\text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \ A \ w \subseteq \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \ B \ w$

unfolding *nxts_rlin2_set_def* **proof** (*induction w rule: rev_induct*)

case *Nil*

thus ?case by (*simp add: assms*)

next

case (*snoc x xs*)

thus ?case

using *nxt_mono*[of *foldl* ($\text{nxt_rlin2_set } P$) $A \ xs$ *foldl* ($\text{nxt_rlin2_set } P$) $B \ xs$

$P \ x$] by *simp*

qed

lemma *nxts_trans1*:

assumes $M \subseteq \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ x$

and $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \ M \ z$

shows $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ (x@z)$

using *assms* *nxts_trans0*[of $B \ P \ A \ x \ z$] *nxts_mono*[of $M \ \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ x \ P \ z$, *OF assms*(1)] by *auto*

lemma *nxts_trans2*:

assumes $C \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ x$

and $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{C\} \ z$

shows $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ (x@z)$

```

using assms nats_trans1[of {C} P A x B z] by auto

lemma nats_to_mult_derive:
  B ∈ nats_rlin2_set P M w ⟹ (∃ A ∈ M. P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B])
unfolding nats_rlin2_set_def proof (induction w arbitrary: B rule: rev_induct)
  case Nil
  hence 1: B ∈ M by simp
  have 2: P ⊢ [Nt B] ⇒* map Tm [] @ [Nt B] by simp
  from 1 2 show ?case by blast
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  from snoc.prem1 have ∃ C. C ∈ foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) M xs ∧ (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ P
  unfolding nxt_rlin2_set_def nxt_rlin2_def by auto
  then obtain C where C_xs: C ∈ foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) M xs and C_prod:
    (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ P by blast
  from C_xs obtain A where A_der: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Nt C] and
  A_in: A ∈ M
  using snoc.IH[of C] by auto
  from C_prod have P ⊢ [Nt C] ⇒ [Tm x, Nt B]
  using derive_singleton[of P Nt C [Tm x, Nt B]] by blast
  hence P ⊢ map Tm xs @ [Nt C] ⇒ map Tm xs @ [Tm x, Nt B]
  using derive_prepend[of P [Nt C] [Tm x, Nt B] map Tm xs] by simp
  hence C_der: P ⊢ map Tm xs @ [Nt C] ⇒ map Tm (xs @ [x]) @ [Nt B] by
  simp
  from A_der C_der have P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm (xs @ [x]) @ [Nt B] by simp
  with A_in show ?case by blast
qed

lemma mult_derive_to_nats:
  assumes rlin2 P
  shows A ∈ M ⟹ P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] ⟹ B ∈ nats_rlin2_set
  P M w
unfolding nats_rlin2_set_def proof (induction w arbitrary: B rule: rev_induct)
  case Nil
  with assms have A = B
  using rlin2_derive_eq[of P A B] by simp
  with Nil.prem1 show ?case by simp
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  from snoc.prem1 have P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Tm x, Nt B] by simp
  with assms obtain C where C_der: P ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Nt C]
  and C_prods: (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ P using rlin2_introduce_tm[of
  P A xs x B] by fast
  from ⟨A ∈ M⟩ C_der have C ∈ foldl (nxt_rlin2_set P) M xs
  using snoc.IH[of C] by auto
  with C_prods show ?case
  unfolding nxt_rlin2_set_def nxt_rlin2_def by auto
qed

```

Acceptance of a word w w.r.t. P (starting from A), *accepted* $P A w$, means that we can reach an “accepting” nonterminal Z , i.e. one with a production $(Z, \square)$. On the automaton level Z reachable final state. We show that *accepted* $P A w$ iff w is in the language of A w.r.t. P .

definition *accepted* $P A w = (\exists Z \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} w. (Z, \square) \in P)$

theorem *accepted_if_Lang*:

assumes *rlin2* P

and $w \in \text{Lang } P A$

shows *accepted* $P A w$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** B **where** $A_der: P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w @ [Nt B]$ **and** $B_in: (B, \square) \in P$

unfolding *Lang_def* **using** *rlin2_tms_eps*[*of* $P A w$] **by** *auto*

from A_der **have** $B \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} w$

using *mult_derive_to_nxts*[*OF* *assms*(1)] **by** *auto*

with B_in **show** *?thesis*

unfolding *accepted_def* **by** *blast*

qed

theorem *Lang_if_accepted*:

assumes *accepted* $P A w$

shows $w \in \text{Lang } P A$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** Z **where** $Z_nxts: Z \in \text{nxts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} w$ **and** $Z_eps: (Z, \square) \in P$

unfolding *accepted_def* **by** *blast*

from Z_nxts **obtain** B **where** $B_der: P \vdash [Nt B] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w @ [Nt Z]$ **and** $B_in: B \in \{A\}$

using *nxts_to_mult_derive* **by** *fast*

from B_in **have** $A_eq_B: A = B$ **by** *simp*

from Z_eps **have** $P \vdash [Nt Z] \Rightarrow \square$

using *derive_singleton*[*of* $P Nt Z \square$] **by** *simp*

hence $P \vdash \text{map } Tm w @ [Nt Z] \Rightarrow \text{map } Tm w$

using *derive_prepend*[*of* $P [Nt Z] \square \text{map } Tm w$] **by** *simp*

with B_der A_eq_B **have** $P \vdash [Nt A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } Tm w$ **by** *simp*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *Lang_def* **by** *blast*

qed

theorem *Lang_iff_accepted_if_rlin2*:

assumes *rlin2* P

shows $w \in \text{Lang } P A \longleftrightarrow \text{accepted } P A w$

using *accepted_if_Lang*[*OF* *assms*] *Lang_if_accepted* **by** *fast*

end

16 Relating Strongly Right-Linear Grammars and Automata

theory *Right_Linear_Automata*

imports

NDA_rlin2

Finite_Automata_HF.Finite_Automata_HF

HereditarilyFinite.Finitary

begin

16.1 From Strongly Right-Linear Grammar to NFA

definition *nfa_rlin2* :: $(\text{'n}, \text{'t})\text{Prods} \Rightarrow \text{'n} \Rightarrow (\text{'t}, \text{'n})\text{ nfa}$ **where**

nfa_rlin2 P S =

$\langle \text{states} = \{S\} \cup \text{Nts } P,$

$\text{init} = \{S\},$

$\text{final} = \{A \in \text{Nts } P. (A, []) \in P\},$

$\text{next} = \lambda q a. \text{next_rlin2 } P q a,$

$\text{eps} = \text{Id} \rangle$

context

fixes *P* :: $(\text{'n}, \text{'t})\text{Prods}$

assumes *finite P*

begin

interpretation *NFA_rlin2*: *nfa nfa_rlin2 P S*

unfolding *nfa_rlin2_def* **proof** (*standard, goal_cases*)

case 1

then show *?case* **by** (*simp*)

next

case 2

then show *?case* **by** *auto*

next

case ($\exists q x$)

then show *?case* **by** (*auto simp add: next_rlin2_nts*)

next

case 4

then show *?case* **using** $\langle \text{finite } P \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: Nts_def finite_nts_syms split_def*)

qed

print_theorems

lemma *nfa_init_nfa_rlin2*: *nfa.init (nfa_rlin2 P S) = {S}*

by (*simp add: nfa_rlin2_def*)

lemma *nfa_final_nfa_rlin2*: *nfa.final (nfa_rlin2 P S) = {A ∈ Nts P. (A, []) ∈ P}*

by (*simp add: nfa_rlin2_def*)

```

lemma nfa_next_nfa_rlin2: nfa.next (nfa_rlin2 P S) A a = next_rlin2 P A a
by (simp add: nfa_rlin2_def)

lemma nfa_epsclonfa_rlin2:  $M \subseteq \{S\} \cup Nts\ P \implies nfa.epsclonfa_rlin2\ P\ S$ 
 $M = M$ 
unfolding NFA_rlin2.epsclondef unfolding nfa_rlin2_def by(auto)

lemma nfa_nextlnfa_rlin2:  $M \subseteq \{S\} \cup Nts\ P$ 
 $\implies nfa.nextlnfa_rlin2\ P\ S\ M\ xs = nxs\_rlin2\_set\ P\ M\ xs$ 
proof(induction xs arbitrary: M)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: nxs_rlin2_set_def)(fastforce intro!: nfa_epsclonfa_rlin2)
next
  case (Cons a xs)
  let ?epsclon = nfa.epsclon(nfa_rlin2 P S)
  let ?next = nfa.next (nfa_rlin2 P S)
  let ?nxs = nfa.nextlnfa_rlin2 (nfa_rlin2 P S)
  have ?nxs M (a # xs) = ?nxs ( $\bigcup_{x \in ?epsclon\ M} ?next\ x\ a$ ) xs
    by simp
  also have ... = ?nxs ( $\bigcup_{x \in M} ?next\ x\ a$ ) xs
    using Cons.premis by(subst nfa_epsclonfa_rlin2) auto
  also have ... = ?nxs ( $\bigcup_{m \in M} next\_rlin2\ P\ m\ a$ ) xs
    by (simp add: nfa_next_nfa_rlin2)
  also have ... = nxs_rlin2_set P ( $\bigcup_{m \in M} next\_rlin2\ P\ m\ a$ ) xs
    using Cons.premis by(subst Cons.IH)(auto simp add: next_rlin2_nts)
  also have ... = nxs_rlin2_set P M (a # xs)
    by (simp add: next_rlin2_set_def nxs_rlin2_set_def)
  finally show ?case .
qed

lemma lang_pres_nfa_rlin2: assumes rlin2 P
shows nfa.language (nfa_rlin2 P S) = Lang P S
proof -
  have 1:  $\bigwedge A\ xs. \llbracket A \in nxs\_rlin2\_set\ P\ \{S\}\ xs; A \in Nts\ P; (A, []) \in P \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ xs$ 
    using nxs_to_mult_derive by (metis (no_types, opaque_lifting) append.right_neutral
    derive.intros
    r_into_rtranclp rtranclp_trans singletonD)
  have  $\bigwedge A\ B. Nt\ B \notin Syms\ P \implies (A, []) \in P \implies A \neq B$  by(auto simp: Syms_def)
  hence 2:  $\bigwedge xs. rlin2\ P \implies P \vdash [Nt\ S] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ xs \implies$ 
 $nxs\_rlin2\_set\ P\ \{S\}\ xs \cap \{A \in Nts\ P. (A, []) \in P\} \neq \{\}$ 
    using in_Nts_iff_in_Syms mult_derive_to_nxs_rlin2_tms_eps
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) Int_Collect empty_iff singletonI)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding NFA_rlin2.language_def Lang_def nfa_init_nfa_rlin2 nfa_final_nfa_rlin2
    nfa_nextlnfa_rlin2[OF Un_upper1]
    using 2[OF assms] by (auto simp: 1)
qed

```

```

lemma regular_if_rlin2: assumes rlin2 P
  shows regular (Lang P S)
using lang_pres_nfa_rlin2[OF assms] NFA_rlin2.imp_regular[of S]
by metis

end

```

16.2 From DFA to Strongly Right-Linear Grammar

```

context dfa
begin

```

We define *Prods_dfa* that collects the production set from the deterministic finite automata *M*

```

definition Prods_dfa :: ('s, 'a) Prods where
Prods_dfa =
  (⋃  $q \in dfa.states\ M.$  ⋃  $x. \{(q, [Tm\ x, Nt(dfa.next\ M\ q\ x)])\}\}) \cup (\bigcup q \in dfa.final\ M. \{(q, [])\})$ 
```

```

lemma rlin2_prods_dfa: rlin2 (Prods_dfa)
  unfolding rlin2_def Prods_dfa_def by blast

```

We show that a word can be derived from the production set *Prods_dfa* if and only if traversing the word in the deterministic finite automata *M* ends in a final state. The proofs are very similar to those in *DFA_rlin2.thy*

```

lemma mult_derive_to_nextl:
  Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] ⇒⇒ nextl A w = B
proof (induction w arbitrary: B rule: rev_induct)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    using rlin2_nts_derive_eq[OF rlin2_prods_dfa, of A B] by simp
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  from snoc.prems have Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Tm x, Nt B] by
simp
  then obtain C where C_der: Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ [Nt C]
    and C_prods: (C, [Tm x, Nt B]) ∈ Prods_dfa using rlin2_introduce_tm[OF
rlin2_prods_dfa, of A xs x B] by auto
  have 1: nextl A xs = C
    using snoc.IH[OF C_der] .
  from C_prods have 2: B = dfa.next M C x
    unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
  from 1 2 show ?case by simp
qed

```

```

lemma nextl_to_mult_derive:
  assumes A ∈ dfa.states M
  shows Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt (nextl A w)]

```

```

proof (induction w rule: rev_induct)
  case (snoc x xs)
  let ?B = nextl A xs
  have ?B ∈ dfa.states M
    using nextl_state[OF assms, of xs] .
  hence (?B, [Tm x, Nt (dfa.next M ?B x)]) ∈ Prods_dfa
    unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
  hence Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt ?B] ⇒ [Tm x] @ [Nt (dfa.next M ?B x)]
    by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  hence Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt A] ⇒* map Tm xs @ ([Tm x] @ [Nt (dfa.next M ?B x)])
    using snoc.IH by (meson derive_prepend rtranclp.simps)
  thus ?case by auto
qed simp

theorem Prods_dfa_iff_dfa:
  q ∈ dfa.states M ⇒ Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w ⇔ nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M
proof
  show Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w ⇒ nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M
  proof -
    assume asm: Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w
    obtain B where q_der: Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt B] and
    B_in: (B,[]) ∈ Prods_dfa
    unfolding Lang_def using rlin2_tms_eps[OF rlin2_prods_dfa asm] by auto
    have 1: nextl q w = B
      using mult_derive_to_nextl[OF q_der] .
    from B_in have 2: B ∈ dfa.final M
    unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
    from 1 2 show ?thesis by simp
  qed
next
  assume asm1: q ∈ dfa.states M
  show nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M ⇒ Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w
  proof -
    assume asm2: nextl q w ∈ dfa.final M
    let ?Z = nextl q w
    from asm2 have Z_eps: (?Z,[]) ∈ Prods_dfa
    unfolding Prods_dfa_def by blast
    have Prods_dfa ⊢ [Nt q] ⇒* map Tm w @ [Nt ?Z]
      using nextl_to_mult_derive[OF asm1, of w] .
    with Z_eps show ?thesis
    by (metis derives_rule rtranclp.rtrancl_refl self_append_conv)
  qed
qed

corollary dfa_language_eq_Lang: dfa.language M = Lang Prods_dfa (dfa.init M)
unfolding language_def Lang_def by (simp add: Prods_dfa_iff_dfa)

end

```

```

corollary rlin2_if_regular:
  regular L  $\implies \exists P S::hf. rlin2 P \wedge L = Lang P S$ 
by (metis dfa.dfa_language_eq_Lang dfa.rlin2_prods_dfa regular_def)

end

```

17 Pumping Lemma for Strongly Right-Linear Grammars

```

theory Pumping_Lemma_Regular
imports NDA_rlin2 List_Power.List_Power
begin

```

The proof is on the level of strongly right-linear grammars. Currently there is no proof on the automaton level but now it would be easy to obtain one.

```

lemma not_distinct:
  assumes  $m = card P$ 
    and  $m \geq 1$ 
    and  $\forall i < length w. w ! i \in P$ 
    and  $length w \geq Suc m$ 
  shows  $\exists xs\ ys\ zs\ y. w = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs \wedge length (xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) \leq Suc m$ 
using assms proof (induction w arbitrary: P m rule: length_induct)
  case (1 aw)
    from 1.prems(4) obtain a w where aw_cons[simp]:  $aw = a \# w$  and  $w\_len: m \leq length w$ 
    using Suc_le_length_iff[of m aw] by blast
    show ?case proof (cases a \in set w)
      case True
        hence  $\neg distinct\ aw$  by simp
        then obtain xs ys zs y where aw_split:  $aw = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs$ 
        using not_distinct_decomp by blast
        show ?thesis proof (cases length (xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) \leq Suc m)
          case True
            with aw_split show ?thesis by blast
          next
            case False
              let ?xsyys  $= xs @ [y] @ ys$ 
              from False have a4:  $length\ ?xsyys \geq Suc\ m$  by simp
              from aw_split have a5:  $length\ ?xsyys < length\ aw$  by simp
              with 1.prems(3) have  $\forall i < length\ ?xsyys. aw ! i \in P$  by simp
              with aw_split have a3:  $\forall i < length\ ?xsyys. ?xsyys ! i \in P$ 
              by (metis append_assoc nth_append)
              from 1.prems(2) 1.prems(1) a3 a4 a5 have  $\exists xs'\ ys'\ zs'\ y'. ?xsyys = xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y'] @ zs' \wedge length (xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y']) \leq Suc\ m$ 
              using 1.IH by simp

```

```

    then obtain  $xs' \ ys' \ zs' \ y'$  where  $xsyys\_split$ :  $?xsyys = xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y'] @ zs'$  and  $xsyys'\_len$ :  $length (xs' @ [y'] @ ys' @ [y']) \leq Suc \ m$  by blast
    let  $?xs = xs'$  let  $?y = y'$  let  $?ys = ys'$  let  $?zs = zs' @ [y] @ zs$ 
    from  $xsyys\_split \ aw\_split$  have *:  $aw = ?xs @ [?y] @ ?ys @ [?y] @ ?zs$  by simp
    from  $xsyys'\_len$  have **:  $length (?xs @ [?y] @ ?ys @ [?y]) \leq Suc \ m$  by simp
    from * ** show ?thesis by blast
  qed
next
case False
let  $?P' = P - \{a\}$ 
from 1.prem1(3) have  $a\_in$ :  $a \in P$  by auto
with 1.prem1(1) have  $a1$ :  $m-1 = card \ ?P'$  by simp
from 1.prem1(2)  $w\_len$  have  $w \neq []$  by auto
with 1.prem1(3) False have  $b\_in$ :  $\exists b \neq a. b \in P$  by force
from  $a\_in \ b\_in \ 1.prem1(2) \ 1.prem1(1)$  have  $m \geq 2$ 
by (metis Suc_1 card_1 singletonE not_less_eq_eq singletonD verit_la_inequality)
hence  $a2$ :  $m-1 \geq 1$  by simp
from False 1.prem1(3) have  $a3$ :  $\forall i < length \ w. w ! i \in ?P'$ 
using DiffD2 by auto
from 1.prem1(2)  $w\_len$  have  $a4$ :  $Suc \ (m-1) \leq length \ w$  by simp
from  $a1 \ a2 \ a3 \ a4$  have  $\exists xs \ ys \ zs \ y. w = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs \wedge length (xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) \leq Suc \ (m - 1)$ 
using 1.IH by simp
then obtain  $xs \ ys \ zs \ y$  where  $w\_split$ :  $w = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs$  and  $xsyys\_len$ :  $length (xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) \leq m$  by auto
from  $w\_split$  have *:  $a \# w = (a \# xs) @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs$  by simp
from  $xsyys\_len$  have **:  $length ((a \# xs) @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) \leq Suc \ m$  by simp
from * **  $aw\_cons$  show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

We define the function $nxts_nts \ P \ a \ w$ that collects all paths traversing the word w starting from the non-terminal A in the production set P . $nxts_nts0$ appends the non-terminal A in front of every list produced by $nxts_nts$

```

fun  $nxts\_nts :: ('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 't \ list \Rightarrow 'n \ list \ set$  where
   $nxts\_nts \ P \ A \ [] = \{\}\}$ 
   $| \ nxts\_nts \ P \ A \ (a \# w) = (\bigcup B \in \text{next\_rlin2} \ P \ A \ a. (Cons \ B) 'nxts\_nts \ P \ B \ w)$ 

```

definition $nxts_nts0$ where
 $nxts_nts0 \ P \ A \ w \equiv ((\#) \ A) ' nxts_nts \ P \ A \ w$

17.1 Properties of $nxts_nts$ and $nxts_nts0$

lemma $nxts_nts0_i0$:
 $\forall e \in nxts_nts0 \ P \ A \ w. e ! 0 = A$
 unfolding $nxts_nts0_def$ by auto

```

lemma nexts_nts0_shift:
  assumes  $i < \text{length } w$ 
  shows  $\forall e \in \text{nexts\_nts0 } P \ A \ w. \exists e' \in \text{nexts\_nts } P \ A \ w. e ! (\text{Suc } i) = e' ! i$ 
  unfolding nexts_nts0_def by auto

lemma nexts_nts_pick_nt:
  assumes  $e \in \text{nexts\_nts } P \ A \ (a \# w)$ 
  shows  $\exists C \in \text{next\_rlin2 } P \ A \ a. \exists e' \in \text{nexts\_nts } P \ C \ w. e = C \# e'$ 
  using assms by auto

lemma nexts_nts0_len:
   $\forall e \in \text{nexts\_nts0 } P \ A \ w. \text{length } e = \text{Suc } (\text{length } w)$ 
  unfolding nexts_nts0_def
  by (induction  $P \ A \ w$  rule: nexts_nts.induct) auto

lemma nexts_nts0_next:
  assumes  $i < \text{length } w$ 
  shows  $\forall e \in \text{nexts\_nts0 } P \ A \ w. e ! (\text{Suc } i) \in \text{next\_rlin2 } P \ (e ! i) \ (w ! i)$ 
  unfolding nexts_nts0_def using assms proof (induction  $P \ A \ w$  arbitrary: i rule: nexts_nts.induct)
    case ( $1 \ P \ A$ )
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case ( $2 \ P \ A \ a \ w$ )
    thus ?case
    using less_Suc_eq_0_disj by auto
qed

lemma nexts_nts0_path:
  assumes  $i1 \leq \text{length } w$ 
  and  $i2 \leq \text{length } w$ 
  and  $i1 \leq i2$ 
  shows  $\forall e \in \text{nexts\_nts0 } P \ A \ w. e ! i2 \in \text{nexts\_rlin2\_set } P \ \{e ! i1\} \ (\text{drop } i1 \ (\text{take } i2 \ w))$ 
proof
  fix  $e$ 
  assume  $e \in \text{nexts\_nts0 } P \ A \ w$ 
  with assms show  $e ! i2 \in \text{nexts\_rlin2\_set } P \ \{e ! i1\} \ (\text{drop } i1 \ (\text{take } i2 \ w))$  proof
    (induction  $i2 - i1$  arbitrary: i2)
    case  $0$ 
    thus ?case
    by (simp add: nexts_rlin2_set_def)
  next
    case ( $\text{Suc } x$ )
    let  $?i2' = i2 - 1$ 
    from Suc.hyps( $2$ ) have  $x\_def: x = ?i2' - i1$  by simp
    from Suc.prems( $2$ ) have  $i2'\_len: ?i2' \leq \text{length } w$  by simp
    from Suc.prems( $3$ ) Suc.hyps( $2$ ) have  $i1\_i2': i1 \leq ?i2'$  by simp
    have  $IH: e ! ?i2' \in \text{nexts\_rlin2\_set } P \ \{e ! i1\} \ (\text{drop } i1 \ (\text{take } ?i2' \ w))$ 

```

```

    using Suc.hyps(1)[of ?i2', OF x_def Suc.prem(1) i2'_len i1_i2' Suc.prem(4)]
  .
    from Suc.hyps(2) Suc.prem(2) Suc.prem(4) have e ! i2 ∈ nxt_rlin2 P
    (e!(i2-1)) (w!(i2-1))
      using nats_nts0_nxt[of ?i2' w P A] by simp
      hence e_i2: e ! i2 ∈ nats_rlin2_set P {e!(i2-1)} [w!(i2-1)]
      unfolding nats_rlin2_set_def nxt_rlin2_set_def by simp
      have drop i1 (take (i2 - 1) w) @ [w ! (i2 - 1)] = drop i1 (take i2 w)
      by (smt (verit) Cons_nth_drop_Suc Suc.hyps(2) Suc.prem(2) Suc.prem(3)
      add_Suc drop_drop_drop_eq_Nil drop_take i1_i2' i2'_len le_add_diff_inverse2
      le_less_Suc_eq nle_le_nth_via_drop order.strict_iff_not_take_Suc_conv_app_nth
      x_def)
      thus ?case
        using nats_trans2[of e ! (i2 - 1) P e ! i1 drop i1 (take (i2 - 1) w) e ! i2
        [w!(i2-1)], OF IH e_i2] by argo
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *nats_nts0_path_start*:

```

  assumes i ≤ length w
  shows ∀ e ∈ nats_nts0 P A w. e ! i ∈ nats_rlin2_set P {A} (take i w)
  using assms nats_nts0_path[of 0 w i P A] by (simp add: nats_nts0_def)

```

lemma *nats_nts_elem*:

```

  assumes i < length w
  shows ∀ e ∈ nats_nts P A w. e ! i ∈ Nts P

```

proof

```

  fix e
  assume e ∈ nats_nts P A w
  with assms show e ! i ∈ Nts P proof (induction P A w arbitrary: i e rule:
  nats_nts.induct)
    case (1 P A)
      thus ?case by simp
    next
      case (2 P A a w)
      from 2(3) obtain C e' where C_def: C ∈ nxt_rlin2 P A a and e'_def: e'
      ∈ nats_nts P C w and e_app: e = C#e'
      using nats_nts_pick_nt[of e P A a w] by blast
      show ?case proof (cases i = 0)
        case True
          with e_app C_def show ?thesis
            using nxt_rlin2_nts by simp
        next
          case False
            from False 2(2) have i_len: i - 1 < length w by simp
            have e' ! (i - 1) ∈ Nts P
              using 2.IH[of C i-1 e', OF C_def i_len e'_def] .
            with e_app False have e ! i ∈ Nts P by simp
            thus ?thesis .

```

qed
qed
qed

lemma *nexts_nts0_elem*:
assumes $A \in Nts\ P$
and $i \leq length\ w$
shows $\forall e \in nexts_nts0\ P\ A\ w. e ! i \in Nts\ P$
proof (*cases* $i = 0$)
case *True*
thus ?thesis
by (*simp add: assms(1) nexts_nts0_i0*)
next
case *False*
show ?thesis **proof**
fix e
assume $e_def: e \in nexts_nts0\ P\ A\ w$
from *False* $e_def\ assms(2)$ **have** $\exists e' \in nexts_nts\ P\ A\ w. e ! i = e' ! (i-1)$
using *nexts_nts0_shift[of i-1 w P A]* **by** *simp*
then obtain e' **where** $e'_def: e' \in nexts_nts\ P\ A\ w$ **and** $e_ind: e ! i = e' ! (i-1)$
by *blast*
from *False* $e'_def\ assms(2)$ **have** $e' ! (i-1) \in Nts\ P$
using *nexts_nts_elem[of i-1 w P A]* **by** *simp*
with e_ind **show** $e ! i \in Nts\ P$ **by** *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *nexts_nts0_pick*:
assumes $B \in nexts_rlin2_set\ P\ \{A\}\ w$
shows $\exists e \in nexts_nts0\ P\ A\ w. last\ e = B$
unfolding *nexts_nts0_def* **using** *assms* **proof** (*induction* $P\ A\ w$ *arbitrary: B rule: nexts_nts.induct*)
case ($1\ P\ A$)
thus ?case
by (*simp add: nexts_rlin2_set_def*)
next
case ($2\ P\ A\ a\ w$)
from $2(2)$ **obtain** C **where** $C_def: C \in next_rlin2\ P\ A\ a$ **and** $C_path: B \in nexts_rlin2_set\ P\ \{C\}\ w$
using *nexts_rlin2_set_first_step[of B P A a w]* **by** *blast*
have $\exists e \in nexts_nts0\ P\ C\ w. last\ e = B$
using $2.IH$ *[of C B, OF C_def C_path]* **by** (*simp add: nexts_nts0_def*)
then obtain e **where** $e_def: e \in nexts_nts0\ P\ C\ w$ **and** $e_last: last\ e = B$
by *blast*
from $e_def\ C_def$ **have** $*: A\#e \in nexts_nts0\ P\ A\ (a\#w)$
unfolding *nexts_nts0_def* **by** *auto*
from $e_last\ e_def$ **have** $**: last\ (A\#e) = B$
using *nexts_nts0_len[of P C w]* **by** *auto*

```

from * ** show ?case
  unfolding nxts_nts0_def by blast
qed

```

17.2 Pumping Lemma

The following lemma states that in the automata level there exists a cycle occurring in the first m symbols where m is the cardinality of the non-terminals set, under the following assumptions

lemma *nxts_split_cycle*:

```

assumes finite P
  and  $A \in \text{Nts } P$ 
  and  $m = \text{card } (\text{Nts } P)$ 
  and  $B \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} \ w$ 
  and  $\text{length } w \geq m$ 
shows  $\exists x \ y \ z \ C. \ w = x@y@z \wedge \text{length } y \geq 1 \wedge \text{length } (x@y) \leq m \wedge$ 
   $C \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} \ x \wedge C \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{C\} \ y \wedge B \in$ 
nxts_rlin2_set P {C} z

```

proof –

```

  let ?nts = nxts_nts0 P A w
  obtain e where e_def:  $e \in ?nts$  and e_last:  $\text{last } e = B$ 
  using nxts_nts0_pick[of B P A w, OF assms(4)] by auto
  from e_def have e_len:  $\text{length } e = \text{Suc } (\text{length } w)$ 
  using nxts_nts0_len[of P A w] by simp
  from e_len e_def have e_elem:  $\forall i < \text{length } e. \ e!i \in \text{Nts } P$ 
  using nxts_nts0_elem[OF assms(2)] by (auto simp: less_Suc_eq_le)
  have finite (Nts P)
  using finite_Nts[of P, OF assms(1)] .
  with assms(2) assms(3) have m_geq_1:  $m \geq 1$ 
  using less_eq_Suc_le by fastforce
  from assms(5) e_len have  $\exists xs \ ys \ zs \ y. \ e = xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y] @ zs \wedge \text{length}$ 
   $(xs @ [y] @ ys @ [y]) \leq \text{Suc } m$ 
  using not_distinct[OF assms(3) m_geq_1 e_elem] by simp
  then obtain xs ys zs C where e_split:  $e = xs @ [C] @ ys @ [C] @ zs$  and
  xy_len:  $\text{length } (xs @ [C] @ ys @ [C]) \leq \text{Suc } m$ 
  by blast
  let ?e1 =  $xs @ [C]$  let ?e2 =  $ys @ [C]$  let ?e3 =  $zs$ 
  let ?x =  $\text{take } (\text{length } ?e1 - 1) \ w$  let ?y =  $\text{drop } (\text{length } ?e1 - 1) \ (\text{take } (\text{length}$ 
   $?e1 + \text{length } ?e2 - 1) \ w)$ 
  let ?z =  $\text{drop } (\text{length } ?e1 + \text{length } ?e2 - 1) \ w$ 
  have *:  $w = ?x @ ?y @ ?z$ 
  by (metis Nat.add_diff_assoc2 append_assoc append_take_drop_id diff_add_inverse
  drop_take le_add1 length_append_singleton plus_1_eq_Suc take_add)
  from e_len e_split have **:  $\text{length } ?y \geq 1$  by simp
  from xy_len have ***:  $\text{length } (?x @ ?y) \leq m$  by simp
  have x_fac:  $?x = \text{take } (\text{length } xs) \ w$  by simp
  from ** have x_fac2:  $\text{length } xs \leq \text{length } w$  by simp
  from e_split have x_fac3:  $e! \ \text{length } xs = C$  by simp
  from e_def x_fac x_fac3 have ****:  $C \in \text{nxts\_rlin2\_set } P \{A\} \ ?x$ 

```

```

    using nxts_nts0_path_start[of length xs w P A, OF x_fac2] by auto
    have y_fac: ?y = drop (length xs) (take (length xs + length ys + 1) w) by simp
    from e_len e_split have y_fac2: length xs + length ys + 1 ≤ length w by simp
    have y_fac3: length xs ≤ length xs + length ys + 1 by simp
    have y_fac4: e ! (length xs + length ys + 1) = C
    by (metis add.right_neutral add_Suc_right append.assoc append_Cons e_split
length_Cons length_append list.size(3) nth_append_length_plus_1_eq_Suc)
    from e_def y_fac x_fac3 y_fac4 have *****: C ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {C} ?y
    using nxts_nts0_path[of length xs w length xs + length ys + 1 P A, OF x_fac2
y_fac2 y_fac3] by auto
    have z_fac: ?z = drop (length xs + length ys + 1) (take (length w) w) by simp
    from e_last e_len have z_fac2: e ! (length w) = B
    by (metis Zero_not_Suc diff_Suc_1 last_conv_nth list.size(3))
    from e_def z_fac y_fac2 y_fac4 z_fac2 have *****: B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P
{C} ?z
    using nxts_nts0_path[of length xs + length ys + 1 w length w P A] by auto
    from * ** *** **** ***** show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

We also show that a cycle can be pumped in the automata level

```

lemma pump_cycle:
  assumes B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} x
    and B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {B} y
    shows B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i))
using assms proof (induction i)
  case 0
  thus ?case by (simp add: assms(1))
next
  case (Suc i)
  have B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i))
  using Suc.IH[OF assms] .
  with assms(2) have B ∈ nxts_rlin2_set P {A} (x@(y~i)@y)
  using nxts_trans2[of B P A x@(y~i) B y] by simp
  thus ?case
  by (simp add: pow_list_comm)
qed

```

Combining the previous lemmas we can prove the pumping lemma where the starting non-terminal is in the production set. We simply extend the lemma for non-terminals that are not part of the production set, as these non-terminals will produce the empty language

```

lemma pumping_re_aux:
  assumes finite P
    and A ∈ Nts P
    and m = card (Nts P)
    and accepted P A w
    and length w ≥ m
  shows ∃ x y z. w = x@y@z ∧ length y ≥ 1 ∧ length (x@y) ≤ m ∧ (∀ i. accepted
P A (x@(y~i)@z))

```

proof –
from *assms*(4) **obtain** Z **where** $Z_in: Z \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \text{ } w$ **and** $Z_eps: (Z, []) \in P$
by (*auto simp: accepted_def*)
obtain $x \ y \ z \ C$ **where** $*$: $w = x @ y @ z$ **and** $**$: $\text{length } y \geq 1$ **and** $***$: $\text{length } (x @ y) \leq m$ **and**
 1 : $C \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ x$ **and** 2 : $C \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \{C\} \ y$
and 3 : $Z \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \{C\} \ z$
using *nexts_split_cycle*[*OF assms*(1) *assms*(2) *assms*(3) Z_in *assms*(5)] **by**
auto
have $\forall i. C \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ (x @ (y \sim i))$
using *pump_cycle*[*OF* 1 2] **by** *simp*
with 3 **have** $\forall i. Z \in \text{nexts_rlin2_set } P \{A\} \ (x @ (y \sim i) @ z)$
using *nexts_trans2*[*of* $C \ P \ A$] **by** *fastforce*
with Z_eps **have** $****$: $(\forall i. \text{accepted } P \ A \ (x @ (y \sim i) @ z))$
by (*auto simp: accepted_def*)
from $*$ $**$ $***$ $****$ **show** ?thesis **by** *auto*
qed

theorem *pumping_lemma_re_nts*:
assumes *rlin2* P
and *finite* P
and $A \in \text{Nts } P$
shows $\exists n. \forall w \in \text{Lang } P \ A. \text{length } w \geq n \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists x \ y \ z. w = x @ y @ z \wedge \text{length } y \geq 1 \wedge \text{length } (x @ y) \leq n \wedge (\forall i. x @ (y \sim i) @ z$
 $\in \text{Lang } P \ A))$
using *assms pumping_re_aux*[*of* $P \ A \ \text{card } (\text{Nts } P)$] *Lang_iff_accepted_if_rlin2*[*OF*
assms(1)] **by** *metis*

theorem *pumping_lemma_regular*:
assumes *rlin2* P **and** *finite* P
shows $\exists n. \forall w \in \text{Lang } P \ A. \text{length } w \geq n \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists x \ y \ z. w = x @ y @ z \wedge \text{length } y \geq 1 \wedge \text{length } (x @ y) \leq n \wedge (\forall i. x @ (y \sim i) @ z$
 $\in \text{Lang } P \ A))$
proof (*cases* $A \in \text{Nts } P$)
case *True*
thus ?thesis
using *pumping_lemma_re_nts*[*OF* *assms* *True*] **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
hence $\text{Lang } P \ A = \{\}$
by (*auto intro!*: *Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss simp add: Lhss_def Nts_def*)
thus ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed

Most of the time pumping lemma is used in the contrapositive form to prove that no right-linear set of productions exists.

corollary *pumping_lemma_regular_contr*:
assumes *finite* P
and $\forall n. \exists w \in \text{Lang } P \ A. \text{length } w \geq n \wedge (\forall x \ y \ z. w = x @ y @ z \wedge \text{length } y \geq$

```

1 ∧ length (x@y) ≤ n → (∃ i. x@(y~i)@z ∉ Lang P A))
  shows ¬rlin2 P
using assms pumping_lemma_regular[of P A] by metis

end

```

18 $a^n b^n$ is Not Regular

```

theory AnBn_Not_Regular
imports Pumping_Lemma_Regular
begin

```

The following theorem proves that the language $a^n b^n$ cannot be produced by a right linear production set, using the contrapositive form of the pumping lemma

theorem *not_rlin2_ab*:

```

  assumes a ≠ b
    and Lang P A = (⋃ n. {[a]~n @ [b]~n}) (is _ = ?AnBn)
    and finite P
  shows ¬rlin2 P

```

proof –

have $\exists w \in \text{Lang } P \ A. \text{ length } w \geq n \wedge (\forall x \ y \ z. w = x@y@z \wedge \text{length } y \geq 1 \wedge \text{length } (x@y) \leq n \longrightarrow (\exists i. x@(y^{\sim}i)@z \notin \text{Lang } P \ A))$ **for** n

proof –

let $?anbn = [a]^{\sim}n @ [b]^{\sim}n$

show *?thesis*

proof

have **: $(\exists i. x @ (y^{\sim}i) @ z \notin \text{Lang } P \ A)$

if *asm*: $?anbn = x @ y @ z \wedge 1 \leq \text{length } y \wedge \text{length } (x @ y) \leq n$ **for** $x \ y \ z$

proof

from *asm* have *asm1*: $[a]^{\sim}n @ [b]^{\sim}n = x @ y @ z$ **by** blast

from *asm* have *asm2*: $1 \leq \text{length } y$ **by** blast

from *asm* have *asm3*: $\text{length } (x @ y) \leq n$ **by** blast

let $?kx = \text{length } x$ let $?ky = \text{length } y$

have *splitted*: $x = [a]^{\sim}?kx \wedge y = [a]^{\sim}?ky \wedge z = [a]^{\sim}(n - ?kx - ?ky) @ [b]^{\sim}n$

proof –

have $\forall i < n. ([a]^{\sim}n @ [b]^{\sim}n)!i = a$

by (simp add: nth_append nth_pow_list_single)

with *asm1* have *xyz_tma*: $\forall i < n. (x@y@z)!i = a$ **by** metis

with *asm3* have *xy_tma*: $\forall i < \text{length } (x@y). (x@y)!i = a$

by (metis append_assoc nth_append order_less_le_trans)

from *xy_tma* have $\forall i < ?kx. x!i = a$

by (metis le_add1 length_append nth_append order_less_le_trans)

hence *: $x = [a]^{\sim}?kx$

by (simp add: list_eq_iff_nth_eq nth_pow_list_single)

from *xy_tma* have $\forall i < ?ky. y!i = a$

by (metis length_append nat_add_left_cancel_less nth_append_length_plus)

hence **: $y = [a]^{\sim}?ky$

```

      by (simp add: nth_equalityI pow_list_single)
    from * ** asm1 have  $[a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n} = [a]^{\sim ?kx} @ [a]^{\sim ?ky} @ z$  by
simp
      hence  $z\_rest: [a]^{\sim n} @ [b]^{\sim n} = [a]^{\sim (?kx + ?ky)} @ z$ 
      by (simp add: pow_list_add)
    from asm3 have **:  $z = [a]^{\sim (n - ?kx - ?ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
      using pow_list_eq_appends_iff[THEN iffD1, OF _ z_rest] by simp
    from * ** ** show ?thesis by blast
  qed
  from splitted have  $x @ y^{\sim 2} @ z = [a]^{\sim ?kx} @ ([a]^{\sim ?ky})^{\sim 2} @ [a]^{\sim (n - ?kx - ?ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$  by simp
  also have ... =  $[a]^{\sim ?kx} @ [a]^{\sim (?ky * 2)} @ [a]^{\sim (n - ?kx - ?ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
    by (simp add: pow_list_mult)
  also have ... =  $[a]^{\sim (?kx + ?ky * 2 + (n - ?kx - ?ky))} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
    by (simp add: pow_list_add)
  also from asm3 have ... =  $[a]^{\sim (n + ?ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$ 
    by (simp add: add commute)
  finally have wit:  $x @ y^{\sim 2} @ z = [a]^{\sim (n + ?ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n}$  .
  from asm2 have  $[a]^{\sim (n + ?ky)} @ [b]^{\sim n} \notin ?AnBn$ 
    using  $\langle a \neq b \rangle$  by auto
  with wit have  $x @ y^{\sim 2} @ z \notin ?AnBn$  by simp
  thus  $x @ y^{\sim 2} @ z \notin \text{Lang } P \ A$  using assms(2) by blast
  qed
  from ** show  $n \leq \text{length } ?anbn \wedge (\forall x y z. ?anbn = x @ y @ z \wedge 1 \leq \text{length } y \wedge \text{length } (x @ y) \leq n \longrightarrow (\exists i. x @ (y^{\sim i}) @ z \notin \text{Lang } P \ A))$  by simp
  next
    have  $?anbn \in ?AnBn$  by blast
    thus  $?anbn \in \text{Lang } P \ A$ 
      by (simp add: assms(2))
    qed
  qed
  thus ?thesis
    using pumping_lemma_regular_contr[OF assms(3)] by blast
  qed
end

```

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