

Conformance Relations between Input/Output Languages

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Abstract

This entry formalises the paper of the same name by Huang et al. [1] and presents a unifying characterisation of well-known conformance relations such as equivalence and language inclusion (reduction) on languages over input/output pairs. This characterisation simplifies comparisons between conformance relations and from it a fundamental necessary and sufficient criterion for conformance testing is developed.

Contents

1	Preliminaries	2
2	Conformance Relations	6
3	Unifying Characterisations	7
3.1	\preceq Conformance	7
3.2	\leq Conformance	12
4	Comparing Conformance Relations	19
4.1	Completely Specified Languages	21
5	Conformance Testing	21
6	Reductions Between Relations	29
6.1	Quasi-Equivalence via Quasi-Reduction and Absences	29
6.2	Quasi-Reduction via Reduction and explicit Undefined Behaviour	49
6.3	Strong Reduction via Reduction and Undefinedness Outputs	66
theory	<i>Input-Output-Language-Conformance</i>	
imports	<i>HOL-Library.Sublist</i>	
begin		

1 Preliminaries

type-synonym ('a) *alphabet* = 'a set
type-synonym ('x,'y) *word* = ('x × 'y) list
type-synonym ('x,'y) *language* = ('x,'y) word set
type-synonym ('y) *output-relation* = ('y set × 'y set) set

fun *is-language* :: 'x *alphabet* ⇒ 'y *alphabet* ⇒ ('x,'y) *language* ⇒ bool **where**
 is-language X Y L = (
 — nonempty
 (L ≠ {}) ∧
 (∀ π ∈ L .
 — over X and Y
 (∀ xy ∈ set π . fst xy ∈ X ∧ snd xy ∈ Y) ∧
 — prefix closed
 (∀ π' . prefix π' π → π' ∈ L)))

lemma *language-contains-nil* :
 assumes *is-language* X Y L
shows [] ∈ L
 using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *language-intersection-is-language* :
 assumes *is-language* X Y L1
 and *is-language* X Y L2
shows *is-language* X Y (L1 ∩ L2)
 using *assms*
 using *language-contains-nil*[OF *assms*(1)] *language-contains-nil*[OF *assms*(2)]
 unfolding *is-language.simps*
 by (*metis IntD1 IntD2 IntI disjoint-iff*)

fun *language-for-state* :: ('x,'y) *language* ⇒ ('x,'y) *word* ⇒ ('x,'y) *language* **where**
 language-for-state L π = {τ . π@τ ∈ L}

notation *language-for-state* ($\mathcal{L}[-,-]$)

lemma *language-for-state-is-language* :
 assumes *is-language* X Y L
 and π ∈ L
shows *is-language* X Y $\mathcal{L}[L,\pi]$
proof —
 have $\bigwedge \tau . \tau \in \mathcal{L}[L,\pi] \implies (\forall xy \in \text{set } \tau . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y) \wedge (\forall \tau' .$
 prefix τ' τ → τ' ∈ $\mathcal{L}[L,\pi]$)
 proof —
 fix τ **assume** τ ∈ $\mathcal{L}[L,\pi]$

then have $\pi @ \tau \in L$ **by** *auto*
then have $\bigwedge xy . xy \in \text{set } (\pi @ \tau) \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y$
and $\bigwedge \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' (\pi @ \tau) \implies \pi' \in L$
using *assms(1)* **by** *auto*

have $\bigwedge xy . xy \in \text{set } \tau \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y$
using $\langle \bigwedge xy . xy \in \text{set } (\pi @ \tau) \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y \rangle$ **by** *auto*
moreover have $\bigwedge \tau' . \text{prefix } \tau' \tau \implies \tau' \in \mathcal{L}[L, \pi]$
by (*simp add: $\langle \bigwedge \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' (\pi @ \tau) \implies \pi' \in L \rangle$*)
ultimately show $(\forall xy \in \text{set } \tau . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y) \wedge (\forall \tau' . \text{prefix } \tau' \tau \implies \tau' \in \mathcal{L}[L, \pi])$
by *simp*
qed
moreover have $\mathcal{L}[L, \pi] \neq \{\}$
using *assms(2)*
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) append.right-neutral empty-Collect-eq language-for-state.simps*)

ultimately show *?thesis*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *language-of-state-empty-iff* :
assumes *is-language X Y L*
shows $(\mathcal{L}[L, \pi] = \{\}) \longleftrightarrow (\pi \notin L)$
using *assms unfolding is-language.simps language-for-state.simps*
by (*metis Collect-empty-eq append.right-neutral prefixI*)

fun *are-equivalent-for-language* :: $('x, 'y) \text{ language} \Rightarrow ('x, 'y) \text{ word} \Rightarrow ('x, 'y) \text{ word} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
are-equivalent-for-language L α β = $(\mathcal{L}[L, \alpha] = \mathcal{L}[L, \beta])$

abbreviation(*input*) *input-projection* $\pi \equiv \text{map fst } \pi$
abbreviation(*input*) *output-projection* $\pi \equiv \text{map snd } \pi$
notation *input-projection* $([-]_I)$
notation *output-projection* $([-]_O)$

fun *is-executable* :: $('x, 'y) \text{ language} \Rightarrow ('x, 'y) \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'x \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
is-executable L π xs = $(\exists \tau \in \mathcal{L}[L, \pi] . [\tau]_I = xs)$

fun *executable-sequences* :: $('x, 'y) \text{ language} \Rightarrow ('x, 'y) \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'x \text{ list set}$ **where**
executable-sequences L π = $\{xs . \text{is-executable } L \pi xs\}$

fun *executable-inputs* :: $('x, 'y) \text{ language} \Rightarrow ('x, 'y) \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$ **where**
executable-inputs L π = $\{x . \text{is-executable } L \pi [x]\}$

notation *executable-inputs* (*exec*[-,-])

lemma *executable-sequences-alt-def* : *executable-sequences* $L \pi = \{xs . \exists ys . \text{length } ys = \text{length } xs \wedge \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys \in \mathcal{L}[L,\pi]\}$

proof –

have *: $\bigwedge A xs . (\exists \tau \in A . \text{map } \text{fst } \tau = xs) = (\exists ys . \text{length } ys = \text{length } xs \wedge \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys \in A)$

by (*metis length-map map-fst-zip zip-map-fst-snd*)

show ?thesis

unfolding *executable-sequences.simps is-executable.simps*

unfolding *

by *simp*

qed

lemma *executable-inputs-alt-def* : *executable-inputs* $L \pi = \{x . \exists y . [(x,y)] \in \mathcal{L}[L,\pi]\}$

proof –

have *: $\bigwedge A xs . (\exists \tau \in A . \text{map } \text{fst } \tau = xs) = (\exists ys . \text{length } ys = \text{length } xs \wedge \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys \in A)$

by (*metis length-map map-fst-zip zip-map-fst-snd*)

have **: $\bigwedge A x . (\exists ys . \text{length } ys = \text{length } [x] \wedge \text{zip } [x] \text{ } ys \in A) = (\exists y . [(x,y)] \in A)$

by (*metis length-Suc-conv length-map zip-Cons-Cons zip-Nil*)

show ?thesis

unfolding *executable-inputs.simps is-executable.simps*

unfolding *

unfolding **

by *fastforce*

qed

lemma *executable-inputs-in-alphabet* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L$

and $x \in \text{exec}[L,\pi]$

shows $x \in X$

using *assms* **unfolding** *executable-inputs-alt-def* **by** *auto*

fun *output-sequences* :: $('x,'y) \text{ language} \Rightarrow ('x,'y) \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'x \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'y \text{ list set}$
where

output-sequences $L \pi xs = \text{output-projection } \{ \tau \in \mathcal{L}[L,\pi] . [\tau]_I = xs \}$

lemma *prefix-closure-no-member* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L$

and $\pi \notin L$

shows $\pi @ \tau \notin L$
by (*meson* *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *is-language.elims(2)* *prefixI*)

lemma *output-sequences-empty-iff* :
assumes *is-language X Y L*
shows (*output-sequences L* π *xs = {}*) = ($(\pi \notin L) \vee (\neg \text{is-executable } L \ \pi \ xs)$)
unfolding *output-sequences.simps is-executable.simps language-for-state.simps*
using *Collect-empty-eq assms image-empty mem-Collect-eq prefix-closure-no-member*
by *auto*

fun *outputs* :: ('x,'y) *language* \Rightarrow ('x,'y) *word* \Rightarrow 'x \Rightarrow 'y *set* **where**
outputs L π *x* = {*y* . [(*x,y*)] \in $\mathcal{L}[L,\pi]$ }

notation *outputs* (*out*[-,-,-])

lemma *outputs-in-alphabet* :
assumes *is-language X Y L*
shows *out*[*L*, π ,*x*] \subseteq *Y*
using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *outputs-executable* : (*out*[*L*, π ,*x*] = {}) \longleftrightarrow (*x* \notin *exec*[*L*, π])
by *auto*

fun *is-completely-specified-for* :: 'x *set* \Rightarrow ('x,'y) *language* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
is-completely-specified-for X L = ($\forall \pi \in L . \forall x \in X . \text{out}[L,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$)

lemma *prefix-executable* :
assumes *is-language X Y L*
and $\pi \in L$
and $i < \text{length } \pi$
shows *fst* ($\pi ! i$) \in *exec*[*L*,*take i* π]
proof –
define π' **where** $\pi' = \text{take } i \ \pi$
moreover **define** π'' **where** $\pi'' = \text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \ \pi$
moreover **define** *xy* **where** *xy* = $\pi ! i$
ultimately **have** $\pi = \pi' @ [xy] @ \pi''$
by (*simp add: Cons-nth-drop-Suc assms(3)*)
then **have** $\pi' @ [xy] \in L$
using *assms(1,2)* **by** *auto*
then **show** ?*thesis*
unfolding π' -*def xy-def*
unfolding *executable-inputs-alt-def language-for-state.simps*
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) CollectI eq-fst-iff*)

qed

2 Conformance Relations

definition *language-equivalence* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool
where

$$\text{language-equivalence } L1 \ L2 = (L1 = L2)$$

definition *language-inclusion* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{language-inclusion } L1 \ L2 = (L1 \subseteq L2)$$

abbreviation(input) *reduction* $L1 \ L2 \equiv$ *language-inclusion* $L1 \ L2$

definition *quasi-equivalence* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{quasi-equivalence } L1 \ L2 = (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in \text{exec}[L2,\pi] . \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \text{out}[L2,\pi,x])$$

definition *quasi-reduction* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{quasi-reduction } L1 \ L2 = (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in \text{exec}[L2,\pi] . (\text{out}[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2,\pi,x]))$$

definition *strong-reduction* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{strong-reduction } L1 \ L2 = (\text{quasi-reduction } L1 \ L2 \wedge (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x . \text{out}[L2,\pi,x] = \{\} \longrightarrow \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \{\}))$$

definition *semi-equivalence* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{semi-equivalence } L1 \ L2 = (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in \text{exec}[L2,\pi] .$$

$$(\text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \text{out}[L2,\pi,x]) \wedge$$

$$(\exists x' . \text{out}[L1,\pi,x'] \cap \text{out}[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\}))$$

definition *semi-reduction* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{semi-reduction } L1 \ L2 = (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in \text{exec}[L2,\pi] .$$

$$(\text{out}[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2,\pi,x]) \wedge$$

$$(\exists x' . \text{out}[L1,\pi,x'] \cap \text{out}[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\}))$$

definition *strong-semi-equivalence* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool

where

$$\text{strong-semi-equivalence } L1 \ L2 = (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x .$$

$$. (x \in \text{exec}[L2,\pi] \longrightarrow ((\text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \text{out}[L2,\pi,x]) \wedge (\exists x' . \text{out}[L1,\pi,x'] \cap \text{out}[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\}))) \wedge$$

$$(x \notin \text{exec}[L2,\pi] \longrightarrow \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \{\}))$$

definition *strong-semi-reduction* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool

where

$$\text{strong-semi-reduction } L1 \ L2 = (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x .$$

$$. (x \in \text{exec}[L2,\pi] \longrightarrow (\text{out}[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2,\pi,x] \wedge (\exists x' . \text{out}[L1,\pi,x'] \cap \text{out}[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\}))) \wedge$$

$$(x \notin \text{exec}[L2,\pi] \longrightarrow \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] = \{\}))$$

3 Unifying Characterisations

3.1 \preceq Conformance

fun *type-1-conforms* :: ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow 'x alphabet \Rightarrow 'y output-relation \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**
type-1-conforms L1 X H L2 = ($\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in X . (out[L1,\pi,x],out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H$)

notation *type-1-conforms* (- \preceq [-,-] -)

fun *equiv* :: 'y alphabet \Rightarrow 'y output-relation **where**
equiv Y = {(A,A) | A . A \subseteq Y}

fun *red* :: 'y alphabet \Rightarrow 'y output-relation **where**
red Y = {(A,B) | A B . A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq Y}

fun *quasieq* :: 'y alphabet \Rightarrow 'y output-relation **where**
quasieq Y = {(A,A) | A . A \subseteq Y} \cup {(A,{}) | A . A \subseteq Y}

fun *quasired* :: 'y alphabet \Rightarrow 'y output-relation **where**
quasired Y = {(A,B) | A B . A \neq {} \wedge A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq Y} \cup {(C,{}) | C . C \subseteq Y}

fun *strongred* :: 'y alphabet \Rightarrow 'y output-relation **where**
strongred Y = {(A,B) | A B . A \neq {} \wedge A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq Y} \cup {{{},{}}}

lemma *red-type-1* :

assumes *is-language* X Y L1

and *is-language* X Y L2

shows *reduction* L1 L2 \longleftrightarrow (L1 \preceq [X,*red* Y] L2)

unfolding *language-inclusion-def* **proof**

show L1 \subseteq L2 \implies L1 \preceq [X,*red* Y] L2

using *outputs-in-alphabet*[OF *assms*(2)]

unfolding *type-1-conforms.simps* *red.simps*

by *auto*

show L1 \preceq [X,*red* Y] L2 \implies L1 \subseteq L2

proof

fix π **assume** $\pi \in L1$ **and** L1 \preceq [X,*red* Y] L2

then show $\pi \in L2$ **proof** (*induction* π *rule: rev-induct*)

case *Nil*

then show ?*case* **using** *assms*(2) **by** *auto*

next

case (*snoc* *xy* π)

then have $\pi \in L1$ **and** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$

using *assms*(1) **by** *auto*

```

obtain  $x\ y$  where  $xy = (x,y)$ 
  by fastforce
then have  $y \in \text{out}[L1,\pi,x]$ 
  using snoc.premis(1)
  by simp
moreover have  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$ 
  using snoc.premis(1) assms(1) unfolding  $\langle xy = (x,y) \rangle$  by auto
ultimately have  $y \in \text{out}[L2,\pi,x]$ 
  using snoc.premis(2)  $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ 
  unfolding type-1-conforms.simps
  by fastforce
then show ?case
  using  $\langle xy = (x, y) \rangle$  by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma equiv-by-reduction :  $(L1 \preceq[X,\text{equiv } Y] L2) \longleftrightarrow ((L1 \preceq[X,\text{red } Y] L2) \wedge (L2 \preceq[X,\text{red } Y] L1))$ 
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma equiv-type-1 :
  assumes is-language X Y L1
  and is-language X Y L2
shows  $(L1 = L2) \longleftrightarrow (L1 \preceq[X,\text{equiv } Y] L2)$ 
  unfolding equiv-by-reduction
  unfolding red-type-1[OF assms(1,2), symmetric]
  unfolding red-type-1[OF assms(2,1), symmetric]
  unfolding language-inclusion-def
  by blast

```

```

lemma quasired-type-1 :
  assumes is-language X Y L1
  and is-language X Y L2
shows quasi-reduction L1 L2  $\longleftrightarrow (L1 \preceq[X,\text{quasired } Y] L2)$ 
proof
  have  $\bigwedge \pi\ x. \text{quasi-reduction } L1\ L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1,\pi,x], \text{out}[L2,\pi,x]) \in \text{quasired } Y$ 
  proof –
    fix  $\pi\ x$  assume quasi-reduction L1 L2 and  $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$  and  $x \in X$ 

    show  $(\text{out}[L1,\pi,x], \text{out}[L2,\pi,x]) \in \text{quasired } Y$ 
    proof (cases x \in exec[L2,\pi])
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) CollectI UnCI assms(1) outputs-executable)
    
```



```

outputs-in-alphabet quasired.elims)
  next
  case True
  then obtain y where  $y \in \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$  by auto
  then have  $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$  and  $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
    using  $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \text{quasi-reduction } L1 \ L2 \rangle$ 
    unfolding quasi-reduction-def by force+
  moreover have  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \subseteq Y$ 
    by (meson assms(2) outputs-in-alphabet)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding quasired.simps by blast
  qed
  qed
  then show quasi-reduction L1 L2  $\implies (L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2)$ 
    by auto

  have  $\bigwedge \pi x . L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies$ 
 $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$ 
  and  $\bigwedge \pi x . L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies$ 
 $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
  proof -
  fix  $\pi x$  assume  $L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2$  and  $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$  and  $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$ 
  then have  $x \in X$ 
    using executable-inputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)] by auto

  have  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
    using  $\langle x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$ 
    by (meson outputs-executable)
  moreover have  $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{quasired } Y$ 
  by (meson  $\langle L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2 \rangle \langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$  type-1-conforms.elims(2))
  ultimately show  $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$ 
    and  $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
    unfolding quasired.simps
    by blast+
  qed
  then show  $L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2 \implies \text{quasi-reduction } L1 \ L2$ 
    by (meson quasi-reduction-def)
  qed

lemma quasieq-type-1 :
  assumes is-language X Y L1
  and is-language X Y L2
  shows quasi-equivalence L1 L2  $\iff (L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasieq } Y] L2)$ 
  proof
  have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \text{quasi-equivalence } L1 \ L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies$ 
 $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{quasieq } Y$ 
  proof -

```

fix πx **assume** *quasi-equivalence* $L1 L2$ **and** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \in X$

show $(out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in quasieq Y$

proof (*cases* $x \in exec[L2,\pi]$)

- case** *False*
- then show** *?thesis*
 - by** (*metis* (*mono-tags, lifting*) *CollectI UnCI assms(1) outputs-executable outputs-in-alphabet quasieq.simps*)
- next**
- case** *True*
- then show** *?thesis*
 - by** (*metis* (*mono-tags, lifting*) *CollectI UnCI* $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ *quasi-equivalence* $L1 L2$ *assms(1) outputs-in-alphabet quasi-equivalence-def quasieq.simps*)

qed

qed

then show *quasi-equivalence* $L1 L2 \implies (L1 \preceq[X, quasieq Y] L2)$

- by** *auto*

have $\bigwedge \pi x . L1 \preceq[X, quasieq Y] L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in exec[L2,\pi] \implies out[L1,\pi,x] = out[L2,\pi,x]$

proof –

- fix** πx **assume** $L1 \preceq[X, quasieq Y] L2$ **and** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \in exec[L2,\pi]$
- then have** $x \in X$
 - using** *executable-inputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)]* **by** *auto*

have $out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$

- using** $\langle x \in exec[L2,\pi] \rangle$
- by** (*meson outputs-executable*)

moreover have $(out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in quasieq Y$

- by** (*meson* $\langle L1 \preceq[X, quasieq Y] L2 \rangle$ $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ $\langle x \in X \rangle$ *type-1-conforms.elims(2)*)

ultimately show $out[L1,\pi,x] = out[L2,\pi,x]$

- unfolding** *quasieq.simps*
- by** *blast*

qed

then show $L1 \preceq[X, quasieq Y] L2 \implies$ *quasi-equivalence* $L1 L2$

- by** (*meson quasi-equivalence-def*)

qed

lemma *strongred-type-1* :

- assumes** *is-language* $X Y L1$
- and** *is-language* $X Y L2$

shows *strong-reduction* $L1 L2 \iff (L1 \preceq[X, strongred Y] L2)$

proof

- have** $\bigwedge \pi x .$ *strong-reduction* $L1 L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in strongred Y$
- proof** –
 - fix** πx **assume** *strong-reduction* $L1 L2$ **and** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \in X$

```

have  $out[L2,\pi,x] \subseteq Y$ 
  using outputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)] .

show  $(out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in strongred\ Y$ 
proof (cases  $x \in exec[L2,\pi]$ )
  case False
  then have  $out[L2,\pi,x] = \{\}$ 
    using outputs-executable by force
  then have  $out[L1,\pi,x] = \{\}$ 
    using  $\langle strong\ reduction\ L1\ L2 \rangle \langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ 
    unfolding strong-reduction-def by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle out[L2,\pi,x] = \{\} \rangle$  by auto
next
  case True
  then have  $out[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$ 
    using  $\langle strong\ reduction\ L1\ L2 \rangle \langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ 
    unfolding strong-reduction-def
    by (meson quasi-reduction-def)
  moreover have  $out[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,\pi,x]$ 
    by (meson True  $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \langle strong\ reduction\ L1\ L2 \rangle$  quasi-reduction-def
strong-reduction-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding strongred.simps
    using outputs-executable outputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)]
    by force
  qed
qed
then show strong-reduction  $L1\ L2 \implies (L1 \preceq[X, strongred\ Y]\ L2)$ 
  by auto

have  $\bigwedge \pi\ x . L1 \preceq[X, strongred\ Y]\ L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in exec[L2,\pi] \implies$ 
 $out[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$ 
  and  $\bigwedge \pi\ x . L1 \preceq[X, strongred\ Y]\ L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in exec[L2,\pi] \implies$ 
 $out[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,\pi,x]$ 
proof –
  fix  $\pi\ x\ y$  assume  $L1 \preceq[X, strongred\ Y]\ L2$  and  $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$  and  $x \in exec[L2,\pi]$ 
  then have  $x \in X$ 
    using executable-inputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)] by auto

have  $out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$ 
  using  $\langle x \in exec[L2,\pi] \rangle$ 
  by (meson outputs-executable)
moreover have  $(out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in strongred\ Y$ 
by (meson  $\langle L1 \preceq[X, strongred\ Y]\ L2 \rangle \langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$  type-1-conforms.elims(2))
ultimately show  $out[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$  and  $out[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,\pi,x]$ 
  unfolding strongred.simps

```

by *blast+*
qed
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2 \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$
proof –
fix πx **assume** $L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2$ **and** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\}$

show $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
then have $x \in X$
by (*meson assms(1) executable-inputs-in-alphabet outputs-executable*)
then have $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
using $\langle L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2 \rangle \langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \langle \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle$ **by**
fastforce
then show *False*
using $\langle \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \rangle$ **by** *simp*
qed
qed
ultimately show $L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2 \implies \text{strong-reduction } L1 L2$
unfolding *strong-reduction-def quasi-reduction-def* **by** *blast*
qed

3.2 \leq Conformance

fun *type-2-conforms* :: $('x, 'y)$ *language* \Rightarrow $'x$ *alphabet* \Rightarrow $'y$ *output-relation* \Rightarrow $('x, 'y)$ *language* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
type-2-conforms $L1 X H L2 =$ (
 $(\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in X . (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in H) \wedge$
 $(\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}))$)

notation *type-2-conforms* $(- \leq[-, -])$

fun *semieq* :: $'y$ *alphabet* \Rightarrow $'y$ *output-relation* **where**
semieq $Y = \{(A, A) \mid A . A \subseteq Y\} \cup \{(\{\}, A) \mid A . A \subseteq Y\} \cup \{(A, \{\}) \mid A . A \subseteq Y\}$

fun *semired* :: $'y$ *alphabet* \Rightarrow $'y$ *output-relation* **where**
semired $Y = \{(A, B) \mid A B . A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq Y\} \cup \{(C, \{\}) \mid C . C \subseteq Y\}$

fun *strongsemieq* :: $'y$ *alphabet* \Rightarrow $'y$ *output-relation* **where**
strongsemieq $Y = \{(A, A) \mid A . A \subseteq Y\} \cup \{(\{\}, A) \mid A . A \subseteq Y\}$

fun *strongsemired* :: $'y$ *alphabet* \Rightarrow $'y$ *output-relation* **where**
strongsemired $Y = \{(A, B) \mid A B . A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq Y\}$

lemma *strongsemieq-alt-def* : $\text{strongsemieq } Y = \text{semieq } Y \cap \text{red } Y$

by *auto*

lemma *strongsemired-alt-def* : *strongsemired* $Y = \text{red } Y$
by *auto*

lemma *semired-type-2* :
 assumes *is-language* $X Y L1$
 and *is-language* $X Y L2$
shows (*semi-reduction* $L1 L2$) $\longleftrightarrow (L1 \leq [X, \text{semired } Y] L2)$
proof
 show *semi-reduction* $L1 L2 \implies L1 \leq [X, \text{semired } Y] L2$
 proof –
 assume *semi-reduction* $L1 L2$
 then have $p1: \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$
 and $p2: \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x'] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
 unfolding *semi-reduction-def* **by** *blast+*

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semired } Y$
 by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *CollectI UnCI assms(1) assms(2) outputs-executable outputs-in-alphabet p1 semired.simps*)
 moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
 using $p2$ **by** *fastforce*
 ultimately show $L1 \leq [X, \text{semired } Y] L2$
 by *auto*
qed

show $L1 \leq [X, \text{semired } Y] L2 \implies \text{semi-reduction } L1 L2$
proof –
 assume $L1 \leq [X, \text{semired } Y] L2$
 then have $p1: \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semired } Y$
 and $p2: \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
 by *auto*

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$
proof –
 fix πx **assume** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$
 then have $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semired } Y$
 using $p1$ *executable-inputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)]* **by** *auto*
 moreover have $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
 using $\langle x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$ **by** *auto*
 ultimately show $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$
 unfolding *semired.simps* **by** *blast*

qed
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x]$
 $\cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
using *p2* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis*
unfolding *semi-reduction-def* **by** *blast*
qed
qed

lemma *semieq-type-2* :

assumes *is-language* *X Y L1*
and *is-language* *X Y L2*
shows (*semi-equivalence* *L1 L2*) \longleftrightarrow (*L1* \leq [*X*, *semieq* *Y*] *L2*)

proof

show *semi-equivalence* *L1 L2* \implies *L1* \leq [*X*, *semieq* *Y*] *L2*

proof –

assume *semi-equivalence* *L1 L2*

then have *p1*: $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$
 $\vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$

and *p2*: $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x]$
 $\cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

unfolding *semi-equivalence-def* **by** *blast+*

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semieq}$
Y

proof –

fix πx **assume** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \in X$

show $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semieq } Y$

proof (*cases* $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$)

case *True*

then have $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ **by** *auto*

then show *?thesis*

using *p1*[*OF* $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ *True*]

using *outputs-in-alphabet*[*OF* *assms*(2)]

unfolding *semieq.simps*

by *fastforce*

next

case *False*

then show *?thesis*

by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *CollectI* *UnI2* *assms*(1) *outputs-executable* *outputs-in-alphabet* *semieq.elims*)

qed

qed

moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x]$
 $\cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

using *p2* **by** *fastforce*

ultimately show *L1* \leq [*X*, *semieq* *Y*] *L2*

by *auto*

qed

show $L1 \leq [X, \text{semieq } Y] L2 \implies \text{semi-equivalence } L1 L2$

proof –

assume $L1 \leq [X, \text{semieq } Y] L2$

then have $p1 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semieq } Y$

and $p2 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

by auto

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$

proof –

fix πx assume $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ and $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$

then have $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semieq } Y$

using $p1$ executable-inputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)] by auto

moreover have $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

using $\langle x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$ by auto

ultimately show $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$

unfolding *semieq.simps*

by blast

qed

moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x'] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\}$

using $p2$ by blast

ultimately show *?thesis*

unfolding *semi-equivalence-def* by blast

qed

qed

lemma *strongsemired-type-2* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L1$

and *is-language* $X Y L2$

shows (*strong-semi-reduction* $L1 L2$) $\longleftrightarrow (L1 \leq [X, \text{strongsemired } Y] L2)$

proof

show *strong-semi-reduction* $L1 L2 \implies L1 \leq [X, \text{strongsemired } Y] L2$

proof –

assume *strong-semi-reduction* $L1 L2$

then have $p1 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$

and $p2 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x'] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\}$

and $p3 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$

unfolding *strong-semi-reduction-def* by blast+

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{strongsemired } Y$

unfolding *strongsemired.simps*
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) CollectI assms(2) outputs-executable out-puts-in-alphabet p1 p3 set-eq-subset*)
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
using *p2 by fastforce*
ultimately show $L1 \leq [X, \text{strongsemired } Y] L2$
by auto
qed

show $L1 \leq [X, \text{strongsemired } Y] L2 \implies \text{strong-semi-reduction } L1 L2$
proof –
assume $L1 \leq [X, \text{strongsemired } Y] L2$
then have $p1 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{strongsemired } Y$
and $p2 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
by auto

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$
proof –
fix πx **assume** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$
then have $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semired } Y$
using *p1 executable-inputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)] by auto*
moreover have $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
using $\langle x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$ **by auto**
ultimately show $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$
unfolding *semired.simps by blast*
qed

moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x'] \cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\}$
using *p2 by blast*
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$
proof –
fix πx **assume** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$

have $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{strongsemired } Y$
proof (*cases* $x \in \text{exec}[L1, \pi]$)
case *True*
then show *?thesis*
by (*meson* $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ *assms(1) executable-inputs-in-alphabet p1*)
next
case *False*
then show *?thesis*
using $\langle x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$ **by fastforce**
qed

moreover have $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\}$
using $\langle x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$ **by auto**
ultimately show $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$


```

    unfolding strongsemired.simps
    by blast
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding strong-semi-reduction-def by blast
  qed
qed

lemma strongsemieq-type-2 :
  assumes is-language X Y L1
  and is-language X Y L2
  shows (strong-semi-equivalence L1 L2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (L1  $\leq$ [X, strongsemieq Y] L2)
  proof
    show strong-semi-equivalence L1 L2  $\implies$  L1  $\leq$ [X, strongsemieq Y] L2
    proof -
      assume strong-semi-equivalence L1 L2
      then have p1:  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$ 
       $\vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$ 
      and p2:  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x']$ 
       $\cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\}$ 
      and p3:  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$ 
      unfolding strong-semi-equivalence-def by blast+

      have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in$ 
      strongsemieq Y
      proof -
        fix  $\pi x$  assume  $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$  and  $x \in X$ 
        show  $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{strongsemieq Y}$ 
        proof (cases  $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$ )
          case True
            then have  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$  by auto
            then show ?thesis
              using p1[OF  $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$  True]
              using outputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)]
              by fastforce
          next
            case False
              then show ?thesis
                using  $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$  p3 by fastforce
        qed
      qed
    moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x]$ 
     $\cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
    using p2 by fastforce
    ultimately show L1  $\leq$ [X, strongsemieq Y] L2
    by auto
  qed

```

```

show  $L1 \leq [X, \text{strongsemieq } Y] L2 \implies \text{strong-semi-equivalence } L1 L2$ 
proof –
  assume  $L1 \leq [X, \text{strongsemieq } Y] L2$ 
  then have  $p1 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$ 
 $\in \text{strongsemieq } Y$ 
    and  $p2 : \bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x]$ 
 $\cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
    by auto

  have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x]$ 
 $= \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$ 
  proof –
    fix  $\pi x$  assume  $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$  and  $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$ 
    then have  $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{semieq } Y$ 
      using  $p1$  executable-inputs-in-alphabet[OF assms(2)] by auto
    moreover have  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
      using  $\langle x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$  by auto
    ultimately show  $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]$ 
      unfolding semieq.simps
      by blast
    qed
  moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \exists x' . \text{out}[L1, \pi, x']$ 
 $\cap \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
    using  $p2$  by blast
  moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \implies \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$ 
  proof –
    fix  $\pi x$  assume  $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$  and  $x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi]$ 

    have  $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x], \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \in \text{strongsemieq } Y$ 
    proof (cases  $x \in \text{exec}[L1, \pi]$ )
      case True
        then show ?thesis
          by (meson  $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$  assms(1) executable-inputs-in-alphabet  $p1$ )
      next
      case False
        then show ?thesis
          using  $\langle x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$  by fastforce
    qed
  moreover have  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\}$ 
    using  $\langle x \notin \text{exec}[L2, \pi] \rangle$  by auto
  ultimately show  $\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] = \{\}$ 
    unfolding strongsemieq.simps
    by blast
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding strong-semi-equivalence-def by blast
  qed
qed

```

4 Comparing Conformance Relations

lemma *type-1-subset* :
 assumes $L1 \preceq[X, H1] L2$
 and $H1 \subseteq H2$
shows $L1 \preceq[X, H2] L2$
 using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *type-1-subsets* :
shows $\text{equiv } Y \subseteq \text{strongred } Y$
 and $\text{equiv } Y \subseteq \text{quasired } Y$
 and $\text{strongred } Y \subseteq \text{red } Y$
 and $\text{strongred } Y \subseteq \text{quasired } Y$
 and $\text{quasired } Y \subseteq \text{quasired } Y$
by *auto*

lemma *type-1-implications* :
shows $L1 \preceq[X, \text{equiv } Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \preceq[X, \text{equiv } Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{red } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \preceq[X, \text{equiv } Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \preceq[X, \text{equiv } Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{red } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasired } Y] L2$
using *type-1-subset*[*OF* - *type-1-subsets*(4), of $L1 X Y L2$]
using *type-1-subset*[*OF* - *type-1-subsets*(5), of $L1 X Y L2$]
by *auto*

lemma *type-2-subset* :
 assumes $L1 \leq[X, H1] L2$
 and $H1 \subseteq H2$
shows $L1 \leq[X, H2] L2$
 using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *type-2-subsets* :
shows $\text{strongsemieq } Y \subseteq \text{strongsemired } Y$
 and $\text{strongsemieq } Y \subseteq \text{semieq } Y$
 and $\text{semieq } Y \subseteq \text{semired } Y$
 and $\text{strongsemired } Y \subseteq \text{semired } Y$
 and $\text{strongsemired } Y \subseteq \text{red } Y$
by *auto*

lemma *type-2-implications* :
shows $L1 \leq[X, \text{strongsemieq } Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, \text{strongsemired } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \leq[X, \text{strongsemieq } Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, \text{semieq } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \leq[X, \text{strongsemieq } Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, \text{semired } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \leq[X, \text{strongsemired } Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, \text{semired } Y] L2$
 and $L1 \leq[X, \text{semieq } Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, \text{semired } Y] L2$

by *auto*

lemma *type-1-conformance-to-type-2* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L2$

and $L1 \preceq[X, H1] L2$

and $H1 \subseteq H2$

and $\bigwedge A B . (A, B) \in H1 \implies B \neq \{\} \implies A \cap B \neq \{\}$

shows $L1 \leq[X, H2] L2$

proof –

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H2$

using *assms(2,3)* **by** *auto*

moreover have $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies exec[L2, \pi] \neq \{\} \implies \exists x . out[L1, \pi, x] \cap out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

proof –

fix π **assume** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $exec[L2, \pi] \neq \{\}$

then obtain x **where** $x \in exec[L2, \pi]$

by *blast*

then have $x \in X$

by (*meson assms(1) executable-inputs-in-alphabet*)

then have $(out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H1$

using $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ *assms(2)* **by** *auto*

moreover have $out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

by (*meson $\langle x \in exec[L2, \pi] \rangle$ outputs-executable*)

ultimately have $out[L1, \pi, x] \cap out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

using *assms(4)* **by** *blast*

then show $\exists x . out[L1, \pi, x] \cap out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

by *blast*

qed

ultimately show *?thesis*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *type-1-and-2-mixed-implications* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L2$

shows $L1 \leq[X, strongsemieq Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, red Y] L2$

and $L1 \leq[X, strongsemired Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, red Y] L2$

and $L1 \preceq[X, quasieq Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, semieq Y] L2$

and $L1 \preceq[X, quasired Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, semired Y] L2$

and $L1 \preceq[X, equiv Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, strongsemieq Y] L2$

and $L1 \preceq[X, strongred Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, strongsemired Y] L2$

proof –

show $L1 \leq[X, strongsemieq Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, red Y] L2$

and $L1 \leq[X, strongsemired Y] L2 \implies L1 \preceq[X, red Y] L2$

by *auto*

have $\bigwedge A B . (A, B) \in quasieq Y \implies B \neq \{\} \implies A \cap B \neq \{\}$

by *auto*

moreover have $quasieq\ Y \subseteq semieq\ Y$
by *auto*
ultimately show $L1 \preceq[X, quasieq\ Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, semieq\ Y] L2$
using *type-1-conformance-to-type-2[OF assms]* **by** *blast*

have $\bigwedge A\ B. (A,B) \in quasired\ Y \implies B \neq \{\} \implies A \cap B \neq \{\}$
by *auto*
moreover have $quasired\ Y \subseteq semired\ Y$
unfolding *quasired.simps semired.simps* **by** *blast*
ultimately show $L1 \preceq[X, quasired\ Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, semired\ Y] L2$
using *type-1-conformance-to-type-2[OF assms]* **by** *blast*

have $\bigwedge A\ B. (A,B) \in equiv\ Y \implies B \neq \{\} \implies A \cap B \neq \{\}$
by *auto*
moreover have $equiv\ Y \subseteq strongsemieq\ Y$
unfolding *equiv.simps strongsemieq.simps* **by** *blast*
ultimately show $L1 \preceq[X, equiv\ Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, strongsemieq\ Y] L2$
using *type-1-conformance-to-type-2[OF assms]* **by** *blast*

have $\bigwedge A\ B. (A,B) \in strongred\ Y \implies B \neq \{\} \implies A \cap B \neq \{\}$
by *auto*
moreover have $strongred\ Y \subseteq strongsemired\ Y$
unfolding *strongred.simps strongsemired.simps* **by** *blast*
ultimately show $L1 \preceq[X, strongred\ Y] L2 \implies L1 \leq[X, strongsemired\ Y] L2$
using *type-1-conformance-to-type-2[OF assms]* **by** *blast*

qed

4.1 Completely Specified Languages

definition *partiality-component* $:: 'y\ set \Rightarrow 'y\ output\ relation\ where$
partiality-component $Y = \{(A, \{\}) \mid A. A \subseteq Y\} \cup \{(\{\}, A) \mid A. A \subseteq Y\}$

abbreviation $(input)\ \Pi\ Y \equiv partiality\ component\ Y$

lemma *conformance-without-partiality* :
shows $strongsemieq\ Y - \Pi\ Y = semieq\ Y - \Pi\ Y$
and $semieq\ Y - \Pi\ Y = equiv\ Y - \Pi\ Y$
and $strongsemired\ Y - \Pi\ Y = semired\ Y - \Pi\ Y$
and $semired\ Y - \Pi\ Y = red\ Y - \Pi\ Y$
unfolding *partiality-component-def*
by *fastforce+*

5 Conformance Testing

type-synonym $('x, 'y)\ state\ cover = ('x, 'y)\ language$
type-synonym $('x, 'y)\ transition\ cover = ('x, 'y)\ state\ cover \times 'x\ set$

fun *is-state-cover* $:: ('x, 'y)\ language \Rightarrow ('x, 'y)\ language \Rightarrow ('x, 'y)\ state\ cover \Rightarrow$

bool where

is-state-cover $L1\ L2\ V = (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \exists \alpha \in V . \mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L1,\alpha] \wedge \mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L2,\alpha])$

lemma *state-cover-subset* :

assumes *is-language* $X\ Y\ L1$

and *is-language* $X\ Y\ L2$

and *is-state-cover* $L1\ L2\ V$

and $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$

obtains α **where** $\alpha \in V$

and $\alpha \in L1 \cap L2$

and $\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L1,\alpha]$

and $\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L2,\alpha]$

proof –

obtain α **where** $\alpha \in V$

and $\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L1,\alpha]$

and $\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L2,\alpha]$

using *assms*

by (*meson is-state-cover.elims(2)*)

moreover have $\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] \neq \{\}$ **and** $\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] \neq \{\}$

by (*metis Collect-empty-eq-bot Int-iff append.right-neutral assms(4) empty-def language-for-state.elims*)+

ultimately have $\alpha \in L1 \cap L2$

using *language-of-state-empty-iff[OF assms(1)] language-of-state-empty-iff[OF assms(2)]*

by *blast*

then show *?thesis using that[OF $\langle \alpha \in V \rangle$ - $\langle \mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L1,\alpha] \rangle$ $\langle \mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L2,\alpha] \rangle$]*

by *blast*

qed

theorem *sufficient-condition-for-type-1-conformance* :

assumes *is-language* $X\ Y\ L1$

and *is-language* $X\ Y\ L2$

and *is-state-cover* $L1\ L2\ V$

shows $(L1 \preceq[X,H] L2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \pi \in V . \forall x \in X . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \longrightarrow (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H)$

proof

show $(L1 \preceq[X,H] L2) \implies (\forall \pi \in V . \forall x \in X . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \longrightarrow (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H)$

by *auto*

have $(\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in V \implies x \in X \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H) \implies (\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H)$

proof –

fix πx **assume** $(\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in V \implies x \in X \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies (out[L1,\pi,x],$

$out[L2, \pi, x] \in H$
and $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$
and $x \in X$

obtain α **where** $\alpha \in V$ **and** $\alpha \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $\mathcal{L}[L1, \pi] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \alpha]$ **and** $\mathcal{L}[L2, \pi] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \alpha]$
using *state-cover-subset*[*OF assms* $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$] **by** *auto*
then have $out[L1, \pi, x] = out[L1, \alpha, x]$ **and** $out[L2, \pi, x] = out[L2, \alpha, x]$
by *force+*
moreover have $(out[L1, \alpha, x], out[L2, \alpha, x]) \in H$
using $\langle (\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in V \implies x \in X \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies (out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H) \rangle \langle \alpha \in V \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \alpha \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$
by *blast*
ultimately show $(out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H$
by *simp*
qed
then show $\forall \pi \in V . \forall x \in X . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \longrightarrow (out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H \implies L1 \leq [X, H] L2$
by *auto*
qed

theorem *sufficient-condition-for-type-2-conformance* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L1$
and *is-language* $X Y L2$
and *is-state-cover* $L1 L2 V$
shows $(L1 \leq [X, H] L2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \pi \in V . \forall x \in X . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \longrightarrow (out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1, \pi, x'] \cap out[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\})))$
proof

have $\bigwedge \pi x . (L1 \leq [X, H] L2) \implies \pi \in V \implies x \in X \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies (out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1, \pi, x'] \cap out[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\}))$
proof –

fix πx **assume** $L1 \leq [X, H] L2$ **and** $\pi \in V$ **and** $x \in X$ **and** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$

have $(out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H$
using $\langle L1 \leq [X, H] L2 \rangle \langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$ **by** *force*
moreover have $out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \implies (\exists x' \in X . out[L1, \pi, x'] \cap out[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\})$
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) $\langle L1 \leq [X, H] L2 \rangle \langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ *assms(2)* *empty-iff* *executable-inputs-in-alphabet* *inf-bot-right* *outputs-executable* *type-2-conforms.elims(2)*)

ultimately show $(out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1, \pi, x'] \cap out[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\}))$

by *blast*

qed

then show $(L1 \leq [X, H] L2) \implies (\forall \pi \in V . \forall x \in X . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \longrightarrow (out[L1, \pi, x], out[L2, \pi, x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1, \pi, x'] \cap out[L2, \pi, x'] \neq \{\})))$

$\cap out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$))
by auto

have $(\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in V \implies x \in X \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1,\pi,x'] \cap out[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\}))) \implies (\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H)$

by (*meson assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) sufficient-condition-for-type-1-conformance type-1-conforms.elims(2)*)

moreover have $(\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in V \implies x \in X \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1,\pi,x'] \cap out[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\}))) \implies (\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies exec[L2,\pi] \neq \{\} \implies (\exists x . out[L1,\pi,x] \cap out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\}))$

proof –

fix π **assume** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$

and $exec[L2,\pi] \neq \{\}$

and $*$: $(\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in V \implies x \in X \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1,\pi,x'] \cap out[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\})))$

then obtain x **where** $x \in X$ **and** $out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\}$

by (*metis all-not-in-conv assms(2) executable-inputs-in-alphabet outputs-executable*)

moreover obtain α **where** $\alpha \in V$

and $\alpha \in L1 \cap L2$

and $\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L1,\alpha]$

and $\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] = \mathcal{L}[L2,\alpha]$

using *state-cover-subset[OF assms $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$]* **by** *blast*

ultimately show $(\exists x . out[L1,\pi,x] \cap out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\})$

using $*$

by (*metis outputs.elims*)

qed

ultimately show $(\forall \pi \in V . \forall x \in X . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \longrightarrow (out[L1,\pi,x], out[L2,\pi,x]) \in H \wedge (out[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists x' \in X . out[L1,\pi,x'] \cap out[L2,\pi,x'] \neq \{\}))) \implies (L1 \leq [X,H] L2)$

by auto

qed

lemma *intersections-card-helper* :

assumes *finite X*

and *finite Y*

shows $card \{A \cap B \mid A B . A \in X \wedge B \in Y\} \leq card X * card Y$

proof –

have $\{A \cap B \mid A B . A \in X \wedge B \in Y\} = (\lambda (A,B) . A \cap B) ` (X \times Y)$

by auto

then have $card \{A \cap B \mid A B . A \in X \wedge B \in Y\} \leq card (X \times Y)$

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) assms(1) assms(2) card-image-le finite-SigmaI*)

then show *?thesis*

by (*simp add: card-cartesian-product*)

qed

lemma *prefix-length-take* :

$(\text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys \wedge \text{length } xs \leq k) \longleftrightarrow (\text{prefix } xs \text{ } (\text{take } k \text{ } ys))$

proof

show $\text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys \wedge \text{length } xs \leq k \implies \text{prefix } xs \text{ } (\text{take } k \text{ } ys)$

using *prefix-length-prefix take-is-prefix* **by** *fastforce*

show $\text{prefix } xs \text{ } (\text{take } k \text{ } ys) \implies \text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys \wedge \text{length } xs \leq k$

by (*metis le-trans length-take min.cobounded2 prefix-length-le prefix-order.order-trans take-is-prefix*)

qed

lemma *brute-force-state-cover* :

assumes *is-language* $X \ Y \ L1$

and *is-language* $X \ Y \ L2$

and *finite* $\{\mathcal{L}[L1, \pi] \mid \pi . \pi \in L1\}$

and *finite* $\{\mathcal{L}[L2, \pi] \mid \pi . \pi \in L2\}$

and *card* $\{\mathcal{L}[L1, \pi] \mid \pi . \pi \in L1\} \leq n$

and *card* $\{\mathcal{L}[L2, \pi] \mid \pi . \pi \in L2\} \leq m$

shows *is-state-cover* $L1 \ L2 \ \{\alpha . \text{length } \alpha \leq m * n - 1 \wedge (\forall xy \in \text{set } \alpha . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y)\}$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

let $?V = \{\alpha . \text{length } \alpha \leq m * n - 1 \wedge (\forall xy \in \text{set } \alpha . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y)\}$

assume $\neg \text{is-state-cover } L1 \ L2 \ ?V$

define *is-covered* **where** $\text{is-covered} = (\lambda \pi . \exists \alpha \in ?V . \mathcal{L}[L1, \pi] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \alpha] \wedge \mathcal{L}[L2, \pi] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \alpha])$

define *missing-traces* **where** $\text{missing-traces} = \{\tau . \tau \in L1 \cap L2 \wedge \neg \text{is-covered } \tau\}$

define τ **where** $\tau = \text{arg-min length } (\lambda \pi . \pi \in \text{missing-traces})$

have $\text{missing-traces} \neq \{\}$

using $\langle \neg \text{is-state-cover } L1 \ L2 \ ?V \rangle$

using *is-covered-def missing-traces-def* **by** *fastforce*

then have $\tau \in \text{missing-traces}$

$\bigwedge \tau' . \tau' \in \text{missing-traces} \implies \text{length } \tau \leq \text{length } \tau'$

using *arg-min-nat-lemma* [**where** $P = (\lambda \pi . \pi \in \text{missing-traces})$ **and** $m = \text{length}$]

unfolding τ -*def* [*symmetric*] **by** *blast+*

then have τ -*props*: $\tau \in L1 \cap L2$

$\bigwedge \alpha . \alpha \in ?V \implies \neg (\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \alpha] \wedge \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \alpha])$

unfolding *missing-traces-def is-covered-def* **by** *blast+*

have $\bigwedge xy . xy \in \text{set } \tau \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y$
using $\langle \tau \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \text{ assms}(1)$ **by** *auto*
moreover have $\tau \notin ?V$
using $\tau\text{-props}(2)$ **by** *blast*
ultimately have $\text{length } \tau > m*n-1$
by *simp*

let $?L12 = \{\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] \mid \pi . \pi \in L1\} \times \{\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] \mid \pi . \pi \in L2\}$

have *finite* $?L12$
using $\text{assms}(3,4)$
by *blast*

have $\text{card } ?L12 \leq m*n$
using $\text{assms}(3,4,5,6)$
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *Sigma-cong card-cartesian-product mult.commute mult-le-mono*)

let $?visited\text{-states} = \{(\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau']) \mid \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1\}$

have $\bigwedge \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } \tau) \implies \tau' \in L1 \cap L2$
by (*meson* $\tau\text{-props}(1)$ $\text{assms}(1)$ $\text{assms}(2)$ *in-set-prefixes is-language.elims(2)*
language-intersection-is-language)
then have $?visited\text{-states} \subseteq ?L12$
by *blast*
then have $\text{card } ?visited\text{-states} \leq m * n$
using $\langle \text{finite } ?L12 \rangle \langle \text{card } ?L12 \leq m * n \rangle$
by (*meson card-mono dual-order.trans*)

have *no-index-loop* : $\bigwedge i j . i < j \implies j \leq \text{length } \tau \implies \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau] \neq \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } j \tau] \vee \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau] \neq \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } j \tau]$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
fix $i j$
assume $i < j$ **and** $j \leq \text{length } \tau$ **and** $\neg (\mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau] \neq \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } j \tau] \vee \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau] \neq \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } j \tau])$
then have $\mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } j \tau]$ **and** $\mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } j \tau]$
by *auto*

have $\{\tau'. \tau @ \tau' \in L1\} = \{\tau'. \text{take } j \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau @ \tau' \in L1\}$
by (*metis append.assoc append-take-drop-id*)
have $\{\tau'. \tau @ \tau' \in L2\} = \{\tau'. \text{take } j \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau @ \tau' \in L2\}$
by (*metis append.assoc append-take-drop-id*)

have $\mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \tau]$
using $\langle \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } j \tau] \rangle$
unfolding *language-for-state.simps*
unfolding $\langle \{\tau'. \tau @ \tau' \in L1\} = \{\tau'. \text{take } j \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau @ \tau' \in L1\} \rangle$
append.assoc by blast

moreover have $\mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau]$
using $\langle \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } j \tau] \rangle$
unfolding *language-for-state.simps*
unfolding $\langle \{\tau'. \tau @ \tau' \in L2\} = \{\tau'. \text{take } j \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau @ \tau' \in L2\} \rangle$
append.assoc by blast

have $(\text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau) \in \text{missing-traces}$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau \notin \text{missing-traces}$
moreover have $\text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau \in L1 \cap L2$
by (*metis IntD1 IntD2 IntI* $\langle \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } j \tau] \rangle$ $\langle \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } j \tau] \rangle$ $\tau\text{-props}(1)$ *append-take-drop-id language-for-state.elims mem-Collect-eq*)
ultimately obtain α **where** $\text{length } \alpha \leq m * n - 1$
 $(\forall xy \in \text{set } \alpha. \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y)$
 $\mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \alpha]$
 $\mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \alpha]$

unfolding *missing-traces-def is-covered-def*
by *blast*

then have $\tau \notin \text{missing-traces}$
unfolding *missing-traces-def is-covered-def*
using $\langle \tau \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$
unfolding $\langle \mathcal{L}[L1, \text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L1, \tau] \rangle$
unfolding $\langle \mathcal{L}[L2, \text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau] = \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau] \rangle$
by *blast*

then show *False*
using $\langle \tau \in \text{missing-traces} \rangle$ **by** *simp*

qed

moreover have $\text{length } (\text{take } i \tau @ \text{drop } j \tau) < \text{length } \tau$
using $\langle i < j \rangle \langle j \leq \text{length } \tau \rangle$
by (*induction* τ *arbitrary: i j; auto*)

ultimately show *False*
using $\langle \bigwedge \tau'. \tau' \in \text{missing-traces} \implies \text{length } \tau \leq \text{length } \tau' \rangle$
using *leD* **by** *blast*

qed

have *no-prefix-loop* : $\bigwedge \tau' \tau''. \tau' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } \tau) \implies \tau'' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } \tau)$
 $\implies \tau' \neq \tau'' \implies (\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau']) \neq (\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau''], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau''])$
proof –

fix $\tau' \tau''$ **assume** $\tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau)$ **and** $\tau'' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau)$ **and** $\tau' \neq \tau''$

obtain i **where** $\tau' = \text{take } i \tau$ **and** $i \leq \text{length } \tau$
using $\langle \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \rangle$
by *(metis append-eq-conv-conj in-set-prefixes linorder-linear prefix-def take-all-iff)*

obtain j **where** $\tau'' = \text{take } j \tau$ **and** $j \leq \text{length } \tau$
using $\langle \tau'' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \rangle$
by *(metis append-eq-conv-conj in-set-prefixes linorder-linear prefix-def take-all-iff)*

have $i \neq j$
using $\langle \tau' = \text{take } i \tau \rangle \langle \tau' \neq \tau'' \rangle \langle \tau'' = \text{take } j \tau \rangle$ **by** *blast*
then consider *(a) i < j | (b) j < i*
using *nat-neq-iff* **by** *blast*
then show $(\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau']) \neq (\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau''], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau''])$
using *no-index-loop*
using $\langle j \leq \text{length } \tau \rangle \langle i \leq \text{length } \tau \rangle$
unfolding $\langle \tau' = \text{take } i \tau \rangle \langle \tau'' = \text{take } j \tau \rangle$
by *(cases; blast)*

qed
then have *inj-on* $(\lambda \tau'. (\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau'])) \{ \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \}$
using *inj-onI*
by *(metis (mono-tags, lifting) mem-Collect-eq)*
then have $\text{card } ((\lambda \tau'. (\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau'])) \{ \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \}) = \text{card } \{ \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \}$
using *card-image* **by** *blast*
moreover have $?visited\text{-states} = (\lambda \tau'. (\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau'])) \{ \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \}$
by *auto*
ultimately have $\text{card } ?visited\text{-states} = \text{card } \{ \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \}$
by *simp*
moreover have $\text{card } \{ \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \} = m * n$
proof –
have $\{ \tau' . \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \} = \text{set (prefixes (take (m*n-1) } \tau))$
unfolding *in-set-prefixes prefix-length-take*
by *auto*
moreover have $\text{length (take (m*n-1) } \tau) = m * n - 1$
using $\langle \text{length } \tau > m * n - 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *length-prefixes distinct-prefixes*
by *(metis <card {(\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau']) | \tau'. \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1} = \text{card } \{ \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau). \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1 \} <card {(\mathcal{L}[L1, \tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2, \tau']) | \tau'. \tau' \in \text{set (prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1} \leq m * n > distinct-card less-diff-conv not-less-iff-gr-or-eq order-le-less)*

qed

ultimately have $\text{card } ?\text{visited-states} = m * n$

by *simp*

then have $?\text{visited-states} = ?L12$

by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) $\langle \text{card } (\{\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] \mid \pi. \pi \in L1\} \times \{\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] \mid \pi. \pi \in L2\}) \leq m * n \rangle \langle \text{finite } (\{\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] \mid \pi. \pi \in L1\} \times \{\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] \mid \pi. \pi \in L2\}) \rangle \langle \{(\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau']) \mid \tau'. \tau' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } \tau) \wedge \text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1\} \subseteq \{\mathcal{L}[L1,\pi] \mid \pi. \pi \in L1\} \times \{\mathcal{L}[L2,\pi] \mid \pi. \pi \in L2\} \rangle \text{card-seteq}$)

have $(\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau]) \in ?L12$

using $\langle \tau \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$

by *blast*

moreover have $(\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau]) \notin ?\text{visited-states}$

proof

assume $(\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau]) \in ?\text{visited-states}$

then obtain τ' where $(\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau]) = (\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau'])$

and $\tau' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } \tau)$

and $\text{length } \tau' \leq m * n - 1$

by *blast*

then have $\tau \neq \tau'$

using $\langle \text{length } \tau > m * n - 1 \rangle$ by *auto*

show *False*

using $\langle (\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau]) = (\mathcal{L}[L1,\tau'], \mathcal{L}[L2,\tau']) \rangle$

using *no-prefix-loop*[*OF* - $\langle \tau' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } \tau) \rangle \langle \tau \neq \tau' \rangle$]

by *simp*

qed

ultimately show *False*

unfolding $\langle ?\text{visited-states} = ?L12 \rangle$

by *blast*

qed

6 Reductions Between Relations

6.1 Quasi-Equivalence via Quasi-Reduction and Absences

fun *absence-completion* :: $'x$ alphabet \Rightarrow $'y$ alphabet \Rightarrow $('x, 'y)$ language \Rightarrow $('x, 'y \times \text{bool})$ language where

absence-completion $X Y L =$

$(\lambda \pi. \text{map } (\lambda(x,y). (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi) 'L$

$\cup \{(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y). (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi) @ [(x,(y,\text{False}))] @ \tau \mid \pi x y \tau. \pi \in L \wedge$

$out[L,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L,\pi,x] \wedge (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in set \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$

lemma *absence-completion-is-language* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L$

shows *is-language* $X (Y \times UNIV)$ (*absence-completion* $X Y L$)

proof –

let $?L = (absence-completion X Y L)$

have $\square \in ?L$

using *language-contains-nil*[*OF assms*] **by** *auto*

have $?L \neq \{\}$

using *language-contains-nil*[*OF assms*] **by** *auto*

moreover have $\bigwedge \gamma xy . \gamma \in ?L \implies xy \in set \gamma \implies fst xy \in X \wedge snd xy \in (Y \times UNIV)$

and $\bigwedge \gamma \gamma' . \gamma \in ?L \implies prefix \gamma' \gamma \implies \gamma' \in ?L$

proof –

fix $\gamma xy \gamma'$ **assume** $\gamma \in ?L$

then consider (a) $\gamma \in ((\lambda \pi . map (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) \pi) ' L) |$

(b) $\gamma \in \{(map (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) \pi) @ [(x,(y,False))] @ \tau | \pi x y \tau . \pi \in L \wedge out[L,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L,\pi,x] \wedge (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in set \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)\}$

unfolding *absence-completion.simps* **by** *blast*

then have $(xy \in set \gamma \implies fst xy \in X \wedge snd xy \in (Y \times UNIV)) \wedge (prefix \gamma' \gamma \implies \gamma' \in ?L)$

proof *cases*

case *a*

then obtain π **where** $*:\gamma = map (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) \pi$ **and** $\pi \in L$

by *auto*

then have $p1: \bigwedge xy . xy \in set \pi \implies fst xy \in X \wedge snd xy \in Y$

and $p2: \bigwedge \pi' . prefix \pi' \pi \implies \pi' \in L$

using *assms* **by** *auto*

have $xy \in set \gamma \implies fst xy \in X \wedge snd xy \in (Y \times UNIV)$

proof –

assume $xy \in set \gamma$

then have $(fst xy, fst (snd xy)) \in set \pi$ **and** $snd (snd xy) = True$

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

then show $fst xy \in X \wedge snd xy \in (Y \times UNIV)$

by (*metis p1 SigmaI UNIV-I fst-conv prod.collapse snd-conv*)

qed

moreover have $prefix \gamma' \gamma \implies \gamma' \in ?L$

proof –

assume $prefix \gamma' \gamma$

then obtain i **where** $\gamma' = take i \gamma$

by (*metis append-eq-conv-conj prefix-def*)

then have $\gamma' = map (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) (take i \pi)$

unfolding $*$ **using** *take-map* **by** *blast*

moreover have $take i \pi \in L$

```

    using p2 ⟨ $\pi \in L$ ⟩ take-is-prefix by blast
  ultimately have  $\gamma' \in ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y, \text{True}))) \pi) ' L)$ 
    by simp
  then show  $\gamma' \in ?L$ 
    by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
next
case b
then obtain  $\pi \ x \ y \ \tau$  where  $*$ :  $\gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y, \text{True}))) \pi) @ [(x,(y, \text{False}))] @ \tau$ 
  and  $\pi \in L$ 
  and  $\text{out}[L, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
  and  $y \in Y$ 
  and  $y \notin \text{out}[L, \pi, x]$ 
  and  $(\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ 

  by blast
then have p1:  $\bigwedge xy . xy \in \text{set } \pi \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y$ 
  and p2:  $\bigwedge \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' \pi \implies \pi' \in L$ 
  using assms by auto

have  $x \in X$ 
  using  $\langle \text{out}[L, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle$  assms
  by (meson executable-inputs-in-alphabet outputs-executable)

have  $xy \in \text{set } \gamma \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (Y \times \text{UNIV})$ 
proof -
  assume  $xy \in \text{set } \gamma$ 
  then consider (b1)  $xy \in \text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y, \text{True}))) \pi) \mid$ 
    (b2)  $xy = (x,(y, \text{False})) \mid$ 
    (b3)  $xy \in \text{set } \tau$ 
  unfolding  $*$  by force
  then show ?thesis proof cases
  case b1
  then have  $(\text{fst } xy, \text{fst } (\text{snd } xy)) \in \text{set } \pi$  and  $\text{snd } (\text{snd } xy) = \text{True}$ 
    unfolding  $*$  by auto
  then show  $\text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (Y \times \text{UNIV})$ 
    by (metis p1 SigmaI UNIV-I fst-conv prod.collapse snd-conv)
  next
  case b2
  then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle y \in Y \rangle$  by simp
  next
  case b3
  then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y) \rangle$  by force
qed
qed
moreover have prefix  $\gamma' \gamma \implies \gamma' \in ?L$ 
proof -

```

```

assume prefix  $\gamma' \gamma$ 
then obtain  $i$  where  $\gamma' = \text{take } i \gamma$ 
  by (metis append-eq-conv-conj prefix-def)
then consider (b1)  $i \leq \text{length } \pi$  |
  (b2)  $i > \text{length } \pi$ 
  by linarith
then show  $\gamma' \in ?L$  proof cases
  case b1
  then have  $i \leq \text{length } (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi)$ 
  by auto
  then have  $\gamma' = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) (\text{take } i \pi)$ 
  unfolding *  $\langle \gamma' = \text{take } i \gamma \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: take-map)
  moreover have  $\text{take } i \pi \in L$ 
  using p2  $\langle \pi \in L \rangle$  take-is-prefix by blast
  ultimately have  $\gamma' \in ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi) ' L)$ 
  by simp
  then show  $\gamma' \in ?L$ 
  by auto
next
  case b2
  then have  $i > \text{length } (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi)$ 
  by auto

  have  $\bigwedge k \text{ xs ys} . k > \text{length } \text{xs} \implies \text{take } k (\text{xs} @ \text{ys}) = \text{xs} @ (\text{take } (k - \text{length } \text{xs}) \text{ys})$ 
  by simp
  have take-helper:  $\bigwedge k \text{ xs y zs} . k > \text{length } \text{xs} \implies \text{take } k (\text{xs} @ [\text{y}] @ \text{zs}) = \text{xs} @ [\text{y}] @ (\text{take } (k - \text{length } \text{xs} - 1) \text{zs})$ 
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-pred  $\langle \bigwedge \text{ys xs } k. \text{length } \text{xs} < k \implies \text{take } k (\text{xs} @ \text{ys}) = \text{xs} @ \text{take } (k - \text{length } \text{xs}) \text{ys} \rangle$  append-Cons append-Nil take-Suc-Cons zero-less-diff)

  have **:  $\gamma' = (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi) @ [(x, y, \text{False})] @ (\text{take } (i - \text{length } \pi - 1) \tau)$ 
  unfolding *  $\langle \gamma' = \text{take } i \gamma \rangle$ 
  using take-helper [OF  $\langle i > \text{length } (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi) \rangle$ ] by
simp

  have  $(\forall (x, y, a) \in \text{set } (\text{take } (i - \text{length } \pi - 1) \tau) . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ 
  using  $\langle (\forall (x, y, a) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y) \rangle$ 
  by (meson in-set-takeD)
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding ** absence-completion.simps
  using  $\langle \pi \in L \rangle \langle \text{out}[L, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle y \in Y \rangle \langle y \notin \text{out}[L, \pi, x] \rangle$ 
  by blast
qed
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by simp

```


qed
then show $xy \in \text{set } \gamma \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (Y \times \text{UNIV})$
and $\text{prefix } \gamma' \gamma \implies \gamma' \in ?L$
by *blast+*
qed
ultimately show *?thesis*
unfolding *is-language.simps* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *absence-completion-inclusion-R* :
assumes *is-language* $X Y L$
and $\pi \in \text{absence-completion } X Y L$
shows $(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,a) . (x,y)) \pi \in L) \longleftrightarrow (\forall (x,y,a) \in \text{set } \pi . a = \text{True})$
proof –
define $L'a$ **where** $L'a = ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi) ' L)$
define $L'b$ **where** $L'b = \{(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi) @ [(x,(y,\text{False}))] @ \tau \mid \pi$
 $x y \tau . \pi \in L \wedge \text{out}[L,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge y \in Y \wedge y \notin \text{out}[L,\pi,x] \wedge (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau$
 $. x \in X \wedge y \in Y)\}$

have $\bigwedge \pi xya . \pi \in L'a \implies xya \in \text{set } \pi \implies \text{snd } (\text{snd } xya) = \text{True}$
unfolding *L'a-def* **by** *auto*
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in L'b \implies \exists xya \in \text{set } \pi . \text{snd } (\text{snd } xya) = \text{False}$
unfolding *L'b-def* **by** *auto*
moreover have $\pi \in L'a \cup L'b$
using *assms(2)* **unfolding** *absence-completion.simps* *L'a-def* *L'b-def* .
ultimately have $(\forall (x,y,a) \in \text{set } \pi . a = \text{True}) = (\pi \in L'a)$
by *fastforce*

show *?thesis* **proof** (*cases* $(\forall (x,y,a) \in \text{set } \pi . a = \text{True})$)
case *True*
then obtain τ **where** $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, y, \text{True})) \tau$
and $\tau \in L$
unfolding $\langle (\forall (x,y,a) \in \text{set } \pi . a = \text{True}) = (\pi \in L'a) \rangle$ *L'a-def*
by *blast*

have $\text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a) . (x, y)) \pi = \tau$
unfolding $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, y, \text{True})) \tau \rangle$
by (*induction* τ ; *auto*)
show *?thesis*
using *True* $\langle \tau \in L \rangle$
unfolding $\langle (\forall (x,y,a) \in \text{set } \pi . a = \text{True}) = (\pi \in L'a) \rangle$ *L'a-def*
unfolding $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a) . (x, y)) \pi = \tau \rangle$
unfolding $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, y, \text{True})) \tau \rangle$
by *blast*

next
case *False*
then have $\pi \in L'b$
using $\langle (\forall (x,y,a) \in \text{set } \pi . a = \text{True}) = (\pi \in L'a) \rangle$ $\langle \pi \in L'a \cup L'b \rangle$ **by** *blast*

then obtain $\tau \ x \ y \ \tau'$ **where** $\pi = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \ \tau) @ [(x,(y,\text{False}))] @ \tau'$
and $\tau \in L$
and $\text{out}[L,\tau,x] \neq \{\}$
and $y \in Y$
and $y \notin \text{out}[L,\tau,x]$
and $(\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau' . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$
unfolding $L'b\text{-def}$ **by** blast
then have $\tau @ [(x,y)] \notin L$
by fastforce
then have $\tau @ [(x,y)] @ (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,a) . (x,y)) \ \tau') \notin L$
using $\text{assms}(I)$
by $(\text{metis } \text{append.assoc } \text{prefix-closure-no-member})$
moreover have $\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,a) . (x,y)) \ \pi = \tau @ [(x,y)] @ (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,a) . (x,y)) \ \tau')$
unfolding $\langle \pi = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \ \tau) @ [(x,(y,\text{False}))] @ \tau' \rangle$
by $(\text{induction } \tau; \text{auto})$
ultimately have $\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,a) . (x,y)) \ \pi \notin L$
by simp
then show $?thesis$
using False **by** blast
qed
qed

lemma $\text{absence-completion-inclusion-L}$:

$(\pi \in L) \longleftrightarrow (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,y,\text{True})) \ \pi \in \text{absence-completion } X \ Y \ L)$

proof –

let $?L = \text{absence-completion } X \ Y \ L$
define $L'a$ **where** $L'a = ((\lambda \ \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \ \pi) \ 'L)$
define $L'b$ **where** $L'b = \{(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \ \pi) @ [(x,(y,\text{False}))] @ \tau \mid \pi \ x \ y \ \tau . \pi \in L \wedge \text{out}[L,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge y \in Y \wedge y \notin \text{out}[L,\pi,x] \wedge (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)\}$
have $?L = L'a \cup L'b$
unfolding $L'a\text{-def } L'b\text{-def}$ $\text{absence-completion.simps}$ **by** blast

have $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in L'b \implies \exists \ x \ y \ a \in \text{set } \pi . \text{snd } (\text{snd } \ x \ y \ a) = \text{False}$
unfolding $L'b\text{-def}$ **by** auto
then have $(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,y,\text{True})) \ \pi \in ?L) = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,y,\text{True})) \ \pi \in L'a)$
unfolding $\langle ?L = L'a \cup L'b \rangle$
by fastforce

have $\text{inj } (\lambda \ \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \ \pi)$
by $(\text{simp } \text{add: } \text{inj-def})$
then show $?thesis$
unfolding $\langle (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,y,\text{True})) \ \pi \in ?L) = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,y,\text{True})) \ \pi \in L'a) \rangle$
unfolding $L'a\text{-def}$
by $(\text{simp } \text{add: } \text{image-iff } \text{inj-def})$

qed

fun *is-present* :: ('x,'y × bool) word ⇒ ('x,'y) language ⇒ bool **where**
 is-present π L = (π ∈ map (λ(x, y). (x, y, True)) ' L)

lemma *is-present-rev* :

assumes *is-present* π L

shows map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π ∈ L

proof –

obtain π' **where** π = map (λ(x, y). (x, y, True)) π' **and** π' ∈ L

using *assms* **by** *auto*

moreover have map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) (map (λ(x, y). (x, y, True)) π') = π'

by (*induction* π'; *auto*)

ultimately show ?thesis

by *force*

qed

lemma *absence-completion-out* :

assumes *is-language* X Y L

and x ∈ X

and π ∈ *absence-completion* X Y L

shows *is-present* π L ⇒ out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x] ≠ {} ⇒ out[*absence-completion*
X Y L, π, x] = {(y, True) | y . y ∈ out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x]} ∪ {(y, False)
| y . y ∈ Y ∧ y ∉ out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x]}

and *is-present* π L ⇒ out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x] = {} ⇒ out[*absence-completion*
X Y L, π, x] = {}

and ¬ *is-present* π L ⇒ out[*absence-completion* X Y L, π, x] = Y × UNIV

proof –

let ?L = *absence-completion* X Y L

define L'a **where** L'a = ((λ π . map (λ(x, y). (x, (y, True))) π) ' L)

define L'b **where** L'b = {(map (λ(x, y). (x, (y, True))) π) @ [(x, (y, False))] @ τ | π
x y τ . π ∈ L ∧ out[L, π, x] ≠ {} ∧ y ∈ Y ∧ y ∉ out[L, π, x] ∧ (∀ (x, (y, a)) ∈ set τ
. x ∈ X ∧ y ∈ Y)}

have ?L = L'a ∪ L'b

unfolding L'a-def L'b-def *absence-completion.simps* **by** *blast*

then have out[?L, π, x] = {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'a} ∪ {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'b}

unfolding *outputs.simps language-for-state.simps* **by** *blast*

show *is-present* π L ⇒ out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x] ≠ {} ⇒ out[?L, π,
x] = {(y, True) | y . y ∈ out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x]} ∪ {(y, False) | y . y ∈
Y ∧ y ∉ out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x]}

proof –

assume *is-present* π L **and** out[L, map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π, x] ≠ {}

then have map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) π ∈ L

using *assms(1)* **by** *auto*

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have {y.  $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$ } = {(y, True) | y . y  $\in out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ }
proof
  show {y.  $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$ }  $\subseteq$  {(y, True) | y. y  $\in out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ }
  proof
    fix ya assume ya  $\in$  {y.  $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$ }
    then have  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] \in map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) 'L$ 
    unfolding L'a-def by blast
    then obtain  $\gamma$  where  $\gamma \in L$  and  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \gamma$ 
    by blast
    then have length ( $\pi @ [(x, ya)]$ ) = length  $\gamma$ 
    by auto
    then obtain  $\gamma' xy$  where  $\gamma = \gamma'@[xy]$ 
    by (metis add.right-neutral dual-order.strict-iff-not length-append-singleton less-add-Suc2 rev-exhaust take0 take-all-iff)
    then have (x, ya) = ( $\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)$ ) xy
    using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \gamma \rangle$  unfolding  $\langle \gamma = \gamma'@[xy] \rangle$  by auto
    then have ya = (snd xy, True) and xy = (x, snd xy)
    by (simp add: split-beta)+
    moreover define y where y = snd xy
    ultimately have ya = (y, True) and xy = (x, y)
    by auto

  have  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \gamma'$ 
    using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \gamma \rangle$  unfolding  $\langle \gamma = \gamma'@[xy] \rangle$  by auto
    then have map ( $\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)$ )  $\pi = \gamma'$ 
    by (induction  $\pi$  arbitrary:  $\gamma'$ ; auto)

  have [(x, y)]  $\in$  { $\tau. map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi @ \tau \in L$ }
    using  $\langle \gamma \in L \rangle$ 
    unfolding  $\langle \gamma = \gamma'@[xy] \rangle$   $\langle ya = (y, True) \rangle$   $\langle xy = (x, y) \rangle$ 
    unfolding  $\langle map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi = \gamma' \rangle$ 
    by auto
  then show ya  $\in$  {(y, True) | y. y  $\in out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ }
    unfolding  $\langle ya = (snd xy, True) \rangle$  outputs.simps language-for-state.simps
    unfolding  $\langle ya = (y, True) \rangle$   $\langle xy = (x, y) \rangle$   $\langle map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi = \gamma' \rangle$ 
    by auto
  qed
  show {(y, True) | y. y  $\in out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ }  $\subseteq$  {y.  $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$ }
  proof
    fix ya assume ya  $\in$  {(y, True) | y. y  $\in out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ }
    then obtain y where ya = (y, True) and y  $\in out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ 

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    by blast
  then have  $[(x, y)] \in \{\tau. \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi @ \tau \in L\}$ 
    unfolding outputs.simps language-for-state.simps by auto
  then have  $(\text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi) @ [(x, y)] \in L$ 
    by auto
  moreover have  $\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) ((\text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi) @ [(x, y)]) = \pi @ [(x, (y, \text{True}))]$ 
    using is-present  $\pi L$  unfolding is-present.simps
    by (induction  $\pi$  arbitrary: x y; auto)
  ultimately have  $\pi @ [(x, (y, \text{True}))] \in L'a$ 
    unfolding L'a-def
    by force
  then show  $ya \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\}$ 
    unfolding ya = (y, True)
    by blast
qed
qed
moreover have  $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} = \{(y, \text{False}) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]\}$ 
proof
  show  $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \subseteq \{(y, \text{False}) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]\}$ 
  proof
    fix ya assume  $ya \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\}$ 
    then have  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] \in L'b$ 
      by auto
    then obtain  $\pi' x' y' \tau$  where  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi' @ [(x', y', \text{False})] @ \tau$ 
      and  $\pi' \in L$ 
      and  $\text{out}[L, \pi', x'] \neq \{\}$ 
      and  $y' \in Y$ 
      and  $y' \notin \text{out}[L, \pi', x']$ 
      and  $(\forall (x, y, a) \in \text{set } \tau. x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ 
      unfolding L'b-def by blast
  end
end
obtain  $\pi''$  where  $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi''$  and  $\pi'' \in L$ 
  using is-present  $\pi L$  by auto
then have  $\bigwedge xya. xya \in \text{set } \pi \implies \text{snd } (\text{snd } xya) = \text{True}$ 
  by (induction  $\pi$ ; auto)

have  $\tau = []$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\tau \neq []$ 
  then obtain  $\tau' xyz$  where  $\tau = \tau' @ [xyz]$ 
    by (metis append-butlast-last-id)
  then have  $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi' @ [(x', y', \text{False})] @ \tau'$ 
    using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, ya)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi' @ [(x', y', \text{False})] @ \tau' \rangle$ 
    @  $\tau$ 
    by auto

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then have  $(x', y', False) \in set \pi$ 
  by auto
then show  $False$ 
  using  $\langle \wedge xya . xya \in set \pi \implies snd (snd xya) = True \rangle$  by force
qed
then have  $x' = x$  and  $ya = (y', False)$  and  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True))$ 
 $\pi'$ 
  using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' @ [(x', y', False)] @$ 
 $\tau \rangle$ 
  by auto

have  $*$ :  $map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) (map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi') = \pi'$ 
  by  $(induction \pi'; auto)$ 

have  $y' \notin out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ 
  using  $\langle y' \notin out[L, \pi', x'] \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $outputs.simps language-for-state.simps$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' \rangle$   $\langle x' = x \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $*$  .
then show  $ya \in \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y))$ 
 $\pi, x]\}$ 
  using  $\langle y' \in Y \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle ya = (y', False) \rangle$  by auto
qed

show  $\{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]\} \subseteq \{y.$ 
 $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\}$ 
proof
  fix  $ya$  assume  $ya \in \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x,$ 
 $y)) \pi, x]\}$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where  $ya = (y, False)$ 
    and  $y \in Y$ 
    and  $y \notin out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ 
  by blast

obtain  $\pi'$  where  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'$  and  $\pi' \in L$ 
  using  $\langle is-present \pi L \rangle$  by auto
have  $*$ :  $map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) (map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi') = \pi'$ 
  by  $(induction \pi'; auto)$ 
have  $out[L, \pi', x] \neq \{\}$ 
  using  $\langle out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' \rangle$   $*$  .
have  $y \notin out[L, \pi', x]$ 
  using  $\langle y \notin out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' \rangle$   $*$  .

have  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' @ [(x, y, False)]$ 
  unfolding  $\langle ya = (y, False) \rangle$   $\langle \pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' \rangle$ 
  by auto

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    then show  $ya \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\}$ 
      unfolding  $L'b-def$ 
      using  $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle \langle out[L, \pi', x] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle y \in Y \rangle \langle y \notin out[L, \pi', x] \rangle$ 
      by force
    qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding  $\langle out[?L, \pi, x] = \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \cup \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \rangle$ 
    by blast
  qed

show  $is-present \pi L \implies out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] = \{\} \implies out[absence-completion$ 
 $X Y L, \pi, x] = \{\}$ 
proof -
  assume  $is-present \pi L$  and  $out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] = \{\}$ 

  obtain  $\pi'$  where  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'$  and  $\pi' \in L$ 
    using  $\langle is-present \pi L \rangle$  by auto
  have *:  $map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) (map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi') = \pi'$ 
    by (induction  $\pi'$ ; auto)
  then have  $map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi = \pi'$ 
    using  $\langle \pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' \rangle$  by blast

  have  $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} = \{\}$ 
  proof -
    have  $\nexists y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$ 
    proof
      assume  $\exists y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$ 
      then obtain  $ya$  where  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] \in L'a$ 
        by blast
      then obtain  $\pi''$  where  $\pi'' \in L$  and  $map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'' = \pi @ [(x, ya)]$ 
        unfolding  $L'a-def$  by force
      then have  $(x, ya) = (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) (last \pi'')$ 
        by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) append-is-Nil-conv last-map last-snoc list.map-disc-iff not-Cons-self2)
      then obtain  $y$  where  $ya = (y, True)$ 
        by (simp add: split-beta)

      have  $map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'' = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) (\pi' @ [(x, y)])$ 
        using  $\langle map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'' = \pi @ [(x, ya)] \rangle$ 
        unfolding  $\langle \pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' \rangle \langle ya = (y, True) \rangle$  by auto
      moreover have  $inj (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True))$ 
        by (simp add: inj-def)
      ultimately have  $\pi'' = \pi' @ [(x, y)]$ 
        using  $inj-map-eq-map$  by blast
    qed
  qed

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show False
  using ⟨ $\pi'' \in L$ ⟩ ⟨ $out[L, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] = \{\}$ ⟩
  unfolding ⟨ $map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi = \pi'$ ⟩ ⟨ $\pi'' = \pi' @ [(x, y)]$ ⟩
  by simp
qed
then show ?thesis
  by blast
qed
moreover have { $y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b$ } = {}
proof -
  have  $\nexists y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b$ 
  proof
    assume  $\exists y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b$ 
    then obtain  $ya$  where  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] \in L'b$ 
    by blast
    then obtain  $\pi'' x' y' \tau$  where  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True))$ 
 $\pi'' @ [(x', y', False)] @ \tau$ 
      and  $\pi'' \in L$ 
      and  $out[L, \pi'', x'] \neq \{\}$ 
      and  $y' \in Y$ 
      and  $y' \notin out[L, \pi'', x']$ 
      and  $(\forall (x, y, a) \in set \tau. x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ 
    unfolding L'b-def by blast

  have  $\bigwedge xya. xya \in set \pi \implies snd (snd xya) = True$ 
  using ⟨ $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'$ ⟩
  by (induction  $\pi$ ; auto)

  have  $\tau = []$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\tau \neq []$ 
    then obtain  $\tau' xyz$  where  $\tau = \tau' @ [xyz]$ 
    by (metis append-butlast-last-id)
    then have  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'' @ [(x', y', False)] @ \tau'$ 
    using ⟨ $\pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'' @ [(x', y', False)]$ ⟩
  @  $\tau$ 
    by auto
    then have  $(x', y', False) \in set \pi$ 
    by auto
    then show False
    using ⟨ $\bigwedge xya. xya \in set \pi \implies snd (snd xya) = True$ ⟩ by force
  qed
  then have  $x' = x$  and  $ya = (y', False)$  and  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True))$ 
 $\pi''$ 
    using ⟨ $\pi @ [(x, ya)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi'' @ [(x', y', False)]$ ⟩
  @  $\tau$ 
    by auto
  moreover have  $inj (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True))$ 
  by (simp add: inj-def)

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ultimately have  $\pi'' = \pi'$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi' \rangle$ 
  using map-injective by blast
then show False
  using  $\langle \text{out}[L, \pi'', x] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] = \{\} \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi = \pi' \rangle \langle x' = x \rangle$ 
  by blast
qed
then show ?thesis
  by blast
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding  $\langle \text{out}[?L, \pi, x] = \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \cup \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \rangle$ 
  by blast
qed

show  $\neg \text{is-present } \pi L \implies \text{out}[\text{absence-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = Y \times \text{UNIV}$ 
proof

show  $\text{out}[\text{absence-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] \subseteq Y \times \text{UNIV}$ 
  using absence-completion-is-language[OF assms(1)]
  by (meson outputs-in-alphabet)

assume  $\neg \text{is-present } \pi L$ 
then have  $\pi \notin L'a$ 
  unfolding L'a-def by auto
then have  $\pi \in L'b$ 
  using  $\langle \pi \in ?L \rangle \langle ?L = L'a \cup L'b \rangle$  by blast
then obtain  $\pi' x' y' \tau$  where  $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi' @ [(x', y',$ 
False)] @ \tau
      and  $\pi' \in L$ 
      and  $\text{out}[L, \pi', x'] \neq \{\}$ 
      and  $y' \in Y$ 
      and  $y' \notin \text{out}[L, \pi', x']$ 
      and  $(\forall (x, y, a) \in \text{set } \tau. x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ 
  unfolding L'b-def by blast

show  $Y \times \text{UNIV} \subseteq \text{out}[\text{absence-completion } X Y L, \pi, x]$ 
proof
fix ya assume  $ya \in Y \times (\text{UNIV} :: \text{bool set})$ 

have  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi' @ [(x', y', \text{False})] @ (\tau @$ 
 $[(x, ya)])$ 
  using  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, \text{True})) \pi' @ [(x', y', \text{False})] @ \tau \rangle$ 
  by auto
moreover have  $\langle (\forall (x, y, a) \in \text{set } (\tau @ [(x, ya)]) . x \in X \wedge y \in Y) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle (\forall (x, y, a) \in \text{set } \tau. x \in X \wedge y \in Y) \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle \langle ya \in Y \times (\text{UNIV} ::$ 

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bool set)›
  by auto
  ultimately have  $\pi @ [(x, ya)] \in L'b$ 
  unfolding L'b-def
  using  $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle \langle out[L, \pi', x] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle y' \in Y \rangle \langle y' \notin out[L, \pi', x] \rangle$ 
  by blast
  then show  $ya \in out[?L, \pi, x]$ 
  unfolding  $\langle out[?L, \pi, x] = \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \cup \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \rangle$ 
  by blast
qed
qed
qed

```

theorem *quasieq-via-quasired* :

assumes *is-language* $X Y L1$
and *is-language* $X Y L2$
shows $(L1 \preceq[X, quasieq Y] L2) \longleftrightarrow ((absence-completion X Y L1) \preceq[X, quasired (Y \times UNIV)] (absence-completion X Y L2))$
proof

```

define L1' where L1' = absence-completion X Y L1
define L2' where L2' = absence-completion X Y L2

```

```

define L1'a where L1'a = (( $\lambda \pi . map (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) \pi$ ) ' L1)
define L1'b where L1'b = {(map ( $\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) \pi$ )@[(x,(y,False))]@ $\tau$  |
 $\pi x y \tau . \pi \in L1 \wedge out[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L1, \pi, x] \wedge (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in set \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ }
define L2'a where L2'a = (( $\lambda \pi . map (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) \pi$ ) ' L2)
define L2'b where L2'b = {(map ( $\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,True))) \pi$ )@[(x,(y,False))]@ $\tau$  |
 $\pi x y \tau . \pi \in L2 \wedge out[L2, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L2, \pi, x] \wedge (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in set \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ }

```

```

have  $\bigwedge \pi xya . \pi \in L1'a \implies xya \in set \pi \implies snd (snd xya) = True$ 
  unfolding L1'a-def by auto
moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi xya . \pi \in L2'a \implies xya \in set \pi \implies snd (snd xya) = True$ 
  unfolding L2'a-def by auto
moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in L1'b \implies \exists xya \in set \pi . snd (snd xya) = False$ 
  unfolding L1'b-def by auto
moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in L2'b \implies \exists xya \in set \pi . snd (snd xya) = False$ 
  unfolding L2'b-def by auto
ultimately have  $L1'a \cap L2'b = \{\}$  and  $L1'b \cap L2'a = \{\}$ 
  by blast+
moreover have  $L1' = L1'a \cup L1'b$ 
  unfolding L1'-def L1'a-def L1'b-def by auto

```

moreover have $L2' = L2'a \cup L2'b$
unfolding $L2'$ -def $L2'a$ -def $L2'b$ -def **by** *auto*
ultimately have $L1' \cap L2' = (L1'a \cap L2'a) \cup (L1'b \cap L2'b)$
by *blast*

have $\text{inj } (\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi)$
by (*simp add: inj-def*)
then have $L1'a \cap L2'a = ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi) ' (L1 \cap L2))$
unfolding $L1'a$ -def $L2'a$ -def
using *image-Int* **by** *blast*

have *intersection-b*: $L1'b \cap L2'b = \{(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi) @ [(x,(y,\text{False}))] @ \tau$
 $| \pi \ x \ y \ \tau . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \wedge \text{out}[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L2,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge y \in Y \wedge y \notin$
 $\text{out}[L1,\pi,x] \wedge y \notin \text{out}[L2,\pi,x] \wedge (\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)\}$
(is $L1'b \cap L2'b = ?L12'b$)

proof
show $?L12'b \subseteq L1'b \cap L2'b$
unfolding $L1'b$ -def $L2'b$ -def **by** *blast*
show $L1'b \cap L2'b \subseteq ?L12'b$
proof
fix γ **assume** $\gamma \in L1'b \cap L2'b$

obtain $\pi 1 \ x1 \ y1 \ \tau 1$ **where** $\gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi 1) @ [(x1,(y1,\text{False}))] @ \tau 1$

and $\pi 1 \in L1$
and $\text{out}[L1,\pi 1,x1] \neq \{\}$
and $y1 \in Y$
and $y1 \notin \text{out}[L1,\pi 1,x1]$
and $(\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau 1 . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$
using $\langle \gamma \in L1'b \cap L2'b \rangle$ **unfolding** $L1'b$ -def **by** *blast*

obtain $\pi 2 \ x2 \ y2 \ \tau 2$ **where** $\gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi 2) @ [(x2,(y2,\text{False}))] @ \tau 2$

and $\pi 2 \in L2$
and $\text{out}[L2,\pi 2,x2] \neq \{\}$
and $y2 \in Y$
and $y2 \notin \text{out}[L2,\pi 2,x2]$
and $(\forall (x,(y,a)) \in \text{set } \tau 2 . x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$
using $\langle \gamma \in L1'b \cap L2'b \rangle$ **unfolding** $L2'b$ -def **by** *blast*

have $\bigwedge i . i < \text{length } \pi 1 \implies \text{snd } (\text{snd } (\gamma ! i)) = \text{True}$

proof –

fix i **assume** $i < \text{length } \pi 1$
then have $i < \text{length } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi 1)$ **by** *auto*
then have $\gamma ! i = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi 1) ! i$
unfolding $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) \pi 1) @ [(x1,(y1,\text{False}))] @ \tau 1 \rangle$
by (*simp add: nth-append*)
also have $\dots = (\lambda(x,y) . (x,(y,\text{True}))) (\pi 1 ! i)$
using $\langle i < \text{length } \pi 1 \rangle$ *nth-map* **by** *blast*

```

finally show  $\text{snd} (\text{snd} (\gamma ! i)) = \text{True}$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) case-prod-conv old.prod.exhaust snd-conv)
qed
have  $\gamma ! \text{length } \pi 1 = (x1, (y1, \text{False}))$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 1) @ [(x1, (y1, \text{False}))] @ \tau 1 \rangle$ 
  by (metis append-Cons length-map nth-append-length)
have  $\bigwedge i . i < \text{length } \pi 2 \implies \text{snd} (\text{snd} (\gamma ! i)) = \text{True}$ 
proof –
  fix  $i$  assume  $i < \text{length } \pi 2$ 
  then have  $i < \text{length} (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 2)$  by auto
  then have  $\gamma ! i = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 2) ! i$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 2) @ [(x2, (y2, \text{False}))] @ \tau 2 \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: nth-append)
  also have  $\dots = (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) (\pi 2 ! i)$ 
  using  $\langle i < \text{length } \pi 2 \rangle$  nth-map by blast
  finally show  $\text{snd} (\text{snd} (\gamma ! i)) = \text{True}$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) case-prod-conv old.prod.exhaust snd-conv)
qed
have  $\gamma ! \text{length } \pi 2 = (x2, (y2, \text{False}))$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 2) @ [(x2, (y2, \text{False}))] @ \tau 2 \rangle$ 
  by (metis append-Cons length-map nth-append-length)

have  $\text{length } \pi 1 = \text{length } \pi 2$ 
  by (metis  $\langle \bigwedge i . i < \text{length } \pi 1 \implies \text{snd} (\text{snd} (\gamma ! i)) = \text{True} \rangle \langle \bigwedge i . i < \text{length } \pi 2 \implies \text{snd} (\text{snd} (\gamma ! i)) = \text{True} \rangle \langle \gamma ! \text{length } \pi 1 = (x1, y1, \text{False}) \rangle \langle \gamma ! \text{length } \pi 2 = (x2, y2, \text{False}) \rangle$  not-less-iff-gr-or-eq snd-conv)
  then have  $\pi 1 = \pi 2$ 
  using  $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 1) @ [(x1, (y1, \text{False}))] @ \tau 1 \rangle \langle \text{inj } (\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi) \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 2) @ [(x2, (y2, \text{False}))] @ \tau 2 \rangle$ 
  using map-injective by fastforce
  then have  $[(x1, (y1, \text{False}))] @ \tau 1 = [(x2, (y2, \text{False}))] @ \tau 2$ 
  using  $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 1) @ [(x1, (y1, \text{False}))] @ \tau 1 \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 2) @ [(x2, (y2, \text{False}))] @ \tau 2 \rangle$ 
  by force
  then have  $x1 = x2$  and  $y1 = y2$  and  $\tau 1 = \tau 2$ 
  by auto

show  $\gamma \in ?L12'b$ 
  using  $\langle \pi 1 \in L1 \rangle \langle \text{out}[L1, \pi 1, x1] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle y1 \in Y \rangle \langle y1 \notin \text{out}[L1, \pi 1, x1] \rangle \langle (\forall (x, (y, a)) \in \text{set } \tau 1 . x \in X \wedge y \in Y) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \pi 2 \in L2 \rangle \langle \text{out}[L2, \pi 2, x2] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle y2 \in Y \rangle \langle y2 \notin \text{out}[L2, \pi 2, x2] \rangle \langle (\forall (x, (y, a)) \in \text{set } \tau 2 . x \in X \wedge y \in Y) \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi 1 = \pi 2 \rangle \langle x1 = x2 \rangle \langle y1 = y2 \rangle \langle \tau 1 = \tau 2 \rangle \langle \gamma = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi 2) @ [(x2, (y2, \text{False}))] @ \tau 2 \rangle$ 
  by blast
qed
qed

```

```

have is-language  $X (Y \times UNIV) L1'$ 
  using absence-completion-is-language[OF assms(1)] unfolding L1'-def .
have is-language  $X (Y \times UNIV) L2'$ 
  using absence-completion-is-language[OF assms(2)] unfolding L2'-def .

have ( $L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasieq } Y] L2$ ) = quasi-equivalence  $L1 L2$ 
  using quasieq-type-1[OF assms] by blast

have ( $L1' \preceq[X, \text{quasired } (Y \times UNIV)] L2'$ ) = quasi-reduction  $L1' L2'$ 
  using quasired-type-1[OF  $\langle \text{is-language } X (Y \times UNIV) L1' \rangle \langle \text{is-language } X (Y \times UNIV) L2' \rangle$ ] by blast

have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \text{quasi-equivalence } L1 L2 \implies \pi \in L1' \cap L2' \implies x \in \text{exec}[L2', \pi]$ 
 $\implies (\text{out}[L1', \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1', \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2', \pi, x])$ 
proof -
  fix  $\pi x$  assume quasi-equivalence  $L1 L2$  and  $\pi \in L1' \cap L2'$  and  $x \in \text{exec}[L2', \pi]$ 

  have  $x \in X$ 
    using  $\langle x \in \text{exec}[L2', \pi] \rangle$  absence-completion-is-language[OF assms(2)]
    by (metis L2'-def executable-inputs-in-alphabet)
  have  $\pi \in \text{absence-completion } X Y L1$  and  $\pi \in \text{absence-completion } X Y L2$ 
    using  $\langle \pi \in L1' \cap L2' \rangle$  unfolding L1'-def L2'-def by blast+

  consider (a)  $\pi \in L1'a \cap L2'a$  | (b)  $\pi \in (L1'b \cap L2'b) - (L1'a \cap L2'a)$ 
    using  $\langle \pi \in L1' \cap L2' \rangle \langle L1' \cap L2' = (L1'a \cap L2'a) \cup (L1'b \cap L2'b) \rangle$  by blast
  then show ( $\text{out}[L1', \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1', \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2', \pi, x]$ )
  proof cases
    case a
      then obtain  $\tau$  where  $\tau \in L1 \cap L2$ 
        and  $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \tau$ 
        using  $\langle L1'a \cap L2'a = ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \pi) \text{ ` } (L1 \cap L2)) \rangle$ 
by blast

      have  $\text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a) . (x, y)) \pi = \tau$ 
        unfolding  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \tau \rangle$  by (induction  $\tau$ ; auto)

      have is-present  $\pi L1$  and is-present  $\pi L2$ 
        using  $\langle \tau \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$  unfolding  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, (y, \text{True}))) \tau \rangle$  by
auto

      have  $\text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a) . (x, y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
        using  $\langle x \in \text{exec}[L2', \pi] \rangle$ 
        using absence-completion-out(2)[OF assms(2)  $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in \text{absence-completion } X Y L2 \rangle \langle \text{is-present } \pi L2 \rangle$ ]
        unfolding L2'-def[symmetric]
        by (meson outputs-executable)
      then have  $x \in \text{exec}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y, a) . (x, y)) \pi]$ 
        by auto

```

```

then have  $out[L1, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$  and  $out[L1, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] = out[L2, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x]$ 
using  $\langle quasi-equivalence L1 L2 \rangle \langle \tau \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ 
unfolding  $quasi-equivalence-def \langle map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi = \tau \rangle$  by force+

have  $out[L1', \pi, x] = out[L2', \pi, x]$ 
unfolding  $L1'-def L2'-def$ 
unfolding  $absence-completion-out(1)[OF\ assms(2) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in absence-completion\ X\ Y\ L2 \rangle \langle is-present\ \pi\ L2 \rangle \langle out[L2, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle]$ 
unfolding  $absence-completion-out(1)[OF\ assms(1) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in absence-completion\ X\ Y\ L1 \rangle \langle is-present\ \pi\ L1 \rangle \langle out[L1, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle]$ 
using  $\langle quasi-equivalence L1 L2 \rangle \langle \tau \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle \langle x \in exec[L2, map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi] \rangle$ 
unfolding  $quasi-equivalence-def$ 
unfolding  $\langle map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) \pi = \tau \rangle$ 
by blast
then show  $?thesis$ 
by  $(metis \langle x \in exec[L2', \pi] \rangle dual-order.refl\ outputs-executable)$ 
next
case  $b$ 

then obtain  $\pi' x' y' \tau'$  where  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi' @ [(x', y', False)] @ \tau'$ 
and  $\pi' \in L1 \cap L2$ 
and  $out[L1, \pi', x'] \neq \{\}$ 
and  $out[L2, \pi', x'] \neq \{\}$ 
and  $y' \in Y$ 
and  $y' \notin out[L1, \pi', x']$ 
and  $y' \notin out[L2, \pi', x']$ 
and  $(\forall (x, y, a) \in set\ \tau'. x \in X \wedge y \in Y)$ 
unfolding  $intersection-b$ 
by blast

have  $\neg is-present\ \pi\ L1$ 
using  $\langle L1'a \equiv map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) 'L1' \langle L1'a \cap L2'b = \{\} \rangle$  b by
 $auto$ 

have  $\neg is-present\ \pi\ L2$ 
using  $\langle L2'a \equiv map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) 'L2' \langle L1'b \cap L2'a = \{\} \rangle$  b by
 $auto$ 

show  $?thesis$ 
unfolding  $L1'-def L2'-def$ 
unfolding  $absence-completion-out(3)[OF\ assms(1) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in absence-completion\ X\ Y\ L1 \rangle \langle \neg is-present\ \pi\ L1 \rangle]$ 
unfolding  $absence-completion-out(3)[OF\ assms(2) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in absence-completion\ X\ Y\ L2 \rangle \langle \neg is-present\ \pi\ L2 \rangle]$ 

```

```

    using ⟨y' ∈ Y⟩
    by blast
qed
qed
then show L1 ≼[X,quasieq Y] L2 ⇒ (absence-completion X Y L1) ≼[X,quasired
(Y × UNIV)] (absence-completion X Y L2)
  unfolding L1'-def[symmetric] L2'-def[symmetric]
  unfolding ⟨L1' ≼[X,quasired (Y × UNIV)] L2'⟩ = quasi-reduction L1' L2'⟩
  unfolding ⟨L1 ≼[X,quasieq Y] L2⟩ = quasi-equivalence L1 L2⟩
  unfolding quasi-reduction-def
  by blast

have ∧ π x . quasi-reduction L1' L2' ⇒ π ∈ L1 ∩ L2 ⇒ x ∈ exec[L2,π] ⇒
out[L1,π,x] = out[L2,π,x]
proof -
  fix π x assume quasi-reduction L1' L2' and π ∈ L1 ∩ L2 and x ∈ exec[L2,π]
  then have x ∈ X
    by (meson assms(2) executable-inputs-in-alphabet)

  let ?π = map (λ(x, y). (x, y, True)) π
  have map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) ?π = π
    by (induction π; auto)
  then have out[L2,map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) ?π,x] ≠ {}
    using ⟨x ∈ exec[L2,π]⟩ by auto

  have is-present ?π L1 and is-present ?π L2
    using ⟨π ∈ L1 ∩ L2⟩ by auto

  have ?π ∈ L1'a ∩ L2'a
    using L1'a-def ⟨L2'a ≡ map (λ(x, y). (x, y, True)) ' L2'⟩ is-present (map
(λ(x, y). (x, y, True)) π) L1⟩ is-present (map (λ(x, y). (x, y, True)) π) L2⟩ by
auto
  then have ?π ∈ absence-completion X Y L1 and ?π ∈ absence-completion X
Y L2 and ?π ∈ L1' ∩ L2'
    unfolding L1'-def[symmetric] L2'-def[symmetric]
    unfolding ⟨L1' = L1'a ∪ L1'b⟩ ⟨L2' = L2'a ∪ L2'b⟩
    by blast+

  have out[L2',?π,x] = {(y, True) | y. y ∈ out[L2,π,x]} ∪ {(y, False) | y. y ∈ Y
∧ y ∉ out[L2,π,x]}
    using absence-completion-out(1)[OF assms(2) ⟨x ∈ X⟩ ⟨?π ∈ absence-completion
X Y L2⟩ is-present ?π L2⟩ ⟨out[L2,map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) ?π,x] ≠ {}⟩
    unfolding L2'-def[symmetric] ⟨map (λ(x, y, a). (x, y)) ?π = π⟩ .
  then have x ∈ exec[L2',?π]
    using ⟨x ∈ exec[L2,π]⟩ by fastforce
  then have out[L1',?π,x] ≠ {} and out[L1',?π,x] ⊆ out[L2',?π,x]
    using ⟨quasi-reduction L1' L2'⟩ ⟨?π ∈ L1' ∩ L2'⟩
    unfolding quasi-reduction-def

```

by *blast+*

have $out[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
 by (*metis* *L1'-def* $\langle is-present (map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi) L1 \rangle \langle map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi \in absence-completion X Y L1 \rangle \langle map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) (map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi) = \pi \rangle \langle out[L1', map (\lambda(x, y). (x, y, True)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle absence-completion-out(2) assms(1)$)
 then have $out[L1', ?\pi, x] = \{(y, True) \mid y. y \in out[L1, \pi, x]\} \cup \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L1, \pi, x]\}$
 using *absence-completion-out(1)* [*OF* *assms(1)* $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle ?\pi \in absence-completion X Y L1 \rangle \langle is-present ?\pi L1 \rangle$]
 unfolding *L1'-def* [*symmetric*] $\langle map (\lambda(x, y, a). (x, y)) ?\pi = \pi \rangle$
 by *blast*

have $out[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq Y$ and $out[L2, \pi, x] \subseteq Y$
 by (*meson* *assms(1,2)* *outputs-in-alphabet*) $+$

have $\bigwedge y. y \in out[L1, \pi, x] \implies y \in out[L2, \pi, x]$
 proof –
 fix *y* assume $y \in out[L1, \pi, x]$
 then have $(y, True) \in out[L1', ?\pi, x]$
 unfolding $\langle out[L1', ?\pi, x] = \{(y, True) \mid y. y \in out[L1, \pi, x]\} \cup \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L1, \pi, x]\} \rangle$ by *blast*
 then have $(y, True) \in out[L2', ?\pi, x]$
 using $\langle out[L1', ?\pi, x] \subseteq out[L2', ?\pi, x] \rangle$ by *blast*
 then show $y \in out[L2, \pi, x]$
 unfolding $\langle out[L2', ?\pi, x] = \{(y, True) \mid y. y \in out[L2, \pi, x]\} \cup \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L2, \pi, x]\} \rangle$
 by *fastforce*
 qed

moreover have $\bigwedge y. y \in out[L2, \pi, x] \implies y \in out[L1, \pi, x]$
 proof –
 fix *y* assume $y \in out[L2, \pi, x]$
 then have $(y, True) \in out[L2', ?\pi, x]$ and $(y, False) \notin out[L2', ?\pi, x]$
 unfolding $\langle out[L2', ?\pi, x] = \{(y, True) \mid y. y \in out[L2, \pi, x]\} \cup \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L2, \pi, x]\} \rangle$ by *blast+*
 moreover have $(y, True) \in out[L1', ?\pi, x] \vee (y, False) \in out[L1', ?\pi, x]$
 unfolding $\langle out[L1', ?\pi, x] = \{(y, True) \mid y. y \in out[L1, \pi, x]\} \cup \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L1, \pi, x]\} \rangle$
 using $\langle out[L2, \pi, x] \subseteq Y \rangle \langle y \in out[L2, \pi, x] \rangle$ by *auto*
 ultimately have $(y, True) \in out[L1', ?\pi, x]$
 using $\langle out[L1', ?\pi, x] \subseteq out[L2', ?\pi, x] \rangle$ by *blast*
 then show $y \in out[L1, \pi, x]$
 unfolding $\langle out[L1', ?\pi, x] = \{(y, True) \mid y. y \in out[L1, \pi, x]\} \cup \{(y, False) \mid y. y \in Y \wedge y \notin out[L1, \pi, x]\} \rangle$
 by *fastforce*
 qed

ultimately show $out[L1, \pi, x] = out[L2, \pi, x]$
 by *blast*


```

qed
then show (absence-completion  $X Y L1$ )  $\preceq[X, \text{quasired } (Y \times UNIV)]$  (absence-completion
 $X Y L2$ )  $\implies L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasieq } Y] L2$ 
  unfolding  $L1'$ -def[symmetric]  $L2'$ -def[symmetric]
  unfolding  $\langle (L1' \preceq[X, \text{quasired } (Y \times UNIV)] L2') = \text{quasi-reduction } L1' L2' \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle (L1 \preceq[X, \text{quasieq } Y] L2) = \text{quasi-equivalence } L1 L2 \rangle$ 
  unfolding quasi-reduction-def quasi-equivalence-def
  by blast
qed

```

6.2 Quasi-Reduction via Reduction and explicit Undefined Behaviour

```

fun bottom-completion :: 'x alphabet  $\Rightarrow$  'y alphabet  $\Rightarrow$  ('x,'y) language  $\Rightarrow$  ('x, 'y
option) language where
  bottom-completion  $X Y L =$ 
    (( $\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi$ ) '  $L$ )
     $\cup \{(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) @ [(x,y)] @ \tau \mid \pi x y \tau . \pi \in L \wedge \text{out}[L, \pi, x] =$ 
 $\{\} \wedge x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y) \wedge (\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge (y =$ 
 $\text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y))\}$ 

```

lemma bottom-completion-is-language :

assumes is-language $X Y L$

shows is-language $X (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y)$ (bottom-completion $X Y L$)

proof –

let $?L = \text{bottom-completion } X Y L$

have $?L \neq \{\}$

using language-contains-nil[OF assms] **by auto**

moreover have $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in ?L \implies (\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y)) \wedge (\forall \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' \pi \longrightarrow \pi' \in ?L)$

proof –

fix π **assume** $\pi \in ?L$

then consider (a) $\pi \in ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) ' L) \mid$

(b) $\pi \in \{(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) @ [(x,y)] @ \tau \mid \pi x y \tau . \pi \in L \wedge \text{out}[L, \pi, x] = \{\} \wedge x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y) \wedge (\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y))\}$

unfolding bottom-completion.simps **by blast**

then show $(\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y)) \wedge (\forall \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' \pi \longrightarrow \pi' \in ?L)$

proof cases

case a

then obtain π' **where** $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'$ **and** $\pi' \in L$

by auto

then have $(\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi' . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y)$

and $(\forall \pi'' . \text{prefix } \pi'' \pi' \longrightarrow \pi'' \in L)$

using assms **by auto**

have $(\forall \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' \pi \longrightarrow \pi' \in ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) ' L))$
using $\langle (\forall \pi'' . \text{prefix } \pi'' \pi' \longrightarrow \pi'' \in L) \rangle$ **unfolding** $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) .$
 $(x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle$
using *prefix-map-rightE* **by force**
then have $(\forall \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' \pi \longrightarrow \pi' \in ?L)$
by auto
moreover have $(\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y))$
using $\langle (\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi' . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y) \rangle$ **unfolding** $\langle \pi = \text{map}$
 $(\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle$
by (*induction* π' ; *auto*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by blast
next
case b
then obtain $\pi' x y \tau$ **where** $\pi = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') @ [(x,y)] @ \tau$

and $\pi' \in L$
and $\text{out}[L, \pi', x] = \{\}$
and $x \in X$
and $(y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y)$
and $(\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y))$
by blast
then have $(\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi' . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y)$
and $(\forall \pi'' . \text{prefix } \pi'' \pi' \longrightarrow \pi'' \in L)$
using *assms* **by auto**

have $(\forall xy \in \text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in$
 $(\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y))$
using $\langle (\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi' . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in Y) \rangle$
by (*induction* π' ; *auto*)
moreover have $\text{set } \pi = \text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') \cup \{(x,y)\} \cup \text{set } \tau$
unfolding $\langle \pi = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') @ [(x,y)] @ \tau \rangle$
by simp
ultimately have $(\forall xy \in \text{set } \pi . \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y))$
using $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y) \rangle \langle (\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge$
 $(y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y)) \rangle$
by auto
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi'' . \text{prefix } \pi'' \pi \Longrightarrow \pi'' \in ?L$
proof –
fix π'' **assume** *prefix* $\pi'' \pi$
then obtain i **where** $\pi'' = \text{take } i \pi$
by (*metis* *append-eq-conv-conj* *prefix-def*)
then consider (*b1*) $i \leq \text{length } \pi'$ |
 $(\text{b2}) i > \text{length } \pi'$
by *linarith*
then show $\pi'' \in ?L$ **proof cases**
case b1

```

then have  $i \leq \text{length } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi')$ 
  by auto
then have  $\pi'' = \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) (\text{take } i \pi')$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi'' = \text{take } i \pi \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' @ [(x, y)] @ \tau \rangle$  take-map by
fastforce
moreover have  $\text{take } i \pi' \in L$ 
  using  $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle$  take-is-prefix
  using  $\langle \forall \pi'' . \text{prefix } \pi'' \pi' \longrightarrow \pi'' \in L \rangle$  by blast
ultimately have  $\pi'' \in ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) ' L)$ 
  by simp
then show  $\pi'' \in ?L$ 
  by auto
next
case b2
then have  $i > \text{length } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi')$ 
  by auto

have  $\bigwedge k \text{ xs ys} . k > \text{length } \text{xs} \implies \text{take } k (\text{xs} @ \text{ys}) = \text{xs} @ (\text{take } (k - \text{length } \text{xs}) \text{ys})$ 
  by simp
have take-helper:  $\bigwedge k \text{ xs y zs} . k > \text{length } \text{xs} \implies \text{take } k (\text{xs} @ [\text{y}] @ \text{zs}) = \text{xs} @ [\text{y}] @ (\text{take } (k - \text{length } \text{xs} - 1) \text{zs})$ 
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-pred  $\langle \bigwedge \text{ys xs } k . \text{length } \text{xs} < k \implies \text{take } k (\text{xs} @ \text{ys}) = \text{xs} @ \text{take } (k - \text{length } \text{xs}) \text{ys} \rangle$  append-Cons append-Nil take-Suc-Cons zero-less-diff)

have **:  $\pi'' = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') @ [(x,y)] @ (\text{take } (i - \text{length } \pi' - 1) \tau)$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' @ [(x, y)] @ \tau \rangle$   $\langle \pi'' = \text{take } i \pi \rangle$ 
  using take-helper[OF  $\langle i > \text{length } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') \rangle$ ] by simp

have  $(\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{take } (i - \text{length } \pi' - 1) \tau) . x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y))$ 
  using  $\langle (\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y)) \rangle$ 
  by (meson in-set-takeD)
then show ?thesis
  unfolding ** bottom-completion.simps
  using  $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle$   $\langle \text{out}[L, \pi', x] = \{\} \rangle$   $\langle x \in X \rangle$   $\langle (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } ' Y) \rangle$ 
  by blast
qed
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding is-language.simps by blast

```

qed

fun *is-not-undefined* :: ('x,'y option) word \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-not-undefined π L = ($\pi \in \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y))$ ' L)

lemma *bottom-id* : $\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) = \pi$
by (*induction* π ; *auto*)

fun *maximum-prefix-with-property* :: ('a list \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
maximum-prefix-with-property P xs = (*last* (*filter* P (*prefixes* xs)))

lemma *maximum-prefix-with-property-props* :
assumes \exists ys \in *set* (*prefixes* xs) . P ys
shows P (*maximum-prefix-with-property* P xs)
and (*maximum-prefix-with-property* P xs) \in *set* (*prefixes* xs)
and \bigwedge ys . *prefix* ys xs \Longrightarrow P ys \Longrightarrow *length* ys \leq *length* (*maximum-prefix-with-property* P xs)
proof –

have P (*maximum-prefix-with-property* P xs) \wedge
(*maximum-prefix-with-property* P xs) \in *set* (*prefixes* xs) \wedge
(\forall ys . *prefix* ys xs \longrightarrow P ys \longrightarrow *length* ys \leq *length* (*maximum-prefix-with-property* P xs))

using *assms*

proof (*induction* xs *rule*: *rev-induct*)

case *Nil*

then show ?*case* **by** *auto*

next

case (*snoc* x xs)

have *prefixes* (xs @ [x]) = (*prefixes* xs)@[xs @ [x]]

by *simp*

show ?*case* **proof** (*cases* P (xs@[x]))

case *True*

then have *maximum-prefix-with-property* P (xs @ [x]) = (xs @ [x])

unfolding *maximum-prefix-with-property.simps* \langle *prefixes* (xs @ [x]) = (*prefixes* xs)@[xs @ [x]] \rangle

by *auto*

show ?*thesis*

using *True*

unfolding \langle *maximum-prefix-with-property* P (xs @ [x]) = (xs@[x]) \rangle

using *in-set-prefixes* *prefix-length-le* **by** *blast*

next

case *False*

```

then have maximum-prefix-with-property  $P (xs@[x]) = \text{maximum-prefix-with-property}$ 
P xs
  unfolding maximum-prefix-with-property.simps  $\langle \text{prefixes } (xs @ [x]) = (\text{prefixes}$ 
xs)@[xs @ [x]] \rangle
    by auto

  have  $\exists a \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } xs). P a$ 
    using snoc.prems False unfolding  $\langle \text{prefixes } (xs @ [x]) = (\text{prefixes } xs)@[xs$ 
 $@ [x]] \rangle$  by auto

  show ?thesis
    using snoc.IH [OF  $\langle \exists a \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } xs). P a \rangle$  False]
    unfolding  $\langle \text{maximum-prefix-with-property } P (xs@[x]) = \text{maximum-prefix-with-property}$ 
P xs \rangle
      unfolding  $\langle \text{prefixes } (xs @ [x]) = (\text{prefixes } xs)@[xs @ [x]] \rangle$  by auto
    qed
  qed
then show  $P (\text{maximum-prefix-with-property } P xs)$ 
  and  $(\text{maximum-prefix-with-property } P xs) \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } xs)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge ys . \text{prefix } ys xs \implies P ys \implies \text{length } ys \leq \text{length } (\text{maximum-prefix-with-property}$ 
P xs)
    by blast+
qed

```

lemma *bottom-completion-out* :

```

assumes is-language  $X Y L$ 
and  $x \in X$ 
and  $\pi \in \text{bottom-completion } X Y L$ 
shows  $\text{is-not-undefined } \pi L \implies \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$   $\implies$ 
 $\text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$ 
and  $\text{is-not-undefined } \pi L \implies \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] = \{\}$   $\implies$ 
 $\text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle$ 
and  $\neg \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L \implies \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\}$ 
 $\cup \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle$ 
proof -

```

```

let  $?L = \text{bottom-completion } X Y L$ 
define  $L'a$  where  $L'a = ((\lambda \pi . \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) \langle L \rangle)$ 
define  $L'b$  where  $L'b = \{(\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi)@[x, y] @ \tau \mid \pi x y \tau . \pi$ 
 $\in L \wedge \text{out}[L, \pi, x] = \{\} \wedge x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle) \wedge (\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}$ 
 $\tau . x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle))\}$ 
have  $?L = L'a \cup L'b$ 
  unfolding L'a-def L'b-def bottom-completion.simps by blast
then have  $\text{out}[?L, \pi, x] = \{y . \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \cup \{y . \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\}$ 
  unfolding outputs.simps language-for-state.simps by blast

have is-language  $X (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle) ?L$ 
  using bottom-completion-is-language [OF assms(1)] .

```

show *is-not-undefined* $\pi L \implies \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \implies$
 $\text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$
and *is-not-undefined* $\pi L \implies \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] = \{\} \implies$
 $\text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle$
proof –
assume *is-not-undefined* πL
then obtain π' **where** $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'$ **and** $\pi' \in L$
by *auto*
then have $\text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \pi'$
using *bottom-id* **by** *auto*

have $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$
proof
show $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \subseteq \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$
proof
fix y **assume** $y \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\}$
then have $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$ **by** *auto*
then obtain π' **where** $\pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'$ **and** $\pi' \in L$
unfolding *L'a-def* **by** *blast*
then have $\text{length } (\pi @ [(x, y)]) = \text{length } \pi'$
by *auto*
then obtain $\gamma' xy$ **where** $\pi' = \gamma'@[xy]$
by (*metis add.right-neutral dual-order.strict-iff-not length-append-singleton less-add-Suc2 rev-exhaust take0 take-all-iff*)
then have $(x,y) = (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) xy$
using $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle$ **unfolding** $\langle \pi' = \gamma'@[xy] \rangle$ **by** *auto*
then have $y = \text{Some } (\text{snd } xy)$ **and** $xy = (x, \text{snd } xy)$
by (*simp add: split-beta*)
moreover define y' **where** $y' = \text{snd } xy$
ultimately have $y = \text{Some } y'$ **and** $xy = (x, y')$
by *auto*

have $\text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \gamma'$
using $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle$ **unfolding** $\langle \pi' = \gamma'@[xy] \rangle$
using *bottom-id* **by** *auto*

have $y' \in \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x]$
using $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle$
unfolding $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \gamma' \rangle$ $\langle \pi' = \gamma'@[xy] \rangle$ $\langle xy = (x, y') \rangle$
by *auto*
then show $y \in \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$
unfolding $\langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle$ **by** *blast*
qed
show $\text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle \subseteq \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\}$

proof
fix y **assume** $y \in \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$
then obtain y' **where** $y = \text{Some } y'$ **and** $y' \in \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x]$
by *blast*
then have $\pi' @ [(x, y')] \in L$
unfolding $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \pi' \rangle$ **by** *auto*
then show $y \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\}$
unfolding *L'a-def* $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle$
using $\langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle$ *image-iff* **by** *fastforce*
qed
qed

show $\text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ \implies $\text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X \ Y \ L, \pi, x] = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$

proof –
assume $\text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$
then obtain ya **where** $\pi' @ [(x, ya)] \in L$
using $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle$ **unfolding** $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \pi' \rangle$ **by** *auto*

have $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} = \{\}$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \neq \{\}$
then obtain y **where** $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b$ **by** *blast*
then obtain $\pi'' \ x' \ y' \ \tau$ **where** $\pi @ [(x, y)] = (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'') @ [(x', y')] @ \tau$
and $\pi'' \in L$
and $\text{out}[L, \pi'', x'] = \{\}$
and $x' \in X$
and $(y' = \text{None} \vee y' \in \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle)$
and $(\forall (x, y) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle))$

unfolding *L'b-def*
by *blast*

have $\bigwedge y'' . \pi'' @ [(x', y'')] \notin L$
using $\langle \pi'' \in L \rangle \langle \text{out}[L, \pi'', x'] = \{\} \rangle$
unfolding *outputs.simps language-for-state.simps* **by** *force*

have $\text{length } \pi' = \text{length } \pi''$

proof –

have $\text{length } \pi' = \text{length } \pi$
using $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \pi' \rangle$ *length-map* **by** *blast*

have $\neg \text{length } \pi' < \text{length } \pi''$

proof

```

assume length  $\pi' < \text{length } \pi''$ 
then have length  $\pi'' = \text{Suc } (\text{length } \pi')$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) One-nat-def  $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'' @ [(x', y')] @ \tau \rangle \langle \text{length } \pi' = \text{length } \pi \rangle \text{add-diff-cancel-left'}$ 
length-append length-append-singleton length-map list.size(3) not-less-eq plus-1-eq-Suc
zero-less-Suc zero-less-diff)
  then have length  $\pi'' > \text{length } \pi$ 
    by (simp add:  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle$ )
  then show False
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) One-nat-def  $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'' @ [(x', y')] @ \tau \rangle \text{length-Cons length-append length-append-singleton}$ 
length-map less-add-same-cancel1 list.size(3) not-less-eq plus-1-eq-Suc zero-less-Suc)

qed
moreover have  $\neg \text{length } \pi'' < \text{length } \pi'$ 
proof
  assume length  $\pi'' < \text{length } \pi'$ 
  then have prefix  $((\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'') @ [(x', y')]) (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi')$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting)  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle \langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'' @ [(x', y')] @ \tau \rangle \text{append.assoc}$ 
length-append-singleton length-map linorder-not-le not-less-eq prefixI prefix-length-prefix)

  then have prefix  $\pi'' \pi'$ 
    by (metis append-prefixD bottom-id map-mono-prefix)
  then have take  $(\text{length } \pi'') \pi' = \pi''$ 
    by (metis append-eq-conv-conj prefix-def)

  have  $(x', y') = (((\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'') @ [(x', y')])) ! (\text{length } \pi'')$ 
    by (induction  $\pi''$  arbitrary:  $x' y'$ ; auto)
  then have  $(x', y') = (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') ! (\text{length } \pi')$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting)  $\langle \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi' \rangle \langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'' @ [(x', y')] @ \tau \rangle \langle \text{length } \pi'' < \text{length } \pi' \rangle$ 
append-Cons length-map nth-append nth-append-length)
  then have fst  $(\pi' ! (\text{length } \pi'')) = x'$ 
    by (simp add:  $\langle \text{length } \pi'' < \text{length } \pi' \rangle \text{split-beta}$ )

  have  $\text{out}[L, \text{take } (\text{length } \pi'') \pi', \text{fst } (\pi' ! (\text{length } \pi''))] = \{\}$ 
    unfolding  $\langle \text{take } (\text{length } \pi'') \pi' = \pi'' \rangle \langle \text{fst } (\pi' ! (\text{length } \pi'')) = x' \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{out}[L, \pi'', x'] = \{\} \rangle$  .
  moreover have  $\bigwedge i . i < \text{length } \pi' \implies \text{out}[L, \text{take } i \pi', \text{fst } (\pi' ! i)] \neq \{\}$ 
    using prefix-executable[OF assms(1)  $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle$ ]
    by (meson outputs-executable)
  ultimately show False
    using  $\langle \text{length } \pi'' < \text{length } \pi' \rangle$  by blast
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```


then have $\pi'' = \pi'$
by *(metis* $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'' @ [(x', y')] @ \tau \rangle$
 $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \pi' \rangle$ *append-eq-append-conv bottom-id length-map)*

show *False*
using $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'' @ [(x', y')] @ \tau \rangle \langle \pi'' = \pi' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi = \pi' \rangle \langle \text{out}[L, \pi'', x'] = \{\} \rangle \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \rangle$
by *force*
qed

then show *?thesis*
using $\langle \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \cup \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \rangle$
using $\langle \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$
by *force*
qed

show $\text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] = \{\} \implies \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y$
proof –
assume $\text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] = \{\}$
then have $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} = \{\}$
unfolding $\langle \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \rangle$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y$
proof
show $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \subseteq \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y$
proof
fix y **assume** $y \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\}$
then have $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b$ **by** *blast*
then obtain $\pi'' x' y' \tau$ **where** $\pi @ [(x, y)] = (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi'') @ [(x', y')] @ \tau$
and $\pi'' \in L$
and $\text{out}[L, \pi'', x'] = \{\}$
and $x' \in X$
and $(y' = \text{None} \vee y' \in \text{Some } \langle Y$
and $(\forall (x, y) \in \text{set } \tau. x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } \langle Y))$
unfolding *L'b-def*
by *blast*
show $y \in \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y$
by *(metis* *(no-types, lifting)* *Un-insert-right* $\langle \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L, \pi, x] = \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \cup \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \rangle \langle y \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\} \rangle$ *assms(1)* *bottom-completion-is-language insert-subset mk-disjoint-insert outputs-in-alphabet)*
qed

```

show  $\{None\} \cup Some \text{ ' } Y \subseteq \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\}$ 
proof
  fix  $y$  assume  $y \in \{None\} \cup Some \text{ ' } Y$ 

  have  $\pi @ [(x, y)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, Some y)) \pi' @ [(x, y)] @ []$ 
    by (simp add: <\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, Some y)) \pi'>)
  moreover note  $\langle \pi' \in L \rangle$ 
  moreover have  $out[L, \pi', x] = \{\}$ 
    using  $\langle out[L, map (\lambda(x, y). (x, the y)) \pi, x] = \{\} \rangle$  unfolding  $\langle map (\lambda(x, y)$ 
    .  $(x, the y)) \pi = \pi' \rangle$  .
  moreover note  $\langle x \in X \rangle$ 
  moreover have  $(y = None \vee y \in Some \text{ ' } Y)$ 
    using  $\langle y \in \{None\} \cup Some \text{ ' } Y \rangle$  by blast
  moreover have  $(\forall (x, y) \in set []. x \in X \wedge (y = None \vee y \in Some \text{ ' } Y))$ 
    by simp
  ultimately show  $y \in \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'b\}$ 
    unfolding  $L'b-def$  by blast
qed
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  using  $\langle out[bottom-completion X Y L, \pi, x] = \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \cup \{y. \pi$ 
  @  $[(x, y)] \in L'b\} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} = Some \text{ ' } out[L, map (\lambda(x, y). (x, the y))$ 
   $\pi, x] \rangle$ 
  by force
qed
qed

show  $\neg is-not-undefined \pi L \implies out[bottom-completion X Y L, \pi, x] = \{None\}$ 
   $\cup Some \text{ ' } Y$ 
proof –
  assume  $\neg is-not-undefined \pi L$ 
  then have  $\pi \notin L'a$ 
    unfolding  $L'a-def$  by auto

  have  $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} = \{\}$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\{y. \pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a\} \neq \{\}$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where  $\pi @ [(x, y)] \in L'a$  by blast
  then obtain  $\gamma$  where  $\pi @ [(x, y)] = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, Some y)) \gamma$  and  $\gamma \in$ 
   $L$ 
    unfolding  $L'a-def$  by blast
  then have  $\pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, Some y)) (butlast \gamma)$ 
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) butlast-snoc map-butlast)
  moreover have  $butlast \gamma \in L$ 
    using  $\langle \gamma \in L \rangle$  assms(1)
    by (simp add: prefixeq-butlast)
  ultimately show False
    using  $\langle \pi \notin L'a \rangle$ 

```

```

    using L'a-def by blast
  qed
  then have out[?L, π, x] = {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'b}
    using ‹out[bottom-completion X Y L,π,x] = {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'a} ∪ {y. π
  @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'b}› by blast
  also have ... = {None} ∪ Some ‹ Y
  proof
    show {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'b} ⊆ {None} ∪ Some ‹ Y
    proof
      fix y assume y ∈ {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'b}
      then obtain π' x' y' τ where π @ [(x, y)] = (map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y))
  π')@[(x',y')@τ
        and π' ∈ L
        and out[L,π',x'] = {}
        and x' ∈ X
        and (y' = None ∨ y' ∈ Some ‹ Y)
        and (∀ (x,y) ∈ set τ . x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈ Some
  ‹ Y))
      unfolding L'b-def
      by blast

      have (x,y) ∈ set ((x',y')@τ)
        by (metis ‹π @ [(x, y)] = map (λ(x, y). (x, Some y)) π' @ [(x', y')]
  @ τ› append-is-Nil-conv last-appendR last-in-set last-snoc length-Cons list.size(3)
  nat.simps(3))
      then show y ∈ {None} ∪ Some ‹ Y
        using ‹(y' = None ∨ y' ∈ Some ‹ Y)› ‹(∀ (x,y) ∈ set τ . x ∈ X ∧ (y =
  None ∨ y ∈ Some ‹ Y))› by auto
    qed
    show {None} ∪ Some ‹ Y ⊆ {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'b}
    proof
      fix y assume y ∈ {None} ∪ Some ‹ Y

      have π ∈ L'b
        using ‹π ∉ L'a› ‹?L = L'a ∪ L'b› assms(3) by fastforce
      then obtain π' x' y' τ where π = (map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π')@[(x',y')@τ

        and π' ∈ L
        and out[L,π',x'] = {}
        and x' ∈ X
        and (y' = None ∨ y' ∈ Some ‹ Y)
        and (∀ (x,y) ∈ set τ . x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈ Some
  ‹ Y))
      unfolding L'b-def
      by blast

      have π @ [(x,y)] = (map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π')@[(x',y')@τ@[(x,y)]]
        unfolding ‹π = (map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π')@[(x',y')@τ]› by auto
      moreover note ‹π' ∈ L› and ‹out[L,π',x'] = {}› and ‹x' ∈ X› and ‹(y'

```

```

= None ∨ y' ∈ Some ' Y ›
  moreover have (∀ (x,y) ∈ set (τ@[x,y])) . x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈
Some ' Y))
    using ⟨∀ (x,y) ∈ set τ . x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈ Some ' Y) › ⟨y ∈
{None} ∪ Some ' Y › ⟨x ∈ X ›
    by auto
  ultimately show y ∈ {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L'b}
    unfolding L'b-def by blast
  qed
  qed
  finally show out[?L,π,x] = {None} ∪ Some ' Y .
  qed
  qed

```

theorem *quasired-via-red* :

assumes *is-language* X Y L1
and *is-language* X Y L2
shows (L1 \preceq [X, *quasired* Y] L2) \longleftrightarrow ((*bottom-completion* X Y L1) \preceq [X, *red* ({None} ∪ Some ' Y)] (*bottom-completion* X Y L2))
proof –

```

define L1' where L1' = bottom-completion X Y L1
define L2' where L2' = bottom-completion X Y L2

```

```

define L1'a where L1'a = ((λ π . map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π) ' L1)
define L1'b where L1'b = {(map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π)@[x,y]@τ | π x y τ
. π ∈ L1 ∧ out[L1,π,x] = {} ∧ x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈ Some ' Y) ∧ (∀ (x,y)
∈ set τ . x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈ Some ' Y))}
define L2'a where L2'a = ((λ π . map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π) ' L2)
define L2'b where L2'b = {(map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π)@[x,y]@τ | π x y τ
. π ∈ L2 ∧ out[L2,π,x] = {} ∧ x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈ Some ' Y) ∧ (∀ (x,y)
∈ set τ . x ∈ X ∧ (y = None ∨ y ∈ Some ' Y))}

```

```

let ?L1 = bottom-completion X Y L1

```

```

have ?L1 = L1'a ∪ L1'b
  unfolding L1'a-def L1'b-def bottom-completion.simps by blast
then have ∧ π x . out[?L1, π, x] = {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L1'a} ∪ {y. π @ [(x, y)]
∈ L1'b}
  unfolding outputs.simps language-for-state.simps by blast

```

```

let ?L2 = bottom-completion X Y L2

```

```

have ?L2 = L2'a ∪ L2'b
  unfolding L2'a-def L2'b-def bottom-completion.simps by blast
then have ∧ π x . out[?L2, π, x] = {y. π @ [(x, y)] ∈ L2'a} ∪ {y. π @ [(x, y)]
∈ L2'b}

```

unfolding *outputs.simps language-for-state.simps* **by** *blast*

have *is-language* X $(\{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y)$ $?L1$
using *bottom-completion-is-language* $[OF\ assms(1)]$.
have *is-language* X $(\{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y)$ $?L2$
using *bottom-completion-is-language* $[OF\ assms(2)]$.
then have $\bigwedge \pi x . \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X\ Y\ L2, \pi, x] \subseteq \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y$
by (*meson outputs-in-alphabet*)

have $(?L1 \preceq [X, \text{red } (\{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y)] ?L2) = (\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . \text{out}[?L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[?L2, \pi, x])$

unfolding *type-1-conforms.simps red.simps*

using $\langle \bigwedge \pi x . \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X\ Y\ L2, \pi, x] \subseteq \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y \rangle$ **by**
force

also have $\dots = (\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . (\text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] = \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y \vee (\text{out}[?L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[?L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[?L2, \pi, x])))$

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) IntD1* $\langle \text{is-language } X (\{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y)$
 $(\text{bottom-completion } X\ Y\ L1) \rangle \langle \text{is-language } X (\{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y)$
 $(\text{bottom-completion } X\ Y\ L2) \rangle \text{assms}(1)$ *bottom-completion-out(1)* *bottom-completion-out(2)* *bottom-completion-out(3)*
image-is-empty outputs-in-alphabet subset-antisym)

also have $\dots = (\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . (\text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] = \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y \vee (\text{is-not-undefined } \pi\ L1 \wedge \text{is-not-undefined } \pi\ L2 \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x]))$

proof –

have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \implies x \in X \implies \text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] \neq \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y \implies$

$(\text{out}[?L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[?L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[?L2, \pi, x]) = (\text{is-not-undefined } \pi\ L1 \wedge \text{is-not-undefined } \pi\ L2 \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x])$

proof –

fix πx **assume** $\pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2$ **and** $x \in X$ **and** $\text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] \neq \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y$

then have $\pi \in ?L1$ **and** $\pi \in ?L2$ **by** *blast+*

have *is-not-undefined* $\pi\ L2$

using *bottom-completion-out* $[OF\ assms(2) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in ?L2 \rangle]$

using $\langle \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X\ Y\ L2, \pi, x] \neq \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y \rangle$ **by**
fastforce

have $\text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

using *bottom-completion-out(1,2)* $[OF\ assms(2) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in ?L2 \rangle]$

using $\langle \text{is-not-undefined } \pi\ L2 \rangle \langle \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X\ Y\ L2, \pi, x] \neq \{None\} \cup \text{Some } 'Y \rangle$ **by** *blast*

show $(\text{out}[?L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[?L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[?L2, \pi, x]) = (\text{is-not-undefined } \pi\ L1 \wedge \text{is-not-undefined } \pi\ L2 \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x])$

proof (*cases is-not-undefined* $\pi\ L1$)

case *False*

then have $out[?L1,\pi,x] = \{None\} \cup Some \text{ ‘ } Y$
by (*meson* $IntD1 \langle \pi \in bottom-completion \ X \ Y \ L1 \cap bottom-completion \ X \ Y \ L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle \text{ assms}(1) \text{ bottom-completion-out}(3)$)
then have $\neg (out[?L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[?L2,\pi,x])$
by (*metis* $\langle is-language \ X \ (\{None\} \cup Some \text{ ‘ } Y) \ (bottom-completion \ X \ Y \ L2) \rangle \langle out[bottom-completion \ X \ Y \ L2,\pi,x] \neq \{None\} \cup Some \text{ ‘ } Y \rangle \text{ outputs-in-alphabet subset-antisym}$)
then show *?thesis*
using *False* **by** *presburger*
next
case *True*

have $(out[?L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[?L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[?L2,\pi,x]) = (out[L1,map (\lambda(x,y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,map (\lambda(x,y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,map (\lambda(x,y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x])$
proof (*cases* $out[L1,map (\lambda(x, y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x] = \{\}$)
case *True*

have $\neg (out[?L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[?L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[?L2,\pi,x])$
unfolding $bottom-completion-out(2)[OF \text{ assms}(1) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in ?L1 \rangle \langle is-not-undefined \ \pi \ L1 \rangle \text{ True}]$
by (*meson* $\langle \wedge x \ \pi . out[bottom-completion \ X \ Y \ L2,\pi,x] \subseteq \{None\} \cup Some \text{ ‘ } Y \rangle \langle out[bottom-completion \ X \ Y \ L2,\pi,x] \neq \{None\} \cup Some \text{ ‘ } Y \rangle \text{ subset-antisym}$)
moreover have $\neg (out[L1,map (\lambda(x,y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,map (\lambda(x,y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,map (\lambda(x,y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x])$
using *True* **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
next
case *False*
show *?thesis*
unfolding $bottom-completion-out(1)[OF \text{ assms}(1) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in ?L1 \rangle \langle is-not-undefined \ \pi \ L1 \rangle \text{ False}]$
unfolding $bottom-completion-out(1)[OF \text{ assms}(2) \langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in ?L2 \rangle \langle is-not-undefined \ \pi \ L2 \rangle \langle out[L2,map (\lambda(x, y) . (x, the y)) \pi,x] \neq \{\} \rangle]$
by *blast*
qed
then show *?thesis*
using $\langle is-not-undefined \ \pi \ L1 \rangle \langle is-not-undefined \ \pi \ L2 \rangle$
by *blast*
qed
qed
then show *?thesis*
by *meson*
qed
also have $\dots = (\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . \neg is-not-undefined \ \pi \ L1 \longrightarrow is-not-undefined \ \pi \ L2 \longrightarrow out[?L2,\pi,x] = \{None\} \cup Some \text{ ‘ } Y)$
 $\wedge (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in X . out[L2,\pi,x] = \{\} \vee (out[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,\pi,x]))$
(is $?A = ?B$ **)**

```

proof
  show ?A  $\implies$  ?B
  proof -
    assume ?A

    have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \implies x \in X \implies \neg \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L1 \implies$ 
    is-not-undefined  $\pi L2 \implies \text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y$ 
    using  $\langle ?A \rangle$  by blast
    moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee$ 
     $(\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$ 
    proof -
      fix  $\pi x$  assume  $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$  and  $x \in X$ 

      let  $? \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi$ 

      have is-not-undefined  $? \pi L1$  and is-not-undefined  $? \pi L2$ 
      using  $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$  by auto
      then have  $? \pi \in ?L1$  and  $? \pi \in ?L2$ 
      by auto

      show  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$ 
      proof (cases  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\}$ )
        case True
          then show ?thesis by auto
        next
          case False
            then have  $\text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L2, ? \pi, x] \neq \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y$ 
            using bottom-completion-out(1)[OF assms(2)  $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle ? \pi \in ?L2 \rangle$ 
             $\langle \text{is-not-undefined } ? \pi L2 \rangle$ 
            unfolding bottom-id
            by force
            then have  $\text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) ? \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x,$ 
             $y). (x, \text{the } y)) ? \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) ? \pi, x]$ 
            using  $\langle ?A \rangle$ 
            using  $\langle ? \pi \in ?L1 \rangle \langle ? \pi \in ?L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$ 
            by blast
            then show  $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq$ 
             $\text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$ 
            unfolding bottom-id by blast
          qed
        qed
      ultimately show ?B
      by meson
    qed
  show ?B  $\implies$  ?A
  proof -
    assume ?B

    have  $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \implies x \in X \implies \text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some}$ 

```

‘ $Y \vee \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L1 \wedge \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L2 \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ $\wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x]$

proof –

fix πx **assume** $\pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2$ **and** $x \in X$
then have $\pi \in ?L1$ **and** $\pi \in ?L2$ **by** *auto*

show $\text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y \vee \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L1 \wedge \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L2 \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi, x]$

proof (*cases* $\text{out}[?L2, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle$)

case *True*

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

next

case *False*

let $? \pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (x, \text{the } y)) \pi$

have *is-not-undefined* $\pi L2$

using *False* $\langle \forall \pi \in \text{bottom-completion } X Y L1 \cap \text{bottom-completion } X Y L2. \forall x \in X. \neg \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L1 \longrightarrow \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L2 \longrightarrow \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L2, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle \wedge (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2. \forall x \in X. \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \rangle \langle \pi \in \text{bottom-completion } X Y L1 \cap \text{bottom-completion } X Y L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$

by (*meson* $\langle \pi \in \text{bottom-completion } X Y L2 \rangle$ *assms*(2) *bottom-completion-out*(3))

then have $? \pi \in L2$

using *bottom-id*

by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *imageE is-not-undefined.elims*(2))

have *is-not-undefined* $\pi L1$

using *False* $\langle \forall \pi \in \text{bottom-completion } X Y L1 \cap \text{bottom-completion } X Y L2. \forall x \in X. \neg \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L1 \longrightarrow \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L2 \longrightarrow \text{out}[\text{bottom-completion } X Y L2, \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle \wedge (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2. \forall x \in X. \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x]) \rangle \langle \pi \in \text{bottom-completion } X Y L1 \cap \text{bottom-completion } X Y L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$

using $\langle \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L2 \rangle$ **by** *blast*

then have $? \pi \in L1$

using *bottom-id*

by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *imageE is-not-undefined.elims*(2))

have $\text{out}[L2, ? \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

using *False* *bottom-completion-out*(2)[*OF assms*(2) $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle \pi \in ?L2 \rangle$ $\langle \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L2 \rangle$]

by *blast*

then have $\text{out}[L1, ? \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ **and** $\text{out}[L1, ? \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, ? \pi, x]$

using $\langle ?B \rangle \langle ? \pi \in L1 \rangle \langle ? \pi \in L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$

by (*meson* *IntI*)**+**

then show *?thesis*

using $\langle \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L1 \rangle \langle \text{is-not-undefined } \pi L2 \rangle$

by *blast*
 qed
 qed
 then show $?A$
 by *blast*
 qed
 qed
 also have ... = ($\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . \neg is-not-undefined \pi L1 \longrightarrow$
 $is-not-undefined \pi L2 \longrightarrow out[L2, map (\lambda(x, y). (x, the y)) \pi, x] = \{\}$)
 $\wedge (\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in X . out[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee (out[L1, \pi, x] \neq$
 $\{\} \wedge out[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq out[L2, \pi, x]))$
 (is ($?A \wedge ?B$) = ($?C \wedge ?B$))
 proof –
 have $?A = ?C$
 by (*metis IntD2 None-notin-image-Some UnCI assms(2) bottom-completion-out(1)*
bottom-completion-out(2) insertCI)
 then show $?thesis$ by *meson*
 qed
 also have ... = ($\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in X . out[L2, \pi, x] = \{\} \vee (out[L1, \pi, x]$
 $\neq \{\} \wedge out[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq out[L2, \pi, x]))$
 (is ($?A \wedge ?B$) = $?B$)
 proof –
 have $?B \implies ?A$
 proof –
 assume $?B$

 have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \implies x \in X \implies \neg is-not-undefined \pi L1 \implies$
 $is-not-undefined \pi L2 \implies out[L2, map (\lambda(x, y). (x, the y)) \pi, x] = \{\}$
 proof (*rule ccontr*)
 fix πx assume $\pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2$ and $x \in X$ and $\neg is-not-undefined \pi L1$
 and $is-not-undefined \pi L2$
 and $out[L2, map (\lambda(x, y). (x, the y)) \pi, x] \neq \{\}$

 let $? \pi = map (\lambda(x, y). (x, the y)) \pi$
 have $? \pi \in L2$
 by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) <is-not-undefined $\pi L2$ > bottom-id image-iff*
is-not-undefined.elims(2))

 have $\pi \in ?L1$
 using $\langle \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \rangle$ by *auto*
 moreover have $\pi \notin L1'a$
 unfolding *L1'a-def* using $\langle \neg is-not-undefined \pi L1 \rangle$ by *auto*
 ultimately have $\pi \in L1'b$
 unfolding $\langle ?L1 = L1'a \cup L1'b \rangle$ by *blast*
 then obtain $\pi' x' y' \tau$ where $\pi = (map (\lambda(x, y). (x, Some y)) \pi') @ [(x', y')] @ \tau$

 and $\pi' \in L1$
 and $out[L1, \pi', x'] = \{\}$

```

    and  $x' \in X$ 
    and  $(y' = \text{None} \vee y' \in \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle)$ 
    and  $(\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } \tau . x \in X \wedge (y = \text{None} \vee y \in \text{Some } \langle Y \rangle))$ 
  unfolding L1'b-def
  by blast

  have  $? \pi = (\pi' @ [(x', \text{the } y')]) @ (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) \tau)$ 
  unfolding  $\langle \pi = (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi') @ [(x', y')] @ \tau \rangle$ 
  using bottom-id by (induction  $\pi'$  arbitrary:  $x' y' \tau$ ; auto)
  then have  $\pi' @ [(x', \text{the } y')] \in L2$  and  $\pi' \in L2$ 
  using  $\langle ? \pi \in L2 \rangle$ 
  by (metis assms(2) prefix-closure-no-member)+
  then have  $\text{out}[L2, \pi', x'] \neq \{\}$ 
  by fastforce

  show False
  using  $\langle ?B \rangle \langle \pi' \in L1 \rangle \langle \pi' \in L2 \rangle \langle x' \in X \rangle \langle \text{out}[L2, \pi', x'] \neq \{\} \rangle \langle \text{out}[L1, \pi', x'] = \{\} \rangle$ 
  by blast
  qed
  then show  $?A$ 
  by blast
  qed
  then show  $?thesis$  by meson
  qed
  also have  $\dots = (L1 \preceq [X, \text{quasired } Y] L2)$ 
  unfolding quasired-type-1[OF assms, symmetric] quasi-reduction-def
  by (meson assms(2) executable-inputs-in-alphabet outputs-executable)
  finally show  $?thesis$ 
  by meson
  qed

```

6.3 Strong Reduction via Reduction and Undefinedness Outputs

fun *non-bottom-shortening* :: $(\langle x, y \rangle \text{ option}) \text{ word} \Rightarrow (\langle x, y \rangle \text{ option}) \text{ word}$ **where**
non-bottom-shortening $\pi = \text{filter } (\lambda (x,y) . y \neq \text{None}) \pi$

fun *non-bottom-projection* :: $(\langle x, y \rangle \text{ option}) \text{ word} \Rightarrow (\langle x, y \rangle \text{ word})$ **where**
non-bottom-projection $\pi = \text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{the } y)) (\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi)$

lemma *non-bottom-projection-split*: $\text{non-bottom-projection } (\pi' @ \pi'') = (\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi') @ (\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi'')$
by (induction π' arbitrary: π'' ; auto)

lemma *non-bottom-projection-id* : $\text{non-bottom-projection } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y) . (x, \text{Some } y)) \pi) = \pi$
by (induction π ; auto)

fun *undefinedness-completion* :: 'x alphabet \Rightarrow ('x,'y) language \Rightarrow ('x, 'y option) language **where**
undefinedness-completion X L =
 $\{\pi . \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi \in L \wedge (\forall \pi' x \pi'' . \pi = \pi' @ [(x, \text{None})] @ \pi'' \rightarrow x \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi', x] = \{\})\}$

lemma *undefinedness-completion-is-language* :

assumes *is-language* X Y L

shows *is-language* X ($\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y$) (*undefinedness-completion* X L)

proof –

let ?L = *undefinedness-completion* X L

have [] \in L

using *language-contains-nil*[OF *assms*].

moreover have *non-bottom-projection* [] = []

by *auto*

ultimately have [] \in ?L

by *simp*

then have ?L \neq {}

by *blast*

moreover have $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in ?L \implies (\bigwedge xy . xy \in \text{set } \pi \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y))$

and $\bigwedge \pi . \pi \in ?L \implies (\bigwedge \pi' . \text{prefix } \pi' \pi \implies \pi' \in ?L)$

proof –

fix π **assume** $\pi \in ?L$

then have p1: *non-bottom-projection* $\pi \in L$

and p2: $\bigwedge \pi' x \pi'' . \pi = \pi' @ [(x, \text{None})] @ \pi'' \implies x \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi', x] = \{\}$

by *auto*

show $\bigwedge xy . xy \in \text{set } \pi \implies \text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y)$

proof –

fix xy **assume** $xy \in \text{set } \pi$

then obtain $\pi' x y \pi''$ **where** $xy = (x, y)$ **and** $\pi = \pi' @ [(x, y)] @ \pi''$

by (*metis append-Cons append-Nil old.prod.exhaust split-list*)

show $\text{fst } xy \in X \wedge \text{snd } xy \in (\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } ' Y)$

proof (*cases snd xy*)

case *None*

then show *?thesis*

unfolding $\langle xy = (x, y) \rangle$ *snd-conv*

using p2 $\langle \pi = \pi' @ [(x, y)] @ \pi'' \rangle$

by *simp*

next

case (*Some y'*)

then have $y = \text{Some } y'$

```

    unfolding ⟨xy = (x,y)⟩ by auto
  have (x,y') ∈ set (non-bottom-projection π)
    unfolding ⟨π = π' @ [(x,y)] @ π''⟩ ⟨y = Some y'⟩
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding ⟨xy = (x,y)⟩ snd-conv ⟨y = Some y'⟩ fst-conv
    using p1 assms
    unfolding is-language.simps by fastforce
qed
qed

show ∧ π' . prefix π' π ⇒ π' ∈ ?L
proof -
  fix π' assume prefix π' π
  then obtain π'' where π = π'@π''
    using prefixE by blast

  have non-bottom-projection π = (non-bottom-projection π')@(non-bottom-projection
π'')
    unfolding ⟨π = π'@π''⟩
    using non-bottom-projection-split .
  then have non-bottom-projection π' ∈ L
    by (metis assms p1 prefix-closure-no-member)
  moreover have ∧ π''' x π'''' . π' = π''' @ [(x,None)] @ π'''' ⇒ x ∈ X ∧
out[L, non-bottom-projection π''', x] = {}
    using p2 unfolding ⟨π = π'@π''⟩
    by (metis append.assoc)
  ultimately show π' ∈ ?L
    by fastforce
qed
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (meson is-language.elims(3))
qed

```

lemma *undefinedness-completion-inclusion* :

```

  assumes π ∈ L
  shows map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π ∈ undefinedness-completion X L
  proof -
    let ?π = map (λ(x,y) . (x,Some y)) π

```

```

  have ∧ a . (a,None) ∉ set ?π
    by (induction π; auto)
  then have ∀ π' x π'' . ?π = π' @ [(x,None)] @ π'' → x ∈ X ∧ out[L,
non-bottom-projection π', x] = {}
    by (metis Cons-eq-appendI in-set-conv-decomp)
  moreover have non-bottom-projection ?π ∈ L
    using ⟨π ∈ L⟩ unfolding non-bottom-projection-id .

```

ultimately show *?thesis*
 by *auto*
 qed

lemma *undefinedness-completion-out-shortening* :

assumes *is-language X Y L*

and $\pi \in \text{undefinedness-completion } X L$

and $x \in X$

shows $\text{out}[\text{undefinedness-completion } X L, \pi, x] = \text{out}[\text{undefinedness-completion } X L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x]$

using *assms(2,3)* **proof** (*induction length π arbitrary: π x rule: less-induct*)

case *less*

let $?L = \text{undefinedness-completion } X L$

show *?case* **proof** (*cases π rule: rev-cases*)

case *Nil*

then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

next

case (*snoc π' xy*)

then obtain $x' y'$ **where** $xy = (x',y')$ **by** *fastforce*

have $x' \in X$

using *snoc less.prem(1)* **unfolding** $\langle xy = (x',y') \rangle$

using *undefinedness-completion-is-language[OF assms(1)]*

by (*metis fst-conv is-language.elims(2) last-in-set snoc-eq-iff-butlast*)

have $\pi' \in ?L$

using *snoc less.prem(1)*

using *undefinedness-completion-is-language[OF assms(1)]*

using *prefix-closure-no-member* **by** *blast*

show *?thesis* **proof** (*cases y'*)

case *None*

then have *non-bottom-shortening $\pi = \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi'$*

unfolding $\langle xy = (x',y') \rangle$ **snoc** **by** *auto*

then have $\text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x] = \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi', x]$

by *simp*

also have $\dots = \text{out}[?L, \pi', x]$

using *less.hyps[OF - $\langle \pi' \in ?L \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$]* **unfolding** *snoc*

by (*metis Suc-lessD length-append-singleton not-less-eq*)

also have $\dots = \text{out}[?L, \pi, x]$

proof

show $\text{out}[?L, \pi', x] \subseteq \text{out}[?L, \pi, x]$

```

proof
  fix  $y$  assume  $y \in \text{out}[?L, \pi', x]$ 
  then have  $\pi'@[x,y] \in ?L$ 
  by auto
  then have  $p1$ : non-bottom-projection  $(\pi'@[x,y]) \in L$ 
    and  $p2$ :  $\bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma'' . \pi'@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a, \text{None})] @ \gamma'' \implies a \in X \wedge$ 
 $\text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
  by auto

  have non-bottom-projection  $(\pi@[x,y]) = \text{non-bottom-projection } (\pi'@[x,y])$ 
  unfolding snoc  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle \text{None}$  by auto
  then have non-bottom-projection  $(\pi@[x,y]) \in L$ 
  using  $p1$  by simp
  moreover have  $\bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma'' . \pi@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a, \text{None})] @ \gamma'' \implies a \in$ 
 $X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
  proof –
  fix  $\gamma' a \gamma''$  assume  $\pi@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a, \text{None})] @ \gamma''$ 
  then have  $\pi'@[x', \text{None}]@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a, \text{None})] @ \gamma''$ 
  unfolding snoc  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle \text{None}$  by auto

  show  $a \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
  proof (cases  $\gamma''$  rule: rev-cases)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, \text{None})] @ \gamma'' \rangle$  non-bottom-shortening
 $\pi = \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi'$   $p2$  by auto
    next
    case (snoc  $\gamma''' xy'$ )
    then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, \text{None})] @ \gamma'' \rangle$  less.prem1 by force
  qed
qed
  ultimately show  $y \in \text{out}[?L, \pi, x]$ 
  by auto
qed

  show  $\text{out}[?L, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[?L, \pi', x]$ 
  proof
  fix  $y$  assume  $y \in \text{out}[?L, \pi, x]$ 
  then have  $\pi'@[x', \text{None}]@[x,y] \in ?L$ 
  unfolding snoc  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle \text{None}$ 
  by auto
  then have  $p1$ : non-bottom-projection  $(\pi'@[x', \text{None}]@[x,y]) \in L$ 
  and  $p2$ :  $\bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma'' . \pi'@[x', \text{None}]@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a, \text{None})] @ \gamma''$ 
 $\implies a \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
  by auto

  have non-bottom-projection  $(\pi'@[x', \text{None}]@[x,y]) = \text{non-bottom-projection}$ 
 $(\pi'@[x,y])$ 

```

```

    by auto
  then have non-bottom-projection  $(\pi'@[x,y]) \in L$ 
    using p1 by auto
  moreover have  $\bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma'' . \pi'@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'' \implies a \in$ 
 $X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
  proof -
    fix  $\gamma' a \gamma''$  assume  $\pi'@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma''$ 

    show  $a \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
    proof (cases  $\gamma''$  rule: rev-cases)
      case Nil
      then show ?thesis
        by (metis None  $\langle \pi' @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'' \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi = \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi' \rangle \langle xy = (x', y') \rangle$ 
 $\text{append.assoc}$ 
 $\text{append.right-neutral}$ 
 $\text{append1-eq-conv}$ 
 $\text{non-bottom-projection.simps p2 snoc}$ )
      next
      case (snoc  $\gamma''' xy'$ )
      then show ?thesis
        using  $\langle \pi' @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'' \rangle \langle \pi' \in \text{undefined-}$ 
 $\text{ness-completion } X L \rangle$  by force
    qed
  qed
  ultimately show  $y \in \text{out}[?L, \pi', x]$ 
    by auto
  qed
  finally show ?thesis
    by blast
next
case (Some  $y''$ )

have non-bottom-shortening  $\pi = (\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi')@[x', \text{Some } y'']$ 
  unfolding snoc  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle$  Some by auto
then have non-bottom-projection  $\pi = (\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi')@[x', y'']$ 
  by auto

have  $\pi' @ [(x', \text{Some } y'')] \in ?L$ 
  using less.prem1 unfolding snoc  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle$  Some .
then have  $\text{Some } y'' \in \text{out}[?L, \pi', x']$ 
  by auto
moreover have  $\text{out}[?L, \pi', x'] = \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi', x']$ 
  using less.hyps[OF -  $\langle \pi' \in ?L \rangle \langle x' \in X \rangle$ ]
  unfolding snoc  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle$  Some
  by (metis length-append-singleton lessI)
ultimately have  $\text{Some } y'' \in \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi', x']$ 
  by blast

show ?thesis

```

proof
show $out[?L,\pi,x] \subseteq out[?L,non-bottom-shortening \pi,x]$
proof
fix y **assume** $y \in out[?L,\pi,x]$
then have $\pi'@[x',Some\ y']@[x,y] \in ?L$
unfolding $\langle xy = (x',y') \rangle$ *Some* **by** *auto*
then have $p1: non-bottom-projection (\pi'@[x',Some\ y']@[x,y]) \in L$
and $p2: \bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma'' . \pi'@[x',Some\ y']@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a,None)] @$
 $\gamma'' \implies a \in X \wedge out[L, non-bottom-projection \gamma', a] = \{\}$
by *auto*

have $non-bottom-projection ((non-bottom-shortening \pi)@[x,y]) =$
 $non-bottom-projection (\pi'@[x',Some\ y']@[x,y])$
unfolding $\langle non-bottom-shortening \pi = (non-bottom-shortening \pi')@[x',Some$
 $y'] \rangle$
by *auto*
then have $non-bottom-projection ((non-bottom-shortening \pi)@[x,y]) \in L$
using $p1$ **by** *simp*
moreover have $\bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma'' . (non-bottom-shortening \pi)@[x,y] = \gamma' @$
 $[(a,None)] @ \gamma'' \implies a \in X \wedge out[L, non-bottom-projection \gamma', a] = \{\}$
proof –
fix $\gamma' a \gamma''$ **assume** $(non-bottom-shortening \pi)@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a,None)]$
 $@ \gamma''$
moreover have $(a, None) \notin set (non-bottom-shortening \pi)$
by *(induction \pi; auto)*
moreover have $\bigwedge xs a ys b zs . xs@[a] = ys@[b]@zs \implies b \notin set xs \implies$
 $zs = []$
by *(metis append-Cons append-Nil butlast.simps(2) butlast-snoc*
in-set-butlast-appendI list.distinct(1) list.sel(1) list.set-sel(1))
ultimately have $\gamma'' = []$
by *fastforce*
then have $\gamma' = non-bottom-shortening \pi$
and $x = a$
and $y = None$
using $\langle (non-bottom-shortening \pi)@[x,y] = \gamma' @ [(a,None)] @ \gamma'' \rangle$
by *auto*

show $a \in X \wedge out[L, non-bottom-projection \gamma', a] = \{\}$
using $\langle x \in X \rangle$ **unfolding** $\langle x = a \rangle$
unfolding $\langle \gamma' = non-bottom-shortening \pi \rangle$
by *(metis (no-types, lifting) \langle non-bottom-projection (non-bottom-shortening*
 $\pi @ [(x, y)]) = non-bottom-projection (\pi' @ [(x', Some\ y')] @ [(x, y)]) \rangle \langle x = a \rangle \langle y =$
 $None \rangle append.assoc append.right-neutral append.same-eq non-bottom-projection-split$
 $p2)$
qed
ultimately show $y \in out[?L,non-bottom-shortening \pi,x]$
by *auto*
qed


```

show  $out[?L, non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi, x] \subseteq out[?L, \pi, x]$ 
proof
  fix  $y$  assume  $y \in out[?L, non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi, x]$ 
  then have  $(non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi') @ [(x', Some\ y')] @ [(x, y)] \in ?L$ 
  unfolding  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle$  Some by auto
  then have  $p1: non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ ((non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi') @ [(x', Some\ y')] @ [(x, y)]) \in L$ 
  and  $p2: \bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma''. (non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi') @ [(x', Some\ y')] @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'' \implies a \in X \wedge out[L, non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
  by auto

  have  $non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ ((non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi') @ [(x', Some\ y')] @ [(x, y)]) = non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ (\pi @ [(x, y)])$ 
  unfolding  $\langle xy = (x', y') \rangle$  Some by auto
  then have  $non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ (\pi @ [(x, y)]) \in L$ 
  using  $p1$  by presburger
  moreover have  $\bigwedge \gamma' a \gamma''. \pi @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'' \implies a \in X \wedge out[L, non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
proof
  fix  $\gamma' a \gamma''$  assume  $\pi @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma''$ 
  then have  $(a, None) \in set\ (\pi @ [(x, y)])$ 
  by auto
  then consider  $(a, None) \in set\ \pi \mid (a, None) = (x, y)$ 
  by auto
  then show  $a \in X$ 
  by  $(metis\ assms(1)\ fst\text{-}conv\ is\text{-}language.\ elims(2)\ less.\ prems(1)\ less.\ prems(2)\ undefinedness\text{-}completion\text{-}is\text{-}language)$ 

show  $out[L, non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ \gamma', a] = \{\}$ 
proof  $(cases\ \gamma''\ rule: rev\text{-}cases)$ 
  case Nil
  then have  $\pi = \gamma'$  and  $x = a$  and  $y = None$ 
  using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'' \rangle$  by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by  $(metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ opaque\text{-}lifting)\ \langle non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ (non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi' @ [(x', Some\ y')] @ [(x, y)]) = non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\ (\pi @ [(x, y)]) \rangle\ \langle non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi = non\text{-}bottom\text{-}shortening\ \pi' @ [(x', Some\ y')] \rangle\ append.\ assoc\ append\text{-}Cons\ append\text{-}Nil\ append\text{-}same\text{-}eq\ non\text{-}bottom\text{-}projection\text{-}split\ p2)$ 

next
  case  $(snoc\ \gamma''' xy')$ 
  then have  $\pi = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'''$ 
  using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, y)] = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma'' \rangle$  by auto

  have  $\gamma' @ [(a, None)] \in ?L$ 
  using  $less.\ prems(1)$  unfolding  $\langle \pi = \gamma' @ [(a, None)] @ \gamma''' \rangle$ 
  using  $undefinedness\text{-}completion\text{-}is\text{-}language[OF\ assms(1)]$ 
  by  $(metis\ append\text{-}assoc\ prefix\text{-}closure\text{-}no\text{-}member)$ 

```

```

      then show out[L, non-bottom-projection  $\gamma'$ , a] = {}
      by auto
    qed
  qed
  ultimately show  $y \in out[?L, \pi, x]$ 
  by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

lemma *undefinedness-completion-out-projection-not-empty* :

```

  assumes is-language X Y L
  and  $\pi \in undefinedness-completion X L$ 
  and  $x \in X$ 
  and  $out[L, non-bottom-projection \pi, x] \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $out[undefinedness-completion X L, non-bottom-shortening \pi, x] = Some \text{ '}$ 
   $out[L, non-bottom-projection \pi, x]$ 
  proof

```

```

  let ?L = undefinedness-completion X L

```

```

  have  $\pi @ [(x, None)] \notin ?L$ 
  using assms(4) by auto
  then have  $None \notin out[?L, \pi, x]$ 
  by auto
  then have  $None \notin out[?L, non-bottom-shortening \pi, x]$ 
  using undefinedness-completion-out-shortening[OF assms(1,2,3)] by blast
  then have  $(non-bottom-shortening \pi) @ [(x, None)] \notin ?L$ 
  by auto

```

```

  show  $out[?L, non-bottom-shortening \pi, x] \subseteq Some \text{ '}$ 
   $out[L, non-bottom-projection$ 
   $\pi, x]$ 
  proof

```

```

  fix y assume  $y \in out[?L, non-bottom-shortening \pi, x]$ 
  then have  $(non-bottom-shortening \pi) @ [(x, y)] \in ?L$  by auto
  then have  $y \neq None$ 
  using  $\langle (non-bottom-shortening \pi) @ [(x, None)] \notin ?L \rangle$ 
  by meson
  then obtain  $y'$  where  $y = Some y'$ 
  by auto

```

```

  have  $non-bottom-projection ((non-bottom-shortening \pi) @ [(x, y)]) = (non-bottom-projection$ 
   $\pi) @ [(x, y^{\wedge})]$ 
  unfolding  $\langle y = Some y' \rangle$ 
  by (induction  $\pi$ ; auto)

```

then have $(\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi) @ [(x,y')] \in L$
using $\langle (\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi) @ [(x,y)] \in ?L \rangle$ **unfolding** $\langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle$
by auto
then show $y \in \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] \rangle$
unfolding $\langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle$ **by auto**
qed

show $\text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] \rangle \subseteq \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x]$
proof
fix y **assume** $y \in \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] \rangle$
then obtain y' **where** $y = \text{Some } y'$ **and** $y' \in \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x]$
by auto
then have $(\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi) @ [(x,y')] \in L$
by auto
moreover have $\text{non-bottom-projection } ((\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi) @ [(x,y)])$
 $= (\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi) @ [(x,y')]$
unfolding $\langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle$
by $(\text{induction } \pi; \text{auto})$
ultimately have $\text{non-bottom-projection } ((\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi) @ [(x,y)])$
 $\in L$
unfolding $\langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle$
by auto
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi' x' \pi'' . ((\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi) @ [(x,y)]) = \pi' @ [(x', \text{None})] @ \pi'' \implies x' \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi', x'] = \{\}$
proof –
fix $\pi' x' \pi''$ **assume** $((\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi) @ [(x,y)]) = \pi' @ [(x', \text{None})]$
 $@ \pi''$
then have $(x', \text{None}) \in \text{set } (\text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi)$
by $(\text{metis } \langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle \text{ append-Cons in-set-conv-decomp old.prod.inject option.distinct(1) rotate1.simps(2) set-ConsD set-rotate1})$
then have False
by $(\text{induction } \pi; \text{auto})$
then show $x' \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi', x'] = \{\}$
by blast
qed
ultimately show $y \in \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x]$
by auto
qed
qed

lemma *undefinedness-completion-out-projection-empty* :
assumes $\text{is-language } X Y L$
and $\pi \in \text{undefinedness-completion } X L$
and $x \in X$
and $\text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] = \{\}$
shows $\text{out}[\text{undefinedness-completion } X L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x] = \{\text{None}\}$
proof

```

let ?L = undefinedness-completion X L

have p1: non-bottom-projection  $\pi \in L$ 
  and p2:  $\bigwedge \pi' x \pi'' . \pi = \pi' @ [(x, None)] @ \pi'' \implies x \in X \wedge \text{out}[L,$ 
non-bottom-projection  $\pi', x] = \{\}$ 
  using assms(2) by auto

have non-bottom-projection ( $\pi @ [(x, None)]$ )  $\in L$ 
  using p1 by auto
moreover have  $\bigwedge \pi' x' \pi'' . \pi @ [(x, None)] = \pi' @ [(x', None)] @ \pi'' \implies x' \in X$ 
 $\wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi', x'] = \{\}$ 
  proof –
    fix  $\pi' x' \pi''$  assume  $\pi @ [(x, None)] = \pi' @ [(x', None)] @ \pi''$ 
    show  $x' \in X \wedge \text{out}[L, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi', x'] = \{\}$ 
    proof (cases  $\pi''$  rule: rev-cases)
      case Nil
      then show ?thesis
      using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, None)] = \pi' @ [(x', None)] @ \pi'' \rangle$  assms(3) assms(4) by
auto
      next
      case (snoc  $ys$   $y$ )
      then show ?thesis
      using  $\langle \pi @ [(x, None)] = \pi' @ [(x', None)] @ \pi'' \rangle$  p2 by auto
    qed
  qed
ultimately have  $\pi @ [(x, None)] \in ?L$ 
  by auto
then show  $\{None\} \subseteq \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x]$ 
  unfolding undefinedness-completion-out-shortening[OF assms(1,2,3), symmetric]
  by auto

show  $\text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x] \subseteq \{None\}$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x] \subseteq \{None\}$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where  $y \in \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x]$  and  $y \neq None$ 
  by blast
  then obtain  $y'$  where  $y = \text{Some } y'$ 
  by auto

have  $\pi @ [(x, \text{Some } y')] \in ?L$ 
  using  $\langle y \in \text{out}[?L, \text{non-bottom-shortening } \pi, x] \rangle$ 
  unfolding  $\langle y = \text{Some } y' \rangle$ 
  unfolding undefinedness-completion-out-shortening[OF assms(1,2,3), symmetric]
  by auto
then have (non-bottom-projection  $\pi$ )  $@ [(x, y')] \in L$ 
  by auto

```

```

then show False
  using assms(4) by auto
qed
qed

```

```

theorem strongred-via-red :
  assumes is-language X Y L1
  and is-language X Y L2
shows ( $L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ((undefinedness-completion X L1)  $\preceq[X, \text{red}$ 
( $\{\text{None}\} \cup \text{Some } \text{' } Y$ )] (undefinedness-completion X L2))
proof -

```

```

  let  $?L1 = \text{undefinedness-completion } X \ L1$ 
  let  $?L2 = \text{undefinedness-completion } X \ L2$ 

```

```

  have ( $L1 \preceq[X, \text{strongred } Y] L2$ ) = ( $\forall \pi \in L1 \cap L2 . \forall x \in X . (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] =$ 
 $\{\} \wedge \text{out}[L2, \pi, x] = \{\}) \vee (\text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \pi, x])$ )
  (is  $?A = ?B$ )

```

```

proof

```

```

  show  $?A \implies ?B$ 

```

```

  unfolding strongred-type-1[OF assms, symmetric] strong-reduction-def quasi-reduction-def
  by (metis outputs-executable)

```

```

  show  $?B \implies ?A$ 

```

```

  unfolding strongred-type-1[OF assms, symmetric] strong-reduction-def quasi-reduction-def
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) executable-inputs-in-alphabet outputs-executable

```

```

subset-empty)

```

```

qed

```

```

  also have ... = ( $\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . (\text{out}[L1, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x]$ 
 $= \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L2, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] = \{\}) \vee (\text{out}[L1, \text{non-bottom-projection}$ 
 $\pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{non-bottom-projection}$ 
 $\pi, x])$ )
  (is  $?A = ?B$ )

```

```

proof

```

```

  have  $\bigwedge \pi x . ?A \implies \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \implies x \in X \implies (\text{out}[L1, \text{non-bottom-projection}$ 
 $\pi, x] = \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L2, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] = \{\}) \vee (\text{out}[L1, \text{non-bottom-projection}$ 
 $\pi, x] \neq \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L1, \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, \text{non-bottom-projection}$ 
 $\pi, x])$ 

```

```

proof -

```

```

  fix  $\pi x$  assume  $?A$  and  $\pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2$  and  $x \in X$ 

```

```

  let  $?p = \text{non-bottom-projection } \pi$ 

```

```

  have  $?p \in L1$ 

```

```

  and  $?p \in L2$ 

```

```

  using  $\langle \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \rangle$  by auto

```

```

  then show ( $\text{out}[L1, ?p, x] = \{\} \wedge \text{out}[L2, ?p, x] = \{\}) \vee (\text{out}[L1, ?p, x] \neq \{\} \wedge$ 
 $\text{out}[L1, ?p, x] \subseteq \text{out}[L2, ?p, x])$ 

```

```

  using  $\langle ?A \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$  by blast

```

qed
then show $?A \implies ?B$
by *blast*

have $\bigwedge \pi x . ?B \implies \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \implies x \in X \implies (out[L1,\pi,x] = \{\} \wedge out[L2,\pi,x] = \{\}) \vee (out[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,\pi,x])$
proof –
fix πx **assume** $?B$ **and** $\pi \in L1 \cap L2$ **and** $x \in X$

let $? \pi = map (\lambda(x,y) . (x, Some y)) \pi$

have $? \pi \in ?L1$ **and** $? \pi \in ?L2$
using $\langle \pi \in L1 \cap L2 \rangle$ *undefinedness-completion-inclusion* **by** *blast+*
then have $(out[L1,non-bottom-projection ? \pi,x] = \{\} \wedge out[L2,non-bottom-projection ? \pi,x] = \{\}) \vee (out[L1,non-bottom-projection ? \pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,non-bottom-projection ? \pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,non-bottom-projection ? \pi,x])$
using $\langle ?B \rangle$ $\langle x \in X \rangle$ **by** *blast*
then show $(out[L1,\pi,x] = \{\} \wedge out[L2,\pi,x] = \{\}) \vee (out[L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,\pi,x])$
unfolding *non-bottom-projection-id* .

qed
then show $?B \implies ?A$
by *blast*

qed
also have $\dots = (\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . (out[?L1,\pi,x] = \{None\} \wedge out[?L2,\pi,x] = \{None\}) \vee (out[?L1,\pi,x] \neq \{None\} \wedge out[?L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[?L2,\pi,x]))$
proof –
have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \implies x \in X \implies (out[L1,non-bottom-projection \pi,x] = \{\} \wedge out[L2,non-bottom-projection \pi,x] = \{\}) = (out[?L1,\pi,x] = \{None\} \wedge out[?L2,\pi,x] = \{None\})$
by (*metis IntD1 IntD2 None-notin-image-Some assms(1) assms(2) insertCI undefinedness-completion-out-projection-empty undefinedness-completion-out-projection-not-empty undefinedness-completion-out-shortening*)
moreover have $\bigwedge \pi x . \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 \implies x \in X \implies (out[L1,non-bottom-projection \pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,non-bottom-projection \pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,non-bottom-projection \pi,x]) = (out[?L1,\pi,x] \neq \{None\} \wedge out[?L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[?L2,\pi,x])$
proof –
fix πx **assume** $\pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2$ **and** $x \in X$
then have $\pi \in ?L1$ **and** $\pi \in ?L2$ **by** *auto*

have $(out[L1,non-bottom-projection \pi,x] \neq \{\}) = (out[?L1,\pi,x] \neq \{None\})$
by (*metis None-notin-image-Some* $\langle \pi \in undefinedness-completion X L1 \rangle$ $\langle x \in X \rangle$ *assms(1) singletonI undefinedness-completion-out-projection-empty undefinedness-completion-out-projection-not-empty undefinedness-completion-out-shortening*)

show $(out[L1,non-bottom-projection \pi,x] \neq \{\} \wedge out[L1,non-bottom-projection \pi,x] \subseteq out[L2,non-bottom-projection \pi,x]) = (out[?L1,\pi,x] \neq \{None\} \wedge out[?L1,\pi,x] \subseteq out[?L2,\pi,x])$

```

proof (cases out[L1,non-bottom-projection  $\pi,x$ ]  $\neq \{\}$ )
  case False
    then show ?thesis using  $\langle \text{out}[L1,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x] \neq \{\} \rangle =$ 
     $\langle \text{out}[?L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\text{None}\} \rangle$  by blast
  next
    case True
    have out[undefinedness-completion  $X L1,\pi,x$ ] = Some  $\langle \text{out}[L1,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x]$ 
 $\pi,x \rangle$ 
      using undefinedness-completion-out-projection-not-empty[OF assms(1)  $\langle \pi$ 
 $\in ?L1 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$  True]
      unfolding undefinedness-completion-out-shortening[OF assms(1)  $\langle \pi \in ?L1 \rangle$ 
 $\langle x \in X \rangle$ ,symmetric] .

  show ?thesis proof (cases out[L2,non-bottom-projection  $\pi,x$ ] =  $\{\}$ )
    case True
      then show ?thesis
      by (metis  $\langle \text{out}[L1,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x] \neq \{\} \rangle = \langle \text{out}[undefinedness-completion$ 
 $X L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\text{None}\} \rangle \langle \pi \in \text{undefinedness-completion } X L2 \rangle \langle \text{out}[undefinedness-completion$ 
 $X L1,\pi,x] = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L1,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x] \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle \text{assms}(2) \text{image-is-empty}$ 
 $\text{subset-empty subset-singleton} D \text{undefinedness-completion-out-projection-empty}$ 
 $\text{undefinedness-completion-out-shortening} \rangle$ )
      next
      case False

    have out[undefinedness-completion  $X L2,\pi,x$ ] = Some  $\langle \text{out}[L2,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x]$ 
 $\pi,x \rangle$ 
      using undefinedness-completion-out-projection-not-empty[OF assms(2)
 $\langle \pi \in ?L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$  False]
      unfolding undefinedness-completion-out-shortening[OF assms(2)  $\langle \pi \in$ 
 $?L2 \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$ ,symmetric] .

    show ?thesis
    unfolding  $\langle \text{out}[undefinedness-completion } X L1,\pi,x] = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L1,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x]$ 
 $\pi,x \rangle$ 
    unfolding  $\langle \text{out}[undefinedness-completion } X L2,\pi,x] = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L2,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x]$ 
 $\pi,x \rangle$ 
    by (metis  $\langle \text{out}[L1,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x] \neq \{\} \rangle = \langle \text{out}[undefinedness-completion$ 
 $X L1,\pi,x] \neq \{\text{None}\} \rangle \langle \text{out}[undefinedness-completion } X L1,\pi,x] = \text{Some } \langle \text{out}[L1,\text{non-bottom-projection } \pi,x]$ 
 $\pi,x \rangle \text{subset-image-iff these-image-Some-eq} \rangle$ )
    qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by meson
qed
also have  $\dots = (\forall \pi \in ?L1 \cap ?L2 . \forall x \in X . \text{out}[?L1,\pi,x] \subseteq \text{out}[?L2,\pi,x])$ 
  (is  $?A = ?B$ )
proof

```

```

show ?A  $\implies$  ?B
  by blast
show ?B  $\implies$  ?A
  by (metis IntD2 None-notin-image-Some assms(2) insert-subset undefined-
ness-completion-out-projection-empty undefinedness-completion-out-projection-not-empty
undefinedness-completion-out-shortening)
qed
also have ... = (?L1  $\preceq$ [X, red ({None}  $\cup$  Some ‘ Y)] ?L2)
  unfolding type-1-conforms.simps red.simps
  using outputs-in-alphabet[OF undefinedness-completion-is-language[OF assms(2)]]
  by force
finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

References

- [1] W.-l. Huang and R. Sachtleben. *Conformance Relations Between Input/Output Languages*, pages 49–67. Springer Nature Switzerland, Cham, 2023.