

Certified Infinite Descent Criteria in Isabelle/HOL

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July 14, 2026

Abstract

Infinite Descent is the global trace condition that underpins the soundness of cyclic reasoning and, in program analysis, the size change termination principle. Many (semi-)decision procedures for Infinite Descent are known, based on criteria ranging from automata-based constructions and relation-based characterizations, to effective (but incomplete) heuristics. We present an Isabelle/HOL mechanization of this landscape. We provide a reusable, locale-based framework of sloped graphs that defines Infinite Descent at an abstract level, independently of any concrete graph encoding. Within this framework we formalize standard *complete* criteria and prove their equivalence to the locale-level *InfiniteDescent* predicate. We also formalize tool-facing sufficient criteria, prove their soundness, and certify incompleteness where appropriate via verified counterexamples. Along the way we contribute reusable lemmas for ω -regular reasoning over streams and for Büchi-automata constructions needed by the inclusion proofs.

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1 Preliminaries

Some preliminaries on LTL, Transition Systems and Buchi Automata

1.1 Linear Temporal Logic and Auxillaries

theory *Preliminaries*

imports *HOL-Library.Sublist* *HOL-Library.Linear-Temporal-Logic-on-Streams*

HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int

begin

definition *any* $\equiv$ *undefined*

lemma *Suc-disj*: $j < i \implies \text{Suc } j < i \vee \text{Suc } j = i$ *<proof>*

lemma *distinct-wrap-around*:

assumes *distinct* *c*

assumes $j > i$

shows *distinct* (*drop* *j* *c* @ *take* *i* *c*)

<proof>

lemma *distinct-outside-index*:

assumes

$0 < j \ 0 < \text{length } c \ \text{distinct } c$
 $\forall j < \text{length } c. \ 0 \neq j \longrightarrow c ! 0 \neq c ! j$
shows $c ! 0 \notin (!) \ c \ ' \{j..<\text{length } c\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-outside-index'*:

assumes
 $\text{distinct } (\text{butlast } c)$
 $\text{Suc } i < \text{length } (\text{butlast } c)$
 $\forall j < \text{length } (\text{butlast } c). \ \text{Suc } i \neq j \longrightarrow \text{butlast } c ! \text{Suc } i \neq \text{butlast } c ! j$
shows $c ! \text{Suc } i \notin (!) \ (\text{butlast } c) \ ' \{j..<i\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $fToList :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $fToList \ n \ f \equiv \text{map } f \ [0..<n]$

lemma $\text{length-}fToList[simp]$: $\text{length } (fToList \ n \ f) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{nth-}fToList[simp]$: $i < n \Longrightarrow (fToList \ n \ f) ! i = f \ i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $fToList\text{-}nth[simp]$: $(fToList \ (\text{length } xs) \ (\text{nth } xs)) = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-split2*:

assumes $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } xs$
obtains $xs1 \ xs2 \ xs3$ **where** $xs = xs1 \ @ \ (xs ! i) \ # \ xs2 \ @ \ (xs ! j) \ # \ xs3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{repeat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{repeat } n \ xs \equiv \text{concat } (\text{replicate } n \ xs)$

lemma $\text{repeat-0}[simp]$: $\text{repeat } 0 \ xs = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{repeat-Suc}[simp]$: $\text{repeat } (\text{Suc } n) \ xs = xs \ @ \ \text{repeat } n \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma repeat-Suc2 : $\text{repeat } (\text{Suc } n) \ xs = \text{repeat } n \ xs \ @ \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{set-repeat}[simp]$: $n > 0 \Longrightarrow \text{set } (\text{repeat } n \ xs) = \text{set } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{nth-repeat}[simp]$: $\text{length } (\text{repeat } n \ xs) = n * \text{length } xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *repeat-nth*:

$i < n * \text{length } xs \implies \text{repeat } n \text{ } xs ! i = xs ! (i \bmod \text{length } xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tl-last'*:

$tl \text{ } xs \neq [] \implies \text{last } xs = \text{last } (tl \text{ } xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *fToStream* :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ stream}$ **where**

$fToStream \text{ } f \equiv \text{smap } f \text{ } nats$

lemma *snth-fToStream[simp]*: $(fToStream \text{ } f) !! i = f \text{ } i$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *shd-fToStream[simp]*: $\text{shd } (fToStream \text{ } f) = f \text{ } 0 \text{ } \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stl-fToStream*: $\text{stl } (fToStream \text{ } f) !! n = (fToStream \text{ } f) !! \text{Suc } n \text{ } \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fToStream-snth[simp]*: $(fToStream \text{ } (snth \text{ } xs)) = xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sdrop-shift-length*: $\text{length } xs = m \implies \text{sdrop } m \text{ } (xs @- ys) = ys$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sdrop-shift-length'*: $\text{sdrop } (\text{length } xs) \text{ } (xs @- ys) = ys$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *snth-equalityI*: $(\bigwedge i. xs !! i = ys !! i) \implies xs = ys$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hd-u-append[simp]*: $\text{hd } (u @ [\text{hd } u]) = \text{hd } u \text{ } \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stake-len-append*: $\text{stake } (\text{length } v) \text{ } (v @- u) = v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-stake-Suc*: $\text{last } (\text{stake } (\text{Suc } x') \text{ } r) = r !! x' \text{ } \langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *srepeat* $\equiv \text{cycle}$

hide-const *cycle*

declare *cycle.simps[simp del]*

declare *snth.simps[simp del]*

lemma *stake-srepeat*: $(\text{stake } (\text{length } u) \text{ } (\text{sdrop } 0 \text{ } (\text{srepeat } u))) = u$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sdrop-evI*: $\varphi \text{ (sdrop } m \text{ } xs) \implies ev \varphi \text{ } xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *srepeat-snth[simp]*: $xs \neq [] \implies (\text{srepeat } xs) !! i = xs!(i \bmod (\text{length } xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sset-eq-snth*: $\text{sset } xs = \{xs!!i \mid i . \text{True}\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *repeat-eq-stake-srepeat*:
 $\text{repeat } n \text{ } xs = \text{stake } (n * \text{length } xs) (\text{srepeat } xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *repeat-nth-eq-srepeat-snth*: $i < n * \text{length } xs \implies \text{repeat } n \text{ } xs ! i = \text{srepeat } xs !! i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *srepeat-repeat*:
 $n \neq 0 \implies \text{srepeat } (\text{repeat } n \text{ } xs) = \text{srepeat } xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-replicate-app*: $k > 0 \implies \text{last } (\text{concat } (\text{replicate } k \text{ } (ls @ [l]))) = l' \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-stake-Suc-app*: $\text{last } (p \# \text{stake } (\text{Suc } x') \text{ } r) = \text{last } (\text{stake } (\text{Suc } x') \text{ } r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upt-Suc-hd*: $\text{Suc } x' \leq y' \implies ([\text{Suc } x' .. < y'] @ [y']) ! 0 = \text{Suc } x'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stl-Suc-eq*: $\text{stl } r !! k = r !! \text{Suc } k \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stl-Suc*: $k > 0 \implies \text{stl } r !! (k - \text{Suc } 0) = r !! k \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stl-Suc'*: $k > 0 \implies \text{stl } r !! (k - 1) = r !! k \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *replicate-within-i*: $(\text{Suc } i) \leq m \implies (\text{replicate } m \text{ } s @ - \text{ } x) !! i = s \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *replicate-beyond-i*: $(\text{Suc } i) > m \implies (\text{replicate } m \text{ } s @ - \text{ } x) !! i = x !! (i - m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-stake-i*: $n > 0 \implies \text{last } (\text{stake } n \text{ } x) = x !! (n - 1) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-stake-replicate*: $(\text{Suc } i) \leq m \implies 0 < i \implies \text{last } (\text{stake } i \text{ } (\text{replicate } m \text{ } s @ - \text{ } x)) = s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Suc-leq:Suc* $(\text{Suc } n) \leq m \implies n \leq m - \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *alw-ev-iff-sdrop*: $\text{alw } (ev \ \varphi) \ xs = (\forall m. \exists n \geq m. \varphi \ (\text{sdrop } n \ xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-iff-sdrop*: $ev \ (\text{alw } \varphi) \ xs = (\exists m. \forall n \geq m. \varphi \ (\text{sdrop } n \ xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-ev-iff-sdrop*: $ev \ (\text{alw } (ev \ \varphi)) \ xs = (\exists l. \forall m \geq l. \exists n \geq m. \varphi \ (\text{sdrop } n \ xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ev* $(\text{alw } (ev \ \varphi)) \ xs \longleftrightarrow \text{alw } (ev \ \varphi) \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *alw-ev-sdrop*: $\text{alw } (ev \ \varphi) \ (\text{sdrop } m \ xs) \longleftrightarrow \text{alw } (ev \ \varphi) \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-sdrop*: $ev \ (\text{alw } \varphi) \ (\text{sdrop } m \ xs) \longleftrightarrow ev \ (\text{alw } \varphi) \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-aand-alw-ev-sdrop*:
 $(ev \ (\text{alw } \varphi) \ \text{aand } \text{alw } (ev \ \psi)) \ (\text{sdrop } m \ xs) \longleftrightarrow (ev \ (\text{alw } \varphi) \ \text{aand } \text{alw } (ev \ \psi)) \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *holds2* **where** *holds2* $P \ xs \longleftrightarrow P \ (\text{shd } xs) \ (\text{shd } (\text{stl } xs))$

fun *second* **where** *second* $(a,b,c) = b$
lemma *second'*: $\text{second } x = (\text{case } x \text{ of } (a, b, c) \Rightarrow b)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *third* **where** *third* $(a,b,c) = c$
lemma *third'*: $\text{third } x = (\text{case } x \text{ of } (a, b, c) \Rightarrow c)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *third-ssnd*: $\text{third} = (\lambda x. \text{snd } (\text{snd } x))$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *third-snd*: $(\text{third} \circ \text{snd}) = (\lambda x. \text{third } (\text{snd } x))$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *stake-replicate*: $\text{stake } n \ (\text{replicate } n \ X \ @- \ S) = \text{replicate } n \ X$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sdrop-replicate*: $\text{sdrop } n \ (\text{replicate } n \ X \ @- \ S) = S$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $holdsS\ S = holds\ (\lambda x. x \in S)$

lemma $alw\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (holds\ P)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. P(xs!!i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $alw\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (holdsS\ S)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. xs!!i \in S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $alw\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (holds2\ R)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. R\ (xs!!i)\ (xs!!(Suc\ i)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ev\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (holds\ P)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. P(xs!!i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ev\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (holdsS\ S)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. xs!!i \in S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ev\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (holds2\ R)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. R\ (xs!!i)\ (xs!!(Suc\ i)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $alw\text{-}ev\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (ev\ (holds\ P))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. P(xs!!j))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $alw\text{-}ev\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (ev\ (holdsS\ S))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. xs!!j \in S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $alw\text{-}ev\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (ev\ (holds2\ R))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. R\ (xs!!j)\ (xs!!(Suc\ j)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (alw\ (holds\ P))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. P(xs!!j))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (alw\ (holdsS\ S))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. xs!!j \in S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (alw\ (holds2\ R))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. R\ (xs!!j)\ (xs!!(Suc\ j)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holds2\text{-}aand\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$:
 $ev\ (alw\ (holdsS\ S\ aand\ holds2\ R))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. xs!!j \in S \wedge R\ (xs!!j)\ (xs!!(Suc\ j)))$

j)))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nat-cases*: $(x::nat) = y \vee y < x \vee y > x \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *snth-hd-app-eq[simp]*: $(x \#\# xs) !! 0 = x \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stream-inclI*: $x \in S \implies k > 0 \longrightarrow xs!!(k-1) \in S \implies (x \#\# xs)!!k \in S \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sdrop-1*: $(sdrop (Suc 0) nds) = stl nds \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *disj-mod*: $((k::nat) \text{ div } N = 0 \wedge k \text{ mod } N = 0) \vee (0 < k \text{ div } N \wedge k \text{ mod } N = 0) \vee (0 < k \text{ mod } N) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-bound*: $y' > x' \implies k \text{ mod } (y' - x') - Suc\ 0 < Suc\ y' - Suc\ x' \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-contr1*: **assumes** $k \text{ mod } (y' - x') = Suc\ l'$
 $y' < Suc\ (l' + x') \quad y' - x' \neq 0$
shows *HOL.False*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-contr2*: **assumes** $k \text{ mod } (y' - x') = Suc\ l' \quad y' = Suc\ (l' + x') \quad y' - x' \neq 0$
shows *HOL.False*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-contr3*:
assumes $y' < k \text{ mod } (y' - x') + x' \quad Suc\ x' < y'$
shows *HOL.False*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-arith1*: **assumes** $Suc\ x' < y'$
shows $Suc\ (k \text{ mod } (y' - x') + x') \leq y'$
 $(k \text{ mod } (y' - x')) \leq y' - Suc\ x'$
 $Suc\ x' + k \text{ mod } (y' - x') < Suc\ y'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le-xy-mod*: $(x'::nat) < y' \implies k \text{ mod } (y' - x') < y' - x' \langle proof \rangle$

definition $\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j \equiv \text{map } (!! \ x) \ [i..<j]$

lemma $\text{map-ind-ne}[simp]: i < j \implies \text{map-ind } x \ i \ j \neq [] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map-ind-len}[simp]: i < j \implies \text{length } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) = j - i \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{srepeat-map-ind-eq}: i < j \implies \text{srepeat } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) \ !! \ k = x \ !! \ ([i..<j] \ ! \ (k \bmod (j - i))) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{hd-map-ind}: i < j \implies \text{hd } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) = x \ !! \ i \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map-ind-sing}[simp]: \text{map-ind } r \ i \ (\text{Suc } i) = [r \ !! \ i] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{tl-map-ind}: i < j \implies \text{tl } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) = (\text{map-ind } x \ (\text{Suc } i) \ j) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{nth-map-ind}: k < j - i \implies (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) \ ! \ k = x \ !! \ (i + k) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map-ind-Suc}: y' \geq x' \implies \text{map-ind } r \ x' \ y' \ @ \ [r \ !! \ y'] = \text{map-ind } r \ x' \ (\text{Suc } y') \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{last-replicate-map-ind}: 0 < k \implies y' \geq x' \implies \text{last } (\text{concat } (\text{replicate } k \ (\text{map-ind } r \ x' \ (\text{Suc } y')))) = r \ !! \ y' \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{srepeat-map-ind-snth-eq}: i < j \implies \text{srepeat } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) \ !! \ k = x \ !! \ (i + k \bmod (j - i)) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{last-take-Suc}: k = \text{Suc } n \implies \text{last } (\text{stake } k \ r) = r \ !! \ n \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{two-ls-app}: [y, v] = [y] \ @ \ [v] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{list-unf}: (v \ # \ xs' \ @ \ [y]) \ @ \ z' \ # \ zs' \ @ \ [v] = v \ # \ xs' \ @ \ y \ # \ z' \ # \ zs' \ @ \ [v] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{set-nemp}: V' \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. v \in V') \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{exI2}: P \ a \ b \implies \exists a \ b. P \ a \ b \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma exI3:  $P\ a\ b\ c \implies \exists\ a\ b\ c. P\ a\ b\ c$  <proof>
lemma exI4:  $P\ a\ b\ c\ d \implies \exists\ a\ b\ c\ d. P\ a\ b\ c\ d$  <proof>

lemma exI5:  $P\ a\ b\ c\ d\ e \implies \exists\ a\ b\ c\ d\ e. P\ a\ b\ c\ d\ e$  <proof>

end

```

1.2 Buchi Complementation Extended

A small extension to the Buchi Complementation AFP entry, including: useful definitions, results on omega lasso languages, finitely occurring predicates on streams and complement results

```

theory Buchi-Preliminaries
imports Preliminaries Buchi-Complementation.Complementation-Final
begin

```

```

lemmas run-def = nba.run-alt-def-snth nba.target-alt-def nba.states-alt-def

```

```

lemma runE-alpha:
  assumes NBA.run A (x ||| r) p
  shows  $\bigwedge k. x\ \#\ k \in nba.alphabet\ A$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma runE-0:
  assumes NBA.run A (x ||| r) p
  shows  $r\ \#\ 0 \in nba.transition\ A\ (x\ \#\ 0)\ p$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma runE-Suc:
  assumes NBA.run A (x ||| r) p
  shows  $\bigwedge k. r\ \#\ Suc\ k \in nba.transition\ A\ (x\ \#\ Suc\ k)\ (r\ \#\ k)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma runE-Suc':
  assumes NBA.run A (x ||| r) p k > 0
  shows  $r\ \#\ k \in nba.transition\ A\ (x\ \#\ k)\ (r\ \#\ (k-1))$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma runE-trans:
  assumes NBA.run A (x ||| r) p
  shows  $k > 0 \wedge r\ \#\ k \in nba.transition\ A\ (x\ \#\ k)\ (r\ \#\ (k-1)) \vee$ 
   $k = 0 \wedge r\ \#\ k \in nba.transition\ A\ (x\ \#\ k)\ p$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemmas node-def = nba.nodes-alt-def[unfolded nba.reachable-alt-def nba.target-alt-def
image-def Union-eq Bex-def]

```

lemma *nodeI*:

assumes $p \in nba.initial\ A$

$(n = p \wedge NBA.path\ A\ []\ p) \vee (\exists r. r \neq [] \wedge n = last\ (NGBA.states\ r\ p) \wedge NBA.path\ A\ r\ p)$

shows $n \in NBA.nodes\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nodeI'*:

assumes $p \in nba.initial\ A$

$(\exists r. r \neq [] \wedge n = last\ (NGBA.states\ r\ p) \wedge NBA.path\ A\ r\ p)$

shows $n \in NBA.nodes\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nba-path-singl*: $fst\ a \in nba.alphabet\ A \implies snd\ a \in nba.transition\ A\ (fst\ a)$
 $p \implies NBA.path\ A\ [a]\ p\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nba-path-app-singl*: $fst\ a \in nba.alphabet\ A \implies snd\ a \in nba.transition\ A\ (fst\ a)$
 $a\ (NGBA.target\ r\ p) \implies NBA.path\ A\ r\ p \implies NBA.path\ A\ (r\ @\ [a])\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *target-last-states[simp]*: $r \neq [] \implies NGBA.target\ r\ p = last\ (NGBA.states\ r\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *target-emp[simp]*: $NGBA.target\ []\ p = p\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-states-singl[simp]*: $last\ (NGBA.states\ [(x,s)]\ p) = s\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-states-app[simp]*: $ra \neq [] \implies last\ (NGBA.states\ (ra\ @\ [(x,s)])\ p) = s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *run-nodes-closure*:

assumes $lang: p \in nba.initial\ A\ NBA.run\ A\ (x\ ||| r)\ p$

shows $\bigwedge x. r\ !!\ x \in NBA.nodes\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-snd-stake-szip*: $map\ snd\ (stake\ k\ (x\ ||| y)) = stake\ k\ y\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *szip-unfold*: $(x' ||| r') = (shd\ x', shd\ r')\ \#\#\ (stl\ x' ||| stl\ r')\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *len-stake-szip*: $length\ (q\ \#\ map\ snd\ (stake\ (Suc\ n)\ (x\ ||| r))) = Suc\ (Suc\ n)\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nth-stake-szip*: $(q\ \#\ map\ snd\ (stake\ (Suc\ n)\ (x\ ||| r)))\ !\ Suc\ n = r\ !!\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-stake-szip*: $last\ (q\ \#\ map\ snd\ (stake\ (Suc\ n)\ (x\ ||| r))) = r\ !!\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fst-nth-zip*:*fst* $((x \parallel r) !! k) = x !! k$ *<proof>*
lemma *snd-nth-zip*:*snd* $((x \parallel r) !! k) = r !! k$ *<proof>*

lemma *fins-finite*:*fins* $P x \implies \text{finite } \{m. P (x !! m)\}$
<proof>

lemma *fins-imp*:*fins* $P x \implies \text{alw } (\text{holds } (\lambda x. \neg P x)) x \vee (\exists i. \forall k > i. P (x !! i) \wedge \neg P (x !! k))$
<proof>

lemma *target-zip-nth*: $n > 0 \implies \text{NGBA.target } (\text{stake } n \ w \parallel \text{stake } n \ r') \ i = r' !! (n-1)$
<proof>

lemma *infs-snthI*: $(\bigwedge n. \exists k \geq n. P (w !! k)) \implies \text{infs } P w$
<proof>

lemma *complement-eq1*:
assumes $\text{NBA.alphabet } A \subseteq \text{NBA.alphabet } B$
assumes $\text{finite } (\text{NBA.nodes } B)$
shows $\text{NBA.language } A \subseteq \text{NBA.language } B \longleftrightarrow \text{NBA.language } A \cap \text{NBA.language } (\text{complement } B) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *complement-eq2*: $(\text{NBA.language } A \cap \text{NBA.language } (\text{complement } B) = \{\}) = (\text{NBA.language } (\text{intersect } A \ (\text{complement } B)) = \{\})$ *<proof>*

lemma *complement-eq3*:
assumes $\text{NBA.alphabet } A \subseteq \text{NBA.alphabet } B$
assumes $\text{finite } (\text{NBA.nodes } B)$
shows $\text{NBA.language } A \subseteq \text{NBA.language } B = (\text{NBA.language } (\text{intersect } A \ (\text{complement } B))) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *omega-lasso-lang*: $\text{finite } (\text{NBA.nodes } A) \implies x \in \text{NBA.language } A \implies \exists v$

$u. v @- \text{ srepeat } u \in \text{ NBA.language } A \wedge u \neq []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{omega-lasso-lang}'\text{:finite } (\text{ NBA.nodes } A) \implies \text{ NBA.language } A \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists v u. v @- \text{ srepeat } u \in \text{ NBA.language } A \wedge u \neq [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{omega-lasso-lang}''\text{:finite } (\text{ NBA.nodes } A) \implies \text{ NBA.language } A = \{\} \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall v u. v @- \text{ srepeat } u \notin \text{ NBA.language } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma prop1 :

assumes $\text{ NBA.alphabet } A \subseteq \text{ NBA.alphabet } B$
assumes $\text{ finite } (\text{ NBA.nodes } A) \text{ finite } (\text{ NBA.nodes } B)$
assumes $\bigwedge v u. u \neq [] \implies v @- \text{ srepeat } u \in \text{ NBA.language } A \implies v @- \text{ srepeat } u \in \text{ NBA.language } B$
shows $\text{ NBA.language } A \subseteq \text{ NBA.language } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{prop1}'$:

assumes $\text{ NBA.alphabet } A \subseteq \text{ NBA.alphabet } B$
assumes $\text{ finite } (\text{ NBA.nodes } A) \text{ finite } (\text{ NBA.nodes } B)$
assumes $\neg(\text{ NBA.language } A \subseteq \text{ NBA.language } B)$
shows $\exists v u. v @- \text{ srepeat } u \in \text{ NBA.language } A \wedge v @- \text{ srepeat } u \notin \text{ NBA.language } B \wedge u \neq []$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

2 Infinite Descent in Sloped Graphs

We follow the formulation given in [2], in terms of sloped graphs.

theory *Directed-Graphs*
imports *Preliminaries*
begin

2.1 Directed Graphs

locale $\text{Graph} =$
fixes $\text{Node} :: \text{'node set}$
and $\text{edge} :: \text{'node} \Rightarrow \text{'node} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
begin

inductive $\text{pathG} :: \text{'node list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

Base: $\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \implies \text{edge } nd \ nd' \implies \text{pathG } [nd, nd']$
Step: $nd \in \text{Node} \implies \text{pathG } ndl \implies \text{edge } (\text{last } ndl) \ nd \implies \text{pathG } (ndl @ [nd])$

lemma *path-length-ge2*: **assumes** *pathG ndl* **shows** $\text{length } ndl \geq 2$
<proof>

lemma *path-set*:
assumes *pathG ndl* **shows** $\text{set } ndl \subseteq \text{Node}$
<proof>

lemma *path-nth-'node*:
pathG ndl $\implies i < \text{length } ndl \implies ndl[i] \in \text{Node}$
<proof>

lemma *pathG-butlast*: $2 < \text{length } c \implies \text{pathG } c \implies \text{pathG } (\text{butlast } c)$ *<proof>*

lemma *path-nth-edge*:
assumes *pathG ndl* *Suc i* $< \text{length } ndl$ **shows** $\text{edge } (ndl[i]) \ (ndl[\text{Suc } i])$
<proof>

lemma *path-iff-set-nth*:
pathG ndl $\longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{length } ndl \geq 2 \wedge \text{set } ndl \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge (\forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \longrightarrow \text{edge } (ndl[i]) \ (ndl[\text{Suc } i]))$
<proof>

lemma *path-iff-nth*:
pathG ndl $\longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{length } ndl \geq 2 \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } ndl. ndl[i] \in \text{Node}) \wedge (\forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \longrightarrow \text{edge } (ndl[i]) \ (ndl[\text{Suc } i]))$
<proof>

lemma *Graph-pathG-restrict*:
Graph.pathG N e ndl $\longleftrightarrow \text{Graph.pathG } N \ (\lambda x y. e \ x \ y \wedge x \in N \wedge y \in N) \ ndl$
<proof>

lemma *path-appendL*:
pathG (ndl1 @ ndl2) $\implies \text{length } ndl1 \geq 2 \implies \text{pathG } ndl1$
<proof>

lemma *path-appendR*:
pathG (ndl1 @ ndl2) $\implies \text{length } ndl2 \geq 2 \implies \text{pathG } ndl2$
<proof>

lemma *path-appendM*:
pathG (ndl1 @ ndl2 @ ndl3) $\implies \text{length } ndl2 \geq 2 \implies \text{pathG } ndl2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ls-app*: $[a, b, c] = [a, b] @ [c]$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *notPathG-within*: $\neg pathG [a, b] \implies \neg pathG (ls @ [a, b] @ ls')$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *notPathG-within'*: $\neg pathG [a, b] \implies \neg pathG (ls \# a \# b \# ls')$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pathG-tl*: $2 \leq length\ xs \implies pathG (x \# xs) \implies pathG\ xs$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-append-hd*:
assumes $pathG (ndl1 @ [hd\ ndl2])$ **and** $pathG\ ndl2$
shows $pathG (ndl1 @ ndl2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-append-last*:
assumes $pathG\ ndl1$ **and** $pathG (last\ ndl1 \# ndl2)$
shows $pathG (ndl1 @ ndl2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-Cons*:
assumes $nd \in Node$ $edge\ nd\ (hd\ ndl)$ $pathG\ ndl$
shows $pathG (nd \# ndl)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-path-Nil[simp]*: $\neg pathG []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-path-singl[simp]*: $\neg pathG [nd]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-path-emp*: $Node = \{\}$ $\implies \neg pathG\ ndl$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-singl-in*:
assumes $edge\ nd\ nd\ n \geq 2$ $nd \in Node$
shows $pathG (replicate\ n\ nd)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-singl-set*:
assumes $set\ ndl \subseteq \{nd\}$ $nd \in Node$
shows $pathG\ ndl \longleftrightarrow (edge\ nd\ nd \wedge (\exists n \geq 2. ndl = replicate\ n\ nd))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-two-incl*:
assumes $edge\ nd\ nd'$ $\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node$
shows $pathG [nd, nd']$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-two-concat-incl*:
assumes *edge nd nd' edge nd' nd n > 0 {nd,nd'} ⊆ Node*
shows *pathG (concat (replicate n [nd,nd']))*
<proof>

lemma *pathG-butlast-not-nil*: *pathG n ⟹ butlast n ≠ [] <proof>*

definition *pathCon* **where**
pathCon nd nd' ≡ ∃ ndl. pathG ndl ∧ hd ndl = nd ∧ last ndl = nd'

lemma *pathCon-trans*:
pathCon nd nd' ⟹ pathCon nd' nd'' ⟹ pathCon nd nd''
<proof>

lemma *not-pathCon-emp*: *Node = {} ⟹ ¬ pathCon nd1 nd2*
<proof>

lemma *pathCon-singl*: *Node = {nd} ⟹ pathCon nd1 nd2 ⟷ nd1 = nd ∧ nd2 = nd ∧ edge nd1 nd2*
<proof>

lemma *path-nth-pathCon*:
assumes *fp: pathG ndl and ij: i < j j < length ndl*
shows *pathCon (ndl!i) (ndl!j)*
<proof>

lemma *path-set-pathCon*:
assumes *fp: pathG ndl and nd: {nd,nd'} ⊆ set ndl nd ≠ nd'*
shows *pathCon nd nd' ∨ pathCon nd' nd*
<proof>

definition *cycleG* **where**
cycleG ndl ≡ pathG ndl ∧ hd ndl = last ndl

lemma *cycleG-not-nil*: *cycleG c ⟹ c ≠ [] <proof>*
lemma *cycleG-length-ge*: *cycleG c ⟹ length c ≥ 2 <proof>*

lemma *cycleG-path-drop*: *cycleG c ⟹ j < length (butlast c) ⟹ pathG (drop j c)*
<proof>

definition *cycleFrom* **where**

cycleFrom $nd\ ndl \equiv cycleG\ ndl \wedge hd\ ndl = nd$

lemma *cycle-rotate1*:

$cycleG\ (ndl\ @\ [nd, nd']) \implies cycleG\ (nd\ \# \ ndl\ @\ [nd])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-rotate*:

assumes $cycleG\ (ndl1\ @\ ndl2\ @\ [nd'])\ ndl2 \neq []$

shows $cycleG\ (ndl2\ @\ ndl1\ @\ [hd\ ndl2])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-rotate-butlast*:

assumes $cycleG\ (ndl1\ @\ nd\ \# \ ndl2)\ ndl1 \neq []\ ndl2 \neq []$

shows $cycleG\ (nd\ \# \ butlast\ ndl2\ @\ ndl1\ @\ [nd])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-rotate-set*:

assumes $cycleG\ ndl\ nd \in set\ ndl$

shows $\exists\ ndl'.\ set\ ndl' = set\ ndl \wedge cycleG\ ndl' \wedge hd\ ndl' = nd \wedge last\ ndl' = nd \wedge length\ ndl' = length\ ndl$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-set-pathCon*:

assumes *cy*: $cycleG\ ndl$ **and** *nd*: $\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq set\ ndl$

shows $pathCon\ nd\ nd'$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-iff-nth*:

$cycleG\ ndl \longleftrightarrow$

$length\ ndl \geq 2 \wedge ndl!0 = ndl!(length\ ndl - 1) \wedge$
 $(\forall i < length\ ndl.\ ndl!i \in Node) \wedge (\forall i.\ Suc\ i < length\ ndl \longrightarrow edge\ (ndl!i)\ (ndl!(Suc\ i)))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycleG-shape*: $cycleG\ nds \implies (\exists x.\ nds = [x, x] \vee (\exists xs.\ length\ xs > 0 \wedge nds = [x] @ xs @ [x]))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *scg* :: *bool* **where**

scg $\equiv \forall\ nd\ nd'.\ \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node \longrightarrow pathCon\ nd\ nd'$

lemma *scg-emp*: $Node = \{\} \implies scg\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *scg-two*:

assumes $Node = \{nd, nd'\}$

shows $scg \longleftrightarrow edge\ nd\ nd' \wedge edge\ nd'\ nd$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *scg-singl*: $Node = \{nd\} \implies scg \longleftrightarrow edge\ nd\ nd$
 <proof>

lemma *scg-iff-two*:
assumes $\exists nd\ nd'.\ nd \neq nd' \wedge \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node$
shows $scg \longleftrightarrow (\forall nd\ nd'.\ \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node \wedge nd \neq nd' \longrightarrow pathCon\ nd\ nd')$
(is - $\longleftrightarrow$?K)
 <proof>

lemma *scg-ex-path*:
assumes *scg* **and** *finite Node* **and** $Node \neq \{\}$
shows $\exists ndl.\ pathG\ ndl \wedge set\ ndl = Node$
 <proof>

lemma *scg-ex-cycle*:
assumes *scg* **and** *finite Node* **and** $Node \neq \{\}$
shows $\exists ndl.\ cycleG\ ndl \wedge set\ ndl = Node$
 <proof>

lemma *Graph-scg-restrict*:
 $Graph.scg\ N\ e \longleftrightarrow Graph.scg\ N\ (\lambda x\ y.\ e\ x\ y \wedge x \in N \wedge y \in N)$
 <proof>

lemma *ex-cycle-scg*:
assumes $cycleG\ ndl\ set\ ndl = Node$
shows *scg*
 <proof>

lemma *scg-iff-cycle*:
assumes *finite Node* **and** $Node \neq \{\}$
shows $scg \longleftrightarrow (\exists ndl.\ cycleG\ ndl \wedge set\ ndl = Node)$
 <proof>

lemma *cycle-from-path*:
assumes *p*: $pathG\ ndl$
and *ij*: $j < i \wedge i < length\ ndl \wedge ndl[i] = ndl[j]$
shows $cycleG\ (drop\ j\ (take\ (Suc\ i)\ ndl))$
 <proof>

lemma *finite-path-containsCycle*:
assumes *f*: *finite Node* **and** *p*: $pathG\ ndl$ **and** *l*: $length\ ndl > card\ Node$
shows $\exists i\ j.\ i < length\ ndl \wedge j < i \wedge cycleG\ (drop\ j\ (take\ (Suc\ i)\ ndl))$
 <proof>

definition $ipath :: 'node\ stream \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $ipath \equiv alw\ (holdsS\ Node)\ aand\ alw\ (holds2\ edge)$

lemma $ipath\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ipath\ nds \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. nds!!i \in Node \wedge edge\ (nds!!i)\ (nds!!(Suc\ i)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}stake\text{-}path$:
 $ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow n \geq 2 \Longrightarrow pathG\ (stake\ n\ nds)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}iff\text{-}stake\text{-}path$:
 $ipath\ nds \longleftrightarrow (\forall n \geq 2. pathG\ (stake\ n\ nds))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sset\text{-}ipath$: $ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow sset\ nds \subseteq Node$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}sdrop$:
 $ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow ipath\ (sdrop\ n\ nds)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}shift$: $local.ipath\ (v\ @-\ srepeat\ u) \Longrightarrow local.ipath\ (srepeat\ u)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}stl$: $ipath\ r1 \Longrightarrow local.ipath\ (stl\ r1)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}scons$: $ipath\ (r\ \#\ r') \Longrightarrow local.ipath\ (r')$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}stake\text{-}sdrop\text{-}path$:
 $ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow m \geq 2 \Longrightarrow pathG\ (stake\ m\ (sdrop\ n\ nds))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}stake\text{-}sdrop\text{-}cycle$:
 $ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow m \geq 2 \Longrightarrow nds!!n = nds!!(n+m-1) \Longrightarrow cycleG\ (stake\ m\ (sdrop\ n\ nds))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}pathCon$:
assumes $nds: ipath\ nds$ **and** $ij: i < j$
shows $pathCon\ (nds!!i)\ (nds!!j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}infinitely\text{-}often$:
assumes $Node: finite\ Node$ **and** $nds: ipath\ nds$
shows $\exists nd \in Node. \forall i. \exists j \geq i. nds!!j = nd$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-srepeat-ipath*:
assumes *cycleG ndl* **shows** *ipath (srepeat (butlast ndl))*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-repeat*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl* **and** *n: n $\neq$ 0*
shows *cycleG (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl])*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *subgr where*
 $\text{subgr } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } \text{Node2 } \text{edge2} \equiv \text{Node1} \subseteq \text{Node2} \wedge (\forall \text{nd } \text{nd}'. \text{edge1 } \text{nd } \text{nd}' \longrightarrow \text{edge2 } \text{nd } \text{nd}')$

lemma *path-subgr*:
 $\text{subgr } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } S2 \text{ } R2 \implies \text{Graph.pathG } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } \text{ndl} \implies \text{Graph.pathG } S2 \text{ } R2 \text{ } \text{ndl}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-subgr*:
 $\text{subgr } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } S2 \text{ } R2 \implies \text{Graph.cycleG } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } \text{ndl} \implies \text{Graph.cycleG } S2 \text{ } R2 \text{ } \text{ndl}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipath-subgr*:
 $\text{subgr } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } S2 \text{ } R2 \implies \text{Graph.ipath } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } \text{nds} \implies \text{Graph.ipath } S2 \text{ } R2 \text{ } \text{nds}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *scsg* :: *'node set $\Rightarrow$ ('node $\Rightarrow$ 'node $\Rightarrow$ bool) $\Rightarrow$ bool* **where**
 $\text{scsg } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1} \longleftrightarrow \text{subgr } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } \text{Node } \text{edge} \wedge \text{Graph.scg } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1}$

lemmas *scsg-def* = *scsg.simps[simp del]*

lemma *scsg-paths:scsg* $V' \text{ } E' \implies (\forall \text{nd } \text{nd}'. \{ \text{nd}, \text{nd}' \} \subseteq V' \longrightarrow \text{Graph.pathCon } V' \text{ } E' \text{ } \text{nd } \text{nd}')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *maximal-scsg where*
 $\text{maximal-scsg } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1} \equiv \text{scsg } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1} \wedge (\forall S2 \text{ } R2. \text{scsg } S2 \text{ } R2 \wedge \text{subgr } \text{Node1 } \text{edge1 } S2 \text{ } R2 \longrightarrow \text{Node1})$

$$= S2 \wedge \text{edge1} = R2)$$

definition *limitS* :: 'node stream $\Rightarrow$ 'node set **where**
limitS nds $\equiv \{nd \in \text{Node}. \text{alw } (ev \ (holds \ ((=) \ nd))) \ nds\}$

definition *limitR* :: 'node stream $\Rightarrow$ ('node $\Rightarrow$ 'node $\Rightarrow$ bool) **where**
limitR nds $\equiv \lambda nd \ nd'. \text{alw } (ev \ (holds2 \ (\lambda ndd \ ndd'. \ ndd = nd \wedge \ ndd' = nd')))$ nds

lemma *limitS-sset*: *limitS* nds $\subseteq$ sset nds $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipath-ev-alw*:
assumes Node: finite Node **and** nds: ipath nds
shows *ev* (alw (holdsS (*limitS* nds) a and holds2 (*limitR* nds))) nds
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitS-infinite-visits*:
assumes $x \in \text{limitS } \pi$
shows $\exists n \geq m. \pi !! n = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipath-sdrop-limit*:
assumes Node: finite Node **and** nds: ipath nds
shows $\exists i. \text{Graph.ipath } (\text{limitS } nds) (\text{limitR } nds) (\text{sdrop } i \ nds)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitR-sset*: *limitR* nds nd nd' $\Longrightarrow \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{sset } nds$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitR-S*: ipath nds $\Longrightarrow \text{limitR } nds \ nd \ nd' \Longrightarrow \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitS-S*: *limitS* nds $\subseteq \text{Node}$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitR-R*: ipath nds $\Longrightarrow \text{limitR } nds \ nd \ nd' \Longrightarrow \text{edge } nd \ nd'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scg-limit*:
assumes Node: finite Node **and** nds: ipath nds

shows *Graph.scg (limitS nds) (limitR nds)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scsg-limit*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *scsg (limitS nds) (limitR nds)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
assumes *finite Node and ipath nds*
shows $\exists \text{Node1 edge1.}$
 $\text{scsg Node1 edge1} \wedge$
 $\text{ev} (\text{alw} (\text{holdsS Node1 a and holds2 edge1})) \text{ nds} \wedge$
 $(\forall \text{nd nd'. edge1 nd nd'} \longrightarrow \text{alw} (\text{ev} (\text{holds2} (\lambda \text{ndd ndd'. ndd} = \text{nd} \wedge \text{ndd}' =$
 $\text{nd}')))) \text{ nds})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-limitS*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *finite (limitS nds)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *S-ne*:
assumes *nds: ipath nds*
shows *Node $\neq \{\}$*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *R-ne*:
assumes *nds: ipath nds*
shows $\exists \text{nd nd'. } \{\text{nd}, \text{nd}'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge \text{edge nd nd'}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitS-ne*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *limitS nds $\neq \{\}$*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitR-ne*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows $\exists \text{nd nd'. } \{\text{nd}, \text{nd}'\} \subseteq \text{limitS nds} \wedge \text{limitR nds nd nd'}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-limitR*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*

shows *finite* $\{(nd, nd') . \text{limitR } nds \ nd \ nd'\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ipath-limitR-interval*:
assumes *Node*: *finite Node* **and** *nds*: *ipath nds*
shows $\exists j1 \geq i. \exists j2 \geq j1.$
 $\forall nd \ nd'. \text{limitR } nds \ nd \ nd' \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists j. j1 \leq j \wedge j < j2 \wedge nds!!j = nd \wedge nds!!(Suc \ j) = nd')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *limitS-sdrop-eq[simp]*: $\text{limitS } (sdrop \ n \ nds) = \text{limitS } nds$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *limitR-sdrop-eq[simp]*: $\text{limitR } (sdrop \ n \ nds) = \text{limitR } nds$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

2.2 Sloped Graphs

theory *Sloped-Graphs*
imports *Directed-Graphs*
begin

datatype *slope* = *Main* | *Decr*

lemma *slope-exhaust'[simp]*: $c \neq \text{Decr} \longleftrightarrow c = \text{Main} \ \langle proof \rangle$

instantiation *slope* :: *linorder*
begin
fun *less-eq-slope* :: *slope* $\Rightarrow$ *slope* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
less-eq-slope *Decr* *Main* = *False*
|less-eq-slope - - = *True*
fun *less-slope* :: *slope* $\Rightarrow$ *slope* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
less-slope *Main* *Decr* = *True*
|less-slope - - = *False*

instance $\langle proof \rangle$
end

definition $SlopedRels \equiv \{P . \forall h h' sl1 sl2. P h h' sl1 \wedge P h h' sl2 \longrightarrow sl1 = sl2\}$

locale $Sloped\text{-}Graph = Graph\ Node\ edge$
for $Node :: 'node\ set$ **and** $edge :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
 $+$

fixes $PosOf :: 'node \Rightarrow 'pos\ set$
and $RR :: ('node \times 'pos) \Rightarrow ('node \times 'pos) \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$
assumes $Node\text{-}finite: finite\ Node$
and $PosOf\text{-}finite: \bigwedge nd. nd \in Node \Longrightarrow finite\ (PosOf\ nd)$
and $RR\text{-}PosOf:$
 $\bigwedge nd\ P\ nd'\ P'\ sl. RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \Longrightarrow \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node \wedge P \in PosOf\ nd \wedge P' \in PosOf\ nd'$
and $RR\text{-}SlopeRels: \bigwedge nd\ nd'.$
 $\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node \Longrightarrow (\lambda P\ P'. RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')) \in SlopedRels$
begin

lemma $finite\text{-}Node\text{-}opt: finite\ (\{r. \exists x \in Node. r = Some\ x\} :: 'node\ option\ set)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RR\text{-}PosOfD: RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ Main \vee RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ Decr \Longrightarrow nd \in Node \wedge nd' \in Node \wedge P \in PosOf\ nd \wedge P' \in PosOf\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RR\text{-}PosOfD': RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ s \Longrightarrow nd \in Node \wedge nd' \in Node \wedge P \in PosOf\ nd \wedge P' \in PosOf\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $alw\text{-}shd\text{-}stl: alw\ (holdsS\ Node)\ x \Longrightarrow shd(stl\ x) \in Node\ \langle proof \rangle$

definition $wfLabF\ S1\ lab \equiv \forall nd \in S1. lab\ nd \in PosOf\ nd$

definition $wfLabL\ ndl\ Pl \equiv length\ ndl = length\ Pl \wedge (\forall i < length\ ndl. Pl!i \in PosOf\ (ndl!i))$

definition $wfLabS\ nds\ Ps \equiv ev\ (alw\ (holds\ (\lambda(nd, P). P \in PosOf\ nd)))\ (zip\ nds\ Ps)$

definition $wfLabFS\ Node1\ lab \equiv \forall nd \in Node1. lab\ nd \neq \{\} \wedge lab\ nd \subseteq PosOf\ nd$

lemma $wfLabFS\text{-}finite: wfLabFS\ Node1\ lab \Longrightarrow Node1 \subseteq Node \Longrightarrow nd \in Node1 \Longrightarrow finite\ (lab\ nd)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $subgr\text{-}wfLabFS:$

$subgr\ Node1\ edge1\ S2\ R2 \Longrightarrow wfLabFS\ S2\ lab \Longrightarrow wfLabFS\ Node1\ lab$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfLabS-iff-snth*:
 $wfLabS\ nds\ Ps \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. Ps!!j \in PosOf\ (nds!!j))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-wfLabF-wfLabL*:
assumes *pathG ndl and wfLabF Node lab*
shows $wfLabL\ ndl\ (map\ lab\ ndl)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ipath-wfLabF-wfLabS*:
assumes *ipath (sdrop i nds) and wfLabF Node lab*
shows $wfLabS\ nds\ (smap\ lab\ nds)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfLabL-tl*: $ndl \neq [] \implies wfLabL\ ndl\ Pl \implies wfLabL\ (tl\ ndl)\ (tl\ Pl)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfLabL-append*:
 $length\ ndl1 = length\ Pl1 \implies length\ ndl2 = length\ Pl2 \implies$
 $wfLabL\ (ndl1\ @\ ndl2)\ (Pl1\ @\ Pl2) \longleftrightarrow wfLabL\ ndl1\ Pl1 \wedge wfLabL\ ndl2\ Pl2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfLabL-append-inverse*:
assumes $wfLabL\ (ndl1\ @\ ndl2)\ Pl$
shows $\exists Pl1\ Pl2. Pl = Pl1\ @\ Pl2 \wedge wfLabL\ ndl1\ Pl1 \wedge wfLabL\ ndl2\ Pl2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-wfLabL-repeat*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and w: wfLabL ndl Pl*
shows $wfLabL\ (repeat\ n\ (butlast\ ndl)\ @\ [last\ ndl])\ (repeat\ n\ (butlast\ Pl)\ @\ [last\ Pl])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *descentIpath* :: $'node\ stream \Rightarrow 'pos\ stream \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $descentIpath\ nds\ Ps \equiv$
 $(ev\ (alw\ (holds2\ (\lambda(nd,P)\ (nd',P').\ RR\ (nd,P)\ (nd',P')\ Main \vee RR\ (nd,P)\ (nd',P')\ Decr)))$
 $\quad aand$
 $\quad alw\ (ev\ (holds2\ (\lambda(nd,P)\ (nd',P').\ RR\ (nd,P)\ (nd',P')\ Decr))))$
 $)$
 $(szip\ nds\ Ps)$

lemma *descentIpath-def2*:

descentIpath *nds* *Ps* $\longleftrightarrow$
 (*ev* (*alw* (*holds2* ($\lambda(nd,P). RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Main \vee RR (nd,P)$
 (*nd',P')* *Decr*)))
aand
alw (*ev* (*holds2* ($\lambda(nd,P) (nd',P'). RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Decr$)))
)
 (*szip* *nds* *Ps*)
<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-iff-snth2*:

descentIpath *nds* *Ps* $\longleftrightarrow$
 ($\exists i. \forall j \geq i. RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Main \vee$
 $RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Decr$)
 $\wedge$
 ($\forall i. \exists j \geq i. RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Decr$)
<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-iff-snth*:

descentIpath *nds* *Ps* $\longleftrightarrow$
 ($\exists i. (\forall j \geq i. RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Main \vee$
 $RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Decr)$)
 $\wedge$
 ($\forall j \geq i. \exists k \geq j. RR (nds!!k, Ps!!k) (nds!!(Suc k), Ps!!(Suc k)) Decr$)
<proof>

2.3 Infinite Descent

definition *InfiniteDescent* :: *bool* **where**

InfiniteDescent $\equiv \forall nds. ipath\ nds \longrightarrow (\exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps)$

lemma *InfiniteDescentE*: *InfiniteDescent* $\Longrightarrow ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$ *<proof>*

lemma *InfiniteDescentI*: $(\bigwedge nds. ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow \exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps) \Longrightarrow InfiniteDescent$ *<proof>*

lemma *descentIpath-sdrop*: *descentIpath* (*sdrop* *m* *nds*) (*sdrop* *m* *Ps*) $\longleftrightarrow descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-stl*: *descentIpath* (*stl* *nds*) (*stl* *Ps*) $\longleftrightarrow descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-wfLabS*:

descentIpath nds Ps $\implies$ wfLabS nds Ps

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-sdrop-any*:

descentIpath (sdrop m nds) Ps' $\implies \exists Ps. \text{descentIpath nds Ps}$

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-grow*: *descentIpath r1 Ps = descentIpath (x ## r1) (y ## Ps)*

<proof>

lemma *ipath-stake-cycle*: *local.ipath (srepeat u) $\implies$*

2 $\leq$ length u $\implies$

srepeat u !! 0 = sprepeat u !! (length u - 1) $\implies$

cycleG u

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-reduceAll*: *$\forall x. \neg \text{descentIpath (v @- sprepeat u) x} \implies \forall x. \neg \text{descentIpath (srepeat u) x}$*

<proof>

definition *descentPath* :: *'node list $\Rightarrow$ 'pos list $\Rightarrow$ bool* **where**

descentPath ndl Pl $\equiv$

($\forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length ndl} \longrightarrow \text{RR (ndl!i, Pl!i) (ndl!(Suc i), Pl!(Suc i)) Main} \vee$

RR (ndl!i, Pl!i) (ndl!(Suc i), Pl!(Suc i)) Decr) $\wedge$

($\exists i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length ndl} \wedge \text{RR (ndl!i, Pl!i) (ndl!(Suc i), Pl!(Suc i)) Decr}$)

lemma *descentPath-length-wfLabL*:

descentPath ndl Pl $\implies \text{length Pl} = \text{length ndl} \implies \text{wfLabL ndl Pl}$

<proof>

lemma *cycle-descentIPath-srepeat-imp-descentPath*:

assumes *1: cycleG ndl* **and** *2: descentIpath (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps*

shows *$\exists Pl. \text{wfLabL ndl Pl} \wedge \text{descentPath ndl Pl}$*

<proof>

definition *descentIpathS* :: *'node stream $\Rightarrow$ 'pos stream $\Rightarrow$ bool* **where**

$\text{descentIpathS } nds \ Ps \equiv$
 $(\forall i. \text{RR } (nds !! i, Ps !! i) (nds !! \text{Suc } i, Ps !! \text{Suc } i) \text{ Main } \vee$
 $\text{RR } (nds !! i, Ps !! i) (nds !! \text{Suc } i, Ps !! \text{Suc } i) \text{ Decr})$
 $\wedge$
 $(\forall i. \exists j \geq i. \text{RR } (nds !! j, Ps !! j) (nds !! \text{Suc } j, Ps !! \text{Suc } j) \text{ Decr})$

lemma *descentIpathS-imp-descentIpath:*
 $\text{descentIpathS } nds \ Ps \implies \text{descentIpath } nds \ Ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-descentIPathS-srepeat-imp-descentPath:*
 $\text{cycleG } ndl \implies \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \ Ps \implies$
 $\exists Pl. \text{wfLabL } ndl \ Pl \wedge \text{descentPath } ndl \ Pl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-descentPath-imp-descentIPathS-srepeat:*
assumes $\text{cycleG } ndl$ **and** $w: \text{wfLabL } ndl \ Pl$ **and** $d: \text{descentPath } ndl \ Pl$ **and**
 $hl: \text{hd } Pl = \text{last } Pl$
shows $\exists Ps. \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \ Ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-descentPath-repeat-imp-descentIPathS-srepeat:*
assumes $ndl: \text{cycleG } ndl$ **and** $n: n \neq 0$ **and** $w: \text{wfLabL } (\text{repeat } n \ (\text{butlast } ndl) \ @ \text{[last } ndl]) \ Pl$
and $d: \text{descentPath } (\text{repeat } n \ (\text{butlast } ndl) \ @ \text{[last } ndl]) \ Pl$ **and** $\text{hd } Pl = \text{last } Pl$
shows $\exists Ps. \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \ Ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *srepeat-cycle-descentIpath-imp-descentIpath:*
assumes $ndl: \text{cycleG } ndl$
and $d: \text{descentIpath } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \ Ps$
shows $\exists Ps. \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \ Ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-descentIPathS-srepeat-imp-descentPath-repeat:*
assumes $ndl: \text{cycleG } ndl$ **and** $d: \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \ Ps$
shows $\exists n \ Pl. n \neq 0 \wedge \text{wfLabL } (\text{repeat } n \ (\text{butlast } ndl) \ @ \text{[last } ndl]) \ Pl \wedge$
 $\text{descentPath } (\text{repeat } n \ (\text{butlast } ndl) \ @ \text{[last } ndl])$
 $Pl \wedge \text{hd } Pl = \text{last } Pl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *RRSetChoice ::*
 $'node \ set \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'pos \ set) \Rightarrow$

```

('node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  'pos  $\Rightarrow$  'pos)  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
RRSetChoice Node1 edge1 lab f  $\equiv$ 
  ( $\forall$  nd nd'. {nd,nd'}  $\subseteq$  Node1  $\longrightarrow$  f nd nd' ' lab nd  $\subseteq$  lab nd')  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall$  nd nd'. {nd,nd'}  $\subseteq$  Node1  $\wedge$  edge1 nd nd'  $\longrightarrow$ 
    ( $\forall$  P  $\in$  lab nd. RR (nd,P) (nd',f nd nd' P) Main  $\vee$  RR (nd,P) (nd',f nd nd' P)
    Decr))

```

end

end

3 Equivalent Criteria for Infinite Descent

This subsection concerns two families of alternative criteria that are logically equivalent to Infinite Descent, and are used as the basis for decision procedures. While these criteria are already well-established, we provide the first mechanization within the sloped graph locale, and formal proofs of their soundness and completeness relative to the locale-level InfiniteDescent predicate.

3.1 Automata-based criteria

The first family of criteria reduces Infinite Descent to a language inclusion problem by interpreting (descending) ipaths as words in an ω -regular language [3, 1, 4, 2]. We formalize two approaches for constructing this interpretation, which (following the terminology of [2]) we refer to as the ‘vertex-language’ and ‘slope-language’ criteria, respectively.

3.1.1 Vertex-language Criterion

```

theory VLA-Criterion
  imports ../Sloped-Graphs
           ../Buchi-Preliminaries
begin

```

```

context Sloped-Graph
begin

```

abbreviation q_0 **where** $q_0 \equiv \text{None}$

fun $\Delta\text{-trans} :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node\ option \Rightarrow 'node\ option\ set$ **where**
 $\Delta\text{-trans}\ tr\ (\text{Some}\ s) = (\text{if}\ \text{edge}\ s\ tr \wedge \{s, tr\} \subseteq \text{Node}\ \text{then}\ \{\text{Some}\ tr\}\ \text{else}\ \{\})$
 $\Delta\text{-trans}\ tr\ q_0 = (\text{if}\ tr \in \text{Node}\ \text{then}\ \{\text{Some}\ tr\}\ \text{else}\ \{\})$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\text{-}q_0: l \in \text{Node} \implies \text{Some}\ l \in \Delta\text{-trans}\ l\ q_0$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\text{-edge}: \text{edge}\ s\ tr \implies \{s, tr\} \subseteq \text{Node} \implies (\text{Some}\ tr) \in \Delta\text{-trans}\ tr\ (\text{Some}\ s)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\text{-elim}$:

assumes $r \in \Delta\text{-trans}\ x\ q$

obtains $(\text{EdgeCase})\ \exists q'. q = \text{Some}\ q' \wedge \text{edge}\ q'\ x \wedge \{q', x\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge r = (\text{Some}\ x)$
 $\quad \mid (\text{InitCase})\ q = q_0\ x \in \text{Node}\ r = (\text{Some}\ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\ l\ s =$

$\{s'. s = q_0 \wedge s' = (\text{Some}\ l) \wedge l \in \text{Node}\} \cup$
 $\{s'. \exists q'. s = \text{Some}\ q' \wedge s' = (\text{Some}\ l) \wedge \text{edge}\ q'\ l \wedge \{q', l\} \subseteq \text{Node}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{Paut}_V :: ('node, 'node\ option)\ nba$ **where**

$\text{Paut}_V = nba$

Node

$\{q_0\}$

$\Delta\text{-trans}$

$(\lambda s. \text{the}\ s \in \text{Node})$

lemmas $\text{Paut}_V\text{-defs} = \text{Paut}_V\text{-def}\ \Delta\text{-trans.simps}$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-alpha}[simp]: nba.\text{alphabet}\ \text{Paut}_V = \text{Node}$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-accept}[simp]: nba.\text{accepting}\ \text{Paut}_V = (\lambda s. \text{the}\ s \in \text{Node})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-init}[simp]: nba.\text{initial}\ \text{Paut}_V = \{q_0\}$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-initp}[intro]: p \in nba.\text{initial}\ \text{Paut}_V \longleftrightarrow p = q_0$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-trans}[simp]: nba.\text{transition}\ \text{Paut}_V\ a\ b = \Delta\text{-trans}\ a\ b$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{Paut}_V\text{-trans}' = \text{Paut}_V\text{-trans}\ \Delta\text{-trans.simps}$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-lang}: NBA.\text{language}\ \text{Paut}_V = \{nd.\ \text{ipath}\ nd\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun $\Delta\text{-trans}' :: 'node \Rightarrow ('node \times 'pos \times 'slope) \text{ option} \Rightarrow$
 $('node \times 'pos \times 'slope) \text{ option set where}$
 $\Delta\text{-trans}' v' (Some\ tr) = (case\ tr\ of\ (v, p, s) \Rightarrow \{Some\ (v', p', s') \mid p' s'.\ RR\ (v,$
 $p)\ (v', p')\ s'\}) \mid$
 $\Delta\text{-trans}' v' q_0 = (if\ v' \in Node\ then\ \{q_0\} \cup \{Some\ (v', p', s') \mid p' s'.\ p' \in PosOf$
 $v' \wedge s' = Main\} \ else\ \{\})$

fun $fsnd\ \text{where}\ fsnd\ (v,p,s) = (v, p)$

lemma $q_0' \text{-notDecr:} third\ r = Decr \implies \neg (Some\ r) \in \Delta\text{-trans}'\ x\ q_0\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans-}q_0'I:v \in Node \implies q_0 \in \Delta\text{-trans}'\ v\ q_0\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-intro:}$

assumes $v' \in Node$
assumes $tr = q_0 \implies x = q_0 \ \vee\ (\exists p' s'.\ x = Some\ (v', p', s') \wedge p' \in PosOf\ v'$
 $\wedge s' = Main)$
assumes $tr \neq q_0 \implies (\exists p' s'.\ x = Some\ (v', p', s') \wedge RR\ (fst(the\ tr),\ second(the$
 $tr))\ (v', p')\ s')$
shows $x \in \Delta\text{-trans}'\ v'\ tr$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-elim:}$

assumes $v' \in \Delta\text{-trans}'\ v_t\ q$
obtains
 $(\Delta\text{-trans}_1)\ q = q_0\ v_t \in Node\ v' = q_0$
 $\mid (\Delta\text{-trans}_2)\ q = q_0\ v_t \in Node\ \exists v'' p' s'.\ v' = Some\ (v'', p', s') \wedge p' \in PosOf\ v''$
 $\wedge s' = Main \wedge v_t = v''$
 $\mid (\Delta\text{-trans}_3)\ \exists v\ p\ s\ v'' p' s'.\ q = Some\ (v, p, s) \wedge v' = Some\ (v'', p', s') \wedge RR$
 $(v, p)\ (v'', p')\ s' \wedge v_t = v''\ v_t \in Node$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-elim-}q_0'\text{-target:}$

assumes $q_0 \in \Delta\text{-trans}'\ v\ a$
obtains $q_0 = a\ v \in Node$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-elim-}q_0':$

assumes $v' \in \Delta\text{-trans}'\ v_t\ q_0$
obtains
 $(\Delta\text{-trans}_1)\ v_t \in Node\ v' = q_0$
 $\mid (\Delta\text{-trans}_2)\ v_t \in Node\ second\ (the\ v') \in PosOf\ (fst\ (the\ v'))\ third\ (the\ v') =$
 $Main\ v_t = fst\ (the\ v')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $q_0' \text{-notReachable:} q \neq q_0 \implies v' \in \Delta\text{-trans}'\ v\ q \implies v' \neq q_0\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-v}\text{-eq}$: $v' \neq q_0 \implies v' \in \Delta\text{-trans}' v q \implies \text{fst } (\text{the } v') = v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-Decr}\text{-not}\text{-}q_0$: $\text{Some } (v, p, \text{Decr}) \in \Delta\text{-trans}' \text{ vs } q \implies \exists v' p s. q = \text{Some } (v', p, s) \wedge \text{vs} = v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-DecrRR}$:
 $v' \neq \text{None} \implies$
 $\text{fst } (\text{the } v') \in \text{Node} \implies$
 $\text{second } (\text{the } v') \in \text{PosOf } (\text{fst } (\text{the } v')) \implies$
 $\text{third } (\text{the } v') = \text{Decr} \implies v' \in \Delta\text{-trans}' v q \implies$
 $\text{RR } (\text{fst } (\text{the } q), \text{second } (\text{the } q)) (\text{fst } (\text{the } v'), \text{second } (\text{the } v')) \text{ Decr}$
 $\wedge \text{fst } (\text{the } v') = v \wedge (\text{fst } (\text{the } q) \in \text{Node} \wedge \text{second } (\text{the } q) \in \text{PosOf } (\text{fst } (\text{the } q)) \wedge$
 $(\text{third } (\text{the } q) = \text{Decr} \vee \text{third } (\text{the } q) = \text{Main}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-DecrRR}'$:
 $\text{Some } (v', p', \text{Decr}) \in \Delta\text{-trans}' v q \implies$
 $v' \in \text{Node} \implies p' \in \text{PosOf } v' \implies$
 $\text{RR } (\text{fst } (\text{the } q), \text{second } (\text{the } q)) (v', p') \text{ Decr} \wedge v' = v \wedge (\text{fst } (\text{the } q)$
 $\in \text{Node} \wedge \text{second } (\text{the } q) \in \text{PosOf } (\text{fst } (\text{the } q)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-ProgDRR}$:
 $q \neq q_0 \implies$
 $\text{fst } (\text{the } q) \in \text{Node} \implies \text{second } (\text{the } q) \in \text{PosOf } (\text{fst } (\text{the } q)) \implies \text{third}$
 $(\text{the } q) = \text{Decr} \implies$
 $v' \in \Delta\text{-trans}' v q \implies$
 $\text{RR } (\text{fst } (\text{the } q), \text{second } (\text{the } q)) (\text{fst } (\text{the } v'), \text{second } (\text{the } v')) (\text{third}$
 $(\text{the } v')) \wedge (\text{third } (\text{the } v') = \text{Main} \vee \text{third } (\text{the } v') = \text{Decr}) \wedge v' \neq q_0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-ProgMRR}$:
 $q \neq q_0 \implies$
 $v' \in \Delta\text{-trans}' v q \implies$
 $\text{RR } (\text{fst } (\text{the } q), \text{second } (\text{the } q)) (\text{fst } (\text{the } v'), \text{second } (\text{the } v')) (\text{third}$
 $(\text{the } v')) \wedge (\text{third } (\text{the } v') = \text{Main} \vee \text{third } (\text{the } v') = \text{Decr}) \wedge v' \neq q_0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}'\text{-ProgMRR}'\text{-Main}$:
 $x \in \text{Node} \implies y \in \text{PosOf } x \implies$
 $\text{Some } (x', y', \text{Main}) \in \Delta\text{-trans}' x' (\text{Some } (x, y, z)) \implies$
 $\text{RR } (x, y) (x', y') \text{ Main}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $Q'\text{-states}::('node \times 'pos \times slope) \text{ option set}$ **where**
 $Q'\text{-states} \equiv \{q_0\} \cup \{\text{Some } (v, p, s) \mid v \text{ } p \text{ } s. v \in \text{Node} \wedge p \in \text{PosOf } v\}$

definition $F\text{-valid}::('node \times 'pos \times slope) \text{ option} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $F\text{-valid} \equiv \lambda s. \exists r1 \ r2. s = \text{Some } (r1, r2, \text{Decr}) \wedge r1 \in \text{Node} \wedge r2 \in \text{PosOf } r1$

definition $Taut_V :: ('node, ('node \times 'pos \times slope) \text{ option}) \text{ nba}$ **where**
 $Taut_V = \text{nba}$
 Node
 $\{q_0\}$
 $\Delta\text{-trans}'$
 $F\text{-valid}$

lemma $RR\text{-red}:(\forall n \geq \text{Suc } 0. RR \ (r1 \ !! \ n, Ps \ !! \ n) \ (stl \ r1 \ !! \ n, stl \ Ps \ !! \ n) \ (stl \ Ss \ !! \ n)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall n. RR \ (stl \ r1 \ !! \ n, stl \ Ps \ !! \ n) \ (stl(stl \ r1) \ !! \ n, stl(stl \ Ps) \ !! \ n) \ (stl(stl \ Ss) \ !! \ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V\text{-alpha}[simp]: \text{nba.alphabet } Taut_V = \text{Node } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V\text{-accept}[simp]: \text{nba.accepting } Taut_V = (\lambda s. \exists r1 \ r2. s = \text{Some } (r1, r2, \text{Decr}) \wedge r1 \in \text{Node} \wedge r2 \in \text{PosOf } r1) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V\text{-init}[simp]: \text{nba.initial } Taut_V = \{q_0\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V\text{-initp}[intro]: p \in \text{nba.initial } Taut_V \longleftrightarrow p = q_0 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V\text{-trans}[simp]: \text{nba.transition } Taut_V \ a \ b = \Delta\text{-trans}' \ a \ b \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{run-def} = \text{nba.run-alt-def-snth fst-nth-zip snd-nth-zip } Taut_V\text{-trans } Taut_V\text{-alpha}$
 $\text{nba.target-alt-def } \text{nba.states-alt-def}$

lemma $Taut_V\text{-lang}: \text{NBA.language } Taut_V = \{nds. (\exists Ps. \text{descentIpath } nds \ Ps) \wedge \text{alw } (\text{holdsS } \text{Node}) \ nds\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{alpha-subseq-PTaut}_V: \text{nba.alphabet } Paut_V \subseteq \text{nba.alphabet } Taut_V \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Pnode\text{-subseq-rule}:(\bigwedge r. \forall x \in \text{Node}. \text{last } (\text{map } \text{snd } r) \neq \text{Some } x \implies$
 $r \neq [] \implies \text{NBA.path } Paut_V \ r \ \text{None} \implies \text{last } (\text{map } \text{snd } r) = \text{None}) \implies$
 $(\bigcup p \in \{p. p \in \text{nba.initial } Paut_V\}. \{\text{last } (p \# \text{map } \text{snd } r) \mid r. \text{NBA.path } Paut_V \ r \ p\})$
 $\subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \text{Node}. r = \text{Some } x)\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Paut_V\text{-node-subseq}: \text{NBA.nodes } Paut_V \subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \text{Node}. r = \text{Some } x)\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-Nodes-Paut_V*:*finite* (*NBA.nodes Paut_V*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Tnode-subseq-rule*: $(\bigwedge r. \forall a. a \in \text{Node} \longrightarrow (\forall aa. aa \in \text{PosOf } a \longrightarrow (\forall b. \text{last } (\text{map } \text{snd } r) \neq \text{Some } (a, aa, b))) \implies$
 $r \neq [] \implies \text{NBA.path Taut}_V r \text{ None} \implies \text{last } (\text{map } \text{snd } r) = \text{None})$
 $\implies (\bigcup_{p \in \{p. p \in \text{nba.initial Taut}_V\}. \{\text{last } (p \# \text{map } \text{snd } r) \mid r. \text{NBA.path Taut}_V r p\}})$
 $\subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \{(v, p, s) \mid v \text{ p s. } v \in \text{Node} \wedge p \in \text{PosOf } v\}. r = \text{Some } x)\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Taut_V-node-subseq*: $\text{NBA.nodes Taut}_V \subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \{(v, p, s) \mid v \text{ p s. } v \in \text{Node} \wedge p \in \text{PosOf } v\}. r = \text{Some } x)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-slope-case*: $\{(v, p, s) \mid v \text{ p s. } v \in \text{Node} \wedge p \in \text{PosOf } v\} = \{(v, p, s) \mid v \text{ p s. } v \in \text{Node} \wedge p \in \text{PosOf } v \wedge s \in \{\text{Main}, \text{Decr}\}\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-Node-Taut_V-gr*:*finite* ($\{r. \exists x \in \{(v, p, s) \mid v \text{ p s. } v \in \text{Node} \wedge p \in \text{PosOf } v\}. r = \text{Some } x\}:: ('node \times 'pos \times 'slope) \text{ option set}$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-Nodes-Taut_V*:*finite* (*NBA.nodes Taut_V*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *VLA-Criterion*: $\text{InfiniteDescent} \longleftrightarrow \text{NBA.language Paut}_V \subseteq \text{NBA.language Taut}_V$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *VLA-Criterion'*: $\text{InfiniteDescent} \longleftrightarrow \text{NBA.language Paut}_V \cap (\text{NBA.language } (\text{complement Taut}_V)) = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

3.1.2 Slope-language Criterion

theory *SLA-Criterion*
imports *../Sloped-Graphs*
../Buchi-Preliminaries
begin

context *Sloped-Graph*

begin

abbreviation q_0 **where** $q_0 \equiv \text{None}$

fun $RR' :: 'node \times 'node \Rightarrow 'pos \times 'pos \times slope \Rightarrow bool$ **where** $RR' (nd, nd') = (\lambda(ps, ps', s). RR (nd, ps) (nd', ps') s)$

fun $ndOf$ **where** $ndOf ((nd, ps), (nd', ps'), s) = nd$

fun $nd'Of$ **where** $nd'Of ((nd, ps), (nd', ps'), s) = nd'$

term $\{Some\ nd'\mid nd.\ edge\ nd\ nd'\}$

fun $\Delta_{sl} :: ('pos \times 'pos \times slope \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'node\ option \Rightarrow 'node\ option\ set$ **where**
 $\Delta_{sl}\ t\ (Some\ nd) = \{Some\ nd'\mid nd'.\ \{nd,\ nd'\} \subseteq Node \wedge edge\ nd\ nd' \wedge t = RR'(nd, nd')\}$

$\Delta_{sl}\ t\ q_0 = \{Some\ nd'\mid nd\ nd'.\ \{nd,\ nd'\} \subseteq Node \wedge edge\ nd\ nd' \wedge t = RR'(nd, nd')\}$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}\text{-intro-Some}$:

assumes $edge\ s\ s'$

and $\{s,\ s'\} \subseteq Node$

and $tr = RR'(s, s')$

shows $Some\ s' \in \Delta_{sl}\ tr\ (Some\ s)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}\text{-intro-}q_0$:

assumes $edge\ s\ s'$

and $\{s,\ s'\} \subseteq Node$

and $tr = RR'(s, s')$

shows $Some\ s' \in \Delta_{sl}\ tr\ q_0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}\text{-elim}$:

assumes $x \in \Delta_{sl}\ t\ z$

obtains $nd\ nd'$ **where**

$x = Some\ nd'\ nd \in Node\ nd' \in Node\ edge\ nd\ nd'\ t = RR'(nd, nd')$

$z = q_0 \vee the\ z = nd$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}\text{-}q_0\text{-not-}q_0[simp]$: $\neg (q_0 \in \Delta_{sl}\ x\ q_0)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}\text{-some:}r' \in \Delta_{sl}\ x\ r \implies \exists y. r' = Some\ y$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}\ l\ s =$

$\{Some\ v'\mid v\ v'.\ s = q_0 \wedge (edge\ v\ v') \wedge \{v,\ v'\} \subseteq Node \wedge l = RR'(v, v')\} \cup$

$\{Some\ v'\mid v'.\ s \neq q_0 \wedge edge\ (the\ s)\ v' \wedge \{(the\ s),\ v'\} \subseteq Node \wedge l = RR'((the\ s), v')\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition $Paut_R :: ('pos \times 'pos \times slope \Rightarrow bool, 'node option) nba$ **where**

$Paut_R = nba$
 $\{RR' (nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \text{ edge } nd \ nd'\}$
 $\{q_0\}$
 Δ_{sl}
 $(\lambda s. \text{ the } s \in Node)$

lemmas $Paut_R\text{-defs} = Paut_R\text{-def } \Delta_{sl}.simps$

lemma $Paut_R\text{-alpha}[simp]: nba.alphabet \ Paut_R = \{RR' (nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \text{ edge } nd \ nd'\} \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Paut_R\text{-accept}[simp]: nba.accepting \ Paut_R = (\lambda s. \text{ the } s \in Node) \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Paut_R\text{-init}[simp]: nba.initial \ Paut_R = \{q_0\} \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Paut_R\text{-initp}[intro]: p \in nba.initial \ Paut_R \longleftrightarrow p = q_0 \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Paut_R\text{-trans}[simp]: nba.transition \ Paut_R \ a \ b = \Delta_{sl} \ a \ b \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $Paut_R\text{-trans}' = Paut_R\text{-trans } \Delta_{sl}.simps$

lemmas $Paut_R\text{-run-def} = nba.run\text{-alt-def-snth } Paut_R\text{-trans } Paut_R\text{-alpha } nba.target\text{-alt-def } nba.states\text{-alt-def}$

lemma $Paut_R\text{-lang}: NBA.language \ Paut_R = \{Ri. \exists nds. \text{ ipath } nds \wedge (\forall i. Ri \ !! \ i = RR' (nds \ !! \ i, nds \ !! \ Suc \ i))\} \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Paut_R\text{-lang-in}: x \in NBA.language \ Paut_R \longleftrightarrow (\exists nds. \text{ ipath } nds \wedge (\forall i. x \ !! \ i = RR' (nds \ !! \ i, nds \ !! \ Suc \ i))) \ \langle proof \rangle$

definition $Q'_{sl} :: ('pos \times slope) \text{ set}$ **where**

$Q'_{sl} \equiv \{(p, s) \mid p \ s. \ p \in (\bigcup v \in Node. PosOf \ v)\}$

abbreviation $\Sigma \equiv \{RR' (nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \text{ edge } nd \ nd'\}$

fun $\Delta_{sl}' :: ('pos \times 'pos \times slope \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('pos \times slope) \text{ option} \Rightarrow ('pos \times slope) \text{ option set}$ **where**

$\Delta_{sl}' \ R' (Some \ (p, s)) = \{Some \ (p', s') \mid p' \ s'. \ (p, s) \in Q'_{sl} \wedge R' \in \Sigma \wedge R' \ (p, p', s')\}$

$\Delta_{sl}' \ R' \ q_0 = (\text{if } R' \in \Sigma \text{ then } \{q_0\} \cup \{Some \ (p', s') \mid p' \ s'. \ (p', s') \in Q'_{sl}\} \text{ else } \{\})$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}'\text{-intro-Some}:$

assumes $(p, s) \in Q'_{sl} \ R' \in \Sigma \ R' \ (p, p', s')$

shows $Some \ (p', s') \in \Delta_{sl}' \ R' (Some \ (p, s))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}'\text{-intro-}q0$:
assumes $R' \in \Sigma \ (p', s') \in Q'_{sl}$
shows $\text{Some } (p', s') \in \Delta_{sl}' R' q_0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}'\text{-}q0\text{-included}$:
assumes $R' \in \Sigma$
shows $q_0 \in \Delta_{sl}' R' q_0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}'\text{-intro}$:
assumes $ns \in \Sigma$
assumes $rk \neq q_0 \implies (\exists p' s'. rk' = \text{Some } (p', s') \wedge \text{the } rk \in Q'_{sl} \wedge ns \text{ (fst(the } rk), p', s'))$
assumes $rk = q_0 \implies (rk' = q_0 \vee (\exists p' s'. rk' = \text{Some } (p', s') \wedge (p', s') \in Q'_{sl}))$
shows $rk' \in \Delta_{sl}' ns rk$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}'\text{-elim}$:
assumes $x \in \Delta_{sl}' R' z$
obtains $(\text{SomeCase}) \ p \ s \ p' \ s' \ \mathbf{where}$
 $z = \text{Some } (p, s) \ x = \text{Some } (p', s') \ (p, s) \in Q'_{sl} \ R' \in \Sigma \ R' (p, p', s')$
 $| \ (q0\text{Case}) \ p' \ s' \ \mathbf{where}$
 $z = q_0 \ R' \in \Sigma \ (p', s') \in Q'_{sl} \ x = \text{Some } (p', s')$
 $| \ (q0\text{Self}) \ z = q_0 \ R' \in \Sigma \ x = q_0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $q_0\text{-notReachable}$: $q \neq q_0 \implies v' \in \Delta_{sl}' v \ q \implies v' \neq q_0 \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $F_{sl}::('pos \times slope) \ option \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}$
 $F_{sl} \equiv \lambda ps. \exists p. ps = \text{Some } (p, \text{Decr}) \wedge (p, \text{Decr}) \in Q'_{sl}$

definition $Taut_R::('pos \times 'pos \times slope \Rightarrow bool, ('pos \times slope) \ option) \ nba \ \mathbf{where}$
 $Taut_R = nba$
 $\{RR' \ (nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \ \text{edge } nd \ nd'\}$
 $\{q_0\}$
 Δ_{sl}'
 F_{sl}

lemma $RR\text{-reduce}$: $(\forall n \geq Suc \ 0. \ RR \ (r1 !! n, Ps !! n) \ (stl \ r1 !! n, stl \ Ps !! n) \ (stl$

$$\begin{aligned} Ss !! n)) &\longleftrightarrow \\ (\forall n. RR (stl\ r1 !! n, stl\ Ps !! n) (stl(stl\ r1) !! n, stl(stl\ Ps) !! n) (stl(stl\ Ss) \\ !! n)) \\ &\langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma $Taut_R\text{-}\alpha[simp]: nba.alphabet\ Taut_R = \{RR' (nd, nd') \mid nd\ nd'.\ edge\ nd\ nd'\}$ *(proof)*

lemma $Taut_R\text{-}accept[simp]: nba.\text{accepting } Taut_R = (\lambda ps. \exists p. ps = Some (p, Decr) \wedge (p, Decr) \in Q'_{sl}) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Taut_R\text{-init}[simp]$: $nba.initial\ Taut_R = \{q_0\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-initp[intro]:* $p \in nba.initial\ Taut_R \iff p = q_0$ *⟨proof⟩*

lemma $Taut_R\text{-trans}[simp]: nba.transition\ Taut_R\ a\ b = \Delta_{sl}'\ a\ b\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *run-def' = nba.run-alt-def-snth fst-nth-zip snd-nth-zip Taut_R-trans Taut_R-alpha*
nba.target-alt-def nba.states-alt-def

$$\text{fun } Rst \text{ where } Rst \text{ } nds = smap (\lambda i. RR' (nds !! i, nds !! Suc i)) nats$$

lemma *stl-shift*: $(stl\ nds\ !!\ i, stl\ (stl\ nds)\ !!\ i) = (nds\ !!\ Suc\ i, (stl\ nds)\ !!\ Suc\ i)$
<proof>

lemma *smap-shifted-eq*:

$$\text{smap } (\lambda i. RR' \ (nds \ !! \ i, stl \ nds \ !! \ i)) \ (fromN \ (Suc \ 0)) =$$

$$\text{smap } (\lambda i. RR' \ (stl \ nds \ !! \ i, stl \ (stl \ nds) \ !! \ i)) \ nats$$

(proof)

lemma *Rst-correct*: $x = Rst\ nds \iff (\forall i. x !! i = RR'\ (nds !! i, nds !! Suc\ i))$
<proof>

lemma $Rst\text{-}r:\bigwedge k. Rst\ nds !! k = RR' (nds !! k, nds !! Suc\ k)\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-swap:k>0* $\implies (p \text{ \# \# } smap (\lambda r. fst (the\ r))\ r) !! k = fst (the\ (r !! (k-1)))$ *<proof>*

lemma $Taut_R\text{-lang-in:ipath } nds \implies Rst\ nds \in NBA.\text{language } Taut_R \longleftrightarrow (\exists\ Ps.$
 $\text{descentIpath } nds\ Ps)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *alpha-subseq-PTaut_R*: $nba.alphabet\ Paut_R \subseteq nba.alphabet\ Taut_R$ *<proof>*

lemma *Paut_R-subseq-rule*: $(\bigwedge r. \forall x \in \text{Node}. \text{last}(\text{map snd } r) \neq \text{Some } x \implies r \neq [] \implies \text{NBA.path Paut}_R r \text{ None} \implies \text{last}(\text{map snd } r) = \text{None}) \implies (\bigcup p \in \{p. p \in \text{nba.initial Paut}_R\}. \{\text{last}(p \# \text{map snd } r) \mid r. \text{NBA.path Paut}_R r p\}) \subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \text{Node}. r = \text{Some } x)\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Paut_R-node-subseq*: $\text{NBA.nodes Paut}_R \subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \text{Node}. r = \text{Some } x)\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-Nodes-Paut_R*: *finite* (NBA.nodes Paut_R)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-subseq-rule*: $(\bigwedge r. \forall a. (\forall x \in \text{Node}. a \notin \text{PosOf } x) \vee (\forall b. \text{last}(\text{map snd } r) \neq \text{Some } (a, b)) \implies r \neq [] \implies \text{NBA.path Taut}_R r \text{ None} \implies \text{last}(\text{map snd } r) = \text{None}) \implies (\bigcup p \in \{p. p \in \text{nba.initial Taut}_R\}. \{\text{last}(p \# \text{map snd } r) \mid r. \text{NBA.path Taut}_R r p\}) \subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \{(p, s) \mid p \text{ s. } p \in (\bigcup v \in \text{Node}. \text{PosOf } v)\}. r = \text{Some } x)\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *SLA-Criterion*: $\text{InfiniteDescent} \longleftrightarrow \text{NBA.language Paut}_R \subseteq \text{NBA.language Taut}_R \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end
end

3.2 Relation-based Criterion

Infinite Descent also admits an equivalent *relation-based* characterization. This was first described in the context of size-change termination [3] and later generalized and refined [2]. The key idea is to summarize each finite path using a sloped relation, resulting in a finite abstraction that can be computed via a fixed-point computation. Infinite Descent can then be decided by checking a simple condition on the sloped relations that summarize loops.

theory *Relation-Based-Criterion*
 imports *VLA-Criterion*
begin

lemma *pigeonhole-infinite-seq*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes $\text{finite } (\text{range } f)$
shows $\exists i j. i < j \wedge f i = f j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *Sloped-Graph*
begin

definition $\text{MaxSl} :: \text{slope set} \Rightarrow \text{slope}$ **where**
 $\text{MaxSl } sll \equiv \text{if } \text{Decr} \in sll \text{ then } \text{Decr} \text{ else } \text{Main}$

lemma $\text{MaxSl-singl}[\text{simp}]: \text{MaxSl } \{sl\} = sl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{leqSl} :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow$
 $('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{leqSl } P1 P2 \equiv \forall h h' sl1. P1 h h' sl1 \longrightarrow (\exists sl2. sl1 \leq sl2 \wedge P2 h h' sl2)$

definition $\text{lessSl} :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow$
 $('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{lessSl } P1 P2 \equiv \text{leqSl } P1 P2 \wedge P1 \neq P2$

lemma $\text{leqSl-refl}: \text{leqSl } P P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{leqSl-trans}: \text{leqSl } P1 P2 \Longrightarrow \text{leqSl } P2 P3 \Longrightarrow \text{leqSl } P1 P3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{leqSl-antisym-aux}:$
assumes $P12: \{P1, P2\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels}$ **and** $12: \text{leqSl } P1 P2$ **and** $21: \text{leqSl } P2 P1$
and $0: P1 h h' sl$
shows $P2 h h' sl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{leqSl-antisym}:$
assumes $P12: \{P1, P2\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels}$ **and** $12: \text{leqSl } P1 P2$ **and** $21: \text{leqSl } P2 P1$
shows $P1 = P2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lessSl-antisym}: \{P1, P2\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels} \Longrightarrow \neg (\text{lessSl } P1 P2 \wedge \text{leqSl } P2 P1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lessSl-trans}: \{P1, P2, P3\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels} \Longrightarrow \text{lessSl } P1 P2 \Longrightarrow \text{lessSl } P2 P3$

$\implies lessSl\ P1\ P3$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

inductive $transSl :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)$
for $K :: 'pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
Base: $K\ P\ P'\ sl \implies transSl\ K\ P\ P'\ sl$
Step: $transSl\ K\ P\ P'\ sl1 \implies K\ P'\ P''\ sl2 \implies transSl\ K\ P\ P''\ (MaxSl\ \{sl1, sl2\})$

lemma $transSl\ mono$: **assumes** $leqSl\ P\ Q$
shows $leqSl\ (transSl\ P)\ (transSl\ Q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $initFrag :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)\ set \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $initFrag\ LL'\ LL \equiv \forall R \in LL. \exists R' \in LL'. leqSl\ R'\ R$

lemma $initFrag\ Un$: $initFrag\ L\ (LL1 \cup LL2) \longleftrightarrow initFrag\ L\ LL1 \wedge initFrag\ L\ LL2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $initFrag\ trans$: $initFrag\ L1\ L2 \implies initFrag\ L2\ L3 \implies initFrag\ L1\ L3$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition Dt **where**
 $Dt\ LL \equiv \{R \in LL. \neg (\exists R' \in LL. lessSl\ R'\ R)\}$

lemma $Dt\ incl$: $Dt\ LL \subseteq LL\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dt\ aux$: $\bigwedge LL\ LL'. LL \subseteq LL' \implies Dt\ LL \subseteq LL'\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $initFrag\ Dt$:
assumes $LL: LL \subseteq SlopedRels$ **and** $f\ LL$: $finite\ LL$
shows $initFrag\ (Dt\ LL)\ LL$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $ccompSl :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $ccompSl\ K1\ K2\ P\ P'\ sl \equiv \exists P''\ sl1\ sl2. sl = MaxSl\ \{sl1, sl2\} \wedge K1\ P\ P''\ sl1 \wedge K2\ P''\ P'\ sl2$

lemma *finite-slope-set*: $\text{finite } (S::\text{slope set})$

<proof>

lemma *ccompSl-mono*: $\text{leqSl } P1 \ Q1 \implies \text{leqSl } P2 \ Q2 \implies \text{leqSl } (\text{ccompSl } P1 \ P2) \ (\text{ccompSl } Q1 \ Q2)$

<proof>

lemma *ccompSl-SlopeRels*:

$\{P, P'\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels} \implies \text{ccompSl } P \ P' \in \text{SlopedRels}$

<proof>

fun *Ccl-iter* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{Ccl-iter } 0 \ nd \ nd' = (\text{if } \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge \text{edge } nd \ nd' \text{ then } \{\lambda P \ P' \text{ sl. } \text{RR } (nd, P) (nd', P') \text{ sl}\} \text{ else } \{\})$
 $\mid \text{Ccl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) \ nd \ nd' =$
 $\text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' \cup$
 $\{\text{ccompSl } K1 \ K2 \mid K1 \ K2 \ nd'', nd'' \in \text{Node} \wedge K1 \in \text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd \ nd'' \wedge K2 \in \text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd'' \ nd'\}$

lemma *Ccl-iter-nodes*: $nd \notin \text{Node} \vee nd' \notin \text{Node} \implies \text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-PosOf*:

$K \in \text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' \implies K \ P \ P' \text{ sl} \implies P \in \text{PosOf } nd \wedge P' \in \text{PosOf } nd'$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-Suc-mono*: $\text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' \subseteq \text{Ccl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) \ nd \ nd'$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-mono*: $i \leq j \implies \text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' \subseteq \text{Ccl-iter } j \ nd \ nd'$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-Suc-stable*:

assumes $\text{Ccl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) = \text{Ccl-iter } i$

shows $\text{Ccl-iter } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)) = \text{Ccl-iter } i$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-stable*:

assumes $1: \text{Ccl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) = \text{Ccl-iter } i$ **and** $2: j \geq i$

shows $\text{Ccl-iter } j = \text{Ccl-iter } i$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-su-PosOf*:

$\text{Ccl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' \subseteq$

$\{R . \forall h \ h' \text{ sl. } (h, h') \notin \text{PosOf } nd \times \text{PosOf } nd' \longrightarrow \neg R \ h \ h' \text{ sl}\}$

<proof>

lemma *finite-PosOf-prod*:
assumes $nd \in \text{Node}$ $nd' \in \text{Node}$
shows $\text{finite } \{R . \forall h h' sl. (h::'pos, h'::'pos) \notin \text{PosOf } nd \times \text{PosOf } nd' \longrightarrow \neg R h h' (sl::\text{slope})\}$
(is finite ?A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-Ccl-iter*:
shows $\text{finite } (\text{Ccl-iter } i \text{ } nd \text{ } nd')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ccl-iter-Suc-stops*:
 $\exists i. \text{Ccl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) = \text{Ccl-iter } i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ccl-iter-stops*: $\exists i. \forall j \geq i. \text{Ccl-iter } j = \text{Ccl-iter } i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{Ccl} :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd' \equiv \bigcup i. \text{Ccl-iter } i \text{ } nd \text{ } nd'$

lemma *Ccl-nodes*: $nd \notin \text{Node} \vee nd' \notin \text{Node} \implies \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd' = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ccl-eq-some-Ccl-iter*: $\exists i. \text{Ccl} = \text{Ccl-iter } i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ccl-RR[simp,intro!]*:
 $\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \implies \text{edge } nd \text{ } nd' \implies (\lambda P P' sl. \text{RR } (nd, P) (nd', P') sl) \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ccl-ccompSl[intro]*:
 $nd'' \in \text{Node} \implies K1 \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd'' \implies K2 \in \text{Ccl } nd'' \text{ } nd' \implies \text{ccompSl } K1 \text{ } K2 \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{TransitiveLoopingCcl} \equiv \forall nd \in \text{Node}. \forall K \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd. (\exists P. \text{transSl } K \text{ } P \text{ } P \text{ } \text{Decr})$

definition $\text{compSl } K1 \text{ } K2 \text{ } P \text{ } P' \text{ } sl \equiv (\exists P'' sl1 \text{ } sl2. sl = \text{MaxSl } \{sl1, sl2\} \wedge K1 \text{ } P \text{ } P'' \text{ } sl1 \wedge K2 \text{ } P'' \text{ } P' \text{ } sl2) \wedge$

$sl = \text{Max} \{sl. \exists P'' sl1 sl2. sl = \text{MaxSl} \{sl1, sl2\} \wedge K1 P P'' sl1 \wedge K2 P'' P' sl2\}$

lemma *compSl-SlopeRels*:

$\{P, P'\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels} \implies \text{compSl } P P' \in \text{SlopedRels}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compSl-leqSl-ccompSl*: $\text{leqSl} (\text{compSl } K1 K2) (\text{ccompSl } K1 K2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ccompSl-leqSl-compSl*: $\text{leqSl} (\text{ccompSl } K1 K2) (\text{compSl } K1 K2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *Dcl-iter* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{Dcl-iter } 0 \text{ nd nd}' = (\text{if } \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge \text{edge } nd \text{ nd}' \text{ then } \{\lambda P P' sl. \text{RR} (nd, P) (nd', P') sl\} \text{ else } \{\})$
 $| \text{Dcl-iter} (\text{Suc } i) \text{ nd nd}' =$
 $\quad Dt (\text{Dcl-iter } i \text{ nd nd}' \cup$
 $\quad \{\text{compSl } K1 K2 \mid K1 K2 \text{ nd}''. \text{nd}'' \in \text{Node} \wedge K1 \in \text{Dcl-iter } i \text{ nd nd}'' \wedge K2 \in$
 $\quad \text{Dcl-iter } i \text{ nd}'' \text{ nd}'\})$

lemma *finite-compSl-set*:

fixes $D E :: 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \bigwedge nd''. \text{finite} (D \text{ nd}'') \wedge \text{finite} (E \text{ nd}'')$
shows *finite*
 $\{\text{compSl } K1 K2 \mid K1 K2.$
 $\quad \exists nd''. \text{nd}'' \in \text{Node} \wedge K1 \in D \text{ nd}'' \wedge K2 \in E \text{ nd}''\}$
 $(\text{is finite } ?A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-Dcl-iter*: $\text{finite} (\text{Dcl-iter } i \text{ nd nd}')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-compSl-Dcl-iter*:

$\text{finite} \{\text{compSl } K1 K2 \mid K1 K2. \exists nd''. \text{nd}'' \in \text{Node} \wedge K1 \in \text{Dcl-iter } i \text{ nd nd}'' \wedge K2$
 $\in \text{Dcl-iter } i \text{ nd}'' \text{ nd}'\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-SlopedRels*: $\text{Dcl-iter } i \text{ nd nd}' \subseteq \text{SlopedRels}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-subseqI*:

assumes $\bigwedge R h h' sl. R \in \text{Dcl-iter} (\text{Suc } i) \text{ nd nd}' \implies$
 $(h, h') \notin \text{PosOf } nd \times \text{PosOf } nd' \implies$
 $R h h' sl \implies$
 HOL.False
shows $\text{Dcl-iter} (\text{Suc } i) \text{ nd nd}' \subseteq \{R. \forall h h' sl. (h, h') \notin \text{PosOf } nd \times \text{PosOf } nd' \implies \neg R h h' sl\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-su-PosOf*:

$Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd' \subseteq$

$\{R . \forall h\ h'\ sl. (h, h') \notin PosOf\ nd \times PosOf\ nd' \longrightarrow \neg R\ h\ h'\ sl\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-nodes-out*:

$nd \notin Node \vee nd' \notin Node \implies Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd' = \{\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *initFrag-Dt-trans*:

$L \subseteq SlopedRels \implies finite\ L \implies initFrag\ L\ L' \implies initFrag\ (Dt\ L)\ L'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dt-initFrag-aux*: $initFrag\ LL\ LL' \implies initFrag\ LL\ (Dt\ LL')$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *initFrag-Un-left*: $initFrag\ LL\ LL' \implies initFrag\ (LL \cup KK)\ LL'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-initFrag-Ccl-iter*: $initFrag\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')\ (Ccl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ccl-iter-initFrag-Dcl-iter*: $initFrag\ (Ccl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-finite-range*:

assumes $nd \in Node\ nd' \in Node$

shows $finite\ (range\ (\lambda i. Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-finite-range-all*:

$finite\ (range\ (\lambda i. Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dt-idem*: $Dt\ (Dt\ X) = Dt\ X$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-thin-0*: $Dt\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ 0\ nd\ nd') = Dcl\text{-}iter\ 0\ nd\ nd'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-thin*: $Dt (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd') = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-initFrag-Suc*:
 $initFrag\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd')\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-initFrag-le*:
 $i \leq j \implies initFrag\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ j\ nd\ nd')\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dt-initFrag-antisym*:
assumes $A \subseteq SlopedRels\ B \subseteq SlopedRels$
and $Dt\ A = A\ Dt\ B = B$
and $AB: initFrag\ A\ B$ **and** $BA: initFrag\ B\ A$
shows $A = B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-Suc-stops-pair*: $\exists i. Dcl\text{-}iter\ (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd' = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-eq-implies-Suc-eq*:
assumes $i < j\ Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd' = Dcl\text{-}iter\ j\ nd\ nd'$
shows $Dcl\text{-}iter\ (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd' = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-Suc-stops*: $\exists i. Dcl\text{-}iter\ (Suc\ i) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-Suc-stable*:
assumes $Dcl\text{-}iter\ (Suc\ i) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
shows $Dcl\text{-}iter\ (Suc\ (Suc\ i)) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-stable*:
assumes $Dcl\text{-}iter\ (Suc\ i) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$ **and** $j \geq i$
shows $Dcl\text{-}iter\ j = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-stops*: $\exists k. \forall j \geq k. Dcl\text{-}iter\ j = Dcl\text{-}iter\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *Dcl* :: $'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)$ **set where**
 $Dcl\ nd\ nd' \equiv Dcl\text{-}iter\ (LEAST\ k. \forall j \geq k. Dcl\text{-}iter\ j = Dcl\text{-}iter\ k)\ nd\ nd'$

lemma *Dcl-eq-some-Dcl-iter*: $\exists i. \forall j \geq i. Dcl = Dcl\text{-}iter\ j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-initFrag-Ccl*: *initFrag (Dcl nd nd') (Ccl nd nd')*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ccl-initFrag-Dcl*: *initFrag (Ccl nd nd') (Dcl nd nd')*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *TransitiveLooping* $\equiv \forall nd \in \text{Node}. \forall K \in Dcl\ nd\ nd. (\exists P. \text{transSl}\ K\ P\ P\ \text{Decr})$

lemma *TransitiveLooping-iff-TransitiveLoopingCcl*:
TransitiveLooping $\longleftrightarrow$ *TransitiveLoopingCcl*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *descentPathSl* :: 'node list $\Rightarrow$ 'pos list $\Rightarrow$ slope list $\Rightarrow$ bool **where**
descentPathSl ndl Pl sll $\equiv$
 $\text{length}\ Pl = \text{length}\ ndl \wedge \text{length}\ sll = \text{length}\ ndl - 1 \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length}\ ndl - 1. RR\ (ndl!\ i, Pl!\ i)\ (ndl!\ (\text{Suc}\ i), Pl!\ (\text{Suc}\ i))\ (sll!\ i))$

lemma *descentPathSl-append*:
assumes *w*: *descentPathSl* ndl1 Pl1 sll1 *descentPathSl* ndl2 Pl2 sll2 **and** *l*: *last*
ndl1 = *hd* *ndl2* *last* *Pl1* = *hd* *Pl2*
and *lnd1*: $\text{length}\ ndl1 \geq 2\ \text{length}\ ndl2 \geq 2$
shows *descentPathSl* (ndl1 @ tl ndl2) (Pl1 @ tl Pl2) (sll1 @ sll2)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *descentPathSl-append-invert-singl*:
assumes *pathG* ndl *descentPathSl* (ndl @ [nd]) Pl' sll'
shows $\exists Pl\ P\ sll\ sl.$
 $\text{descentPathSl}\ ndl\ Pl\ sll \wedge Pl' = Pl\ @\ [P] \wedge sll' = sll\ @\ [sl] \wedge RR\ (\text{last}\ ndl, \text{last}\ Pl)\ (nd, P)\ sl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *descentPathSl-append-invert*:
assumes *p1*: *pathG* ndl1 **and** *pathG* ndl2 *last* ndl1 = *hd* ndl2 *descentPathSl* (ndl1
@ (tl ndl2)) Pl sll

shows $\exists Pl1\ Pl2\ sll1\ sll2. \text{last } Pl1 = \text{hd } Pl2 \wedge$
 $\text{descentPathSl } ndl1\ Pl1\ sll1 \wedge \text{descentPathSl } ndl2\ Pl2\ sll2 \wedge Pl = Pl1 @ (tl\ Pl2)$
 $\wedge sll = sll1 @ sll2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *descentPathSl-wfLabL*:
assumes *pathG ndl* **and** *descentPathSl ndl Pl sll*
shows *wfLabL ndl Pl*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *tracksPers* :: (*'pos* $\Rightarrow$ *'pos* $\Rightarrow$ *slope* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*) $\Rightarrow$ *'node list* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**

tracksPers K ndl $\equiv$
 $(\forall Pl\ sll. \text{descentPathSl } ndl\ Pl\ sll \longrightarrow K (\text{hd } Pl) (\text{last } Pl) (\text{MaxSl } (\text{set } sll))) \wedge$
 $(\forall P\ P'\ sl. K\ P\ P'\ sl \longrightarrow (\exists Pl\ sll. \text{descentPathSl } ndl\ Pl\ sll \wedge \text{hd } Pl = P \wedge \text{last } Pl = P' \wedge sl = \text{MaxSl } (\text{set } sll)))$

proposition *tracksPers-leftTotal*:
assumes *ndl*: *pathG ndl*
shows $\exists K \in Ccl (\text{hd } ndl) (\text{last } ndl). \text{tracksPers } K\ ndl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition *tracksPers-rightTotal*:
assumes $K \in Ccl\ nd\ nd'$
shows $\exists ndl. \text{pathG } ndl \wedge \text{hd } ndl = nd \wedge \text{last } ndl = nd' \wedge \text{tracksPers } K\ ndl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *descentPathParam ndl Pl sl* $\equiv$
 $(\forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \longrightarrow$
 $RR (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) \text{Main} \vee$
 $\neg RR (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) \text{Main} \wedge$
 $RR (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) \text{Decr} \wedge sl = \text{Decr})$
 $\wedge$
 $(\exists i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \wedge RR (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) sl)$

lemma *descentPath-descentPathParam*:
 $\text{descentPath } ndl\ Pl \longleftrightarrow \text{descentPathParam } ndl\ Pl\ \text{Decr}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *descentPathSl-descentPathParam*:
assumes *pathG ndl* **and** *descentPathSl ndl Pl sll*

shows *descentPathParam* *ndl Pl (MaxSl (set sll))*
 <proof>

lemma *descentPathParam-append*:

assumes *ndl: ndl1 $\neq []$ ndl2 $\neq []$ length ndl1 = length Pl1 length ndl2 = length Pl2*

and *d: descentPathParam ndl1 Pl1 sl1 descentPathParam ndl2 Pl2 sl2*

and *l: last ndl1 = hd ndl2 last Pl1 = hd Pl2*

shows *descentPathParam (ndl1 @ (tl ndl2)) (Pl1 @ (tl Pl2)) (MaxSl {sl1,sl2})*
 <proof>

lemma *tracksPers-transSl-impl-ex-descentPath-repeat*:

assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and tr: tracksPers K ndl and P: transSl K P P' sl*

shows $\exists Pl\ n. n \neq 0 \wedge wfLabL\ (repeat\ n\ (butlast\ ndl)\ @\ [last\ ndl])\ Pl \wedge$
 $descentPathParam\ (repeat\ n\ (butlast\ ndl)\ @\ [last\ ndl])\ Pl\ sl \wedge$
 $hd\ Pl = P \wedge last\ Pl = P'$

<proof>

lemma *tracksPers-transSl-impl-ex-descentPathSlS*:

assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and tr: tracksPers K ndl and K: ($\exists P. transSl\ K\ P\ P\ Decr$)*

shows $\exists Ps. descentIpathS\ (srepeat\ (butlast\ ndl))\ Ps$

<proof>

lemma *wfLabL-descentPathParam-append-inverse*:

fixes *ndl1 ndl2*

defines *ndl $\equiv$ ndl1 @ tl ndl2*

assumes *ndl: length ndl1 ≥ 2 length ndl2 ≥ 2 last ndl1 = hd ndl2*

and *w: wfLabL ndl Pl and d: descentPathParam ndl Pl sl*

shows $\exists Pl1\ Pl2\ sl1\ sl2.$

$Pl = Pl1 @ (tl Pl2) \wedge sl = MaxSl\ \{sl1,sl2\} \wedge last\ Pl1 = hd\ Pl2 \wedge$

$wfLabL\ ndl1\ Pl1 \wedge descentPathParam\ ndl1\ Pl1\ sl1 \wedge$

$wfLabL\ ndl2\ Pl2 \wedge descentPathParam\ ndl2\ Pl2\ sl2$

<proof>

lemma *wfLabL-descentPathParam-imp-descentPathSl*:

assumes *w: wfLabL ndl Pl and d: descentPathParam ndl Pl sl*

shows $\exists sll. descentPathSl\ ndl\ Pl\ sll \wedge sl = MaxSl\ (set\ sll)$

<proof>

lemma *ex-descentPath-repeat-impl-tracksPers-transSl*:

assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and tr: tracksPers K ndl and n: n $\neq 0$ and*

Pl: wfLabL (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) Pl

$descentPathParam\ (repeat\ n\ (butlast\ ndl)\ @\ [last\ ndl])\ Pl\ sl$

shows *transSl K (hd Pl) (last Pl) sl*

<proof>

lemma *tracksPers-ex-descentPathSlS-impl-loopsDecr*:

assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and tr: tracksPers K ndl*

and $d: \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } \text{ndl})) \text{ Ps}$

shows $\exists P. \text{transSl } K \text{ P P } \text{Decr}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{tracksPers-transSl-iff-ex-descentIpathS}$:

assumes $\text{cycleG } \text{ndl } \text{tracksPers } K \text{ ndl}$

shows $(\exists P. \text{transSl } K \text{ P P } \text{Decr}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists \text{ Ps. } \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } \text{ndl})) \text{ Ps})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{allOmegaCyclesDescendS} \equiv$

$\forall \text{ ndl. } \text{cycleG } \text{ndl} \longrightarrow (\exists \text{ Ps. } \text{descentIpathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } \text{ndl})) \text{ Ps})$

proposition $\text{TransitiveLoopingCcl-iff-allOmegaCyclesDescendS}$:

$\text{TransitiveLoopingCcl} \longleftrightarrow \text{allOmegaCyclesDescendS}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{InfiniteDescent-imp-InfiniteDescent}$:

assumes InfiniteDescent

shows $\text{allOmegaCyclesDescendS}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition $\text{allOmegaCyclesDescendS-implies-InfiniteDescent}$:

$\text{allOmegaCyclesDescendS} \longrightarrow \text{InfiniteDescent}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{Relation-Based-Criterion}$:

$\text{InfiniteDescent} \longleftrightarrow \text{TransitiveLoopingCcl}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{Relation-Based-Criterion}'$:

$\text{InfiniteDescent} \longleftrightarrow \text{TransitiveLooping}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

4 Incomplete Criteria for Infinite Descent

We next formalize some sufficient criteria for deciding Infinite Descent that are incomplete, but useful in practice. We adapt a known Sprenger-Dam (SD) criterion [5] to the general setting of sloped graphs, and then presents

a novel theoretical contribution: an extension that strictly generalizes SD, which we call XSD.

4.1 Sprenger-Dam Criterion

```
theory Incomplete-Criteria
imports ../Sloped-Graphs
begin
```

```
context Sloped-Graph
begin
```

```
definition decreasingPCC :: ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'pos)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
```

```
decreasingPCC edge1 lab  $\equiv$ 
  ( $\forall$  nd nd'. edge1 nd nd'  $\longrightarrow$  RR (nd, lab nd) (nd', lab nd') Main  $\vee$ 
    RR (nd, lab nd) (nd', lab nd') Decr)  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\exists$  nd nd'. edge1 nd nd'  $\wedge$  RR (nd, lab nd) (nd', lab nd') Decr)
```

```
lemma decreasingPCC-ipath-alw-holds2:
```

```
assumes lab: decreasingPCC edge1 lab and nds: Graph.ipath Node1 edge1 nds
```

```
shows
```

```
alw (holds2 ( $\lambda$ (nd, P) (nd', P'). RR (nd, P) (nd', P') Main  $\vee$  RR (nd, P) (nd',
P') Decr))
```

```
(szip nds (smap lab nds))
```

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

```
lemma decreasingPCC-ipath-alw-ev-holds2:
```

```
assumes lab: decreasingPCC edge1 lab and nds: Graph.ipath Node1 edge1 nds and
```

```
 $\forall$  nd nd'. edge1 nd nd'  $\longrightarrow$  alw (ev (holds2 ( $\lambda$ ndd ndd'. ndd = nd  $\wedge$  ndd' = nd'))))
nds
```

```
shows
```

```
alw (ev (holds2 ( $\lambda$ (nd, P) (nd', P'). RR (nd, P) (nd', P') Decr)))
```

```
(szip nds (smap lab nds))
```

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

```
lemma decreasingPCC-imp-descentIpath:
```

```
assumes nds: ipath nds
```

```
and lim: decreasingPCC (limitR nds) lab
```

shows *descentIpath* *nds* (*smap lab nds*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *SDdescending* :: *bool* **where**
SDdescending $\equiv \forall \text{Node1 edge1. scsg Node1 edge1} \longrightarrow (\exists \text{lab. wfLabF Node1 lab} \wedge$
decreasingPCC edge1 lab)

proposition *SDdescending-imp-InfiniteDescent*:
SDdescending $\implies$ *InfiniteDescent*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.2 Extended Sprenger-Dam Criterion

definition *ExtG-Nodes* :: (*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) *set* **where**
ExtG-Nodes $\equiv \{(nd, P). nd \in \text{Node} \wedge P \in \text{PosOf } nd\}$

definition *ExtG-Edges* :: (*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) $\Rightarrow$ (*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
ExtG-Edges $\equiv \lambda(nd, P) (nd', P').$
 $\text{edge } nd \ nd' \wedge (RR \ (nd, P) \ (nd', P') \ \text{Main} \vee RR \ (nd, P) \ (nd', P') \ \text{Decr})$

definition *is-slice* ::
'node set $\Rightarrow$ (*'node* $\Rightarrow$ *'node* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*) $\Rightarrow$
 (*'node* $\Rightarrow$ *'pos set*) $\Rightarrow$ (*'node* $\Rightarrow$ *'node* $\Rightarrow$ *'pos* $\Rightarrow$ *'pos*) $\Rightarrow$
 (*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) *set* $\Rightarrow$ ((*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) $\Rightarrow$ (*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) $\Rightarrow$ *bool*) $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
is-slice *Node1 edge1 lab f NNode eedge* $\equiv$
 $NNode \subseteq \{(nd, P). nd \in \text{Node1} \wedge P \in \text{lab } nd\} \wedge$
 $\text{Graph.subgr } NNode \ \text{eedge } \text{ExtG-Nodes } \text{ExtG-Edges} \wedge$
 $(\forall nd \ P \ nd' \ P'. \ \text{eedge } (nd, P) \ (nd', P') \longrightarrow$
 $\{(nd, P), (nd', P')\} \subseteq NNode \wedge \text{edge1 } nd \ nd' \wedge f \ nd \ nd' \ P = P') \wedge$
 $(\forall nd \ nd'. \ \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node1} \wedge \text{edge1 } nd \ nd' \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists P \ P'. \ \{(nd, P), (nd', P')\} \subseteq NNode \wedge \text{eedge } (nd, P) \ (nd', P'))))$

definition *decreasing-slice* :: (*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) *set* $\Rightarrow$ ((*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) $\Rightarrow$ (*'node* $\times$ *'pos*) $\Rightarrow$ *bool*) $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
decreasing-slice *NNode eedge* $\equiv$
 $\exists nd \ P \ nd' \ P'. \ \{(nd, P), (nd', P')\} \subseteq NNode \wedge \text{eedge } (nd, P) \ (nd', P') \wedge RR$
 $(nd, P) \ (nd', P') \ \text{Decr}$

definition *descending-PCSC-sliced* ::
 $'node \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow$
 $('node \Rightarrow 'pos \text{ set}) \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow 'pos) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
descending-PCSC-sliced Node1 edge1 lab f $\equiv$
 $RRSetChoice \text{ Node1 edge1 lab f} \wedge$
 $(\forall NNode \text{ eedge.}$
 $\text{is-slice Node1 edge1 lab f NNode eedge} \wedge$
 $Graph.scg \text{ NNode eedge}$
 $\longrightarrow \text{decreasing-slice NNode eedge})$

definition *XSDdescending* :: *bool* **where**
XSDdescending $\equiv$
 $\forall \text{Node1 edge1. scsg Node1 edge1} \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists \text{lab f. wfLabFS Node1 lab} \wedge \text{descending-PCSC-sliced Node1 edge1 lab f})$

lemma *stake-sdrop-szip-nth*:
 $k < m \implies \text{stake } m (\text{sdrop } j (\text{szip } A \ B)) ! k = (A !! (j + k), B !! (j + k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-stake-sdrop-szipD*:
 $(x, y) \in \text{set } (\text{stake } m (\text{sdrop } j (\text{szip } A \ B))) \implies$
 $\exists k < m. x = A !! (j + k) \wedge y = B !! (j + k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-stake-sdrop-szip-tuple*:
 $k < m \implies (x, y) = \text{stake } m (\text{sdrop } j (\text{szip } A \ B)) ! k \implies x = A !! (j + k) \wedge y = B !! (j + k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *descending-PCSC-sliced-imp-descentIpath*:
assumes *nds*: *ipath* *nds* **and** *lab*: *wfLabFS* (*limitS* *nds*) *lab*
and *lim*: *descending-PCSC-sliced* (*limitS* *nds*) (*limitR* *nds*) *lab* *f*
shows $\exists Ps. \text{descentIpath } nds \ Ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition *XSDdescending-implies-InfiniteDescent*:
 $XSDdescending \implies \text{InfiniteDescent}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *Incomplete-Criterion* = *SDdescending-imp-InfiniteDescent*
XSDdescending-implies-InfiniteDescent

theorem *SDdescending-implies-XSDdescending*:
 $SDdescending \implies XSDdescending$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

4.3 Sprenger-Dam Criterion Incompleteness

```
theory SD-Incomplete
imports ../Incomplete-Criteria
begin
```

```
datatype node = One
datatype pos = h1 | h1'
```

```
definition Node  $\equiv \{One\}$ 
```

```
lemma O-Node[simp]:  $One \in Node$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma alw-nodes:alw (holdsS Node) nds
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
fun edge::node  $\Rightarrow$  node  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  edge One One = HOL.True
```

```
lemma edge-into-zero: edge nd nd'  $\longleftrightarrow nd = One \wedge nd' = One$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma edgeTrue: edge nd nd'  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
fun PosOf::node  $\Rightarrow$  pos set where
  PosOf One =  $\{h1, h1'\}$ 
```

```
definition RR-set ::  $((node \times pos) \times (node \times pos) \times slope)$  set where
  RR-set = {
     $((One, h1), (One, h1'), Decr),$ 
     $((One, h1'), (One, h1), Main)$ 
  }
```

```
definition RR :: node  $\times$  pos  $\Rightarrow$  node  $\times$  pos  $\Rightarrow$  slope  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  RR np1 np2 s  $\equiv ((np1, np2, s) \in RR\text{-}set)$ 
```

lemmas $RR-defs = RR-def\ RR-set-def$

lemma $RR-ZO[simp]:RR\ (One, h1)\ (One, h1')\ Decr\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RR-OZ[simp]:RR\ (One, h1')\ (One, h1)\ Main\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $P-inPosOf:RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \implies P \in PosOf\ nd$
 $RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \implies P' \in PosOf\ nd'\ \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

$Node = Node$ **and** $edge = edge$ **and** $PosOf = PosOf$

and $RR = RR\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $allNodesOne:\forall i. nds\ !!\ i = One\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath-isOne:ipath\ nds \implies nds = sconst\ One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $j-mod2-cases:((j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 0 \wedge (Suc\ j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 1)$
 $\vee ((j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 1 \wedge (Suc\ j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $j-mod2-cases':(j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 0 \vee (j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $j-mod2-suc:j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0) = 0 \implies Suc\ j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0) = 1\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $descentPathEx:descentIpath\ (sconst\ One)\ (srepeat\ [h1, h1'])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pathConEx:Graph.pathCon\ \{One\}\ (\lambda u\ v. True)\ One\ One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $scsgEx:scsg\ \{One\}\ (\lambda u\ v. True)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

proposition *InfiniteDescent*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

proposition $\neg SDdescending$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

4.4 Extended Sprenger-Dam Criterion Incompleteness

```

theory XSD-Incomplete
imports ../Incomplete-Criteria
begin

```

```

datatype node = One | Two | Three
datatype pos = p1 | p1' | p2 | p3

```

```

definition Node  $\equiv \{One, Two, Three\}$ 

```

```

lemma nd-notOne:  $nd \neq One \longleftrightarrow nd = Two \vee nd = Three$  <proof>

```

```

lemma O-Node[simp]:  $One \in Node$  <proof>

```

```

lemma T-Node[simp]:  $Two \in Node$  <proof>

```

```

lemma Tr-Node[simp]:  $Three \in Node$  <proof>

```

```

lemma alw-nodes:  $alw (holdsS Node) nds$ 
  <proof>

```

```

fun edge::node  $\Rightarrow$  node  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  edge One Two = HOL.True|
  edge Two One = HOL.True|
  edge One Three = HOL.True|
  edge Three One = HOL.True|
  edge - - = HOL.False

```

```

fun PosOf::node  $\Rightarrow$  pos set where
  PosOf One = {p1, p1'}|
  PosOf Two = {p2}|
  PosOf Three = {p3}

```

```

definition RR-set ::  $((node \times pos) \times (node \times pos) \times slope)$  set where
  RR-set = {
    ((One, p1), (Two, p2), Main),
    ((Two, p2), (One, p1), Decr),
    ((Two, p2), (One, p1'), Decr),
    ((One, p1'), (Three, p3), Main),
    ((Three, p3), (One, p1'), Decr),
    ((Three, p3), (One, p1), Decr)
  }

```


}

definition *EE-set* :: ((*node* × *pos*) × (*node* × *pos*)) *set* **where**

EE-set = {
 ((*One*, *p1*), (*Two*, *p2*)),
 ((*Two*, *p2*), (*One*, *p1*)),
 ((*Two*, *p2*), (*One*, *p1*')),
 ((*One*, *p1*'), (*Three*, *p3*)),
 ((*Three*, *p3*), (*One*, *p1*')),
 ((*Three*, *p3*), (*One*, *p1*))
 }

definition *EE* :: *node* × *pos* ⇒ *node* × *pos* ⇒ *bool* **where**

EE np1 np2 ≡ ((*np1*, *np2*) ∈ *EE-set*)

lemmas *EE-defs* = *EE-def EE-set-def*

definition *RR* :: *node* × *pos* ⇒ *node* × *pos* ⇒ *slope* ⇒ *bool* **where**

RR np1 np2 s ≡ ((*np1*, *np2*, *s*) ∈ *RR-set*)

lemmas *RR-defs* = *RR-def RR-set-def*

lemma *RR-OT[simp]:RR* (*One*, *p1*) (*Two*, *p2*) *Main* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *RR-TO[simp]:RR* (*Two*, *p2*) (*One*, *p1*) *Decr* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *RR-TO'[simp]:RR* (*Two*, *p2*) (*One*, *p1*') *Decr* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *RR-OTr[simp]:RR* (*One*, *p1*') (*Three*, *p3*) *Main* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *RR-TrO[simp]:RR* (*Three*, *p3*) (*One*, *p1*') *Decr* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *RR-TrO'[simp]:RR* (*Three*, *p3*) (*One*, *p1*) *Decr* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *P-inPosOf:RR* (*nd*, *P*) (*nd'*, *P'*) *sl* ⇒ *P* ∈ *PosOf nd*

RR (*nd*, *P*) (*nd'*, *P'*) *sl* ⇒ *P'* ∈ *PosOf nd'* ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

Node = *Node* **and** *edge* = *edge* **and** *PosOf* = *PosOf*

and *RR* = *RR* ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *ipath12* :: *node stream* ⇒ *bool* **where**

ipath12 s ≡ *ev* (*alw* (*holds* (λ*n*. *n* = *One* ∨ *n* = *Two*))) *s*

definition *ipath13* :: *node stream* ⇒ *bool* **where**

ipath13 s ≡ *ev* (*alw* (*holds* (λ*n*. *n* = *One* ∨ *n* = *Three*))) *s*

definition *ipath-mixed* :: *node stream* ⇒ *bool* **where**

$ipath\text{-}mixed\ s \equiv alw\ (ev\ (holds\ (\lambda n. n = Two)))\ s \wedge alw\ (ev\ (holds\ (\lambda n. n = Three)))\ s$

lemmas $ipaths = ipath12\text{-}def\ ipath13\text{-}def\ ipath\text{-}mixed\text{-}def$

lemma $ipath\text{-}cases: ipath\ nds \implies ipath12\ nds \vee ipath13\ nds \vee ipath\text{-}mixed\ nds$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}dist21$:
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $nds !! i = Two \implies nds !! Suc\ i = One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}dist31$:
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $nds !! i = Three \implies nds !! Suc\ i = One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}dist1$:
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $nds !! i = One \implies nds !! Suc\ i = Two \vee nds !! Suc\ i = Three$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath12\text{-}descent$:
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $ipath12\ nds \implies \exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath13\text{-}descent$:
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $ipath13\ nds \implies \exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-}mixed\text{-}descent$:
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $ipath\text{-}mixed\ nds \implies \exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pathConEx11: Graph.pathCon\ \{One, Two, Three\}\ (\lambda u\ v. edge\ u\ v)\ One\ One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pathConEx12: Graph.pathCon\ \{One, Two, Three\}\ (\lambda u\ v. edge\ u\ v)\ One\ Two$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pathConEx13*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *One Three*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathConEx21*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Two One*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathConEx31*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Three One*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathConEx23*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Two Three*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathConEx32*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Three Two*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *pathConEx* = *pathConEx11 pathConEx12*
pathConEx13 pathConEx21
pathConEx31 pathConEx23
pathConEx32

lemma *scsgEx*: *scsg* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wfLabFSCases*:
 $wfLabFS \{One, Two, Three\} lab \implies$
 $(lab \ One = \{p1\} \vee lab \ One = \{p1'\} \vee lab \ One = \{p1, p1'\}) \wedge$
 $lab \ Three = \{p3\} \wedge lab \ Two = \{p2\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *noHCSC*: *wfLabFS* {*One, Two, Three*} *lab* $\implies$
 $RRSetChoice \{One, Two, Three\} \text{edge } lab \ f \implies False$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition *InfiniteDescent*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition $\neg XSDdescending$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

4.5 Flat Cycles Criterion

theory *Flat-Cycles-Criterion*
imports *../Sloped-Graphs*
begin

context *Sloped-Graph*
begin

definition *FlatEdges*::('node × 'node) set **where**
FlatEdges ≡ {(u, v). edge u v ∧ (∀ p ∈ PosOf u. ∀ q ∈ PosOf v. ¬RR (u,p) (v,q) Decr)}

lemma *FlatEdges-no-Decr*::(u,v) ∈ *FlatEdges* ⇒ ¬ RR (u,p) (v,q) Decr
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *FlatCycle* :: bool **where**
FlatCycle ≡ ∃ nds. (∀ i < length nds - 1. (nds ! i, nds ! (Suc i)) ∈ *FlatEdges*) ∧ cycleG nds

lemma *FlatCycle-properties*::*FlatCycle* ⇒ ∃ xs. cycleG xs ∧ (∀ i < length xs - 1. ∀ p q. ¬ RR (xs!i,p) (xs!(i+1),q) Decr)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FlatCycle-imp-flat-ipath*:
assumes *FlatCycle*
shows ∃ S. ipath S ∧ (∀ i p q. ¬ RR (S !! i, p) (S !! (Suc i), q) Decr)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FlatCycleE*::*FlatCycle* ⇒ (∧ xs. ipath xs ⇒ (∀ i p q. ¬ RR (xs!! i,p) (xs!!(i+1),q) Decr) ⇒ P) ⇒ P
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *notFlatCycleI*:
 (∧ nds. ∀ i < length nds - 1. (nds ! i, nds ! Suc i) ∈ *FlatEdges* ⇒ cycleG nds ⇒ HOL.False) ⇒ ¬*FlatCycle*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *notFlatCycleI'*:
 (∧ nds. pathG nds ⇒ (∀ i < length nds - 1. (nds ! i, nds ! Suc i) ∈ *FlatEdges* ⇒ hd nds = last nds ⇒ HOL.False) ⇒ ¬*FlatCycle*

<proof>

theorem *Flat-Cycles-Criterion:FlatCycle* $\implies \neg \text{InfiniteDescent}$
<proof>

end

end

4.6 Descending Unicycles Criterion

theory *Descending-Unicycles-Criterion*
imports *../Sloped-Graphs*
../Buchi-Preliminaries
begin

context *Graph*
begin

definition *basicCycle* :: 'node list $\Rightarrow$ bool **where**
basicCycle $c \equiv \text{cycleG } c \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{butlast } c)$

lemmas *basicCycle-defs* = *basicCycle-def*[*unfolded cycleG-def*]

lemma *basicCycleI:pathG* $c \implies \text{hd } c = \text{last } c \implies \text{distinct } (\text{butlast } c) \implies \text{basicCycle } c$
<proof>

lemma *basicCycle-path-drop*: *basicCycle* $c \implies j < \text{length } (\text{butlast } c) \implies \text{pathG } (\text{drop } j \ c)$
<proof>

lemma *basicCycle-not-nil*: *basicCycle* $c \implies c \neq []$ *<proof>*

lemma *basicCycle-ge2*: *basicCycle* $c \implies \text{length } c \geq 2$ *<proof>*

lemma *cycle-elim*: $\neg(\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{set } c = V') \implies (\forall c. \text{basicCycle } c \longrightarrow \text{set } c \neq V' \implies P) \implies P$ *<proof>*

lemma *basicCycle-set-eq*: *basicCycle* $c \implies \text{set } c = \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
<proof>

lemma *cycleG-contains-basicCycle*:

assumes $\text{cycleG } ndl$
shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq \text{set } ndl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{basicCycle-rotate1}$:
 $\text{basicCycle } (ndl @ [nd, nd']) \implies \text{basicCycle } (nd \# ndl @ [nd])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma basicCycle-rotate :
assumes $\text{basicCycle } (ndl1 @ ndl2 @ [nd']) \text{ } ndl2 \neq []$
shows $\text{basicCycle } (ndl2 @ ndl1 @ [hd \text{ } ndl2])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{basicCycle-rotate-butlast}$:
assumes $\text{basicCycle } (ndl1 @ nd \# ndl2) \text{ } ndl1 \neq [] \text{ } ndl2 \neq []$
shows $\text{basicCycle } (nd \# \text{butlast } ndl2 @ ndl1 @ [nd])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{basicCycle-rotate-set}$:
assumes $\text{basicCycle } ndl \text{ } nd \in \text{set } ndl$
shows $\exists ndl'. \text{set } ndl' = \text{set } ndl \wedge \text{basicCycle } ndl' \wedge hd \text{ } ndl' = nd \wedge last \text{ } ndl' = nd \wedge length \text{ } ndl' = length \text{ } ndl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{basicCycle-smaller-alt}$:
assumes $\text{basicCycle } c$
assumes $i < length \text{ } c - 1$
assumes $edge \text{ } (c ! i) \text{ } v \text{ } v \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
assumes $assm: v \neq c ! Suc \text{ } i$
shows $\exists c\text{-alt}. \text{basicCycle } c\text{-alt} \wedge \text{set } c\text{-alt} \subseteq \text{set } c \wedge v \in \text{set } c\text{-alt} \wedge (c ! i) \in \text{set } c\text{-alt} \wedge (c ! Suc \text{ } i) \notin \text{set } c\text{-alt}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{scsg-has-basicCycle}$: $V' \neq \{\} \implies \text{scsg } V' \text{ } E' \implies \exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq V'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{scsg-node-in-basic-cycle}$:
assumes $v \in V'$
assumes $\text{scsg } V' \text{ } E'$
shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge v \in \text{set } c \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq V'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *connectedCycles* :: 'node list $\Rightarrow$ 'node list $\Rightarrow$ bool **where**
connectedCycles c1 c2 $\equiv (\exists p. \text{pathG } p \wedge \text{hd } p \in \text{set } c1 \wedge \text{last } p \in \text{set } c2)$

lemma *connectedCyclesE*: *connectedCycles* c1 c2 $\implies (\bigwedge p. \text{pathG } p \implies \text{hd } p \in \text{set } c1 \implies \text{last } p \in \text{set } c2 \implies P) \implies P$
 <proof>

definition *unicyclesGraph* :: bool **where**
unicyclesGraph $\equiv$
 $\forall c \ c'. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{basicCycle } c' \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{connectedCycles } c \ c' \wedge \text{connectedCycles } c' \ c) \longrightarrow \text{set } c = \text{set } c'$

lemma *unicyclesGraphI*: $(\bigwedge c \ c'. \text{connectedCycles } c \ c' \implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{basicCycle } c' \implies \text{connectedCycles } c' \ c \implies \text{set } c = \text{set } c') \implies \text{unicyclesGraph}$
 <proof>

lemma *unicyclesGraphI'*: $(\bigwedge c \ c' p. \text{pathG } p \implies \text{hd } p \in \text{set } c \implies \text{last } p \in \text{set } c' \implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{basicCycle } c' \implies \text{connectedCycles } c' \ c \implies \text{set } c = \text{set } c') \implies \text{unicyclesGraph}$
 <proof>

lemma *basicCycle-unique-successor*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
assumes *basicCycle* c
assumes $i < \text{length } c - 1$
assumes $\text{edge } (c \ ! \ i) \ v \ v \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
shows $v = c \ ! \ (\text{Suc } i)$
 <proof>

lemma *scsg-in-unicycles-is-basicCycle*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
 $V' \neq \{\}$
 $\text{scsg } V' \ E'$
shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{set } c = V'$
 <proof>

lemma *unicycle-limit-is-basic-cycle*:
 assumes *unicyclesGraph*
 assumes *finite Node*
 assumes *ipath* π
 shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{limitS } \pi = \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limitS-limitR-edges*:
 assumes *unicyclesGraph*
 assumes *finite Node*
 assumes *ipath* π
 assumes $\text{limitS } \pi = \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
 assumes *basicCycle* c
 shows $\forall i < \text{length } c - 1. (\text{limitR } \pi) (c ! i) (c ! \text{Suc } i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unicycle-lasso*:
 assumes *unicyclesGraph*
 assumes *finite Node*
 assumes *ipath* π
 shows $\exists v u. \pi = v @ - \text{srepeat } u \wedge \text{basicCycle } (u @ [\text{hd } u])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *Sloped-Graph*
begin

definition *cycleDescends* $ndl \equiv (\exists n \text{ Pl}. n \neq 0 \wedge \text{wfLabL } (\text{repeat } n (\text{butlast } ndl) @ [\text{last } ndl]) \text{ Pl} \wedge$
 $\text{descentPath } (\text{repeat } n (\text{butlast } ndl) @ [\text{last } ndl])$
 $\text{Pl} \wedge \text{hd } \text{Pl} = \text{last } \text{Pl})$

lemma *cycle-descentIPathS-imp-cycleDescends*:
 assumes $ndl: \text{cycleG } ndl$ **and** $d: \text{descentIPathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \text{ Ps}$
 shows *cycleDescends* ndl
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-descentIPath-imp-cycleDescends*:
 assumes $ndl: \text{cycleG } ndl$ **and** $d: \text{descentIPath } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \text{ Ps}$
 shows *cycleDescends* ndl

<proof>

lemma *cycleDescends-imp-descentIPathS*:
assumes *ndl*: *cycleG ndl* **and** *desc*: *cycleDescends ndl*
shows $\exists Ps. \text{descentIPathS } (srepeat \ (butlast \ ndl)) \ Ps$
<proof>

definition *SimplyDescendingGraph* :: *bool* **where** *SimplyDescendingGraph* $\equiv \forall \ ndl. \text{basicCycle } ndl \longrightarrow \text{cycleDescends } ndl$

lemma *SimplyDescendingGraphD*: *SimplyDescendingGraph* $\implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{cycleDescends } c$
<proof>

lemma *SimplyDescendingGraphI*: $(\bigwedge c. \text{ipath } (srepeat \ (butlast \ c)) \implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{cycleDescends } c) \implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$
<proof>

lemma *SimplyDescendingGraphI'*: $(\bigwedge c. \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{cycleDescends } c) \implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$
<proof>

lemma *allCyclesDescendI*: $(\bigwedge c. \text{ipath } (srepeat \ (butlast \ c)) \implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies (\exists n \ Pl. \$

$n \neq 0 \wedge$
 $wfLabL$
 $(repeat \ n \ (butlast \ c) \ @ \ [last \ c])$
 $Pl \wedge$
 $descentPath$
 $(repeat \ n \ (butlast \ c) \ @ \ [last \ c])$
 $Pl \wedge$
 $hd \ Pl = last \ Pl)) \implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$

<proof>

proposition *InfiniteDescent-implies-SimplyDescendingGraph*:
InfiniteDescent $\implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$
<proof>

proposition *SimplyDescendingUnicyclesGraph-implies-InfiniteDescent*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
shows *SimplyDescendingGraph* $\implies \text{InfiniteDescent}$
<proof>

theorem *DescendingUnicyclesCriterion*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
shows *InfiniteDescent* $\longleftrightarrow \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$

```

    <proof>

end

end

4.7 All Criterion

theory All imports

  Flat-Cycles-Criterion
  Descending-Unicycles-Criterion
  Incomplete-Criteria
  SLA-Criterion
  VLA-Criterion
  Relation-Based-Criterion

begin

context Sloped-Graph
begin
thm Flat-Cycles-Criterion
  DescendingUnicyclesCriterion
  Incomplete-Criterion
  SLA-Criterion
  VLA-Criterion
  Relation-Based-Criterion
  Relation-Based-Criterion'

end
end

```

5 Instantiating the Abstract Framework

We now provide concrete examples of this framework in action applying a range of the criterion shown

5.1 Infinite Descent Examples

5.1.1 Flat Aux Example

```

theory Flat-Aux
  imports ../Criterion/All
begin

```

```

fun flat and aux where
  flat [] = []
  | flat (l#ls) = aux l ls
  | aux [] ls = flat ls
  | aux (x#xs) ls = x # aux xs ls

```

```

datatype node = Flat | Aux
type-synonym pos = nat

```

```

definition Node  $\equiv \{Flat, Aux\}$ 

```

```

lemma nd-aux[simp]:  $nd \neq Aux \longleftrightarrow nd = Flat \langle proof \rangle$ 
lemma nd-flat[simp]:  $nd \neq Flat \longleftrightarrow nd = Aux \langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma alw-nodes: alw (holdsS Node) nds
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

fun edge::node  $\Rightarrow$  node  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  edge Flat Aux = HOL.True|
  edge Aux - = HOL.True|
  edge Flat Flat = HOL.False

```

```

lemma edge-Flat[simp]:  $edge\ Flat\ x \longleftrightarrow x = Aux \langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma edge-Flat'[simp]:  $edge\ nd\ Flat \longleftrightarrow nd = Aux \langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

fun PosOf::node  $\Rightarrow$  pos set where
  PosOf Flat = {0}|
  PosOf Aux = {0,1}

```

```

definition RR-set :: ((node  $\times$  pos)  $\times$  (node  $\times$  pos)  $\times$  slope) set where
  RR-set = {
    ((Flat, 0), (Aux, 0), Decr),
    ((Flat, 0), (Aux, 1), Decr),
    ((Aux, 1), (Flat, 0), Main),
    ((Aux, 0), (Aux, 0), Decr),
    ((Aux, 1), (Aux, 1), Main)
  }

```

```

definition RR :: node  $\times$  pos  $\Rightarrow$  node  $\times$  pos  $\Rightarrow$  slope  $\Rightarrow$  bool where

```

$RR\ np1\ np2\ s \equiv ((np1, np2, s) \in RR\text{-}set)$

definition $RRs :: node \Rightarrow node \Rightarrow (pos \Rightarrow pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)$ **where**
 $RRs\ n\ n' \equiv (\lambda p\ p'\ s. (((n, p), (n, p'), s) \in RR\text{-}set))$

lemmas $RRs\text{-}defs = RRs\text{-}def\ RR\text{-}set\text{-}def$

lemmas $RR\text{-}defs = RR\text{-}def\ RR\text{-}set\text{-}def$

lemma $RR\text{-}aux\text{-}aux\text{-}1[simp]: RR\ (Aux, 0)\ (Aux, 0)\ Decr\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $P\text{-}inPosOf: RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \implies P \in PosOf\ nd$
 $RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \implies P' \in PosOf\ nd'\ \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**
 $Node = Node$ **and** $edge = edge$ **and** $PosOf = PosOf$ **and** $RR = RR$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lang\text{-}run\text{-}inj: x \in NBA.\text{language}\ Paut_V \implies \exists r. NBA.\text{run}\ Paut_V\ (x \parallel r)$
 $None$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

5.1.2 Flat Aux via Vertex-Language Automaton

theory *Flat-Aux-VLA*
imports *Flat-Aux*
begin

lemma $InfiniteDescentI: (\bigwedge nds. alw\ (holds2\ edge)\ nds \implies Ex\ (descentIpath\ nds))$
 $\implies InfiniteDescent$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $InfiniteDescent$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

5.1.3 Flat Aux via Sloped-Language Automaton

theory *Flat-Aux-SLA*
imports *Flat-Aux*
begin

```

lemma InfiniteDescentI: ( $\bigwedge nds. alw (holds2\ edge)\ nds \implies Ex (descentIpath\ nds)$ )
 $\implies InfiniteDescent$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma InfiniteDescent

```

```

  <proof>

```

```

end

```

5.1.4 Descending Unicycles Example

```

theory Descending-Unicycles-Example
  imports ../Criterion/All
begin

```

```

datatype node = Zero | One | Two | Three
datatype pos = p0 | p1 | p2 | p2' | p3 | p3'

```

```

definition Node  $\equiv \{Zero, One, Two, Three\}$ 

```

```

lemma Z-Node[simp]: Zero  $\in Node$  <proof>
lemma O-Node[simp]: One  $\in Node$  <proof>
lemma T-Node[simp]: Two  $\in Node$  <proof>
lemma Th-Node[simp]: Three  $\in Node$  <proof>

```

```

lemma alw-nodes:alw (holdsS Node) nds
  <proof>

```

```

fun edge::node  $\Rightarrow node \Rightarrow bool$  where
  edge Zero One = HOL.True|
  edge One Zero = HOL.True|
  edge Zero Two = HOL.True|
  edge Two Three = HOL.True|
  edge Three Two = HOL.True|
  edge - - = HOL.False

```

```

lemma edge-into-zero[simp]: edge nd Zero  $\longleftrightarrow nd = One$  <proof>
lemma edge-into-one[simp]: edge nd One  $\longleftrightarrow nd = Zero$  <proof>
lemma edge-into-three[simp]: edge nd Three  $\longleftrightarrow nd = Two$  <proof>
lemma edge-three-into[simp]: edge Three nd  $\longleftrightarrow nd = Two$  <proof>
lemma edge-two-into[simp]: edge Two nd  $\longleftrightarrow nd = Three$  <proof>

```

lemma *edge-zero-into*[simp]: $\text{edge Zero } nd \longleftrightarrow nd = \text{One} \vee nd = \text{Two} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *PosOf*::*node* $\Rightarrow$ *pos set* **where**

PosOf *Zero* = {*p0*}|

PosOf *One* = {*p1*}|

PosOf *Two* = {*p2*, *p2'*}|

PosOf *Three* = {*p3*, *p3'*}

definition *RR-set* :: $((\text{node} \times \text{pos}) \times (\text{node} \times \text{pos}) \times \text{slope}) \text{ set}$ **where**

RR-set = {
 ((*Zero*, *p0*), (*One*, *p1*), *Decr*),

 ((*One*, *p1*), (*Zero*, *p0*), *Main*),

 ((*Zero*, *p0*), (*Two*, *p2*), *Main*),
 ((*Zero*, *p0*), (*Two*, *p2'*), *Main*),

 ((*Two*, *p2*), (*Three*, *p3*), *Main*),
 ((*Two*, *p2'*), (*Three*, *p3'*), *Main*),

 ((*Three*, *p3*), (*Two*, *p2*), *Decr*),

 ((*Three*, *p3'*), (*Two*, *p2'*), *Main*)
}

definition *RR* :: *node* $\times$ *pos* $\Rightarrow$ *node* $\times$ *pos* $\Rightarrow$ *slope* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**

RR np1 np2 s $\equiv ((np1, np2), s) \in \text{RR-set}$

lemmas *RR-defs* = *RR-def RR-set-def*

lemma *RR-ZO*[simp]: *RR* (*Zero*, *p0*) (*node.One*, *p1*) *Decr* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RR-OZ*[simp]: *RR* (*node.One*, *p1*) (*Zero*, *p0*) *Main* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RR-TTr*[simp]: *RR* (*Two*, *p2*) (*Three*, *p3*) *Main* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RR-TrT*[simp]: *RR* (*Three*, *p3*) (*Two*, *p2*) *Decr* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *P-inPosOf*: *RR* (*nd*, *P*) (*nd'*, *P'*) *sl* $\implies P \in \text{PosOf } nd$

RR (*nd*, *P*) (*nd'*, *P'*) *sl* $\implies P' \in \text{PosOf } nd' \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

Node = *Node* **and** *edge* = *edge* **and** *PosOf* = *PosOf*

and *RR* = *RR* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTZ*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Two}, \text{Zero}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTO*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Two}, \text{One}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *notTrZ*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Three}, \text{Zero}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *notTrO*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Three}, \text{One}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *notOT*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.One}, \text{node.Two}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *notOTr*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.One}, \text{node.Three}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *notZTr*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{Zero}, \text{node.Three}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *notZTZ*: $\neg \text{pathG } ([\text{Zero}, \text{node.Two}, \text{Zero}]) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathNWF-Three*: $\text{pathG } p \implies \text{hd } p = \text{Three} \implies \text{last } p \neq \text{Zero} \wedge \text{last } p \neq \text{One}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathNWF-Two*: $\text{pathG } p \implies \text{hd } p = \text{Two} \implies \text{last } p \neq \text{Zero} \wedge \text{last } p \neq \text{One}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathNWF-disj*: $\text{pathG } pa \implies$
 $\text{hd } pa = \text{node.Two} \vee \text{hd } pa = \text{node.Three} \implies$
 $\text{last } pa = \text{Zero} \vee \text{last } pa = \text{node.One} \implies \text{HOL.False}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ZZ-FlatEdge*: $\neg (\text{Zero}, \text{Zero}) \in \text{FlatEdges} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *OO-FlatEdge*: $\neg (\text{One}, \text{One}) \in \text{FlatEdges} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *TT-FlatEdge*: $\neg (\text{Two}, \text{Two}) \in \text{FlatEdges} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *ThTh-FlatEdge*: $\neg (\text{Three}, \text{Three}) \in \text{FlatEdges} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemmas *same-FlatEdge* = *ZZ-FlatEdge* *OO-FlatEdge* *TT-FlatEdge* *ThTh-FlatEdge*

lemma *ZO-FlatEdge*: $\neg (\text{Zero}, \text{One}) \in \text{FlatEdges} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *ThT-FlatEdge*: $\neg (\text{Three}, \text{Two}) \in \text{FlatEdges} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *aux-ls*: $xs \neq [] \implies (xs @ [\text{Zero}]) ! \text{Suc } 0 = \text{node.Three} \implies \text{length } xs > 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\neg \text{FlatCycle}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-disj*: $i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)) \longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1 \vee i = 2 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-disj'*: $i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) \longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *allCycles:basicCycle* $c \longleftrightarrow c = [Zero, One, Zero] \vee c = [One, Zero, One]$
 $\vee c = [Two, Three, Two] \vee c = [Three, Two, Three]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *notConnectedCyclesI*: $(\bigwedge p. pathG\ p \implies hd\ p \in set\ c' \implies last\ p \in set\ c \implies HOL.False) \implies \neg connectedCycles\ c'\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *unicycle:unicyclesGraph*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SDG:SimplyDescendingGraph*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *InfiniteDescent*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

5.2 Infinite Descent Counterexamples

5.2.1 Descending Unicycles

theory *Descending-Unicycles-CounterExample*
imports *../Criterion/All*
begin

datatype *node* = *Zero* | *One* | *Two* | *Three*
datatype *pos* = *p0* | *p1* | *p2* | *p2'* | *p3* | *p3'*

definition *Node* $\equiv \{Zero, One, Two, Three\}$

lemma *Z-Node[simp]*: $Zero \in Node$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *O-Node[simp]*: $One \in Node$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *T-Node[simp]*: $Two \in Node$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Th-Node[simp]*: $Three \in Node$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *alw-nodes:alw* (*holdsS Node*) *nds*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *edge*::*node* $\Rightarrow$ *node* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
edge *Zero One* = *HOL.True* |
edge *One Zero* = *HOL.True* |


```

edge Zero Two = HOL.True|
edge Two Three = HOL.True|
edge Three Two = HOL.True|
edge - - = HOL.False

```

lemma *edge-into-zero*: $\text{edge } nd \text{ Zero} \longleftrightarrow nd = One \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

fun PosOf::node  $\Rightarrow$  pos set where
PosOf Zero = {p0}|
PosOf One = {p1}|
PosOf Two = {p2,p2'}|
PosOf Three = {p3,p3'}

```

definition *RR-set* :: $((node \times pos) \times (node \times pos) \times slope)$ set **where**

```

RR-set = {
  ((Zero, p0), (One, p1), Decr),

  ((One, p1), (Zero, p0), Main),

  ((Zero, p0), (Two, p2), Main),
  ((Zero, p0), (Two, p2'), Main),

  ((Two, p2), (Three, p3), Main),
  ((Two, p2'), (Three, p3'), Main),

  ((Three, p3), (Two, p2), Main),

  ((Three, p3'), (Two, p2'), Main)
}

```

definition *RR* :: $node \times pos \Rightarrow node \times pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

```

RR np1 np2 s  $\equiv ((np1, np2, s) \in RR\text{-set})$ 

```

lemmas *RR-defs* = *RR-def* *RR-set-def*

lemma *RR-ZO*[*simp*]: $RR \text{ (Zero, p0) (node.One, p1) Decr} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RR-OZ*[*simp*]: $RR \text{ (node.One, p1) (Zero, p0) Main} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RR-TTr*[*simp*]: $RR \text{ (Two, p2) (Three, p3) Main} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RR-TrT*[*simp*]: $RR \text{ (Three, p3) (Two, p2) Main} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *P-inPosOf*: $RR \text{ (nd, P) (nd', P')} sl \Longrightarrow P \in PosOf \text{ nd}$
 $RR \text{ (nd, P) (nd', P')} sl \Longrightarrow P' \in PosOf \text{ nd'} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

Node = *Node* **and** *edge* = *edge* **and** *PosOf* = *PosOf*
and *RR* = *RR* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-disj*: $i < \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0)) \longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1 \vee i = 2 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-disj'*: $i < \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) \longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTZ*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Two}, \text{Zero}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTO*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Two}, \text{One}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTrZ*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Three}, \text{Zero}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notTrO*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.Three}, \text{One}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notOT*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.One}, \text{node.Two}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notOTr*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{node.One}, \text{node.Three}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *notZTr*: $\neg \text{pathG } [\text{Zero}, \text{node.Three}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *allCycles*: $\text{basicCycle } c \longleftrightarrow c = [\text{Zero}, \text{One}, \text{Zero}] \vee c = [\text{One}, \text{Zero}, \text{One}] \vee c = [\text{Two}, \text{Three}, \text{Two}] \vee c = [\text{Three}, \text{Two}, \text{Three}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathNWF-Three*: $\text{pathG } p \Longrightarrow \text{hd } p = \text{Three} \Longrightarrow \text{last } p \neq \text{Zero} \wedge \text{last } p \neq \text{One} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathNWF-Two*: $\text{pathG } p \Longrightarrow \text{hd } p = \text{Two} \Longrightarrow \text{last } p \neq \text{Zero} \wedge \text{last } p \neq \text{One} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pathNWF-disj*: $\text{pathG } pa \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{hd } pa = \text{node.Two} \vee \text{hd } pa = \text{node.Three} \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{last } pa = \text{Zero} \vee \text{last } pa = \text{node.One} \Longrightarrow \text{HOL.False} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unicycle*: *unicyclesGraph* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *repeat-within*: $0 < n \Longrightarrow i < n + n \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{repeat } n [\text{node.Two}, \text{node.Three}] ! i \in \{\text{Two}, \text{Three}\} \wedge$
 $(\text{repeat } n [\text{node.Two}, \text{node.Three}] @ [\text{node.Two}]) ! \text{Suc } i \in \{\text{Two}, \text{Three}\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *noRR*: $0 < n \Longrightarrow i < n + n \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{RR } (\text{repeat } n [\text{node.Two}, \text{node.Three}] ! i, \text{Pl } ! i)$
 $((\text{repeat } n [\text{node.Two}, \text{node.Three}] @ [\text{node.Two}]) ! \text{Suc } i, \text{Pl } ! \text{Suc } i)$
 $\text{Decr} \Longrightarrow$

```

      HOL.False
    <proof>

lemma noDescentPath:  $0 < n \implies \text{descentPath}$ 
  (repeat  $n$  (butlast [node.Two, node.Three, node.Two]) @
   [last [node.Two, node.Three, node.Two]]) @
  Pl  $\implies$  HOL.False
  <proof>

lemma SDG:  $\neg \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$ 
  <proof>

theorem  $\neg \text{InfiniteDescent}$ 
  <proof>

end

```

5.2.2 Flat Cycle Counterexample

```

theory Flat-Cycle-Example
  imports ../Criterion/All
begin

datatype node = Zero | One | Two
datatype pos = p0 | p0' | p1 | p1' | p2 | p2'

definition Node  $\equiv$  {Zero, One, Two}

lemma Z-Node[simp]: Zero  $\in$  Node <proof>
lemma T-Node[simp]: Two  $\in$  Node <proof>

lemma alw-nodes: alw (holdsS Node) nds
  <proof>

fun edge::node  $\Rightarrow$  node  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  edge Zero One = HOL.True|
  edge One Zero = HOL.True|
  edge Zero Two = HOL.True|
  edge Two Zero = HOL.True|
  edge - - = HOL.False

fun PosOf::node  $\Rightarrow$  pos set where
  PosOf Zero = {p0, p0'}|
  PosOf One = {p1, p1'}|

```

$PosOf\ Two = \{p2, p2'\}$

definition $RR\text{-}set :: ((node \times pos) \times (node \times pos) \times slope)\ set$ **where**

$RR\text{-}set = \{$
 $((Zero, p0), (One, p1), Main),$
 $((Zero, p0'), (One, p1'), Main),$

 $((One, p1), (Zero, p0), Main),$
 $((One, p1'), (Zero, p0'), Decr),$

 $((Zero, p0), (Two, p2), Main),$
 $((Zero, p0'), (Two, p2'), Main),$

 $((Two, p2), (Zero, p0), Main),$
 $((Two, p2'), (Zero, p0'), Main)$
 $\}$

definition $RR :: node \times pos \Rightarrow node \times pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$RR\ np1\ np2\ s \equiv ((np1, np2, s) \in RR\text{-}set)$

lemmas $RR\text{-}defs = RR\text{-}def\ RR\text{-}set\text{-}def$

lemma $P\text{-}inPosOf:RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \Longrightarrow P \in PosOf\ nd$
 $RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \Longrightarrow P' \in PosOf\ nd' \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

$Node = Node$ **and** $edge = edge$ **and** $PosOf = PosOf$
and $RR = RR \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $listE:(i < length\ ([Zero, node.Two]\ @\ [Zero]) - 1) \Longrightarrow (i = 0 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow$
 $(i = 1 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ZT\text{-}FlatEdge:(Zero, Two) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $TZ\text{-}FlatEdge:(Two, Zero) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\neg InfiniteDescent$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

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