

# Nominal Formalisations of Typical SOS Proofs

## The documented proofs

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### **Abstract**

Structural operational semantics (SOS) provides a framework for ascribing semantics to programming languages. This is typically done by stating rules for typing judgements, small-step transitions and rules for evaluating an expression of the language. Structural inductions over expressions and inductions over inference rules are thus the most fundamental reasoning techniques employed in SOS. While the SOS-techniques are characterised in Plotkin's seminal notes as "symbol-pushing", programming languages nearly always contain binders and then reasoning is in fact rather subtle. We describe in this paper formalisations of typical proofs in SOS using the nominal datatype package. We show how this package eases the subtleties when reasoning about binders.

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# 1 Definition of the language

## 1.1 Definition of the terms and types

First we define the type of atom names which will be used for binders. Each atom type is infinitely many atoms and equality is decidable.

**atom-decl** *name*

We define the datatype representing types. Although, It does not contain any binder we still use the **nominal\_datatype** command because the Nominal datatype package will produce permutation functions and useful lemmas.

**nominal-datatype** *data* = *DNat*  
| *DProd* *data* *data*  
| *DSum* *data* *data*

**nominal-datatype** *ty* = *Data* *data*  
| *Arrow* *ty* *ty* ( $\dashrightarrow$  [100,100] 100)

The datatype of terms contains a binder. The notation  $\langle\langle name \rangle\rangle trm$  means that the name is bound inside *trm*.

**nominal-datatype** *trm* = *Var* *name*  
| *Lam*  $\langle\langle name \rangle\rangle trm$  (*Lam* [-]  $\dashrightarrow$  [100,100] 100)  
| *App* *trm* *trm*  
| *Const* *nat*  
| *Pr* *trm* *trm*  
| *Fst* *trm*  
| *Snd* *trm*  
| *InL* *trm*  
| *InR* *trm*  
| *Case* *trm*  $\langle\langle name \rangle\rangle trm$   $\langle\langle name \rangle\rangle trm$   
    (*Case* - of *inl* -  $\dashrightarrow$  - | *inr* -  $\dashrightarrow$  - [100,100,100,100,100] 100)

As the datatype of types does not contain any binder, the application of a permutation is the identity function. In the future, this will be automatically derived by the package.

**lemma** *perm-data*[*simp*]:  
  **fixes** *D*::*data*  
  **and**   *π*::*name* *prm*

```

shows  $\pi \cdot D = D$ 
by (induct D rule: data.induct-weak) (simp-all)

lemma perm-ty[simp]:
  fixes T::ty
  and  $\pi::name$  prm
  shows  $\pi \cdot T = T$ 
  by (induct T rule: ty.induct-weak) (simp-all)

lemma fresh-ty[simp]:
  fixes x::name
  and T::ty
  shows  $x \# T$ 
  by (simp add: fresh-def supp-def)

lemma data-cases:
  fixes x::data
  shows  $x = D\text{Nat} \vee (\exists T_1 T_2. x = D\text{Prod } T_1 T_2) \vee (\exists T_1 T_2. x = D\text{Sum } T_1 T_2)$ 
  by (induct x rule:data.induct-weak, auto)

lemma ty-cases:
  fixes x::ty
  shows  $(\exists T_1 T_2. x = T_1 \rightarrow T_2) \vee (\exists T. x = Data T)$ 
  by (induct x rule:ty.induct-weak, auto)

```

## 1.2 Size functions

We define size functions for types and terms. As Isabelle allows overloading we can use the same notation for both functions.

These function are automatically generated for non nominal datatypes. In the future, we need to extend the package to generate size function for nominal datatypes as well.

```
instance data :: size ..
```

```
nominal-primrec
  size  $D\text{Nat} = 1$ 
  size  $(D\text{Prod } S_1 S_2) = \text{size } S_1 + \text{size } S_2$ 
  size  $(D\text{Sum } S_1 S_2) = \text{size } S_1 + \text{size } S_2$ 
  by (rule TrueI)+
```

```
instance ty :: size ..
```

```
nominal-primrec
  size  $(Data S) = \text{size } S$ 
  size  $(T_1 \rightarrow T_2) = \text{size } T_1 + \text{size } T_2$ 
  by (rule TrueI)+
```

```
lemma data-size-greater-zero[simp]:
  fixes S::data
  shows size S > 0
  by (nominal-induct rule: data.induct) (simp-all)
```

```

lemma ty-size-greater-zero[simp]:
  fixes T::ty
  shows size T > 0
  by (nominal-induct rule:ty.induct) (simp-all)

```

## 2 Typing

### 2.1 Typing contexts

This section contains the definition and some properties of a typing context. As the concept of context often appears in the litterature and is general, we should in the future provide these lemmas in a library.

#### 2.1.1 Definition of the validity of contexts

First we define what valid contexts are. Informally a context is valid if it does not contain twice the same variable.

We use the following two inference rules:

$$\frac{}{\text{valid } [] \text{V\_NIL}} \quad \frac{\text{valid } \Gamma \quad x \# \Gamma}{\text{valid } ((x, T) \# \Gamma)} \text{V\_CONS}$$

We generate the equivariance lemma for the relation `valid`.

**nominal-inductive** `valid`

We obtain a lemma called `valid_eqvt`:

If `valid x` then `valid (pi · x)`.

We generate the inversion lemma for non empty lists. We add the `elim` attribute to tell the automated tactics to use it.

**inductive-cases2**

`valid-cons-inv-auto[elim]:valid ((x,T)#Γ)`

The generated theorem is the following:

$$[\![\text{valid } ((x, T) \# \Gamma); [\![\text{valid } \Gamma; x \# \Gamma]\!] \implies P]\!] \implies P$$

## 2.1.2 Definition of sub contexts

**abbreviation**

*sub* ::  $(name \times ty) list \Rightarrow (name \times ty) list \Rightarrow bool$  (-  $\ll$  - [55,55] 55)

**where**

$\Gamma_1 \ll \Gamma_2 \equiv \forall x T. (x, T) \in set \Gamma_1 \longrightarrow (x, T) \in set \Gamma_2$

## 2.1.3 Lemmas about contexts

**lemma** *type-unicity-in-context*:

**assumes** *asm1*:  $(x, t_2) \in set ((x, t_1) \# \Gamma)$

**and** *asm2*: *valid*  $((x, t_1) \# \Gamma)$

**shows**  $t_1 = t_2$

**proof** –

**from** *asm2* **have**  $x \# \Gamma$  **by** (*cases*, *auto*)

**then have**  $(x, t_2) \notin set \Gamma$

**by** (*induct*  $\Gamma$ ) (*auto simp add: fresh-list-cons fresh-prod fresh-atm*)

**then have**  $(x, t_2) = (x, t_1)$  **using** *asm1* **by** *auto*

**then show**  $t_1 = t_2$  **by** *auto*

**qed**

**lemma** *case-distinction-on-context*:

**fixes**  $\Gamma :: (name \times ty) list$

**assumes** *asm1*: *valid*  $((m, t) \# \Gamma)$

**and** *asm2*:  $(n, U) \in set ((m, T) \# \Gamma)$

**shows**  $(n, U) = (m, T) \vee ((n, U) \in set \Gamma \wedge n \neq m)$

**proof** –

**from** *asm2* **have**  $(n, U) \in set [(m, T)] \vee (n, U) \in set \Gamma$  **by** *auto*

**moreover**

{ **assume** *eq*:  $m = n$

**assume**  $(n, U) \in set \Gamma$

**then have**  $\neg n \# \Gamma$

**by** (*induct*  $\Gamma$ ) (*auto simp add: fresh-list-cons fresh-prod fresh-atm*)

**moreover have**  $m \# \Gamma$  **using** *asm1* **by** *auto*

**ultimately have** *False* **using** *eq* **by** *auto*

}

**ultimately show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

**qed**

## 2.2 Definition of the typing relation

Now, we can define the typing judgements for terms. The rules are given in figure 1.

**lemma** *typing-valid*:

**assumes**  $\Gamma \vdash t : T$

**shows** *valid*  $\Gamma$

**using** *assms*

**by** (*induct*) (*auto*)

**nominal-inductive** *typing*

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\text{valid } \Gamma \quad (x, T) \in \text{set } \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Var } x : T} \text{-VAR} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{App } e_1 e_2 : T_2} \text{-APP} \\
\frac{x \# \Gamma \quad (x, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Lam } [x].e : T_1 \rightarrow T_2} \text{-LAM} \\
\frac{\text{valid } \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Const } n : \text{Data } \text{DNat}} \text{-CONST} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DProd } S_1 S_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Fst } e : \text{Data } S_1} \text{-FST} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DProd } S_1 S_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Snd } e : \text{Data } S_2} \text{-SND} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } S_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{InL } e : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2)} \text{-INL} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } S_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{InR } e : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2)} \text{-INR} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2) \quad (x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T \quad (x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2 : T} \text{-CASE}
\end{array}$$

Figure 1: Typing rules

### 2.3 Inversion lemmas for the typing relation

We generate some inversion lemmas for the typing judgment and add them as elimination rules for the automatic tactics. During the generation of these lemmas, we need the injectivity properties of the constructor of the nominal datatypes. These are not added by default in the set of simplification rules to prevent unwanted simplifications in the rest of the development. In the future, the `inductive_cases` will be reworked to allow to use its own set of rules instead of the whole 'simpset'.

```

declare trm.inject [simp add]
declare ty.inject [simp add]
declare data.inject [simp add]

inductive-cases2 t-Lam-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Lam } [x].t : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-Var-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Var } x : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-App-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{App } x y : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-Const-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Const } n : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-Fst-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Fst } x : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-Snd-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Snd } x : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-InL-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{InL } x : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-InL-inv-auto'[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{InL } x : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } T_1 T_2)$ 
inductive-cases2 t-InR-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{InR } x : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-InR-inv-auto'[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{InR } x : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } T_1 T_2)$ 
inductive-cases2 t-Pr-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Pr } x y : T$ 
inductive-cases2 t-Pr-inv-auto'[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Pr } e_1 e_2 : \text{Data } (\text{DProd } \sigma_1 \sigma_2)$ 
inductive-cases2 t-Case-inv-auto[elim]:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2 : T$ 

declare trm.inject [simp del]
declare ty.inject [simp del]
declare data.inject [simp del]

```

## 2.4 Strong induction principle

Now, we define a strong induction principle. This induction principle allow us to avoid some terms during the induction. The bound variable The avoided terms ( $c$ )

**lemma** *typing-induct-strong*

[consumes 1, case-names  $t\text{-Var}$   $t\text{-App}$   $t\text{-Lam}$   $t\text{-Const}$   $t\text{-Pr}$   $t\text{-Fst}$   $t\text{-Snd}$   $t\text{-InL}$   $t\text{-InR}$   $t\text{-Case}$ ]:  
**fixes**  $P::'a::fs\text{-name} \Rightarrow (\text{name} \times \text{ty}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{trm} \Rightarrow \text{ty} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$   
**and**  $x :: 'a::fs\text{-name}$   
**assumes**  $a: \Gamma \vdash e : T$   
**and**  $a1: \bigwedge \Gamma x T c. [\text{valid } \Gamma; (x, T) \in \text{set } \Gamma] \implies P c \Gamma (\text{Var } x) T$   
**and**  $a2: \bigwedge \Gamma e_1 T_1 T_2 e_2 c.$   
 $\quad [\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2; \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e_1 (T_1 \rightarrow T_2); \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T_1; \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e_2 T_1]$   
 $\quad \implies P c \Gamma (\text{App } e_1 e_2) T_2$   
**and**  $a3: \bigwedge x \Gamma T_1 t T_2 c.$   
 $\quad [x \# (\Gamma, c); (x, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T_2; \bigwedge c. P c ((x, T_1) \# \Gamma) t T_2]$   
 $\quad \implies P c \Gamma (\text{Lam } [x].t) (T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$   
**and**  $a4: \bigwedge \Gamma n c. \text{valid } \Gamma \implies P c \Gamma (\text{Const } n) (\text{Data } \text{DNat})$   
**and**  $a5: \bigwedge \Gamma e_1 S_1 e_2 S_2 c.$   
 $\quad [\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{Data } S_1; \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e_1 (\text{Data } S_1); \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{Data } S_2; \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e_2 (\text{Data } S_2)]$   
 $\quad \implies P c \Gamma (\text{Pr } e_1 e_2) (\text{Data } (\text{DProd } S_1 S_2))$   
**and**  $a6: \bigwedge \Gamma e S_1 S_2 c.$   
 $\quad [\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DProd } S_1 S_2); \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e (\text{Data } (\text{DProd } S_1 S_2))]$   
 $\quad \implies P c \Gamma (\text{Fst } e) (\text{Data } S_1)$   
**and**  $a7: \bigwedge \Gamma e S_1 S_2 c.$   
 $\quad [\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DProd } S_1 S_2); \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e (\text{Data } (\text{DProd } S_1 S_2))]$   
 $\quad \implies P c \Gamma (\text{Snd } e) (\text{Data } S_2)$   
**and**  $a8: \bigwedge \Gamma e S_1 S_2 c.$   
 $\quad [\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } S_1; \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e (\text{Data } S_1)] \implies P c \Gamma (\text{InL } e) (\text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2))$   
**and**  $a9: \bigwedge \Gamma e S_2 S_1 c.$   
 $\quad [\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } S_2; \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e (\text{Data } S_2)] \implies P c \Gamma (\text{InR } e) (\text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2))$   
**and**  $a10: \bigwedge x_1 \Gamma e e_2 x_2 e_1 S_1 S_2 T c.$   
 $\quad [x_1 \# (\Gamma, e, e_2, x_2, c); x_2 \# (\Gamma, e, e_1, x_1, c); \Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2);$   
 $\quad \bigwedge c. P c \Gamma e (\text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2)); (x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T;$   
 $\quad \bigwedge c. P c ((x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma) e_1 T; ((x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma) \vdash e_2 : T;$   
 $\quad \bigwedge c. P c ((x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma) e_2 T]$   
 $\quad \implies P c \Gamma (\text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2) T$   
**shows**  $P c \Gamma e T$   
**proof** –  
**from**  $a$  **have**  $\bigwedge (\pi :: \text{name} \text{ prm}) c. P c (\pi \cdot \Gamma) (\pi \cdot e) T$   
**proof** (*induct*)  
**case** ( $t\text{-Var}$   $\Gamma x T \pi c$ )  
**have**  $\text{valid } \Gamma$  **by** *fact*  
**then have**  $\text{valid } (\pi \cdot \Gamma)$  **by** (*simp only*: *eqvt*)  
**moreover**  
**have**  $(x, T) \in \text{set } \Gamma$  **by** *fact*  
**then have**  $\pi \cdot (x, T) \in \pi \cdot (\text{set } \Gamma)$  **by** (*simp only*: *pt-set-bij*[*OF pt-name-inst*, *OF at-name-inst*])  
**then have**  $(\pi \cdot x, T) \in \text{set } (\pi \cdot \Gamma)$  **by** (*simp add*: *eqvt*)  
**ultimately show**  $P c (\pi \cdot \Gamma) (\pi \cdot (\text{Var } x)) T$  **using** *a1* **by** *simp*  
**next**  
**case** ( $t\text{-App}$   $\Gamma e_1 T_1 T_2 e_2 \pi c$ )  
**thus**  $P c (\pi \cdot \Gamma) (\pi \cdot (\text{App } e_1 e_2)) T_2$  **using** *a2* **by** (*simp*, *blast intro*: *eqvt*[*simplified perm-ty*])  
**next**

```

case (t-Lam x  $\Gamma$  T1 t T2  $\pi$  c)
obtain y::name where fs: y $\#(\pi \cdot x, \pi \cdot \Gamma, \pi \cdot t, c) by (erule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
let ?sw =  $[(\pi \cdot x, y)]$ 
let ?pi' = ?sw@ $\pi$ 
have f0: x $\#\Gamma$  by fact
have f1:  $(\pi \cdot x)\#(\pi \cdot \Gamma)$  using f0 by (simp add: fresh-bij)
have f2: y $\# ?pi' \cdot \Gamma$  by (auto simp add: pt-name2 fresh-left calc-atm perm-pi-simp)
have pr1:  $(x, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T_2$  by fact
then have  $(?pi' \cdot ((x, T_1) \# \Gamma)) \vdash (?pi' \cdot t) : T_2$  by (simp only: typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
moreover
have ih1:  $\bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot ((x, T_1) \# \Gamma)) (?pi' \cdot t) T_2$  by fact
ultimately have P c (?pi' · Γ) (Lam [y].(?pi' · t)) (T1 → T2) using fs f2 a3
by (simp add: calc-atm)
then have P c (?sw · π · Γ) (?sw · (Lam [(π · x)].(π · t))) (T1 → T2)
by (simp del: append-Cons add: calc-atm pt-name2)
moreover have  $(?sw \cdot \pi \cdot \Gamma) = (\pi \cdot \Gamma)$ 
by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs f1)
moreover have  $(?sw \cdot (Lam [(\pi \cdot x)].(\pi \cdot t))) = Lam [(\pi \cdot x)].(\pi \cdot t)$ 
by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs f1 fresh-atm abs-fresh)
ultimately show P c (π · Γ) (π · (Lam [x].t)) (T1 → T2)
by simp
next
case (t-Const  $\Gamma$  n  $\pi$  c)
thus P c (π · Γ) (π · (Const n)) (Data DNat) using a4 by (simp, blast intro: eqvt)
next
case (t-Pr  $\Gamma$  e1 S1 e2 S2  $\pi$  c)
thus P c (π · Γ) (π · (Pr e1 e2)) (Data (DProd S1 S2)) using a5 by (simp, blast intro: eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
next
case (t-Fst  $\Gamma$  e S1 S2  $\pi$  c)
thus P c (π · Γ) (π · (Fst e)) (Data S1) using a6 by (simp, blast intro: eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
next
case (t-Snd  $\Gamma$  e S1 S2  $\pi$  c)
thus P c (π · Γ) (π · (Snd e)) (Data S2) using a7 by (simp, blast intro: eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
next
case (t-InL  $\Gamma$  e S1 S2  $\pi$  c)
thus P c (π · Γ) (π · (InL e)) (Data (DSum S1 S2)) using a8 by (simp, blast intro: eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
next
case (t-InR  $\Gamma$  e S2 S1  $\pi$  c)
thus P c (π · Γ) (π · (InR e)) (Data (DSum S1 S2)) using a9 by (simp, blast intro: eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
next
case (t-Case x1  $\Gamma$  e2 x2 e1 S1 S2 T  $\pi$  c)
obtain y1 $::name where fs1: y1 $\#(\pi \cdot x_1, \pi \cdot x_2, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot \Gamma, c)
by (erule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
obtain y2 $::name where fs2: y2 $\#(\pi \cdot x_1, \pi \cdot x_2, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot \Gamma, c, y_1)
by (erule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
let ?sw1 =  $[(\pi \cdot x_1, y_1)]$ 
let ?sw2 =  $[(\pi \cdot x_2, y_2)]$ 
let ?pi' = ?sw2@?sw1@ $\pi$ 
have f01: x1 $\#(\Gamma, e, e_2, x_2)$  by fact
have f11:  $(\pi \cdot x_1) \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot x_2)$  using f01 by (simp add: fresh-bij)$$$$$ 
```

```

have f21:  $y_1 \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_2)$  using f01 fs1 fs2
  by (simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod fresh-left calc-atm pt-name2 perm-pi-simp)
have f02:  $x_2 \# (\Gamma, e, e_1, x_1)$  by fact
have f12:  $(\pi \cdot x_2) \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot x_1)$  using f02 by (simp add: fresh-bij)
have f22:  $y_2 \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1)$  using f02 fs1 fs2
  by (auto simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod fresh-left calc-atm pt-name2 perm-pi-simp)
have pr1:  $\Gamma \vdash e : Data (DSum S_1 S_2)$  by fact
then have  $(\pi \cdot \Gamma) \vdash (\pi \cdot e) : Data (DSum S_1 S_2)$  by (simp only: eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
moreover
have pr2:  $(x_1, Data S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T$  by fact
then have  $(\pi \cdot ((x_1, Data S_1) \# \Gamma)) \vdash (\pi \cdot e_1) : T$  by (simp only: typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
then have  $(y_1, Data S_1) \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma) \vdash (\pi \cdot e_1) : T$  using fs1 fs2
  by (auto simp add: calc-atm fresh-prod fresh-atm)
moreover
have pr2:  $(x_2, Data S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T$  by fact
then have  $(\pi \cdot ((x_2, Data S_2) \# \Gamma)) \vdash (\pi \cdot e_2) : T$  by (simp only: typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
then have  $(y_2, Data S_2) \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma) \vdash (\pi \cdot e_2) : T$  using fs1 fs2 f11 f12
  by (simp add: calc-atm fresh-prod fresh-atm)
moreover
have ih1:  $\bigwedge c. P c (\pi \cdot \Gamma) (\pi \cdot e) (Data (DSum S_1 S_2))$  by fact
moreover
have ih2:  $\bigwedge c. P c (\pi \cdot ((x_1, Data S_1) \# \Gamma)) (\pi \cdot e_1) T$  by fact
then have  $\bigwedge c. P c ((y_1, Data S_1) \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma)) (\pi \cdot e_1) T$  using fs1 fs2
  by (auto simp add: calc-atm fresh-prod fresh-atm)
moreover
have ih3:  $\bigwedge c. P c (\pi \cdot ((x_2, Data S_2) \# \Gamma)) (\pi \cdot e_2) T$  by fact
then have  $\bigwedge c. P c ((y_2, Data S_2) \# (\pi \cdot \Gamma)) (\pi \cdot e_2) T$  using fs1 fs2 f11 f12
  by (simp add: calc-atm fresh-prod fresh-atm)
ultimately have  $P c (\pi \cdot \Gamma) (Case (\pi \cdot e) of inl y_1 \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) | inr y_2 \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2)) T$ 
  using f21 f22 fs1 fs2 a10 by (auto simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod)
then have  $P c (?sw2 \cdot ?sw1 \cdot \pi \cdot \Gamma)$ 
  ( $?sw2 \cdot ?sw1 \cdot (Case (\pi \cdot e) of inl (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) | inr (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ ) T
  using fs1 fs2 f01 f02 f11 f12
  by (auto simp del: append-Cons simp add: pt-name2 fresh-atm fresh-prod calc-atm)
moreover have  $(?sw1 \cdot \pi \cdot \Gamma) = (\pi \cdot \Gamma)$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 f11)
moreover have  $(?sw2 \cdot \pi \cdot \Gamma) = (\pi \cdot \Gamma)$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs2 f12)
moreover have  $?sw1 \cdot (Case (\pi \cdot e) of inl (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) | inr (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  =  $(Case (\pi \cdot e) of inl (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) | inr (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12 abs-fresh)
moreover have  $?sw2 \cdot (Case (\pi \cdot e) of inl (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) | inr (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  =  $(Case (\pi \cdot e) of inl (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) | inr (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12 abs-fresh)
ultimately show  $P c (\pi \cdot \Gamma) (\pi \cdot (Case e of inl x_1 \rightarrow e_1 | inr x_2 \rightarrow e_2)) T$ 
  by (simp only:, simp)
qed
then have  $P c (([] :: name prm) \cdot \Gamma) (([] :: name prm) \cdot e) T$  by blast
then show  $P c \Gamma e T$  by simp
qed

```

## 2.5 Strong inversion lemmas

Now, we derive strong inversion lemmas for the `t_Lam` and `t_Case` rule.

```

lemma t-Lam-elim[elim] :
  assumes a1: $\Gamma \vdash \text{Lam } [x].t : T$ 
  and      a2:  $x \# \Gamma$ 
  obtains  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  where  $(x, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T_2$  and  $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ 
  proof -
    from a1 obtain  $x' t' T_1 T_2$ 
    where b1:  $x' \# \Gamma$  and b2:  $(x', T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t' : T_2$  and b3:  $[x'].t' = [x].t$  and b4:  $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ 
    by auto
    obtain c::name where  $c \# (\Gamma, x, x', t, t')$  by (erule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
    then have fs:  $c \# \Gamma \quad c \neq x \quad c \neq x' \quad c \# t \quad c \# t'$  by (simp-all add: fresh-atm[symmetric])
    then have b5:  $[(x',c)] \cdot t' = [(x,c)] \cdot t$  using b3 fs by (simp add: alpha')
    have  $([(x,c)] \cdot [(x',c)] \cdot ((x',T_1) \# \Gamma)) \vdash [(x,c)] \cdot [(x',c)] \cdot t' : T_2$  using b2
    by (simp only: typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty])
    then have  $(x, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T_2$  using fs b1 a2 b5 by (perm-simp add: calc-atm)
    then show ?thesis using prems b4 by simp
  qed

lemma t-Case-elim[elim] :
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2 : T$  and  $x_1 \# \Gamma$  and  $x_2 \# \Gamma$ 
  obtains  $\sigma_1 \sigma_2$  where  $\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } \sigma_1 \sigma_2)$  and  $(x_1, \text{Data } \sigma_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T$  and  $(x_2, \text{Data } \sigma_2) \# \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T$ 
  proof -
    have f: $x_1 \# \Gamma \quad x_2 \# \Gamma$  by fact
    have  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2 : T$  by fact
    then obtain  $\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \quad x_1' \quad x_2' \quad e_1' \quad e_2'$  where
      h: $\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } \sigma_1 \sigma_2)$  and
      h1: $(x_1', \text{Data } \sigma_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e_1' : T$  and
      h2: $(x_2', \text{Data } \sigma_2) \# \Gamma \vdash e_2' : T$  and
      e1:[ $x_1$ ].e1=[ $x_1'$ ].e1' and e2:[ $x_2$ ].e2=[ $x_2'$ ].e2'
    by auto
    obtain c::name where  $f':c \# (x_1, x_1', e_1, e_1', \Gamma)$  by (erule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
    have e1': $[(x_1, c)] \cdot e_1 = [(x_1', c)] \cdot e_1'$  using e1 f' by (auto simp add: alpha' fresh-prod fresh-atm)
    have  $[(x_1, c)] \cdot ((x_1, \text{Data } \sigma_1) \# \Gamma) \vdash [(x_1', c)] \cdot e_1' : T$  using h1 typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty]
    by blast
    then have x:(c,Data σ1)#[ $(x_1, c) \cdot \Gamma$ ] vdash  $[(x_1', c)] \cdot e_1' : T$  using f' by (auto simp add: fresh-atm calc-atm)
    have  $x_1' \# \Gamma$  using h1 typing-valid by auto
    then have (c,Data σ1)#[ $(x_1, c)$ ] vdash  $e_1 : T$  using f' x e1' by (auto simp add: perm-fresh-fresh)
    then have  $[(x_1, c)] \cdot ((c, \text{Data } \sigma_1) \# \Gamma) \vdash [(x_1, c)] \cdot [(x_1, c)] \cdot e_1 : T$  using typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty] by blast
    then have  $[(x_1, c)] \cdot (c, \text{Data } \sigma_1) \# \Gamma \vdash [(x_1, c)] \cdot [(x_1, c)] \cdot e_1 : T$  using ff' by (auto simp add: perm-fresh-fresh)
    then have  $[(x_1, c)] \cdot (c, \text{Data } \sigma_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T$  by perm-simp
    then have g1:( $x_1, \text{Data } \sigma_1$ )# $\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T$  using f' by (auto simp add: fresh-atm calc-atm fresh-prod)

    obtain c::name where  $f':c \# (x_2, x_2', e_2, e_2', \Gamma)$  by (erule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
    have e2': $[(x_2, c)] \cdot e_2 = [(x_2', c)] \cdot e_2'$  using e2 f' by (auto simp add: alpha' fresh-prod fresh-atm)
    have  $[(x_2, c)] \cdot ((x_2, \text{Data } \sigma_2) \# \Gamma) \vdash [(x_2', c)] \cdot e_2' : T$  using h2 typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty]
```

```

by blast
  then have  $x:(c,Data\ \sigma_2)\#([(x_2',c)] \cdot \Gamma) \vdash [(x_2',c)] \cdot e_2': T$  using  $f'$  by (auto simp add: fresh-atm calc-atm)
    have  $x_2' \# \Gamma$  using h2 typing-valid by auto
    then have  $(c,Data\ \sigma_2)\#\Gamma \vdash [(x_2',c)] \cdot e_2 : T$  using  $f'\ x\ e_2'$  by (auto simp add: perm-fresh-fresh)
      then have  $[(x_2,c)] \cdot ((c,Data\ \sigma_2)\#\Gamma) \vdash [(x_2,c)] \cdot [(x_2',c)] \cdot e_2 : T$  using typing-eqvt[simplified perm-ty] by blast
        then have  $([(x_2,c)] \cdot (c,Data\ \sigma_2))\#\Gamma \vdash [(x_2,c)] \cdot [(x_2',c)] \cdot e_2 : T$  using  $ff'$  by (auto simp add: perm-fresh-fresh)
          then have  $([(x_2,c)] \cdot (c,Data\ \sigma_2))\#\Gamma \vdash e_2 : T$  by perm-simp
            then have  $g2:(x_2,Data\ \sigma_2)\#\Gamma \vdash e_2 : T$  using  $f'$  by (auto simp add: fresh-atm calc-atm fresh-prod)
              show ?thesis using g1 g2 prems by auto
            qed

```

### 3 Substitutions

Capture-avoiding substitution

#### 3.1 Lookup function

```

fun
  lookup ::  $(name \times trm)$  list  $\Rightarrow$  name  $\Rightarrow$  trm
where
   $lookup []\ x = Var\ x$ 
   $lookup ((y,e)\#\theta)\ x = (if\ x=y\ then\ e\ else\ lookup\ \theta\ x)$ 

lemma lookup-eqvt:
  fixes  $\pi::name$  prm
  and  $\theta::(name \times trm)$  list
  and  $X::name$ 
  shows  $\pi \cdot (lookup\ \theta\ X) = lookup\ (\pi \cdot \theta)\ (\pi \cdot X)$ 
  by (induct  $\theta$ , auto simp add: perm-bij)

lemma lookup-fresh:
  fixes  $z::name$ 
  assumes  $z \# \theta$  and  $z \# x$ 
  shows  $z \# lookup\ \theta\ x$ 
  using assms
  by (induct rule: lookup.induct) (auto simp add: fresh-list-cons)

lemma lookup-fresh':
  assumes  $z \# \theta$ 
  shows  $lookup\ \theta\ z = Var\ z$ 
  using assms
  by (induct rule: lookup.induct)
    (auto simp add: fresh-list-cons fresh-prod fresh-atm)

```

#### 3.2 Parallel substitution

consts

```
psubst :: (name × trm) list ⇒ trm ⇒ trm (-<-> [100,100] 100)
```

### **nominal-primrec**

```

 $\theta < (\text{Var } x) > = (\text{lookup } \theta \ x)$ 
 $\theta < (\text{App } e_1 \ e_2) > = \text{App} \ (\theta < e_1 >) \ (\theta < e_2 >)$ 
 $x \# \theta \implies \theta < (\text{Lam } [x].e) > = \text{Lam } [x].(\theta < e >)$ 
 $\theta < (\text{Const } n) > = \text{Const } n$ 
 $\theta < (\text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2) > = \text{Pr} \ (\theta < e_1 >) \ (\theta < e_2 >)$ 
 $\theta < (\text{Fst } e) > = \text{Fst} \ (\theta < e >)$ 
 $\theta < (\text{Snd } e) > = \text{Snd} \ (\theta < e >)$ 
 $\theta < (\text{InL } e) > = \text{InL} \ (\theta < e >)$ 
 $\theta < (\text{InR } e) > = \text{InR} \ (\theta < e >)$ 
 $\llbracket y \neq x; x \# (e, e_2, \theta); y \# (e, e_1, \theta) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \theta < (\text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } y \rightarrow e_2) > =$ 
 $\quad (\text{Case } (\theta < e >) \text{ of } \text{inl } x \rightarrow (\theta < e_1 >) \mid \text{inr } y \rightarrow (\theta < e_2 >))$ 

```

```

apply(finite-guess add: fs-name1 lookup-eqvt)+  

apply(perm-full-simp)  

apply(simp add: fs-name1)  

apply(rule TrueI)+  

apply(simp add: abs-fresh)+  

apply(fresh-guess add: fs-name1 lookup-eqvt)+  

apply(perm-full-simp)  

apply(fresh-guess add: fs-name1 lookup-eqvt)+  

apply(perm-full-simp)  

apply(fresh-guess add: fs-name1 lookup-eqvt)  

apply(perm-full-simp)  

apply(simp-all)  

done

```

```

lemma psubst-eqvt[eqvt]:  

  fixes  $\pi :: \text{name}$   $\text{prm}$   

  and  $t :: \text{trm}$   

  shows  $\pi \cdot (\theta < t >) = (\pi \cdot \theta) < (\pi \cdot t) >$   

  by (nominal-induct  $t$  avoiding:  $\theta$  rule: trm.induct)  

    (perm-simp add: fresh-bij lookup-eqvt)+

```

```

lemma fresh-psubst:  

  fixes  $z :: \text{name}$   

  and  $t :: \text{trm}$   

  assumes  $z \# t$  and  $z \# \theta$   

  shows  $z \# (\theta < t >)$   

  using assms  

  by (nominal-induct  $t$  avoiding:  $z \ \theta \ t$  rule: trm.induct)  

    (auto simp add: abs-fresh lookup-fresh)

```

### 3.3 Substitution

The substitution function is defined just as a special case of parallel substitution.

#### **abbreviation**

```

subst :: trm ⇒ name ⇒ trm ⇒ trm (-[-::=-] [100,100,100] 100)  

  where  $t[x ::= t'] \equiv ((x, t')) < t >$ 

```

```
lemma subst[simp]:
```

```

shows (Var x) $[y ::= t'] = (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } t' \text{ else } (\text{Var } x))$ 
and (App t1 t2) $[y ::= t'] = \text{App} (\text{App } (\text{t}_1[y ::= t']) (\text{t}_2[y ::= t']))$ 
and x $\#(y, t') \implies (\text{Lam } [x].t)[y ::= t'] = \text{Lam } [x].(\text{t}[y ::= t'])$ 
and (Const n) $[y ::= t'] = \text{Const } n$ 
and (Pr e1 e2) $[y ::= t'] = \text{Pr} (\text{e}_1[y ::= t']) (\text{e}_2[y ::= t'])$ 
and (Fst e) $[y ::= t'] = \text{Fst} (\text{e}[y ::= t'])$ 
and (Snd e) $[y ::= t'] = \text{Snd} (\text{e}[y ::= t'])$ 
and (InL e) $[y ::= t'] = \text{InL} (\text{e}[y ::= t'])$ 
and (InR e) $[y ::= t'] = \text{InR} (\text{e}[y ::= t'])$ 
and  $\llbracket z \neq x; x \#(y, e, e_2, t'); z \#(y, e, e_1, t') \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies (\text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } z \rightarrow e_2)[y ::= t'] =$ 
         $(\text{Case } (\text{e}[y ::= t']) \text{ of } \text{inl } x \rightarrow (\text{e}_1[y ::= t']) \mid \text{inr } z \rightarrow (\text{e}_2[y ::= t']))$ 
by (simp-all add: fresh-list-cons fresh-list-nil)

```

```

lemma subst-eqvt[eqvt]:
  fixes π::name prm
  and t::trm
shows π $\cdot (t[x ::= t']) = (\pi \cdot t)[(\pi \cdot x) ::= (\pi \cdot t')]$ 
by (nominal-induct t avoiding: x t' rule: trm.induct)
  (perm-simp add: fresh-bij)+

```

### 3.4 Lemmas about freshness and substitution

```

lemma subst-rename:
  fixes c::name
  and t1 $::trm$ 
  assumes c $\# t_1$ 
shows t1 $[a ::= t_2] = ((c, a) \cdot t_1)[c ::= t_2]$ 
  using assms
  apply(nominal-induct t1 avoiding: a c t2 rule: trm.induct)
  apply(simp add: trm.inject calc-atm fresh-atm abs-fresh perm-nat-def)
  apply(simp (no-asm-use))
  apply(rule sym)
  apply(rule trans)
  apply(rule subst)
  apply(simp add: perm-bij)
  apply(simp add: fresh-prod)
  apply(simp add: fresh-bij)
  apply(simp add: calc-atm fresh-atm)
  apply(simp add: fresh-prod)
  apply(simp add: fresh-bij)
  apply(simp add: calc-atm fresh-atm)
  apply(rule sym)
  apply(rule trans)

```

```

apply(rule subst)
apply(simp add: fresh-atm)
apply(simp)
apply(simp)
apply(simp (no-asm-use) add: trm.inject)
apply(rule conjI)
apply(blast)
apply(rule conjI)
apply(rotate-tac 12)
apply(drule-tac x=a in meta-spec)
apply(rotate-tac 14)
apply(drule-tac x=c in meta-spec)
apply(rotate-tac 14)
apply(drule-tac x=t2 in meta-spec)
apply(simp add: calc-atm fresh-atm alpha abs-fresh)
apply(rotate-tac 13)
apply(drule-tac x=a in meta-spec)
apply(rotate-tac 14)
apply(drule-tac x=c in meta-spec)
apply(rotate-tac 14)
apply(drule-tac x=t2 in meta-spec)
apply(simp add: calc-atm fresh-atm alpha abs-fresh)
done

lemma fresh-subst:
  fixes z::name
  and t1::trm
  and t2::trm
  assumes z#t1 and z#t2
  shows z#t1[y:=t2]
  using assms
  by (nominal-induct t1 avoiding: z y t2 rule: trm.induct)
    (auto simp add: abs-fresh fresh-atm)

lemma fresh-subst':
  fixes z::name
  and t1::trm
  and t2::trm
  assumes z#[y].t1 and z#t2
  shows z#t1[y:=t2]
  using assms
  by (nominal-induct t1 avoiding: y t2 z rule: trm.induct)
    (auto simp add: abs-fresh fresh-nat fresh-atm)

lemma forget:
  fixes x::name
  and L::trm
  assumes x#L
  shows L[x:=P] = L
  using assms
  by (nominal-induct L avoiding: x P rule: trm.induct)
    (auto simp add: fresh-atm abs-fresh)

```

```

lemma subst-fun-eq:
  fixes u::trm
  assumes [x].t1 = [y].t2
  shows t1[x:=u] = t2[y:=u]
proof -
  {
    assume x=y and t1=t2
    then have ?thesis using assms by simp
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume h1:x ≠ y and h2:t1=[(x,y)] · t2 and h3:x # t2
    then have [(x,y)] · t2[x:=u] = t2[y:=u] by (simp add: subst-rename)
    then have ?thesis using h2 by simp
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis using alpha assms by blast
qed

lemma psubst-empty[simp]:
  shows []<t> = t
  by (nominal-induct t rule: trm.induct, auto simp add:fresh-list-nil)

lemma psubst-subst-psubst:
  assumes h:c # θ
  shows θ<t>[c:=s] = ((c,s) # θ)<t>
  using h
  apply(nominal-induct t avoiding: θ c s rule: trm.induct)
  apply(auto simp add: fresh-list-cons fresh-atm forget lookup-fresh lookup-fresh' fresh-psubst)
  done

lemma fresh-subst-fresh:
  assumes a#e
  shows a#t[a:=e]
  using assms
  by (nominal-induct t avoiding: a e rule: trm.induct)
  (auto simp add: fresh-atm abs-fresh fresh-nat)

```

## 4 Big step semantic

### inductive2

```

big :: trm⇒trm⇒bool (- ↓ - [80,80] 80)
where
| b-Lam[intro]: Lam [x].e ↓ Lam [x].e
| b-App[intro]: [x#(e1,e2,e') ; e1↓Lam [x].e ; e2↓e2' ; e[x:=e2]↓e'] ⇒ App e1 e2 ↓ e'
| b-Const[intro]: Const n ↓ Const n
| b-Pr[intro]: [e1↓e1' ; e2↓e2'] ⇒ Pr e1 e2 ↓ Pr e1' e2'
| b-Fst[intro]: e↓Pr e1 e2 ⇒ Fst e↓e1
| b-Snd[intro]: e↓Pr e1 e2 ⇒ Snd e↓e2
| b-InL[intro]: e↓e' ⇒ InL e ↓ InL e'
| b-InR[intro]: e↓e' ⇒ InR e ↓ InR e'
| b-CaseL[intro]: [x1#(e,e2,e'',x2) ; x2#(e,e1,e'',x1) ; e↓InL e' ; e1[x1:=e']↓e''] ⇒
  Case e of inl x1 → e1 | inr x2 → e2 ↓ e''
```

```
| b-CaseR[intro]:  $\llbracket x_1 \#(e, e_2, e'', x_2); x_2 \#(e, e_1, e'', x_1) ; e \Downarrow \text{InR } e'; e_2[x_2 ::= e'] \Downarrow e'' \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2 \Downarrow e''$ 
```

**nominal-inductive big**

```
lemma fresh-preserved:
  fixes  $x::\text{name}$ 
  fixes  $t::\text{trm}$ 
  fixes  $t'::\text{trm}$ 
  assumes  $t \Downarrow t'$  and  $x \# t$ 
  shows  $x \# t'$ 
  using assms by (induct) (auto simp add:fresh-subst)
```

## 4.1 Inversion lemmas for the big step relation

```
declare trm.inject [simp add]
declare ty.inject [simp add]
declare data.inject [simp add]

inductive-cases2 b-App-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{App } e_1 e_2 \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-Case-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2 \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-Lam-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{Lam}[x].t \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-Const-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{Const } n \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-Fst-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{Fst } e \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-Snd-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{Snd } e \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-InL-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{InL } e \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-InR-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{InR } e \Downarrow t$ 
inductive-cases2 b-Pr-inv-auto[elim]:  $\text{Pr } e_1 e_2 \Downarrow t$ 

declare trm.inject [simp del]
declare ty.inject [simp del]
declare data.inject [simp del]
```

## 4.2 Strong induction principle for the big step relation

```
lemma big-induct-strong
  [consumes 1, case-names b-Lam b-App b-Const b-Pr b-Fst b-Snd b-InL b-InR b-CaseL b-CaseR]:
  fixes  $P::'\text{a}:\text{fs-name} \Rightarrow \text{trm} \Rightarrow \text{trm} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and  $x :: '\text{a}:\text{fs-name}$ 
  assumes  $a: t \Downarrow t'$ 
  and  $a1: \bigwedge x e c. P c (\text{Lam}[x].e) (\text{Lam}[x].e)$ 
  and  $a2: \bigwedge x e_1 e_2 e_2' e' e_1' c.$ 
     $\llbracket x \#(e_1, e_2, e', c); e_1 \Downarrow \text{Lam}[x].e_1'; (\bigwedge c. P c e_1 (\text{Lam}[x].e_1'));$ 
     $e_2 \Downarrow e_2'; (\bigwedge c. P c e_2 e_2'); e_1'[x ::= e_2] \Downarrow e'; (\bigwedge c. P c (e_1'[x ::= e_2]) e') \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies P c (\text{App } e_1 e_2) e'$ 
  and  $a3: \bigwedge n c. P c (\text{Const } n) (\text{Const } n)$ 
  and  $a4: \bigwedge e_1 e_1' e_2 e_2' c.$ 
     $\llbracket e_1 \Downarrow e_1'; (\bigwedge c. P c e_1 e_1'); e_2 \Downarrow e_2'; (\bigwedge c. P c e_2 e_2') \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies P c (\text{Pr } e_1 e_2) (\text{Pr } e_1' e_2')$ 
  and  $a5: \bigwedge e e_1 e_2 c. \llbracket e \Downarrow \text{Pr } e_1 e_2; (\bigwedge c. P c e (\text{Pr } e_1 e_2)) \rrbracket \implies P c (\text{Fst } e) e_1$ 
  and  $a6: \bigwedge e e_1 e_2 c. \llbracket e \Downarrow \text{Pr } e_1 e_2; (\bigwedge c. P c e (\text{Pr } e_1 e_2)) \rrbracket \implies P c (\text{Snd } e) e_2$ 
  and  $a7: \bigwedge e e' c. \llbracket e \Downarrow e'; (\bigwedge c. P c e e') \rrbracket \implies P c (\text{InL } e) (\text{InL } e')$ 
  and  $a8: \bigwedge e e' c. \llbracket e \Downarrow e'; (\bigwedge c. P c e e') \rrbracket \implies P c (\text{InR } e) (\text{InR } e')$ 
```

**and**  $a9: \bigwedge x_1 e e_2 e'' x_2 e_1 e' c.$   
 $\llbracket x_1 \#(e, e_2, e'', x_2, c); x_2 \#(e, e_1, e'', x_1, c); e \Downarrow \text{InL } e'; (\bigwedge c. P c e (\text{InL } e'));$   
 $e_1[x_1 ::= e'] \Downarrow e''; (\bigwedge c. P c (e_1[x_1 ::= e']) e'') \rrbracket$   
 $\implies P c (\text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2) e''$

**and**  $a10: \bigwedge x_1 e e_2 e'' x_2 e_1 e' c.$   
 $\llbracket x_1 \#(e, e_2, e'', x_2, c); x_2 \#(e, e_1, e'', x_1, c); e \Downarrow \text{InR } e'; (\bigwedge c. P c e (\text{InR } e'));$   
 $e_2[x_2 ::= e'] \Downarrow e''; (\bigwedge c. P c (e_2[x_2 ::= e']) e'') \rrbracket$   
 $\implies P c (\text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2) e''$

**shows**  $P c t t'$

**proof** –

**from**  $a$  **have**  $\bigwedge (\pi :: \text{name} \text{ prm}) c. P c (\pi \cdot t) (\pi \cdot t')$

**proof** (*induct*)

**case** (*b-Lam*  $x e \pi c$ )

**show**  $P c (\pi \cdot (\text{Lam} [x].e)) (\pi \cdot (\text{Lam} [x].e))$  **using**  $a1$  **by** *simp*

**next**

**case** (*b-App*  $x e_1 e_2 e' e_1' e_2' \pi c$ )

**obtain**  $y :: \text{name}$  **where**  $fs: y \#(\pi \cdot x, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e_2', \pi \cdot e', \pi \cdot e_1, c)$  **by** (*erule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1]*)

**let**  $?sw = [(\pi \cdot x, y)]$

**let**  $?pi' = ?sw @ \pi$

**have**  $f0: x \#(e_1, e_2, e')$  **by** *fact*

**have**  $f1: (\pi \cdot x) \#(\pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e')$  **using**  $f0$  **by** (*simp add: fresh-bij*)

**have**  $f2: y \#(?pi' \cdot e_1, ?pi' \cdot e_2, ?pi' \cdot e')$  **using**  $f0$

**by** (*auto simp add: pt-name2 fresh-left calc-atm perm-pi-simp fresh-prod*)

**have**  $p1: e_1 \Downarrow \text{Lam} [x].e_1'$  **by** *fact*

**then have**  $(?pi' \cdot e_1) \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot \text{Lam} [x].e_1')$  **by** (*simp only: big-eqvt*)

**moreover**

**have**  $p2: e_2 \Downarrow e_2'$  **by** *fact*

**then have**  $(?pi' \cdot e_2) \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot e_2')$  **by** (*simp only: big-eqvt*)

**moreover**

**have**  $p3: e_1'[x ::= e_2] \Downarrow e'$  **by** *fact*

**then have**  $(?pi' \cdot (e_1'[x ::= e_2'])) \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot e')$  **by** (*simp only: big-eqvt*)

**then have**  $(?pi' \cdot e_1')[y ::= (?pi' \cdot e_2')] \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot e')$  **by** (*simp add: subst-eqvt calc-atm*)

**moreover**

**have**  $ih1: \bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot e_1) (?pi' \cdot (\text{Lam} [x].e_1'))$  **by** *fact*

**then have**  $\bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot e_1) (\text{Lam} [y].(?pi' \cdot e_1'))$  **by** (*simp add: calc-atm*)

**moreover**

**have**  $ih2: \bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot e_2) (?pi' \cdot e_2')$  **by** *fact*

**moreover**

**have**  $ih3: \bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot (e_1'[x ::= e_2'])) (?pi' \cdot e')$  **by** *fact*

**then have**  $\bigwedge c. P c ((?pi' \cdot e_1')[y ::= (?pi' \cdot e_2')]) (?pi' \cdot e')$  **by** (*simp add: calc-atm subst-eqvt*)

**ultimately have**  $P c (\text{App} (?pi' \cdot e_1) (?pi' \cdot e_2)) (?pi' \cdot e')$  **using**  $fs f2$

**by** (*auto intro!: a2 simp add: calc-atm*)

**then have**  $P c (?sw \cdot (\text{App} (\pi \cdot e_1) (\pi \cdot e_2))) (?sw \cdot (\pi \cdot e'))$

**by** (*simp del: append-Cons add: pt-name2*)

**moreover have**  $(?sw \cdot (\text{App} (\pi \cdot e_1) (\pi \cdot e_2))) = \text{App} (\pi \cdot e_1) (\pi \cdot e_2)$

**by** (*rule perm-fresh-fresh*) (*simp-all add: fs f1*)

**moreover have**  $(?sw \cdot (\pi \cdot e')) = \pi \cdot e'$

**by** (*rule perm-fresh-fresh*) (*simp-all add: fs f1*)

**ultimately show**  $P c (\pi \cdot (\text{App} e_1 e_2)) (\pi \cdot e')$

**by** *simp*

**next**

**case** (*b-Const*  $n \pi c$ )

**show**  $P c (\pi \cdot (\text{Const} n)) (\pi \cdot (\text{Const} n))$  **using**  $a3$  **by** *simp*

```

next
case ( $b\text{-Pr } e_1 \ e_1' \ e_2 \ e_2' \ \pi \ c$ )
then show  $P \ c \ (\pi \cdot (\text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2)) \ (\pi \cdot (\text{Pr } e_1' \ e_2'))$  using  $a_4$ 
by (simp, blast intro: big-eqvt)
next
case ( $b\text{-Fst } e \ e_1 \ e_2 \ \pi \ c$ )
have  $p1: e \Downarrow \text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2$  by fact
then have  $(\pi \cdot e) \Downarrow (\pi \cdot (\text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2))$  by (simp only: big-eqvt)
moreover
have  $ih1: \bigwedge c. P \ c \ (\pi \cdot e) \ (\pi \cdot (\text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2))$  by fact
ultimately show  $P \ c \ (\pi \cdot (\text{Fst } e)) \ (\pi \cdot e_1)$  using  $a_5$  by simp
next
case ( $b\text{-Snd } e \ e_1 \ e_2 \ \pi \ c$ )
have  $p1: e \Downarrow \text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2$  by fact
then have  $(\pi \cdot e) \Downarrow (\pi \cdot (\text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2))$  by (simp only: big-eqvt)
moreover
have  $ih1: \bigwedge c. P \ c \ (\pi \cdot e) \ (\pi \cdot (\text{Pr } e_1 \ e_2))$  by fact
ultimately show  $P \ c \ (\pi \cdot (\text{Snd } e)) \ (\pi \cdot e_2)$  using  $a_6$  by simp
next
case ( $b\text{-InL } e \ e' \ \pi \ c$ )
then show  $P \ c \ (\pi \cdot (\text{InL } e)) \ (\pi \cdot (\text{InL } e'))$  using  $a_7$ 
by (simp, blast intro: big-eqvt)
next
case ( $b\text{-InR } e \ e' \ \pi \ c$ )
then show  $P \ c \ (\pi \cdot (\text{InR } e)) \ (\pi \cdot (\text{InR } e'))$  using  $a_8$ 
by (simp, blast intro: big-eqvt)
next
case ( $b\text{-CaseL } x_1 \ e \ e_2 \ e'' \ x_2 \ e_1 \ e' \ \pi \ c$ )
obtain  $y_1::\text{name}$  where  $fs1: y_1\#(\pi \cdot x_1, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_2, c)$ 
by (rule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
obtain  $y_2::\text{name}$  where  $fs2: y_2\#(\pi \cdot x_2, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_1, c, y_1)$ 
by (rule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
let  $?sw1 = [(\pi \cdot x_1, y_1)]$ 
let  $?sw2 = [(\pi \cdot x_2, y_2)]$ 
let  $?pi' = ?sw2 @ ?sw1 @ \pi$ 
have  $f01: x_1\#(e, e_2, e'', x_2)$  by fact
have  $f11: (\pi \cdot x_1)\#(\pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_2)$  using  $f01$  by (simp add: fresh-bij)
have  $f21: y_1\#(?pi' \cdot e, ?pi' \cdot e_2, ?pi' \cdot e'')$  using  $f01 \ fs1 \ fs2$ 
by (simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod fresh-left calc-atm pt-name2 perm-pi-simp)
have  $f02: x_2\#(e, e_1, e'', x_1)$  by fact
have  $f12: (\pi \cdot x_2)\#(\pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_1)$  using  $f02$  by (simp add: fresh-bij)
have  $f22: y_2\#(?pi' \cdot e, ?pi' \cdot e_1, ?pi' \cdot e'')$  using  $f02 \ fs1 \ fs2$ 
by (auto simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod fresh-left calc-atm pt-name2 perm-pi-simp)
have  $p1: e \Downarrow \text{InL } e'$  by fact
then have  $(?pi' \cdot e) \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot (\text{InL } e'))$  by (simp only: big-eqvt)
moreover
have  $p2: e_1[x_1:=e'] \Downarrow e''$  by fact
then have  $(?pi' \cdot (e_1[x_1:=e'])) \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot e'')$  by (simp only: big-eqvt)
then have  $(?pi' \cdot e_1)[y_1:= (?pi' \cdot e')] \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot e'')$  using  $fs1 \ fs2$ 
by (auto simp add: calc-atm subst-eqvt fresh-prod fresh-atm del: append-Cons)
moreover
have  $ih1: \bigwedge c. P \ c \ (?pi' \cdot e) \ (?pi' \cdot (\text{InL } e'))$  by fact
moreover

```

```

have ih2:  $\bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot (e_1[x_1 ::= e'])) (?pi' \cdot e'')$  by fact
then have  $\bigwedge c. P c ((?pi' \cdot e_1)[y_1 ::= (?pi' \cdot e')]) (?pi' \cdot e'')$  using fs1 fs2
  by (auto simp add: calc-atm subst-eqvt fresh-prod fresh-atm del: append-Cons)
ultimately have  $P c (\text{Case } (?pi' \cdot e) \text{ of } \text{inl } y_1 \rightarrow (?pi' \cdot e_1) \mid \text{inr } y_2 \rightarrow (?pi' \cdot e_2)) (?pi' \cdot e'')$ 
  using f21 f22 fs1 fs2 by (auto intro!: a9 simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod)
then have  $P c (?sw2 \cdot ?sw1 \cdot (\text{Case } (\pi \cdot e) \text{ of } \text{inl } (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) \mid \text{inr } (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2)))$ 
  (?sw2 \cdot ?sw1 \cdot (\pi \cdot e''))
  using fs1 fs2 f01 f02 f11 f12
  by (auto simp del: append-Cons simp add: pt-name2 fresh-atm fresh-prod calc-atm)
moreover have  $?sw1 \cdot (\text{Case } (\pi \cdot e) \text{ of } \text{inl } (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) \mid \text{inr } (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  =  $(\text{Case } (\pi \cdot e) \text{ of } \text{inl } (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) \mid \text{inr } (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12 abs-fresh)
moreover have  $?sw2 \cdot (\text{Case } (\pi \cdot e) \text{ of } \text{inl } (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) \mid \text{inr } (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  =  $(\text{Case } (\pi \cdot e) \text{ of } \text{inl } (\pi \cdot x_1) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_1) \mid \text{inr } (\pi \cdot x_2) \rightarrow (\pi \cdot e_2))$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12 abs-fresh)
moreover have  $(?sw1 \cdot (\pi \cdot e'')) = (\pi \cdot e'')$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12)
moreover have  $(?sw2 \cdot (\pi \cdot e'')) = (\pi \cdot e'')$ 
  by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12)
ultimately show  $P c (\pi \cdot (\text{Case } e \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow e_2)) (\pi \cdot e'')$ 
  by (simp only:, simp)
next
case (b-CaseR x1 e e2 e'' x2 e1 e' π c)
obtain y1::name where fs1:  $y_1 \# (\pi \cdot x_1, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_2, c)$ 
  by (rule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
obtain y2::name where fs2:  $y_2 \# (\pi \cdot x_2, \pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_1, c, y_1)$ 
  by (rule exists-fresh[OF fs-name1])
let ?sw1 =  $[(\pi \cdot x_1, y_1)]$ 
let ?sw2 =  $[(\pi \cdot x_2, y_2)]$ 
let ?pi' = ?sw2 @ ?sw1 @ π
have f01:  $x_1 \# (e, e_2, e'', x_2)$  by fact
have f11:  $(\pi \cdot x_1) \# (\pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_2, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_2)$  using f01 by (simp add: fresh-bij)
have f21:  $y_1 \# (?pi' \cdot e, ?pi' \cdot e_2, ?pi' \cdot e'')$  using f01 fs1 fs2
  by (simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod fresh-left calc-atm pt-name2 perm-pi-simp)
have f02:  $x_2 \# (e, e_1, e'', x_1)$  by fact
have f12:  $(\pi \cdot x_2) \# (\pi \cdot e, \pi \cdot e_1, \pi \cdot e'', \pi \cdot x_1)$  using f02 by (simp add: fresh-bij)
have f22:  $y_2 \# (?pi' \cdot e, ?pi' \cdot e_1, ?pi' \cdot e'')$  using f02 fs1 fs2
  by (auto simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod fresh-left calc-atm pt-name2 perm-pi-simp)
have p1:  $e \Downarrow \text{InR } e'$  by fact
then have  $(?pi' \cdot e) \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot (\text{InR } e'))$  by (simp only: big-eqvt)
moreover
have p2:  $e_2[x_2 ::= e'] \Downarrow e''$  by fact
then have  $(?pi' \cdot (e_2[x_2 ::= e'])) \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot e'')$  by (simp only: big-eqvt)
then have  $(?pi' \cdot e_2)[y_2 ::= (?pi' \cdot e')] \Downarrow (?pi' \cdot e'')$  using fs1 fs2 f11 f12
  by (auto simp add: calc-atm subst-eqvt fresh-prod fresh-atm del: append-Cons)
moreover
have ih1:  $\bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot e) (?pi' \cdot (\text{InR } e'))$  by fact
moreover
have ih2:  $\bigwedge c. P c (?pi' \cdot (e_2[x_2 ::= e'])) (?pi' \cdot e'')$  by fact
then have  $\bigwedge c. P c ((?pi' \cdot e_2)[y_2 ::= (?pi' \cdot e')]) (?pi' \cdot e'')$  using fs1 fs2 f11 f12
  by (auto simp add: calc-atm subst-eqvt fresh-prod fresh-atm del: append-Cons)
ultimately have  $P c (\text{Case } (?pi' \cdot e) \text{ of } \text{inl } y_1 \rightarrow (?pi' \cdot e_1) \mid \text{inr } y_2 \rightarrow (?pi' \cdot e_2)) (?pi' \cdot e'')$ 
  using f21 f22 fs1 fs2 by (auto intro!: a10 simp add: fresh-atm fresh-prod)

```

```

then have P c (?sw2·?sw1·(Case (π·e) of inl (π·x1) → (π·e1) | inr (π·x2) → (π·e2)))
  (?sw2·?sw1·(π·e''))
using fs1 fs2 f01 f02 f11 f12
by (auto simp del: append-Cons simp add: pt-name2 fresh-atm fresh-prod calc-atm)
moreover have ?sw1·(Case (π·e) of inl (π·x1) → (π·e1) | inr (π·x2) → (π·e2))
  = (Case (π·e) of inl (π·x1) → (π·e1) | inr (π·x2) → (π·e2))
by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12 abs-fresh)
moreover have ?sw2·(Case (π·e) of inl (π·x1) → (π·e1) | inr (π·x2) → (π·e2))
  = (Case (π·e) of inl (π·x1) → (π·e1) | inr (π·x2) → (π·e2))
by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12 abs-fresh)
moreover have (?sw1·(π·e'')) = (π·e'')
by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12)
moreover have (?sw2·(π·e'')) = (π·e'')
by (rule perm-fresh-fresh) (simp-all add: fs1 fs2 f11 f12)
ultimately show P c (π·(Case e of inl x1 → e1 | inr x2 → e2)) (π·e'')
by (simp only:, simp)
qed
then have P c (([]::name prm)·t) (([]::name prm)·t') by blast
then show P c t t' by simp
qed

```

### 4.3 Strong inversion lemmas for big step relation

**lemma** b-App-elim[elim]:

```

assumes App e1 e2 ↓ e' and x#(e1,e2,e')
obtains f1 and f2 where e1 ↓ Lam [x]. f1 e2 ↓ f2 f1[x::=f2] ↓ e'
using assms
apply –
apply(erule b-App-inv-auto)
apply(drule-tac pi=[(xa,x)] in big-eqvt)
apply(drule-tac pi=[(xa,x)] in big-eqvt)
apply(drule-tac pi=[(xa,x)] in big-eqvt)
apply(perm-simp add: calc-atm eqvt)
done

```

**lemma** b-CaseL-elim[elim]:

```

assumes Case e of inl x1 → e1 | inr x2 → e2 ↓ e'' and (Λ t. ⊢ e ↓ InR t)
obtains e' where e ↓ InL e' and e1[x1::=e'] ↓ e''
using assms
apply –
apply (rule b-Case-inv-auto, auto)
apply(drule-tac u=e' in subst-fun-eq)
apply(simp)
done

```

**lemma** b-CaseR-elim[elim]:

```

assumes Case e of inl x1 → e1 | inr x2 → e2 ↓ e'' and Λ t. ⊢ e ↓ InL t
obtains e' where e ↓ InR e' and e2[x2::=e'] ↓ e''
using assms
apply –
apply (rule b-Case-inv-auto, auto)
apply(drule-tac u=e' in subst-fun-eq)+
apply(simp)

```

**done**

## 5 Values.

### 5.1 Definition of values.

```
inductive2
  val :: trm⇒bool
  where
    v-Lam[intro]: val (Lam [x].e)
    | v-Const[intro]: val (Const n)
    | v-Pr[intro]: [[val e1; val e2]] ⇒ val (Pr e1 e2)
    | v-InL[intro]: val e ⇒ val (InL e)
    | v-InR[intro]: val e ⇒ val (InR e)
```

### 5.2 Inversion lemmas for values

```
declare trm.inject [simp add]
declare ty.inject [simp add]
declare data.inject [simp add]

inductive-cases2 v-Const-inv-auto[elim]: val (Const n)
inductive-cases2 v-Pr-inv-auto[elim]: val (Pr e1 e2)
inductive-cases2 v-InL-inv-auto[elim]: val (InL e)
inductive-cases2 v-InR-inv-auto[elim]: val (InR e)
inductive-cases2 v-Fst-inv-auto[elim]: val (Fst e)
inductive-cases2 v-Snd-inv-auto[elim]: val (Snd e)
inductive-cases2 v-Case-inv-auto[elim]: val (Case e of inl x1 → e1 | inr x2 → e2)
inductive-cases2 v-Var-inv-auto[elim]: val (Var x)
inductive-cases2 v-Lam-inv-auto[elim]: val (Lam [x].e)
inductive-cases2 v-App-inv-auto[elim]: val (App e1 e2)

declare trm.inject [simp del]
declare ty.inject [simp del]
declare data.inject [simp del]
```

## 6 Weakening lemma

```
lemma weakening:
  assumes Γ1 ⊢ e: T and valid Γ2 and Γ1 ≪ Γ2
  shows Γ2 ⊢ e: T
  using assms
proof(nominal-induct Γ1 e T avoiding: Γ2 rule: typing-induct-strong)
  case (t-Lam x Γ1 T1 t T2 Γ2)
  have ih: [[valid ((x,T1)#Γ2); (x,T1)#Γ1 ≪ (x,T1)#Γ2]] ⇒ (x,T1)#Γ2 ⊢ t : T2 by fact
  have H1: valid Γ2 by fact
  have H2: Γ1 ≪ Γ2 by fact
  have fs: x#Γ2 by fact
  then have valid ((x,T1)#Γ2) using H1 by auto
  moreover have (x,T1)#Γ1 ≪ (x,T1)#Γ2 using H2 by auto
  ultimately have (x,T1)#Γ2 ⊢ t : T2 using ih by simp
  thus Γ2 ⊢ Lam [x].t : T1→T2 using fs by auto
```

```

next
case (t-Case  $x_1 \Gamma_1 e e_2 x_2 e_1 S_1 S_2 T \Gamma_2$ )
then have  $ih_1: valid((x_1, Data\ S_1) \# \Gamma_2) \implies (x_1, Data\ S_1) \# \Gamma_2 \vdash e_1 : T$ 
    and  $ih_2: valid((x_2, Data\ S_2) \# \Gamma_2) \implies (x_2, Data\ S_2) \# \Gamma_2 \vdash e_2 : T$ 
    and  $ih_3: \Gamma_2 \vdash e : Data\ (DSum\ S_1\ S_2)$  by auto
have  $fs_1: x_1 \# \Gamma_2 \ x_1 \# e \ x_1 \# e_2 \ x_1 \# x_2$  by fact
have  $fs_2: x_2 \# \Gamma_2 \ x_2 \# e \ x_2 \# e_1 \ x_2 \# x_1$  by fact
have  $valid\ \Gamma_2$  by fact
then have  $valid((x_1, Data\ S_1) \# \Gamma_2)$  and  $valid((x_2, Data\ S_2) \# \Gamma_2)$  using  $fs_1\ fs_2$  by auto
then have  $(x_1, Data\ S_1) \# \Gamma_2 \vdash e_1 : T$  and  $(x_2, Data\ S_2) \# \Gamma_2 \vdash e_2 : T$  using  $ih_1\ ih_2$  by simp-all
with  $ih_3$  show  $\Gamma_2 \vdash Case\ e\ of\ inl\ x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid inr\ x_2 \rightarrow e_2 : T$  using  $fs_1\ fs_2$  by auto
qed (auto)

```

A corollary of the weakening lemma.

```

lemma context-exchange:
assumes  $a: (x_1, T_1) \# (x_2, T_2) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T$ 
shows  $(x_2, T_2) \# (x_1, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T$ 
proof –
  from  $a$  have  $valid((x_1, T_1) \# (x_2, T_2) \# \Gamma)$  by (simp add: typing-valid)
  then have  $x_1 \neq x_2 \ x_1 \# \Gamma \ x_2 \# \Gamma$  valid  $\Gamma$ 
    by (auto simp: fresh-list-cons fresh-atm[symmetric])
  then have  $valid((x_2, T_2) \# (x_1, T_1) \# \Gamma)$ 
    by (auto simp: fresh-list-cons fresh-atm)
  moreover
  have  $(x_1, T_1) \# (x_2, T_2) \# \Gamma \ll (x_2, T_2) \# (x_1, T_1) \# \Gamma$  by auto
  ultimately show  $(x_2, T_2) \# (x_1, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T$  using  $a$  by (auto intro: weakening)
qed

```

```

lemma typing-var-uniquity:
assumes  $(x, t_1) \# \Gamma \vdash Var\ x : t_2$ 
shows  $t_1 = t_2$ 
proof –
  have  $(x, t_2) \in set((x, t_1) \# \Gamma)$  and  $valid((x, t_1) \# \Gamma)$  using assms by auto
  thus  $t_1 = t_2$  by (simp only: type-uniquity-in-context)
qed

```

## 7 Substitution lemma

```

lemma typing-substitution:
fixes  $\Gamma :: (name \times ty) list$ 
assumes  $(x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash e : T$ 
and  $\Gamma \vdash e' : T'$ 
shows  $\Gamma \vdash e[x ::= e'] : T$ 
using assms
proof (nominal-induct e avoiding:  $\Gamma$   $e'$   $x$  arbitrary:  $T$  rule: trm.induct)
  case (Var  $y \Gamma e' x T$ )
  have  $h1: (x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash Var\ y : T$  by fact
  have  $h2: \Gamma \vdash e' : T'$  by fact
  show  $\Gamma \vdash (Var\ y)[x ::= e'] : T$ 
  proof (cases  $x = y$ )
    case True
    assume as:  $x = y$ 

```

```

then have  $T=T'$  using  $h1$  typing-var-unicity by auto
then show  $\Gamma \vdash (\text{Var } y)[x ::= e'] : T$  using as  $h2$  by simp
next
  case False
  assume as:  $x \neq y$ 
  have  $(y, T) \in \text{set } ((x, T') \# \Gamma)$  using  $h1$  by auto
  then have  $(y, T) \in \text{set } \Gamma$  using as by auto
  moreover
    have valid  $\Gamma$  using  $h2$  by (simp only: typing-valid)
    ultimately show  $\Gamma \vdash (\text{Var } y)[x ::= e'] : T$  using as by (simp add: t-Var)
qed
next
  case ( $\text{Lam } y t \Gamma e' x T$ )
  have vc:  $y \# \Gamma y \# x y \# e'$  by fact
  have pr1:  $\Gamma \vdash e' : T'$  by fact
  have pr2:  $(x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash \text{Lam } [y].t : T$  by fact
  then obtain  $T_1 T_2$  where pr2':  $(y, T_1) \# (x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash t : T_2$  and eq:  $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ 
    using vc by (auto simp add: fresh-list-cons)
  then have pr2'':  $(x, T') \# (y, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T_2$  by (simp add: context-exchange)
  have ih:  $\llbracket (x, T') \# (y, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t : T_2; (y, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e' : T \rrbracket \implies (y, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t[x ::= e'] : T_2$  by fact
  have valid  $\Gamma$  using pr1 by (simp add: typing-valid)
  then have valid  $((y, T_1) \# \Gamma)$  using vc by auto
  then have  $(y, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e' : T'$  using pr1 by (auto intro: weakening)
  then have  $(y, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t[x ::= e'] : T_2$  using ih pr2'' by simp
  then have  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Lam } [y].(t[x ::= e']) : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$  using vc by (auto intro: t-Lam)
  thus  $\Gamma \vdash (\text{Lam } [y].t)[x ::= e'] : T$  using vc eq by simp
next
  case ( $\text{Case } t_1 x_1 t_2 x_2 t_3 \Gamma e' x T$ )
  have vc:  $x_1 \# \Gamma x_1 \# e' x_1 \# x x_1 \# t_1 x_1 \# t_3 x_2 \# \Gamma$ 
     $x_2 \# e' x_2 \# x x_2 \# t_1 x_2 \# t_2 x_2 \neq x_1$  by fact
  have as1:  $\Gamma \vdash e' : T'$  by fact
  have as2:  $(x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash \text{Case } t_1 \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow t_2 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow t_3 : T$  by fact
  then obtain  $S_1 S_2$  where
    h1:  $(x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2)$  and
    h2:  $(x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# (x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T$  and
    h3:  $(x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# (x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T$ 
    using vc by (auto simp add: fresh-list-cons)
  have ih1:  $\llbracket (x, T') \# \Gamma \vdash t_1 : T; \Gamma \vdash e' : T \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \vdash t_1[x ::= e'] : T$ 
  and ih2:  $\llbracket (x, T') \# (x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T; (x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e' : T \rrbracket \implies (x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t_2[x ::= e'] : T$ 
  and ih3:  $\llbracket (x, T') \# (x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T; (x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash e' : T \rrbracket \implies (x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash t_3[x ::= e'] : T$ 
    by fact
  from h2 have h2':  $(x, T') \# (x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T$  by (rule context-exchange)
  from h3 have h3':  $(x, T') \# (x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T$  by (rule context-exchange)
  have  $\Gamma \vdash t_1[x ::= e'] : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2)$  using h1 ih1 as1 by simp
  moreover
    have valid  $((x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma)$  using h2' by (auto dest: typing-valid)
    then have  $(x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e' : T'$  using as1 by (auto simp add: weakening)
    then have  $(x_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t_2[x ::= e'] : T$  using ih2 h2' by simp
  moreover
    have valid  $((x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma)$  using h3' by (auto dest: typing-valid)
    then have  $(x_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash e' : T'$  using as1 by (auto simp add: weakening)

```

```

then have  $(x_2, Data\ S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash t3[x ::= e'] : T$  using  $ih3\ h3'$  by simp
ultimately have  $\Gamma \vdash Case\ (t1[x ::= e'])\ of\ inl\ x_1 \rightarrow (t2[x ::= e'])\ | \ inr\ x_2 \rightarrow (t3[x ::= e']) : T$ 
using vc by (auto simp add: fresh-atm fresh-subst)
thus  $\Gamma \vdash (Case\ t1\ of\ inl\ x_1 \rightarrow t2\ | \ inr\ x_2 \rightarrow t3)[x ::= e'] : T$  using vc by simp
qed (simp, fast)+
```

## 8 Subject reduction

**lemma** *subject-reduction*:

```

assumes  $e \Downarrow e'$  and  $\Gamma \vdash e : T$ 
shows  $\Gamma \vdash e' : T$ 
using assms
proof (nominal-induct avoiding:  $\Gamma$  arbitrary:  $T$  rule: big-induct-strong)
case ( $b\text{-App } x\ e_1\ e_2\ e_2'\ e' : T$ )
have  $vc: x \# \Gamma$  by fact
have  $\Gamma \vdash App\ e_1\ e_2 : T$  by fact
then obtain  $T'$  where
   $a1: \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T' \rightarrow T$  and
   $a2: \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T'$  by auto
have  $ih1: \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T' \rightarrow T \implies \Gamma \vdash Lam\ [x].e : T' \rightarrow T$  by fact
have  $ih2: \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T' \implies \Gamma \vdash e_2' : T'$  by fact
have  $ih3: \Gamma \vdash e[x ::= e_2] : T \implies \Gamma \vdash e' : T$  by fact
have  $\Gamma \vdash Lam\ [x].e : T' \rightarrow T$  using  $ih1\ a1$  by simp
then have  $((x, T') \# \Gamma) \vdash e : T$  using vc by (auto simp add: ty.inject)
moreover
have  $\Gamma \vdash e_2' : T'$  using  $ih2\ a2$  by simp
ultimately have  $\Gamma \vdash e[x ::= e_2] : T$  by (simp add: typing-substitution)
thus  $\Gamma \vdash e' : T$  using  $ih3$  by simp
next
case ( $b\text{-CaseL } x_1\ e\ e_2\ e''\ x_2\ e_1\ e' : \Gamma$ )
have  $vc: x_1 \# \Gamma\ x_2 \# \Gamma$  by fact
have  $\Gamma \vdash Case\ e\ of\ inl\ x_1 \rightarrow e_1\ | \ inr\ x_2 \rightarrow e_2 : T$  by fact
then obtain  $S_1\ S_2\ e_1'\ e_2'$  where
   $a1: \Gamma \vdash e : Data\ (DSum\ S_1\ S_2)$  and
   $a2: ((x_1, Data\ S_1) \# \Gamma) \vdash e_1 : T$  using vc by auto
have  $ih1: \Gamma \vdash e : Data\ (DSum\ S_1\ S_2) \implies \Gamma \vdash InL\ e' : Data\ (DSum\ S_1\ S_2)$  by fact
have  $ih2: \Gamma \vdash e_1[x_1 ::= e] : T \implies \Gamma \vdash e'' : T$  by fact
have  $\Gamma \vdash InL\ e' : Data\ (DSum\ S_1\ S_2)$  using  $ih1\ a1$  by simp
then have  $\Gamma \vdash e' : Data\ S_1$  by auto
then have  $\Gamma \vdash e_1[x_1 ::= e] : T$  using a2 by (simp add: typing-substitution)
then show  $\Gamma \vdash e'' : T$  using ih2 by simp
next
case ( $b\text{-CaseR } x_1\ e\ e_2\ e''\ x_2\ e_1\ e' : \Gamma\ T$ )
then show  $\Gamma \vdash e'' : T$  by (blast intro: typing-substitution)
qed (blast)+
```

## 9 Examples

In this section we follow the challenge and try the definition of our semantic on some concrete examples. There is no way to effectively execute inductive relation in Isabelle so we use the automatic tactics.

## 9.1 A solution to Challenge 5

```

lemma challenge-5:
  assumes  $x \neq y$ 
  shows  $\text{App}(\text{App}(\text{Lam}[x].(\text{Lam}[y].\text{Var }y)) (\text{Const }n_1)) (\text{Const }n_2) \Downarrow (\text{Const }n_2)$ 
  using assms
  by (auto intro!: big.intros simp add: forget abs-fresh fresh-atm fresh-nat)

```

## 9.2 A solution to Challenge 6

```

lemma challenge-6:
  shows  $\text{Fst}(\text{App}(\text{Lam}[x].\text{Pr}(\text{Var }x)(\text{Var }x)) (\text{Const }n)) \Downarrow \text{Const }n$ 
  by (auto intro!: big.intros) (simp add: fresh-nat abs-fresh)

```

# 10 Unicity of evaluation

```

lemma challenge-4-unicity:
  assumes  $e \Downarrow e_1$  and  $e \Downarrow e_2$ 
  shows  $e_1 = e_2$ 
  using assms
  proof (induct arbitrary:  $e_2$ )
    case (b-Lam  $x e t_2$ )
    have  $\text{Lam}[x].e \Downarrow t_2$  by fact
    thus  $\text{Lam}[x].e = t_2$  by (cases, simp-all add: trm.inject)
  next
    case (b-Fst  $e e_1 e_2 t_2$ )
    have  $\text{Fst }e \Downarrow t_2$  by fact
    then obtain  $e_1' e_2'$  where  $e \Downarrow \text{Pr }e_1' e_2'$  and  $eq: t_2 = e_1'$  by auto
    then have  $\text{Pr }e_1 e_2 = \text{Pr }e_1' e_2'$  by auto
    thus  $e_1 = t_2$  using eq by (simp add: trm.inject)
  next
    case (b-Snd  $e e_1 e_2 t_2$ )
    thus ?case by (force simp add: trm.inject)
  next
    case (b-App  $x e_1 e_2 e' e_1' e_2' t_2$ )
    have  $e_1 \Downarrow \text{Lam}[x].e_1'$  by fact
    have  $ih1: \bigwedge t. e_1 \Downarrow t \implies \text{Lam}[x].e_1' = t$  by fact
    have  $e_2 \Downarrow e_2'$  by fact
    have  $ih2: \bigwedge t. e_2 \Downarrow t \implies e_2' = t$  by fact
    have  $e_1'[x:=e_2'] \Downarrow e'$  by fact
    have  $ih3: \bigwedge t. e_1'[x:=e_2'] \Downarrow t \implies e' = t$  by fact
    have  $f:x\#(e_1, e_2, e')$  by fact
    then have  $x \# \text{App }e_1 e_2$  by auto
    moreover
    have  $app:\text{App }e_1 e_2 \Downarrow t_2$  by fact
    ultimately have  $x\#t_2$  using fresh-preserved by blast
    then have  $x\#(e_1, e_2, t_2)$  using f by auto
    then obtain  $f_1'' f_2''$  where  $x1:e_1 \Downarrow \text{Lam}[x].f_1''$  and  $x2:e_2 \Downarrow f_2''$  and  $x3:f_1''[x:=f_2''] \Downarrow t_2$ 
      using app by auto
    then have  $\text{Lam}[x].f_1'' = \text{Lam}[x].e_1'$  using ih1 by simp
    then have  $f_1'' = e_1'$  by (auto simp add: trm.inject alpha)
    moreover have  $f_2'' = e_2'$  using x2 ih2 by simp

```

```

ultimately have  $e_1[x ::= e_2] \Downarrow t_2$  using  $x3$  by simp
thus ?case using  $ih3$  by simp
next
  case (b-CaseL  $x_1 e e_2 e'' x_2 e_1 e' t_2$ )
  have  $ih1:\bigwedge t. e \Downarrow t \implies InL e' = t$  by fact
  have  $ih2:\bigwedge t. e_1[x_1 ::= e] \Downarrow t \implies e'' = t$  by fact
  have  $ha:\bigwedge t. (e \Downarrow InR t) \implies False$  using  $ih1$  by force
  have Case e of  $inl x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid inr x_2 \rightarrow e_2 \Downarrow t_2$  by fact
  then obtain  $xe'$  where  $e \Downarrow InL xe'$  and  $h:e_1[x_1 ::= xe'] \Downarrow t_2$  using  $ha$  by auto
  then have  $InL xe' = InL e'$  using  $ih1$  by simp
  then have  $xe' = e'$  by (simp add: trm.inject)
  then have  $e_1[x_1 ::= e] \Downarrow t_2$  using  $h$  by simp
  then show  $e'' = t_2$  using  $ih2$  by simp
next
  case (b-CaseR  $x_1 e e_2 e'' x_2 e_1 e' t_2$ )
  have  $ih1:\bigwedge t. e \Downarrow t \implies InR e' = t$  by fact
  have  $ih2:\bigwedge t. e_2[x_2 ::= e] \Downarrow t \implies e'' = t$  by fact
  have  $a:\bigwedge t. (e \Downarrow InL t \implies False)$  using  $ih1$  by force
  have Case e of  $inl x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid inr x_2 \rightarrow e_2 \Downarrow t_2$  by fact
  then obtain  $xe'$  where  $e \Downarrow InR xe'$  and  $h:e_2[x_2 ::= xe'] \Downarrow t_2$  using  $a$  by auto
  then have  $InR xe' = InR e'$  using  $ih1$  by simp
  then have  $e_2[x_2 ::= e] \Downarrow t_2$  using  $h$  by (simp add: trm.inject)
  thus  $e'' = t_2$  using  $ih2$  by simp
qed (fast)+
```

```

lemma not-val-App[simp]:
  shows
     $\neg val (App e_1 e_2)$ 
     $\neg val (Fst e)$ 
     $\neg val (Snd e)$ 
     $\neg val (Var x)$ 
     $\neg val (Case e of inl x_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid inr x_2 \rightarrow e_2)$ 
  by auto
```

```

lemma reduces-to-value:
  assumes  $h:t \Downarrow t'$ 
  shows  $val t'$ 
  using  $h$  by (induct, auto)
```

```

lemma type-prod-down-pair:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash t : Data (DProd S_1 S_2)$  and  $t \Downarrow t'$ 
  obtains  $t_1 t_2$  where  $t' = Pr t_1 t_2$ 
proof -
  have  $\Gamma \vdash t' : Data (DProd S_1 S_2)$  using assms subject-reduction by simp
  moreover
  have  $val t'$  using reduces-to-value assms by simp
  ultimately obtain  $t_1 t_2$  where  $t' = Pr t_1 t_2$  by (cases, auto simp add:ty.inject data.inject)
  thus ?thesis using prems by auto
qed
```

```

lemma type-sum-down-or:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash t : Data (DSum \sigma_1 \sigma_2)$  and  $t \Downarrow t'$ 
  shows  $(\exists t''. t' = InL t'') \vee (\exists t''. t' = InR t'')$ 
```

```

proof -
  have  $\Gamma \vdash t' : Data (DSum \sigma_1 \sigma_2)$  using assms subject-reduction by simp
  moreover
    have  $val t'$  using reduces-to-value assms by simp
    ultimately obtain  $t''$  where  $t' = InL t'' \vee t' = InR t''$ 
      by (cases, auto simp add:ty.inject data.inject)
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed

lemma type-arrow-down-lam:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash t : \sigma \rightarrow \tau$  and  $t \Downarrow t'$ 
  obtains  $x t''$  where  $t' = Lam [x]. t''$ 
proof -
  have  $\Gamma \vdash t' : \sigma \rightarrow \tau$  using assms subject-reduction by simp
  moreover
    have  $val t'$  using reduces-to-value assms by simp
    ultimately obtain  $x t''$  where  $t' = Lam [x]. t''$  by (cases, auto simp add:ty.inject data.inject)
    thus ?thesis using prems by auto
  qed

lemma type-nat-down-const:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash t : Data DNat$  and  $t \Downarrow t'$ 
  obtains  $n$  where  $t' = Const n$ 
proof -
  have  $\Gamma \vdash t' : Data DNat$  using assms subject-reduction by simp
  moreover have  $val t'$  using reduces-to-value assms by simp
  ultimately obtain  $n$  where  $t' = Const n$  by (cases, auto simp add:ty.inject data.inject)
  thus ?thesis using prems by auto
  qed

```

## 11 Termination of evaluation

### 11.1 Definition of the logical relations

```

function
   $V' :: data \Rightarrow trm\ set$ 
where
   $V'(DNat) = \{Const n \mid n. n \in (UNIV::nat\ set)\}$ 
  |  $V'(DProd S_1 S_2) = \{Pr x y \mid x y. x \in V' S_1 \wedge y \in V' S_2\}$ 
  |  $V'(DSum S_1 S_2) = \{InL x \mid x. x \in V' S_1\} \cup \{InR y \mid y. y \in V' S_2\}$ 
  apply (auto simp add: data.inject ty.inject)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $x=DNat \vee (\exists S_1 S_2. x=DProd S_1 S_2) \vee (\exists S_1 S_2. x=DSum S_1 S_2)$ )
  apply (force)
  apply (rule data-cases)
  done

```

```

termination
apply(relation measure size)
apply(auto)
done

```

```

lemma Vprimes-are-values :

```

```

fixes S::data
assumes h:  $e \in V' S$ 
shows val e
using h
by (nominal-induct S arbitrary: e rule:data.induct)
    (auto)

function
   $V :: ty \Rightarrow trm\ set$ 
where
   $V (Data\ S) = V' S$ 
  |  $V (T_1 \rightarrow T_2) = \{Lam[x].e \mid x\ e. \forall v \in (V T_1). \exists v'. e[x:=v] \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T_2\}$ 
apply (auto simp add: data.inject ty.inject)
apply (subgoal-tac ( $\exists T_1\ T_2. x=T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ )  $\vee (\exists T. x=Data\ T)$ )
apply (force)
apply (rule ty-cases)
done

termination
apply(relation measure size)
apply auto
done

```

## 11.2 Inversion lemmas for logical relations

```

lemma V-arrow-elim-weak[elim] :
  assumes h:  $u \in (V (T_1 \rightarrow T_2))$ 
  obtains a t where  $u = Lam[a].t$  and  $\forall v \in (V T_1). \exists v'. t[a:=v] \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T_2$ 
  using h by (auto simp add: V.cases)

lemma V-arrow-elim-strong[elim]:
  fixes c::'a::fs-name
  assumes h:  $u \in (V (T_1 \rightarrow T_2))$ 
  obtains a t where  $a \# c$   $u = Lam[a].t$   $\forall v \in (V T_1). \exists v'. t[a:=v] \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T_2$ 
  using h
  apply -
  apply(erule V-arrow-elim-weak)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\exists a':name. a' \# (a, t, c)$ )
  apply(erule exE)
  apply(drule-tac x=a' in meta-spec)
  apply(simp)
  apply(drule-tac x=[(a,a')]•t in meta-spec)
  apply(simp add: trm.inject alpha fresh-prod fresh-atm)
  apply(perm-simp)
  apply(simp add: fresh-left calc-atm)
  apply(auto)
  apply(simp add: subst-rename)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $[(a', a)] \cdot t = [(a, a')] \cdot t$ )
  apply(simp)
  apply(rule pt-name3)
  apply(rule at-ds5[OF at-name-inst])
  apply(rule exists-fresh')
  apply(simp add: fs-name1)

```

**done**

```

lemma V-are-values :
  fixes T::ty
  assumes h:e ∈ V T
  shows val e
  using h by (nominal-induct T arbitrary: e rule:ty.induct, auto simp add: Vprimes-are-values)

lemma values-reduce-to-themselves:
  assumes h:val v
  shows v ↓ v
  using h by (induct,auto)

lemma Vs-reduce-to-themselves[simp]:
  assumes h:v ∈ V T
  shows v ↓ v
  using h by (simp add: values-reduce-to-themselves V-are-values)

lemma V-sum:
  assumes h:x ∈ V (Data (DSum S1 S2))
  shows (exists y. x = InL y ∧ y ∈ V' S1) ∨ (exists y. x = InR y ∧ y ∈ V' S2)
  using h by simp

```

### 11.3 Monotonicity

**abbreviation**

```

mapsto :: (name × trm) list ⇒ name ⇒ trm ⇒ bool (- maps - to - [55,55,55] 55)
where
θ maps x to e ≡ (lookup θ x) = e

```

**abbreviation**

```

v-closes :: (name × trm) list ⇒ (name × ty) list ⇒ bool (- Vcloses - [55,55] 55)
where
θ Vcloses Γ ≡ ∀ x T. ((x,T) ∈ set Γ → (exists e. θ maps x to e ∧ e ∈ (V T)))

```

**lemma** monotonicity:

```

fixes m::name
fixes θ::(name × trm) list
assumes h1: θ Vcloses Γ
and     h2: e ∈ V T
and     h3: valid ((x,T) # Γ)
shows (x,e) # θ Vcloses (x,T) # Γ
proof(intro strip)
  fix x' T'
  assume (x',T') ∈ set ((x,T) # Γ)
  then have ((x',T') = (x,T)) ∨ ((x',T') ∈ set Γ ∧ x' ≠ x) using h3
    by (rule-tac case-distinction-on-context)
  moreover
  {
    assume (x',T') = (x,T)
    then have ∃ e'. ((x,e) # θ) maps x to e' ∧ e' ∈ V T' using h2 by auto
  }

```

```

}
moreover
{
  assume  $(x', T') \in \text{set } \Gamma \text{ and } neq:x' \neq x$ 
  then have  $\exists e'. \theta \text{ maps } x' \text{ to } e' \wedge e' \in V T'$  using  $h1$  by auto
  then have  $\exists e'. ((x,e)\#\theta) \text{ maps } x' \text{ to } e' \wedge e' \in V T'$  using  $neq$  by auto
}
ultimately show  $\exists e'. ((x,e)\#\theta) \text{ maps } x' \text{ to } e' \wedge e' \in V T'$  by blast
qed

```

## 11.4 The termination proof

```

lemma termination-aux:
fixes  $T :: ty$ 
fixes  $\Gamma :: (name \times ty) list$ 
fixes  $\theta :: (name \times trm) list$ 
fixes  $e :: trm$ 
assumes  $h1: \Gamma \vdash e : T$ 
and  $h2: \theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma$ 
shows  $\exists v. \theta < e > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$ 
using  $h2 h1$ 
proof(nominal-induct  $e$  avoiding:  $\Gamma \theta$  arbitrary:  $T$  rule:  $trm.induct$ )
case (App  $e_1 e_2 \Gamma \theta T$ )
have  $ih_1: \bigwedge \theta \Gamma T. [\theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma; \Gamma \vdash e_1 : T] \implies \exists v. \theta < e_1 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  by fact
have  $ih_2: \bigwedge \theta \Gamma T. [\theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma; \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T] \implies \exists v. \theta < e_2 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  by fact
have  $as_1: \theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma$  by fact
have  $as_2: \Gamma \vdash App e_1 e_2 : T$  by fact
from  $as_2$  obtain  $T'$  where  $\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T' \rightarrow T$  and  $\Gamma \vdash e_2 : T'$  by auto
then obtain  $v_1 v_2$  where (i):  $\theta < e_1 > \Downarrow v_1 v_1 \in V (T' \rightarrow T)$ 
  and (ii):  $\theta < e_2 > \Downarrow v_2 v_2 \in V T'$  using  $ih_1 ih_2 as_1$  by blast
from (i) obtain  $x e'$ 
  where  $v_1 = Lam[x].e'$ 
  and (iii):  $(\forall v \in (V T')). \exists v'. e'[x:=v] \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T)$ 
  and (iv):  $\theta < e_1 > \Downarrow Lam [x].e'$ 
  and fr:  $x\#(\theta, e_1, e_2)$  by blast
from fr have fr1:  $x\#\theta < e_1 >$  and fr2:  $x\#\theta < e_2 >$  by (simp-all add: fresh-psubst)
from (ii) (iii) obtain  $v_3$  where (v):  $e'[x:=v_2] \Downarrow v_3 v_3 \in V T$  by auto
from fr2 (ii) have  $x\#v_2$  by (simp add: fresh-preserved)
then have  $x\#e'[x:=v_2]$  by (simp add: fresh-subst-fresh)
then have fr3:  $x\#v_3$  using (v) by (simp add: fresh-preserved)
from fr1 fr2 fr3 have  $x\#(\theta < e_1 >, \theta < e_2 >, v_3)$  by simp
with (iv) (ii) (v) have  $App (\theta < e_1 >) (\theta < e_2 >) \Downarrow v_3$  by auto
then show  $\exists v. \theta < App e_1 e_2 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  using (v) by auto
next
case (Pr  $t_1 t_2 \Gamma \theta T$ )
have  $\Gamma \vdash Pr t_1 t_2 : T$  by fact
then obtain  $T_a T_b$  where  $ta:\Gamma \vdash t_1 : Data T_a$  and  $\Gamma \vdash t_2 : Data T_b$ 
  and eq:  $T = Data (DProd T_a T_b)$  by auto
have  $h:\theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma$  by fact
then obtain  $v_1 v_2$  where  $\theta < t_1 > \Downarrow v_1 \wedge v_1 \in V (Data T_a)$   $\theta < t_2 > \Downarrow v_2 \wedge v_2 \in V (Data T_b)$ 
  using prems by blast
thus  $\exists v. \theta < Pr t_1 t_2 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  using eq by auto
next

```

```

case (Lam x e  $\Gamma \theta T$ )
have ih: $\bigwedge \theta \Gamma T. [\theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma; \Gamma \vdash e : T] \implies \exists v. \theta[e] \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  by fact
have as1:  $\theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma$  by fact
have as2:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{Lam} [x].e : T$  by fact
have fs:  $x \# \Gamma x \# \theta$  by fact
from as2 fs obtain T1 T2
  where (i):  $(x, T_1) \# \Gamma \vdash e : T_2$  and (ii):  $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$  by auto
from (i) have (iii):  $\text{valid } ((x, T_1) \# \Gamma)$  by (simp add: typing-valid)
have  $\forall v \in (V T_1). \exists v'. (\theta[e][x:=v] \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T_2)$ 
proof
  fix v
  assume v  $\in (V T_1)$ 
  with (iii) as1 have  $(x, v) \# \theta \text{ Vcloses } (x, T_1) \# \Gamma$  using monotonicity by auto
  with ih (i) obtain v' where  $((x, v) \# \theta) \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T_2$  by blast
  then have  $\theta[e][x:=v] \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T_2$  using fs
    by (simp add: psubst-subst-psubst)
  then show  $\exists v'. \theta[e][x:=v] \Downarrow v' \wedge v' \in V T_2$  by auto
qed
then have  $\text{Lam}[x].\theta[e] \in V (T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$  by auto
then have  $\theta[\text{Lam} [x].e] \Downarrow \text{Lam}[x].\theta[e] \wedge \text{Lam}[x].\theta[e] \in V (T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$  using fs by auto
thus  $\exists v. \theta[e] \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  using (ii) by auto
next
case (Case t' n1 t1 n2 t2  $\Gamma \theta T$ )
have f:  $n_1 \# \Gamma n_1 \# \theta n_2 \# \Gamma n_2 \# \theta n_2 \neq n_1 n_1 \# t'$ 
n1#t2 n2#t' n2#t1 by fact
have h: $\theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma$  by fact
have th: $\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } t' \text{ of } \text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow t_2 : T$  by fact
then obtain S1 S2 where
  hm: $\Gamma \vdash t' : \text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2)$  and
  hl: $(n_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma \vdash t_1 : T$  and
  hr: $(n_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T$  using f by auto
then obtain v0 where  $ht': \theta[t'] \Downarrow v_0$  and hs: $v_0 \in V (\text{Data } (\text{DSum } S_1 S_2))$  using prems h by blast

{
  fix v0'
  assume eqc: $v_0 = \text{InL } v_0'$  and v0'  $\in V' S_1$ 
  then have inc: v0'  $\in V (\text{Data } S_1)$  by auto
  have valid  $\Gamma$  using th typing-valid by auto
  then moreover have  $\text{valid } ((n_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma)$  using f by auto
  then moreover have  $(n_1, v_0') \# \theta \text{ Vcloses } (n_1, \text{Data } S_1) \# \Gamma$ 
    using inc h monotonicity by blast
  moreover have ih: $\bigwedge \Gamma \theta T. [\theta \text{ Vcloses } \Gamma; \Gamma \vdash t_1 : T] \implies$ 
     $\exists v. \theta[t_1] \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  by fact
  ultimately obtain v1 where ho: $((n_1, v_0') \# \theta) \Downarrow v_1 \wedge v_1 \in V T$  using hl by blast
  then have r: $\theta[t_1][n_1:=v_0'] \Downarrow v_1 \wedge v_1 \in V T$  using psubst-subst-psubst f by simp
  then moreover have  $n_1 \# (\theta[t'], \theta[t_2], v_1, n_2)$ 
  proof -
    have  $n_1 \# v_0$  using ht' fresh-preserved fresh-psubst f by auto
    then have  $n_1 \# v_0'$  using eqc by auto
    then have  $n_1 \# v_1$  using f r fresh-preserved fresh-subst-fresh by blast
    thus  $n_1 \# (\theta[t'], \theta[t_2], v_1, n_2)$  using f by (simp add: fresh-atm fresh-psubst)
qed

```

```

moreover have  $n_2 \# (\theta < t' >, \theta < t_1 >, v_1, n_1)$ 
proof -
  have  $n_2 \# v_0$  using  $ht'$  fresh-preserved  $\text{fresh-psubst } f$  by auto
  then have  $n_2 \# v_0'$  using  $eqc$  by auto
  then have  $n_2 \# ((n_1, v_0') \# \theta)$  using  $f$  fresh-list-cons  $\text{fresh-atm}$  by force
  then have  $n_2 \# ((n_1, v_0') \# \theta) < t_1 >$  using  $f$  fresh-psubst by auto
  moreover then have  $n_2 \# v_1$  using  $\text{fresh-preserved ho}$  by auto
  ultimately show  $n_2 \# (\theta < t' >, \theta < t_1 >, v_1, n_1)$  using  $f$  by (simp add:  $\text{fresh-psubst fresh-atm}$ )
qed
ultimately have Case  $\theta < t' >$  of  $\text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow \theta < t_1 > \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow \theta < t_2 > \Downarrow v_1 \wedge v_1 \in V T$  using  $ht'$ 
 $eqc$  by auto
moreover
  have Case  $\theta < t' >$  of  $\text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow \theta < t_1 > \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow \theta < t_2 > = \theta < \text{Case } t' \text{ of } \text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow t_2 >$ 
  using  $f$  by auto
  ultimately have  $\exists v. \theta < \text{Case } t' \text{ of } \text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow t_2 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  by auto
}
moreover
{
  fix  $v_0'$ 
  assume  $eqc: v_0 = \text{InR } v_0'$  and  $v_0' \in V' S_2$ 
  then have  $inc: v_0' \in V$  (Data  $S_2$ ) by auto
  have valid  $\Gamma$  using th typing-valid by auto
  then moreover have valid  $((n_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma)$  using  $f$  by auto
  then moreover have  $(n_2, v_0') \# \theta$   $Vcloses (n_2, \text{Data } S_2) \# \Gamma$ 
    using inc  $h$  monotonicity by blast
  moreover have  $ih: \bigwedge \Gamma \theta : T. [\theta \ Vcloses \ \Gamma; \ \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T] \implies \exists v. \theta < t_2 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  by fact
  ultimately obtain  $v_2$  where  $ho: ((n_2, v_0') \# \theta) < t_2 > \Downarrow v_2 \wedge v_2 \in V T$  using  $hr$  by blast
  then have  $r: \theta < t_2 > [n_2 := v_0'] \Downarrow v_2 \wedge v_2 \in V T$  using psubst-subst-psubst  $f$  by simp
  moreover have  $n_1 \# (\theta < t' >, \theta < t_2 >, v_2, n_2)$ 
proof -
  have  $n_1 \# \theta < t' >$  using  $\text{fresh-psubst } f$  by simp
  then have  $n_1 \# v_0$  using  $ht'$  fresh-preserved by auto
  then have  $n_1 \# v_0'$  using  $eqc$  by auto
  then have  $n_1 \# ((n_2, v_0') \# \theta)$  using  $f$  fresh-list-cons  $\text{fresh-atm}$  by force
  then have  $n_1 \# ((n_2, v_0') \# \theta) < t_2 >$  using  $f$  fresh-psubst by auto
  moreover then have  $n_1 \# v_2$  using  $\text{fresh-preserved ho}$  by auto
  ultimately show  $n_1 \# (\theta < t' >, \theta < t_2 >, v_2, n_2)$  using  $f$  by (simp add:  $\text{fresh-psubst fresh-atm}$ )
qed
moreover have  $n_2 \# (\theta < t' >, \theta < t_1 >, v_2, n_1)$ 
proof -
  have  $n_2 \# \theta < t' >$  using  $\text{fresh-psubst } f$  by simp
  then have  $n_2 \# v_0$  using  $ht'$  fresh-preserved by auto
  then have  $n_2 \# v_0'$  using  $eqc$  by auto
  then have  $n_2 \# \theta < t_2 > [n_2 := v_0']$  using  $f$  fresh-subst-fresh by auto
  then have  $n_2 \# v_2$  using  $f$  fresh-preserved  $r$  by blast
  then show  $n_2 \# (\theta < t' >, \theta < t_1 >, v_2, n_1)$  using  $f$  by (simp add:  $\text{fresh-atm fresh-psubst}$ )
qed
ultimately have Case  $\theta < t' >$  of  $\text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow \theta < t_1 > \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow \theta < t_2 > \Downarrow v_2 \wedge v_2 \in V T$  using  $ht'$ 
 $eqc$  by auto
  then have  $\exists v. \theta < \text{Case } t' \text{ of } \text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow t_2 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  using  $f$  by auto
}
ultimately show  $\exists v. \theta < \text{Case } t' \text{ of } \text{inl } n_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } n_2 \rightarrow t_2 > \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$  using  $hS$   $V\text{-sum}$ 

```

**by** *blast*  
**qed** (*force*)+

Well type closed terms reduce to a value

**theorem** *termination-of-evaluation*:  
  **assumes**  $a: [] \vdash e : T$   
  **shows**  $\exists v. e \Downarrow v \wedge \text{val } v$   
  **proof** –  
    **from**  $a$  **have**  $\exists v. (([] :: (name \times \text{trm}) \text{ list}) <e>) \Downarrow v \wedge v \in V T$   
      **by** (*rule termination-aux*) (*auto*)  
      **thus**  $\exists v. e \Downarrow v \wedge \text{val } v$  **using** *V-are-values* **by** *auto*  
  **qed**  
**end**