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EVENT: Start with the library "mlp" using the compiled version.

```
;;;                                bibo_exp.bm
;;;
;;; Experiments with type conversions, standard commutative squares, to
;;; get a feel for these issues. Some of these theorems may turn out
;;; useful in the future, in which case they should end up in Brain,
;;; probably in th_types.
;;;
;;; Clearly, no sugar involved.
;;;
;;; Name convention: "isa" means "is almost", i.e. up to type conversion.
```

```

; (setq bibo_exp '(
; comb_bor.bm: Binary Or combinational element
; U7-DONE

DEFINITION:
bor(u, v)
=  if (u = 0) ∧ (v = 0) then 0
    else 1 endif

; Everything below generated by: (bmcomb 'bor '() '(x y))

```

```

DEFINITION:
s-bor(x, y)
=  if empty(x) then E
    else a(s-bor(p(x), p(y)), bor(l(x), l(y))) endif

;; A2-Begin-S-BOR

```

THEOREM: a2-empty-s-bor  
 $\text{empty}(\text{s-bor}(x, y)) = \text{empty}(x)$

THEOREM: a2-e-s-bor  
 $(\text{s-bor}(x, y) = E) = \text{empty}(x)$

THEOREM: a2-lp-s-bor  
 $\text{len}(\text{s-bor}(x, y)) = \text{len}(x)$

THEOREM: a2-lpe-s-bor  
 $\text{eqlen}(\text{s-bor}(x, y), x)$

THEOREM: a2-ic-s-bor  
 $(\text{len}(x) = \text{len}(y))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{s-bor}(\text{i}(c\_x, x), \text{i}(c\_y, y)) = \text{i}(\text{bor}(c\_x, c\_y), \text{s-bor}(x, y)))$

THEOREM: a2-lc-s-bor  
 $(\neg \text{empty}(x)) \rightarrow (\text{l}(\text{s-bor}(x, y)) = \text{bor}(\text{l}(x), \text{l}(y)))$

THEOREM: a2-pc-s-bor  
 $\text{p}(\text{s-bor}(x, y)) = \text{s-bor}(\text{p}(x), \text{p}(y))$

THEOREM: a2-hc-s-bor  
 $((\neg \text{empty}(x)) \wedge (\text{len}(x) = \text{len}(y)))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{h}(\text{s-bor}(x, y)) = \text{bor}(\text{h}(x), \text{h}(y)))$

THEOREM: a2-bc-s-bor

$(\text{len}(x) = \text{len}(y)) \rightarrow (\text{b}(\text{s-bor}(x, y)) = \text{s-bor}(\text{b}(x), \text{b}(y)))$

THEOREM: a2-bnc-s-bor

$(\text{len}(x) = \text{len}(y)) \rightarrow (\text{bn}(n, \text{s-bor}(x, y)) = \text{s-bor}(\text{bn}(n, x), \text{bn}(n, y)))$

;; A2-End-S-BOR

; eof:comb\_bor.bm

; BOR-ISA-OR is trivially proved (straight rewrites) and useless because  
; it refers to non-recursive head: bibo ; and in fact it does not trigger  
; in the next theorem.

THEOREM: bor-isa-or

$\text{bibo}(\text{bor}(\text{bobi}(u), \text{bobi}(v))) = (u \vee v)$

; SBOR-ISA-SOR requires induction, and difficulty depends on hypothesis:  
; - when no eqlen hyp is given, requires 16 cases, and non-trivial rewriting  
; for the non-eqlen cases. Time: 41s  
; - with: (equal (len x) (len y)), reduces to 5 cases and 7s, same induction.  
; - with: (eqlen x y), gets better induction scheme, 4 cases and 8s.  
; of course, we keep the theorem in its most general form.

THEOREM: sbor-isa-sor

$\text{s-bibo}(\text{s-bor}(\text{s-bobi}(x), \text{s-bobi}(y))) = \text{s-or}(x, y)$

; some trivial type-checking experiments:

THEOREM: bor-0

$\text{bitp}(v) \rightarrow (\text{bor}(0, v) = v)$

; eof: bibo\_exp.bm

;;))

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