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;; Matt Kaufmann

;; From a session with Shaun Cooper, 12/9/91. Based on CLI Internal ;; Note 210 by Bill Young.

EVENT: Start with the initial **nqthm** theory.

```
DEFINITION:
length (x)
= if listp (x) then 1 + length (cdr (x))
else 0 endif
```

DEFINITION: plistp (x)= if listp (x) then plistp (cdr (x))else x = nil endif

DEFINITION: $\exp-p(exp)$

#|

= if $exp \in \mathbf{N}$ then t elseif \neg plistp(*exp*) then f elseif length (exp) = 3then if car(exp) = 'plus**then** exp-p $(cadr(exp)) \land exp-p(caddr(exp))$ elseif car(exp) ='times **then** exp-p $(cadr(exp)) \land exp-p(caddr(exp))$ elseif car(exp) = 'subtract**then** exp-p $(cadr(exp)) \land exp-p(caddr(exp))$ else f endif else f endif THEOREM: exp-p-opener $(exp \notin \mathbf{N})$ \rightarrow (exp-p(*exp*) = if \neg plistp(*exp*) then f elseif length (exp) = 3then if car(exp) = 'plus**then** exp-p $(cadr(exp)) \land exp-p(caddr(exp))$ elseif car(exp) ='times **then** exp-p $(\operatorname{cadr}(exp)) \land \exp$ -p $(\operatorname{caddr}(exp))$ elseif car(exp) = 'subtract**then** exp-p $(cadr(exp)) \land exp-p(caddr(exp))$ else f endif else f endif) **DEFINITION:** eval-s(exp)= $\mathbf{if} \neg \exp(exp)$ then 0 elseif $exp \in \mathbf{N}$ then expelseif car(exp) = 'plusthen eval-s (cadr(exp)) + eval-s(caddr(exp))elseif car(exp) ='times **then** eval-s (cadr(exp)) * eval-s (caddr(exp))elseif car(exp) = 'subtractthen eval-s(cadr(exp)) - eval-s(caddr(exp))else 0 endif

EVENT: Disable exp-p-opener.

DEFINITION: target-inst-p(exp) = if $exp \simeq nil$ then $exp \in '(add mult sub)$ else plistp(exp)

```
\land \quad (\text{length}(exp) = 2)
            \land \quad (\operatorname{car}(exp) = \mathsf{'pushc})
            \land (cadr (exp) \in N) endif
DEFINITION:
target-inst-list-p(exp)
= if listp (exp)
     then target-inst-p (car(exp)) \wedge target-inst-list-p (cdr(exp))
     else exp = nil endif
DEFINITION:
single-step (inst, s)
= case on inst:
     case = add
     then \operatorname{cons}\left(\operatorname{cadr}\left(s\right) + \operatorname{car}\left(s\right), \operatorname{cddr}\left(s\right)\right)
     case = mult
       then \cos(\operatorname{cadr}(s) * \operatorname{car}(s), \operatorname{cddr}(s))
     case = sub
       then \cos(\operatorname{cadr}(s) - \operatorname{car}(s), \operatorname{cddr}(s))
     otherwise cons(cadr(inst), s) endcase
DEFINITION:
interpreter-target (inst-list, s)
= if listp(inst-list)
     then interpreter-target (cdr (inst-list), single-step (car (inst-list), s))
     else s endif
EVENT: Enable exp-p-opener.
DEFINITION:
\operatorname{compile}(exp)
```

EVENT: Disable exp-p-opener.

```
THEOREM: compile-preserves-legality
exp-p(exp) → target-inst-list-p(compile(exp))
THEOREM: interpreter-target-append
interpreter-target (append (inst-list1, inst-list2), s)
= interpreter-target (inst-list2, interpreter-target (inst-list1, s))
#| first version: provides too weak of an inductive hypothesis
(prove-lemma compiler-correctness (rewrite)
        (implies (exp-p exp)
                    (equal (eval-s exp)
                          (car (interpreter-target (compile exp) s)))))
|#
```

```
DEFINITION:

compiler-correctness-induct (exp, s)

= if length (exp) = 3

then compiler-correctness-induct (cadr (exp), s)

\land compiler-correctness-induct (caddr (exp), s)

cons (eval-s (cadr (exp)), s))
```

else t endif

THEOREM: compiler-correctness-plus exp-p $(exp) \rightarrow (interpreter-target (compile <math>(exp), s) = cons (eval-s (exp), s))$

THEOREM: compiler-correctness exp-p $(exp) \rightarrow (eval-s(exp) = car(interpreter-target(compile(exp), s)))$

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