```
;; Requires sets.
```

```
EVENT: Start with the library "sets".
```

```
;; Alists, March 1990. Most of the definitions and some of the lemmas
;; were contributed by Bill Bevier; the rest are by Matt Kaufmann.
;; Functions defined here:
;; (deftheory alist-defns
       (alistp domain range value bind rembind invert mapping
;;
                  restrict co-restrict))
;;
DEFINITION:
\operatorname{alistp}(x)
= if listp (x) then listp (car(x)) \land alistp (cdr(x))
     else x = nil endif
THEOREM: alistp-implies-properp
\operatorname{alistp}(x) \to \operatorname{properp}(x)
THEOREM: alistp-nlistp
(x \simeq \mathbf{nil}) \rightarrow (\operatorname{alistp}(x) = (x = \mathbf{nil}))
THEOREM: alistp-cons
\operatorname{alistp}(\operatorname{cons}(a, x)) = (\operatorname{listp}(a) \land \operatorname{alistp}(x))
EVENT: Disable alistp.
THEOREM: alistp-append
\operatorname{alistp}(\operatorname{append}(x, y)) = (\operatorname{alistp}(\operatorname{fix-properp}(x)) \land \operatorname{alistp}(y))
DEFINITION:
domain (map)
=
    if listp (map)
     then if listp(car(map)) then cons(car(car(map)), domain(cdr(map)))
            else domain (cdr(map)) endif
     else nil endif
```

```
THEOREM: properp-domain properp (\text{domain}(map))
```

THEOREM: domain-append domain (append (x, y)) = append (domain (x), domain (y))

THEOREM: domain-nlistp $(map \simeq nil) \rightarrow (domain (map) = nil)$

```
THEOREM: domain-cons
domain (cons (a, map))
= if listp (a) then cons (car (a), domain (map))
else domain (map) endif
```

THEOREM: member-domain-sufficiency (cons $(a, x) \in y$) \rightarrow $(a \in \text{domain}(y))$

```
THEOREM: subsetp-domain
subsetp (x, y) \rightarrow subsetp (\text{domain}(x), \text{domain}(y))
```

EVENT: Disable domain.

```
DEFINITION:

range (map)

= if listp (map)

then if listp (car (map)) then cons (cdr (car (map)), range (cdr (map)))

else range (cdr (map)) endif

else nil endif
```

```
THEOREM: properp-range properp (range (map))
```

THEOREM: range-append range (append (s1, s2)) = append (range (s1), range (s2))

THEOREM: range-nlistp $(map \simeq nil) \rightarrow (range(map) = nil)$

THEOREM: range-cons range (cons (a, map)) = **if** listp (a) **then** cons (cdr (a), range (map)) else range (map) endif

EVENT: Disable range.

;; BOUNDP has been eliminated in favor of membership in domain.

;; Notice that I have to talk about things like disjointness of

;; domains anyhow. New definition body would be (member x (domain map)).

```
(if (listp map)
;
        (if (listp (car map))
;
             (if (equal x (caar map))
;
                  t
;
                (boundp x (cdr map)))
;
           (boundp x (cdr map)))
;
      f))
;
DEFINITION:
value (x, map)
   if listp (map)
=
    then if \operatorname{listp}(\operatorname{car}(map)) \land (x = \operatorname{caar}(map)) then \operatorname{cdar}(map)
          else value (x, \operatorname{cdr}(map)) endif
    else 0 endif
THEOREM: value-nlistp
(map \simeq nil) \rightarrow (value(x, map) = 0)
THEOREM: value-cons
value (x, \cos(pair, map))
= if listp(pair) \land (x = car(pair)) then cdr(pair)
     else value (x, map) endif
EVENT: Disable value.
DEFINITION:
bind (x, v, map)
= if listp (map)
    then if listp(car(map))
          then if x = caar(map) then cons(cons(x, v), cdr(map))
                else cons(car(map), bind(x, v, cdr(map))) endif
          else cons(car(map), bind(x, v, cdr(map))) endif
    else cons(cons(x, v), nil) endif
DEFINITION:
rembind (x, map)
   if listp (map)
=
    then if listp(car(map))
          then if x = caar(map) then cdr(map)
                else cons(car(map), rembind(x, cdr(map))) endif
          else cons(car(map), rembind(x, cdr(map))) endif
    else nil endif
```

;(defn boundp (x map)

```
DEFINITION:
invert (map)
    if listp (map)
=
     then if listp(car(map))
             then \cos(\cos(\operatorname{cdr}(\operatorname{car}(map)), \operatorname{car}(\operatorname{car}(map)))), invert (\operatorname{cdr}(map)))
             else invert (cdr(map)) endif
     else nil endif
THEOREM: properp-invert
properp (invert (map))
THEOREM: invert-nlistp
(map \simeq nil) \rightarrow (invert(map) = nil)
THEOREM: invert-cons
invert (cons (pair, map))
= if listp (pair) then cons (cons (cdr (pair), car (pair)), invert (map))
      else invert (map) endif
THEOREM: value-invert-not-member-of-domain
((g \in \operatorname{range}(sg)) \land \operatorname{disjoint}(\operatorname{domain}(s), \operatorname{domain}(sg)))
\rightarrow (value (g, \text{ invert } (sg)) \notin \text{ domain } (s))
EVENT: Disable invert.
DEFINITION: mapping (map) = (alistp (map) \land setp (domain (map)))
;; For when we disable mapping:
THEOREM: mapping-implies-alistp
mapping (map) \rightarrow \text{alistp} (map)
THEOREM: mapping-implies-setp-domain
mapping (map) \rightarrow \text{setp}(\text{domain}(map))
DEFINITION:
restrict (s, new-domain)
=
     if listp (s)
     then if \operatorname{listp}(\operatorname{car}(s)) \land (\operatorname{caar}(s) \in new-domain)
             then \cos(\operatorname{car}(s), \operatorname{restrict}(\operatorname{cdr}(s), \operatorname{new-domain}))
             else restrict (cdr (s), new-domain) endif
     else nil endif
DEFINITION:
co-restrict(s, new-domain)
```

```
= if listp(s) 
then if listp(car(s)) \land (caar(s) \notin new-domain) 
then cons(car(s), co-restrict(cdr(s), new-domain)) 
else co-restrict(cdr(s), new-domain) endif 
else nil endif
```

EVENT: Let us define the theory *alist-defns* to consist of the following events: alistp, domain, range, value, bind, rembind, invert, mapping, restrict, co-restrict.

```
;;;;; alist lemmas
; DOMAIN
;; The following was proved in the course of the final run through
;; the generalization proof. The one after it isn't needed but
;; seems like it's worth proving too. Actually now I see that
;; some other lemmas are now obsolete, so I'll put these both
;; early in the file and delete the others.
THEOREM: domain-restrict
domain (restrict (s, dom)) = intersection (domain (s), dom)
THEOREM: domain-co-restrict
domain (co-restrict (s, dom)) = set-diff (domain (s), dom)
THEOREM: domain-bind
domain (bind (x, v, map))
= if x \in \text{domain}(map) then \text{domain}(map)
    else append (domain (map), list (x)) endif
THEOREM: domain-rembind
domain (rembind (x, map)) = delete (x, domain (map))
THEOREM: domain-invert
domain (invert (map)) = range (map)
; RANGE
THEOREM: range-invert
range (invert (map)) = domain (map)
```

; BOUNDP

THEOREM: boundp-bind $(x \in \text{domain}(\text{bind}(y, v, map))) = ((x = y) \lor (x \in \text{domain}(map)))$ THEOREM: boundp-rembind mapping (map) \rightarrow ((x \in domain (rembind (y, map))) = if x = y then f else $x \in \text{domain}(map)$ endif) THEOREM: boundp-subsetp $(subsetp(map1, map2) \land (name \in domain(map1)))$ \rightarrow (name \in domain (map2)) THEOREM: disjoint-domain-singleton $(\text{disjoint}(\text{domain}(s), \text{list}(x)) = (x \notin \text{domain}(s)))$ $\land \quad (\text{disjoint}(\text{list}(x), \text{domain}(s)) = (x \notin \text{domain}(s)))$ THEOREM: boundp-value-invert $(x \in \operatorname{range}(map)) \to (\operatorname{value}(x, \operatorname{invert}(map)) \in \operatorname{domain}(map))$; VALUE THEOREM: value-when-not-bound $(name \notin \text{domain}(map)) \rightarrow (\text{value}(name, map) = 0)$ THEOREM: value-bind value (x, bind (y, v, map))= if x = y then v else value (x, map) endif THEOREM: value-rembind mapping (map) \rightarrow (value (x, rembind (y, map)) = if x = y then 0 else value (x, map) endif) THEOREM: value-append

```
value (x, \text{ append } (s1, s2))
= if x \in \text{domain } (s1) then value (x, s1)
else value (x, s2) endif
```

```
THEOREM: value-value-invert
((x \in \operatorname{range}(s)) \land \operatorname{mapping}(s)) \rightarrow (\operatorname{value}(\operatorname{value}(x, \operatorname{invert}(s)), s) = x)
```

```
; MAPPING
```

THEOREM: mapping-append mapping (append (s1, s2)) = (disjoint (domain (s1), domain (s2)) \land mapping (fix-properp (s1)) \land mapping (s2))

EVENT: Disable mapping.

```
;; RESTRICT and CO-RESTRICT
```

THEOREM: alistp-restrict alistp (restrict (s, r))

THEOREM: alistp-co-restrict alistp (co-restrict (s, r))

THEOREM: value-restrict $((a \in r) \land (a \in \text{domain}(s)))$ $\rightarrow (\text{value}(a, \text{restrict}(s, r)) = \text{value}(a, s))$

THEOREM: value-co-restrict $((a \notin r) \land (a \in \text{domain}(s)))$ $\rightarrow (\text{value}(a, \text{ co-restrict}(s, r)) = \text{value}(a, s))$

THEOREM: mapping-restrict mapping $(s) \rightarrow$ mapping (restrict (s, x))

THEOREM: mapping-co-restrict mapping $(s) \rightarrow$ mapping (co-restrict (s, x))

EVENT: Disable restrict.

EVENT: Disable co-restrict.

EVENT: Make the library "alists".

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