An introduction to recursion and induction

A recursive datatype: toy lists

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***Nil*:** empty list

***Cons x xs*:** head *x :: 'a*, tail *xs :: 'a list*

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A toy list: *Cons False (Cons True Nil)*

A recursive datatype: toy lists

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***Cons x xs*:** head *x :: 'a*, tail *xs :: 'a list*

A toy list: *Cons False (Cons True Nil)*

Predefined lists: *[False, True]*

Structural induction on lists

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P xs holds for all lists *xs* if

- *P Nil*
- and for arbitrary *x* and *xs*, *P xs* implies *P (Cons x xs)*

A recursive function: append

Definition by *primitive recursion*:

primrec *app :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list* **where**
app Nil ys = ? |
app (Cons x xs) ys = ??

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1 rule per constructor
Recursive calls must drop the constructor $\Longrightarrow$ Termination

Concrete syntax

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Except for single identifiers, e.g. *'a*

" normally not shown on slides

Demo: append and reverse

Proofs

General schema:

lemma $name$`: "..."`
apply `(...)`
apply `(...)`
⋮
done

If the lemma is suitable as a simplification rule:

lemma $name$`[simp]: "..."`

Proof methods

- Structural induction
  - Format: *(induct x)*
    x must be a free variable in the first subgoal.
    The type of *x* must be a datatype.
  - Effect: generates 1 new subgoal per constructor
- Simplification and a bit of logic
  - Format: *auto*
  - Effect: tries to solve as many subgoals as possible using simplification and basic logical reasoning.

Top down proofs

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sorry

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Allows top down development:

Assume lemma first, prove it later.

Some useful tools

Disproving tools

Automatic counterexample search by random testing:

quickcheck

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Counterexample search via SAT solver:

nitpick

Finding theorems

1. Click on Find button
2. Input search pattern (e.g. *"_ & True"*)

Demo: Disproving and Finding