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## ***HOL: Propositional Logic***

# Overview

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- Natural deduction
- Rule application in Isabelle/HOL

## ***Rule notation***

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$$\frac{A_1 \dots A_n}{A}$$

instead of

$$[A_1 \dots A_n] \Rightarrow A$$

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# ***Natural Deduction***

# ***Natural deduction***

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Two kinds of rules for each logical operator  $\oplus$ :

# *Natural deduction*

---

Two kinds of rules for each logical operator  $\oplus$ :

**Introduction:** how can I prove  $A \oplus B$ ?

# *Natural deduction*

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Two kinds of rules for each logical operator  $\oplus$ :

**Introduction:** how can I prove  $A \oplus B$ ?

**Elimination:** what can I prove from  $A \oplus B$ ?

# *Natural deduction for propositional logic*

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$\overline{A \wedge B}$  conjI

\_\_\_\_\_ conjE

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ disjI1/2

\_\_\_\_\_ disjE

\_\_\_\_\_ impI

\_\_\_\_\_ impE

\_\_\_\_\_ iffI

\_\_\_\_\_ iffD1 \_\_\_\_\_ iffD2

\_\_\_\_\_ notI

\_\_\_\_\_ notE



# Natural deduction for propositional logic

---

$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B} \text{conjI}$

\_\_\_\_\_ conjE

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ disjI1/2

\_\_\_\_\_ disjE

\_\_\_\_\_ impI

\_\_\_\_\_ impE

\_\_\_\_\_ iffI

\_\_\_\_\_ iffD1 \_\_\_\_\_ iffD2

\_\_\_\_\_ notI

\_\_\_\_\_ notE

# Natural deduction for propositional logic

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$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B} \text{conjI}$$

$$\text{_____ conjE}$$

$$\frac{}{A \vee B} \quad \frac{}{A \vee B} \text{disjI1/2}$$

$$\text{_____ disjE}$$

$$\text{_____ impI}$$

$$\text{_____ impE}$$

$$\text{_____ iffI}$$

$$\text{_____ iffD1} \quad \text{_____ iffD2}$$

$$\text{_____ notI}$$

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$$\frac{}{A \longrightarrow B} \text{impI}$$

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$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B}{A \rightarrow B} \text{impI}$$

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$$\text{_____ impE}$$

$$\frac{\text{_____}}{A = B} \text{iffI}$$

$$\text{_____ iffD1} \quad \text{_____ iffD2}$$

$$\text{_____ notI}$$

$$\text{_____ notE}$$

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$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B \quad B \Rightarrow A}{A = B} \text{iffI}$$

$$\text{_____ iffD1} \quad \text{_____ iffD2}$$

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$$\frac{\text{_____}}{\neg A} \text{notI}$$

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$$\text{_____ iffD1} \quad \text{_____ iffD2}$$

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$$\text{_____ notE}$$

# Natural deduction for propositional logic

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B} \text{conjI}$$

$$\frac{A \wedge B}{C} \text{conjE}$$

$$\frac{A}{A \vee B} \quad \frac{B}{A \vee B} \text{disjI1/2}$$

$$\text{_____} \text{disjE}$$

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B}{A \rightarrow B} \text{impI}$$

$$\text{_____} \text{impE}$$

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B \quad B \Rightarrow A}{A = B} \text{iffI}$$

$$\text{_____} \text{iffD1} \quad \text{_____} \text{iffD2}$$

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$$\text{_____} \text{notE}$$

# Natural deduction for propositional logic

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B} \text{conjI}$$

$$\frac{A \wedge B \quad \llbracket A; B \rrbracket \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{conjE}$$

$$\frac{A}{A \vee B} \quad \frac{B}{A \vee B} \text{disjI1/2}$$

$$\text{_____} \text{disjE}$$

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B}{A \longrightarrow B} \text{impI}$$

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$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B \quad B \Rightarrow A}{A = B} \text{iffI}$$

$$\text{_____} \text{iffD1} \quad \text{_____} \text{iffD2}$$

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$$\frac{A}{A \vee B} \quad \frac{B}{A \vee B} \text{disjI1/2}$$

$$\frac{A \vee B}{C} \text{disjE}$$

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B}{A \longrightarrow B} \text{impI}$$

$$\text{—————} \text{impE}$$

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B \quad B \Rightarrow A}{A = B} \text{iffI}$$

$$\text{—————} \text{iffD1} \quad \text{—————} \text{iffD2}$$

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow \text{False}}{\neg A} \text{notI}$$

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$$\frac{A \vee B \quad A \Rightarrow C \quad B \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{disjE}$$

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$$\text{_____ iffD1} \quad \text{_____ iffD2}$$

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$$\text{————— iffD1} \quad \text{————— iffD2}$$

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# Natural deduction for propositional logic

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$$\frac{A \vee B \quad A \Longrightarrow C \quad B \Longrightarrow C}{C} \text{disjE}$$

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$$\frac{A=B}{A \Longrightarrow B} \text{iffD1} \quad \frac{A=B}{B \Longrightarrow A} \text{iffD2}$$

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# *Operational reading*

---

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**Introduction rule:**

To prove  $A$  it suffices to prove  $A_1 \dots A_n$ .

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$$\frac{A_1 \dots A_n}{A}$$

**Introduction rule:**

To prove  $A$  it suffices to prove  $A_1 \dots A_n$ .

**Elimination rule**

If I know  $A_1$  and want to prove  $A$   
it suffices to prove  $A_2 \dots A_n$ .

# *Equality*

---

$$\overline{t = t} \text{ refl}$$

$$\frac{s = t}{t = s} \text{ sym}$$

$$\frac{r = s \quad s = t}{r = t} \text{ trans}$$

# Equality

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$$\frac{s = t \quad A(s)}{A(t)} \text{ subst}$$



# Equality

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$$\frac{s = t \quad A(s)}{A(t)} \text{ subst}$$

Rarely needed explicitly — used implicitly by *simp*

## ***More rules***

---

$$\frac{A \longrightarrow B \quad A}{B} \text{ mp}$$

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$$\frac{\neg A \Longrightarrow A}{A} \text{ classical}$$

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Remark:

ccontr and classical are not derivable from the ND-rules.

## More rules

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Remark:

ccontr and classical are not derivable from the ND-rules.

They make the logic “classical”, i.e. “non-constructive”.

## ***Proof by assumption***

---

$$\frac{A_1 \quad \dots \quad A_n}{A_i} \text{ assumption}$$

## ***Rule application: the rough idea***

---

Applying rule  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$  to subgoal  $C$ :

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- Unify  $A$  and  $C$



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Applying rule  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$  to subgoal  $C$ :

- Unify  $A$  and  $C$
- Replace  $C$  with  $n$  new subgoals  $A_1 \dots A_n$

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Working backwards, like in Prolog!

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Working backwards, like in Prolog!

Example: rule:  $\llbracket ?P; ?Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?P \wedge ?Q$   
subgoal: 1.  $A \wedge B$

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Applying rule  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$  to subgoal  $C$ :

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Working backwards, like in Prolog!

Example: rule:  $\llbracket ?P; ?Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?P \wedge ?Q$   
subgoal: 1.  $A \wedge B$

Result: 1.  $A$   
2.  $B$

## ***Rule application: the details***

---

Rule:  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$   
Subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$

## ***Rule application: the details***

---

Rule:  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$

Subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$

Substitution:  $\sigma(A) \equiv \sigma(C)$

## ***Rule application: the details***

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Rule:  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$

Subgoal:  $1. \llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$

Substitution:  $\sigma(A) \equiv \sigma(C)$

New subgoals:  $1. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A_1)$   
 $\vdots$   
 $n. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A_n)$

## *Rule application: the details*

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Rule:  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$

Subgoal:  $1. \llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$

Substitution:  $\sigma(A) \equiv \sigma(C)$

New subgoals:  $1. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A_1)$   
 $\vdots$   
 $n. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A_n)$

Command:

***apply(rule <rulename>)***



# ***Proof by assumption***

---

*apply assumption*

proves

$$1. \llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$$

by unifying  $C$  with one of the  $B_i$

# ***Proof by assumption***

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*apply assumption*

proves

$$1. \llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$$

by unifying  $C$  with one of the  $B_i$  (backtracking!)

# *Applying elimination rules*

---

*apply(erule <elim-rule>)*

Like *rule* but also

- unifies first premise of rule with an assumption
- eliminates that assumption

# Applying elimination rules

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*apply(erule <elim-rule>)*

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- eliminates that assumption

Example:

Rule:  $\llbracket ?P \wedge ?Q; \llbracket ?P; ?Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?R$

Subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket X; A \wedge B; Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$

# Applying elimination rules

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*apply(erule <elim-rule>)*

Like *rule* but also

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- eliminates that assumption

Example:

Rule:  $\llbracket ?P \wedge ?Q; \llbracket ?P; ?Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?R$

Subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket X; A \wedge B; Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$

Unification:  $?P \wedge ?Q \equiv A \wedge B$  and  $?R \equiv Z$

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Example:

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Subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket X; A \wedge B; Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$

Unification:  $?P \wedge ?Q \equiv A \wedge B$  and  $?R \equiv Z$

New subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket X; Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \llbracket A; B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$

# Applying elimination rules

*apply(erule <elim-rule>)*

Like *rule* but also

- unifies first premise of rule with an assumption
- eliminates that assumption

Example:

Rule:  $\llbracket ?P \wedge ?Q; \llbracket ?P; ?Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ?R$

Subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket X; A \wedge B; Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$

Unification:  $?P \wedge ?Q \equiv A \wedge B$  and  $?R \equiv Z$

New subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket X; Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \llbracket A; B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$

same as: 1.  $\llbracket X; Y; A; B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$

## *How to prove it by natural deduction*

---

- **Intro** rules decompose formulae to the right of  $\implies$ .  
`apply(rule <intro-rule>)`



## *How to prove it by natural deduction*

---

- **Intro** rules decompose formulae to the right of  $\implies$ .  
`apply(rule <intro-rule>)`
- **Elim** rules decompose formulae on the left of  $\implies$ .  
`apply(erule <elim-rule>)`

---

## ***Demo: propositional proofs***

$\implies$  **VS**  $\longrightarrow$

---

To facilitate application of theorems:

write them like this  $\llbracket A_1; \dots; A_n \rrbracket \implies A$   
not like this  $A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge A_n \longrightarrow A$

---

## ***HOL: Predicate Logic***

# Parameters

---

Subgoal:

1.  $\bigwedge x_1 \dots x_n. \textit{Formula}$

The  $x_i$  are called **parameters** of the subgoal.

Intuition: local constants, i.e. arbitrary but fixed values.

# Parameters

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Subgoal:

1.  $\bigwedge x_1 \dots x_n. \textit{Formula}$

The  $x_i$  are called **parameters** of the subgoal.

Intuition: local constants, i.e. arbitrary but fixed values.

Rules are automatically lifted over  $\bigwedge x_1 \dots x_n$  and applied directly to *Formula*.

# Scope

---

- Scope of parameters: whole subgoal
- Scope of  $\forall$ ,  $\exists$ , ...: ends with ; or  $\Rightarrow$

# Scope

---

- Scope of parameters: whole subgoal
- Scope of  $\forall, \exists, \dots$ : ends with  $;$  or  $\implies$

$$\wedge x y. \llbracket \forall y. P y \longrightarrow Q z y; Q x y \rrbracket \implies \exists x. Q x y$$

means

$$\wedge x y. \llbracket (\forall y_1. P y_1 \longrightarrow Q z y_1); Q x y \rrbracket \implies \exists x_1. Q x_1 y$$



## $\alpha$ -Conversion

---

Bound variables are renamed automatically to avoid name clashes with other variables.

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

$\overline{\forall x. P(x)}$  allI

\_\_\_\_\_ allE

\_\_\_\_\_ exI

\_\_\_\_\_ exE

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

$$\frac{\wedge x. P(x)}{\forall x. P(x)} \text{allI}$$

$$\text{—————} \text{allE}$$

$$\text{—————} \text{exI}$$

$$\text{—————} \text{exE}$$

# Natural deduction for quantifiers

---

$$\frac{\wedge x. P(x)}{\forall x. P(x)} \text{allI} \quad \frac{}{} \text{allE}$$

$$\frac{}{\exists x. P(x)} \text{exI} \quad \frac{}{} \text{exE}$$

# Natural deduction for quantifiers

---

$$\frac{\wedge x. P(x)}{\forall x. P(x)} \text{allI} \quad \frac{}{} \text{allE}$$
$$\frac{P(?x)}{\exists x. P(x)} \text{exI} \quad \frac{}{} \text{exE}$$

# Natural deduction for quantifiers

---

$$\frac{\wedge x. P(x)}{\forall x. P(x)} \text{allI}$$

$$\frac{\forall x. P(x)}{R} \text{allE}$$

$$\frac{P(?x)}{\exists x. P(x)} \text{exI}$$

$$\text{_____} \text{exE}$$

## *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

$$\frac{\wedge x. P(x)}{\forall x. P(x)} \text{allI}$$

$$\frac{\forall x. P(x) \quad P(?x) \implies R}{R} \text{allE}$$

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- allI and exE introduce new parameters ( $\wedge x$ ).

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- allI and exE introduce new parameters ( $\wedge x$ ).
- allE and exI introduce new unknowns ( $?x$ ).

# *Instantiating rules*

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**apply**(*rule\_tac*  $x = term$  *in* *rule*)

Like *rule*, but  $?x$  in *rule* is instantiated by *term* before application.

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Like *rule*, but  $?x$  in *rule* is instantiated by *term* before application.

Similar: *erule\_tac*

**!**  $x$  is in *rule*, not in the goal **!**

# *A quantifier proof*

---

$$1. \forall a. \exists b. a = b$$

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**apply**(*rule\_tac*  $x = "a"$  *in* *exI*)

1.  $\wedge a. a = a$

**apply**(*rule refl*)

---

## ***Demo: quantifier proofs***

---

## ***More proof methods***

## *Forward proofs: frule and drule*

---

“Forward” rule:  $A_1 \Longrightarrow A$

Subgoal: 1.  $\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$

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New subgoal: 1.  $\sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n; A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C)$

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Command:

***apply(frule rulename)***

## Forward proofs: *frule* and *drule*

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Subgoal:  $1. \llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$

Substitution:  $\sigma(B_i) \equiv \sigma(A_1)$

New subgoal:  $1. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n; A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C)$

Command:

***apply(frule rulename)***

Like *frule* but also deletes  $B_i$ :

***apply(drule rulename)***

## *frule and drule: the general case*

---

Rule:  $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$

Creates additional subgoals:

$$1. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A_2)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$m-1. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A_m)$$

$$m. \sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n; A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C)$$

## ***Forward proofs: OF***

---

$$r[OF\ r_1\ \dots\ r_n]$$

Prove assumption 1 of theorem  $r$  with theorem  $r_1$ ,  
and assumption 2 with theorem  $r_2$ , and  $\dots$

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Prove assumption 1 of theorem  $r$  with theorem  $r_1$ ,  
and assumption 2 with theorem  $r_2$ , and  $\dots$

Rule  $r$              $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$

Rule  $r_1$             $\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow B$

Substitution     $\sigma(B) \equiv \sigma(A_1)$

$r[OF\ r_1]$

## Forward proofs: OF

---

$r[OF\ r_1\ \dots\ r_n]$

Prove assumption 1 of theorem  $r$  with theorem  $r_1$ ,  
and assumption 2 with theorem  $r_2$ , and ...

Rule  $r$              $\llbracket A_1; \dots ; A_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A$

Rule  $r_1$             $\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow B$

Substitution     $\sigma(B) \equiv \sigma(A_1)$

$r[OF\ r_1]$          $\sigma(\llbracket B_1; \dots ; B_n; A_2; \dots ; A_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A)$

# ***Clarifying the goal***

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# *Clarifying the goal*

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- **apply**(*clarify*)

Repeated application of safe rules  
without splitting the goal

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- **apply**(*clarify*)  
Repeated application of safe rules  
without splitting the goal
- **apply**(*clarsimp simp add: ...*)  
Combination of *clarify* and *simp*.

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## ***Demo: proof methods***