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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  $\oplus$ :

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**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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$$\frac{}{A \wedge B} \text{conjI}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{conjE}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{disjI1/2}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{disjE}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{impl}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{impE}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{iffI}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{iffD1} \quad \frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{iffD2}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{notI}$$
$$\frac{}{\quad \quad \quad} \text{notE}$$

# ***Natural deduction for propositional logic***

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

$$\frac{}{} \text{conjE}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{disjI1/2}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{disjE}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{implI}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{implE}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{iffI}$$

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

$$\frac{}{} \text{notI}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{notE}$$

# ***Natural deduction for propositional logic***

---

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

$$\frac{}{} \text{ conjE}$$

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

$$\frac{}{} \text{ disjE}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{ impl}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{ impE}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{ iffI}$$

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

$$\frac{}{} \text{ notI}$$

$$\frac{}{} \text{ notE}$$

# *Natural deduction for propositional logic*

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

---

conie

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

---

disse

\_\_\_\_\_ impl

---

impE

---

ifffI

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

\_\_\_\_\_ not I

---

— notE

# ***Natural deduction for propositional logic***

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{}{A \rightarrow B} \text{ impE}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{iffI}}$$

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

$$\frac{}{\text{notI}}$$

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

$$\frac{}{A \rightarrow B} \text{ impE}$$

$$\frac{}{A \Leftrightarrow B} \text{ iffI}$$

$$\frac{}{A \Leftrightarrow B} \text{ iffD1} \quad \frac{}{A \Leftrightarrow B} \text{ iffD2}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{}{A \rightarrow B} \text{ impE}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{----- impE}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{----- note}$$

# ***Natural deduction for propositional logic***

---

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

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

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

$$\text{disjE}$$

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

$$\text{impE}$$

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

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

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$$\text{note}$$

# ***Natural deduction for propositional logic***

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

$$\frac{A \wedge B \quad [A;B] \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{ conjE}$$

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

$$\text{disjE}$$

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$$\text{impE}$$

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

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

$$\frac{A \wedge B \quad [A;B] \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{ conjE}$$

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

$$\frac{}{C} \text{ impE}$$

$$\frac{}{C} \text{ iffD1} \quad \frac{}{C} \text{ iffD2}$$

$$\frac{}{C} \text{ note}$$

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$$\frac{A \wedge B \quad [A;B] \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{ conjE}$$

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$$\frac{A \wedge B \quad [A;B] \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{ conjE}$$

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

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

$$\text{_____ note}$$

# **Natural deduction for propositional logic**

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

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

———— note

# **Natural deduction for propositional logic**

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

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

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

$$\frac{A \rightarrow B \quad A \quad B \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{ impE}$$

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————— note

# **Natural deduction for propositional logic**

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

$$\frac{\neg A}{C} \text{ noteE}$$

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# *Operational reading*

---

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

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

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

$$\frac{\neg A \Rightarrow \text{False}}{A} \text{ ccontr} \quad \frac{\neg A \Rightarrow A}{A} \text{ classical}$$

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Remark:

ccontr and classical are not derivable from the ND-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  $\llbracket A_1 ; \dots ; A_n \rrbracket \rightarrow A$  to subgoal  $C$ :

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

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

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

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Working backwards, like in Prolog!

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

---

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

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

Working backwards, like in Prolog!

Example: rule:  $\llbracket ?P; ?Q \rrbracket \implies ?P \wedge ?Q$

subgoal: 1.  $A \wedge B$

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

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Working backwards, like in Prolog!

Example: rule:  $\llbracket ?P; ?Q \rrbracket \implies ?P \wedge ?Q$

subgoal: 1.  $A \wedge B$

Result: 1.  $A$

2.  $B$

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

---

Rule:

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

Subgoal:

$$1. [\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow C$$

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

---

Rule:

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

Subgoal:

$$1. [\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow C$$

Substitution:

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

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

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Rule:

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

Subgoal:

$$1. [\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow C$$

Substitution:

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

New subgoals:

$$1. \sigma([\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow A_1)$$

⋮

$$n. \sigma([\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow A_n)$$

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

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Rule:

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

Subgoal:

$$1. [\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow C$$

Substitution:

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

New subgoals:

$$1. \sigma([\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow A_1)$$

⋮

$$n. \sigma([\![ B_1; \dots ; B_m ]\!] \Rightarrow A_n)$$

Command:

**apply(rule <rulename>)**

## *Proof by assumption*

---

*apply assumption*

proves

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

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

## *Proof by assumption*

---

*apply assumption*

proves

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

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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- eliminates that assumption

Example:

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

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

# Applying elimination rules

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`apply(erule <elim-rule>)`

Like *rule* but also

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Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Applying elimination rules

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`apply(erule <elim-rule>)`

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- eliminates that assumption

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

## ***How to prove it by natural deduction***

---

- **Intro** rules decompose formulae to the right of  $\Rightarrow$ .  
 $\text{apply}(\text{rule } <\text{intro-rule}>)$

## ***How to prove it by natural deduction***

---

- **Intro** rules decompose formulae to the right of  $\Rightarrow$ .

*apply(rule <intro-rule>)*

- **Elim** rules decompose formulae on the left of  $\Rightarrow$ .

*apply(erule <elim-rule>)*

---

## *Demo: propositional proofs*

$\implies \mathbf{vs} \longrightarrow$

---

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.  $\wedge x_1 \dots x_n. \textit{Formula}$

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.  $\wedge x_1 \dots x_n. \textit{Formula}$

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

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

Rules are automatically lifted over  $\wedge x_1 \dots x_n$  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  $\Rightarrow$

$$\wedge x y. [\forall y. P y \longrightarrow Q z y; Q x y] \Rightarrow \exists x. Q x y$$

means

$$\wedge x y. [(\forall y_1. P y_1 \longrightarrow Q z y_1); Q x y] \Rightarrow \exists x_1. Q x_1 y$$

## $\alpha$ -Conversion

---

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

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

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

$$\frac{}{\text{allE}}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{exI}}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{exE}}$$

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

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

$$\hline \text{allE}$$

$$\hline \text{exI}$$

$$\hline \text{exE}$$

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

$$\frac{\bigwedge x. P(x)}{\forall x. P(x)} \text{ allI} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{allE}$$

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

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

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$$\frac{\bigwedge x. P(x)}{\forall x. P(x)} \text{ allI} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{allE}$$

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

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

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

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

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

$$\frac{}{\text{exE}} \text{ exE}$$

# *Natural deduction for quantifiers*

---

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

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

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

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

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

## *Instantiating rules*

---

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

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

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Similar: **erule\_tac**

## *Instantiating rules*

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

Like *rule*, but  $\text{?}x$  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 all)**

## *A quantifier proof*

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

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1.  $\wedge a. a = a$

# *A quantifier proof*

---

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

**apply(rule allI)**

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

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

1.  $\wedge a. a = a$

**apply(rule refl)**

---

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

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## *More proof methods*

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

---

“Forward” rule:  $A_1 \implies A$

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

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

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

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

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

---

“Forward” rule:  $A_1 \Rightarrow A$

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

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

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

Command:

**apply(*frule rulename*)**

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

---

“Forward” rule:  $A_1 \implies A$

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

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

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

Command:

**apply(*frule rulename*)**

Like *frule* but also deletes  $B_i$ :

**apply(*drule rulename*)**

## ***frule and drule: the general case***

---

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

Creates additional subgoals:

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

$\vdots$

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

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

## *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 ...

## *Forward proofs: OF*

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

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

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

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

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  $r$              $\llbracket A_1; \dots; A_m \rrbracket \implies A$

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

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

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

# *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

## *Clarifying 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*