

Experiments in Verification

SS 2011

Christian Sternagel

A detailed circular seal of the University of Innsbruck. The outer ring contains the text ".1673 SIGILLVM CESAREO TYP". The inner circle depicts a figure, likely a saint or a personification of knowledge, holding a book and a key, with a cityscape in the background. Below the figure is a small plaque with the text "LEO FELICIS".

Computational Logic
Institute of Computer Science
University of Innsbruck

March 25, 2011

Today's Topics

- Simplification
- Function Definitions
- Calculational Reasoning

Simplification

Example – Term Rewriting

- a set of rules, also called a term rewrite system (TRS)

$$0 + y \rightarrow y$$

$$0 \times y \rightarrow 0$$

$$s(x) + y \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$s(x) \times y \rightarrow y + (x \times y)$$

- 'compute' 1×2

$$s(0) \times s^2(0)$$

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In Isabelle

```
datatype num = Zero | Succ num

notation Zero ("0")
notation Succ ("s'(_')")

primrec
  add :: "num => num => num" (infixl "+" 65)
where
  "(0::num) + y = y"
  | "s(x) + y = s(x + y)"

primrec
  mul :: "num => num => num" (infixl "×" 70)
where
  "(0::num) × y = 0"
  | "s(x) × y = y + (x × y)"
```

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- to get symbols like `×` use Unicode Tokens (see next slide)
- we automatically get lemmas `add.simps` and `mul.simps`

Unicode Tokens (Emacs)

ASCII	Unicode Token	shown as	ASCII	Unicode Token	shown as
=>	\<Rightarrow>	\Rightarrow	ALL	\<forall>	\forall
-->	\<longrightarrow>	\longrightarrow	EX	\<exists>	\exists
==>	\<Longrightarrow>	\Longrightarrow	&	\<and>	\wedge
!!	\<And>	\wedge		\<or>	\vee
==	\<equiv>	\equiv	\sim	\<not>	\neg
\sim =	\<noteq>	\neq	$\%$	\<lambda>	λ
:	\<in>	\in	*	\<times>	\times
\sim :	\<notin>	\notin	\circ	\<circ>	\circ
Un	\<union>	\cup	[\<lbrak>	\llbracket
Int	\<inter>	\cap]	\<rbrak>	\rrbracket
Union	\<Union>	\bigcup	\leq	\<subeteq>	\subseteq
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- Emacs: Proof-General \rightarrow Quick Options \rightarrow Display \rightarrow Unicode Tokens
- jEdit: several predefined abbreviations achieve a similar effect

Using Simplification Rules Automatically

```
lemma "s(s(0)) × s(s(0)) = s(s(s(s(0))))" by simp
```

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Using Simplification Rules Explicitly

```
lemma "s(s(0)) × s(s(0)) = s(s(s(s(0))))"  
unfolding add.simps mul.simps by (rule refl)
```

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Example

```
declare add.simps [simp del]
lemma "0 + s(0) = s(0)" oops
```

A More Complete Grammar for Proofs

proof $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ *prefix*^{*} **proof** *method?* *statement*^{*} **qed** *method?*
| *prefix*^{*} **by** *method* *method?*

prefix $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ **apply** *method*
| **using** *fact*^{*}
| **unfolding** *fact*^{*}

statement $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ **fix** *variables*
| **assume** *proposition*⁺
| (**from** *fact*⁺)? (**show** | **have**) *proposition* *proof*

proposition $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (*label* :)? **“** *term* **”**

fact $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ *label*
| **“** *term* **”**

A Proof by Hand

```
lemma "s(s(0)) × s(s(0)) = s(s(s(s(0))))"  
proof -  
  have "s(s(0)) × s(s(0)) =  
        s(s(0)) + s(0) × s(s(0))"  
    unfolding mul.simps by (rule refl)  
  from this have "s(s(0)) × s(s(0)) =  
                  s(s(0)) + (s(s(0)) + 0 × s(s(0)))"  
    unfolding mul.simps .  
  from this have "s(s(0)) × s(s(0)) =  
                  s(s(0)) + (s(s(0)) + 0)"  
    unfolding mul.simps .  
  from this show ?thesis unfolding add.simps .  
qed
```

The `simp` Method – General Format

`simp` *(list of modifiers)*

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Example

```
lemma "s(s(0)) × s(s(0)) = s(s(s(s(0))))"  
  by (simp only: add.simps mul.simps)
```

A General Format for Stating Theorems

theorem $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ *kind* *goal*
| *kind* *name* : *goal*
| *kind* [*attributes*] : *goal*
| *kind* *name* [*attributes*] : *goal*

kind $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ **theorem** | **lemma** | **corollary**

goal $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (**fixes** *variables*)? (**assumes** *prop*⁺)? **shows** *prop*⁺
| *prop*⁺

prop $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (*label* :)? "term"

Example

```
lemma some_lemma[simp] :  
  fixes A :: "bool" (*"A" has type "bool"*)  
  assumes AnA: "A ∧ A" (*give the name "AnA"*)  
  shows "A"  
using AnA by simp
```

Assumptions

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```
lemma
  assumes "xs @ zs = ys @ xs"
    and "[] @ xs = [] @ []"
  shows "ys = zs"
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```

- this can lead to nontermination

```
lemma
  assumes "∀x. f x = g (f (g x))"
  shows "f [] = f [] @ []"
using assms by simp
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- (no_asm_use) assumptions are simplified but not added to simpset

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- see which rules are applied
- find out why simplification loops

Digression – Finding Theorems

Start Search

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- entering the command `find_theorems`

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- negate a search criterion by prefixing a minus, e.g., `-name:`

Function Definitions

Example

```
fun fib :: "nat => nat" where
  "fib 0 = Suc 0"
| "fib (Suc 0) = Suc 0"
| "fib (Suc (Suc n)) = fib n + fib (Suc n)"
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Lemma

$0 < \text{fib } n$

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- for further information: `isabelle doc functions`

Calculational Reasoning

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-: to abbreviate previous right-hand side

An Example Proof (Base Case)

```
primrec sum :: "nat => nat" where
  "sum 0          = 0"
  | "sum (Suc n) = Suc n + sum n"

lemma "sum n = (n * (Suc n)) div (Suc (Suc 0))"
proof (induct n)
  case 0 show ?case by simp
  next
```

An Example Proof (Step Case)

```
case (Suc n)
hence IH: "sum n = (n*(Suc n)) div (Suc(Suc 0))" .
have "sum(Suc n) = Suc n + sum n" by simp
also
  have "... = Suc n + ((n*(Suc n)) div (Suc(Suc 0)))"
    unfolding IH by simp
  also have "... = ((Suc(Suc 0)*Suc n) div Suc(Suc 0)) +
    ((n*(Suc n)) div Suc(Suc 0))" by arith
  also have "... = (Suc(Suc 0)*Suc n + n*(Suc n)) div
    Suc(Suc 0)" by arith
  also
    have "... = ((Suc(Suc 0) + n)*Suc n) div Suc(Suc 0)"
      unfolding add_mult_distrib by simp
    also have "... = (Suc(Suc n) * Suc n) div Suc(Suc 0)"
      by simp
  finally show ?case by simp
qed
```

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```
- **arith** is a decision procedure for Presburger Arithmetic
- **.** abbreviates **by assumption**

Exercises

<http://isabelle.in.tum.de/exercises/arith/powSum/ex.pdf>