

Experiments in Verification

SS 2011

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Today's Topics

- Simplification
- Function Definitions
- Computational 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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- we automatically get lemmas `add.simps` and `mul.simps`

Unicode Tokens (Emacs)

ASCII	Unicode Token	shown as	ASCII	Unicode Token	shown as
=>	<code>\<Rightarrow></code>	\Rightarrow	ALL	<code>\<forall></code>	\forall
-->	<code>\<longrightarrow></code>	\longrightarrow	EX	<code>\<exists></code>	\exists
==>	<code>\<Longrightarrow></code>	\Longrightarrow	&	<code>\<and></code>	\wedge
!!	<code>\<And></code>	\bigwedge		<code>\<or></code>	\vee
==	<code>\<equiv></code>	\equiv	~	<code>\<not></code>	\neg
~=	<code>\<noteq></code>	\neq	%	<code>\<lambda></code>	λ
:	<code>\<in></code>	\in	*	<code>\<times></code>	\times
~:	<code>\<notin></code>	\notin	o	<code>\<circ></code>	\circ
Un	<code>\<union></code>	\cup	[<code>\<lbrakk></code>	\llbracket
Int	<code>\<inter></code>	\cap]	<code>\<rbrakk></code>	\rrbracket
Union	<code>\<Union></code>	\cup	<=	<code>\<subseteq></code>	\subseteq
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~=	\<noteq>	\neq	%	\<lambda>	λ
:	\<in>	\in	*	\<times>	\times
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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 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{prefix}^* \mathbf{proof} \text{ method}^? \text{ statement}^* \mathbf{qed} \text{ method}^?$
| $\text{prefix}^* \mathbf{by} \text{ method} \text{ method}^?$

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

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

proposition $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{label}:)^? \text{"term"}$

fact $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{label}$
| `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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Modifiers

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- `add:` *<list of theorem names>*

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- `add:` *<list of theorem names>*
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- `add`: *<list of theorem names>*
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- `only`: *<list of theorem names>*

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- `del`: *<list of theorem names>*
- `only`: *<list of theorem names>*

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

kind $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{theorem} \mid \mathbf{lemma} \mid \mathbf{corollary}$

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

prop $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathbf{label}:)^? \textit{term}$

Example

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

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- by default assumptions are used as simplification rules + assumptions are simplified themselves

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lemma
  assumes "xs @ zs = ys @ xs"
    and "[] @ xs = [] @ []"
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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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- find out why simplification loops

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- either by keyboard shortcut (only Emacs) `Ctrl+C`, `Ctrl+F`, or
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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`

Computational 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>