

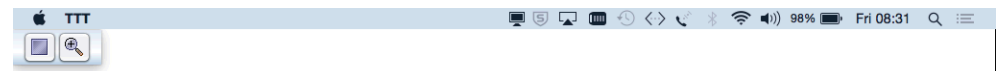
## Script generated by TTT

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# Chapter 4

## Logic and Proof Beyond Equality

94



### 5 Logical Formulas

### 6 Proof Automation

### 7 Single Step Proofs



Syntax (in decreasing precedence):

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l} form ::= (form) & term = term & \neg form \\ | form \wedge form & form \vee form & form \longrightarrow form \\ | \forall x. form & \exists x. form & \end{array}$$



Syntax (in decreasing precedence):

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{form} ::= (\text{form}) \quad | \quad \text{term} = \text{term} \quad | \quad \neg \text{form} \\ \quad | \quad \text{form} \wedge \text{form} \quad | \quad \text{form} \vee \text{form} \quad | \quad \text{form} \longrightarrow \text{form} \\ \quad | \quad \forall x. \text{form} \quad | \quad \exists x. \text{form} \end{array}$$

Examples:

$$\neg A \wedge B \vee C \equiv ((\neg A) \wedge B) \vee C$$

97



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$$s = t \wedge C \equiv (s = t) \wedge C$$

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$$\forall x. P x \wedge Q x \equiv \forall x. (P x \wedge Q x)$$

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Input syntax:  $\longleftrightarrow$  (same precedence as  $\longrightarrow$ )



Variable binding convention:

$$\forall x y. P x y \equiv \forall x. \forall y. P x y$$



## Warning

Quantifiers have low precedence  
and need to be parenthesized (if in some context)

$$! \quad P \wedge \forall x. Q x \rightsquigarrow P \wedge (\forall x. Q x) \quad !$$



## Mathematical symbols

... and their ascii representations:

$\forall$	<code>\&lt;forall&gt;</code>	ALL
$\exists$	<code>\&lt;exists&gt;</code>	EX
$\lambda$	<code>\&lt;lambda&gt;</code>	%
$\longrightarrow$	<code>--&gt;</code>	
$\longleftrightarrow$	<code>&lt;-&gt;</code>	
$\wedge$	<code>\&amp;</code>	&
$\vee$	<code>\ </code>	
$\neg$	<code>\&lt;not&gt;</code>	~
$\neq$	<code>\&lt;noteq&gt;</code>	~=



## Sets over type 'a

'a set

101



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'a set

- $\{\}, \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

101



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- ...

$\in$	<code>\&lt;in&gt;</code>	:
$\subseteq$	<code>\&lt;subsepeq&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;=</code>
$\cup$	<code>\&lt;union&gt;</code>	<code>Un</code>
$\cap$	<code>\&lt;inter&gt;</code>	<code>Int</code>

101



5 Logical Formulas

6 Proof Automation

7 Single Step Proofs

102



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102



## *simp and auto*

*simp*: rewriting and a bit of arithmetic

*auto*: rewriting and a bit of arithmetic, logic and sets

103



## *simp and auto*

*simp*: rewriting and a bit of arithmetic

*auto*: rewriting and a bit of arithmetic, logic and sets

- Show you where they got stuck

103



## *simp and auto*

*simp*: rewriting and a bit of arithmetic

*auto*: rewriting and a bit of arithmetic, logic and sets

- Show you where they got stuck
- highly incomplete
- Extensible with new *simp*-rules

Exception: *auto* acts on all subgoals

103



## *fastforce*

- rewriting, logic, sets, relations and a bit of arithmetic.

104



## *fastforce*

- rewriting, logic, sets, relations and a bit of arithmetic.
- **incomplete** but better than *auto*.
- Succeeds or fails

104



## *blast*

- A **complete** proof search procedure for FOL ...

105



## *blast*

- A **complete** proof search procedure for FOL ...
- ... but (almost) **without** “=”

105



## *blast*

- A **complete** proof search procedure for FOL ...
- ... but (almost) **without** “=”
- Covers logic, sets and relations

105



# Sledgehammer



Architecture:

# Isabelle

external  
**ATPs**<sup>1</sup>

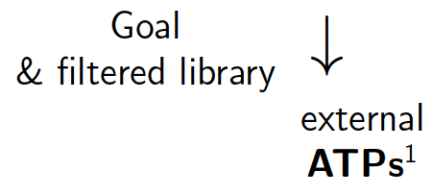
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<sup>1</sup>Automatic Theorem Provers



Architecture:

# Isabelle



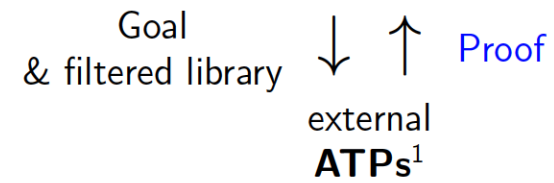
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<sup>1</sup>Automatic Theorem Provers



Architecture:

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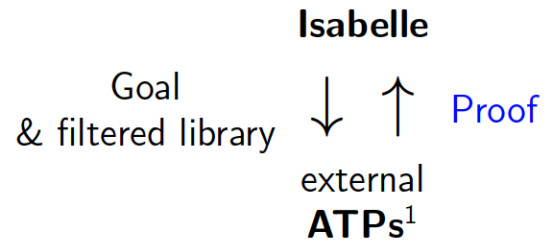


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<sup>1</sup>Automatic Theorem Provers



Architecture:



Characteristics:

- Sometimes it works,
- sometimes it doesn't.

---

<sup>1</sup>Automatic Theorem Provers



**by**(*proof-method*)

≈

**apply**(*proof-method*)  
**done**



Auto\_Proof\_Demo.thy



Linear formulas



## Linear formulas

Only:  
variables  
numbers  
number \* variable

111



## Linear formulas

Only:  
variables  
numbers  
number \* variable  
+, -

111



## Linear formulas

Only:  
variables  
numbers  
number \* variable  
+, -  
=,  $\leq$ , <  
 $\neg$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\vee$ ,  $\longrightarrow$ ,  $\longleftrightarrow$

111



## Linear formulas

Only:  
variables  
numbers  
number \* variable  
+, -  
=,  $\leq$ , <  
 $\neg$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\vee$ ,  $\longrightarrow$ ,  $\longleftrightarrow$

### Examples

Linear:  $3 * x + 5 * y \leq z \longrightarrow x < z$

111



## Linear formulas

Only:

variables

numbers

number \* variable

+, -

=, ≤, <

¬, ∧, ∨, →, ↔

### Examples

Linear:  $3 * x + 5 * y \leq z \rightarrow x < z$

Nonlinear:  $x \leq x * x$

111



## Extended linear formulas

Also allowed:

*min, max*

*even, odd*

$t \text{ div } n, t \text{ mod } n$  where  $n$  is a number

conversion functions

*nat, floor, ceiling, abs*

112



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by *arith*

113



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by *arith*

Proof method *arith* tries to prove arithmetic formulas.

- Succeeds or fails
- Decision procedure for extended linear formulas

113



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by *arith*

Proof method *arith* tries to prove arithmetic formulas.

- Succeeds or fails
- Decision procedure for extended linear formulas
- Nonlinear subterms are viewed as (new) variables.

Example:  $x \leq x * x + f y$  is viewed as  $x \leq u + v$

113



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by (*simp add: algebra\_simps*)

114



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by (*simp add: algebra\_simps*)

- The lemmas list *algebra\_simps* helps to simplify arithmetic formulas
- It contains associativity, commutativity and distributivity of  $+$  and  $*$ .

114



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by (*simp add: algebra\_simps*)

- The lemmas list *algebra\_simps* helps to simplify arithmetic formulas
- It contains associativity, commutativity and distributivity of  $+$  and  $*$ .
- This may prove the formula, may make it simpler, or may make it unreadable.

114



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by (*simp add: field\_simps*)

115



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by (*simp add: field\_simps*)

- The lemmas list *field\_simps* extends *algebra\_simps* by rules for /

115



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115



## Automatic proof of arithmetic formulas

by (*simp add: field\_simps*)

- The lemmas list *field\_simps* extends *algebra\_simps* by rules for /
- Can only cancel common terms in a quotient, e.g.  $x * y / (x * z)$ , if  $x \neq 0$  can be proved.

115



## Numerals

Numerals are syntactically different from *Suc*-terms.

116



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Therefore numerals do not match *Suc*-patterns.

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Exponentiation  $x ^ n$  is defined by *Suc*-recursion on  $n$ .

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### Example

Exponentiation  $x \wedge n$  is defined by *Suc*-recursion on  $n$ .  
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Numerals can be converted into *Suc*-terms with rule  
*numeral\_eq\_Suc*

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### Example

*simp add: numeral\_eq\_Suc* rewrites  $x \wedge 2$  to  $x * x$

116



## Auto\_Proof\_Demo.thy

Arithmetic

117



Step-by-step proofs can be necessary if automation fails  
and you have to explore where and why it failed by  
taking the goal apart.

119



## What are these *?-variables* ?

120



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121



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The general case: applying rule  $[[A_1; \dots; A_n]] \implies A$   
 to subgoal  $\dots \implies C$ :

121



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- Unify  $A$  and  $C$

121



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

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**apply**(rule xyz)

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**apply(rule xyz)**

“Backchaining”

121



## Typical backwards rules

$$\frac{?P \quad ?Q}{?P \wedge ?Q} \text{conjI}$$

122



## Typical backwards rules

$$\frac{?P \quad ?Q}{?P \wedge ?Q} \text{conjI}$$

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122



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$$\frac{?P \implies ?Q \quad ?Q \implies ?P}{?P = ?Q} \text{iffI}$$

122



## Typical backwards rules

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They are known as **introduction rules** because they *introduce* a particular connective.

122



## Forward proof: OF

If  $r$  is a theorem  $A \implies B$

123



## Typical backwards rules

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120



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123



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If  $r$  is a theorem  $A \implies B$   
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is the theorem obtained by proving  $A$  with  $s$ .

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123



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```
conjI[OF refl[of "a"]]
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123



The general case:

If  $r$  is a theorem  $\llbracket A_1; \dots; A_n \rrbracket \implies A$   
and  $r_1, \dots, r_m$  ( $m \leq n$ ) are theorems then

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124



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Example: theorem refl:  $?t = ?t$

```
conjI[OF refl[of "a"] refl[of "b"]]
```

124



From now on: ? mostly suppressed on slides

125



## Single\_Step\_Demo.thy

126



$\implies$  versus  $\longrightarrow$

$\implies$  is part of the Isabelle framework. It structures theorems and proof states:  $\llbracket A_1; \dots; A_n \rrbracket \implies A$

$\longrightarrow$  is part of HOL and can occur inside the logical formulas  $A_i$  and  $A$ .

127



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Phrase theorems like this  $\llbracket A_1; \dots; A_n \rrbracket \implies A$   
not like this  $A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge A_n \longrightarrow A$

127



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127



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Bookmarks

- Introduction
- Programming and Proving
  - Type and function definitions
  - Induction Heuristics
  - Case Study: Binary Search Trees
- Logic and Proof Beyond Equality
  - Single Step Proofs
- Isar: A Language for Structured Proofs
  - Streamlining Proofs
  - Proof by Cases and Induction

$\implies$  versus  $\longrightarrow$

$\implies$  is part of the Isabelle framework. It structures theorems and proof states:  $\llbracket A_1; \dots; A_n \rrbracket \implies A$

$\longrightarrow$  is part of HOL and can occur inside the logical formulas  $A_i$  and  $A$ .

Phrase theorems like this  $\llbracket A_1; \dots; A_n \rrbracket \implies A$   
not like this  $A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge A_n \longrightarrow A$

127