
Isar — A language for structured proofs

Apply scripts

- unreadable

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- hard to maintain

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No structure!

Apply scripts versus Isar proofs

Apply script = assembly language program

Apply scripts versus Isar proofs

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Isar proof = structured program with comments

Apply scripts versus Isar proofs

Apply script = assembly language program

Isar proof = structured program with comments

But: **apply** still useful for proof exploration

A typical Isar proof

proof

assume $formula_0$

have $formula_1$ **by** *simp*

⋮

have $formula_n$ **by** *blast*

show $formula_{n+1}$ **by** ...

qed

A typical Isar proof

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qed

proves $formula_0 \implies formula_{n+1}$

Overview

- Basic Isar
- Propositional logic
- Predicate logic

Isar core syntax

proof = **proof** [method] statement* **qed**
| **by** method

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method = (*simp* ...) | (*blast* ...) | (*rule* ...) | ...

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| **assume** proposition (\implies)
| [**from** name⁺] (**have** | **show**) proposition **proof**

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method = (*simp* ...) | (*blast* ...) | (*rule* ...) | ...

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| **next** (separates subgoals)

Isar core syntax

proof = **proof** [method] statement* **qed**
| **by** method

method = (*simp ...*) | (*blast ...*) | (*rule ...*) | ...

statement = **fix** variables (\wedge)
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| [**from** name⁺] (**have** | **show**) proposition proof
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proposition = [name:] formula

Demo: propositional logic, introduction rules

Basic proof methods

Basic atomic proof:

by *method*

apply *method*, then prove all subgoals by assumption

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apply a rule in \vec{a} ;

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Basic proof method:

rule \vec{a}

apply a rule in \vec{a} ;

if \vec{a} is empty: apply a standard elim or intro rule.

Abbreviations:

. = **by** do-nothing

.. = **by** *rule*

Demo: propositional logic, elimination rules

Elimination rules / forward reasoning

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from \vec{a} have *formula* proof

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from \vec{a} **have** *formula* **proof**
- **proof** alone abbreviates **proof** *rule*
- *rule*: tries elim rules first (if there are incoming facts \vec{a} !)
- **from** \vec{a} **have** *formula* **proof** (*rule* *rule*)

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 \vec{a} must prove the first n premises of *rule*,

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Elimination rules / forward reasoning

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- *rule*: tries elim rules first (if there are incoming facts \vec{a} !)
- **from** \vec{a} **have** *formula* **proof** (*rule rule*)
 \vec{a} must prove the first n premises of *rule*, in the right order
the others are left as new subgoals

Abbreviations

<i>this</i>	=	the previous proposition proved or assumed
then	=	from <i>this</i>
thus	=	then show
hence	=	then have
with \vec{a}	=	from \vec{a} <i>this</i>

using

First the what, then the how:

(have|show) proposition **using** facts

using

First the what, then the how:

(have|show) proposition **using** facts
=
from facts (have|show) proposition

using

First the what, then the how:

(have|show) proposition **using** facts
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from facts (have|show) proposition

Can be mixed:

from major-facts (have|show) proposition **using** minor-facts

using

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=
from major-facts minor-facts (have|show) proposition

Demo: avoiding duplication

Schematic term variables

?A

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$?A$

- Defined by pattern matching:

$$x = 0 \wedge y = 1 \text{ (is } ?A \wedge _)$$

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$?A$

- Defined by pattern matching:

$$x = 0 \wedge y = 1 \text{ (is } ?A \wedge _)$$

- Predefined: *?thesis*
The last enclosing **show** formula

Demo: predicate calculus

obtain

Syntax:

obtain variables where proposition proof

Mixing proof styles

from . . .

have . . .

apply - make incoming facts assumptions

apply(...)

⋮

apply(...)

done

Advanced Isar

Overview

- Case distinction
- Induction
- Computational reasoning

Case distinction

Boolean case distinction

proof cases

assume *formula*

⋮

next

assume \neg *formula*

⋮

qed

Boolean case distinction

proof cases

assume *formula*

⋮

next

assume \neg *formula*

⋮

qed

proof (*cases formula*)

case *True*

⋮

next

case *False*

⋮

qed

Boolean case distinction

proof cases

assume *formula*

⋮

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assume \neg *formula*

⋮

qed

proof (*cases formula*)

case *True*

⋮

next

case *False*

⋮

qed

case *True* \equiv

assume *True*: *formula*

Demo: case distinction

Datatype case distinction

```
proof (cases term)
  case Constructor1
  ⋮
next
⋮
next
  case (Constructork  $\vec{x}$ )
  ...  $\vec{x}$  ...
qed
```

Datatype case distinction

proof (*cases term*)

case *Constructor*₁

⋮

next

⋮

next

case (*Constructor*_{*k*} \vec{x})

⋯ \vec{x} ⋯

qed

case (*Constructor*_{*i*} \vec{x}) ≡

fix \vec{x} **assume** *Constructor*_{*i*}: *term* = (*Constructor*_{*i*} \vec{x})

Induction

Overview

- Structural induction
- Rule induction
- Induction with fun

Structural induction for type *nat*

```
show  $P(n)$ 
proof (induction n)
  case 0
  ...
  show ?case
next
  case (Suc n)
  ...
  ...  $n$  ...
  show ?case
qed
```

Structural induction for type *nat*

show $P(n)$

proof (*induction n*)

case 0 \equiv let ?case = $P(0)$

...

show ?case

next

case (*Suc n*)

...

... n ...

show ?case

qed

Structural induction for type nat

show $P(n)$

proof (*induction n*)

case 0 \equiv let ?case = $P(0)$

...

show ?case

next

case (*Suc n*) \equiv fix n assume *Suc*: $P(n)$

...

let ?case = $P(\text{Suc } n)$

... n ...

show ?case

qed

Demo: structural induction

Structural induction with \implies and \wedge

show $\wedge x. A(n) \implies P(n)$

proof (*induction n*)

case 0

...

show ?case

next

case (*Suc n*)

...

... *n* ...

...

show ?case

qed

Structural induction with \implies and \wedge

show $\wedge x. A(n) \implies P(n)$

proof (induction n)

case 0

...

show ?case

next

case (Suc n)

...

... *n* ...

...

show ?case

qed

\equiv fix X assume 0: A(0)
let ?case = P(0)

Structural induction with \implies and \wedge

show $\wedge x. A(n) \implies P(n)$

proof (induction n)

case 0

...

show ?case

next

case (Suc n)

...

... *n* ...

...

show ?case

qed

\equiv fix X assume 0: A(0)

let ?case = P(0)

\equiv fix n x

assume Suc: $\wedge x. A(n) \implies P(n)$

A(Suc n)

let ?case = P(Suc n)

A remark on style

- **case** (*Suc n*) ... **show ?case**
is easy to write and maintain

A remark on style

- **case** (*Suc n*) ... **show** *?case*
is easy to write and maintain
- **fix** *n* **assume** *formula* ... **show** *formula'*
is easier to read:
 - all information is shown locally
 - no contextual references (e.g. *?case*)

Demo: structural induction with \implies and \wedge

Rule induction

Inductive definition

inductive_set S

intros

$rule_1: \llbracket s \in S; A \rrbracket \implies s' \in S$

\vdots

$rule_n: \dots$

Rule induction

show $x \in S \implies P(x)$

proof (*induct rule: S.induct*)

case $rule_1$

...

show ?case

next

:

next

case $rule_n$

...

show ?case

qed

Implicit selection of induction rule

assume $A: x \in S$

⋮

show $P(x)$

using A *proof induct*

⋮

qed

Implicit selection of induction rule

assume $A: x \in S$

⋮

show $P(x)$

using A proof *induct*

⋮

qed

lemma assumes $A: x \in S$ shows $P(x)$

using A proof *induct*

⋮

qed

Renaming free variables in rule

case (*rule*_{*i*} $x_1 \dots x_k$)

Renames the (alphabetically!) first k variables in *rule*_{*i*} to $X_1 \dots X_k$.

Demo: rule induction

Induction with fun

Definition:

fun f

⋮

Induction with fun

Definition:

fun f

⋮

Proof:

show ... $f(\dots)$...

proof (*induction* $x_1 \dots x_k$ *rule: f.induct*)

Induction with fun

Definition:

fun f

⋮

Proof:

show ... $f(\dots)$...

proof (*induction* $x_1 \dots x_k$ *rule: f.induct*)

case 1

⋮

Induction with fun

Definition:

fun f

⋮

Proof:

show ... $f(\dots)$...

proof (*induction* $x_1 \dots x_k$ *rule: f.induct*)

case 1

⋮

Case i refers to equation i in the definition of f

Induction with fun

Definition:

fun f

⋮

Proof:

show ... $f(\dots)$...

proof (*induction* $x_1 \dots x_k$ *rule: f.induct*)

case 1

⋮

Case i refers to equation i in the definition of f

More precisely: to equation i in $f.simps$

Demo: induction with fun

Computational Reasoning

Overview

- Accumulating facts
- Chains of equations and inequations

moreover

have *formula*₁ . . .

moreover

have *formula*₂ . . .

moreover

⋮

moreover

have *formula*_{*n*} . . .

ultimately show . . .

— pipes facts *formula*₁ . . . *formula*_{*n*} into the proof

proof

⋮

also

have $t_0 = t_1$

also

have $\dots = t_2$

also

⋮

also

have $\dots = t_n$

also

have $t_0 = t_1$

also

have $\dots = t_2$ $\dots \equiv t_1$

also

⋮

also

have $\dots = t_n$

also

have $t_0 = t_1 \dots$

also

have $\dots = t_2 \dots$

$\dots \equiv t_1$

also

\vdots

also

have $\dots = t_n \dots$

$\dots \equiv t_{n-1}$

also

have $t_0 = t_1$

also

have $\dots = t_2$ $\dots \equiv t_1$

also

⋮

also

have $\dots = t_n$ $\dots \equiv t_{n-1}$

finally show

— pipes fact $t_0 = t_n$ into the proof

proof

⋮

...

“...” is merely an abbreviation

Demo: moreover and also

Variations on also

Transitivity:

have $t_0 = t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots = t_2 \dots$

also/finally \rightsquigarrow

Variations on also

Transitivity:

have $t_0 = t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots = t_2 \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow t_0 = t_2$

Variations on also

Transitivity:

have $t_0 = t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots = t_2 \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow t_0 = t_2$

Substitution:

have $P(s) \dots$

also have $s = t \dots$

also/finally \rightsquigarrow

Variations on also

Transitivity:

have $t_0 = t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots = t_2 \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow t_0 = t_2$

Substitution:

have $P(s) \dots$

also have $s = t \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow P(t)$

From = to \leq and $<$

Transitivity:

have $t_0 \leq t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots \leq t_2 \dots$

also/finally \rightsquigarrow

From = to \leq and $<$

Transitivity:

have $t_0 \leq t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots \leq t_2 \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow t_0 \leq t_2$

From = to \leq and $<$

Transitivity:

have $t_0 \leq t_1$

also have $\dots \leq t_2$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow t_0 \leq t_2$

Substitution:

have $r \leq f(s)$

also have $s < t$

also/finally \rightsquigarrow

From = to \leq and $<$

Transitivity:

have $t_0 \leq t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots \leq t_2 \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow t_0 \leq t_2$

Substitution:

have $r \leq f(s) \dots$

also have $s < t \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow (\bigwedge x. x < y \implies f(x) < f(y)) \implies r < f(t)$

From = to \leq and $<$

Transitivity:

have $t_0 \leq t_1 \dots$

also have $\dots \leq t_2 \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow t_0 \leq t_2$

Substitution:

have $r \leq f(s) \dots$

also have $s < t \dots$

also/finally $\rightsquigarrow (\bigwedge x. x < y \implies f(x) < f(y)) \implies r < f(t)$

Similar for all other combinations of =, \leq and $<$.

All about also

To view all combinations in Proof General:

Isabelle/Isar → Show me → Transitivity rules

Demo: monotonicity reasoning