COMP4161: Advanced Topics in Software Verification

$\lambda^{\rightarrow}$

Gerwin Klein, June Andronick, Ramana Kumar

S2/2016

Last time...

- λ calculus syntax
- free variables, substitution
- β reduction
- α and η conversion
- β reduction is confluent
- λ calculus is expressive (turing complete)
- λ calculus is inconsistent (as a logic)

Content

➜ Intro & motivation, getting started [1]

➜ Foundations & Principles

- Lambda Calculus, natural deduction [1,2]
- Higher Order Logic [3[a]]
- Term rewriting [4]

➜ Proof & Specification Techniques

- Inductively defined sets, rule induction [5]
- Datatypes, recursion, induction [6, 7]
- Hoare logic, proofs about programs, C verification [8[b],9]
- (mid-semester break)
- Writing Automated Proof Methods [10]
- Isar, codegen, typeclasses, locales [11[c],12]

---

[a] a1 due; [b] a2 due; [c] a3 due

λ calculus is inconsistent

Can find term R such that $R\ R\ =_\beta\ \texttt{not}(R\ R)$

There are more terms that do not make sense:

$$1\ 2, \quad \texttt{true false}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

λ calculus is inconsistent

Can find term R such that $R\ R =_\beta \texttt{not}(R\ R)$

There are more terms that do not make sense:

$$1\ 2, \quad \texttt{true false}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

Solution: rule out ill-formed terms by using types.
(Church 1940)

Introducing types

Idea: assign a type to each "sensible" λ term.

Examples:

Introducing types

Idea: assign a type to each "sensible" λ term.

Examples:

- for *term t has type* α write $t :: \alpha$

Introducing types

Idea: assign a type to each “sensible” λ term.

Examples:

- for *term t has type* α write $t :: \alpha$
- if x has type α then $\lambda x.\ x$ is a function from α to α
  Write: $(\lambda x.\ x) :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

Introducing types

Idea: assign a type to each "sensible" λ term.

Examples:

- ➜ for *term t has type* α write $t :: \alpha$
- ➜ if x has type α then $\lambda x.\ x$ is a function from α to α
  Write: $(\lambda x.\ x) :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$
- ➜ for $s\ t$ to be sensible:
  s must be a function
  t must be right type for parameter

  If $s :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta$ and $t :: \alpha$ then $(s\ t) :: \beta$

That's about it

Now formally again

Syntax for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$

Terms: $t \quad ::= \quad v \;|\; c \;|\; (t\ t) \;|\; (\lambda x.\ t)$

$v, x \in V, \quad c \in C, \quad V, C$ sets of names

Types: $\tau \quad ::= \quad \mathtt{b} \;|\; \nu \;|\; \tau \Rightarrow \tau$

$\mathtt{b} \in \{\mathtt{bool}, \mathtt{int}, \ldots\}$ base types

$\nu \in \{\alpha, \beta, \ldots\}$ type variables

$$\alpha \Rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \gamma \quad = \quad \alpha \Rightarrow (\beta \Rightarrow \gamma)$$

Syntax for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$

Terms: $t \; ::= \; v \mid c \mid (t\ t) \mid (\lambda x.\ t)$
$v, x \in V, \quad c \in C, \quad V, C$ sets of names

Types: $\tau \; ::= \; \mathrm{b} \mid \nu \mid \tau \Rightarrow \tau$
$\mathrm{b} \in \{\texttt{bool}, \texttt{int}, \ldots\}$ base types
$\nu \in \{\alpha, \beta, \ldots\}$ type variables

$$\alpha \Rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \gamma \quad = \quad \alpha \Rightarrow (\beta \Rightarrow \gamma)$$

Context Γ:
Γ: function from variable and constant names to types.

Syntax for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$

Terms: $t \quad ::= \quad v \mid c \mid (t\ t) \mid (\lambda x.\ t)$
$v, x \in V, \quad c \in C, \quad V, C$ sets of names

Types: $\tau \quad ::= \quad \mathrm{b} \mid \nu \mid \tau \Rightarrow \tau$
$\mathrm{b} \in \{\mathtt{bool}, \mathtt{int}, \ldots\}$ base types
$\nu \in \{\alpha, \beta, \ldots\}$ type variables

$$\alpha \Rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \gamma \quad = \quad \alpha \Rightarrow (\beta \Rightarrow \gamma)$$

Context Γ:
Γ: function from variable and constant names to types.

Term t has type τ in context Γ: $\quad \Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$

Examples

$\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\ x) :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

Examples

$\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\ x) :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

$[y \leftarrow \texttt{int}] \vdash y :: \texttt{int}$

Examples

$$\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\ x) :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$$

$$[y \leftarrow \texttt{int}] \vdash y :: \texttt{int}$$

$$[z \leftarrow \texttt{bool}] \vdash (\lambda y.\ y)\ z :: \texttt{bool}$$

Examples

$\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\ x) :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

$[y \leftarrow \texttt{int}] \vdash y :: \texttt{int}$

$[z \leftarrow \texttt{bool}] \vdash (\lambda y.\ y)\ z :: \texttt{bool}$

$[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta$

Examples

$\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\ x) :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

$[y \leftarrow \texttt{int}] \vdash y :: \texttt{int}$

$[z \leftarrow \texttt{bool}] \vdash (\lambda y.\ y)\ z :: \texttt{bool}$

$[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta$

A term t is **well typed** or **type correct**
if there are Γ and τ such that $\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$

Type Checking Rules

Variables: $$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x :: \Gamma(x)}$$

Type Checking Rules

Variables: $$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x :: \Gamma(x)}$$

Application: $$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1\ \ t_2) :: \tau}$$

Type Checking Rules

Variables: $$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x :: \Gamma(x)}$$

Application: $$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 :: \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 :: \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1 \ \ t_2) :: \tau}$$

Type Checking Rules

Variables: $$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x :: \Gamma(x)}$$

Application: $$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 :: \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 :: \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1\ t_2) :: \tau}$$

Abstraction: $$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\ t) :: \tau_x \Rightarrow \tau}$$

Type Checking Rules

Variables: $$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x :: \Gamma(x)}$$

Application: $$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 :: \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 :: \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1\ t_2) :: \tau}$$

Abstraction: $$\frac{\Gamma[x \leftarrow \tau_x] \vdash t :: \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\ t) :: \tau_x \Rightarrow \tau}$$

Example Type Derivation:

Example Type Derivation:

$$\overline{[] \vdash \lambda x\ y.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \alpha}$$

Example Type Derivation:

$$\dfrac{\overline{[x \leftarrow \alpha] \vdash \lambda y.\ x :: \beta \Rightarrow \alpha}}{[] \vdash \lambda x\ y.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \alpha}$$

Example Type Derivation:

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\overline{[x \leftarrow \alpha, y \leftarrow \beta] \vdash x :: \alpha}}{[x \leftarrow \alpha] \vdash \lambda y.\ x :: \beta \Rightarrow \alpha}}{[] \vdash \lambda x\ y.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \alpha}$$

More complex Example

$$\frac{}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x ::}$$

More complex Example

$$\frac{}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}$$

More complex Example

$$\frac{\overline{[f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta] \vdash \lambda x.\ f\ x\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}$$

More complex Example

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{}{\Gamma \vdash f\ x\ x :: \beta}}{[f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta] \vdash \lambda x.\ f\ x\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}$$

$$\Gamma = [f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta, x \leftarrow \alpha]$$

More complex Example

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}}{\Gamma \vdash f\ x\ x :: \beta}}{[f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta] \vdash \lambda x.\ f\ x\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}$$

$$\Gamma = [f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta, x \leftarrow \alpha]$$

More complex Example

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta} \qquad \overline{\Gamma \vdash x :: \alpha}}{\Gamma \vdash f\ x\ x :: \beta}}{[f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta] \vdash \lambda x.\ f\ x\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}$$

$$\Gamma = [f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta, x \leftarrow \alpha]$$

More complex Example

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f :: \alpha \Rightarrow (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)}}{\Gamma \vdash {\color{blue}f\ x} :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash {\color{red}x} :: \alpha}}{\Gamma \vdash {\color{blue}f\ x}\ {\color{red}x} :: \beta}}{[f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta] \vdash \lambda x.\ f\ x\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}$$

$$\Gamma = [f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta, x \leftarrow \alpha]$$

More complex Example

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f :: \alpha \Rightarrow (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash x :: \alpha}}{\Gamma \vdash f\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta} \qquad \overline{\Gamma \vdash x :: \alpha}}{\Gamma \vdash f\ x\ x :: \beta}}{[f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta] \vdash \lambda x.\ f\ x\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}}{[] \vdash \lambda f\ x.\ f\ x\ x :: (\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta}$$

$$\Gamma = [f \leftarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta, x \leftarrow \alpha]$$

More general Types

A term can have more than one type.

More general Types

A term can have more than one type.

Example: $[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \texttt{bool} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool}$
$[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

More general Types

A term can have more than one type.

Example: $[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \texttt{bool} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool}$
$[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

Some types are more general than others:

$\tau \lesssim \sigma$ if there is a substitution S such that $\tau = S(\sigma)$

More general Types

A term can have more than one type.

Example: $[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \texttt{bool} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool}$
$[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

Some types are more general than others:

$\tau \lesssim \sigma$ if there is a substitution S such that $\tau = S(\sigma)$

Examples:

$$\texttt{int} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool} \quad \lesssim \quad \alpha \Rightarrow \beta$$

More general Types

A term can have more than one type.

Example: $[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \texttt{bool} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool}$
$[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

Some types are more general than others:

$\tau \lesssim \sigma$ if there is a substitution S such that $\tau = S(\sigma)$

Examples:

$$\texttt{int} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool} \quad \lesssim \quad \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \quad \lesssim \quad \beta \Rightarrow \alpha$$

More general Types

A term can have more than one type.

Example: $[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \texttt{bool} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool}$
$[] \vdash \lambda x.\ x :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$

Some types are more general than others:

$\tau \lesssim \sigma$ if there is a substitution S such that $\tau = S(\sigma)$

Examples:

$$\texttt{int} \Rightarrow \texttt{bool} \quad \lesssim \quad \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \quad \lesssim \quad \beta \Rightarrow \alpha \quad \not\lesssim \quad \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$$

Most general Types

Fact: each type correct term has a most general type

Most general Types

Fact: each type correct term has a most general type

Formally:

$$\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \exists \sigma.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma \wedge (\forall \sigma'.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma' \Longrightarrow \sigma' \lesssim \sigma)$$

Most general Types

Fact: each type correct term has a most general type

Formally:

$$\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \exists \sigma.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma \wedge (\forall \sigma'.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma' \Longrightarrow \sigma' \lesssim \sigma)$$

It can be found by executing the typing rules backwards.

Most general Types

Fact: each type correct term has a most general type

Formally:

$$\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \exists \sigma.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma \wedge (\forall \sigma'.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma' \Longrightarrow \sigma' \lesssim \sigma)$$

It can be found by executing the typing rules backwards.

➜ **type checking:** checking if $\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$ for given Γ and τ

Most general Types

Fact: each type correct term has a most general type

Formally:

$$\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \exists \sigma.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma \wedge (\forall \sigma'.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma' \Longrightarrow \sigma' \lesssim \sigma)$$

It can be found by executing the typing rules backwards.

- ➜ **type checking:** checking if $\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$ for given Γ and τ
- ➜ **type inference:** computing Γ and τ such that $\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$

Most general Types

Fact: each type correct term has a most general type

Formally:

$$\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \exists \sigma.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma \land (\forall \sigma'.\ \Gamma \vdash t :: \sigma' \Longrightarrow \sigma' \lesssim \sigma)$$

It can be found by executing the typing rules backwards.

- ➜ **type checking:** checking if $\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$ for given Γ and τ
- ➜ **type inference:** computing Γ and τ such that $\Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$

Type checking and type inference on $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ are decidable.

What about β reduction?

What about β reduction?

Definition of β reduction stays the same.

What about β reduction?

Definition of β reduction stays the same.

Fact: Well typed terms stay well typed during β reduction

Formally: $\Gamma \vdash s :: \tau \ \wedge \ s \longrightarrow_\beta t \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$

What about β reduction?

Definition of β reduction stays the same.

Fact: Well typed terms stay well typed during β reduction

Formally: $\Gamma \vdash s :: \tau \ \wedge \ s \longrightarrow_\beta t \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash t :: \tau$

This property is called **subject reduction**

What about termination?

What about termination?

β reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ always terminates.

(Alan Turing, 1942)

What about termination?

β reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ always terminates.

(Alan Turing, 1942)

➜ $=_\beta$ **is decidable**
To decide if $s =_\beta t$, reduce s and t to normal form (always exists, because $\longrightarrow_\beta$ terminates), and compare result.

What about termination?

β reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ always terminates.

(Alan Turing, 1942)

- **$=_\beta$ is decidable**
  To decide if $s =_\beta t$, reduce s and t to normal form (always exists, because $\longrightarrow_\beta$ terminates), and compare result.
- **$=_{\alpha\beta\eta}$ is decidable**
  This is why Isabelle can automatically reduce each term to $\beta\eta$ normal form.

What does this mean for Expressiveness?

What does this mean for Expressiveness?

Not all computable functions can be expressed in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$!

What does this mean for Expressiveness?

Not all computable functions can be expressed in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$!

How can typed functional languages then be turing complete?

What does this mean for Expressiveness?

Not all computable functions can be expressed in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$!

How can typed functional languages then be turing complete?

Fact:
Each computable function can be encoded as closed, type correct $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ term using $Y :: (\tau \Rightarrow \tau) \Rightarrow \tau$ with $Y\ t \longrightarrow_\beta t\ (Y\ t)$ as only constant.

What does this mean for Expressiveness?

Not all computable functions can be expressed in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$!

How can typed functional languages then be turing complete?

Fact:
Each computable function can be encoded as closed, type correct $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ term using $Y :: (\tau \Rightarrow \tau) \Rightarrow \tau$ with $Y\ t \longrightarrow_\beta t\ (Y\ t)$ as only constant.

- ➜ Y is called fix point operator
- ➜ used for recursion
- ➜ lose decidability (what does $Y\ (\lambda x.\ x)$ reduce to?)
- ➜ (Isabelle/HOL doesn't have Y; it supports more restricted forms of recursion)

Types and Terms in Isabelle

Types: $\tau \;::=\; \mathtt{b} \mid {}'\nu \mid {}'\nu :: C \mid \tau \Rightarrow \tau \mid (\tau, \ldots, \tau)\ K$

$\mathtt{b} \in \{\mathtt{bool}, \mathtt{int}, \ldots\}$ base types

$\nu \in \{\alpha, \beta, \ldots\}$ type variables

$K \in \{\mathtt{set}, \mathtt{list}, \ldots\}$ type constructors

$C \in \{\mathtt{order}, \mathtt{linord}, \ldots\}$ type classes

Terms: $t \;::=\; v \mid c \mid ?v \mid (t\ t) \mid (\lambda x.\ t)$

$v, x \in V, \quad c \in C, \quad V, C$ sets of names

Types and Terms in Isabelle

Types: $\tau \quad ::= \quad \mathtt{b} \mid {'\nu} \mid {'\nu} :: C \mid \tau \Rightarrow \tau \mid (\tau, \dots, \tau)\ K$

$\mathtt{b} \in \{\mathtt{bool}, \mathtt{int}, \dots\}$ base types

$\nu \in \{\alpha, \beta, \dots\}$ type variables

$K \in \{\mathtt{set}, \mathtt{list}, \dots\}$ type constructors

$C \in \{\mathtt{order}, \mathtt{linord}, \dots\}$ type classes

Terms: $t \quad ::= \quad v \mid c \mid ?v \mid (t\ t) \mid (\lambda x.\ t)$

$v, x \in V, \quad c \in C, \quad V, C$ sets of names

➜ **type constructors**: construct a new type out of a parameter type.
Example: `int list`

Types and Terms in Isabelle

Types: $\tau \quad ::= \quad \mathtt{b} \mid {}'\nu \mid {}'\nu :: C \mid \tau \Rightarrow \tau \mid (\tau, \ldots, \tau)\ K$

$\mathtt{b} \in \{\mathtt{bool}, \mathtt{int}, \ldots\}$ base types

$\nu \in \{\alpha, \beta, \ldots\}$ type variables

$K \in \{\mathtt{set}, \mathtt{list}, \ldots\}$ type constructors

$C \in \{\mathtt{order}, \mathtt{linord}, \ldots\}$ type classes

Terms: $t \quad ::= \quad v \mid c \mid ?v \mid (t\ t) \mid (\lambda x.\ t)$

$v, x \in V, \quad c \in C, \quad V, C$ sets of names

- ➜ **type constructors**: construct a new type out of a parameter type.
  Example: `int list`
- ➜ **type classes**: restrict type variables to a class defined by axioms.
  Example: $\alpha :: \mathit{order}$

Types and Terms in Isabelle

Types: $\tau \quad ::= \quad \mathtt{b} \mid {'\nu} \mid {'\nu :: C} \mid \tau \Rightarrow \tau \mid (\tau, \ldots, \tau)\ K$

$\mathtt{b} \in \{\mathtt{bool}, \mathtt{int}, \ldots\}$ base types

$\nu \in \{\alpha, \beta, \ldots\}$ type variables

$K \in \{\mathtt{set}, \mathtt{list}, \ldots\}$ type constructors

$C \in \{\mathtt{order}, \mathtt{linord}, \ldots\}$ type classes

Terms: $t \quad ::= \quad v \mid c \mid ?v \mid (t\ t) \mid (\lambda x.\ t)$

$v, x \in V, \quad c \in C, \quad V, C$ sets of names

➜ **type constructors**: construct a new type out of a parameter type.
Example: `int list`

➜ **type classes**: restrict type variables to a class defined by axioms.
Example: $\alpha :: \mathit{order}$

➜ **schematic variables**: variables that can be instantiated.

Type Classes

➜ similar to Haskell's type classes, but with semantic properties

class order =

  assumes order_refl: "$x \leq x$"

  assumes order_trans: "$[\![x \leq y; y \leq z]\!] \Longrightarrow x \leq z$"

  ...

Type Classes

- similar to Haskell's type classes, but with semantic properties

  class order =

  assumes order_refl: "$x \leq x$"

  assumes order_trans: "$[\![x \leq y; y \leq z]\!] \Longrightarrow x \leq z$"

  ...

- theorems can be proved in the abstract

  lemma order_less_trans: "$\bigwedge x ::'a :: order.\ [\![x < y; y < z]\!] \Longrightarrow x < z$"

Type Classes

- ➜ similar to Haskell's type classes, but with semantic properties

  class order =

  assumes order_refl: "$x \leq x$"

  assumes order_trans: "$[\![x \leq y; y \leq z]\!] \Longrightarrow x \leq z$"

  ...

- ➜ theorems can be proved in the abstract

  lemma order_less_trans: "$\bigwedge x ::'a :: order.\ [\![x < y; y < z]\!] \Longrightarrow x < z$"

- ➜ can be used for subtyping

  class linorder = order +

  assumes linorder_linear: "$x \leq y \vee y \leq x$"

Type Classes

- similar to Haskell's type classes, but with semantic properties

  class order =

  assumes order_refl: "$x \le x$"

  assumes order_trans: "$[\![x \le y; y \le z]\!] \Longrightarrow x \le z$"

  ...

- theorems can be proved in the abstract

  lemma order_less_trans: "$\bigwedge x ::'a :: order.\ [\![x < y; y < z]\!] \Longrightarrow x < z$"

- can be used for subtyping

  class linorder = order +

  assumes linorder_linear: "$x \le y \vee y \le x$"

- can be instantiated

  instance nat :: "{order, linorder}" **by** ...

Schematic Variables

$$\frac{X \quad Y}{X \wedge Y}$$

➜ X and Y must be **instantiated** to apply the rule

Schematic Variables

$$\frac{X \quad Y}{X \wedge Y}$$

➜ X and Y must be **instantiated** to apply the rule

But: **lemma** "$x + 0 = 0 + x$"

➜ x is free

➜ convention: lemma must be true for all x

➜ **during the proof**, x must **not** be instantiated

Schematic Variables

$$\frac{X \quad Y}{X \wedge Y}$$

➜ X and Y must be **instantiated** to apply the rule

But: **lemma** "$x + 0 = 0 + x$"

➜ x is free
➜ convention: lemma must be true for all x
➜ **during the proof**, x must **not** be instantiated

Solution:
Isabelle has **free** (x), **bound** (x), and **schematic** (?X) variables.

Only schematic variables can be instantiated.

Free converted into schematic after proof is finished.

Higher Order Unification

Unification:
Find substitution σ on variables for terms s, t such that $\sigma(s) = \sigma(t)$

Higher Order Unification

Unification:
Find substitution σ on variables for terms s, t such that $\sigma(s) = \sigma(t)$

In Isabelle:
Find substitution σ on schematic variables such that $\sigma(s) =_{\alpha\beta\eta} \sigma(t)$

Higher Order Unification

Unification:
Find substitution σ on variables for terms s, t such that $\sigma(s) = \sigma(t)$

In Isabelle:
Find substitution σ on schematic variables such that $\sigma(s) =_{\alpha\beta\eta} \sigma(t)$

Examples:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
?X \wedge ?Y & =_{\alpha\beta\eta} & x \wedge x \\
?P\ x & =_{\alpha\beta\eta} & x \wedge x \\
P\ (?f\ x) & =_{\alpha\beta\eta} & ?Y\ x
\end{array}
$$

Higher Order Unification

Unification:
Find substitution σ on variables for terms s, t such that $\sigma(s) = \sigma(t)$

In Isabelle:
Find substitution σ on schematic variables such that $\sigma(s) =_{\alpha\beta\eta} \sigma(t)$

Examples:

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
?X \wedge ?Y & =_{\alpha\beta\eta} & x \wedge x & [?X \leftarrow x, ?Y \leftarrow x] \\
?P\ x & =_{\alpha\beta\eta} & x \wedge x & [?P \leftarrow \lambda x.\ x \wedge x] \\
P\ (?f\ x) & =_{\alpha\beta\eta} & ?Y\ x & [?f \leftarrow \lambda x.\ x, ?Y \leftarrow P]
\end{array}
$$

Higher Order: schematic variables can be functions.

Higher Order Unification

➜ Unification modulo $\alpha\beta$ (Higher Order Unification) is semi-decidable

Higher Order Unification

- Unification modulo $\alpha\beta$ (Higher Order Unification) is semi-decidable
- Unification modulo $\alpha\beta\eta$ is undecidable

Higher Order Unification

- ➜ Unification modulo $\alpha\beta$ (Higher Order Unification) is semi-decidable
- ➜ Unification modulo $\alpha\beta\eta$ is undecidable
- ➜ Higher Order Unification has possibly infinitely many solutions

Higher Order Unification

- Unification modulo $\alpha\beta$ (Higher Order Unification) is semi-decidable
- Unification modulo $\alpha\beta\eta$ is undecidable
- Higher Order Unification has possibly infinitely many solutions

But:

- Most cases are well-behaved

Higher Order Unification

- ➜ Unification modulo $\alpha\beta$ (Higher Order Unification) is semi-decidable
- ➜ Unification modulo $\alpha\beta\eta$ is undecidable
- ➜ Higher Order Unification has possibly infinitely many solutions

But:

- ➜ Most cases are well-behaved
- ➜ Important fragments (like Higher Order Patterns) are decidable

Higher Order Unification

- Unification modulo $\alpha\beta$ (Higher Order Unification) is semi-decidable
- Unification modulo $\alpha\beta\eta$ is undecidable
- Higher Order Unification has possibly infinitely many solutions

But:

- Most cases are well-behaved
- Important fragments (like Higher Order Patterns) are decidable

Higher Order Pattern:

- is a term in β normal form where
- each occurrence of a schematic variable is of the form $?f\ t_1\ \dots\ t_n$
- and the $t_1\ \dots\ t_n$ are η-convertible into n distinct bound variables

We have learned so far...

➜ Simply typed lambda calculus: $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$

We have learned so far...

- ➜ Simply typed lambda calculus: $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$
- ➜ Typing rules for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$, type variables, type contexts

We have learned so far...

- Simply typed lambda calculus: $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$
- Typing rules for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$, type variables, type contexts
- β-reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ satisfies subject reduction

We have learned so far...

- Simply typed lambda calculus: $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$
- Typing rules for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$, type variables, type contexts
- β-reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ satisfies subject reduction
- β-reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ always terminates

We have learned so far...

- Simply typed lambda calculus: $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$
- Typing rules for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$, type variables, type contexts
- β-reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ satisfies subject reduction
- β-reduction in $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ always terminates
- Types and terms in Isabelle