

NICTA Advanced Course

Theorem Proving
Principles, Techniques, Applications

locales

CONTENT

- → Intro & motivation, getting started with Isabelle
- → Foundations & Principles
 - Lambda Calculus
 - Higher Order Logic, natural deduction
 - Term rewriting

→ Proof & Specification Techniques

- Inductively defined sets, rule induction
- Datatypes, recursion, induction
- More recursion, Calculational reasoning
- Hoare logic, proofs about programs
- Locales, Presentation

LAST TIME

- → Syntax and semantics of IMP
- → Hoare logic rules
- → Soundness of Hoare logic
- → Verification conditions
- → Example program proofs

ISAR IS BASED ON CONTEXTS

```
theorem \bigwedge x.\ A \Longrightarrow C
proof -
fix x
assume Ass:\ A
\vdots
from Ass show C\dots
```

ISAR IS BASED ON CONTEXTS

```
theorem \bigwedge x. \ A \Longrightarrow C

proof -

fix x

assume Ass: A

\vdots

x \text{ and } Ass \text{ are visible}

from Ass \text{ show } C \dots inside this context

qed
```

Locales are extended contexts

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→ Locales are named

BEYOND ISAR CONTEXTS

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Locales are extended contexts

- → Locales are named
- → Fixed variables may have **syntax**
- → It is possible to **add** and **export** theorems
- → Locale expression: **combine** and **modify** locales

BEYOND ISAR CONTEXTS

Locales consist of context elements.

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fixes Parameter, with syntax

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notes Record a theorem

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includes Import other locales (locale expressions)

Declaring **locale** (named context) loc:

locale loc =

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locale
$$loc =$$

*loc*1 +

Import

Declaring **locale** (named context) *loc*:

locale loc =

loc1 + Import

fixes ... Context elements

assumes ...

Theorems may be stated relative to a named locale.

lemma (in loc) P [simp]: proposition proof

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Theorems may be stated relative to a named locale.

lemma (in
$$loc$$
) P [simp]: $proposition$
 $proof$

- \rightarrow Adds theorem P to context loc.
- \rightarrow Theorem P is in the simpset in context loc.
- \rightarrow Exported theorem loc.P visible in the entire theory.

DEMO: LOCALES 1

PARAMETERS MUST BE CONSISTENT!

→ Parameters in **fixes** are distinct.

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- → Free variables in **assumes** and **defines** occur in preceding **fixes**.

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- → Parameters in **fixes** are distinct.
- → Free variables in **assumes** and **defines** occur in preceding **fixes**.
- → Defined parameters cannot occur in preceding assumes nor defines.

Locale name: n

Locale name: *n*

Rename: $e q_1 \dots q_n$

Change names of parameters in e.

Locale name: *n*

Rename: $e q_1 \dots q_n$

Change names of parameters in e.

Merge: $e_1 + e_2$

Context elements of e_1 , then e_2 .

Locale name: *n*

Rename: $e q_1 \dots q_n$

Change names of parameters in e.

Merge: $e_1 + e_2$

Context elements of e_1 , then e_2 .

→ Syntax is lost after rename (currently).

DEMO: LOCALES 2

Locale expressions are converted to flattened lists of locale names.

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- → Duplicates removed

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Allows for **multiple inheritance**!

Move from abstract to concrete.

14

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instantiate label: loc

INSTANTIATION 14-A

Move from abstract to concrete.

instantiate label: loc

 \rightarrow From chained fact $loc\ t_1 \dots t_n$ instantiate locale loc.

INSTANTIATION

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- → Imports all theorems of *loc* into current context.

Instantiation 14-c

Move from abstract to concrete.

instantiate label: loc

- \rightarrow From chained fact $loc\ t_1 \dots t_n$ instantiate locale loc.
- → Imports all theorems of *loc* into current context.
 - Instantiates the parameters with $t_1 \dots t_n$.
 - Interprets attributes of theorems.
 - Prefixes theorem names with label

Instantiation 14-d

Move from abstract to concrete.

instantiate label: loc

- \rightarrow From chained fact $loc\ t_1 \dots t_n$ instantiate locale loc.
- \rightarrow Imports all theorems of loc into current context.
 - Instantiates the parameters with $t_1 \dots t_n$.
 - Interprets attributes of theorems.
 - Prefixes theorem names with label
- → Currently only works inside Isar contexts.

DEMO: LOCALES 3

PRESENTATION

→ used to process and check larger number of theories

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- → no interactive niceties (no sorry, no quick_and_dirty)
- → controlled by file ROOT.ML and script set isatool
- → can save state for later use (images)
- → can generate HTML and LATEX documentation

ISATOOL

isatool <tool> <options>

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ISATOOL

isatool <tool> <options>

Get help with:

isatool shows available tools

isatool <tool> -? shows options for <tool>

ISATOOL

ISATOOL

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Interesting tools:

isatool mkdir create session directory

make/makeall run make for directory/all logics

usedir batch session

(documents, HTML, session graph)

document/latex run Latex run Latex for generated sources

GENERATING LATEX FROM ISABELLE

- <...>/isatool usedir -d pdf HOL <session>
 - <...>/<session>/ROOT.ML
 - <...>/<session>/MyTheory.thy
 - <..>/<session>/document/root.tex

GENERATING LATEX FROM ISABELLE

GENERATING LATEX FROM ISABELLE

→ In ROOT.ML:

```
no\_document use_thy "MyLibrary";
use_thy "MyTheory";
```

- → In document/root.tex:
 - include Isabelle style packages (isabelle.sty, isabellesym.sty)
 - include generated files
 session.tex (for all theories) or
 MyTheory.tex

DEMO: EXAMPLE

Creating Images:

```
<...>/<session>/isatool usedir -b HOL <session>
```

- <...>/<session>/ROOT.ML
- <...>/<session>/MyLibrary.thy

Creating Images:

```
<...>/<session>/isatool usedir -b HOL <session>
<...>/<session>/ROOT.ML
<...>/<session>/MyLibrary.thy
```

→ Processes ROOT.ML

Creating Images:

- → Processes ROOT.ML
- → Saves state after processing in

~/isabelle/heaps/<ML-system>/HOL-<session>

Creating Images:

- → Processes ROOT.ML
- → Makes HOL-<session> available as logic in menu Isabelle → Logics

Creating Images:

- → Processes ROOT.ML
- → Makes HOL-<session> available as logic in menu Isabelle → Logics
- → Direct start of Isabelle with new logic:

```
Isabelle -1 HOL-<session>
```

→ document structure commands:

MARKUP COMMANDS 22

→ document structure commands:

header section subsection subsubsection

(meaning defined in isabelle.sty)

MARKUP COMMANDS 22-A

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header section subsection subsubsection

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→ normal text

 $\textbf{text} \ \{*\dots*\} \qquad \textbf{text_raw} \ \{*\dots*\}$

→ document structure commands:

header section subsection subsubsection

(meaning defined in isabelle.sty)

→ normal text

text
$$\{*...*\}$$
 text_raw $\{*...*\}$

→ text inside proofs

$$\mathsf{txt}\ \{*\dots*\}$$
 $\mathsf{txt_raw}\ \{*\dots*\}$

→ document structure commands:

header section subsection subsubsection

(meaning defined in isabelle.sty)

→ normal text

→ text inside proofs

$$\mathsf{txt} \ \{*\dots*\} \qquad \mathsf{txt_raw} \ \{*\dots*\}$$

→ formal comments

$$-- \{*...*\}$$

→ document structure commands:

header section subsection subsubsection

(meaning defined in isabelle.sty)

→ normal text

text
$$\{*...*\}$$
 text_raw $\{*...*\}$

→ text inside proofs

$$\mathsf{txt} \ \{*\dots*\} \qquad \mathsf{txt_raw} \ \{*\dots*\}$$

→ formal comments

→ make text invisible:

$$(* < *) \dots (* > *)$$

Inside LATEX you can go back to Isabelle commands and syntax.

Useful Antiquotations:

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$$@\{ typ \ \tau \}$$

print type τ

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 $@\{ typ \ \tau \}$ print type τ

 $@\{term\ t\}$ print term t

Inside LATEX you can go back to Isabelle commands and syntax.

Useful Antiquotations:

$@\{ ext{typ } au\}$	print type $ au$
$@\{{\tt term}\ t\}$	print term t
$@\{ ext{prop }\phi\}$	print proposition ϕ
@ $\{ ext{prop [display]} \ \phi\}$	print proposition ϕ with linebreaks
@ $\{ ext{prop [source]} \ \phi\}$	check proposition ϕ , print its input

ANTIQUOTATIONS 23-C

Inside LaTEX you can go back to Isabelle commands and syntax.

Useful Antiquotations:

```
@\{typ \ \tau\}
                               print type \tau
@\{term\ t\}
                              print term t
@\{prop \ \phi\}
                              print proposition \phi
@\{prop [display] \phi\}
                              print proposition \phi with linebreaks
@\{\text{prop [source] }\phi\}
                              check proposition \phi, print its input
@\{thm a\}
                              print fact a
@\{thm \ a \ [no\_vars]\}
                              print fact a, fixing schematic variables
@\{thm [source] a\}
                              check availability of a, print its name
```

Antiquotations 23-d

ANTIQUOTATIONS

Inside LATEX you can go back to Isabelle commands and syntax.

Useful Antiquotations:

```
@\{typ \ \tau\}
                                print type \tau
@\{term\ t\}
                               print term t
                               print proposition \phi
@\{prop \ \phi\}
@\{prop [display] \phi\} print proposition \phi with linebreaks
@\{\text{prop [source] }\phi\}
                               check proposition \phi, print its input
@\{thm a\}
                                print fact a
@\{thm \ a \ [no\_vars]\}
                               print fact a, fixing schematic variables
@\{thm [source] a\}
                               check availability of a, print its name
@\{\text{text } s\}
                               print uninterpreted text s
```

ANTIQUOTATIONS

To document definitions and proofs:

- → put comments explanations directly in original theory
- → keep explanations short and to the point
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- → use antiquoations for theorems and definitions
- → use extra locales, definitions, syntax for polish
- → make full proof document available separately

Know your audience. Use the right notation.

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→ Change LaTEX symbol interpretations

POLISH

Know your audience. Use the right notation.

→ Change LaTEX symbol interpretations

→ Declare special L^AT_EX output syntax:

```
syntax (latex) Cons :: "'a \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list" ("_- \/ _" [66,65] 65)
```

Know your audience. Use the right notation.

→ Change LaTEX symbol interpretations

→ Declare special LATEX output syntax:

```
syntax (latex) Cons :: "'a \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list" ("_- \/ _" [66,65] 65)
```

→ Use translations to change output syntax:

```
syntax (latex) notEx :: "('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool" (binder "\<notex>" 10) translations "\<notex>x. P" <= "¬(\existsx. P)"
```

in document/root.tex:

\newcommand{\isasymnotex}{\isamath{\neg\exists}}

making large developments more accessible

USING LOCALES

making large developments more accessible

Math textbook:

Let $(A, \cdot, 0)$ in the following be a group with $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$

making large developments more accessible

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Isabelle:

→ Use locales to formalize contexts

making large developments more accessible

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Let $(A, \cdot, 0)$ in the following be a group with $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$

Isabelle:

- → Use locales to formalize contexts
- → Antiquotations are sensitive to current locale context

making large developments more accessible

Math textbook:

Let $(A, \cdot, 0)$ in the following be a group with $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$

Isabelle:

- → Use locales to formalize contexts
- → Antiquotations are sensitive to current locale context

→ Example:

```
locale agroup = group + assumes com: "x \cdot y = y \cdot x" ... (* < *) lemma (in agroup) True (* > *) txt \{* \dots *\} (* < *) oops (* > *)
```

DEMO

WE HAVE SEEN TODAY ...

- → Locale Declarations + Theorems in Locales
- → Locale Expressions + Inheritance
- → Locale Instantiation
- → Generating LATEX
- → Writing a thesis/paper in Isabelle

WE HAVE SEEN TODAY ... 28

EXERCISES

→ No Exercise Today

EXERCISES

→ No Exercise Today

Theorem Proving Principles, Techniques, Applications

The End