## ▼ CMSC631: Program Analysis and Understanding

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## 6 Coq Cheatsheet

Tactic	Explanation
intros m n	Introduces variables into the context
generalize dependent $n$	Quantifies over n and anything that depends on it
simpl [in H]	Simplifies the goal, where possible
	"in H" simplifies the hypothesis H
	"in *" simplifies the goal and all hypotheses
apply H	Matches the hypothesis/lemma H with the goal
rewrite -> $H$ [in $H$ ]	Given a hypothesis H of the form $x=y$ , replaces x with y.
	"<-" reverses the order
destruct $x$ as $[m n]$ eqn: $E$	Case analysis on x.
	"as " names the variables that appear
	"Eqn:E" remembers the given case as E
induction $x$ as $\lfloor m \rfloor n$	Like destruct but adds an inductive hypothesis for the inductive
IH] eqn:E	cases.
inversion H $x$ as $\lfloor m \rfloor n$	Like destruct but doesn't throw out information, solves cases that
IH]	fail to match.
injection (H) [as (H')]	Removes constructors K from the hypothesis " $H : K m = K n$ "
remember $x$ as $y$ eqn: $E$	Adds a new variable y into the context, remembering (E:x=y).
assert (H:P)	Adds P as a new subgoal. Once P is proven, adds it as the
	hypothesis H.
symmetry [in (H)]	Replaces " $x = y$ " with " $y = x$ "
discriminate (H)	If H has the form "J m = K n", where J and K are different constructors, solves the goal
contradict (H)	Replaces the goal with the negation of H (most useful when (H:~P))

Tactic	shorthand for	apply to
reflexivity	apply eq_refl	x = y
split	apply conj	$P \wedge Q$
left/right	apply or_introl/orintror	$P \bigvee Q$
exists x	apply (ex_intro _ x)	exists y, P