

WATERPROOF

Educational Software for Learning How to Write Mathematical Proofs

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Motivation

Analysis 1

- Goal: teach students how to rigorously prove theorems from calculus
- Mathematical content metrics, sequences, series, limits, continuity
- Write valid proofs

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Proof Assistants in Education

Potential benefits

- Present proving as a game with clear rules and actions
- Immediate feedback
- Emphasize mechanical aspects of proving

Proof Assistants in Education

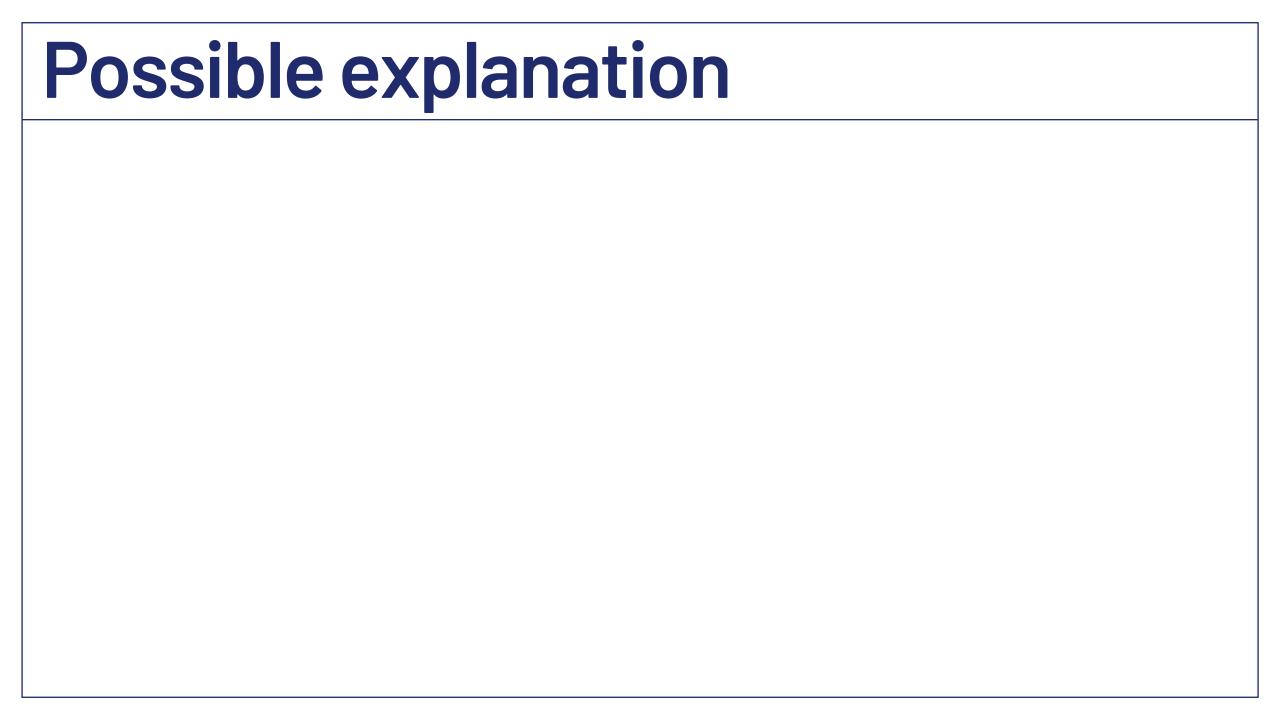
General trend

- PAT 2023 Thematic School
- Lean Together 2021: Panel on teaching with proof assistants
- Tobias Nipkow (2012): "No More LSD Trip Proofs"
- ... instances going back to 70's (Mizar)

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- Knowing how to create proofs in a PA does not imply being able to write proofs by hand

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 - ✓ Participants Lean panel
 - ✓ Maria Knobelsdorf et al. (2017)
 - X Athina Thoma and Paola Iannone (2021)



Possible explanation

example of Coq proof

 $\forall \varepsilon : \mathbb{R}, \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow \exists a : \mathbb{R}, (0 \le a < 4) \land (4 - \varepsilon < a)$

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example of Coq proof \forall \varepsilon : \mathbb{R}, \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow \exists a : \mathbb{R}, (0 \le a < 4) \land (4 - \varepsilon < a)
```

```
intro \epsilon. intro \epsilon_gt_0.

assert (\epsilon < 2 \/ 2 <= \epsilon) as cases by lra.

destruct cases as [\epsilon_lt_two | two_le_\epsilon].

- (* Case \epsilon < 2. *)

set (a := 4 - \epsilon/2); exists a.

split.

+ assert (0 <= 4 - \epsilon/2 < 4) as h1 by lra; exact h1.

+ assert (4 - \epsilon < 4 - \epsilon/2) as h2 by lra; exact h2.

- (* Case \epsilon \geq 2. *)

...
```

Possible explanation

```
\forall \varepsilon : \mathbb{R}, \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow \exists a : \mathbb{R}, (0 \le a < 4) \land (4 - \varepsilon < a)
                                                                              ε > 0
                                                                            ε_lt_two :
intro \varepsilon. intro \varepsilon_gt_0.
                                                                               ε < 2
assert (\epsilon < 2 \/ 2 <= \epsilon) as cases by 1ra.
                                                                            ∃ a : R,
destruct cases as [\varepsilon_1t_two_1two_1e_\varepsilon].
- (* Case \epsilon < 2. *)
   set (a := 4 - \epsilon/2); exists a.
  split.
   + assert (0 <= 4 - \epsilon/2 < 4) as h1 by lra; exact h1.
   + assert (4 - \epsilon < 4 - \epsilon/2) as h2 by lra; exact h2.
- (* Case \epsilon \geq 2. *)
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example of Coq proof

ε : R

ε_gt_0 :

Waterproof

Design goals

- Suitable for use in educational environment
- Writing a proof in Waterproof should be **as close as possible to** writing a proof with pen and paper, both in terms of **style** and the **process** of constructing a proof

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Custom version of the Coq proof assistant

- Custom proof language
- Custom editor

Overview

- Introduction
- Demonstration
- Issue: working with subsets
- Conclusion

Custom proof language

Features

- Proof steps inspired by language in regular math proofs
- Implicit automation to verify statements
- Mandatory signposting
- Elaborate error messages
- Conventional mathematical notation
- Chains of (in)equalities

Custom editor

Features

- Mixed documents
- Continuous proof checking
- Designated input areas
- Hidden segments
- Limited automated bookkeeping
- Autcomplete for mathematical symbols and proof steps
- Separate panel for expanding definitions

Analysis 1

- First-year course
- ≈ 175 students (some retakes)
- Mathematics students (mandatory)

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- 8 weeks
- Lectures
- Instruction hours
 - 6 classes, ≈ 30 students per class
- Weekly homework exercises
 - Groups of 4
 - Within instruction classes

Waterproof

- Waterproof versions for selection of homework exercises
- Voluntary
 - Only 3/6 instructors can provide support for Waterproof
 - 1st and 2nd 'line of defense'
- Not explicitly taught
 - Tutorial
 - Videos
 - Questions during instruction hours
- Automatic grading

Students' experience

- Small survey, conversations with students
- Some like using Waterproof, some don't
- Both stronger and weaker students
- High retention rate
 - Start: 25 homework groups
 - End: 19 homework groups

Results for handwritten proofs?

- Observations
- Improved readability
 - Students use controlled natural language formulations from Waterproof
- Improved proof structure

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Issue: subsets

Current approaches

- Sigma/record types ----> dealing with coercions ☺
- Classifying predicates -----> not directly usable with quantifiers

$$\forall x : \mathbb{R}, x > 0$$
 instead of $\forall x : \mathbb{R}_{>0}$

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\forall x : \mathbb{R}, x > 0 instead of \forall x : \mathbb{R}_{>0}
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Desired: behave like subsets in naive set theory

- given $P: X \to \text{Prop}$, a type A such that
- If x : A then x : X and P(x)
- If x: X and P(x) then x: A

Conclusion

Waterproof

- Custom version of Coq for teaching how to write proofs
- Used in Analysis 1 course
- Observation: improved readability and structure

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Future Work

- Proper evaluation
- Improve mathematical library



WATERPROOF

Educational Software for Learning How to Write Mathematical Proofs

Editor https://github.com/impermeable/waterproof

Proof language https://github.com/impermeable/coq-waterproof

• Exercises https://github.com/impermeable/waterproof-exercise-sheets

submitted article to post-proceedings

Workshop on Theorem proving components for Educational software (ThEdu'23)

References

- Lean Together 2021: Panel on teaching with proof assistants https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mTLuON5eRZI&list=PLIF-CfQhukNnO8z3TcFcoKozif9gbl7Yt
- Tobias Nipkow (2012). Teaching Semantics with a Proof Assistant: No More LSD Trip Proofs.
- Krzysztof Retel and Anna Zalewska (2005). Mizar as a Tool for Teaching Mathematics.
- Maria Knobelsdorf, Christiane Frede, Sebastian Böhne, and Christoph Kreitz (2017). Theorem Provers as a Learning Tool in Theory of Computation.
- Athina Thoma and Paola Iannone (2021).

 Learning about Proof with the Theorem Prover LEAN: the Abundant Numbers Task.