## Comparison of two theorem provers: Isabelle & Coq

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# PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

RV

D. HILBERT AND W. ACKERMANN

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY

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#### Über die Bedeutung des Satzes vom ausgeschlossenen Dritten in der Mathematik, insbesondere in der Funktionentheorie 'b.

Von L. E. J. Brouwer in Amsterdam.

§ 1

Innerhalb eines bestimmten endlichen "Hauptsystems" können Eigenschaften von Systemen, d. h. Abhlidharbeiten von Systemen auf andere Systeme mit vorgeschriebenen Elementkorrespondenzen, immer gepträft (d. h. entweder bewissen oder ad absurdung geführt werden; die durch die betreffende Eigenschaft angewiesene Abhlidung besitzt nämlich auf jeden Pall zur eine endliche Anzahl von Ausführungungslichkeiten, von dennen jede für sich unternommen und entweder bis zur Beendigung oder bis zur Hemmung fortgesetzt werden kann. (Hierbei liefert das Prinzip der mathematischen Induktion oft ads Mittel, derartige Prafungen ohne individuelle Betrachtung jedes an der Abhlidung beteiligten Elementes bew. jeder für die Abhlidung bestehenden Ausführungungslichkeist durchknuftheren demastolge kann die Pröfung auch für Systeme mit sehr großer Elementenzahl mitunter zweishtinsmißig schaften Lyvelaufen.

Auf Grund der obigen Prüfbarkeit gilt für innerhalb eines bestimmten endlichen Hauptsystems konzipierte Eigenschaften der Satz vom ausgeschlessenen Dritten, d. b. das Prinzip, daß jede Eigenschaft für jedes System entweder richtig oder unmöglich ist, und insbesondere der Satz von der Reziprozität der Komplementarpsetze, d. h. das Prinzip, daß für jedes System aus der Unmöglichkeit der Unmöglichkeit einer Eigenschaft die Richtigkeit dieser Eigenschaft folst.

Wenn z. B. die Vereinigung S(p, q) zweier mathematischer Spezies p und q wenigstens 11 Elemente enthält, so folgt hieraus auf Grund des (in diesem Falle Comparison of two theorem provers: Isabelle & Cog

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# Isabelle Hol

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fingen ohne individuelle Betrachtung jedes an der Abbildung beteiligten Elementes bzw. jeder für die Abbildung bestehenden Ausführungsmöglichkeit durchzuführen; demzufolge kann die Prüfung auch für Systeme mit sehr großer Elementenzahl mitunter verhältnismäßig; schenli Verlaufen.

Auf Grund der obigen Prüfbarkeit gilt für innerhalb eines bestimmten endlichen Hauptsystems konzipierte Eigenschaften der Satz vom ausgeschlossenen Dritten, d. b. das Prinzip, daß jede Eigenschaft für jedes System entweder richtig oder unmöglich ist, und insbesondere der Satz von der Reziprozität der Komplementärpzeize, d. h. das Prinzip, daß für jedes System aus der Unmöglichkeit der Unmöglichkeit einer Eigenschaft die Richtigkeit dieser Eigenschaft folst.

Wenn z. B. die Vereinigung  $\mathfrak{S}(p,q)$  zweier mathematischer Spezies p und q wenigstens 11 Elemente enthält, so folgt hieraus auf Grund des (in diesem Falle

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#### Elements of a Formal System

• A formula (judgement, statement)  $\phi \in \Phi$ :

$$\phi := p \mid q \mid \dots$$

$$\mid \phi_1 \land \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \neg \phi_1 \mid \phi_1 \to \phi_2$$

$$\mid true \mid false$$

$$\mid \dots$$

- Propositional variables:
- An axiom  $-\phi_A \in A$
- An inference rule  $\tau$  a transition function  $\tau: \Phi \to \Phi$

-  $p, q, ... \in V$ 

- A formula  $\phi$  provable from  $\Phi$   $\Phi \vdash \phi$
- A tautology  $\top$   $\vdash \phi$
- A contradiction  $\bot$   $\vdash \neg \phi$

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#### Definition of the formal system

A formal system is a quadruple  $\Gamma = \langle A, V, \Omega, R \rangle$ , where

- A set of axioms
- V set of propositional variables
- $\Omega$  set of logical operators
- *R* set of inference rules

A formal proof of the formula  $\phi$  is a finite sequence of judgements  $\psi_1 \xrightarrow{\tau_1} \psi_2 \xrightarrow{\tau_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\tau_n} \psi_n$ , where  $\psi_i \in A \cup \{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^{i-1}$ 

Types of written proofs:

- backward proof: goals  $\xrightarrow{\tau}$  premises
- forward proof:  $premises \xrightarrow{\tau} goals$

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#### Classical Logic example: The Hilbert System

Set of axioms:

 $A \vee \neg A$ 

 $\neg\neg(A\vee\neg A)$ 

 $A \rightarrow \neg \neg A$ 

 $\neg \neg A \rightarrow A$ 

 $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$ 

Single inference rule (*Modus Ponens*)

 $\llbracket A, A \rightarrow B \rrbracket \longrightarrow B$ 

Some provable tautologies:

 $((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow A) \rightarrow B$ 

(nnEM)

(DNi)

(DNe)

(PL)

 $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$ 

 $\neg (A \land B) \rightarrow \neg A \lor \neg B$ 

 $\neg (A \lor B) \rightarrow \neg A \land \neg B$  $\neg A \land \neg B \rightarrow \neg (A \lor B)$ 

 $\neg A \lor \neg B \to \neg (A \land B)$ 

(DMce)

(DMci)

(DMde)

(A1)

(A2)

(EM)

(MP)

(DMdi)

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logics

# Intuitionistic Logic a.k.a. Constructive Logic Set of axioms: $A \to (B \to A)$ $(A \to (B \to C)) \to ((A \to B) \to (A \to C))$

(nnEM)

(DNi)

(DNe)

(PL)

Single inference rule (*Modus Ponens*)

 $\llbracket A, A \rightarrow B \rrbracket \longrightarrow B$ 

Some provable tautologies:

 $A \vee \neg A$ 

 $\neg\neg(A\vee\neg A)$ 

 $A \rightarrow \neg \neg A$ 

 $\neg \neg A \rightarrow A$ 

 $\neg A \lor \neg B \to \neg (A \land B)$ 

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(EM)

(A1)

(A2)

(DMdi)

(DMci)

(DMce)

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 $\neg(A \land B) \rightarrow \neg A \lor \neg B$  $\neg(A \lor B) \rightarrow \neg A \land \neg B$  $\neg A \land \neg B \rightarrow \neg(A \lor B)$ 

First acquaintance



- based on classical higher-order logic
- created in 1986
   at University of Cambridge and Technische Universität München
- highly automated
- uses functional language HOL
- has large collection of formalised theories



- based on intuitionistic logic (Calculus of Inductive Constructions)
- created in 1984 at INRIA (Paris, France)
- highly automated
- uses functional language Gallina
- has large collection of formalised theories

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Definition of the basic datatypes





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#### Definition of the basic datatypes





```
datatype bool =
  True | False
```

```
datatype nat =
  zero ("0") | Suc nat
```



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#### Definition of the basic datatypes



```
datatype bool =
  True | False
```

```
datatype nat =
  zero ("0") | Suc nat
```



Inductive False : Prop := .

Inductive True : Prop := I : True.

Inductive nat : Type :=

0: nat

S : nat -> nat.

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#### Definition of a recursive function





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#### Definition of a recursive function





```
fun add ::
  "nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat"
where
  "add 0 n = n"
  "add (Suc m) n =
         Suc(add m n)"
```



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#### Definition of a recursive function





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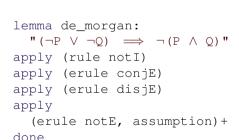
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#### Simple proof



lemma de\_morgan:
 "(¬P V ¬Q) ⇒ ¬(P ∧ Q)"
apply (rule notI)
apply (erule conjE)
apply (erule disjE)
apply
 (erule notE, assumption)+
done



Theorem de\_morgan:
 forall P Q : Prop,
 (¬P \/ ¬Q) -> ¬(P /\ Q).

Proof.
 intros P Q H [Hp Hq].
 destruct H as [Hnp | Hnq].
 - apply Hnp. assumption.
 - apply Hnq. assumption.
Oed.

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#### Isabelle: Backward proof example

```
fun range sum :: "nat => nat"
 where "range sum n = (\sum k::nat=0..n.k)"
theorem arith progr sum: "2 * (range sum n) = n * (n + 1)"
 proof (induct n)
   show "2 * range sum 0 = 0 * (0 + 1)" by simp
 next
 fix n have "2 * range_sum (n + 1) = 2 * (range_sum_n) + 2 * (n + 1)" bv simp
 also assume "2 * (range sum n) = n * (n + 1)"
 also have "... + 2 * (n + 1) = (n + 1) * (n + 2)" by simp
 finally show "2 * (range sum (Suc n)) = (Suc n) * (Suc n + 1)" by simp
ged
```

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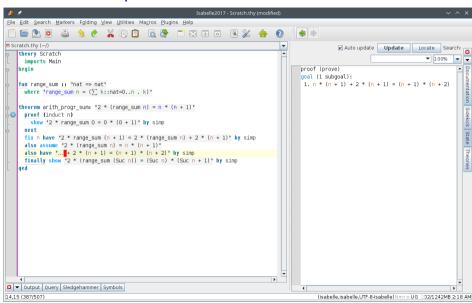
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#### Isabelle: Proof process



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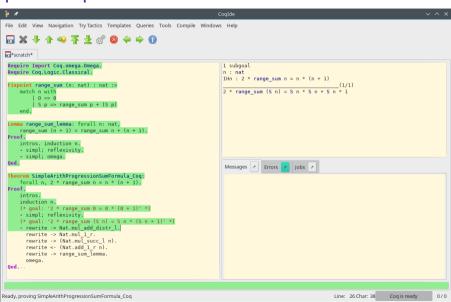
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#### Coq: Proof process



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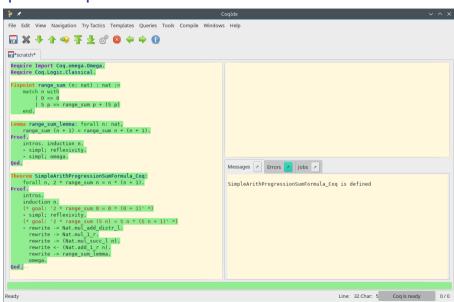
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#### Coq: Proof process



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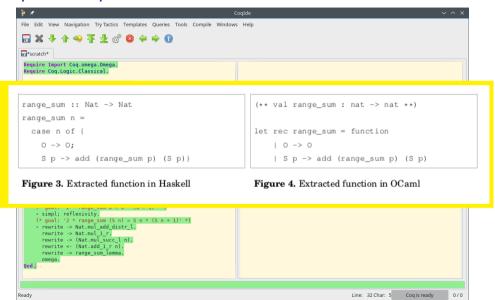
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#### Coq: Proof process + verified code extraction



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#### Summary

- Two widespread theorem provers were considered: Isabelle and Coq
- The tools are based on different logics ⇒
  - unprovable statements and invalid classical proofs in Coq
  - o sometimes more complex proof in Coq
  - \* constructive proof in Coq
- Nonetheless, they both may be used to solve applied problems, such as software testing and verification

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