

Corecursion and Coinduction

Gabriel Field

15/Aug/2025

Goals

Actual goals:

- Introduce the **conatural numbers**
- Introduce **corecursion** to specifying functions into $\text{co}\mathbb{N}$
- Introduce **coinduction** to reason about corecursive functions
- **Generalise** to other corecursive structures
- Give **useful examples** of coinductive proofs

Notable omissions:

- Exhaustive examples (no time)
- Solid background theory (too much category theory)
- Initial algebras and terminal coalgebras in categories other than **Set** (prerequisites not met)

Outline

- 1 Vanilla Induction
- 2 Vanilla Corecursion

Outline

- 1 Vanilla Induction
- 2 Vanilla Corecursion

The Natural Numbers

Coinduction \leftarrow Corecursion \leftarrow Recursion \leftarrow \mathbb{N} .

The Natural Numbers

Coinduction \leftarrow Corecursion \leftarrow Recursion $\leftarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Loose Definition

The set of **natural numbers** is $\mathbb{N} := \{0, 1, \dots\}$, “freely generated” by the constant 0 and the successor operation $\text{succ} : x \mapsto x + 1$.

The Natural Numbers

Coinduction \leftarrow Corecursion \leftarrow Recursion $\leftarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Loose Definition

The set of **natural numbers** is $\mathbb{N} := \{0, 1, \dots\}$, “freely generated” by the constant 0 and the successor operation $\text{succ} : x \mapsto x + 1$.

Recursion Principle

Given a set X , a constant $x_0 \in X$, and an operation $f : X \rightarrow X$, there is a unique map $u : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ with

$$\begin{aligned}u : 0 &\mapsto x_0 \\u : \text{succ}(n) &\mapsto f(u(n))\end{aligned}$$

We'll write $u := \text{iterate}(f, x_0)$.

Recursion from \mathbb{N}

Example: Powers

The function $u : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $u : n \mapsto 3^n$ is defined recursively by

$$u : 0 \mapsto 1$$

$$3^0 := 1$$

$$u : \text{succ}(n) \mapsto 3^n \cdot n$$

$$3^{\text{succ}(n)} := 3^n \cdot n$$

Example: Addition on \mathbb{N}

The function $(- + -) : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is defined recursively by

$$0 + y := y$$

$$\text{succ}(x) + y := \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Induction from \mathbb{N}

Theorem: Simple induction

Let $\text{lhs}, \text{rhs} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ be two functions out of \mathbb{N} . If

- $\text{lhs}(0) = \text{rhs}(0)$, and
- $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{lhs}(n) = \text{rhs}(n) \implies \text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n)))$

then $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

Induction from \mathbb{N}

Theorem: Simple induction

Let $\text{lhs}, \text{rhs} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ be two functions out of \mathbb{N} . If

- $\text{lhs}(0) = \text{rhs}(0)$, and
- $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{lhs}(n) = \text{rhs}(n) \implies \text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n)))$

then $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

$$0 + y := y$$

$$\text{succ}(x) + y := \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Induction from \mathbb{N}

Theorem: Simple induction

Let $\text{lhs}, \text{rhs} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ be two functions out of \mathbb{N} . If

- $\text{lhs}(0) = \text{rhs}(0)$, and
- $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{lhs}(n) = \text{rhs}(n) \implies \text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n)))$

then $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

$$0 + y := y$$

$$\text{succ}(x) + y := \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Example: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n + 0 = n$

Induction from \mathbb{N}

Theorem: Simple induction

Let $\text{lhs}, \text{rhs} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ be two functions out of \mathbb{N} . If

- $\text{lhs}(0) = \text{rhs}(0)$, and
- $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{lhs}(n) = \text{rhs}(n) \implies \text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n)))$

then $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

$$0 + y := y$$

$$\text{succ}(x) + y := \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Example: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n + 0 = n$

Let $\text{lhs} : n \mapsto n + 0$ and $\text{rhs} : n \mapsto n$. Then,

Induction from \mathbb{N}

Theorem: Simple induction

Let $\text{lhs}, \text{rhs} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ be two functions out of \mathbb{N} . If

- $\text{lhs}(0) = \text{rhs}(0)$, and
- $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{lhs}(n) = \text{rhs}(n) \implies \text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n)))$

then $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

$$0 + y := y$$

$$\text{succ}(x) + y := \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Example: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n + 0 = n$

Let $\text{lhs} : n \mapsto n + 0$ and $\text{rhs} : n \mapsto n$. Then,

- $\text{lhs}(0) = 0 + 0 = 0 = \text{rhs}(0)$;

Induction from \mathbb{N}

Theorem: Simple induction

Let $\text{lhs}, \text{rhs} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ be two functions out of \mathbb{N} . If

- $\text{lhs}(0) = \text{rhs}(0)$, and
- $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{lhs}(n) = \text{rhs}(n) \implies \text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n)))$

then $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

$$0 + y := y$$

$$\text{succ}(x) + y := \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Example: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n + 0 = n$

Let $\text{lhs} : n \mapsto n + 0$ and $\text{rhs} : n \mapsto n$. Then,

- $\text{lhs}(0) = 0 + 0 = 0 = \text{rhs}(0)$;
- $\text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{succ}(n) + 0 = \text{succ}(n + 0) = \text{succ}(n) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n))$;

Induction from \mathbb{N}

Theorem: Simple induction

Let $\text{lhs}, \text{rhs} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ be two functions out of \mathbb{N} . If

- $\text{lhs}(0) = \text{rhs}(0)$, and
- $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{lhs}(n) = \text{rhs}(n) \implies \text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n)))$

then $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

$$0 + y := y$$

$$\text{succ}(x) + y := \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Example: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n + 0 = n$

Let $\text{lhs} : n \mapsto n + 0$ and $\text{rhs} : n \mapsto n$. Then,

- $\text{lhs}(0) = 0 + 0 = 0 = \text{rhs}(0)$;
- $\text{lhs}(\text{succ}(n)) = \text{succ}(n) + 0 = \text{succ}(n + 0) = \text{succ}(n) = \text{rhs}(\text{succ}(n))$;

so $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$.

Outline

- 1 Vanilla Induction
- 2 Vanilla Corecursion

The Conatural Numbers

- $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Recursion} \rightarrow \text{Induction}$
- $\text{co}\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Corecursion} \rightarrow \text{Coinduction}$

The Conatural Numbers

- $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Recursion} \rightarrow \text{Induction}$
- $\text{co}\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Corecursion} \rightarrow \text{Coinduction}$

Definition: Conatural numbers, Predecessor

The set of **conatural numbers** is $\text{co}\mathbb{N} := \mathbb{N} \sqcup \{\infty\}$.

The **predecessor** operation is

$$\text{pred} : \text{co}\mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \{\text{no}\} \sqcup \text{co}\mathbb{N}$$

$$0 \longmapsto \text{no}$$

$$\text{succ}(n) \longmapsto n$$

$$\infty \longmapsto \infty$$

The Conatural Numbers

- $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Recursion} \rightarrow \text{Induction}$
- $\text{co}\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Corecursion} \rightarrow \text{Coinduction}$

Definition: Conatural numbers, Predecessor

The set of **conatural numbers** is $\text{co}\mathbb{N} := \mathbb{N} \sqcup \{\infty\}$.

The **predecessor** operation is

$$\text{pred} : \text{co}\mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \{\text{no}\} \sqcup \text{co}\mathbb{N}$$

$$0 \longmapsto \text{no}$$

$$\text{succ}(n) \longmapsto n$$

$$\infty \longmapsto \infty$$

\mathbb{N} comes with $\{\text{no}\} \sqcup \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{(0, \text{succ})} \mathbb{N}$.

$\text{co}\mathbb{N}$ comes with $\text{co}\mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\text{pred}} \{\text{no}\} \sqcup \mathbb{N}$.

Partial Functions

Definition: Partial function

A **partial function** $X \rightharpoonup Y$ is a function $X \rightarrow \{\text{no}\} \sqcup Y$.

Examples:

Partial Functions

Definition: Partial function

A **partial function** $X \rightharpoonup Y$ is a function $X \rightarrow \{\text{no}\} \sqcup Y$.

Examples:

- $f : x \mapsto 1/x : \mathbb{R} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{R};$
 $f(0) = \text{no}.$

Partial Functions

Definition: Partial function

A **partial function** $X \rightharpoonup Y$ is a function $X \rightarrow \{\text{no}\} \sqcup Y$.

Examples:

- $f : x \mapsto 1/x : \mathbb{R} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{R};$
 $f(0) = \text{no}.$
- “Get input from user” : `ComputerState` \rightharpoonup `String`;
Fails when the user doesn’t give input.

Partial Functions

Definition: Partial function

A **partial function** $X \rightharpoonup Y$ is a function $X \rightarrow \{\text{no}\} \sqcup Y$.

Examples:

- $f : x \mapsto 1/x : \mathbb{R} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{R};$
 $f(0) = \text{no}.$
- “Get input from user” : `ComputerState` \rightharpoonup `String`;
Fails when the user doesn’t give input.
- $\text{pred} : \text{co}\mathbb{N} \rightharpoonup \text{co}\mathbb{N};$
 $\text{pred}(0)$ fails.