



程序代写代做 CS 编程辅导



MP4161



UNSW
SYDNEY

Advanced Topics in Software Verification

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Content

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→ Foundations & Principles

- Intro, Lambda calculus [1,2]
- Higher Order Logic (part 1) [2,3^a]
- Term rewriting [3,4]



→ Proof & Specification Techniques

- Inductively defined sets, rule induction [4,5]
- Datatype induction, primitive recursion [5,7]
- General recursive functions, termination proofs [7^b]
- Proof automation, Isar (part 2) [8]
- Hoare logic, proofs about programs, invariants [8,9]
- C verification [9,10]
- Practice, questions, exam prep [10^c]

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^aa1 due; ^ba2 due; ^ca3 due

Last Time on HOL

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→ Defining HOL



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Last Time on HOL

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- Defining HOL
- Higher Order Abstr



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Last Time on HOL

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- Defining HOL
- Higher Order Abstr
- Deriving proof rules



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Last Time on HOL

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- Defining HOL
- Higher Order Abstr
- Deriving proof rules
- More automation



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Term Rewriting
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The Problem

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Set of equations



$$r_1 = r_1$$

$$r_2 = r_2$$

⋮

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The Problem

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Set of equations



$$l_1 = r_1$$

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⋮

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does equation $l = r$ hold?
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The Problem

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does equation $l = r$ hold?
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Applications in:

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→ Mathematics (algebra, group theory, etc)

→ Functional Programming (model of execution)

→ Theorem Proving (dealing with equations, simplifying statements)

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Term Rewriting: The Idea

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use  as reduction rules

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{QR code} \\ \longrightarrow r_1 \\ \longrightarrow r_2 \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

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 $l_n \longrightarrow r_n$

decide $t = r$ by deciding $t \xrightarrow{*} r$
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Arrow Cheat Sheet

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$$\xrightarrow{0} = \{(x, y) | x = v\} \text{ identity}$$



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Arrow Cheat Sheet

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$$\xrightarrow{0} = \{(x, y) | x = v\} \text{ identity}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n+1} = \xrightarrow{n} \circ \xrightarrow{} \text{ 1 fold composition}$$



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Arrow Cheat Sheet

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$$\xrightarrow{0} = \{(x, y) | x = y\} \quad \text{identity}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n+1} = \xrightarrow{n} \circ \xrightarrow{} \quad \text{1 fold composition}$$

$$\xrightarrow{+} = \bigcup_{i>0} \xrightarrow{i} \quad \text{sensitive closure}$$

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$$\xrightarrow{*} = \xrightarrow{+} \cup \xrightarrow{0} \quad \text{reflexive transitive closure}$$

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Arrow Cheat Sheet

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$\xrightarrow{\equiv}$	=	$\xrightarrow{} \cup \xrightarrow{0}$	reflexive closure

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$$\xrightarrow{\equiv} = \xrightarrow{} \cup \xrightarrow{0} \quad \text{reflexive closure}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-1} = \{(y, x) | x \xrightarrow{} y\} \quad \text{inverse}$$

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$\xrightarrow{-1}$	=	$\{(y, x) x \xrightarrow{} y\}$	inverse
$\xleftarrow{-1}$	=	$\xrightarrow{-1}$	inverse

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$\xrightarrow{-1}$	=	$\{(y, x) x \xrightarrow{\cdot} y\}$	inverse
$\xleftarrow{-1}$	=	$\xrightarrow{-1}$	inverse
\leftrightarrow	=	$\xleftarrow{\cdot} \cup \xrightarrow{\cdot}$	symmetric closure

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Arrow Cheat Sheet

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How to Decide / \longleftrightarrow^* r

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Same idea as for β :



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How to Decide $/ \leftrightarrow^* r$

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Same idea as for β : look for n such that $/ \xrightarrow{*} n$ and $r \xrightarrow{*} n$

Does this always work?



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How to Decide $/ \xleftarrow{*} r$

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Same idea as for β : look for n such that $/ \xrightarrow{*} n$ and $r \xrightarrow{*} n$

Does this always work?

If $/ \xrightarrow{*} n$ and $r \xrightarrow{*} n$, then $/ \xrightarrow{*} r$. Ok.



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If $/ \xrightarrow{*} n$ and $r \xrightarrow{*} n$, then $/ \xrightarrow{*} r$. Ok.

If $/ \xleftarrow{*} r$, will there be a suitable n ?

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If $/ \leftrightarrow^* r$, will there be a suitable n ? **No!**

Example:

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Rules: $f\ x \rightarrow a$, $g\ x \rightarrow b$, $f\ (g\ x) \rightarrow b$

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How to Decide $I \xleftarrow{*} r$

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

Same idea as for β : look for n such that $I \xrightarrow{*} n$ and $r \xrightarrow{*} n$

Does this always work?



If $I \xrightarrow{*} n$ and $r \xrightarrow{*} n$, then $I \xrightarrow{*} r$. Ok.

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Example:

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Rules: $f x \rightarrow a$, $g x \rightarrow b$, $f(g x) \rightarrow b$

$f x \xleftarrow{*} g x$ because $f(x) \rightarrow a \leftarrow f(g x) \rightarrow b \leftarrow g x$

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But: $f x \rightarrow a$ and $g x \rightarrow b$ and a, b in normal form

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Works only for systems with **Church-Rosser** property:

$I \xleftarrow{*} n \wedge r \xrightarrow{*} n$

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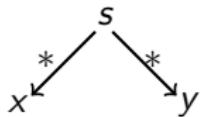
Works only for systems with **Church-Rosser** property:

$I \xleftarrow{*} n \wedge r \xrightarrow{*} n$

Fact: $\xrightarrow{*}$ is Church-Rosser iff it is confluent.

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:

Is a given set of reduction rules confluent?

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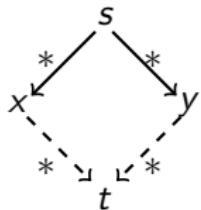
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Confluence

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Is there a finite set of reduction rules confluent?

undecidable

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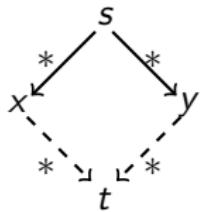
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Confluence

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:)

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Local Confluence

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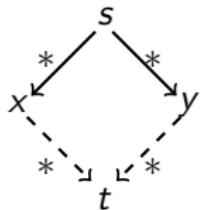
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Confluence

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:)

undecidable
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Local Confluence

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Fact: local confluence and termination \implies confluence

Termination

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- is **terminating** if there are no infinite reduction chains
- is **normalizing** if every element has a normal form
- is **converging** if it is terminating and confluent



Example:

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Termination

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- is **terminating** if there are no infinite reduction chains
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Example:

\rightarrow_{β} in λ is not terminating, but confluent

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Termination

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Example:

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- β in λ is not terminating, but confluent
- β in λ^\rightarrow is terminating and confluent, i.e. convergent

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Problem: is a given set of reduction rules terminating?

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Termination

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Problem: is a given set of reduction rules terminating?

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undecidable

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When is → Terminating?

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Basic idea:



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When is → Terminating?

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Basic idea: when each rule application makes terms simpler in some way.



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When is \rightarrow Terminating?

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Basic idea: when each rule application makes terms simpler in some way.

More formally: \rightarrow is terminating when there is a well founded order $<$ on terms for which $t < s$ whenever $t \rightarrow s$
(well founded = no increasing chains $a_1 > a_2 > \dots$)

Example:

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Example: $f(g x) \rightarrow g x$, $g(f x) \rightarrow f x$

This system always terminates. Reduction order:

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This system always terminates. Reduction order:

$s <_r t$ iff $\text{size}(s) < \text{size}(t)$ with

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$\text{size}(s) = \text{number of function symbols in } s$

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$\text{size}(s) =$ number of function symbols in s

- ① Both rules always decrease size by 1 when applied to any term t
- ② $<_r$ is well founded, because $<$ is well founded on \mathbb{N}

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Termination in Practice

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In practice: often easier to consider just the rewrite rules by themselves, rather than their application to an arbitrary term t .

Show



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Termination in Practice

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In practice: often easier to consider just the rewrite rules by themselves,
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Show for each rule $I_i = \dots < I_i$.



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In practice: often easier to consider just the rewrite rules by themselves, rather than their application to an arbitrary term t .

Show for each rule $I_i = \dots < I_i$.

Example:

$g\ x < f\ (g\ x)$ and $f\ x < g\ (f\ x)$

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Requires

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Requires

u to become smaller whenever any subterm of u is made smaller.

Formally:

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WeChat: cstutorcs

Requires

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Formally:

Requires $<$ to be monotonic with respect to the structure of terms:

$s < t \rightarrow u[s] < u[t]$. 749389476

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Termination in Practice

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In practice: often easier to consider just the rewrite rules by themselves, rather than their application to an arbitrary term t .

Show for each rule $I_i = \frac{L_i}{R_i} < I_i$.

Example:

$g\ x < f\ (g\ x)$ and $f\ x < g\ (f\ x)$

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Requires

u to become smaller whenever any subterm of u is made smaller.

Formally:

Requires $<$ to be monotonic with respect to the structure of terms:

$s < t \rightarrow u[s] < u[t]$. 749389476

True for most orders that don't treat certain parts of terms as special cases.

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Example Termination Proof

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Problem: Rewrite formulas containing \neg , \wedge , \vee and \rightarrow , so that they don't contain any implications and \neg is applied only to variables and constants.



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Rewrite Rules:

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Rewrite Rules:

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Rewrite Rules:

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$$\text{notand: } (\neg(A \wedge B)) = (\neg A \vee \neg B)$$

$$\text{notor: } (\neg(A \vee B)) = (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$$

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We show that the rewrite system defined by these rules is terminating.

Order on Terms

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Each time one of our rules is applied, either:

- an implication is refined
- something that is not listed upwards in the term.



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Order on Terms

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Each time one of our rules is applied, either:

- an implication is removed
- something that is not listed upwards in the term.

This suggests a 2-part ordering $s <_r t$ iff:

- $\text{num_imps } s < \text{num_imps } t$, or
- $\text{num_imps } s = \text{num_imps } t$ and $\text{fsize } s < \text{fsize } t$.

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Let:

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→ $s <_i t \equiv \text{num_imps } s < \text{num_imps } t$ and

→ $s <_n t \equiv \text{osize } s < \text{osize } t$

Then $<_i$ and $<_n$ are both well-founded orders (since both return nats).

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Then $<$; and $<_n$ are both well-founded orders (since both return nats).

$<_r$ is the lexicographic order over $<_i$ and $<_n$. $<_r$ is well-founded since $<_i$ and $<_n$ are both well-founded.

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Order Decreasing

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imp clearly decreases num_imps



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Order Decreasing

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

imp clearly decreases num_imps

osize adds up all non-
constants and variables/constants, weights each
one according to its de-



and variables/constants, weights each
one according to its de-

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$$\text{osize}' c \quad x =$$

$$\text{osize}' (\neg P) \quad x = \text{osize}' P (x + 1)$$

$$\text{osize}' (P \wedge Q) \quad x = \text{osize}' P (x + 1) + \text{osize}' Q (x + 1)$$

$$\text{osize}' (P \vee Q) \quad x = 2^x + \text{osize}' P (x + 1) + \text{osize}' Q (x + 1)$$

$$\text{osize}' (P \rightarrow Q) \quad x = \text{osize}' P (x + 1) + \text{osize}' Q (x + 1)$$

$$\text{osize } P \quad = \text{osize}' P 0$$

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$$\text{osize}' c \quad x = \boxed{}$$

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$$\text{osize}' (P \rightarrow Q) \quad x = \boxed{2^x} (\text{osize}' P (x + 1)) + (\text{osize}' Q (x + 1))$$

$$\text{osize } P \quad = \text{osize}' P 0$$

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The other rules decrease the depth of the things osize counts, so decrease
osize.

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Term Rewriting in Isabelle

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Term rewriting in Isabelle is called **Simplifier**



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Term Rewriting in Isabelle

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→ uses simplification rules

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Term Rewriting in Isabelle

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Term rewriting in Isabelle is called **Simplifier**



- uses simplification rules
- (almost) blindly from left to right

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Term rewriting in Isabelle is called **Simplifier**



apply simp

- uses simplification rules
- (almost) blindly from left to right
- until no rule is applicable.

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termination: not guaranteed

(may loop)

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Term Rewriting in Isabelle

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Term rewriting in Isabelle is called **Simplifier**



apply simp

- uses simplification rules
- (almost) blindly from left to right
- until no rule is applicable.

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termination: not guaranteed

(may loop)

confluence: not guaranteed

(result may depend on which rule is used first)

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Control

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- Equations turned into simplification rules with [simp] attribute



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Control

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→ Equations turned into simplification rules with [**simp**] attribute

→ Adding/deleting equations automatically:

apply (**simp add:** <rules>) and **apply** (**simp del:** <rules>)

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Control

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

- Equations turned into simplification rules with [**simp**] attribute
- Adding/deleting equations manually:
apply (**simp add:** <rules>) and **apply** (**simp del:** <rules>)
- Using only the specified set of equations:
apply (**simp only:** <rules>)

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Demo

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We have seen today...

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

→ Equations and Terms



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We have seen today...

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

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We have seen today...

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

- Equations and Terms
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reduction systems

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We have seen today...

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- Equations and Terms
- Confluence and Termination
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reduction systems

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Exercises

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- Show, via a pen-and-paper proof, that the `osize` function is monotonic with respect to the terms from that example.



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