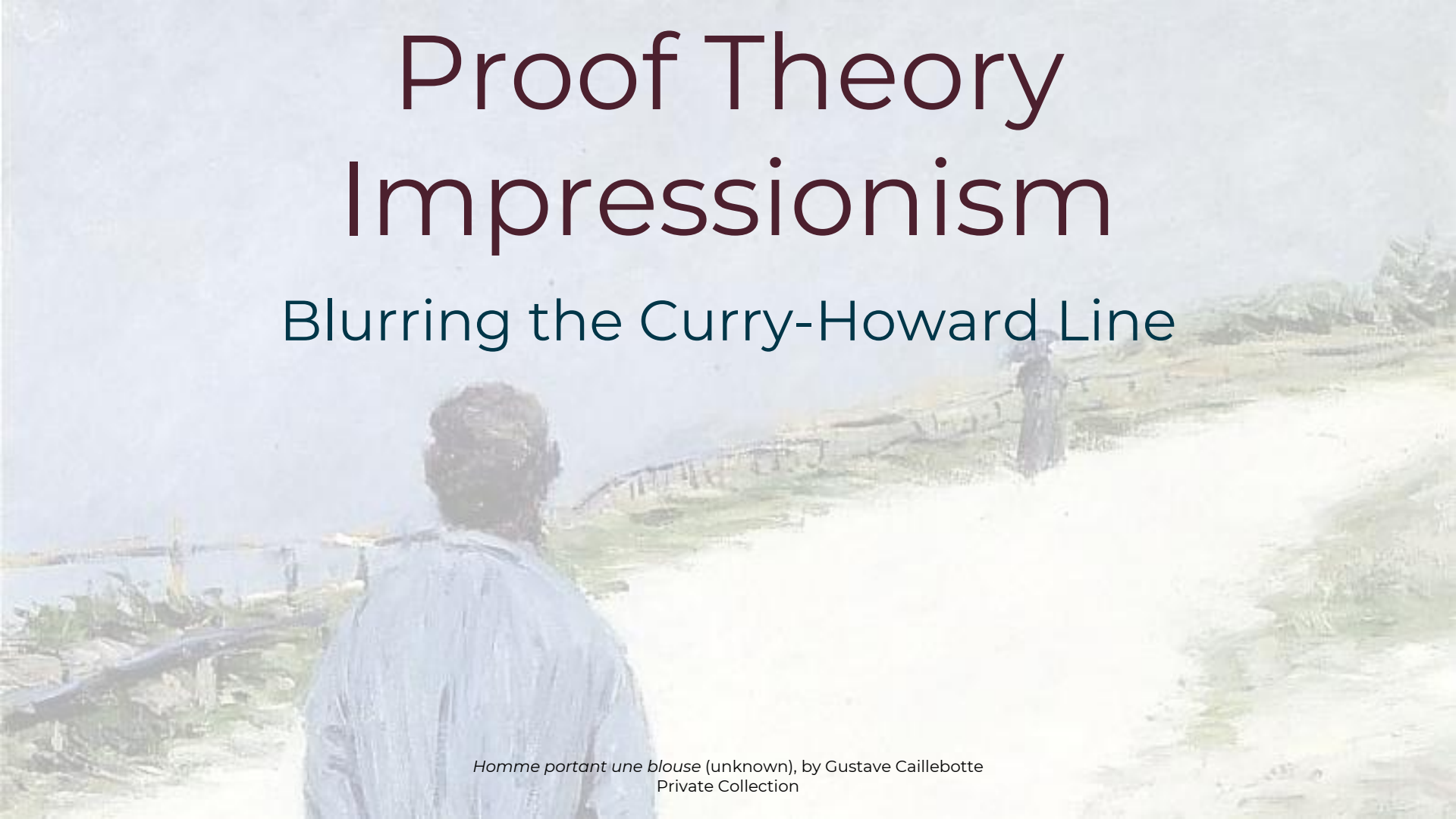


Proof Theory Impressionism

Blurring the Curry-Howard Line



Homme portant une blouse (unknown), by Gustave Caillebotte
Private Collection

Program

Proof



ASIL A/QM

Audio and Infotainment

- GPS/Navigation systems
- Satellite/Digital radio
- Connectivity - USB, HDMI
- Movie/Game systems

ASIL A/B

Body and convenience

- Smart junction boxes
- Instrument clusters
- Heating and cooling
- Steering wheel sensors
- Body control units
- Body gateway

ASIL QM

Lighting

- Exterior, CHMSLs, RCLs, Accent lighting
- Advanced front lighting

ASIL D

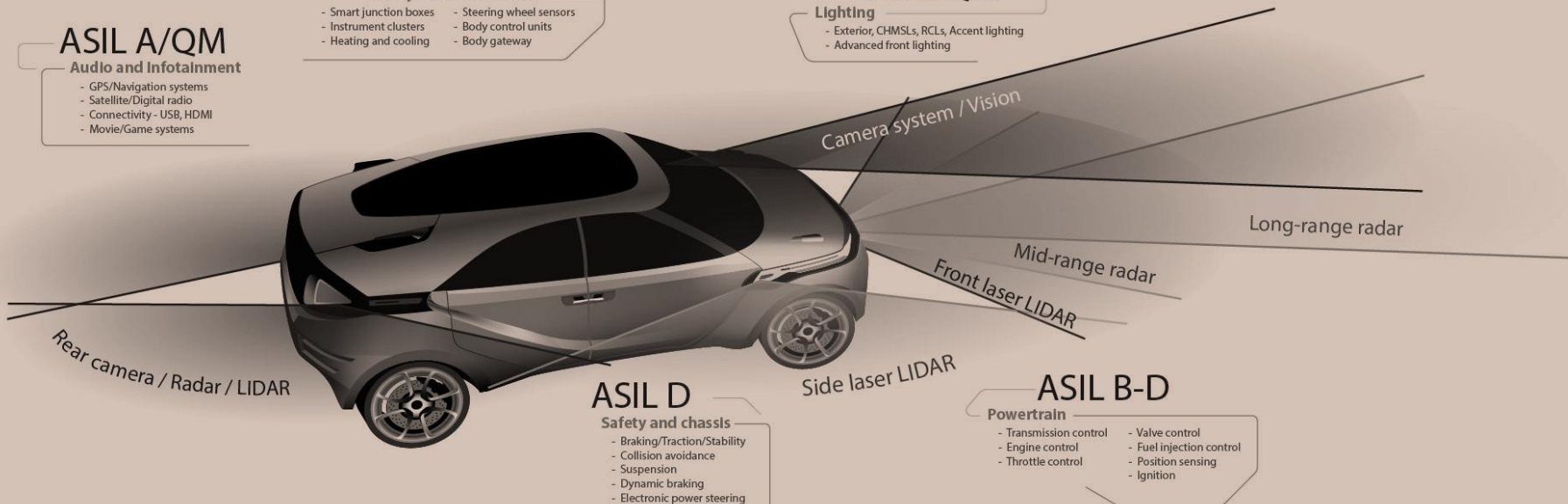
Safety and chassis

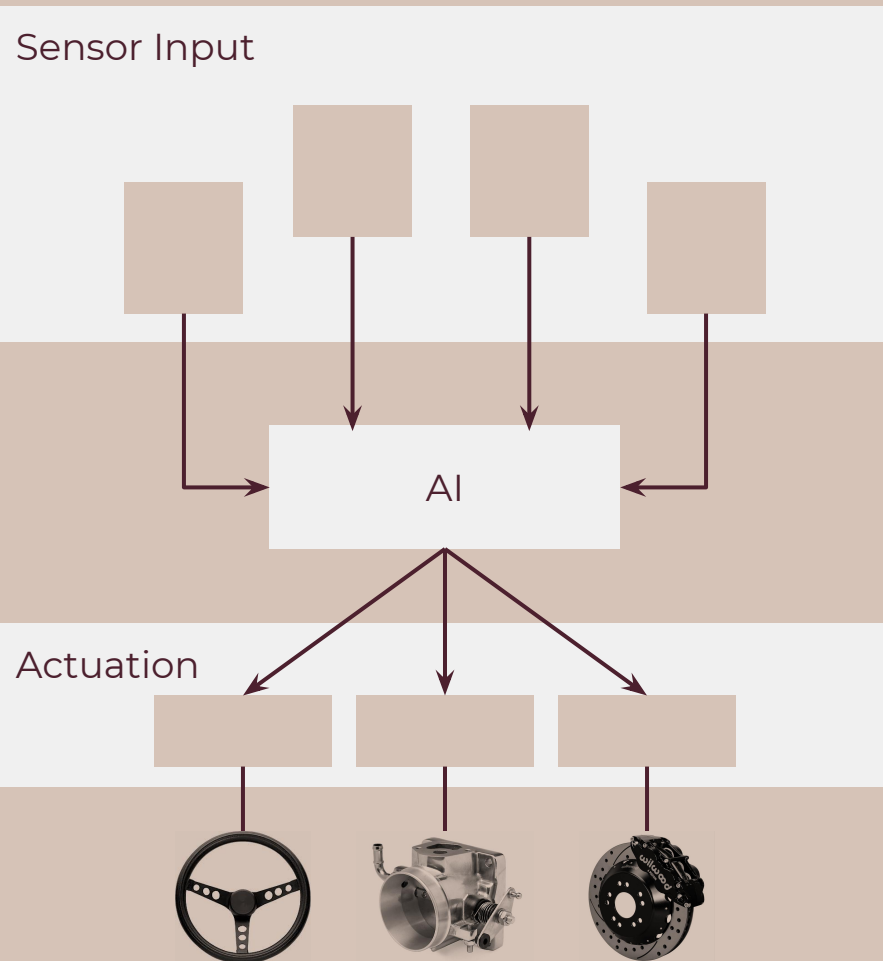
- Braking/Traction/Stability
- Collision avoidance
- Suspension
- Dynamic braking
- Electronic power steering

ASIL B-D

Powertrain

- Transmission control
- Engine control
- Throttle control
- Valve control
- Fuel injection control
- Position sensing
- Ignition





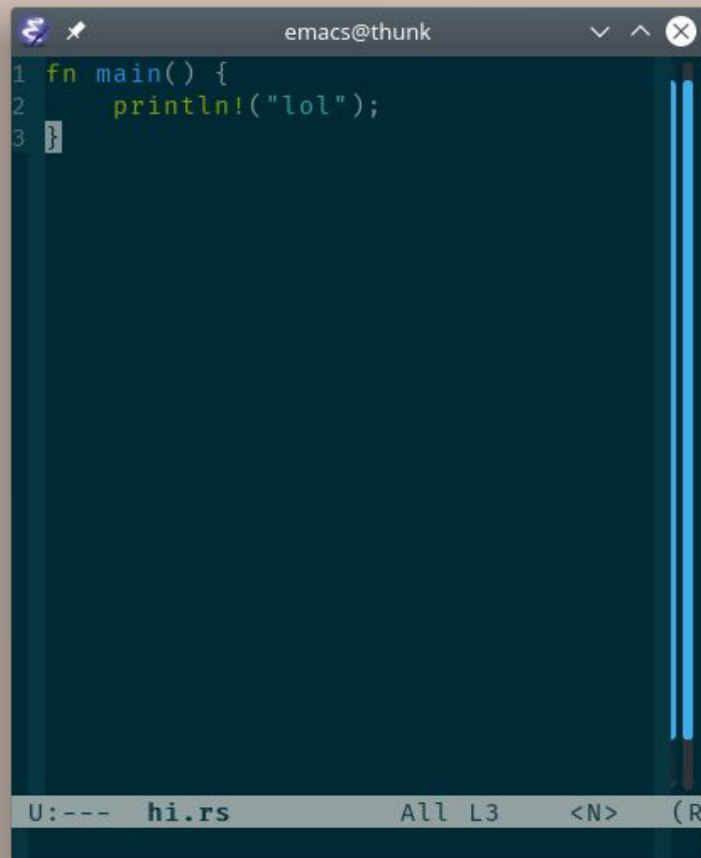
Program

Proof



Program Me Proof

```
emac@thunk
1 {-# OPTIONS --without-K --rewriting #-}
2
3 open import HoTT
4 open import homotopy.EilenbergMacLane1
5 open import homotopy.EilenbergMacLane
6
7 {- Given sequence of groups ( $G_n : n \geq 1$ ) such that  $G_n$  is abelian for  $n > 1$ ,
8  - we can construct a space  $X$  such that  $\pi_n(X) \cong G_n$ .
9  - (We can also make  $\pi_n(X)$  whatever we want but this isn't done here.) -}
10
11 module homotopy.SpaceFromGroups where
12
13 {- From a sequence of spaces ( $F_n$ ) such that  $F_n$  is  $n$ -connected and
14  -  $n+1$ -truncated, construct a space  $X$  such that  $\pi_{n+1}(X) \cong \pi_{n+1}(F_n)$  -}
15 module SpaceFromEMs {i} (F : N → Ptd i)
16   {{pF : {n : N} → has-level (S n) (deq (F n))}}
17   {{cF : (n : N) → is-connected (n) (deq (F n))}} where
18
19   X : Ptd i
20   X = @FinTuples F
21
22   πS-X : (n : N) → πS n X ≅G πS n (F n)
23   πS-X n =
24     πS n (@FinTuples F)
25     ≅G ( prefix-lemma n 0 F )
26     πS n (@FinTuples (λ k → F (n + k)))
27     ≅G ( πS-emap n (@fin-tuples-cons (λ k → F (n + k))) ·1G )
28     πS n (F (n + 0)) ⊗* @FinTuples (λ k → F (n + S k))
29     ≅G ( πS-× n (F (n + 0)) (@FinTuples (λ k → F (n + S k))) )
30     πS n (F (n + 0)) ×G πS n (@FinTuples (λ k → F (n + S k)))
31     ≅G ( ×G-emap (idiso πS n (F (n + 0))) )
32           (contr-iso-0G _ $
33             connected-at-level-is-contr {} {} )
34           {{Trunc-preserves-conn {n = 0} $ 0^-conn _ (S n) _ $
35             transport
36               (λ k → is-connected k
37                 (FinTuples (λ k → F (n + S k))))
38               (+2+-comm 0 (n),)
39               (ncolim-conn _ _ {{connected-lemma _ _ (λ k →
40                 transport (λ s → is-connected (s) (deq (F (n + S k))))
41                 (+-Br n k · +-comm (S n) k)
42                 (cF (n + S k))}})}} )
43     πS n (F (n + 0)) ×G 0G
44     ≅G ( ×G-unit-r _ )
45     πS n (F (n + 0))
46     ≅G ( transportG-iso (λ k → πS n (F k)) (+-unit-r n) )
47     πS n (F n)
48
49 U:--- hott.agda Top L43 <N> (Agda FlyC- WS Undo-Tree)
```



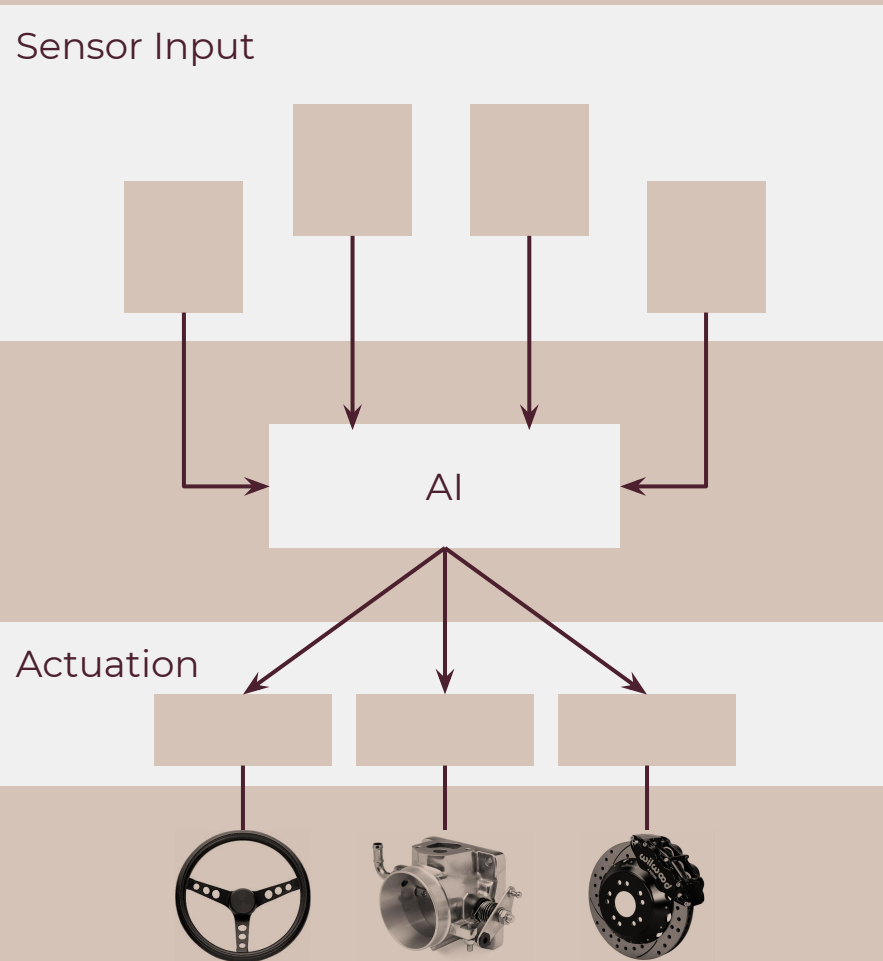
The image shows an Emacs editor window with a dark blue background. The title bar at the top reads "emacs@thunk" and includes standard window control icons. The code is written in Rust and is as follows:

```
1 fn main() {  
2     println!("lol");  
3 }
```

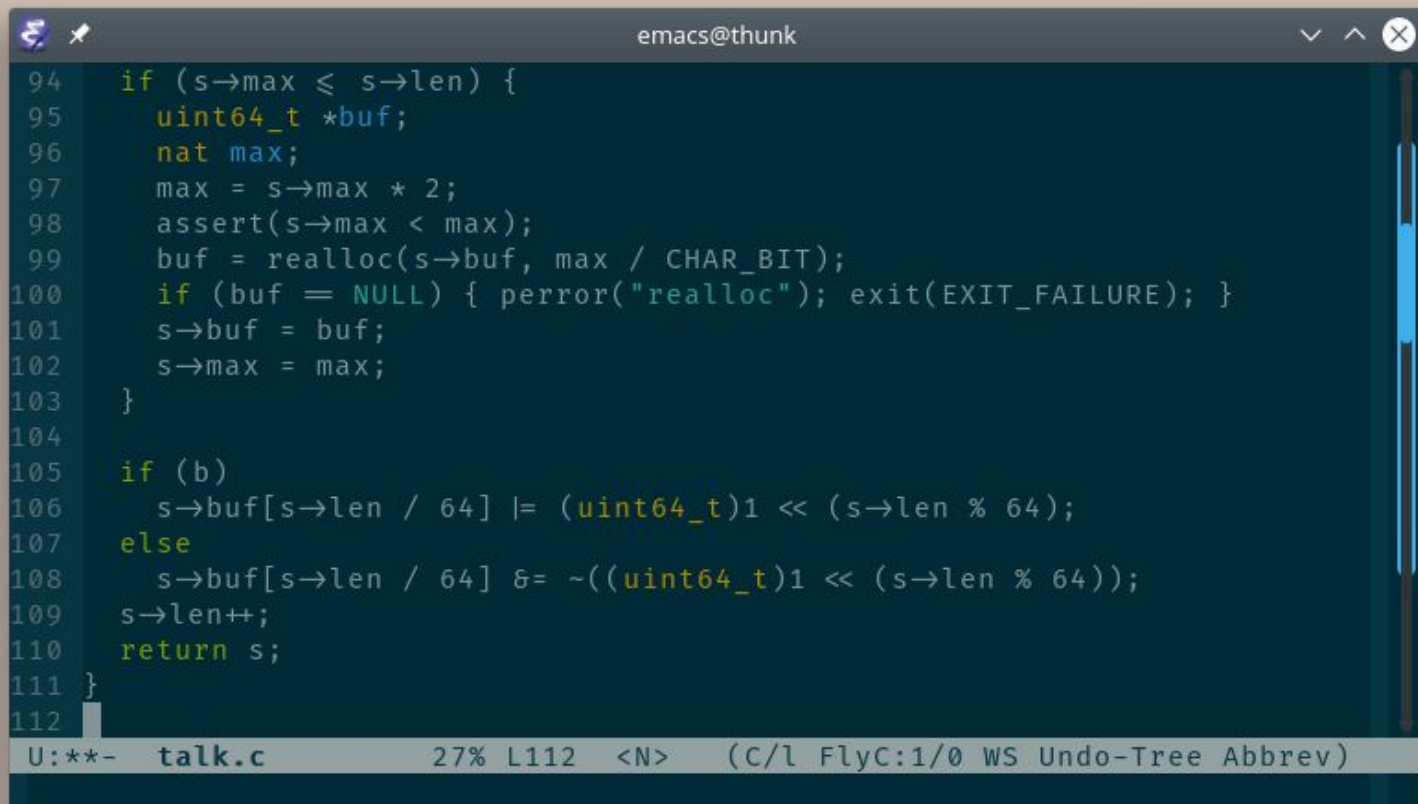
The cursor is positioned at the end of the third line. The bottom status bar displays "U:--- hi.rs All L3 <N> (R".

Program Extraction Proof

Proof Assistant	Extraction Target
Coq	Haskell, OCaml, Scheme
Agda	Haskell
Isabelle / HOL	SML, Haskell, OCaml, Scala



Proof Assistant	Extraction Target
???	C / C++



```
94  if (s->max ≤ s->len) {
95      uint64_t *buf;
96      nat max;
97      max = s->max * 2;
98      assert(s->max < max);
99      buf = realloc(s->buf, max / CHAR_BIT);
100     if (buf == NULL) { perror("realloc"); exit(EXIT_FAILURE); }
101     s->buf = buf;
102     s->max = max;
103 }
104
105 if (b)
106     s->buf[s->len / 64] |= (uint64_t)1 << (s->len % 64);
107 else
108     s->buf[s->len / 64] &= ~((uint64_t)1 << (s->len % 64));
109 s->len++;
110 return s;
111 }
112
```

U:**- talk.c 27% L112 <N> (C/l FlyC:1/0 WS Undo-Tree Abbrev)

Program

Proof



Program Semantics Proof

Programs

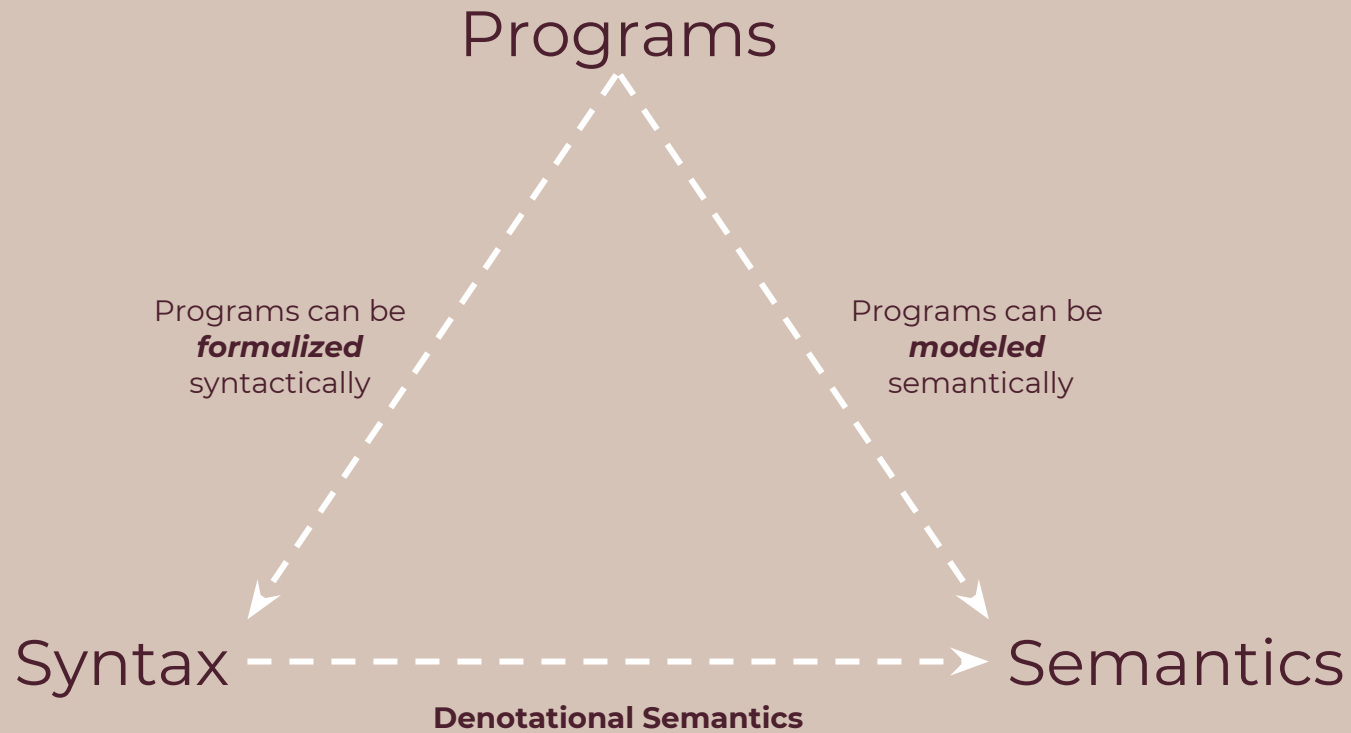
```
graph TD; Programs -- "Programs can be formalized syntactically" --> Syntax; Programs -- "Programs can be modeled semantically" --> Semantics;
```

Programs can be
formalized
syntactically

Programs can be
modeled
semantically


Syntax

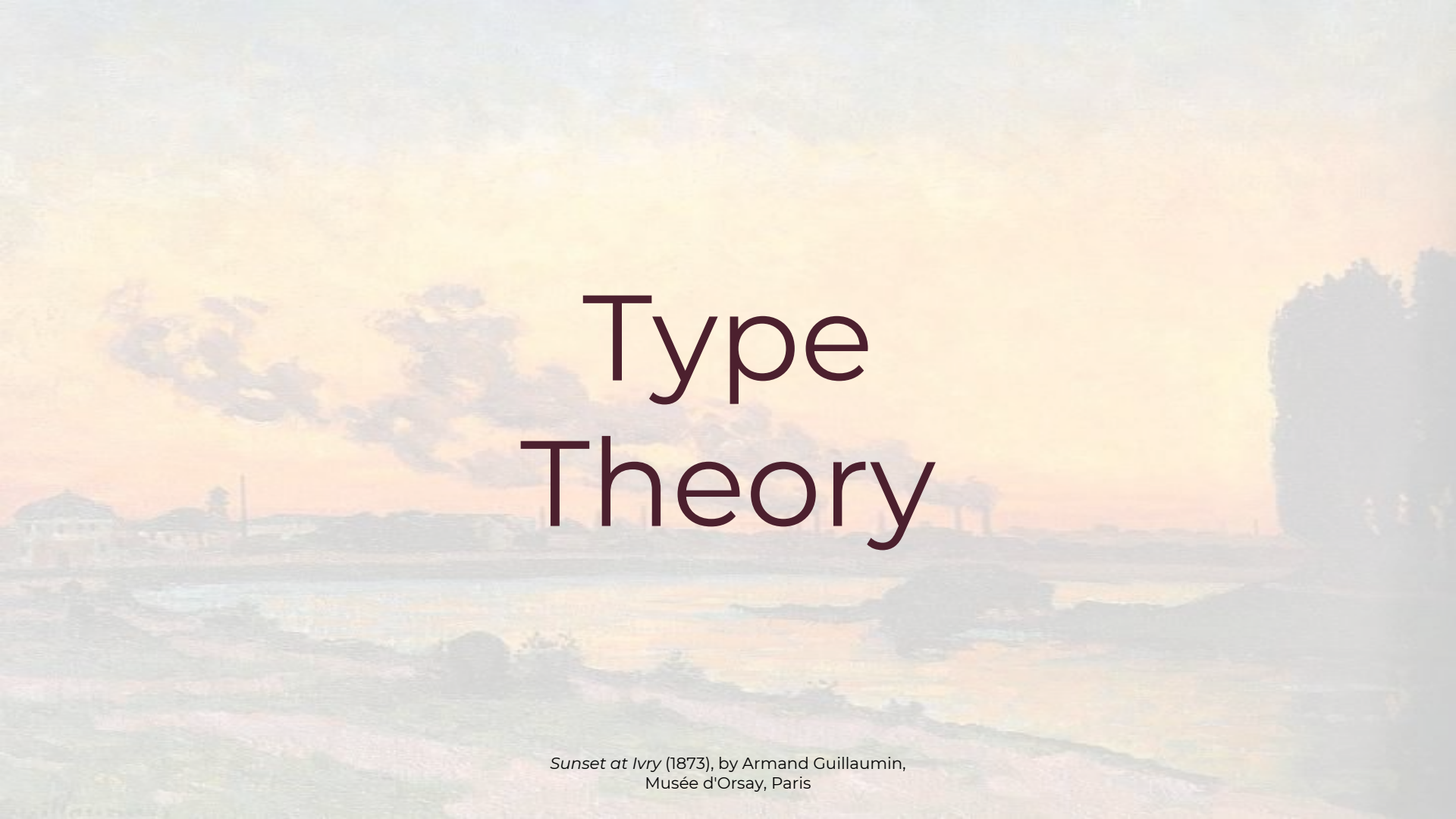
Semantics



u8 -----> $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x \leq 255\}$

u16 -----> $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x \leq 65,535\}$

Program  Mathematical
Meaning



Type Theory

*Sunset at Ivry (1873), by Armand Guillaumin,
Musée d'Orsay, Paris*

term : Type

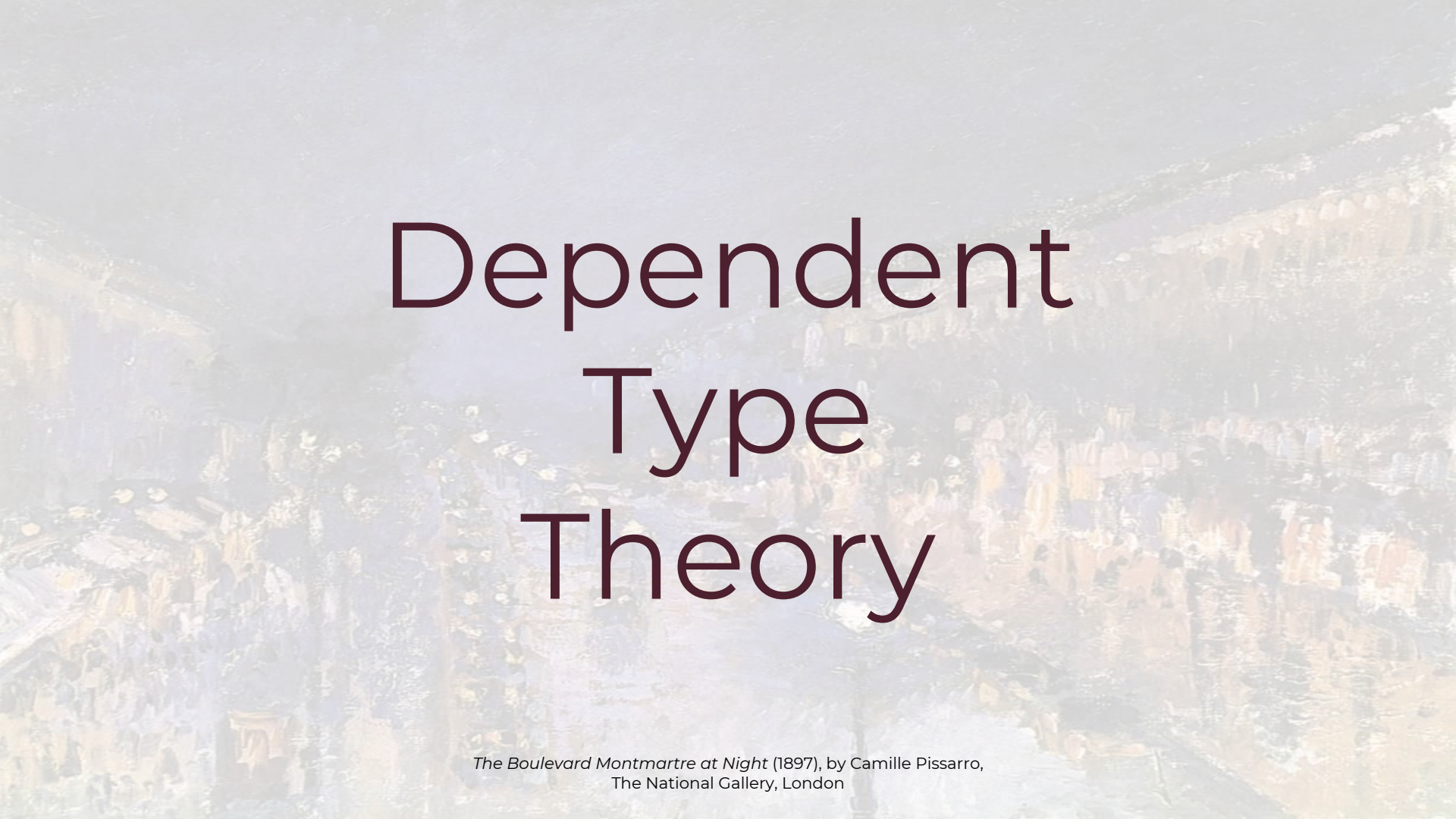
true : Bool

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A, f : A \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \vdash f a : B} \text{[App]}$$

Program



Type
Theory



Dependent Type Theory

The Boulevard Montmartre at Night (1897), by Camille Pissarro,
The National Gallery, London

$$\prod_{(x : A)} B(x)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A, f : \Pi_{(x : A)} \rightarrow B(x)}{\Gamma \vdash f a : B[a/x]} \text{ [\Pi-App]}$$

“Dependent types realize a continuum of precision up to a complete specification of the program’s *behaviour*.”

- Altenkirch, McBride, & McKinna, *Why Dependent Types Matter*



Curry-Howard Correspondence

The Rehearsal of the Ballet Onstage (1878–1879), by Edgar Degas,
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

Program

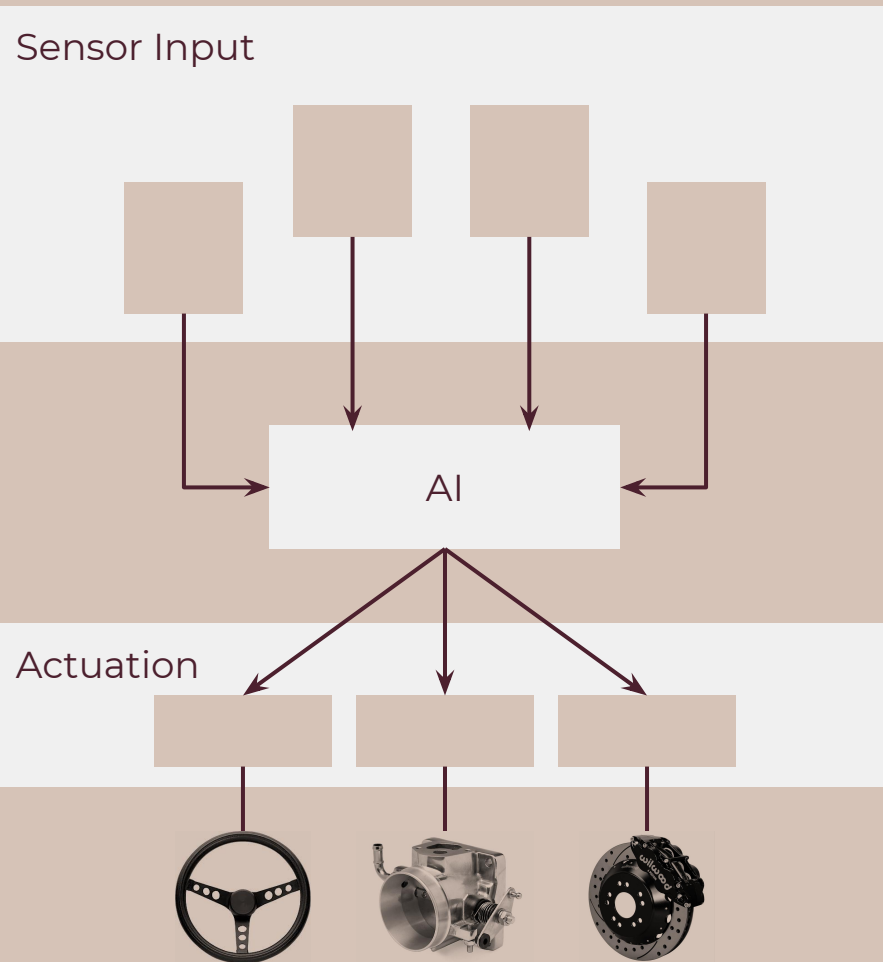
Proof



“Dependently typed programs are,
by their nature, proof carrying code.”

- Altenkirch, McBride, & McKinna, *Why Dependent Types Matter*

Language	Dependent Types
Agda	✓
Idris	✓





The Old Garden (1912), by Edmund W. Greacen,
Florence Griswold Museum, Connecticut



Dependent
Type
Theory

```
struct Zero;  
struct Succ<N: Nat>(PhantomData<N>);  
  
trait Nat {}  
  
impl Nat for Zero {}  
impl<N: Nat> Nat for Succ<N> {}  
  
fn main() {  
    let _zero: Zero;  
    let _one: Succ<Zero>;  
}
```

$\mathbb{N} : \text{Type}$

zero : \mathbb{N}

succ : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

one : \mathbb{N}

one = *succ zero*

```

struct Zero;
struct Succ<N: Nat>(PhantomData<N>);

trait Nat {}

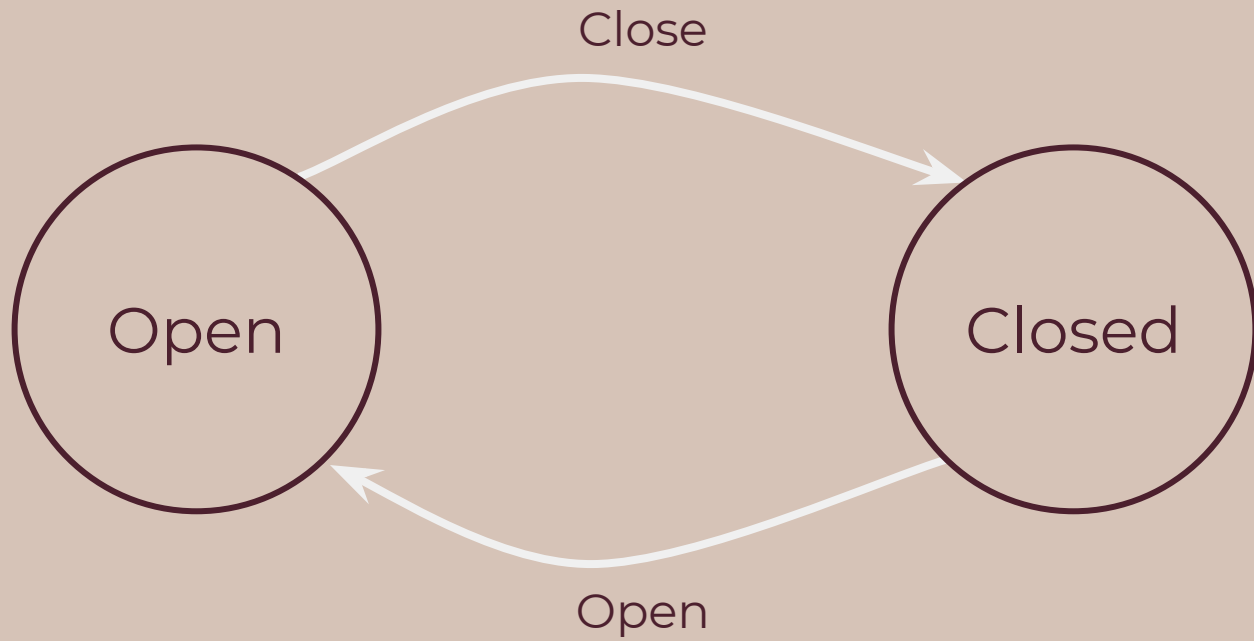
impl Nat for Zero {}
impl<N: Nat> Nat for Succ<N> {}

struct Vector<N: Nat, A>
    (Vec<A>, PhantomData<N>);

fn main() {
    let v: Vector<Zero, u8> =
        Vector::::new();
    let _v_prime: Vector<Succ<Zero>, u8> =
        v.cons(1);
}

```

$\text{Vec } (X : \text{Type}) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type}$
 $\text{empty} : \text{Vec } X \text{ zero}$
 $\text{cons} : \prod_{(n : \mathbb{N})} X \rightarrow \text{Vec } X \ n \rightarrow \text{Vec } X \ (\text{succ } n)$



```

trait Trans<S> {}

struct Open;
struct Closed;

trait OpenAdj {}
trait ClosedAdj {}

impl ClosedAdj for Open {}
impl OpenAdj for Closed {}

impl<N> Trans<N> for Open
where N: OpenAdj {}

impl<N> Trans<N> for Closed
where N: ClosedAdj {}

```

State : Type
 State = OpenS + ClosedS

$\prod_{(s : \text{State})} \text{Adj}(s)$

Closed : Adj(OpenS)
 Open : Adj(ClosedS)

$\text{trans} : \prod_{(s : \text{State})} s \rightarrow \text{Adj}(s)$



Dependent
Type
Theory

Proof Assistant	Dependent Types
Coq	✓
Agda	✓
Isabelle / HOL	

Rust Denotational
Semantics → Agda

Rust Extraction → Agda

Program -----> Proof

