

FUNCTIONAL PROG. IN COQ

Inductive day : Type :=

- | monday
- | tuesday
- | wednesday
- | thursday
- | friday
- | saturday
- | sunday.

Definition next-weekday (d : day) : day :=

match d with

- | monday → tuesday
- | tuesday → wednesday
- | wednesday → thursday
- | thursday → friday
- | friday → monday
- | saturday → monday
- | sunday → monday.

end.

Compute (next-weekday friday).

// monday : day

Compute (next-weekday (next-weekday saturday)).

// tuesday : day

Example test_next_weekday:

(next_weekday ~~friday~~ (next_weekday saturday)) = tuesday

Proof = simple reflexivity. Qed.

Inductive bool: Type :=

| true

| false.

Definition negb (b: bool) : bool :=

= match b with

| true \Rightarrow false

| false \Rightarrow true

end.

Definition andb (b1: bool) (b2: bool) : bool :=

match b1 with

| true \Rightarrow b2

| false \Rightarrow false

end.

Definition orb (b1: bool) (b2: bool) : bool :=

match b1 with

| true \Rightarrow true

| false \Rightarrow b2

end.

Example test_orb1: (orb true false) = true.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_orb2: (orb false false) = false.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_orb3: (orb false true) = true.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_orb4: (orb true true) = true.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

Notation "x && y" := (andb x y).

Notation "x || y" := (orb x y).

Example test_orb5: false || false || false || true = true.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

NOTE: simple tactic won't expand multi-level function calls. for that we may use unfold <fn>.

Definition nandb (b1: bool) (b2: bool) : bool :=
match b1 with

| false => true

| true => (negb b2)

end.

Example test_nandb1: (nandb true false) = true.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_nandb2: (nandb false false) = true.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_nandb3: (nandb false true) = true.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_nandb4: (nandb true true) = false.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

(b3 : bool)

Definition andb3 (b1 : bool) (b2 : bool) (b3 : bool) :=
 match b1 with
 | true ⇒ (andb b2 b3)
 | false ⇒ false.
 End.

... examples.

TYPES

Check true.

$(*) \Rightarrow \text{true} : \text{bool} (*)$

check (negb true).

$(*) \Rightarrow \text{negb true} : \text{bool} (*)$

check negb.

$(* \Rightarrow \text{negb} : \text{bool} \rightarrow \text{bool} *)$

NEW TYPES FROM OLP

Inductive rgb : Type :=

| red

| green

| blue.

Inductive color : Type :=

| black

| white

| primary (p : rgb)

Definition monochrome (c : color) : bool :=

match c with

| black \Rightarrow true

| white \Rightarrow true

| primary q \Rightarrow false

end.

Definition isred (c : color) : bool :=

match c with

| black \Rightarrow false

| white \Rightarrow false

| primary red \Rightarrow true

| primary - \Rightarrow false

end.

TUPLES.

Inductive bit : Type :=

| B₀| B₁.

Inductive nybble : Type :=

| bits (b₀ b₁ b₂ b₃ : bit).check (bits B₁ B₀ B₁ B₀).(* ==> bits B₁ B₀ B₁ B₀ : nybble *)

Definition all-zero (nb : nybble) : bool :=

match nb with

| (bits B₀ B₀ B₀ B₀) => true

| (bits _ _ _ _) => false

end.

Compute all-zero (bits B₁ B₀ B₁ B₀).

(* ==> false : bool *)

Compute all-zero (bits B₀ B₀ B₀ B₀).

(* ==> true : bool *)

MODULES

Module NatPlayground.

NUMBERS

Inductive nat : Type :=

1 0

1 S (n : nat).

Inductive nat' : Type :=

1 stop

1 tick (boo : nat').

Definition pred (n : nat) : nat :=

match n with

1 0 \Rightarrow 0

1 S n' \Rightarrow n'

end.

Ends NatPlayground.

Check (S (S (S (S 0))))).

(* ==> 4 : nat *)

-- Jood : (forall n) dddd

• ((N. drive

Definition minustwo ($n : \text{nat}$) : $\text{nat} :=$

match n with

| 0 \Rightarrow 0

| s 0 \Rightarrow 0

| s (s n') $\Rightarrow n'$

end.

Compute (minustwo 4).

($\star \Rightarrow 2 : \text{nat}$)

check s.

check pred.

check minustwo.

Fixpoint evenb ($n : \text{nat}$) : $\text{bool} :=$

match n with

| 0 \Rightarrow true

| s 0 \Rightarrow false

| s (s n') \Rightarrow (evenb n')

end.

Definition oddb ($n : \text{nat}$) : $\text{bool} :=$
(negb (evenb n)).

Example test_odd1 : oddb 1 = true.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_odd2 : oddb 4 = false.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

Module NatPlayground2.

Fixpoint plus (n : nat) (m : nat) : nat :=

match n with

| 0 \Rightarrow m

| S n' \Rightarrow S (plus n' m)

end.

Compute (plus 3 2).

Fixpoint mult (n m : nat) : nat :=

match n with

| 0 \Rightarrow 0

| S n' \Rightarrow ~~plus~~ (plus m (mult n' m))

end.

Example test_mult1 : (mult 3 3) = 9.

Proof. simpl. reflexivity. Qed.

Fixpoint minus ($n\ m : \text{nat}$) : $\text{nat} :=$
 match n, m with
 | 0, _ \rightarrow 0
 | s_, 0 \rightarrow n
 | s n', s m' \rightarrow (minus n' m')
 end.

End NatPlayground?

Fixpoint exp ($\text{base power} : \text{nat}$) : $\text{nat} :=$
 match power with
 | 0 \rightarrow s 0
 | s p \rightarrow (mult base (exp base p))
 end.

Fixpoint factorial ($n : \text{nat}$) : $\text{nat} :=$
 match n with
 | 0 \Rightarrow s 0 : (true : nat) + true + true =
 | s n' \Rightarrow (mult n (factorial n'))
 end.

Example test-factorial1 : (factorial 3) = 6.

Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test-factorial2 : (factorial 5) = (mult 10 12).

Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Notation " $x + y$ " := (plus x y)

(at level 50, left associativity).

: nat-scope.

Notation " $x - y$ " := (minus x y)

(at level 50, left associativity)

: nat-scope

Notation " $x * y$ " := (mult. x y)

(at level 40, left associativity)

: nat-scope.

Check $((0 + 1) + 1)$.

Fixpoint eqb (n m : nat) : bool :=

match n with

| 0 => match m with

| 0 => true

| s - => false

end

| s n' => match m with

| 0 => false

| s m' => (eqb n' m')

end

end.

Fixpoint leb (n m : nat) : nat :=

match n with

| 0 => match m with true

| 0 => ~~false~~ true

| S _ => true

| S m' => match m with

| 0 => false

| S m' => (leb n' m')

end.

end.

Definition leb (n m : nat)

match (leb n m) with

| false => false

| true => match (leb m n) with

| true => false

| false => true

end

end.

Theorem plus_0_n: forall n : nat, 0 + n = n.

Proof.

intros n.

simple.

reflexivity.

Qed.