The role of proofs in computer science research

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Curry-Howard correspondence

| (Constructive) mathematics | \leftrightarrow | (Functional) programming |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Proofs | \leftrightarrow | Programs |
| Statements | \leftrightarrow | Program specifications |

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Example

Statement: For every natural number n, there is another natural number p which is prime and greater than n.

Proof: ...

Haskell

We have types and type formers:

- ightharpoonup
- ▶ List(*A*)
- ► *A* × *B*
- $A \rightarrow B$

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- You can only prove that externally.

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- test it
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 - externally
 - Hoare logic
 - model checking
 - internally
 - type theory: a programming language with extra features so that you can prove things

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- ▶ The correct-by-construction program is often not efficient
 - In practice (industry), two programs are sometimes created: an efficient one and a correct one

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- ▶ We need something like $\forall_{a,b::\mathbb{N}} \ a+b=b+a$
- ▶ We introduce another type former $\Pi_{a,b::\mathbb{N}}$ a+b=b+a

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We call this a type of 'dependent functions'

Now consider the statement:

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- Now we can write $\Pi_{n::\mathbb{N}} \Sigma_{p::\mathbb{N}}$ is $Prime(p) \times (p > n)$
- ▶ A value of this type is a program that produce a *p* from an *n* together with a proof that it is prime and bigger than *n*

Role of this verification

- Used increasingly in industry
 - Mostly on very critical and fundamental software/hardware
 - Supported by governments/militaries or in research groups
 - Very costly
- Automated theorem proving helps
- Gaining importance in mathematics

- ► Introducing the identity type creates interesting behavior → homotopy type theory
- Domain specific languages that verify specific programs/systems

- ▶ Implement these languages (normalization proofs/algorithms)
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Thank you!