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## ***Proof by Simplification***

# Overview

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- Term rewriting foundations
- Term rewriting in Isabelle/HOL
  - Basic simplification
  - Extensions

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# ***Term rewriting foundations***

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Terminology: equation  $\rightsquigarrow$  *rewrite rule*

## *An example*

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*Equations:*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 + n &= n & (1) \\ (Suc\ m) + n &= Suc\ (m + n) & (2) \\ (Suc\ m \leq Suc\ n) &= (m \leq n) & (3) \\ (0 \leq m) &= True & (4) \end{aligned}$$

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## ***Extension: conditional rewriting***

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is *applicable* to term  $t[s]$  with  $\sigma$  if

- $\sigma(l) = s$  and
- $\sigma(P_1), \dots, \sigma(P_n)$  **are provable** (again by rewriting).

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## ***Interlude: Variables in Isabelle***

# *Schematic variables*

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Schematic variables:

- Logically: free = schematic
- Operationally:
  - free variables are fixed
  - schematic variables are instantiated by substitutions

## *From x to ?x*

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State lemmas with free variables:

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$?xs @ [] = ?xs$

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Example: rewriting

$$rev(a @ []) = rev a$$

using *app\_Nil2* with  $\sigma = \{ ?xs \mapsto a \}$

---

## ***Term rewriting in Isabelle***



# ***Basic simplification***

---

Goal: 1.  $\llbracket P_1; \dots ; P_m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow C$

***apply(simp add: eq<sub>1</sub> ... eq<sub>n</sub>)***

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- rules from **primrec**, **fun** and **datatype**
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- assumptions  $P_1 \dots P_m$

Variations:

- (*simp ... del: ...*) removes *simp*-lemmas
- *add* and *del* are optional

## ***auto versus simp***

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- *auto* acts on all subgoals
- *simp* acts only on subgoal 1
- *auto* applies *simp* and more

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## ***Rewriting with definitions***

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They must be used explicitly: (*simp add: f\_def ...*)

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## ***Extensions of rewriting***

## ***Local assumptions***

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Simplification of  $A \longrightarrow B$ :

1. Simplify  $A$  to  $A'$
2. Simplify  $B$  using  $A'$



## ***Case splitting with simp***

---

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{if } A \text{ then } s \text{ else } t) \\ &= \\ &(A \longrightarrow P(s)) \wedge (\neg A \longrightarrow P(t)) \end{aligned}$$

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By hand: *(simp split: nat.split)*

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Similar for any datatype *t*: *t.split*

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Example: *(simp add: add\_ac)* yields

$$(b + c) + a \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow a + (b + c)$$

# Preprocessing

---

*simp*-rules are preprocessed (recursively) for maximal simplification power:

$$\neg A \mapsto A = False$$

$$A \longrightarrow B \mapsto A \implies B$$

$$A \wedge B \mapsto A, B$$

$$\forall x. A(x) \mapsto A(?x)$$

$$A \mapsto A = True$$

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$$A \mapsto A = True$$

Example:

$$(p \longrightarrow q \wedge \neg r) \wedge s \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \Longrightarrow q = True \\ p \Longrightarrow r = False \\ s = True \end{array} \right\}$$

## ***When everything else fails: Tracing***

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Set trace mode on/off in Proof General:

Isabelle → Settings → Trace simplifier

Output in separate `trace` buffer

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***Demo: simp***