## Isar - A language for structured proofs

## Apply scripts

- unreadable


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- hard to maintain


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- do not scale


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No structure!

## Apply scripts versus Isar proofs

Apply script = assembly language program

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Isar proof = structured program with comments

## Apply scripts versus Isar proofs

Apply script = assembly language program
Isar proof = structured program with comments
But: apply still useful for proof exploration

## A typical Isar proof

proof
assume formula $a_{0}$
have formula f $_{1}$ by simp
!
have formula $a_{n}$ by blast
show formula $a_{n+1}$ by ...
qed

## A typical Isar proof

## proof

assume formula $a_{0}$
have formula $a_{1}$ by simp
!
have formula $a_{n}$ by blast
show formula $a_{n+1}$ by ...
qed
proves formula $a_{0} \Longrightarrow$ formula $_{n+1}$

## Overview

- Basic Isar
- Propositional logic
- Predicate logic


## Isar core syntax

## proof $=$ proof [method] statement* ${ }^{*}$ qed by method

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method $=($ simp $\ldots) \mid($ blast $\ldots) \mid($ rule $\ldots) \mid \ldots$

## Isar core syntax

```
proof = proof [method] statement* qed
        by method
method = (simp ...)|(blast ...)|(rule ...)|...
statement = fix variables
            assume proposition
                                    (\Longrightarrow)
    [from name }\mp@subsup{}{}{+}\mathrm{ ] (have | show) proposition proof
```


## Isar core syntax

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { proof }= & \text { proof }[\text { method }] \text { statement* } \text { qed } \\
\mid & \text { by method } \\
\text { method } & =(\text { simp } \ldots) \mid(\text { blast } \ldots) \mid(\text { rule } \ldots) \mid \ldots \\
\text { statement } & =\text { fix variables } \\
& \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
\text { assume proposition } & (\wedge) \\
& \\
& \text { [from name } \left.{ }^{+}\right] \text {(have } \mid \text { show) proposition proof } \\
& \text { next }
\end{array}\right. \text { (separates subgoals) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Isar core syntax

proof $=$ proof [method] statement* qed | by method
method $=($ simp $\ldots) \mid($ blast $\ldots) \mid($ rule $\ldots) \mid \ldots$
statement = fix variables
assume proposition
[from name ${ }^{+}$] (have | show) proposition proof next (separates subgoals)
proposition = [name:] formula

## Demo: propositional logic, introduction rules

## Basic proof methods

Basic atomic proof:
by method
apply method, then prove all subgoals by assumption

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by method
apply method, then prove all subgoals by assumption
Basic proof method:
rule $\vec{a}$
apply a rule in $\vec{a}$;
if $\vec{a}$ is empty: apply a standard elim or intro rule.
Abbreviations:
. = by do-nothing
.. = by rule

## Demo: propositional logic, elimination rules

## Elimination rules / forward reasoning

- Elim rules are triggered by facts fed into a proof: from $\vec{a}$ have formula proof


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- from $\vec{a}$ have formula proof (rule rule)


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- rule: tries elim rules first (if there are incoming facts $\vec{a}$ !)
- from $\vec{a}$ have formula proof (rule rule)
$\vec{a}$ must prove the first $n$ premises of rule, in the right order the others are left as new subgoals


## Abbreviations

this $=$ the previous proposition proved or assumed
then $=$ from this
thus $=$ then show
hence $=$ then have
with $\vec{a}=$ from $\vec{a}$ this

## using

First the what, then the how:
(have|show) proposition using facts

## using

First the what, then the how:
(have|show) proposition using facts
from facts (have|show) proposition

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Can be mixed:
from major-facts (have|show) proposition using minor-facts

## using

First the what, then the how:
(have|show) proposition using facts
from facts (have|show) proposition
Can be mixed:
from major-facts (have|show) proposition using minor-facts =
from major-facts minor-facts (have|show) proposition

## Demo: avoiding duplication

## Schematic term variables

?A

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- Defined by pattern matching:

$$
x=0 \wedge y=1\left(\text { is } ? A \wedge \_\right)
$$

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- Predefined: ?thesis

The last enclosing show formula

## Demo: predicate calculus

## obtain

## Syntax:

obtain variables where proposition proof

## Mixing proof styles

from ...
have ...

```
apply - make incoming facts assumptions
apply(...)
\vdots
    apply(...)
    done
```


## Advanced Isar

## Overview

- Case distinction
- Induction
- Calculational reasoning

Case distinction

## Boolean case distinction

## proof cases

assume formula
next
assume $\neg$ formula
qed

## Boolean case distinction

proof cases assume formula
next
assume $\neg$ formula
qed
proof (cases formula) case True
next
case False
qed

## Boolean case distinction

proof cases assume formula
next
assume $\neg$ formula
qed
proof (cases formula) case True
next
case False
qed
case True $\equiv$
assume True: formula

## Demo: case distinction

## Datatype case distinction

proof (cases term) case Constructor ${ }_{1}$
next
:
next
case (Constructor ${ }_{k} \vec{x}$ )
... $\vec{x}$...
qed

## Datatype case distinction

proof (cases term) case Constructor ${ }_{1}$
next
:
next
case (Constructor ${ }_{k} \vec{x}$ )
... $\vec{x}$...
qed
case (Constructor ${ }_{i} \vec{x}$ ) $\equiv$
fix $\vec{x}$ assume Constructor ${ }_{i}:$ term $=\left(\right.$ Constructor $\left._{i} \vec{x}\right)$

## Induction

## Overview

- Structural induction
- Rule induction
- Induction with recdef


## Structural induction for type nat

show $P(n)$
proof (induction n)
case 0
show ?case
next
case (Suc n)
... n ...
show ?case
qed

## Structural induction for type nat

show $P(n)$
proof (induction $n$ )
case 0

$$
\equiv \text { let ?case }=P(0)
$$

show ?case
next
case (Suc n)
... n ...
show ?case qed

## Structural induction for type nat

show $P(n)$
proof (induction n)
case 0

$$
\equiv \text { let ?case }=P(0)
$$

show ?case
next

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { case (Suc } n) & \text { fix } n \text { assume Suc: } P(n) \\
\ldots & \text { let ?case }=P(\text { Suc } n)
\end{array}
$$

... n ...
show ?case
qed

## Demo: structural induction

## Structural induction with $\Longrightarrow$ and $\wedge$

show $\wedge x . A(n) \Longrightarrow P(n)$
proof (induction n)
case 0
show ?case
next
case (Suc n)
... $n$...
show ?case
qed

## Structural induction with $\Longrightarrow$ and $\wedge$

show $\wedge x . A(n) \Longrightarrow P(n)$
proof (induction n)
case 0
...
show ?case
next
case (Suc n)
$\cdots n .$.
show ?case qed

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \equiv \text { fix } x \text { assume } 0: A(0) \\
& \text { let ?case }=P(0)
\end{aligned}
$$

## Structural induction with $\Longrightarrow$ and $\wedge$

show $\wedge x . A(n) \Longrightarrow P(n)$ proof (induction n)
case 0
...
show ?case
next
case (Suc n)
... $\quad$...
show ?case qed

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \equiv \text { fix } x \text { assume } 0: A(0) \\
& \text { let ?case }=P(0)
\end{aligned}
$$

$\equiv \operatorname{fix} n x$
assume Suc: $\wedge x . A(n) \Longrightarrow P(n)$ $A($ Suc $n)$
let ?case $=P($ Suc $n)$

## A remark on style

- case (Suc n) ... show ?case is easy to write and maintain


## A remark on style

- case (Suc n) ... show ?case is easy to write and maintain
- fix $n$ assume formula ... show formula ${ }^{\prime}$ is easier to read:
- all information is shown locally
- no contextual references (e.g. ?case)

Demo: structural induction with $\Longrightarrow$ and $\wedge$

## Rule induction

## Inductive definition

## inductive $S$

intros
rule $_{1}: \llbracket s \in S ; A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s^{\prime} \in S$
:
rule ${ }_{n}$ : ...

## Rule induction

```
show }x\inS\LongrightarrowP(x
    case rule.
    show ?case
next
next
    case rulen
    show ?case
qed
```

proof (induct rule: S.induct)

## Implicit selection of induction rule

```
assume A: x 
!
show P(x)
using A proof induct
:
qed
```


## Implicit selection of induction rule



## Renaming free variables in rule

case $\left(\right.$ rule $\left._{i} x_{1} \ldots x_{k}\right)$
Renames the (alphabetically!) first $k$ variables in rule $i_{i}$ to $x_{1} \ldots x_{k}$.

## Demo: rule induction

## Induction with recdef

Definition:
recdef $f$

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recdef $f$

```
Proof:
show ... \(f(\ldots) \ldots\)
proof (induction \(x_{1} \ldots x_{k}\) rule: f.induct)
```


## Induction with recdef

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recdef $f$

Proof:
show ... $f(\ldots) \ldots$
proof (induction $x_{1} \ldots x_{k}$ rule: f.induct)
case 1

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Case $i$ refers to equation $i$ in the definition of $f$

## Induction with recdef

Definition:
recdef $f$

Proof:
show ... $f(\ldots) \ldots$
proof (induction $x_{1} \ldots x_{k}$ rule: f.induct)
case 1

Case $i$ refers to equation $i$ in the definition of $f$ More precisely: to equation $i$ in $f$.simps

## Demo: induction with recdef

## Calculational Reasoning

## Overview

- Accumulating facts
- Chains of equations and inequations


## moreover

```
have formula 1 ...
moreover
have formula, ...
moreover
:
moreover
have formulan ...
ultimately show ...
_ pipes facts formula . .. formula in into the proof
proof
```


## also

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}=\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime" . . . .
also
have ". . = = t2" . . . .
also
#
also
have ". . = = tn" . . . .
```


## also

```
have " }\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}=\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime}\mathrm{ " . . . .
also
have "...= t2" . . . ... \equiv t 
also
#
also
have ". . = = tn" . . . .
```


## also

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}=\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime}\mathrm{ " . . . .
also
have "...= t2" . . . ... \equiv t t 
also
#
also
have ". . = = tn" . . . .
... \equiv trn-1
```


## also

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{=}\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime\prime}...
also
have "...= t2" . . . ... \equiv \t 
also
!
also
have "...= tr" . . . ... \equiv trn-1
finally show
_ pipes fact to = trn into the proof
proof
```

". .." is merely an abbreviation

## Demo: moreover and also

## Variations on also

## Transitivity:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { have " } t_{0}=t_{1} " \ldots \\
& \text { also have ". . }=t_{2} \text { ". . . } \\
& \text { also/finally } \leadsto
\end{aligned}
$$

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## Transitivity:

$$
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\end{aligned}
$$

## Variations on also

## Transitivity:

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{=}\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime\prime}...
also have "... = t2" . . . .
also/finally }~\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}=\mp@subsup{t}{2}{
```

Substitution:
have " $P(s)$ " . . .
also have " $s=t$ " . . .
also/finally $\leadsto$

## Variations on also

## Transitivity:

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{=}\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime\prime}...
also have "... = t2" . . . .
also/finally }~\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}=\mp@subsup{t}{2}{
```

Substitution:
have " $P(s)$ " . . . .
also have " $s=t$ " . . .
also/finally $\leadsto P(t)$

## From $=\boldsymbol{t 0} \leq$ and $<$

## Transitivity:

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}\leq\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime" . . . .
also have "... \leq t " " . . .
also/finally }
```


## From $=\boldsymbol{t 0} \leq$ and $<$

## Transitivity:

```
have " }\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}\leq\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime}\mathrm{ " . . . .
also have "... \leq t " " . . .
also/finally }~\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}\leq\mp@subsup{t}{2}{
```


## From $=\boldsymbol{t o} \leq$ and $<$

## Transitivity:

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}\leq\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime" . . . .
also have "... \leq t " " . . .
also/finally }~\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}\leq\mp@subsup{t}{2}{
```

Substitution:

have " $r \leq f(s)$ " . . .<br>also have " $s<t$ " . . . .<br>also/finally $\leadsto$

## From $=\boldsymbol{t o} \leq$ and $<$

## Transitivity:

have " $t_{0} \leq t_{1}$ " . . .
also have ". . $\leq t_{2}$ " . . . .
also/finally $\leadsto t_{0} \leq t_{2}$
Substitution:
have " $r \leq f(s)$ " . . .
also have " $s<t$ " . . . .
also/finally $\leadsto(\bigwedge x . x<y \Longrightarrow f(x)<f(y)) \Longrightarrow r<f(t)$

## From $=\boldsymbol{t o} \leq$ and $<$

## Transitivity:

```
have "t}\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}\leq\mp@subsup{t}{1}{\prime" . . . .
also have "... \leq < t2" . . . .
also/finally }~\mp@subsup{t}{0}{}\leq\mp@subsup{t}{2}{
```

Substitution:

```
have " \(r \leq f(s)\) " . . .
also have " \(s<t\) " . . . .
also/finally \(\leadsto(\bigwedge x . x<y \Longrightarrow f(x)<f(y)) \Longrightarrow r<f(t)\)
```

Similar for all other combinations of $=, \leq$ and $<$.

## All about also

To view all combinations in Proof General: Isabelle/lsar $\rightarrow$ Show me $\rightarrow$ Transitivity rules

## Demo: monotonicity reasoning

