
Third Lesson

Programming with Coq

Typed language

Typed language

Defining new objects

$o : T$

Typed language

Defining new objects

$o : T$

Checking

Check o .

Typed language

Defining new objects

$o : T$

Checking

Check o .

$o : T$

Functional language

Functional language

Defining functions

$$\text{fun } x : T \Rightarrow x : T \rightarrow T$$

Functional language

Defining functions

$\text{fun } x : T \Rightarrow x : T \rightarrow T$

Checking

Check $\text{fun } x : T \Rightarrow x.$

Functional language

Defining functions

$\text{fun } x : T \Rightarrow x : T \rightarrow T$

Checking

Check $\text{fun } x : T \Rightarrow x$.

$\text{fun } x : T \Rightarrow x : T \rightarrow T$

Defining new objects

Defining new objects

Definition *name* : *type* := *body*.

Defining new objects

Definition *name* : *type* := *body*.

Check *name*.

Defining new objects

Definition $name : type := body.$

Check $name.$

$name : type$

Defining new objects

Definition $name : type := body.$

Check $name.$

$name : type$

Print $name.$

Defining new objects

Definition $name : type := body.$

Check $name.$

$name : type$

Print $name.$

$name = body$

Defining objects

Defining objects

Definition five : `nat := 5.`

Defining objects

Definition five : `nat := 5.`

Check five.

Defining objects

Definition five : nat := 5.

Check five.

five : nat

Defining objects

Definition five : nat := 5.

Check five.

five : nat

Print five.

Defining objects

Definition `five : nat := 5`.

Check `five`.

```
five : nat
```

Print `five`.

```
five = 5
```

Defining functions

Defining functions

Definition double : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
fun x : $\text{nat} \Rightarrow x + x$.

Defining functions

Definition `double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
`fun x : nat \Rightarrow x + x.`

Check `double`.

Defining functions

Definition `double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
`fun x : nat $\Rightarrow x + x$.`

Check `double`.

`double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

Defining functions

Definition `double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
`fun x : nat $\Rightarrow x + x$.`

Check `double`.

`double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

Print `double`.

Defining functions

Definition `double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
`fun x : nat $\Rightarrow x + x$.`

Check `double`.

`double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

Print `double`.

`double = fun x : nat $\Rightarrow x + x$`

Defining functions

Definition `double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
`fun x : nat \Rightarrow x + x.`

Defining functions

Definition double : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 fun x : nat \Rightarrow $x + x$.

Using arguments

Definition double (x : nat) : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 $x + x$.

Defining functions

Definition double : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 fun x : nat \Rightarrow $x + x$.

Using arguments

Definition double (x : nat) : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 $x + x$.

Omitting types

Definition double x := $x + x$.

Defining functions

Definition double : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 fun x : nat \Rightarrow $x + x$.

Using arguments

Definition double (x : nat) : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 $x + x$.

Omitting types

Definition double x := $x + x$.

Defining functions

Definition double : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 fun x : nat \Rightarrow $x + x$.

Using arguments

Definition double (x : nat) : nat \rightarrow nat :=
 $x + x$.

Omitting types

Definition double x := $x + x$.

Defining functions

Definition `double` : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
`fun x : nat $\Rightarrow x + x$.`

Using arguments

Definition `double` (x : `nat`) : $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} :=$
 `$x + x$.`

Omitting types

Definition `double` $x := x + x$.

Proving with definitions

Proving with definitions

Definitions are transparent

Proving with definitions

Definitions are transparent

Check `erefl`.

```
erefl : forall (A : Type) (x : A), x = x
```

Proving with definitions

Definitions are transparent

Check `erefl`.

```
erefl : forall (A : Type) (x : A), x = x
```

```
Lemma triv10 : double five = 5 + 5.
```

Proving with definitions

Definitions are transparent

Check `erefl`.

```
erefl : forall (A : Type) (x : A), x = x
```

Lemma `triv10` : `double five = 5 + 5`.

Proof. by `apply: erefl`. Qed.

Proving with definitions

Controlling manually:

Proving with definitions

Controlling manually:

Unfolding

rewrite */name*

Proving with definitions

Controlling manually:

Unfolding

`rewrite /name`

Folding

`rewrite -/name`

Proving with definitions

double five = 5 + 5.

Proving with definitions

`double five = 5 + 5.`

`rewrite /double.`

Proving with definitions

double five = 5 + 5.

rewrite /double.

five + five = 5 + 5.

Proving with definitions

double five = 5 + 5.

rewrite /double.

five + five = 5 + 5.

rewrite /five.

Proving with definitions

$$\text{double five} = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite /double.

$$\text{five} + \text{five} = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite /five.

$$5 + 5 = 5 + 5.$$

Proving with definitions

$$\text{double five} = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite /double.

$$\text{five} + \text{five} = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite /five.

$$5 + 5 = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite -/five.

Proving with definitions

$$\text{double five} = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite /double.

$$\text{five} + \text{five} = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite /five.

$$5 + 5 = 5 + 5.$$

rewrite -/five.

$$\text{five} + \text{five} = \text{five} + \text{five}.$$

Proving with definitions

`double five = 5 + 5.`

`rewrite /double.`

`five + five = 5 + 5.`

`rewrite /five.`

`5 + 5 = 5 + 5.`

`rewrite -/five.`

`five + five = five + five.`

`rewrite -/(double _).`

Proving with definitions

double five = 5 + 5.

rewrite /double.

five + five = 5 + 5.

rewrite /five.

5 + 5 = 5 + 5.

rewrite -/five.

five + five = five + five.

rewrite -/(double _).

double five = double five.

Defining data-structures

Defining data-structures

Inductive *name* :=

C_1 of T'_1 & ... & T'_{n_1}

| C_2 of T''_1 & ... & T''_{n_2}

...

| C_k of $T_1'^{(k)}$ & ... & $T_{n_k}'^{(k)}$.

Defining data-structures

Inductive *name* :=

C_1 of T'_1 & ... & T'_{n_1}

| C_2 of T''_1 & ... & T''_{n_2}

...

| C_k of $T_1'^{(k)}$ & ... & $T_{n_k}'^{(k)}$.

Check (C_1 o_1 ... o_{n_1}).

Defining data-structures

Inductive *name* :=

C_1 of T'_1 & ... & T'_{n_1}
| C_2 of T''_1 & ... & T''_{n_2}
...
| C_k of $T_1'^{(k)}$ & ... & $T_{n_k}'^{(k)}$.

Check $(C_1 \ o_1 \ \dots \ o_{n_1})$.

$(C_1 \ o_1 \ \dots \ o_{n_1}) : name$

Defining data-structures

(ssrbool.v)

Boolean

Defining data-structures

(ssrbool.v)

Boolean

Inductive bool := true | false.

Defining data-structures

(ssrbool.v)

Boolean

Inductive bool := true | false.

Check true.

true : bool

Defining data-structures

(ssrbool.v)

Boolean

Inductive bool := true | false.

Check true.

true : bool

Check false.

false : bool

Defining data-structures

Conditional Expression

Defining data-structures

Conditional Expression

if test then then-part else else-part

Defining data-structures

Boolean connectors

Defining data-structures

Boolean connectors

Definition $\text{andb } x \ y := \text{if } x \text{ then } y \text{ else false.}$

Notation " $x \ \&\& \ y$ " $:= (\text{andb } x \ y).$

Defining data-structures

Boolean connectors

Definition $\text{andb } x \ y := \text{if } x \text{ then } y \text{ else false.}$

Notation " $x \ \&\& \ y$ " $:= (\text{andb } x \ y).$

Definition $\text{orb } x \ y := \text{if } x \text{ then true else } y.$

Notation " $x \ \parallel \ y$ " $:= (\text{orb } x \ y).$

Defining data-structures

Boolean connectors

Definition $\text{andb } x \ y := \text{ if } x \text{ then } y \text{ else false.}$

Notation " $x \ \&\& \ y$ " $:= (\text{andb } x \ y).$

Definition $\text{orb } x \ y := \text{ if } x \text{ then true else } y.$

Notation " $x \ \parallel \ y$ " $:= (\text{orb } x \ y).$

Definition $\text{negb } x := \text{ if } x \text{ then false else true.}$

Notation " $\neg\neg \ x$ " $:= (\text{negb } x).$

Proving with booleans

Proving with booleans

Conditional simplifications are transparent

Proving with booleans

Conditional simplifications are transparent

Lemma `trivIfTF` :

`if true then 1 else 2 = if false then 3 else 1.`

Proving with booleans

Conditional simplifications are transparent

Lemma `trivIfTF` :

`if true then 1 else 2 = if false then 3 else 1.`

Proof. by `apply: erefl`. Qed.

Proving with booleans

Controlling simplifications manually

Proving with booleans

Controlling simplifications manually

Proving with booleans

forall x , true && $x = x$ && true

Proving with booleans

forall x , true && $x = x$ && true

move $\Rightarrow x$.

Proving with booleans

forall x , true && $x = x$ && true

move $\Rightarrow x$.

true && $x = x$ && true

Proving with booleans

forall x , true && $x = x$ && true

move $\Rightarrow x$.

true && $x = x$ && true

rewrite /=.

Proving with booleans

forall x , true && $x = x$ && true

move $\Rightarrow x$.

true && $x = x$ && true

rewrite /=.

$x = x$ && true

Proving with booleans

Case analysis

Proving with booleans

Case analysis

Proving with booleans

$x = x \ \&\& \ \text{true}$

Proving with booleans

$x = x \ \&\& \ \text{true}$

case: x .

Proving with booleans

$$x = x \ \&\& \ \text{true}$$

case: x .

$$(1/2) \quad \text{true} = \text{true} \ \&\& \ \text{true}$$

$$(2/2) \quad \text{false} = \text{false} \ \&\& \ \text{true}$$

Proving with booleans

Lemma andbC : forall x y , $x \ \&\& \ y = y \ \&\& \ x$.

Proof. by move \Rightarrow x y ; case: x ; case: y . Qed.

Proving with booleans

Lemma andbC : forall x y, x && y = y && x.

Proof. by move => x y; case: x; case: y. Qed.

Lemma negb_or : forall x y, $\neg\neg(x \parallel y) = \neg\neg x \&\& \neg\neg y$.

Proof. by move => x y; case: x; case: y. Qed.

Summary

Summary

Definition *name* : *type* := *body*.

if *test* then *then-part* else *else-part*.

Inductive *name* := C₁ of ... | ... | C_k of

Summary

Definition $name : type := body.$

if $test$ then $then-part$ else $else-part.$

Inductive $name := C_1 \text{ of } \dots \mid \dots \mid C_k \text{ of } \dots .$

rewrite $/name -/name /=.$

case: $term.$

Defining sequences

(seq.v)

Defining sequences

(seq.v)

[:: 2; 3; 5; 7]

Defining sequences

(seq.v)

[:: 2; 3; 5; 7]

[:: false; true]

Defining sequences

(seq.v)

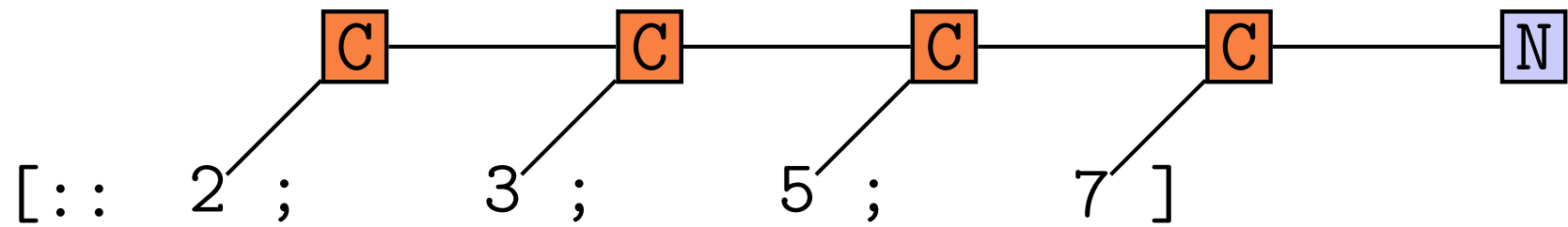
[:: 2; 3; 5; 7]: seq nat

[:: false; true]: seq bool

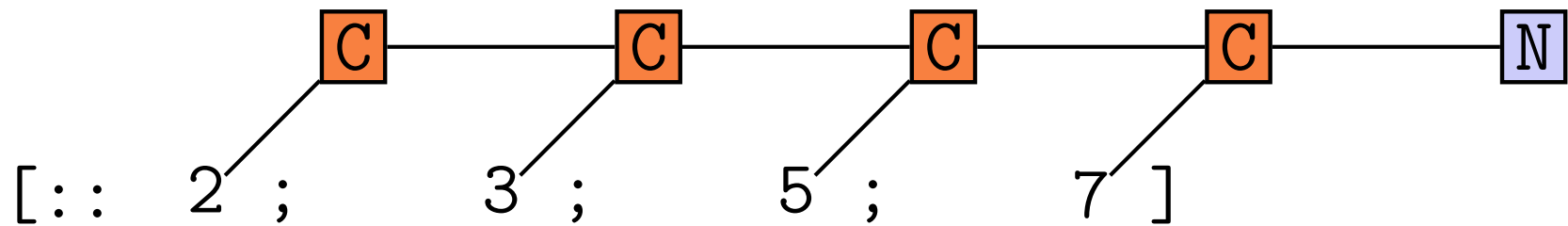
Defining sequences

[:: 2 ; 3 ; 5 ; 7]

Defining sequences

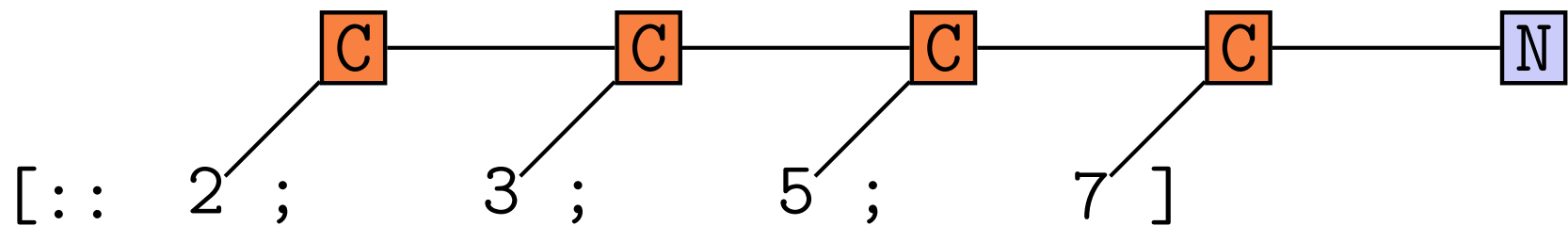


Defining sequences



Inductive seq (T : Type) := Nil | Cons of T & seq T .

Defining sequences



Inductive $\text{seq } (T: \text{Type}) := \text{Nil} \mid \text{Cons of } T \ \& \ \text{seq } T.$

Notation " $[::]$ " $:=$ Nil.

Notation " $h :: t$ " $:=$ (Cons h t).

Notation " $[h_1 ; h_2 ; \dots ; h_n]$ " $:=$
 $(h_1 :: h_2 :: \dots :: h_n :: [::]).$

Pattern Conditional

Pattern Conditional

if term is pattern then then-part else else-part

Functions on sequences

Getting the tail of a sequence

Functions on sequences

Getting the tail of a sequence

Definition `tl` ($T : \text{Type}$) ($l : \text{seq } T$) :=
if l is $h :: t$ then t else $[::]$.

Proving with sequences

Proving with sequences

Conditional simplifications are transparent

Proving with sequences

Conditional simplifications are transparent

Lemma `trivt1` :

$$\text{t1 } [:: 2; 3; 5; 7] = [:: 3; 5; 7].$$

Proving with sequences

Conditional simplifications are transparent

Lemma `trivt1` :

`t1 [:: 2; 3; 5; 7] = [:: 3; 5; 7]`.

Proof. by `apply: erefl`. Qed.

Functions on sequences

Swapping the first two elements a sequence

Functions on sequences

Swapping the first two elements a sequence

Definition $\text{swap } (T : \text{Type}) (l : \text{seq } T) :=$
if l is $h_1 :: h_2 :: t$ then $h_2 :: h_1 :: t$
else l .

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), swap (swap l) = l

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), swap (swap l) = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), swap (swap l) = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

swap (swap l) = l

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), swap (swap l) = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

swap (swap l) = l

case: l .

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), swap (swap l) = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

swap (swap l) = l

case: l .

(1/2) swap (swap $[::]$) = $[::]$

(2/2) forall h t , swap (swap $h :: t$) = $h :: t$

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), swap (swap l) = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

swap (swap l) = l

case: l .

(1/2) swap (swap $[::]$) = $[::]$

by apply: erefl

(2/2) forall h t , swap (swap $h :: t$) = $h :: t$

Proving with sequences

forall $h t$, swap (swap $h :: t$) = $h :: t$

Proving with sequences

forall $h t$, swap (swap $h :: t$) = $h :: t$

move $\Rightarrow h_1 t$.

Proving with sequences

forall $h\ t$, $\text{swap} (\text{swap } h \ ::\ t) = h \ ::\ t$

move $\Rightarrow h_1\ t$.

$\text{swap} (\text{swap } h_1 \ ::\ t) = h_1 \ ::\ t$

Proving with sequences

forall $h t$, swap (swap $h :: t$) = $h :: t$

move $\Rightarrow h_1 t$.

swap (swap $h_1 :: t$) = $h_1 :: t$

case: t .

Proving with sequences

forall $h t$, $\text{swap} (\text{swap } h :: t) = h :: t$

move $\Rightarrow h_1 t$.

$\text{swap} (\text{swap } h_1 :: t) = h_1 :: t$

case: t .

(1/2) $\text{swap} (\text{swap} [:: h_1]) = [:: h_1]$

(2/2) forall $h t$, $\text{swap} (\text{swap } h_1 :: h :: t) = h_1 :: h :: t$

Proving with sequences

forall $h t$, swap (swap $h :: t$) = $h :: t$

move $\Rightarrow h_1 t$.

swap (swap $h_1 :: t$) = $h_1 :: t$

case: t .

(1/2) swap (swap $[:: h_1]$) = $[:: h_1]$

by apply: erefl.

(2/2) forall $h t$, swap (swap $h_1 :: h :: t$) = $h_1 :: h :: t$

by move $\Rightarrow h_2 t$; apply: erefl.

Defining recursive functions

Defining recursive functions

Fixpoint *name* : *type* := *body*.

Functions on sequences

Appending two sequences

Functions on sequences

Appending two sequences

Fixpoint app ($T : \text{Type}$) ($l_1 \ l_2 : \text{seq } T$) :=
if l_1 is $h :: t$ then $h :: (\text{app } t \ l_2)$ else l_2 .

Functions on sequences

Appending two sequences

Fixpoint app ($T : \text{Type}$) ($l_1 \ l_2 : \text{seq } T$) :=
if l_1 is $h :: t$ then $h :: (\text{app } t \ l_2)$ else l_2 .

Notation " $l_1 \ ++ \ l_2$ " := (app $l_1 \ l_2$).

Proving with functions

Proving with functions

`elim: term.`

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), l ++ $[::]$ = l

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), l ++ $[::]$ = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), l ++ $[::]$ = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

l ++ $[::]$ = l

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), l ++ $[::]$ = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

l ++ $[::]$ = l

elim: l .

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), l ++ $[::]$ = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

l ++ $[::]$ = l

elim: l .

(1/2) $[::]$ ++ $[::]$ = $[::]$

(2/2) forall h t ,

t ++ $[::]$ = $t \rightarrow (h :: t)$ ++ $[::]$ = $h :: t$

Proving with sequences

forall T (l : seq T), l ++ $[::]$ = l

move $\Rightarrow T$ l .

l ++ $[::]$ = l

elim: l .

(1/2) $[::]$ ++ $[::]$ = $[::]$

by apply: erefl

(2/2) forall h t ,

t ++ $[::]$ = $t \rightarrow (h :: t)$ ++ $[::]$ = $h :: t$

Proving with sequences

forall h t ,
 t ++ [::] = $t \rightarrow (h :: t)$ ++ [::] = $h :: t$

Proving with sequences

forall $h t$,

$$t \text{ ++ } [::] = t \rightarrow (h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

move $\Rightarrow h t$ IH.

Proving with sequences

forall h t ,

$$t \text{ ++ } [::] = t \rightarrow (h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

move \Rightarrow h t *IH*.

$$(h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

Proving with sequences

forall h t ,

$$t \text{ ++ } [::] = t \rightarrow (h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

move \Rightarrow h t *IH*.

$$(h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

rewrite /=.

Proving with sequences

forall h t ,

$$t \text{ ++ } [::] = t \rightarrow (h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

move \Rightarrow h t *IH*.

$$(h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

rewrite $/=$.

$$h :: (t \text{ ++ } [::]) = h :: t$$

Proving with sequences

forall h t ,

$$t \text{ ++ } [::] = t \rightarrow (h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

move \Rightarrow h t *IH*.

$$(h :: t) \text{ ++ } [::] = h :: t$$

rewrite $/=$.

$$h :: (t \text{ ++ } [::]) = h :: t$$

by rewrite *IH*.

Defining natural numbers

(ssrnat.v)

Defining natural numbers

(ssrnat.v)

Defining natural numbers

(ssrnat.v)

Inductive nat := 0 | S of nat.

Defining natural numbers

(ssrnat.v)

Inductive nat := 0 | S of nat.

Notation " $n .+1$ " := (S n).

Functions on natural numbers

Functions on natural numbers

Definition $\text{pred } n := \text{if } n \text{ is } m.+1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } n.$

Functions on natural numbers

Definition $\text{predn } n := \text{if } n \text{ is } m.+1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $n .-1$ " $:= (\text{predn } n).$

Functions on natural numbers

Definition $\text{predn } n := \text{if } n \text{ is } m.+1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $n .-1$ " $:= (\text{predn } n).$

Fixpoint $\text{addn } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } (\text{addn } m' n).+1 \text{ else } n.$

Functions on natural numbers

Definition $\text{predn } n := \text{if } n \text{ is } m.+1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $n .-1$ " $:= (\text{predn } n).$

Fixpoint $\text{addn } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } (\text{addn } m' n).+1 \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $m + n$ " $:= (\text{addn } m n).$

Functions on natural numbers

Definition $\text{predn } n := \text{if } n \text{ is } m.+1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $n .-1$ " $:= (\text{predn } n).$

Fixpoint $\text{addn } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } (\text{addn } m' n).+1 \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $m + n$ " $:= (\text{addn } m n).$

Fixpoint $\text{muln } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } n + \text{muln } m' n \text{ else } m.$

Functions on natural numbers

Definition $\text{predn } n := \text{if } n \text{ is } m.+1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $n .-1$ " $:= (\text{predn } n).$

Fixpoint $\text{addn } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } (\text{addn } m' n).+1 \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $m + n$ " $:= (\text{addn } m n).$

Fixpoint $\text{muln } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } n + \text{muln } m' n \text{ else } m.$

Notation " $m * n$ " $:= (\text{muln } m n).$

Functions on natural numbers

Definition $\text{predn } n := \text{if } n \text{ is } m.+1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $n .-1$ " $:= (\text{predn } n).$

Fixpoint $\text{addn } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } (\text{addn } m' n).+1 \text{ else } n.$

Notation " $m + n$ " $:= (\text{addn } m n).$

Fixpoint $\text{muln } m n :=$

$\text{if } m \text{ is } m'.+1 \text{ then } n + \text{muln } m' n \text{ else } m.$

Notation " $m * n$ " $:= (\text{muln } m n).$

Fixpoint $\text{size } (T : \text{Type}) (l : \text{seq } T) :=$

$\text{if } l \text{ is } h :: t \text{ then } (\text{size } t).+1 \text{ else } 0.$

Proving with natural numbers

forall n , $n + 0 = n$

Proving with natural numbers

forall n , $n + 0 = n$

move $\Rightarrow n$.

Proving with natural numbers

forall n , $n + 0 = n$

move $\Rightarrow n$.

$n + 0 = n$

Proving with natural numbers

forall n , $n + 0 = n$

move $\Rightarrow n$.

$n + 0 = n$

elim: n .

Proving with natural numbers

forall n , $n + 0 = n$

move $\Rightarrow n$.

$n + 0 = n$

elim: n .

(1/2) $0 + 0 = 0$

(2/2) forall n ,

$n + 0 = n \rightarrow n.+1 + 0 = n.+1$

Proving with natural numbers

forall n , $n + 0 = n$

move $\Rightarrow n$.

$n + 0 = n$

elim: n .

(1/2) $0 + 0 = 0$

by apply: erefl

(2/2) forall n ,

$n + 0 = n \rightarrow n.+1 + 0 = n.+1$

Summary

Summary

Inductive *name* := C_1 of ... | ... | C_k of ...

Definition *name* : *type* := *body*.

if *test* then *then-part* else *else-part*.

if *term* is *pattern* then *then-part* else *else-part*.

Summary

Inductive *name* := C_1 of ... | ... | C_k of ...

Definition *name* : *type* := *body*.

if *test* then *then-part* else *else-part*.

if *term* is *pattern* then *then-part* else *else-part*.

rewrite */name* -*/name* /=.

case: *term* elim: *term*.