Quick reference to Coq commands and syntax

1 Programming

```
Loading preamble
                                              fun x : nat => x + 2
Require Import ZArith List Bool Lia.
Open Scope Z_scope.
                                              Finding predefined functions
Loading preample for mathematical components
                                              Search (Z \rightarrow Z).
                                              Search (list _ -> list _).
From mathcomp
  Require Import all_ssreflect.
                                              Notations for list
Plain definition
                                              concatenation 11 ++ 12
Definition myfun (x : nat) :=
  x + 2.
                                              Notations for numbers
                                              addition
Recursive definition
                                              subtraction
                                              multiplication x * y
Fixpoint addl (1 : list nat) :=
                                                            x / y
                                              division
  match 1 with
                                              modulo
                                                            x mod y
  | nil => 0
  | a :: s \Rightarrow a + addl s
  end.
                                              Testing you own code
Unnamed function
                                              Check fun x \Rightarrow myfun x.
                                              Compute addl (1 :: 2 :: nil).
     Logical formulas
Example formula in Prop
                                              exists 1 : list nat, 1 \leftrightarrow nil /
                                                forall x,
                                                   In x 1 -> x = 2 \/ In x + 3
```

3 Proofs

```
Starting a proof

Lemma addl_ge n 1:
    In n 1 -> n <= addl 1.

Proof.

Ending a proof.

Search "sub".
Search "sub" (_ < _).
Search "sub" (_ < _) -positive.

Qed.

Search "sub" (_ < _) outside ZMicromega.
```

4 Tactics

Tactics to interact with logical connectives

| | \Rightarrow | A | Λ |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | ~ | V | /\ |
| Hypothesis H | apply H | apply H | destruct H as [H1 H2] |
| conclusion | intros H | intros H | split |
| | _ | 3 | V |
| Hypothesis H | exfalso; apply H | destruct H as [x H1] | destruct H as [H1 H2] |
| conclusion | intros H | exists v | left or right |
| | = | False | |
| Hypothesis H | rewrite H | destruct H | |
| | rewrite <- H | | |
| conclusion | reflexivity | | |
| | ring | | |

Basic all-purpose tactics assert, exact e, assumption

Tactics to control program computation Tactics to interact with data

Expose function code : unfold f Provoke recursive execution simpl,

change e1 with e2, Data contradiction : discriminate or discriminate H

replace e1 with e2 Decompose equality : injection H

Case based reasoning : case e or destruct e as [| a 1]

5 Automatic tactics

Permanently available tactics auto, eauto, tauto, intuition, firstorder

Specialized tactics (available when loading a package)

equalities between expressions : ring

inequalities (linear) : lia (also uses hypotheses)