

Quelques activités avec Coq à Verimag

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- Assistant interactif à la preuve (Inria, etc.)
- Extrêmement sûr (noyau, de confiance, preuves-objet)
- Utilisé en informatique et en maths
compilation certifiée, algèbre, topologie...
- Interactivité entre
 - mécanique fastidieuse
 - cerveau humain imaginatif
- Fondement théoriques :
 - Logique d'ordre supérieur
 - Lambda-calcul
 - Théorie des types
 - Types inductifs

Applications (suivant l'air du temps)

- Compilation certifiée
 - CompCert (langage C) cf. exposé Sylvain Boulmé
 - Estérel
- Algorithmes distribués
- OS certifié (CertiKos)
- Sécurité

Outillage

- Raisonnements par congruence
- Petites inversions

Projet PADEC

- algorithmes auto-stabilisants (très robustes, tolérants aux fautes)
- terminaison
- propriétés quantitatives (-bornes, complexité)
- raisonnements par co-induction, quotients

Raisonnement par inversion

- Forme de raisonnement très courante sur les structures inductives, en particulier pour raisonner sur des sémantiques de langages
- Applications multiples (Verimag : compilation certifiée, PADEC, Esterel, congruence, enseignement, etc.)
- Permet de donner un peu de pouvoir calculatoire aux relations pensées comme des fonctions
- En Coq standard : `inversion` historique
Fonctionne très bien mais...

Inversion, simple example

Even natural numbers

```
Inductive even :  $\forall$  n, Prop :=  
  | Ev0 : even 0  
  | Ev2 n : even n  $\rightarrow$  even (S (S n)).
```

Basic usage

```
Lemma even_plus_left n m : even n  $\rightarrow$  even (n + m)  $\rightarrow$  even m.
```

```
IHn : even (n + m)  $\rightarrow$  even m
```

```
enm : even (S (S (n + m)))
```

```
=====
```

```
even m
```

Basic small inversion on even

```
Inductive even :  $\forall$  n, Prop :=  
  | Ev0 : even 0  
  | Ev2 n : even n  $\rightarrow$  even (S (S n)).
```

```
Inductive even0 : Prop := even0_Ev0 : even0.
```

```
Inductive even1 : Prop :=.
```

```
Inductive even2 n : Prop := even2_Ev2 : even n  $\rightarrow$  even2 n.
```

```
Definition even_inv {n} (e : even n) :  
  match n return Prop with  
  | 0      => even0  
  | 1      => even1  
  | S (S n) => even2 n  
end.
```

```
Proof. destruct e; constructor; assumption. Defined.
```

Basic small inversion on even

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Inductive even :  $\forall$  n, Prop :=  
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```

```
Definition even_inv {n} (e : even n) :
```

```
  match n return Prop with
```

```
  | 0      => even0
```

```
  | 1      => even1
```

```
  | S (S n) => even2 n
```

```
  end.
```

```
Proof. destruct e; constructor; assumption. Defined.
```


Purpose

Extract the information contained in a hypothesis H of type T

- where T is an inductive relation
- with some arguments having an inductive type

Expectations

- For each case (constructor), decompose H into ALL its components
- In particular, remove irrelevant cases

Essentially : (subtle) case analysis on H

- Simultaneous case analysis on H and its arguments
- game on dependent pattern-matching

Smaller inversion (part of the Braga method)

Joint work with Dominique Larchey Wendling [TYPES'18],
[Proof&Computation II 2021]

Half of even numbers

```
Fixpoint half n (e: even n) {struct e} : nat :=
  match n return even n → nat with
  | 0      => λ _, 0
  | 1      => λ e, match even_inv e with end
  | S (S n) => λ e, S (half n (πeven e))
end e.
```

Projection: getting ONE STRUCTURALLY SMALLER component

```
Definition πeven n (e: even (S (S n))) : even n :=
  match e in even m return
    let n := match m with S (S n) => n | _ => n end in
    let G := match m with S (S n) => True | _ => False end in G → even n
  with
  | Ev2 n e => λ _, e
  | _      => λ fa, match fa with end
end I.
```

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```

Reasoning on half

Easy (induction on e)

Lemma double_half : $n \text{ e}, \text{half } n \text{ e} + \text{half } n \text{ e} = n.$

Less easy: induction on e and inversion on e'

Lemma half_pirr : $\forall n (e \ e' : \text{even } n), \text{half } n \text{ e} = \text{half } n \text{ e}'.$

e : even n

e' : even (S (S n))

=====

S (half n e) = half (S (S n)) e'

Improved small inversion on even with built-in injectivity

```
Inductive even :  $\forall$  n, Prop :=
  | Ev0 : even 0
  | Ev2 n : even n  $\rightarrow$  even (S (S n)).

Inductive is_Ev0 : even 0  $\rightarrow$  Prop := is_Ev0_intro : is_Ev0 Ev0.
Inductive no_Ev1 : even 1  $\rightarrow$  Prop :=.
Inductive is_Ev2 n : even (S (S n))  $\rightarrow$  Prop :=
  is_Ev2_intro : (e : even n), is_Ev2 n (Ev2 n e).

Definition even_inv {n} (e : even n) :
  match n return even n  $\rightarrow$  Prop with
  | 0      => is_Ev0
  | 1      => no_Ev1
  | S (S n) => is_Ev2 n
  end e.

Proof. destruct e; constructor. Defined.

(* Basic version *)
Inductive even0 : Prop := even0_Ev0 : even0.
Inductive even1 : Prop :=.
Inductive even2 n : Prop := even2_Ev2 : even n  $\rightarrow$  even2 n.
```

Automatisation des petites inversions

- Stage M1 Corentin Thomazo
- Basile Gros, démarré en oct 2023

The Braga method

<https://github.com/DmxLarchey/The-Braga-Method>

 [Dominique Larchey-Wendling and Jean-François Monin.](#)

The Braga Method: Extracting Certified Algorithms from Complex Recursive Schemes in Coq, chapter 8, pages 305–386.

In Klaus Mainzer, Peter Schuster, and Helmut Schwichtenberg, editors.

Proof and Computation II: From Proof Theory and Univalent Mathematics to Program Extraction and Verification.

World Scientific, September 2021.

Small inversions

http://home/jf/www/Proof/Small_inversions/2022/