

Programming and proving with classical types

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- ▶ Proof assistants:
 - Logic: intuitionistic vs. classical;
 - Evidence: explicit (witness) vs. implicit.

Question

Classical proof assistant with explicit evidence.

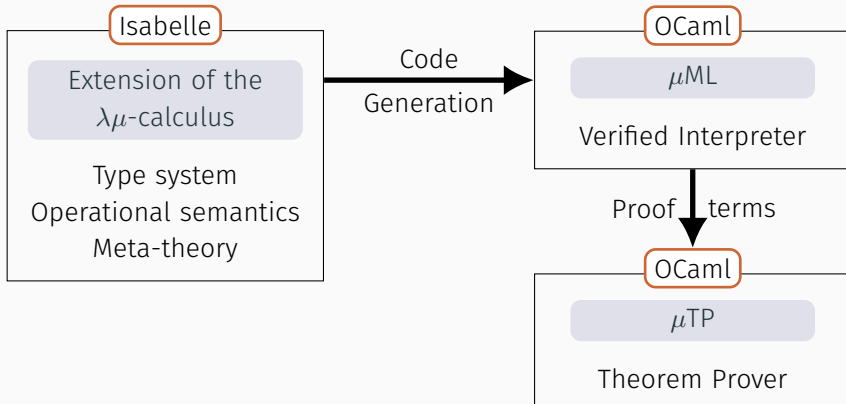
Question

Classical proof assistant with explicit evidence.

- ▶ Problems:
 - Logic: classical first-order;
 - Evidence: $\lambda\mu$ terms.

Outline

- 1 Evidence: $\lambda\mu$ and μML
- 2 Realisation: μTP

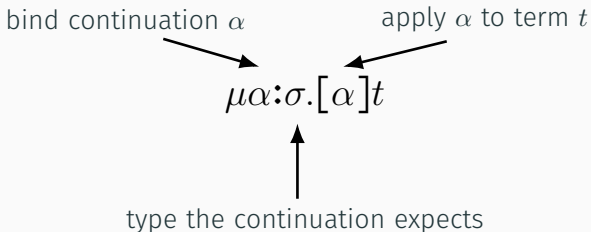


Evidence: $\lambda\mu$ and μML

$\rho, \sigma, \tau ::= \perp \mid \tau \rightarrow \sigma$ types

$t, r, s ::= x \mid \lambda x:\sigma.t \mid t s \mid$ λ -calculus terms
 $\mu\alpha:\sigma.c$ μ -abstraction

$c ::= [\alpha]t$ named terms

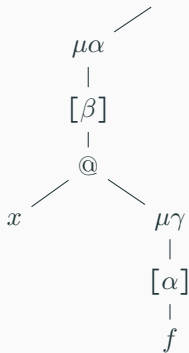


Reduction Example

$$(\mu\alpha.[\beta](x \mu\gamma.[\alpha]f)) y \longrightarrow \mu\alpha.[\beta](x \mu\gamma.[\alpha](f y))$$

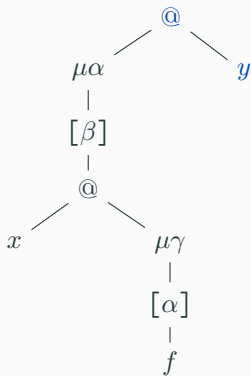
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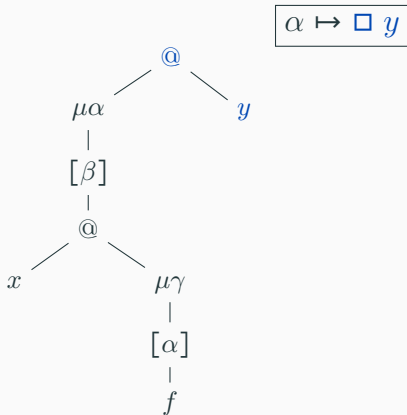
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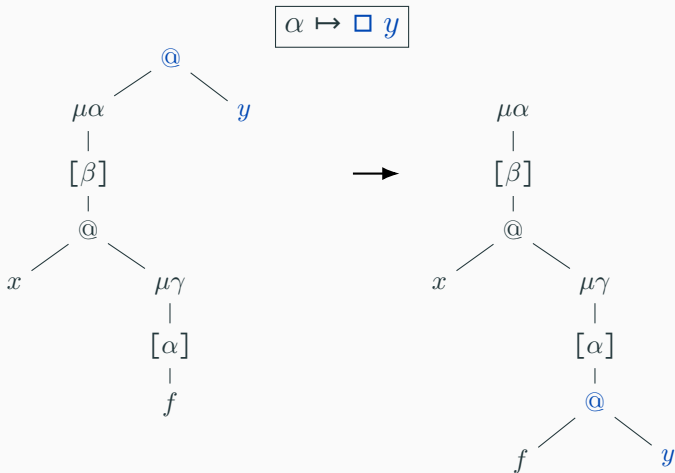
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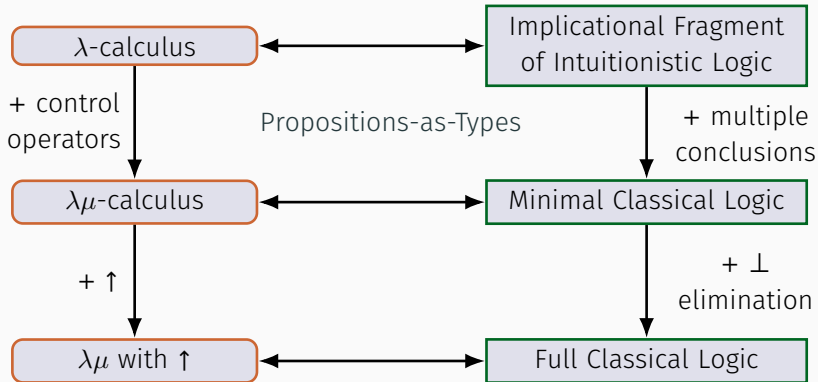


Reduction Example

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The Propositions-as-Types Correspondence



Extending $\lambda\mu$

- ▶ Open terms for classical tautologies \implies Add \uparrow

[Ariola & Herbelin, 2003]

$$\boxed{\neg\neg A \rightarrow A} \quad \neg A \equiv A \rightarrow \perp$$

$$\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : A \iff \Gamma \vdash A; \Delta$$

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta, \alpha : A \vdash_c c}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \mu\alpha : A. c : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : A \quad \alpha : A \in \Delta}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash_c [\alpha]t}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : \perp}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash_c [\uparrow]t}$$

(\perp elimination)

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$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda y : \neg\neg A \\ | \\ \mu\alpha : A \end{array}$$

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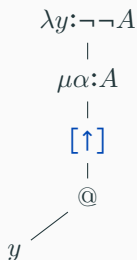
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Extending $\lambda\mu$

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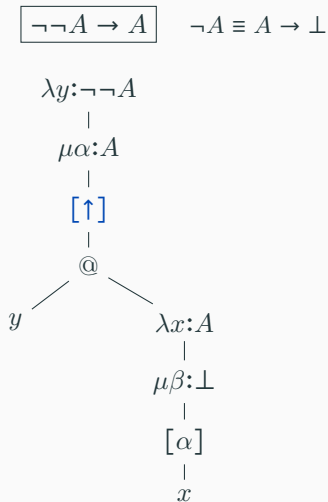
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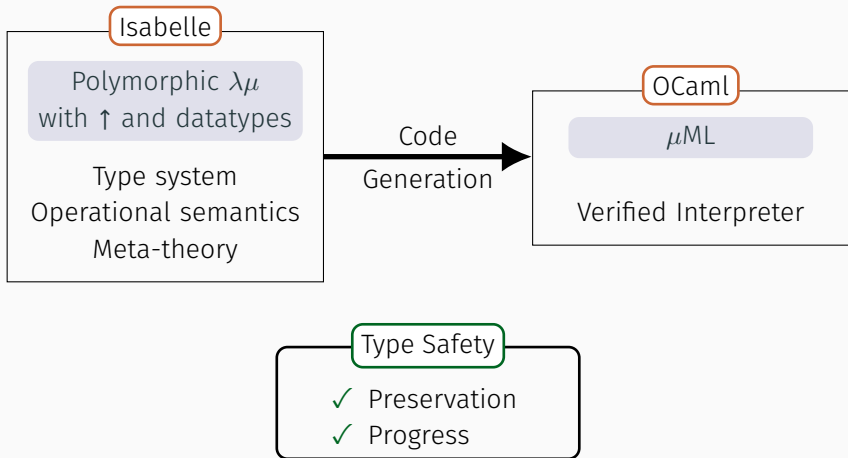


- ▶ First order quantification:

$\rho, \sigma, \tau ::= \dots \mid a \mid \forall a. \sigma$ types

$t, r, s ::= \dots \mid \Lambda a. t$ terms

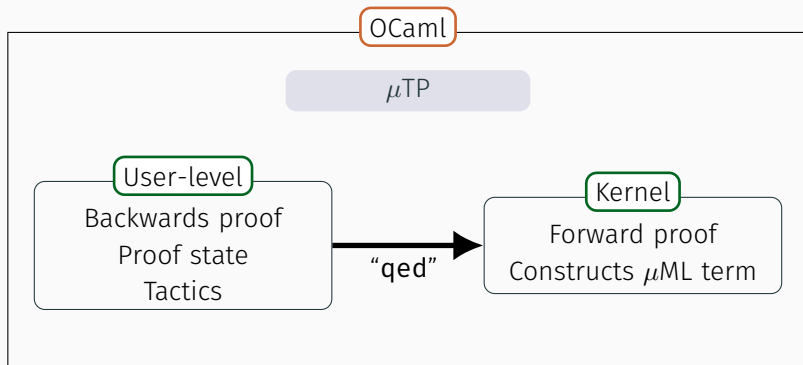
- ▶ Datatype encoding not unique \implies Built-in datatypes
 - natural numbers and primitive recursion [Geuvers et. al., 2013]
 - booleans
 - products
 - tagged unions



Realisation: μ TP

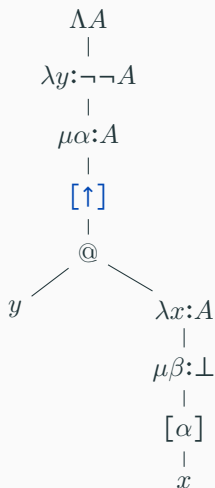
μ TP Theorem Prover

- ▶ LCF-style theorem prover
- ▶ Use μ ML terms as evidence



Example μ TP Proof

$\Lambda A. \neg\neg A \rightarrow A$

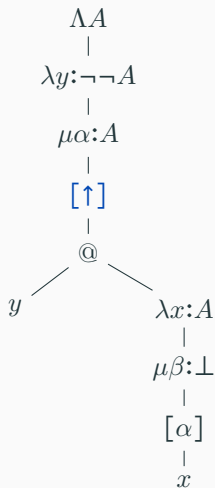


conjecture

```
(mk_all_t
  (mk_arrow_t
    (mk_arrow_t (mk_arrow_t
      (mk_var_t 0) mk_bot_t) mk_bot_t)
    (mk_var_t 0)));
apply 0 all_intro_tac;
apply 0 imp_intro_tac;
apply 0 mu_top_intro_tac;
apply 0 (imp_elim_tac
  (mk_arrow_t (mk_var_t 0) mk_bot_t));
apply 0 (assm_tac 0);
apply 0 imp_intro_tac;
apply 0 (mu_label_intro_tac 1);
apply 0 (assm_tac 0);
qed ();
```

Extracted μ ML Program

$\Lambda A. \neg\neg A \rightarrow A$



```
tabs(A) ->
  fun (y : (A -> bot) -> bot) ->
    bind (a : A) ->
      [abort]. (y (fun (x : A) ->
        bind (b : bot) ->
          [a]. x
        end
      end))
    end
  end
end

: forall(A)((A -> bot) -> bot) -> A)
```


- ▶ Classical theorem prover with explicit evidence:
 - Extended $\lambda\mu$ -calculus;
 - Evidence: μ ML terms;
 - Realisation: μ TP.

- ▶ Future work:
 - Classical F_ω ;
 - Extend μ TP.