CS 472 – Provably Correct Programming

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Questions

Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.

Interactive Theorem Provers

- In the theorem prover, we can:

1. Write **definitions**, in a math-like programming language
2. Write **proofs** about those definitions, using logic "tactics"
3. See the **proof state** at each point in a proof (what do we know? what do we still need to show?)
4. Automatically **check** that each step of our proofs is valid

Writing Definitions in Coq/Rocq

- The definition language is an OCaml-like functional programming language, called Gallina
- Key features: inductive types, pattern matching, and recursion
- Purpose is to *define mathematical objects*, not to write programs (though the two are often the same!)

- See Basics.v from the textbook

Have you used a functional language with datatypes and pattern matching before?

Yes

0%

No

0%

Not sure

0%

Inductive Definitions

```
Inductive day :=
  | monday
  | tuesday
  | wednesday
  | thursday
  | friday
  | saturday
  | sunday.
```

Types are sets!

$$\{\text{monday}, \text{tuesday}, \ldots, \text{saturday}, \text{sunday}\}$$

day is a type	day is a set
monday : day	monday ∈ day
tuesday : day	tuesday ∈ day
…	…
saturday : day	saturday ∈ day
sunday : day	sunday ∈ day

Exercise: nandb

- Complete the exercise “nandb” in Basics.v: fill in the definition of nandb, and prove that the examples work
- Submit your definition and example proofs for Exercise 1/16 on Gradescope

- It may help to refer to the definitions of negb, andb, and orb earlier in the file

Inductive Definitions

How would you define the natural numbers?

Questions

Nobody has responded yet.

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HW1: Basics.v

- Complete the listed exercises in Basics.v
- Due Friday 1/24 at 11:59 PM
- Submit via Gradescope (autograder coming soon)