

Bachelor's thesis - proposal talk:

# Organizing a Library of Higher Order Problems

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# Recap

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The story so far...



# Our problem

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- The context: Proofs in Jitpro
- Goal: Reusing existing "theories" and proven claims
- Problem: Combining different small theories to bigger, more powerful theories
- Example:

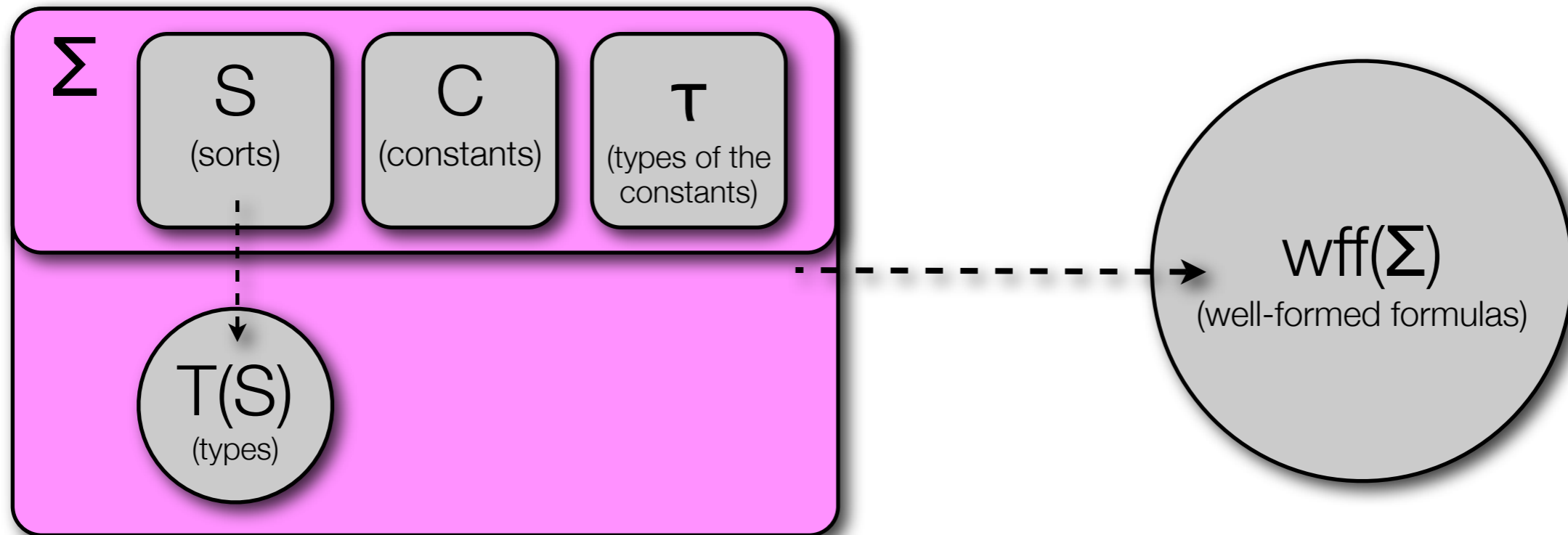
```
sort I; // set elements
var x: I;
var S, T: I B; // subsets
term union = \S T x.S x | T x; // definition of union

sort V; // vertices
var v1, v2, v3: V;
const E: V V B; // edges
axiom !v1 v2. (E v1 v2) -> (E v2 v1); // undirected graph

claim !v1, v2, v3. (E v1 v3) ->
                    (union (E v1) (E v2)) v3
```

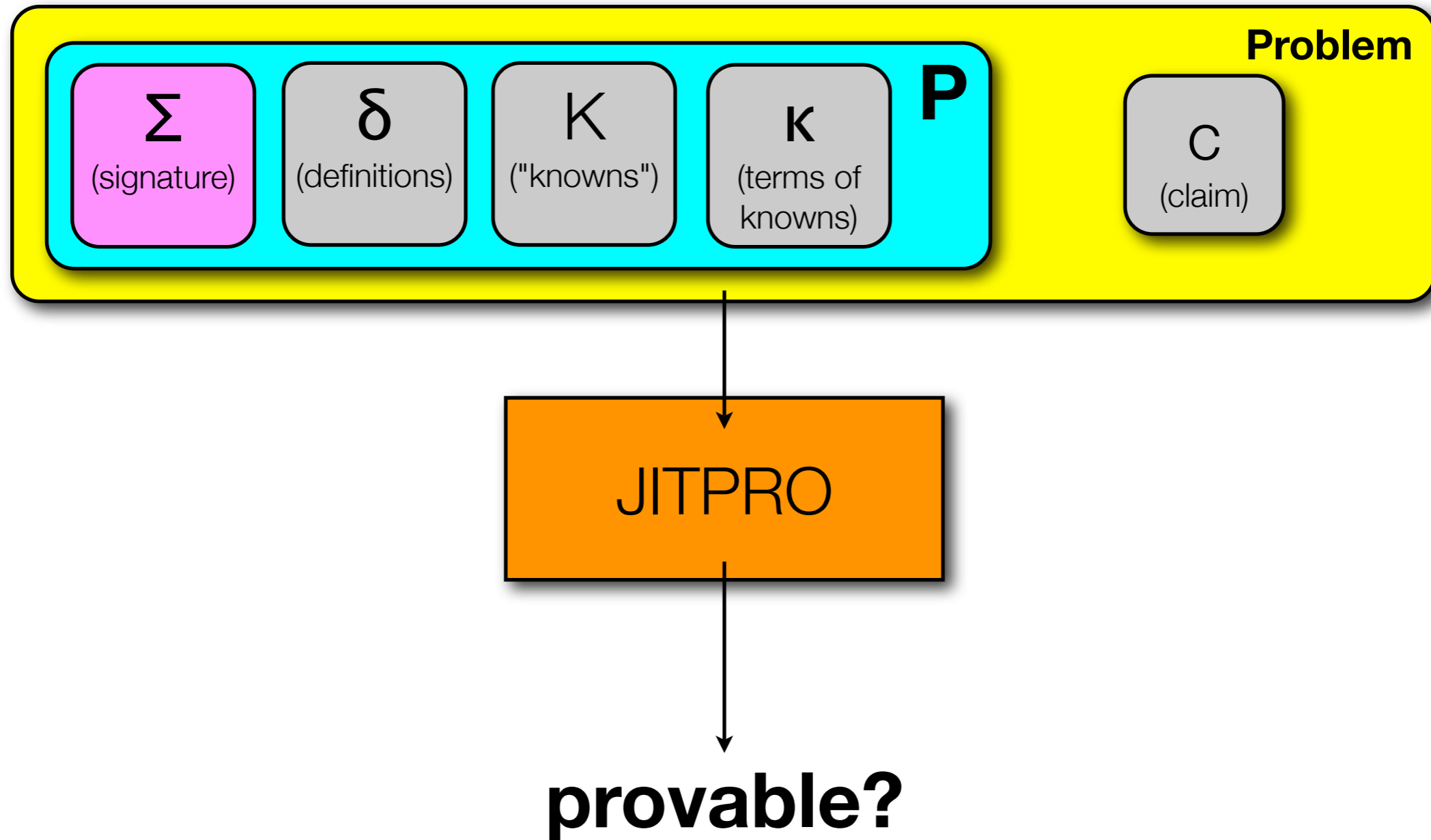
# Signatures

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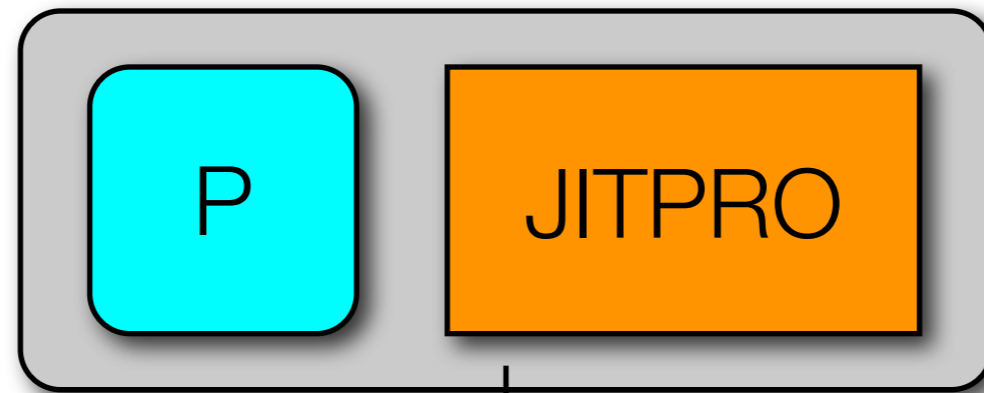
# Presentations / Problems / Provability

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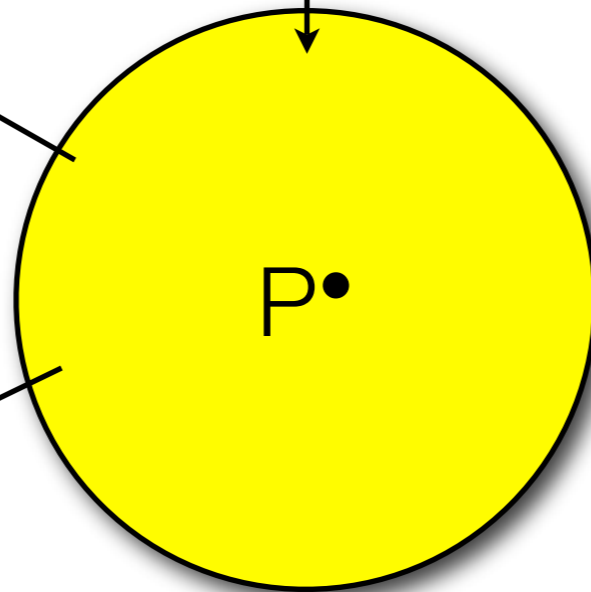
# Closure / Theory

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all claims provable in  
JITPRO using P

***closure*** of P /  
***theory*** presented by P

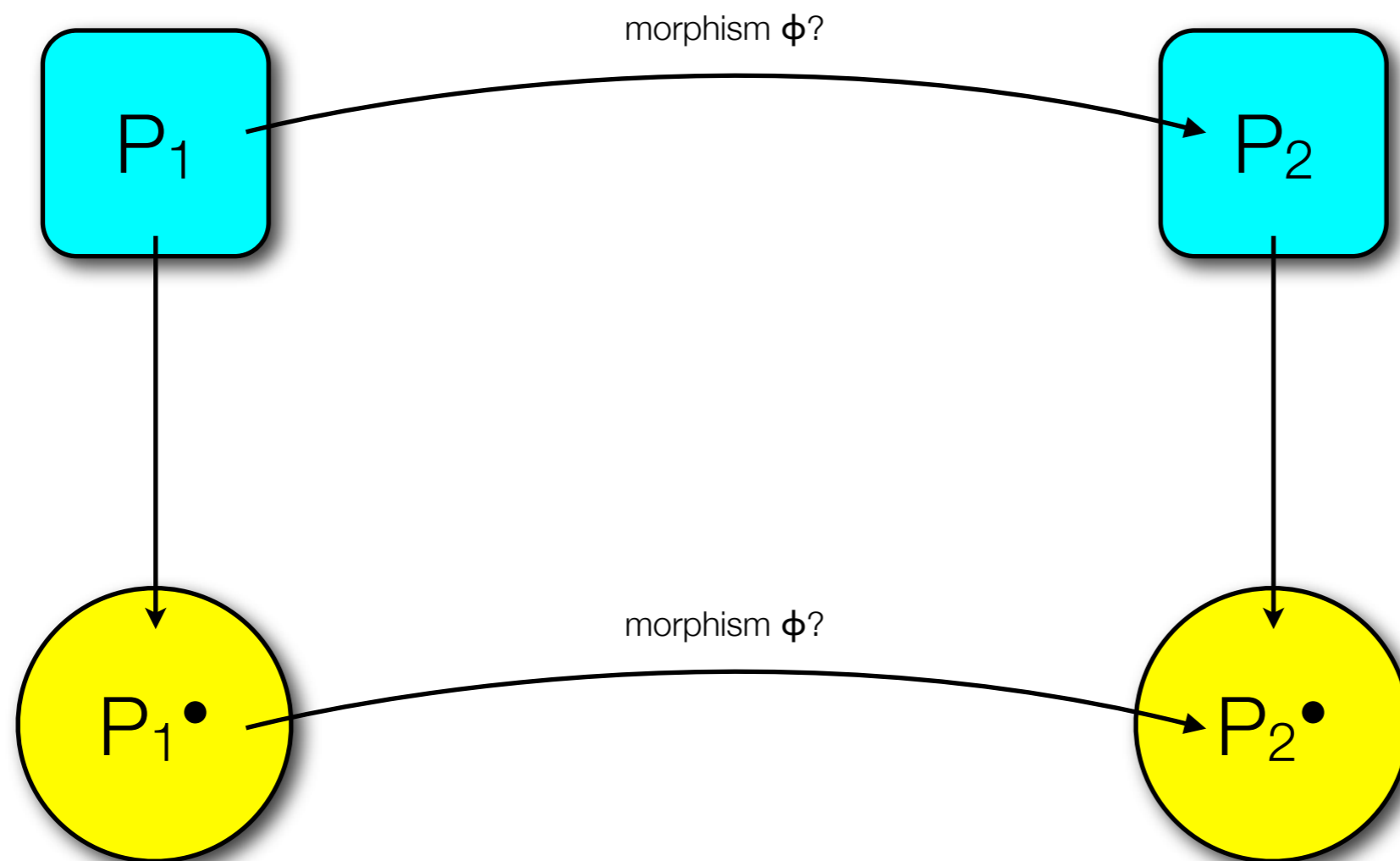


# Morphisms (idea)

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(Set theory)

(Graph theory)





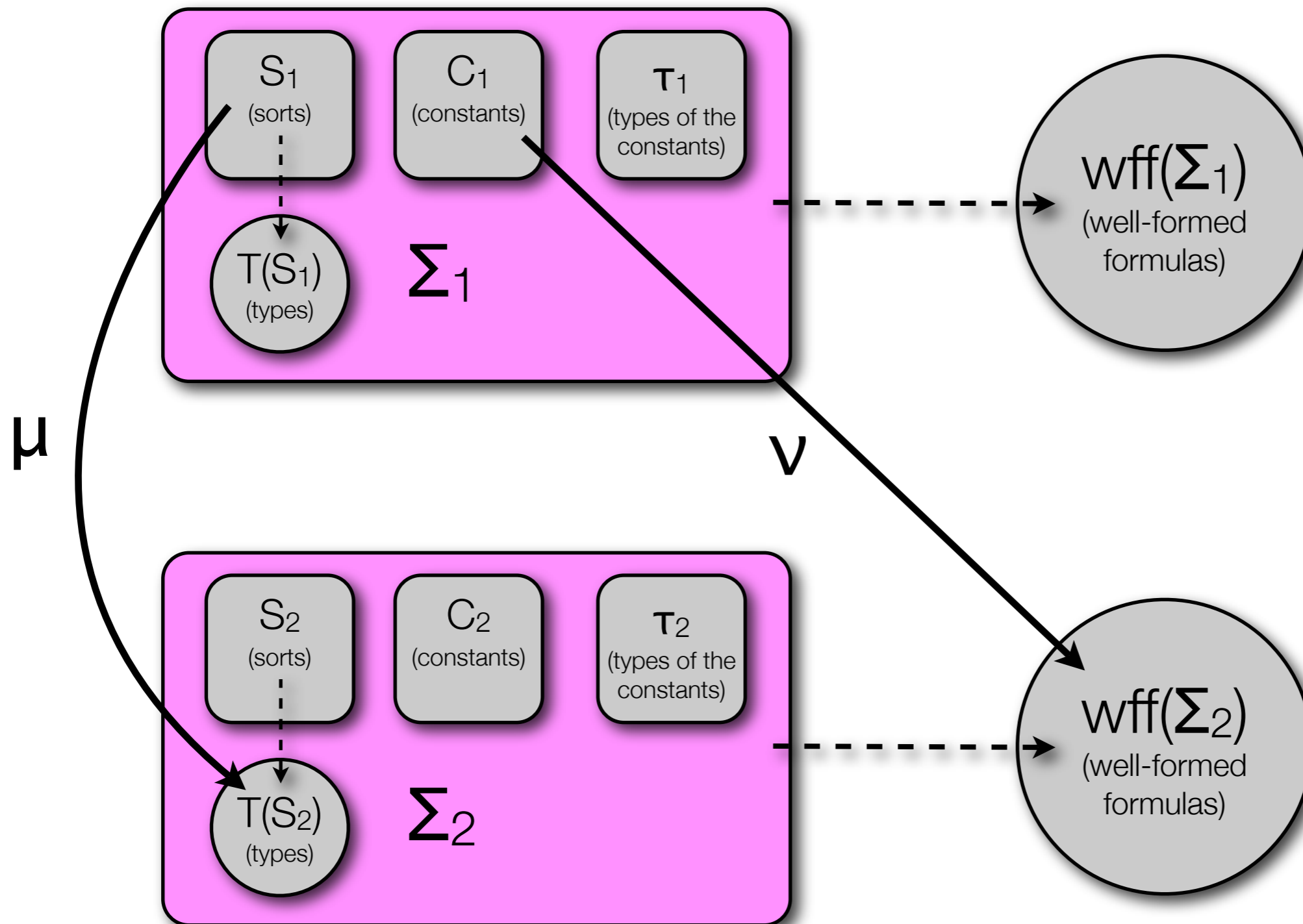
# A closer look at morphisms

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*"Truth is invariant under change of notation"*



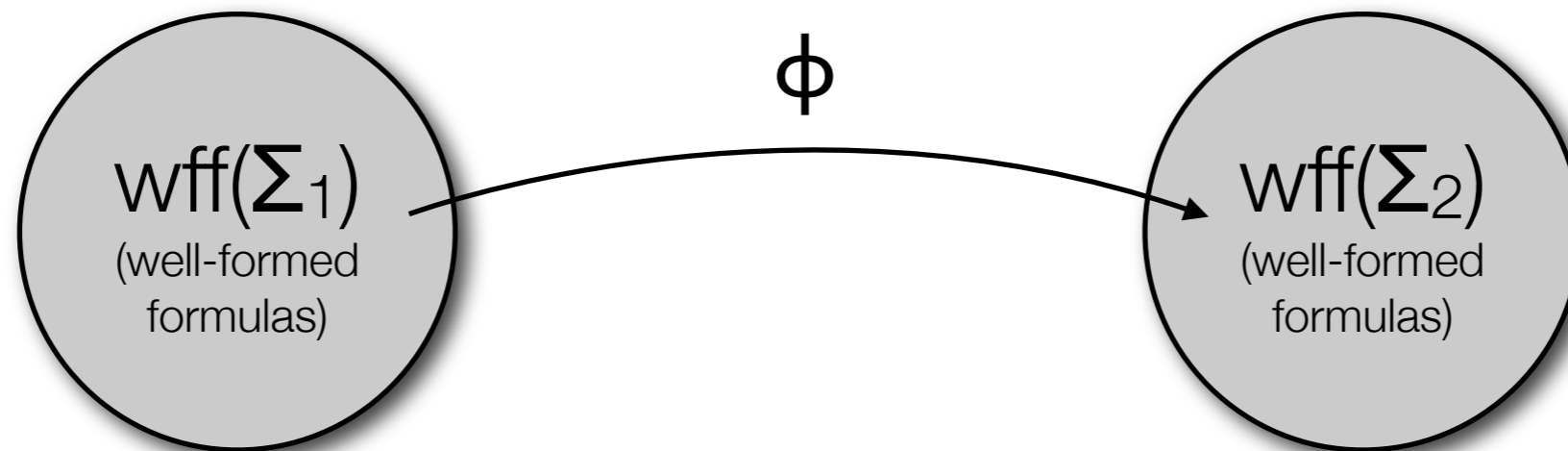
# Signature morphisms



# Signature morphisms ctd

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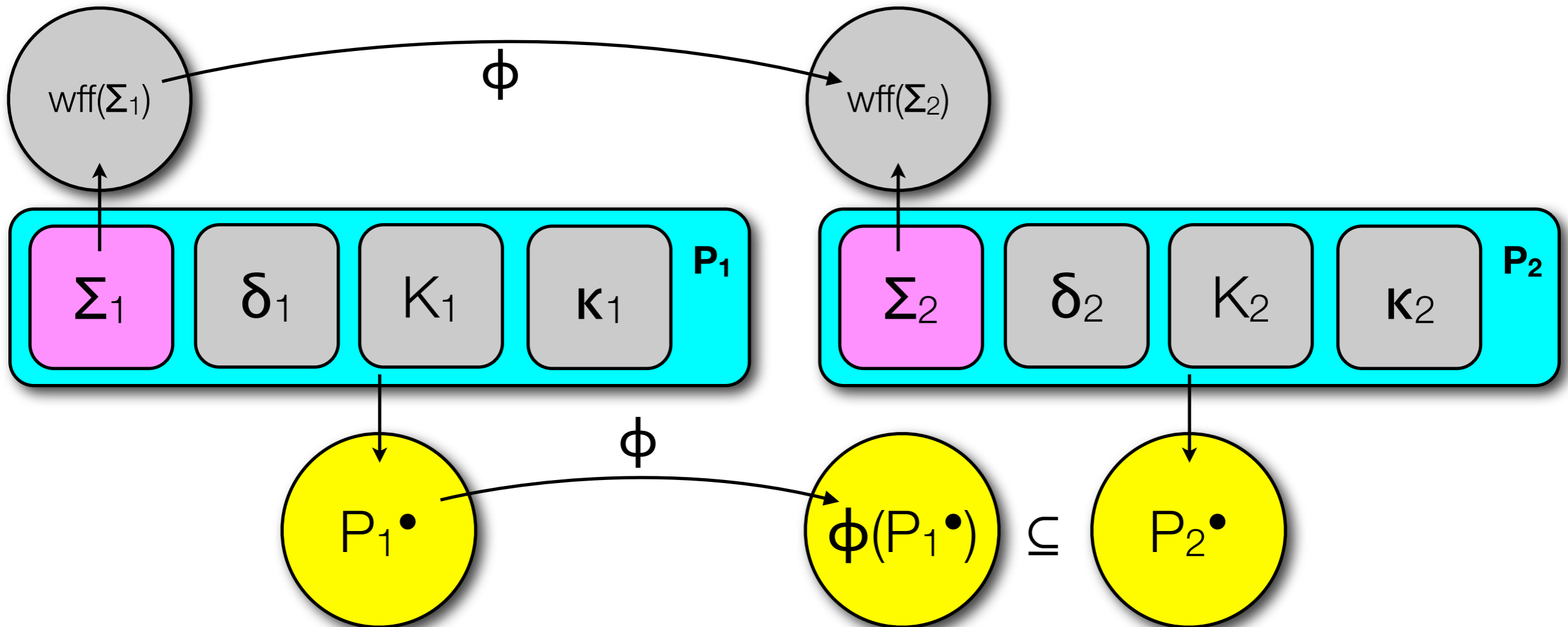
- Let  $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$  and  $\phi = (\mu, \nu)$  be given
- Recursively define  $\mu^\bullet$  on types using  $\mu$
- Recursively define  $\nu^\bullet$  on terms using  $\mu^\bullet$  and  $\nu$



- $\phi$  is a *signature morphism* from  $\Sigma_1$  and  $\Sigma_2$

# Theory morphisms

- Let  $P_1 = (\Sigma_1, \delta_1, K_1, \kappa_1)$ ,  $P_2 = (\Sigma_2, \delta_2, K_2, \kappa_2)$  and  $\phi: \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$  be given



- $\phi$  is a *theory morphism* iff  $\phi(P_1^\bullet) \subseteq P_2^\bullet$  (preservation of provability)

# Theory morphisms ctd

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- Let  $P_1 = (\Sigma_1, \delta_1, K_1, \kappa_1)$ ,  $P_2 = (\Sigma_2, \delta_2, K_2, \kappa_2)$  and  $\phi: \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$  be given
- Problem: If we want to show that  $\phi$  is a theory morphism, i.e. that we can reuse existing proofs, we first have to reprove everything which can be quite a lot of work.
- Fortunately: **Presentation Lemma:** If  $\phi(\kappa_1(k)) \in P_2^\bullet$  for all  $k \in K_1$  and  $(\phi(d) = \phi(\delta_1(d))) \in P_2^\bullet$  for all  $d \in \text{Dom}(\delta)$  then  $\phi$  is a theory morphism.
  - Proof: In my Bachelor's thesis ;-)
- $\Rightarrow$  It is enough to check all knowns and definitions (which can be trivial as we will later see)



# Status of the implementation

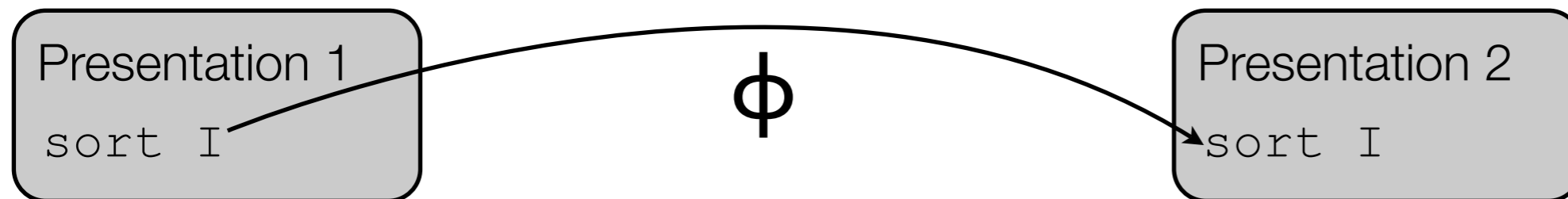
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# Morphisms in Jitpro

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- Unfortunately, using only some implementation of pure morphisms is not very useful in practice:



- Assume, we want to reuse sort I in Presentation 2. Using morphisms, this would work as follows:
  - Define a sort I in Presentation 2
  - Map sort I of Presentation 1 to sort I of Presentation 2
- Quite useless, similar with constants, definitions...

# Morphisms in Jitpro ctd

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- We need a possibility to define a presentation and morph another presentation at the same time, so called *imports*
- Imports are more powerful practical counterparts to the theory of morphisms

Presentation 1

```
sort I
term union = \C, D:I B.\x:I.(C x) | (D x)
```

Presentation 2

```
import "Presentation 1"
end
sort M
...
```

- Implicitly defines sort I and definition union and applies identity morphism



# More complex import

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## Presentation 1

```
sort I
term union = \C, D:I B.\x:I.(C x) | (D x)
```

## Presentation 2

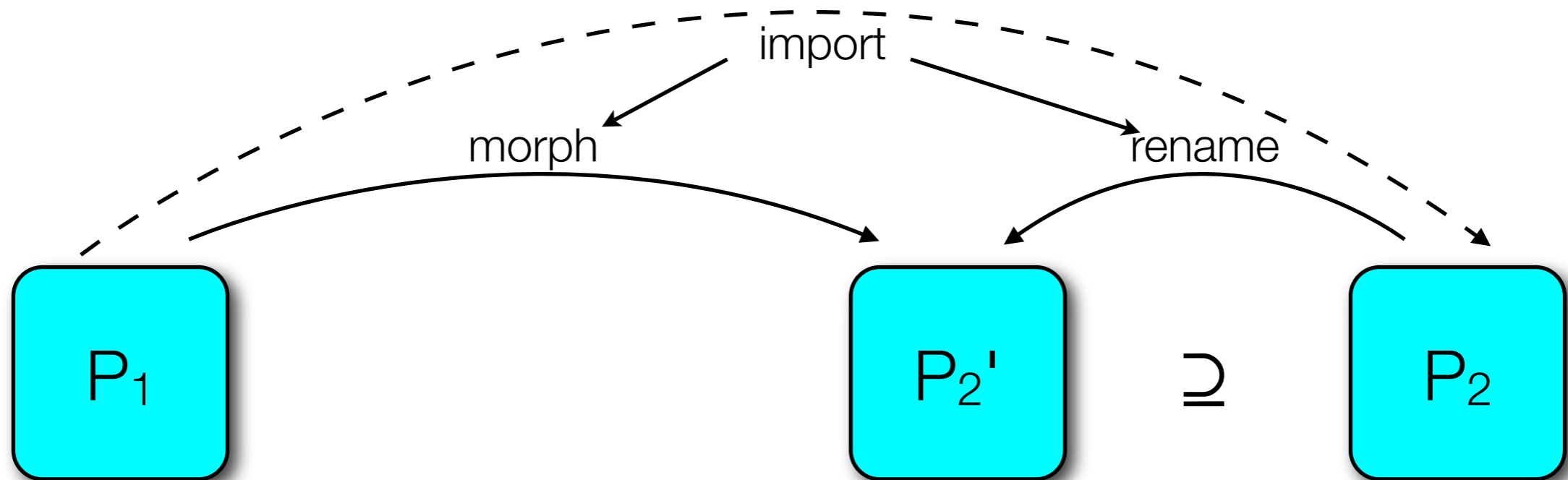
```
sort V; // vertices
var v1, v2, v3: V;
const E: V V B; // edges
axiom !v1 v2. (E v1 v2) -> (E v2 v1); // undirected graph

import "Presentation 1"
  morph sort I = V // morphs sort I to sort V
  rename term union union_vertices // redefines union, renames it to union_vertices
  // and applies morphism (union->union_vertices)
end

claim !v1, v2, v3. (E v1 v3) ->
  (union_vertices (E v1) (E v2)) v3
```

# How imports work

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# Preservation of provability

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- What about the obligations for a theory morphisms?
  - Morphed knowns must be provable
  - Morphed constant = morphed definition must be provable
- When using `rename` for knowns or definitions, these proofs become trivial
- Otherwise: The corresponding obligation becomes a claim in the new presentation and has to be proven by the user
- Default import mode is `rename`

# Questions?

Thank you for your attention  
and enjoy your weekend!