

Did I get it right?

COS 326

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<http://~cos326/notes/evaluation.php>

<http://~cos326/notes/reasoning.php>

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Did I get it right?

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“Did I get it right?”

- Most fundamental question you can ask about a computer program

Techniques for answering:

Grading

- hand in program to TA
- check to see if you got an A
- (does not apply after school is out)

Testing

- create a set of sample inputs
- run the program on each input
- check the results
- how far does this get you?
 - has anyone ever tested a homework and not received an A?
 - why did that happen?

Proving

- consider all legal inputs
- show every input yields correct result
- how far does this get you?
 - has anyone ever proven a homework correct and not received an A?
 - why did that happen?

Program proving

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The basic, overall *mechanics* of proving functional programs correct is not particularly hard.

- You are already doing it to some degree.
- The real goal of this lecture to help you further organize your thoughts and to give you a more systematic means of understanding your programs.
- Of course, it can certainly be hard to prove some specific program has some specific property -- just like it can be hard to write a program that solves some hard problem

We are going to focus on proving the correctness of *pure expressions*

- their meaning is determined exclusively by the value they return
- don't print, don't mutate global variables, don't raise exceptions
- always terminate
- another word for “*pure expression*” is “*valuable expression*”
- but I want you to understand why the presence of possibly non-terminating programs complicates rigorous reasoning about program correctness

“Expressions always terminate”

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Two key concepts:

- A *valuable expression*
 - an expression that always terminates (without side effects) and produces a value, provided we substitute values for free variables in the expression
- A *total function* with type $t1 \rightarrow t2$
 - a function that terminates on all args : $t1$, producing a value of type $t2$
 - the “opposite” of a total function is a *partial function*
 - terminates on some (possibly all) input values

Many reasoning rules depend on expressions being valuable and hence the functions that are applied being total.

Unless told otherwise, you can assume all functions are total and expressions are valuable. (Such facts can typically be proven by induction.)

Example Theorems

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We'll prove properties of OCaml expressions, starting with equivalence properties:

Theorem: `easy 1 20 30 == 50`

Theorem:

for all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp } n == 2^n$

Theorem:

for all lists xs, ys ,
 $\text{length (cat } xs \text{ } ys) == \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

```
let easy x y z =  
  x * (y + z)
```

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] => 0  
  | x::xs => 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Things to Watch For

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The types are going to guide us in our theorem proving, just like they guided us in our programming

Things to Watch For

7

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- when *programming* with lists, *functions* (often) have 2 cases:
 - []
 - `hd :: tl`
- when *proving* with lists, *proofs* (often) have 2 cases:
 - []
 - `hd :: tl`

Things to Watch For

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The types are going to guide us in our theorem proving, just like they guided us in our programming

- when *programming* with lists, *functions* (often) have 2 cases:
 - `[]`
 - `hd :: tl`
- when *proving* with lists, *proofs* (often) have 2 cases:
 - `[]`
 - `hd :: tl`
- when *programming* with natural numbers, *functions* have 2 cases:
 - `0`
 - `k + 1`
- when *proving* with natural numbers, *proofs* have 2 cases:
 - `0`
 - `k + 1`

This is not a fluke! Proof structure often related to program structure.

Things to Watch For

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More structure:

- when *programming* with lists:
 - `[]` is often easy
 - `hd :: tl` often requires a *recursive function call* on `tl`
 - we *assume* our recursive function behaves correctly on `tl`
- when *proving* with lists:
 - `[]` is often easy
 - `hd :: tl` often requires appeal to an *induction hypothesis* for `tl`
 - we *assume* our property of interest holds for `tl`

Things to Watch For

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More structure:

- when *programming* with lists:
 - `[]` is often easy
 - `hd :: tl` often requires a *recursive function call* on `tl`
 - we *assume* our recursive function behaves correctly on `tl`
- when *proving* with lists:
 - `[]` is often easy
 - `hd :: tl` often requires appeal to an *induction hypothesis* for `tl`
 - we *assume* our property of interest holds for `tl`
- when *programming* with natural numbers:
 - `0` is often easy
 - `k + 1` often requires a *recursive call* on `k`
- when *proving* with natural numbers:
 - `0` is often easy
 - `k + 1` often requires appeal to an *induction hypothesis* for `k`

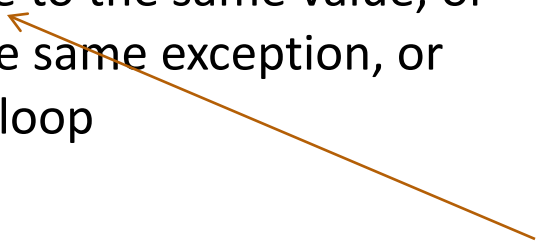
Key Ideas

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Idea 1: The fundamental definition of when programs are equal.

two expressions are equal if and only if:

- they both evaluate to the same value, or
- they both raise the same exception, or
- they both infinite loop



we will use
what we learned
about OCaml
evaluation

Key Ideas

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Idea 1: The fundamental definition of when programs are equal.

two expressions are equal if and only if:

- they both evaluate to the same value, or
- they both raise the same exception, or
- they both infinite loop

this is the
principle of
"substitution of
equals for equals"

Idea 2: A fundamental proof principle.

if two expressions **e1** and **e2** are equal
and we have a third complicated expression **FOO (x)**
then **FOO(e1)** is equal to **FOO (e2)**

super useful since we can do a small, local proof
and then use it in a big program: **modularity!**

The Workhorse: Substitution of Equals for Equals

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if two expressions **e1** and **e2** are equal
and we have a third complicated expression **FOO (x)**
then **FOO(e1)** is equal to **FOO (e2)**

An example: I know **2+2 == 4**.

I have a complicated expression: **bar (foo (____)) * 34**

Then I also know that **bar (foo (2+2)) * 34 == bar (foo (4)) * 34**.

If expressions contain things like mutable references, this proof principle breaks down. That's a big reason why I like functional programming and a big reason we are working primarily with pure expressions.

Important Properties of Expression Equality

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Other important properties:

(reflexivity) every expression e is equal to itself: $e == e$

(symmetry) if $e1 == e2$ then $e2 == e1$

(transitivity) if $e1 == e2$ and $e2 == e3$ then $e1 == e3$

(evaluation) if $e1 \rightarrow e2$ then $e1 == e2$.

(congruence, aka substitution of equals for equals) if two expressions are equal, you can substitute one for the other inside any other expression:

- if $e1 == e2$ then $e[e1/x] == e[e2/x]$

Function evaluation

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If: $f == \text{fun } x \rightarrow e$

and if: a is a valuable expression

then: $f\ a == e[a/x]$

we say, "by evaluation of f "

EASY EXAMPLES

Easy Examples

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Most of our proofs will use what we know about the substitution model of evaluation. Eg:

Given:

let easy x y z = x * (y + z)

a function definition



Easy Examples

18

Most of our proofs will use what we know about the substitution model of evaluation. Eg:

Given: `let easy x y z = x * (y + z)`

Theorem: `easy 1 20 30 == 50`

Easy Examples

19

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Theorem: `easy 1 20 30 == 50`

Proof:

`easy 1 20 30` (left-hand side of equation)

Easy Examples

20

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Given: `let easy x y z = x * (y + z)`

Theorem: `easy 1 20 30 == 50`

Proof:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>easy 1 20 30</code> | (left-hand side of equation) |
| <code>== 1 * (20 + 30)</code> | (by evaluating easy 1 step) actually 3 steps |

Easy Examples

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Most of our proofs will use what we know about the substitution model of evaluation. Eg:

Given: `let easy x y z = x * (y + z)`

Theorem: `easy 1 20 30 == 50`

Proof:

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| <code>easy 1 20 30</code> | (left-hand side of equation) |
| <code>== 1 * (20 + 30)</code> | (by evaluating easy 1 step) |
| <code>== 50</code> | (by math) |

QED.

Easy Examples

22

Most of our proofs will use what we know about the substitution model of evaluation. Eg:

Given: let easy x y z = x * (y + z)

Theorem: `easy 1 20 30 == 50`

Proof:

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| <code>easy 1 20 30</code> | (left-hand side of equation) |
| <code>== 1 * (20 + 30)</code> | (by evaluating easy 1 step) |
| <code>== 50</code> | (by math) |

QED.

facts go on the left

justifications on the right

notice the
2-column
proof style

Easy Examples

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We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n and m*, $\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m == n + m$

Proof:

$\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m$ (left-hand side of equation)

Easy Examples

24

We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n and m*, $\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m == n + m$

Proof:

$\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m$ (left-hand side of equation)

When asked to prove something “for all $n : t$ ”, one way to do that is to consider *arbitrary* elements n of that type t . In other words, all you get to assume is that you have an element of the given type. You don’t get to assume any extra properties of n .

Easy Examples

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We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n and m*, $\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m == n + m$

Proof:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m$ | (left-hand side of equation) |
| $== 1 * (n + m)$ | (by evaluating easy) |

Easy Examples

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We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n and m*, $\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m == n + m$

Proof:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{easy } 1 \ n \ m$ | (left-hand side of equation) |
| $== 1 * (n + m)$ | (by evaluating easy) |
| $== n + m$ | (by math) |

QED.

Easy Examples

27

We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n, m, k*, $\text{easy } k \ n \ m == \text{easy } k \ m \ n$

Proof:

$\text{easy } k \ n \ m$ (left-hand side of equation)

Easy Examples

28

We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n, m, k*, $\text{easy } k \ n \ m == \text{easy } k \ m \ n$

Proof:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{easy } k \ n \ m$ | (left-hand side of equation) |
| $== k * (n + m)$ | (by evaluating easy) |

Easy Examples

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Theorem: *for all integers n, m, k*, $\text{easy } k \ n \ m == \text{easy } k \ m \ n$

Proof:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| $\text{easy } k \ n \ m$ | (left-hand side of equation) |
| $== k * (n + m)$ | (by evaluating easy) |
| $== k * (m + n)$ | (by math, subst of equals for equals) |



I'm not going to mention
this from now on

Easy Examples

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We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n, m, k*, $\text{easy } k \ n \ m == \text{easy } k \ m \ n$

Proof:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{easy } k \ n \ m$ | (left-hand side of equation) |
| $== k * (n + m)$ | (by evaluating easy) |
| $== k * (m + n)$ | (by math) |
| $== \text{easy } k \ m \ n$ | (by evaluating easy) |

QED.

Easy Examples

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We can use *symbolic values* in in our proofs too. Eg:

Given: $\text{let easy } x \ y \ z = x * (y + z)$

Theorem: *for all integers n, m, k*, $\text{easy } k \ n \ m == \text{easy } k \ m \ n$

Proof:

$\text{easy } k \ n \ m$
 $== k * (n + m)$
 $== k * (m + n)$
 $== \text{easy } k \ m \ n$
QED.

(left-hand side of equation)

(eval)

(by math)

(eval)

substitution/
evaluating/
“eval”
a definition

the reverse:
“folding” a definition
back up

An Aside: Symbolic Evaluation

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One last thing: we sometimes find ourselves with a function, like `easy`, that has a symbolic argument like `k+1` for some `k` and we would like to evaluate it in our proof. eg:

```
easy x y (k+1)
== x * (y + (k+1))      (by evaluation of easy .... I hope)
```

However, that is not how OCaml evaluation works. OCaml evaluates its arguments to a *value* first, and then calls the function.

Don't worry: if you know that the expression *will* evaluate to a value (and will not infinite-loop or raise an exception) then you can substitute the symbolic expression for the parameter of the function

*To be rigorous, you should **prove** it will evaluate to a value, not just "know" ... but we won't require you prove that in this class ...*

An Aside: Symbolic Evaluation

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An interesting example:

```
let const x = 7
```

`const (exp) == 7` (By evaluation of const?)



does this work for any expression?

An Aside: Symbolic Evaluation

34

An interesting example:

```
let const x = 7
```

`const (n / 0) == 7` (By *careless, wrong!* proof)

An Aside: Symbolic Evaluation

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An interesting example:

```
let const x = 7
```

`const (n / 0) == 7` (By *careless, wrong!* evaluation of `const`)



- `n / 0` raises an exception
- so `const (n / 0)` raises an exception
- but 7 is just 7 and doesn't raise an exception
- an expression that raises an exception is not equal to one that returns a value!

An Aside: Symbolic Evaluation

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An interesting example:

```
let const x = 7
```

`const (exp) == 7` (By evaluation of `const`?)



does this work for any expression *that doesn't raise an exception?*

An Aside: Symbolic Evaluation

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An interesting example:

```
let const x = 7
```

`const (loop 0) == 7` when `let rec loop(x:int) = loop x` ?
more careless, wrong evaluation ...

equations:

(1) `(fun x -> e1) e2 == e1[e2/x]`

(2) `(f e2) == e1[e2/x]` when `let rec f x = e1`

*and when e2 evaluates to a value
(not an exception or infinite loop)*

An Aside: Symbolic Evaluation

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An interesting example:

```
let const x = 7
```

`const (f 0) == 7` when `let f i = print_endline "hello"; 6 in`
?

equations:

(1) `(fun x -> e1) e2 == e1[e2/x]`

(2) `(f e2) == e1[e2/x]` when `let rec f x = e1`

*and when e_2 evaluates to a value
without side effects, raising an exception, or infinite loops*

Summary so far: Proof by simple calculation

Some proofs are very easy and can be done by:

- eval definitions (ie: using forwards evaluation)
- using lemmas or facts we already know (eg: math)
- folding definitions back up (ie: using reverse evaluation)

Eg:

Definition:

let easy x y z = x * (y + z)

Theorem: easy a b c == easy a c b

Proof:

easy a b c

== a * (b + c) (by def of easy)

== a * (c + b) (by math)

== easy a c b (by def of easy)

given this

we do this proof

INDUCTIVE PROOFS

A problem

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Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

A problem

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Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

A problem

43

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
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let rec exp n =  
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Recall: Every natural number n is
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our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n = 0$:

$\text{exp } 0$

A problem

44

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n = 0$:

$\text{exp } 0$

$== \text{match } 0 \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp } (n - 1) \quad (\text{by eval exp})$

A problem

45

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n = 0$:

```
exp 0  
== match 0 with 0 -> 1 | n -> 2 * exp (n -1)  (by eval exp)  
== 1                                             (by evaluating match)  
== 2^0                                          (by math)
```

A problem

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Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:
 $\text{exp}(k+1)$

A problem

47

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

$\text{exp}(k+1)$
 $== \text{match}(k+1) \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp}(n-1)$ (by eval exp)

A problem

48

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| $\text{exp}(k+1)$ | |
| $== \text{match}(k+1) \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp}(n-1)$ | (by eval exp) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k+1 - 1)$ | (by evaluating case) |

A problem

49

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| $\text{exp}(k+1)$ | |
| $== \text{match}(k+1) \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp}(n-1)$ | (by eval exp) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k+1 - 1)$ | (by evaluating case) |
| $== ??$ | |

A problem

50

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

```
exp (k+1)  
== match (k+1) with 0 -> 1 | n -> 2 * exp (n -1)      (by eval exp)  
== 2 * exp (k+1 - 1)                                   (by evaluating case)  
== 2 * (match (k+1-1) with 0 -> 1 | n -> 2 * exp (n -1)) (by eval exp)
```

A problem

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Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

```
exp (k+1)  
== match (k+1) with 0 -> 1 | n -> 2 * exp (n -1)      (by eval exp)  
== 2 * exp (k+1 - 1)                                   (by evaluating case)  
== 2 * (match (k+1-1) with 0 -> 1 | n -> 2 * exp (n -1)) (by eval exp)  
== 2 * (2 * exp ((k+1) - 1 - 1))                       (by evaluating case)
```

A problem

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Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

```
exp (k+1)  
== match (k+1) with 0 -> 1 | n -> 2 * exp (n -1)      (by eval exp)  
== 2 * exp (k+1 - 1)                                   (by evaluating case)  
== 2 * (match (k+1-1) with 0 -> 1 | n -> 2 * exp (n -1)) (by eval exp)  
== 2 * (2 * exp ((k+1) - 1 - 1))                       (by evaluating case)  
== ... we aren't making progress ... just unrolling the loop forever ...
```

When proving theorems about recursive functions, we usually need to use *induction*.

- In inductive proofs, in a case for object X , we assume that the theorem holds *for all objects smaller than X*
 - this assumption is called the *induction hypothesis* (IH for short)
- Eg: When proving a theorem about natural numbers by induction, and considering the case for natural number $k+1$, we get to assume our theorem is true for natural number k (because k is smaller than $k+1$)
- Eg: When proving a theorem about lists by induction, and considering the case for a list $x::xs$, we get to assume our theorem is true for the list xs (which is a shorter list than $x::xs$)

Back to the Proof

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Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| $\text{exp}(k+1)$ | |
| $== \text{match}(k+1) \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp}(n-1)$ | (by eval exp) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k+1 - 1)$ | (by evaluating case) |

Back to the Proof

55

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| $\text{exp}(k+1)$ | |
| $== \text{match}(k+1) \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp}(n-1)$ | (by eval exp) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k+1 - 1)$ | (by evaluating case) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k)$ | (by math) |

Back to the Proof

56

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+1$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| $\text{exp}(k+1)$ | |
| $== \text{match}(k+1) \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp}(n-1)$ | (by eval exp) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k+1 - 1)$ | (by evaluating case) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k)$ | (by math) |
| $== 2 * 2^k$ | (by IH!) |

Back to the Proof

57

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{exp}(n) == 2^n$.

```
let rec exp n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> 1  
  | n -> 2 * exp (n-1)
```

Recall: Every natural number n is
either **0** or it is **$k+2$** (where k is also a natural number).
Hence, we follow the structure of the data and do
our proof in two cases.

Proof:

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| $\text{exp}(k+1)$ | |
| $== \text{match}(k+1) \text{ with } 0 \rightarrow 1 \mid n \rightarrow 2 * \text{exp}(n-1)$ | (by eval exp) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k+1 - 1)$ | (by evaluating case) |
| $== 2 * \text{exp}(k)$ | (by math) |
| $== 2 * 2^k$ | (by IH!) |
| $== 2^{k+1}$ | (by math) |

QED!

Another example

58

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Case: $n == 0$:

...

Case: $n == k+1$:

...

Another example

59

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

Case: $n == 0$:
 $\text{even}(2*0)$
 $==$

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Another example

60

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Case: $n == 0$:

$\text{even}(2*0)$
 $== \text{even}(0)$
 $==$

(by math)

Another example

61

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Case: $n == 0$:

$\text{even}(2*0)$
 $== \text{even}(0)$
 $== \text{match } 0 \text{ of } (0 \rightarrow \text{true} \mid 1 \rightarrow \text{false} \mid n \rightarrow \text{even}(n-2))$
 $== \text{true}$

(by math)
(by eval even)
(by evaluation)

Another example

62

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

Case: $n == k+1$:
 $\text{even}(2*(k+1))$
 $==$

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Another example

63

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Case: $n == k+1$:
 $\text{even}(2*(k+1))$
 $== \text{even}(2*k+2)$
 $==$

(by math)

Another example

64

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| $\text{even}(2*(k+1))$ | |
| $== \text{even}(2*k+2)$ | (by math) |
| $== \text{match } 2*k+2 \text{ with } (0 \rightarrow \text{true} \mid 1 \rightarrow \text{false} \mid n \rightarrow \text{even}(n-2))$ | (by eval even) |
| $== \text{even}((2*k+2)-2)$ | (by evaluation) |
| $== \text{even}(2*k)$ | (by math) |

Another example

65

Theorem: For all natural numbers n ,
 $\text{even}(2*n) == \text{true}$.

Recall: Every natural number n is
either 0 or $k+1$, where k is also a
natural number.

```
let rec even n =  
  match n with  
  | 0 -> true  
  | 1 -> false  
  | n -> even (n-2)
```

Case: $n == k+1$:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| $\text{even}(2*(k+1))$ | |
| $== \text{even}(2*k+2)$ | (by math) |
| $== \text{match } 2*k+2 \text{ with } (0 \rightarrow \text{true} \mid 1 \rightarrow \text{false} \mid n \rightarrow \text{even}(n-2))$ | (by eval even) |
| $== \text{even}((2*k+2)-2)$ | (by evaluation) |
| $== \text{even}(2*k)$ | (by math) |
| $== \text{true}$ | (by IH) |
| QED. | |

Template for Inductive Proofs on Natural Numbers

66

Theorem: For all natural numbers n , property of n .

Proof: By induction on natural numbers n .

proof methodology.
write this down.

Case: $n == 0$:

...

Case: $n == k+1$:

...

justifications to use:

- simple math
- eval, reverse eval, "by def"
- IH

cases must
cover all
natural
numbers

Template for Inductive Proofs on Natural Numbers

67

Theorem: For all natural numbers n , property of n .

Proof: By induction on natural numbers n .

Case: $n == 0$:

...

Case: $n == k+1$:

...

cases must
cover all
natural
numbers

Note there are other ways to cover all natural numbers:

- eg: case for 0 , case for 1 , case for $k+2$

PROOFS ABOUT LIST-PROCESSING FUNCTIONS

A Couple of Useful Functions

69

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

70

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof strategy:

- Proof by **induction on the list xs**
 - recall, a list may be of these two things:
 - **$[]$** (the empty list)
 - **$hd::tl$** (a non-empty list, where tl is shorter)
 - a proof must cover both cases: **$[]$** and **$hd :: tl$**
 - in the second case, you will often use the **induction hypothesis** on the smaller list **tl**
 - otherwise as before:
 - use folding/eval of OCaml definitions
 - use your knowledge of OCaml evaluation
 - use lemmas/properties you know of basic operations like $::$ and $+$

Proofs About Lists

71

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,
$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

72

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

$\text{length } (\text{cat } [] \text{ } ys)$ (LHS of theorem)

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```


Proofs About Lists

73

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| $\text{length } (\text{cat } [] \text{ } ys)$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $= \text{length } ys$ | (evaluate cat) |

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

74

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| $\text{length } (\text{cat } [] \text{ } ys)$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $= \text{length } ys$ | (evaluate cat) |
| $= 0 + (\text{length } ys)$ | (arithmetic) |

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

75

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| $\text{length } (\text{cat } [] \text{ } ys)$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $= \text{length } ys$ | (evaluate cat) |
| $= 0 + (\text{length } ys)$ | (arithmetic) |
| $= (\text{length } []) + (\text{length } ys)$ | (eval length) |

case done!

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

76

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = \text{hd}::\text{tl}$

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

77

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = \text{hd}::\text{tl}$

IH: $\text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys) = \text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys$

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

78

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = \text{hd}::\text{tl}$

IH: $\text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys) = \text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys$

$\text{length}(\text{cat}(\text{hd}::\text{tl}) \text{ } ys)$ (LHS of theorem)
==

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

79

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = \text{hd}::\text{tl}$

IH: $\text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys) = \text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys$

| | |
|---|---|
| $\text{length}(\text{cat } (\text{hd}::\text{tl}) \text{ } ys)$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $= \text{length}(\text{hd} :: (\text{cat } \text{tl } ys))$ | (evaluate cat, take 2 nd branch) |
| $=$ | |

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

80

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = \text{hd}::\text{tl}$

IH: $\text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys) = \text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys$

| | |
|---|--|
| $\text{length}(\text{cat } (\text{hd}::\text{tl}) \text{ } ys)$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $= \text{length}(\text{hd} :: (\text{cat } \text{tl } ys))$ | (evaluate cat , take 2 nd branch) |
| $= 1 + \text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys)$ | (evaluate length , take 2 nd branch) |
| $=$ | |

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```


Proofs About Lists

81

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = \text{hd}::\text{tl}$

IH: $\text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys) = \text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys$

| | |
|---|--|
| $\text{length}(\text{cat } (\text{hd}::\text{tl}) \text{ } ys)$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $= \text{length}(\text{hd} :: (\text{cat } \text{tl } ys))$ | (evaluate cat, take 2 nd branch) |
| $= 1 + \text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys)$ | (evaluate length, take 2 nd branch) |
| $= 1 + (\text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys)$ | (by IH) |
| $=$ | |

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

82

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = \text{hd}::\text{tl}$

IH: $\text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys) = \text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys$

| | |
|---|--|
| $\text{length}(\text{cat } (\text{hd}::\text{tl}) \text{ } ys)$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $= \text{length}(\text{hd} :: (\text{cat } \text{tl } ys))$ | (evaluate cat, take 2 nd branch) |
| $= 1 + \text{length}(\text{cat } \text{tl } ys)$ | (evaluate length, take 2 nd branch) |
| $= 1 + (\text{length } \text{tl} + \text{length } ys)$ | (by IH) |
| $= \text{length}(\text{hd}::\text{tl}) + \text{length } ys$ | (reparenthesizing and evaling length in reverse we have RHS with $\text{hd}::\text{tl}$ for xs) |

case done!

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

Proofs About Lists

83

Theorem: For all lists xs and ys ,

$$\text{length}(\text{cat } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Proof strategy:

- Proof by induction on the list xs ? why not on the list ys ?
 - answering that question, may be the hardest part of the proof!
 - it tells you how to split up your cases
 - sometimes you just need to do some trial and error

```
let rec length xs =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | x::xs -> 1 + length xs
```

```
let rec cat xs1 xs2 =  
  match xs1 with  
  | [] -> xs2  
  | hd::tl -> hd :: cat tl xs2
```

a clue:
pattern matching
on first argument.
In the theorem:
cat xs ys
Hence induction
on xs . Case split
the same way
as the program

Another List example

86

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

87

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

88

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{add_all} (\text{add_all } [] \ a) \ b && \text{(LHS of theorem)} \\ & == \end{aligned}$$

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

89

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{add_all} (\text{add_all } [] \ a) \ b \\ & == \text{add_all } [] \ b \\ & == \end{aligned}$$

(LHS of theorem)
(by evaluation of add_all)

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

90

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } [] \ a) \ b$
 $== \text{add_all } [] \ b$
 $== []$
 $==$

(LHS of theorem)
(by evaluation of add_all)
(by evaluation of add_all)

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```


Another List example

91

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = []$:

$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } [] \ a) \ b$
 $== \text{add_all } [] \ b$
 $== []$
 $== \text{add_all } [] \ (a + b)$

(LHS of theorem)
(by evaluation of add_all)
(by evaluation of add_all)
(by evaluation of add_all)

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

92

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = hd :: tl$:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{add_all} (\text{add_all} (hd :: tl) \ a) \ b & \text{(LHS of theorem)} \\ == & \end{array}$$

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

93

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = hd :: tl$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{add_all} (\text{add_all} (hd :: tl) \ a) \ b \\ & == \text{add_all} ((hd+a) :: \text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b \\ & == \end{aligned}$$

(LHS of theorem)
(by eval inner add_all)

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

94

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = hd :: tl$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{add_all} (\text{add_all} (hd :: tl) \ a) \ b \\ & == \text{add_all} ((hd+a) :: \text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b \\ & == (hd+a+b) :: (\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b) \\ & == \end{aligned}$$

(LHS of theorem)
(by eval inner add_all)
(by eval outer add_all)

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

95

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = hd :: tl$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{add_all} (\text{add_all} (hd :: tl) \ a) \ b \\ & == \text{add_all} ((hd+a) :: \text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b \\ & == (hd+a+b) :: (\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b) \\ & == (hd+a+b) :: \text{add_all } tl \ (a+b) \end{aligned}$$

(LHS of theorem)
(by eval inner add_all)
(by eval outer add_all)
(by IH)

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

96

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = hd :: tl$:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| $\text{add_all} (\text{add_all} (hd :: tl) \ a) \ b$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $== \text{add_all} ((hd+a) :: \text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b$ | (by eval inner add_all) |
| $== (hd+a+b) :: (\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b)$ | (by eval outer add_all) |
| $== (hd+a+b) :: \text{add_all } tl \ (a+b)$ | (by IH) |
| $== (hd+(a+b)) :: \text{add_all } tl \ (a+b)$ | (associativity of +) |

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Another List example

97

Theorem: For all lists xs ,

$$\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } xs \ a) \ b == \text{add_all } xs \ (a+b)$$

Proof: By induction on xs .

case $xs = hd :: tl$:

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| $\text{add_all} (\text{add_all} (hd :: tl) \ a) \ b$ | (LHS of theorem) |
| $== \text{add_all} ((hd+a) :: \text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b$ | (by eval inner add_all) |
| $== (hd+a+b) :: (\text{add_all} (\text{add_all } tl \ a) \ b)$ | (by eval outer add_all) |
| $== (hd+a+b) :: \text{add_all } tl \ (a+b)$ | (by IH) |
| $== (hd+(a+b)) :: \text{add_all } tl \ (a+b)$ | (associativity of +) |
| $== \text{add_all} (hd::tl) \ (a+b)$ | (by (reverse) eval of add_all) |

```
let rec add_all xs c =  
  match xs with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd::tl -> (hd+c)::add_all tl c
```

Template for Inductive Proofs on Lists

98

Theorem: For all lists xs , property of xs .

Proof: By induction on lists xs .

Case: $xs == []$:

...

Case: $xs == hd :: tl$:

...

cases must
cover all
lists

Note there are other ways to cover all lists:

- eg: case for $[]$, case for $x1::[]$, case for $x1::x2::tl$

Template for Inductive Proofs on *any datatype*

99

type ty = A of ... | B of ... | C of ... | D ;;

Theorem: For all ty x, property of x.

Proof: By induction on the constructors of ty.

Case: x == A(...):

...

Case: x == B(...):

...

Case: x == C(...):

...

Case: x == D:

...



cases must cover all the constructors of the datatype

SUMMARY

Proofs about programs are structured similarly to the programs:

- types tell you the kinds of values your proofs/programs operate over
- types suggest how to break down proofs/programs in to cases
- when programs that use recursion on smaller values, their proofs appeal to the inductive hypothesis on smaller values

Key proof ideas:

- two expressions that evaluate to the same value are equal
- substitute equals for equals
- use calculation (evaluation) to reason about simple equalities
- use well-established axioms about primitives (+, -, %, etc)
- use proof by induction to prove correctness of recursive functions