Automated Reasoning

Lecture 7: Introduction to Higher Order Logic in Isabelle

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Recap

- Last time: Representing mathematical concepts
- This time: Higher-Order Logic (in Isabelle)

Higher-Order Logic (HOL)

In HOL, we represent sets and predicates by **functions**, often denoted by **lambda abstractions**.

Definition (Lambda Abstraction)

Lambda abstractions are **terms** that denote functions directly by the rules which define them, *e.g.* the square function is $\lambda x.\ x * x$.

This is a way of defining a function without giving it a name:

$$f(x) \equiv x * x \qquad \text{vs} \qquad f \equiv \lambda x.\ x * x$$

We can use lambda abstractions exactly as we use ordinary function symbols. E.g. $(\lambda x.\ x * x)\, 3 = 9$.

Higher-Order Functions

Using λ-notation, we can think about functions as individual objects.

E.g., we can define functions which map from and to other functions.

Example

The K-combinator maps some x to a function which sends any y to x.

$$\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ x.$$

Example

The composition function maps two functions to their composition:

$$\lambda f.\ \lambda g.\ \lambda x.\ f(g\,x).$$

Representation of Logic in HOL I

- Types *bool*, *ind* (individuals) and $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta$ primitive. All others defined from these.
- Two primitive (families of) functions:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{equality} & (=_\alpha) : \ \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \mathit{bool} \\ \text{implication} & (\rightarrow) : \mathit{bool} \Rightarrow \mathit{bool} \Rightarrow \mathit{bool} \end{array}$$

  All other functions defined using this, lambda abstraction and application.
- Distinction between formulas and terms is dispensed with: formulas are just terms of type *bool*.
- Predicates are represented by functions $\alpha \Rightarrow \mathit{bool}$.
  Sets are represented as predicates.

Representation of Logic in HOL II

- True is defined as:

$$\top \equiv (\lambda x.x) = (\lambda x.x)$$

- Universal quantification as function equality:

$$\forall x.\ \phi \equiv (\lambda x.\ \phi) = (\lambda x.\top)\,.$$

  This works for x of any type: $bool$, $ind \Rightarrow bool$, ...
- Therefore, we can **quantify over functions, predicates and sets**.
- Conjunction and disjunction are defined:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} P \wedge Q & \equiv & \forall R.(P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R \\ P \vee Q & \equiv & \forall R.(P \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

- Define natural numbers ($\mathbb{N}$), integers ($\mathbb{Z}$), rationals ($\mathbb{Q}$), reals ($\mathbb{R}$), complex numbers ($\mathbb{C}$), vector spaces, manifolds, ...

Isabelle/HOL

Higher-Order Logic is the underlying logic of Isabelle/HOL, the theorem prover we are using.

The axiomatisation is slightly different to the one described on the previous slides, and a bit more powerful (but we won't be delving into this).

We are interested in Isabelle/HOL from a functional programming and logic standpoint.

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HOL is a programming language!

Higher-order = functions are values, too!

Isabelle/HOL Types

Basic syntax:

$$\tau \quad ::=$$

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This language of terms is known as the *λ-calculus*.

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- Isabelle performs β-reduction automatically.

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User can help with *type annotations* inside the term.

Examples *f (x::nat)*
g (A::real set)

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Advantage:

Currying allows *partial application*

$f\,a_1 :: \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau$ where $a_1 :: \tau_1$

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Prefix binds more strongly than infix:

$$! \quad f\,x + y \equiv (f\,x) + y \neq f\,(x + y) \quad !$$

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Prefix binds more strongly than infix:

! $f\,x + y \;\equiv\; (f\,x) + y \;\not\equiv\; f\,(x + y)$ **!**

Enclose *if* and *case* in parentheses:

! $(\mathit{if}\ \_\ \mathit{then}\ \_\ \mathit{else}\ \_)$ **!**

Example: Type *bool*

datatype *bool* = *True* | *False*

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datatype $bool = True \mid False$

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if-and-only-if: $=$

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Predefined functions: *+*, ***, *...* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *nat*

! Numbers and arithmetic operations are overloaded:
0, 1, 2, ... :: *'a*,   *+* :: *'a* ⇒ *'a* ⇒ *'a*

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unless the context is unambiguous: *Suc z*

More on Isabelle/HOL

If you are really keen, look at the chapter “Higher-Order Logic” in the “logics” document in the Isabelle documentation.

Or the file `src/HOL/HOL.thy` in the Isabelle installation.

Exercise (only if you are interested!): why can’t Russell’s paradox happen in HOL?

Summary

- General introduction to Higher-Order Logic
- Types and Terms in Isabelle/HOL