

Refining the ring tactic

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Motivations

- Proof by reflection: use computation to automate and to shorten proofs.
- Issue: ad-hoc computation-oriented data-structures and problem-specific implementations make it hard to maintain and improve reflection-based tactics.
- Our contribution: a modular reflection methodology that uses generic tools to minimise the code specific to a given tactic.
- Our example case:
 - ▶ The `ring` COQ tactic: a reflection-based tactic to reason modulo ring axioms (and a bit more).
 - ▶ Generic tools: the `MATHEMATICAL COMPONENTS` library and `COQEAL` refinement framework.
 - ▶ Code specific to our prototype: around 200 lines.

Sequence of refinement steps

$$P_1 \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P_n$$

where:

In the literature

- P_1 is an **abstract** version of the program,
- P_n is a **concrete** version of the program,

In CoqEAL

- P_1 is an **proof-oriented** version of the program,
- P_n is a **computation-oriented** version of the program,

- Each P_i is correct **w.r.t.** P_{i-1} .

A type class for refinement:

```
Class refines P C (R : P -> C -> Type) (p : P) (c : C) :=
  refines_rel : R p c.
```

Program/term synthesis:

We solve by type class inference

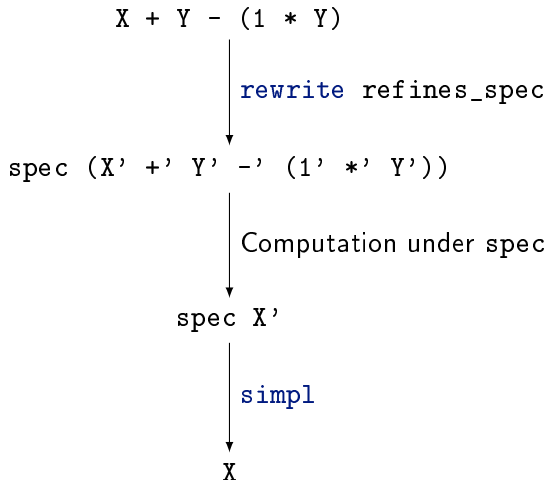
```
?proof : refines ?relation input ?output.
```

Back and forth translation:

```
Lemma refines_spec R p c : refines R p c -> p = spec c.
```

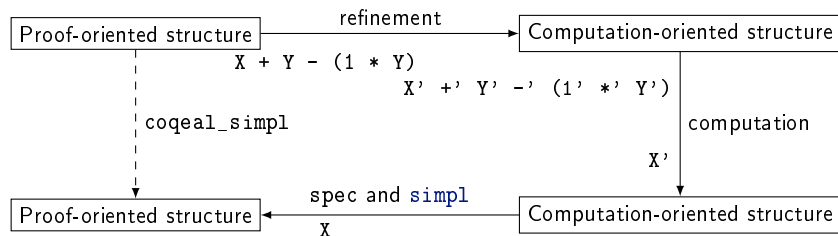
The `coqeval_simpl` tactic

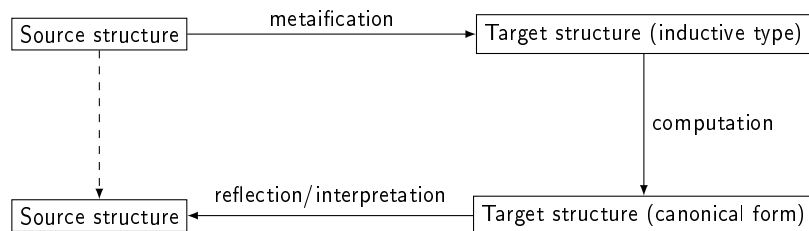
Lemma `refines_spec` `R p c : refines R p c -> p = spec c .`



The `coqeval_simpl` tactic

Lemma `refines_spec` $R\ p\ c : \text{refines } R\ p\ c \rightarrow p = \text{spec } c.$





Metaification:

Symbolic arithmetic expressions in a ring (using $+$, $-$, $*$ and $.^n$) can be represented as multivariate polynomials over integers, together with a variable map.

$a + b - (1 * b) \longrightarrow X + Y - (1 * Y)$ with variable map $[a; b]$.

Computation:

The goal of the computation step is to normalise the obtained polynomials.

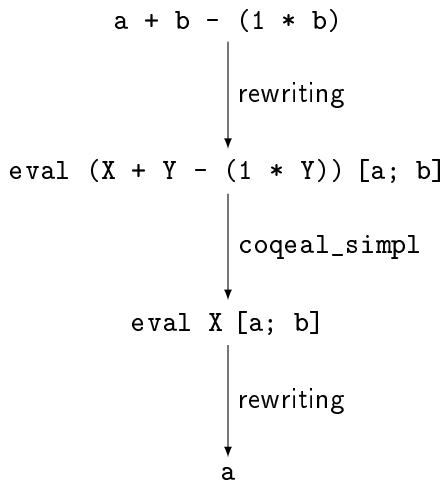
$X + Y - (1 * Y) \longrightarrow X$.

Reflection:

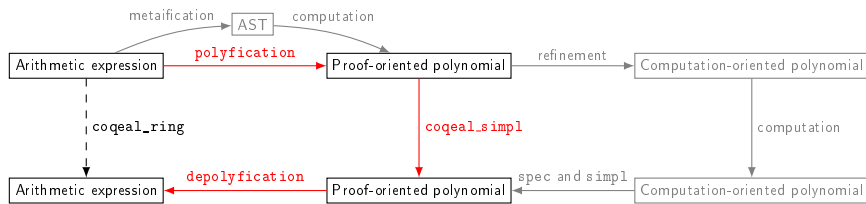
The polynomials in normal form are evaluated on the variable map to get back ring expressions.

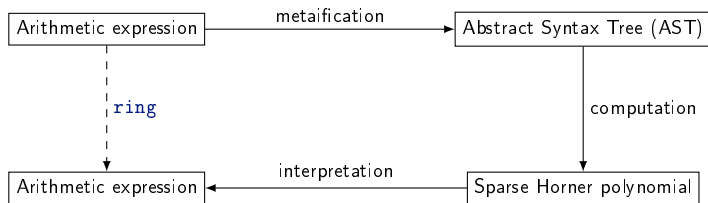
$X[a; b] \longrightarrow a$.

The `coqeval_ring` tactic

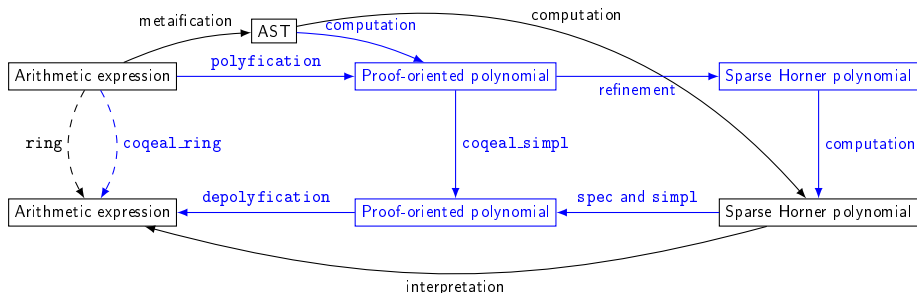


The coqeal_ring tactic





Comparison



Further work

- Catch up with `ring`: operations such as the power function, ring of coefficients as parameter, non-commutative rings, semi-rings. . .
- Make `coqeval_ring` efficient: refinement of nested data-structures, improved depolyfication.
- Implement new features: morphisms, Gröbner bases, other reduction strategies, user-defined operations. . .
- Generalise to other decision procedures: `field`? `lra`???

Conclusion

- A more modular reflection methodology.
- Refinement makes the reduction step easier to prove.
- Semantic vs syntactic translation.
- A prototype still in its early conception phase.

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Thank you!

Logic programming for refinement

Rules to decompose expressions, such as

Instance refines_apply

```
A B (R : A -> B -> Type) A' B' (R' : A' -> B' -> Type) :
  forall (f : A -> A') (g : B -> B'),
  refines (R ==> R') f g ->
    forall (a : A) (b : B), refines R a b ->
      refines R' (f a) (g b).
```

Lemma refines_trans A B C (rAB : A -> B -> Type)

```
(rBC : B -> C -> Type) (rAC : A -> C -> Type)
```

```
(a : A) (b : B) (c : C) :
```

```
  composable rAB rBC rAC ->
```

```
    refines rAB a b -> refines rBC b c ->
```

```
      refines rAC a c.
```


Example

Global goal:

refines ?R (X + Y - (1 * Y)) ?P.

Current goal(s):

refines ?R (X + Y - (1 * Y)) ?P.

Example

Global goal:

```
refines ?R (X + Y - (1 * Y)) (?f ?P1).
```

Current goal(s):

```
refines (?S ==> ?R) (fun P => X + P) ?f,  
refines ?S (Y - (1 * Y)) ?P1.
```

Example

Global goal:

```
refines ?R (X + Y - (1 * Y)) (?g ?P2 ?P1).
```

Current goal(s):

```
refines (?T ==> ?S ==> ?R) + ?g,  
refines ?T X ?P2,  
refines ?S (Y - (1 * Y)) ?P1.
```

Example

Global goal:

```
refines R (X + Y - (1 * Y)) (?P2 + ' ?P1).
```

Assuming

```
refines (R ==> R ==> R) + +'.
```

Current goal(s):

```
refines R X ?P2,  
refines R (Y - (1 * Y)) ?P1.
```

Example

Global goal:

```
refines R (X + Y - (1 * Y)) (X' + ' ?P1).
```

Assuming

```
refines (R ==> R ==> R) + +',  
refines R X X'.
```

Current goal(s):

```
refines R (Y - (1 * Y)) ?P1.
```

Example

Proven:

```
refines R (X + Y - (1 * Y)) (X' +' Y' -' (1' *' Y')).
```

Assuming

```
refines (R ==> R ==> R) + +',  
refines (R ==> R ==> R) - -',  
refines (R ==> R ==> R) * *',  
refines R X X',  
refines R Y Y',  
refines R 1 1'.
```

The ring of coefficients

The ring of integers is a canonical choice since there is a canonical injection from integers to any ring: the ring of integers is an initial object of the category of rings.

However it may happen that another ring ($\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, rational numbers. . .) is a better choice. For instance $a + a = 0$ is provable in the ring of booleans, using the ring of booleans itself as the ring of coefficients.

$$a + a \longrightarrow (X + X)[a] \longrightarrow ((1 + 1)X)[a] \longrightarrow (0X)[a] \longrightarrow 0.$$

Soundness of polyfication

Lemma polyficationP (R : comRingType) (env : seq R) N p : size env == N ->
PExpr_to_Expr env p = Nhorner env (PEExpr_to_poly N p).

Proof.

elim: p=> [n|n|p IHp q IHq|p IHp q IHq|p IHp|p IHp n] /=.

- **by** rewrite NhornerE !rmorph_int.

- **rewrite** NhornerE; **elim:** N env n=> [[N IHN] [|a env] [|n] // = senv.

by rewrite map_polyX hornerX [RHS]NhornerRC.

by rewrite map_polyC hornerC !IHN.

- **by** move=> senv; **rewrite** (IHp senv) (IHq senv) !NhornerE !rmorphD.

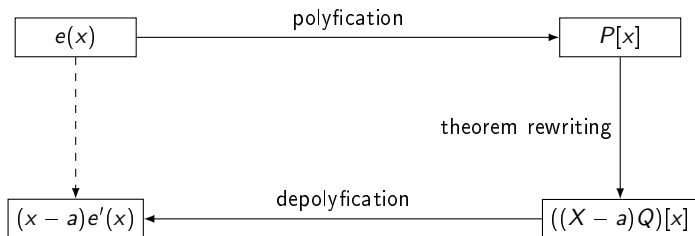
- **by** move=> senv; **rewrite** (IHp senv) (IHq senv) !NhornerE !rmorphM.

- **by** move=> senv; **rewrite** (IHp senv) !NhornerE !rmorphN.

- **by** move=> senv; **rewrite** (IHp senv) !NhornerE !rmorphX.

Qed.

Example of user-defined operation: factoring



Where $P[a] = 0$.