

# Generalising the One-Point Rule

Johannes Hölzl

VU Amsterdam

Matryoshka Workshop 2018

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules
- ▶ Detect permutation rule (Perm rules only apply when term gets smaller)

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules
- ▶ Detect permutation rule (Perm rules only apply when term gets smaller)
- ▶ Implemented in C++

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules
- ▶ Detect permutation rule (Perm rules only apply when term gets smaller)
- ▶ Implemented in C++
- ▶ **no simp-procs** (rewrite tactics used when a pattern is detected)  
Used in Isabelle for:

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules
- ▶ Detect permutation rule (Perm rules only apply when term gets smaller)
- ▶ Implemented in C++
- ▶ **no simp-procs** (rewrite tactics used when a pattern is detected)

Used in Isabelle for:

- cancellation:  $a + b + c + d = e + c \leftrightarrow a + b + d = e$

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules
- ▶ Detect permutation rule (Perm rules only apply when term gets smaller)
- ▶ Implemented in C++
- ▶ **no simp-procs** (rewrite tactics used when a pattern is detected)

Used in Isabelle for:

- cancellation:  $a + b + c + d = e + c \leftrightarrow a + b + d = e$
- unit replacement:  $u = ()$



# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules
- ▶ Detect permutation rule (Perm rules only apply when term gets smaller)
- ▶ Implemented in C++
- ▶ **no simp-procs** (rewrite tactics used when a pattern is detected)

Used in Isabelle for:

- cancellation:  $a + b + c + d = e + c \leftrightarrow a + b + d = e$
- unit replacement:  $u = ()$
- lin. arith.:  $2 < x \rightarrow (3 * x + 1 < 4 * x) \leftrightarrow \mathbf{true}$

# Lean's Simplifier

Lean's simplifier is similar to Isabelle's

- ▶ Rewriting until no further rw-rule can be applied
- ▶ Conditional rewrite rules
- ▶ Detect permutation rule (Perm rules only apply when term gets smaller)
- ▶ Implemented in C++
- ▶ **no simp-procs** (rewrite tactics used when a pattern is detected)

Used in Isabelle for:

- cancellation:  $a + b + c + d = e + c \leftrightarrow a + b + d = e$
- unit replacement:  $u = ()$
- lin. arith.:  $2 < x \rightarrow (3 * x + 1 < 4 * x) \leftrightarrow \mathbf{true}$
- one-point rule  $(\exists x, p x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p t$

## Notes about the simplifier

- ▶ Easy to extend (add your own rules, `simp-procs`)

## Notes about the simplifier

- ▶ Easy to extend (add your own rules, `simp-procs`)
- ▶ Provide theorem collection (e.g. Isabelle's `field-simps`)

## Notes about the simplifier

- ▶ Easy to extend (add your own rules, `simp-procs`)
- ▶ Provide theorem collection (e.g. Isabelle's `field-simps`)
- ▶ Powerful by combining very simple rules, methods, ...

## Notes about the simplifier

- ▶ Easy to extend (add your own rules, `simp-procs`)
- ▶ Provide theorem collection (e.g. Isabelle's `field-simps`)
- ▶ Powerful by combining very simple rules, methods, ...
- ▶ Not necessary to solve goal  
User often sees how to continue

# WIP: Simp loop in Lean

Loop obvious implementation:

- ▶ Lean's simplifier

# WIP: Simp loop in Lean

Loop obvious implementation:

- ▶ Lean's simplifier
- ▶ Lean's definitional simplifier



# WIP: Simp loop in Lean

Loop obvious implementation:

- ▶ Lean's simplifier
- ▶ Lean's definitional simplifier
- ▶ Try to apply a list of simp procs

# WIP: Simp loop in Lean

Loop obvious implementation:

- ▶ Lean's simplifier
- ▶ Lean's definitional simplifier
- ▶ Try to apply a list of simp procs
- ▶ Terminate when nothing changed

# The One-Point Rule

$$(\exists x, p x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p t, \text{ or}$$

$$(\forall x, x = t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t$$

# The One-Point Rule

$$(\exists x, p\ x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p\ t, \text{ or}$$

$$(\forall x, x = t \rightarrow p\ x) \leftrightarrow p\ t$$

► Example:

$$\exists(n : \mathbb{N})(z : \mathbb{Z}), p\ z \wedge \exists(x : \mathbf{vec}\ \alpha\ n)(y : \mathbb{Z}), q\ x\ y \wedge n = t\ z\ y$$

# The One-Point Rule

$$(\exists x, p\ x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p\ t, \text{ or}$$

$$(\forall x, x = t \rightarrow p\ x) \leftrightarrow p\ t$$

► Example:

$$\exists(n : \mathbb{N})(z : \mathbb{Z}), p\ z \wedge \exists(x : \mathbf{vec}\ \alpha\ n)(y : \mathbb{Z}), q\ x\ y \wedge n = t\ z\ y$$

► Provides basic quantifier elimination

# The One-Point Rule

$$(\exists x, p\ x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p\ t, \text{ or}$$

$$(\forall x, x = t \rightarrow p\ x) \leftrightarrow p\ t$$

► Example:

$$\exists(n : \mathbb{N})(z : \mathbb{Z}), p\ z \wedge \exists(x : \mathbf{vec}\ \alpha\ n)(y : \mathbb{Z}), q\ x\ y \wedge n = t\ z\ y$$

- Provides basic quantifier elimination
- Important to handle logic, e.g.

# The One-Point Rule

$$(\exists x, p x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p t, \text{ or}$$

$$(\forall x, x = t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t$$

► Example:

$$\exists(n : \mathbb{N})(z : \mathbb{Z}), p z \wedge \exists(x : \mathbf{vec} \ \alpha \ n)(y : \mathbb{Z}), q x y \wedge n = t z y$$

► Provides basic quantifier elimination

► Important to handle logic, e.g.

– Image of a function:

$\forall y \in f[X], p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	mem. image
$\forall y, (\exists x \in X, y = f x) \rightarrow p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	exists elim
$\forall y, \forall x \in X, y = f x \rightarrow p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	one-point rule
$(\forall x \in X, p (f x))$		

# The One-Point Rule

$$(\exists x, p x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p t, \text{ or}$$

$$(\forall x, x = t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t$$

► Example:

$$\exists(n : \mathbb{N})(z : \mathbb{Z}), p z \wedge \exists(x : \mathbf{vec} \ \alpha \ n)(y : \mathbb{Z}), q x y \wedge n = t z y$$

► Provides basic quantifier elimination

► Important to handle logic, e.g.

– Image of a function:

$\forall y \in f[X], p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	mem. image
$\forall y, (\exists x \in X, y = f x) \rightarrow p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	exists elim
$\forall y, \forall x \in X, y = f x \rightarrow p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	one-point rule
$(\forall x \in X, p (f x))$		

– Encodings of inductive predicates



# The One-Point Rule

$$(\exists x, p x \wedge x = t) \leftrightarrow p t, \text{ or}$$

$$(\forall x, x = t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t$$

► Example:

$$\exists(n : \mathbb{N})(z : \mathbb{Z}), p z \wedge \exists(x : \mathbf{vec} \ \alpha \ n)(y : \mathbb{Z}), q x y \wedge n = t z y$$

► Provides basic quantifier elimination

► Important to handle logic, e.g.

– Image of a function:

$\forall y \in f[X], p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	mem. image
$\forall y, (\exists x \in X, y = f x) \rightarrow p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	exists elim
$\forall y, \forall x \in X, y = f x \rightarrow p y$	$\leftrightarrow$	one-point rule
$(\forall x \in X, p (f x))$		

– Encodings of inductive predicates

► Hope:  $p t$  can be further simplified

## Problem: Filters

*Filters* represent topological limits.

# Problem: Filters

*Filters* represent topological limits.

$$s \in \text{nhds}(x) \rightarrow p \ s$$

# Problem: Filters

*Filters* represent topological limits.

$$s \in \text{nhds}(x) \rightarrow p s$$

$$(\exists \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s) \rightarrow p s$$

# Problem: Filters

*Filters* represent topological limits.

$$s \in \text{nhds}(x) \rightarrow p \ s$$

$$(\exists \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s) \rightarrow p \ s$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s \rightarrow p \ s$$

## Problem: Filters

*Filters* represent topological limits.

$$s \in \text{nhds}(x) \rightarrow p \ s$$

$$(\exists \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s) \rightarrow p \ s$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s \rightarrow p \ s$$

Obviously, can we reduce this to  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, p \ \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon)$ ?

## Problem: Filters

*Filters* represent topological limits.

$$s \in \text{nhds}(x) \rightarrow p \ s$$

$$(\exists \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s) \rightarrow p \ s$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s \rightarrow p \ s$$

Obviously, can we reduce this to  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, p \ \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon)$ ?

We need to proof monotonicity of  $p$ .

## Problem: Filters

*Filters* represent topological limits.

$$s \in \text{nhds}(x) \rightarrow p s$$

$$(\exists \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s) \rightarrow p s$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq s \rightarrow p s$$

Obviously, can we reduce this to  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, p \mathcal{B}(x, \varepsilon)$ ?

We need to proof monotonicity of  $p$ .

In most cases monotonicity can be proved syntactically.



# WIP: Generalising to an Order Relation

$$\frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\exists x, x \leq t \wedge p x) \leftrightarrow p t}$$

$$\frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\forall x, x \geq t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t}$$

- ▶ Only requirement on  $\leq$ : reflexivity

# WIP: Generalising to an Order Relation

$$\frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\exists x, x \leq t \wedge p x) \leftrightarrow p t} \quad \frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\forall x, x \geq t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t}$$

- ▶ Only requirement on  $\leq$ : reflexivity
- ▶ Application: sets, filters, simple arithmetic problems, ...

# WIP: Generalising to an Order Relation

$$\frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\exists x, x \leq t \wedge p x) \leftrightarrow p t} \quad \frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\forall x, x \geq t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t}$$

- ▶ Only requirement on  $\leq$ : reflexivity
- ▶ Application: sets, filters, simple arithmetic problems, ...
- ▶  $\leq$  could also be a relation with two different types, but then

# WIP: Generalising to an Order Relation

$$\frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\exists x, x \leq t \wedge p x) \leftrightarrow p t} \qquad \frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\forall x, x \geq t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t}$$

- ▶ Only requirement on  $\leq$ : reflexivity
- ▶ Application: sets, filters, simple arithmetic problems, ...
- ▶  $\leq$  could also be a relation with two different types, but then
  - Find a  $r$  and a  $p'$  where  $x \leq t \rightarrow r (p x) (p' t)$  and an  $x'$ , s.t.  $x' \leq t$

# WIP: Generalising to an Order Relation

$$\frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\exists x, x \leq t \wedge p x) \leftrightarrow p t}$$

$$\frac{\text{monotone}_{\leq, \rightarrow} p}{(\forall x, x \geq t \rightarrow p x) \leftrightarrow p t}$$

- ▶ Only requirement on  $\leq$ : reflexivity
- ▶ Application: sets, filters, simple arithmetic problems, ...
- ▶  $\leq$  could also be a relation with two different types, but then
  - Find a  $r$  and a  $p'$  where  $x \leq t \rightarrow r (p x) (p' t)$  and an  $x'$ , s.t.  $x' \leq t$
  - Then we have  $\text{related} (\leq) (\rightarrow) p p' \rightarrow (\exists x, x \leq t \wedge p x) \leftrightarrow p' t$

# Proving Monotonicity

$$\text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_2} p \leftrightarrow (\forall xy, x \leq_1 y \rightarrow p x \leq_2 p y)$$

# Proving Monotonicity

$$\text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_2} p \leftrightarrow (\forall xy, x \leq_1 y \rightarrow p x \leq_2 p y)$$

- ▶ The user provides a rule for each function  $c$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall g (\leq_1), \quad \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_2} g &\rightarrow \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_3} (\lambda x, c (g x)) \\ \forall g h (\leq_1), \quad \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_2} g \rightarrow \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_3} h &\rightarrow \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_4} (\lambda x, g x + h x) \end{aligned}$$

# Proving Monotonicity

$$\text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_2} p \leftrightarrow (\forall xy, x \leq_1 y \rightarrow p x \leq_2 p y)$$

- ▶ The user provides a rule for each function  $c$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall g (\leq_1), \quad \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_2} g &\rightarrow \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_3} (\lambda x, c (g x)) \\ \forall g h (\leq_1), \quad \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_2} g \rightarrow \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_3} h &\rightarrow \text{monotone}_{\leq_1, \leq_4} (\lambda x, g x + h x) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Do backwards search. HO-unification instantiates  $g$  (and  $h...$ ) with identity at the leafs



## Focusing (Balancing)

Often  $x$  appears in a term, so we focus on it:

# Focusing (Balancing)

Often  $x$  appears in a term, so we focus on it:

Galois connections:  $f x \leq_1 y \iff x \leq_2 g y$

# Focusing (Balancing)

Often  $x$  appears in a term, so we focus on it:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Galois connections:} \\ \text{„Injectivity“:} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f x \leq_1 y \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x \leq_2 g y \\ f x \leq_1 g y \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x \leq_2 y \end{array}$$

# Focusing (Balancing)

Often  $x$  appears in a term, so we focus on it:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Galois connections:} & f x \leq_1 y \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x \leq_2 g y \\ \text{„Injectivity“:} & f x \leq_1 g y \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x \leq_2 y \\ \text{Splitting rules:} & f x \leq_1 t \quad \leftrightarrow \quad (C_1 \wedge x \leq_2 t_1) \vee (C_2 \wedge x \leq_3 t_2) \end{array}$$

# Collecting for Semilattices

- ▶ Collect upper (or lower) bounds

# Collecting for Semilattices

- ▶ Collect upper (or lower) bounds
- ▶ e.g.  $(x \leq t \wedge x \leq s) \leftrightarrow x \leq t \sqcap s$

# Collecting for Semilattices

- ▶ Collect upper (or lower) bounds
- ▶ e.g.  $(x \leq t \wedge x \leq s) \leftrightarrow x \leq t \sqcap s$
- ▶ is important, only  $t \leq x$  is monotone in  $x$ ,  $x \leq t$  isn't

# Final Slide

- ▶ Generalized one-point rule
- ▶ No implementation / evaluation yet
- ▶ Ideas for other (easy) *simp*-procs



# Final Slide

- ▶ Generalized one-point rule
- ▶ No implementation / evaluation yet
- ▶ Ideas for other (easy) *simp*-procs

Thanks for listening! Questions?