

The Power of Parameterization in Coinductive Proof

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MPI-SWS

POPL 2013

23 Jan 2013

Two Principles for Coinduction

- Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem
 - + Simple & Robust
 - Inconvenient to use
- Syntactically Guarded Coinduction
 - Complex & Fragile due to "Guardedness Checking"
 - + More convenient to use

Our Contribution

- Parameterized Coinduction
 - + Simple & Robust
 - + Most convenient to use

Key Idea

Semantic Guardedness

- Parameterized Coinduction
 - + Simple & Robust
 - + Most convenient to use

Talk Outline

- Previous Approaches



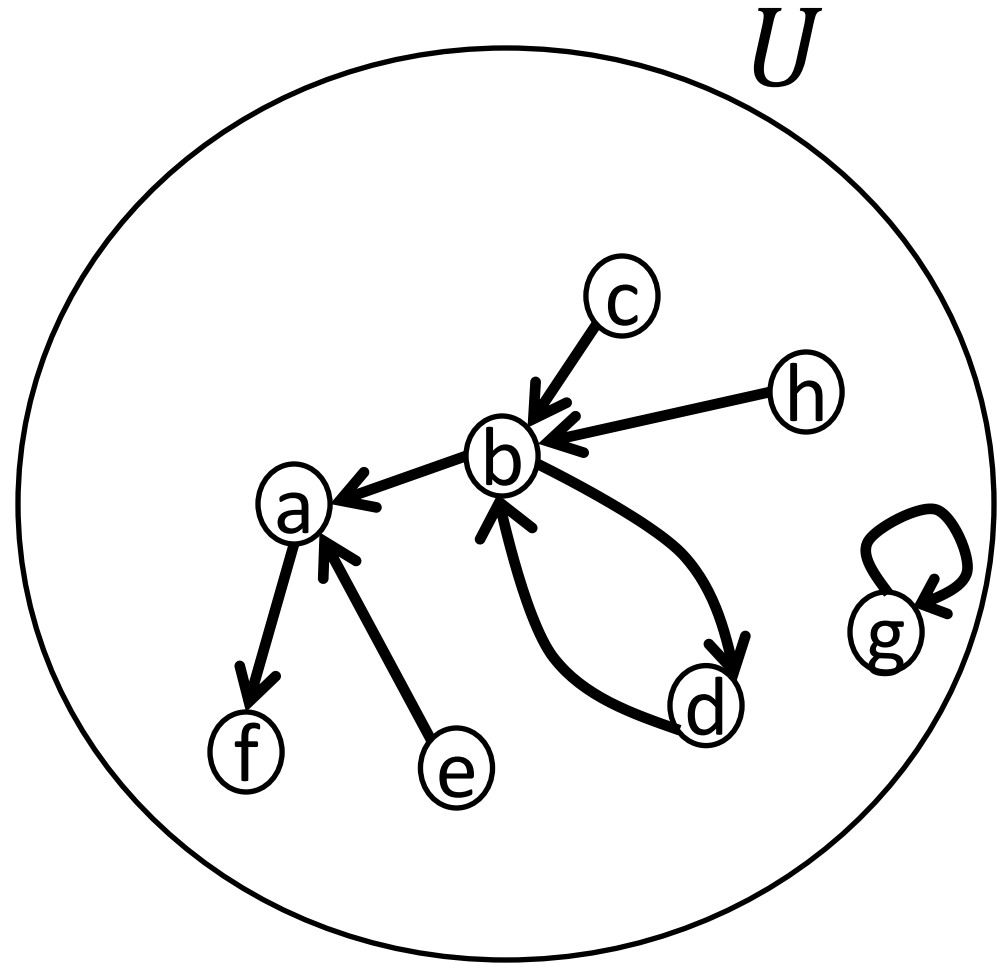
- Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem

- Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

- Our Approach

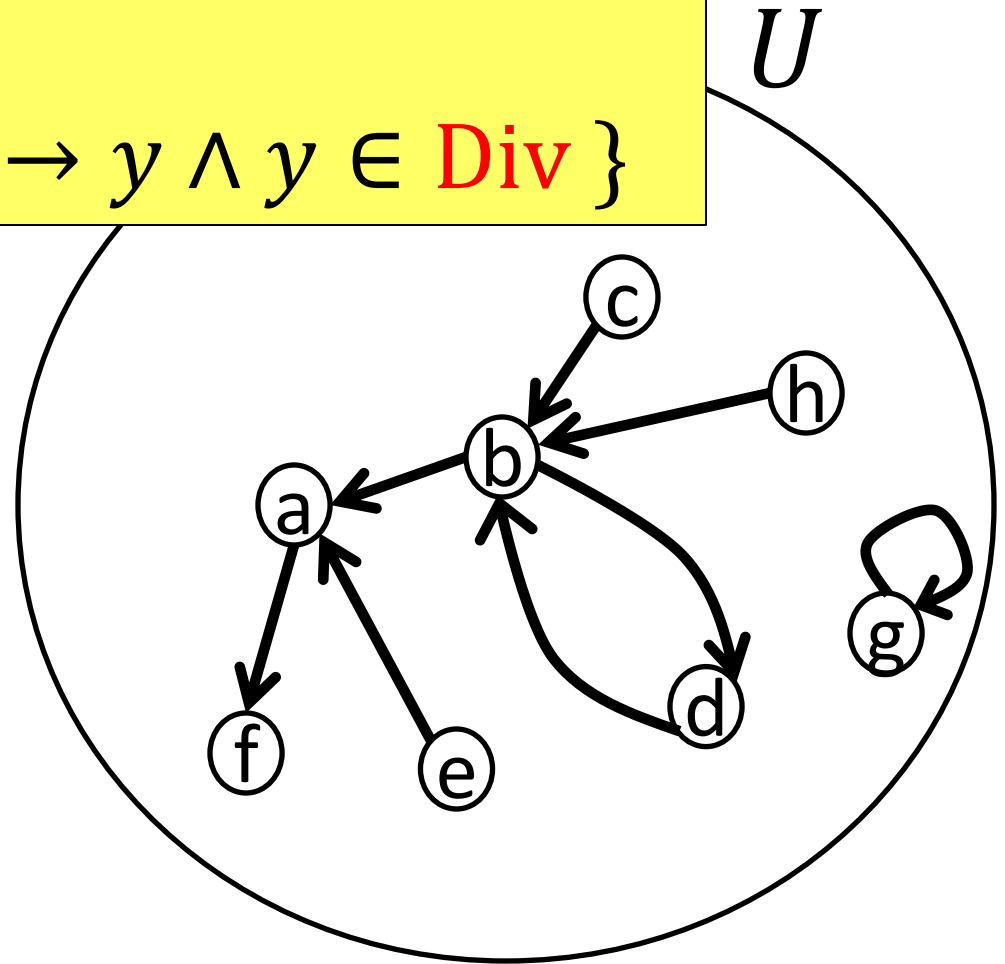
- Parameterized Coinduction

Example of Recursively Defined Set: Divergent Nodes in STS



Example of Recursively Defined Set: Divergent Nodes in STS

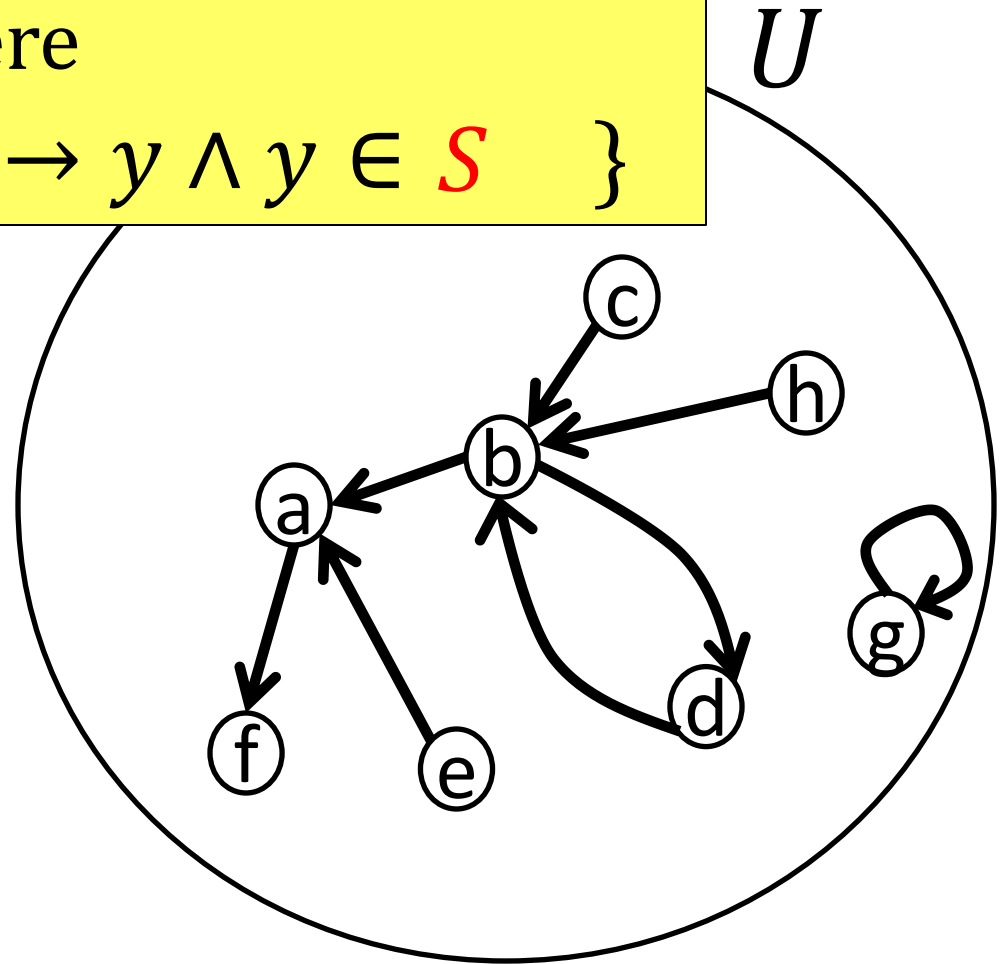
$$\text{Div} = \{ x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in \text{Div} \}$$



Example of Recursively Defined Set: Divergent Nodes in STS

Div = $f(\mathbf{Div})$ where

$$f(S) = \{ x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S \}$$



Example of Recursively Defined Set: Divergent Nodes in STS

$\text{Div} = f(\text{Div})$ where

$$f(S) = \{ x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S \}$$

U

(Tarski's Theorem) For $f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$,
 νf is the greatest solution of $X = f(X)$

(f)

(e)

Example of Recursively Defined Set: Divergent Nodes in STS

$$\text{Div} = f(\text{Div}) \quad \text{where}$$
$$f(S) = \{ x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S \}$$

(Tarski's Theorem) For $f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$,
 νf is the greatest solution of $X = f(X)$

$$\nu f = \bigcup \{ S \mid S \subseteq f(S) \}$$

S is consistent

U

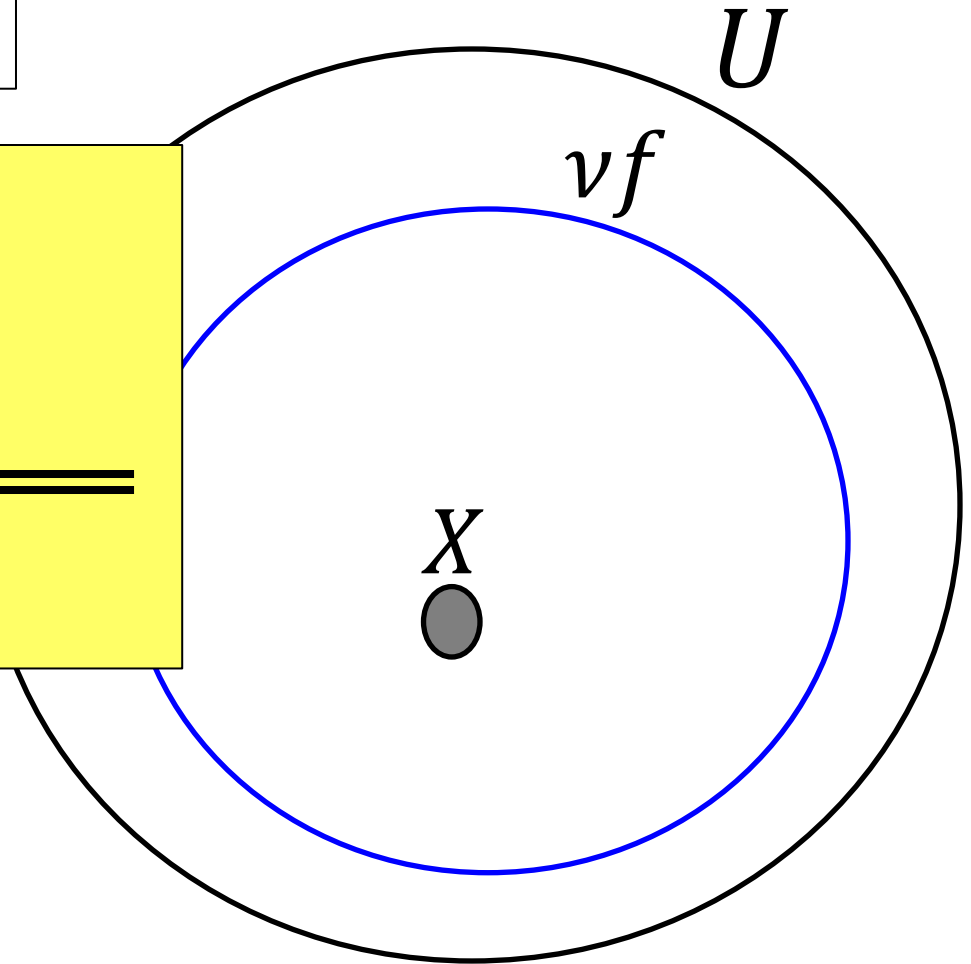
e

Tarski's Principle

$$f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$$

(Tarski's Principle)

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$



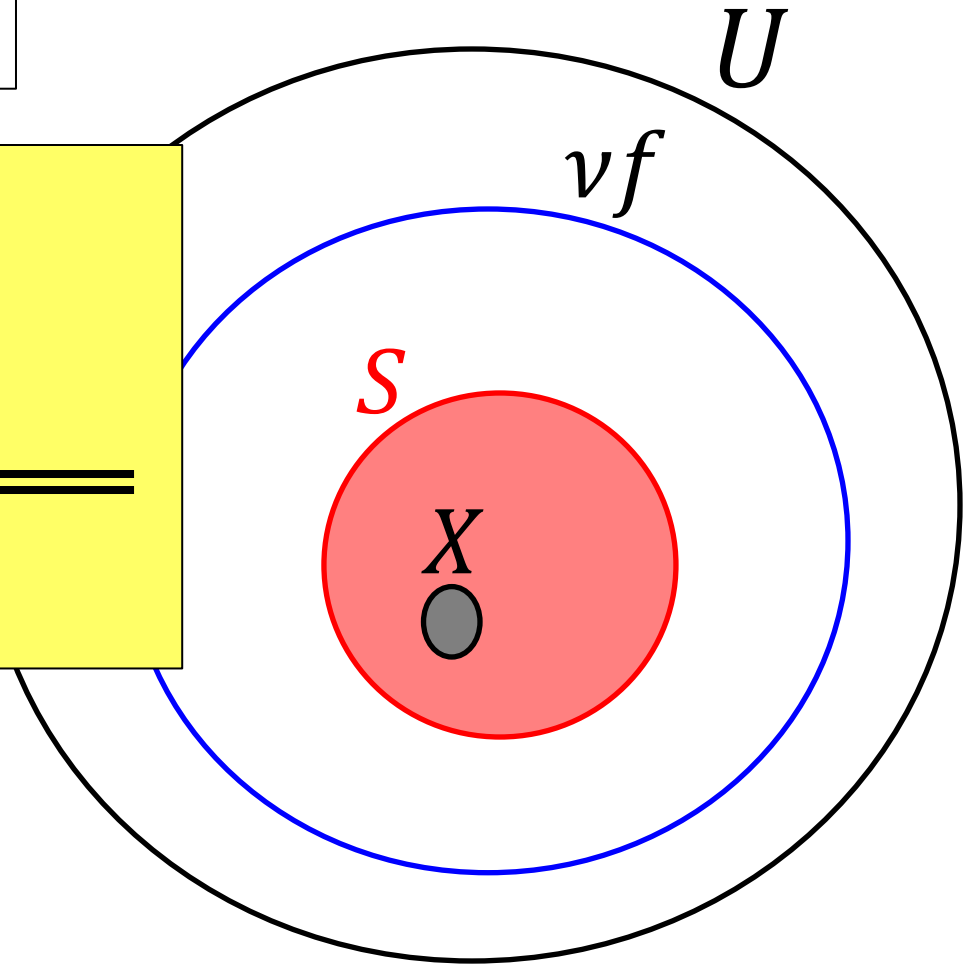
Tarski's Principle

$$f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$$

(Tarski's Principle)

$$\exists S. X \subseteq S$$

$$X \subseteq vf$$



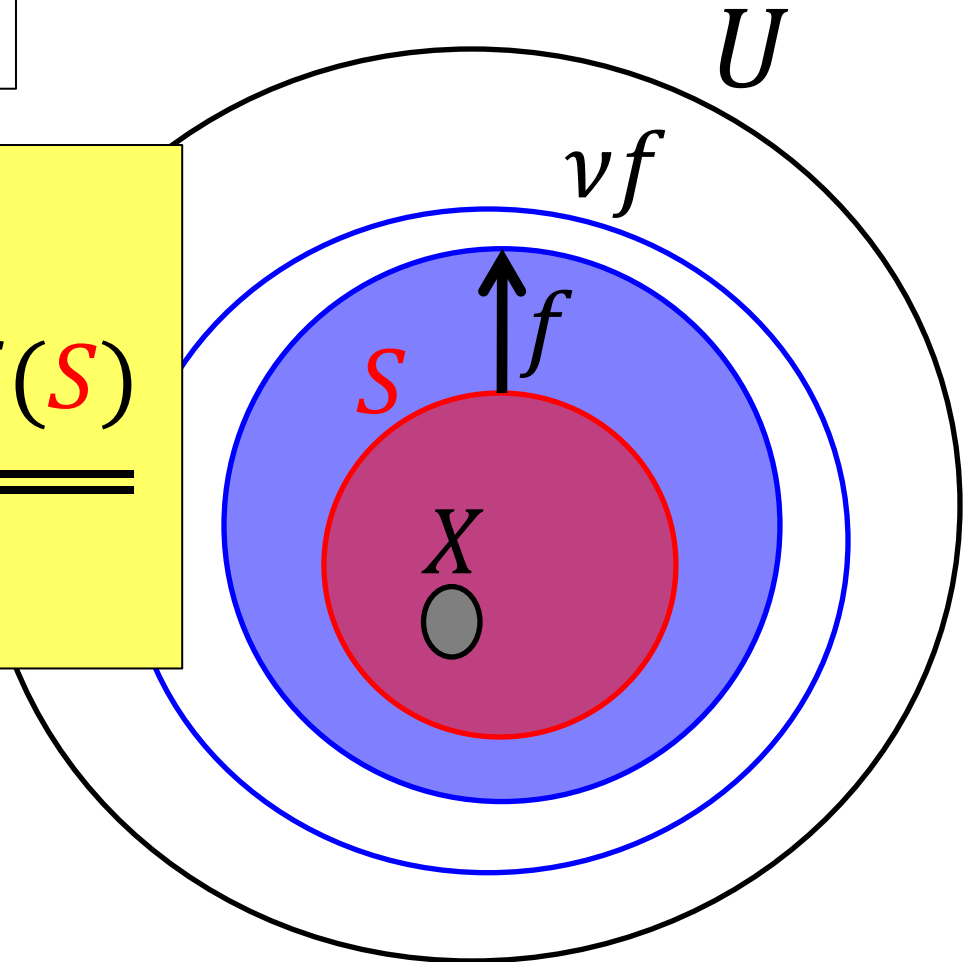
Tarski's Principle

$$f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$$

(Tarski's Principle)

$$\exists S. X \subseteq S \wedge S \subseteq f(S)$$

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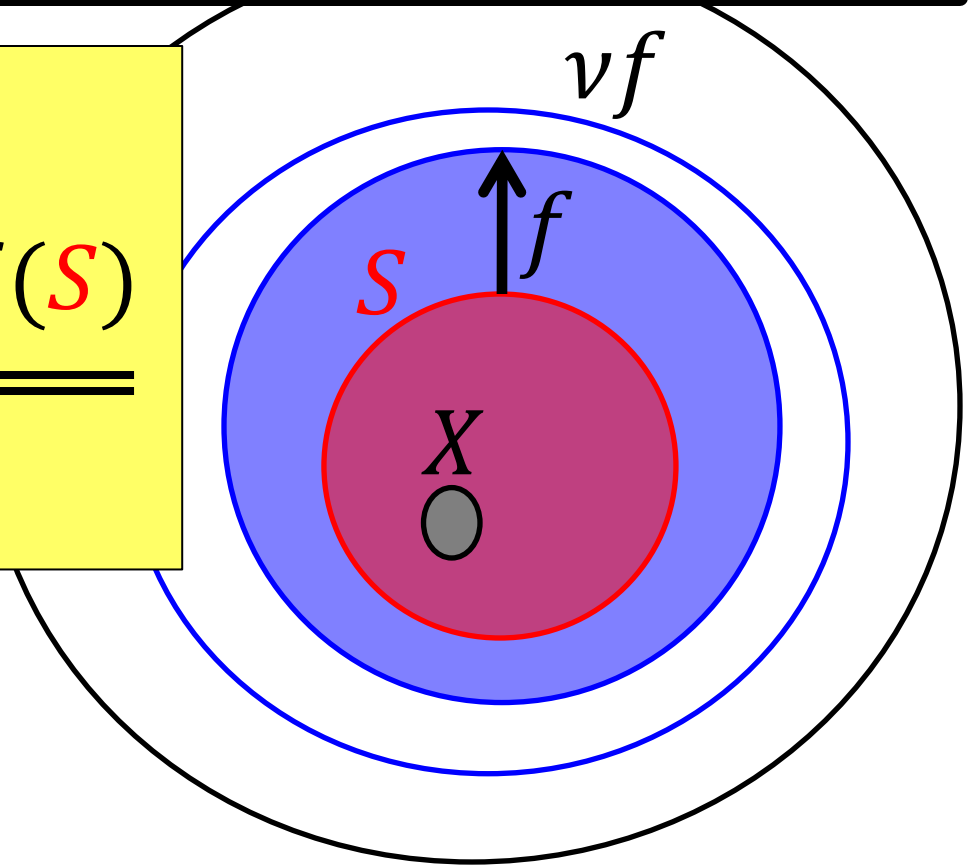
Tarski's Principle

Sound by Definition: $\nu f = \bigcup \{ S \mid S \subseteq f(S) \}$

(Tarski's Principle)

$$\exists S. X \subseteq S \wedge S \subseteq f(S)$$

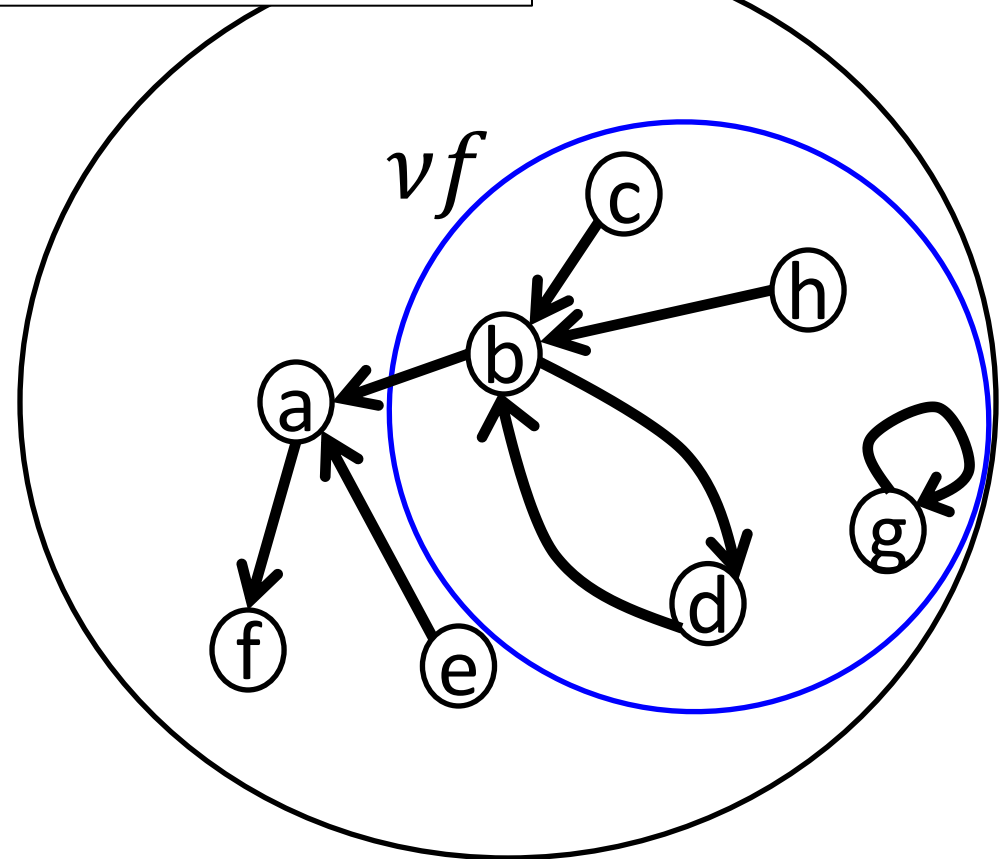
$$X \subseteq \nu f$$



Tarski Principle: Example

$$f(S) = \{ x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S \}$$

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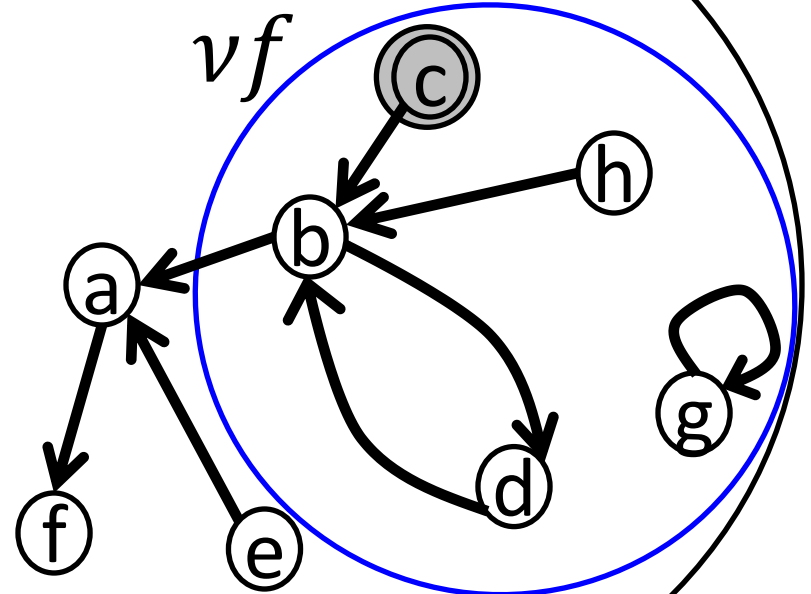


Tarski Principle: Example

$$f(S) = \{ x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S \}$$

U

$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



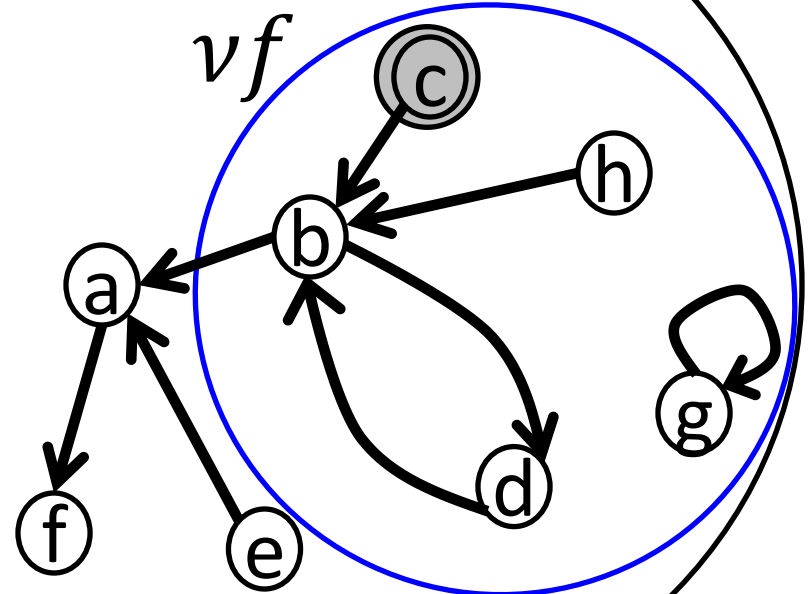
Tarski Principle: Example

$$f(S) = \{x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S\}$$

U

$$\{c\} \not\subseteq f(\{c\}) = \emptyset$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



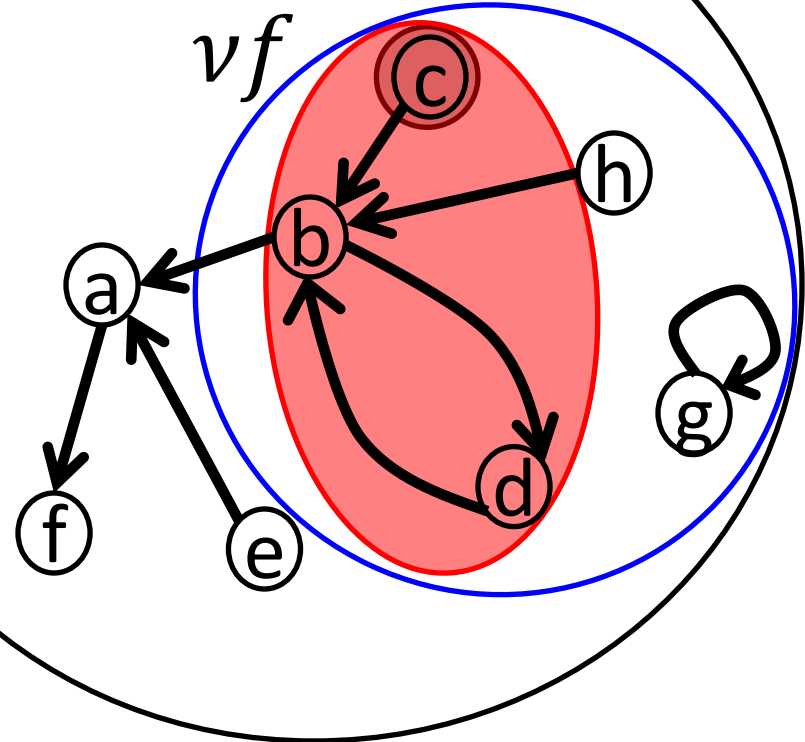
Tarski Principle: Example

$$f(S) = \{x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S\}$$

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$$\{c\} \subseteq \{c, b, d\}$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



Tarski Principle: Example

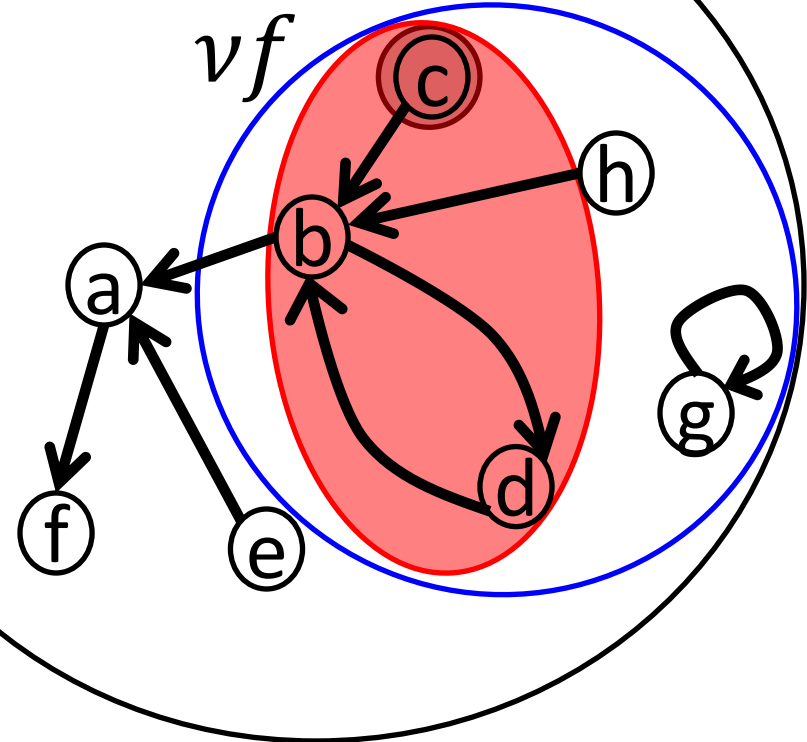
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$$\{c\} \subseteq \{c, b, d\}$$

$$\{c, b, d\} \subseteq f(\{c, b, d\})$$

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Tarski Principle: Example

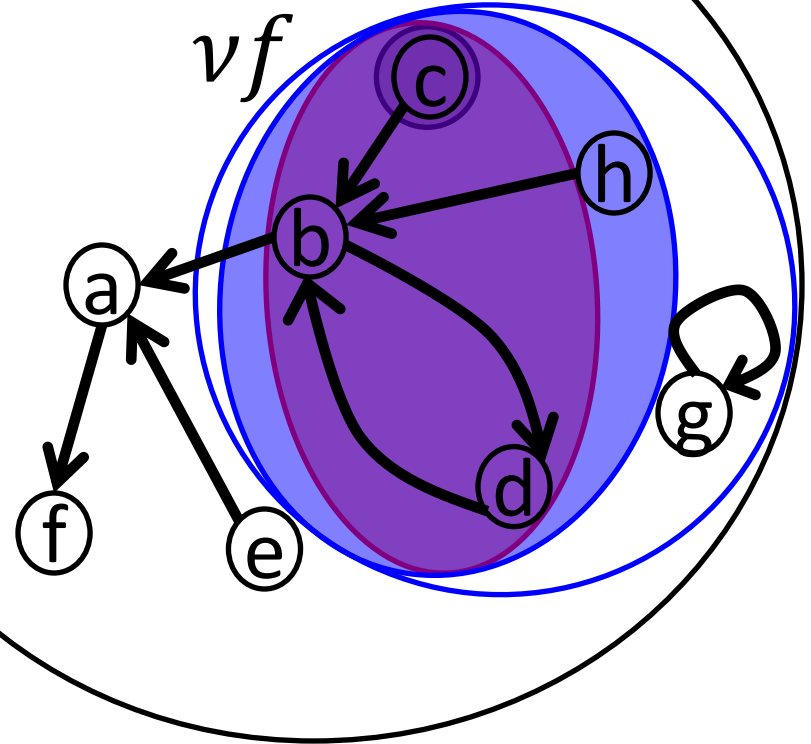
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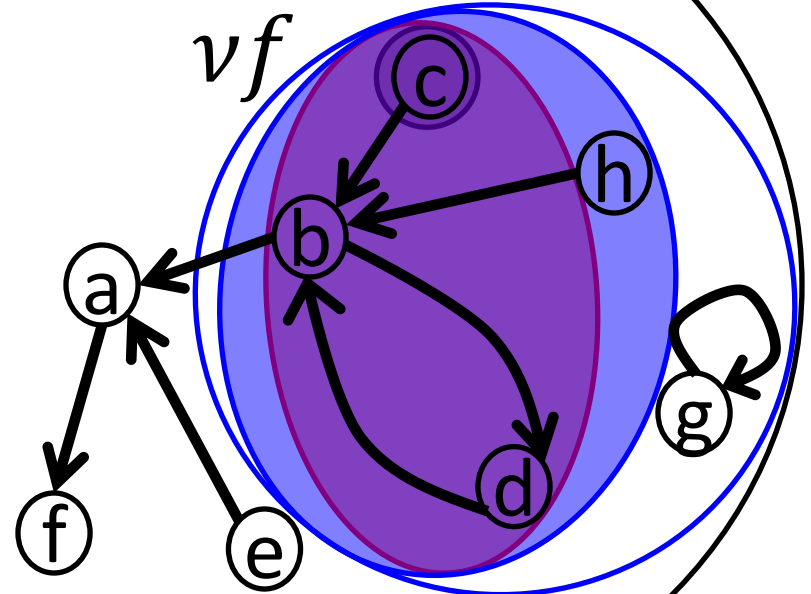
$$f(S) = \{x \mid \exists y. x \rightarrow y \wedge y \in S\}$$

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$$\{c\} \subseteq \{c, b, d\}$$

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Tarski's Principle

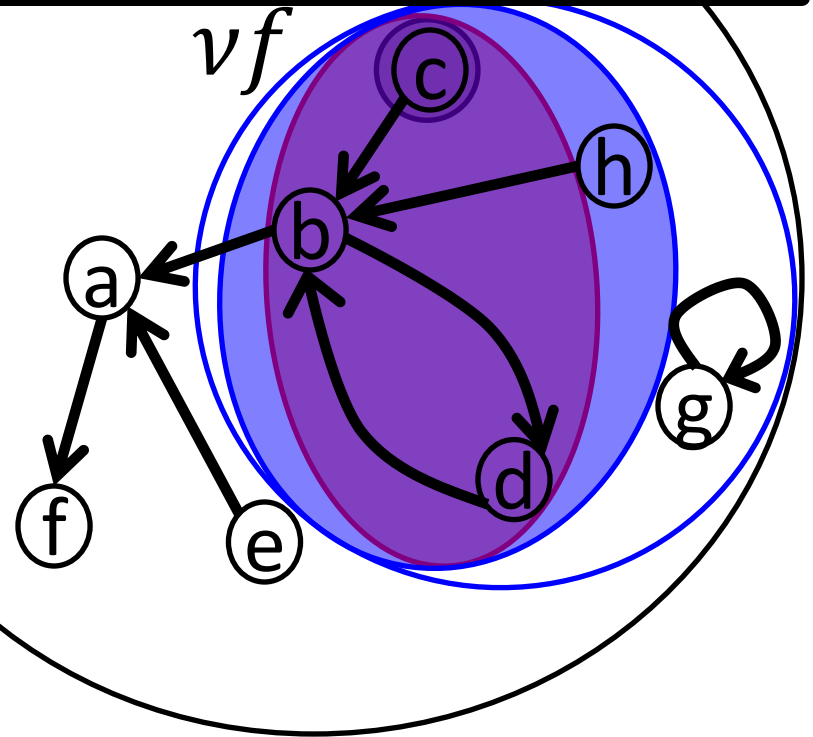
+ Simple & Easy to Understand

- Have to Find a Consistent Set Up Front

$$\{c\} \subseteq \{c, b, d\}$$

$$\{c, b, d\} \checkmark \equiv f(\{c, b, d\})$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



Talk Outline

- Previous Approaches

- Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem



- Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

- Our Approach

- Parameterized Coinduction

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

$$f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$$

(Guarded Coinduction)

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

$$f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$$

(Guarded Coinduction)

$$X \subseteq \nu f \implies X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

$$f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$$

(Guarded Coinduction)

$$\frac{\text{pf: } X \subseteq \nu f \implies X \subseteq \nu f}{X \subseteq \nu f} \quad (\text{pf is guarded})$$

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

f

- Guardedness rules out trivial proofs.

(Gu

pf: $X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$

$X \subseteq \nu f$

(pf is guarded)

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

f

- Guardedness **rules out trivial proofs.**
- Its definition is **syntactic** and **complex.**

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pf: $X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$

$X \subseteq \nu f$

(pf is **guarded**)

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

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- Guardedness **rules out trivial proofs.**
- Its definition is **syntactic** and **complex.**
- The assumption can be used **only after making progress.**

(Gu

pf: $X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$

$X \subseteq \nu f$

(pf is **guarded**)

Syn

duction

What **cofix** does in Coq

ofs.

f

- Its definition is **syntactic** and **complex**.
- The assumption can be used **only after making progress**.

(Gu

pf: $X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$

(pf is **guarded**)

$X \subseteq \nu f$

Syn

duction

Permits **Incremental** Reasoning

ofs.

f

- Its definition is **syntactic** and **complex**.
- The assumption can be used **only after making progress**.

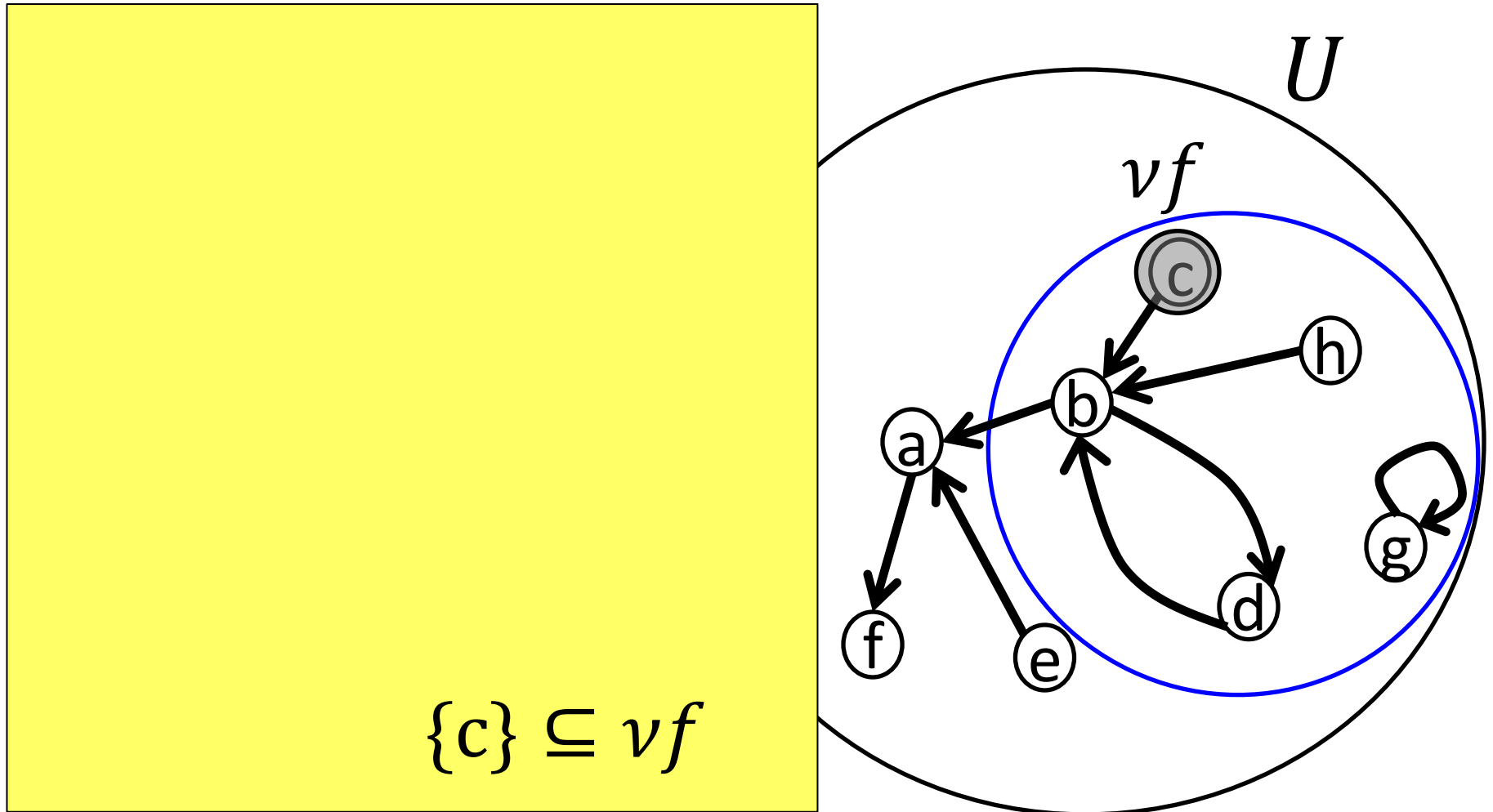
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$X \subseteq \nu f$

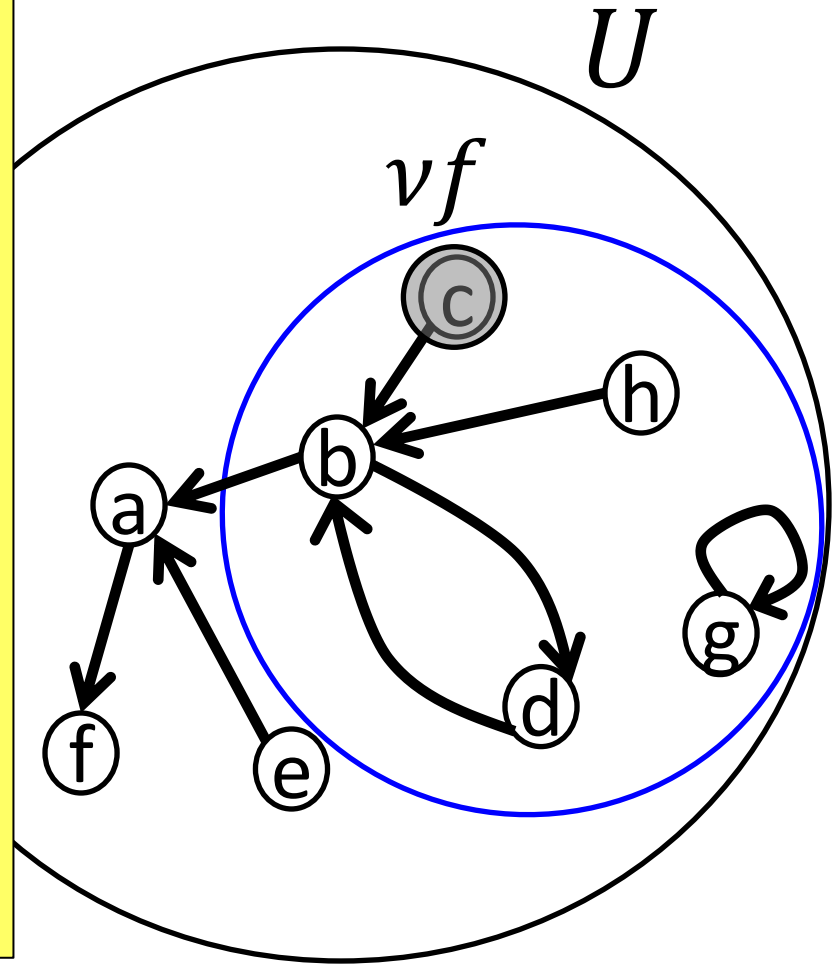
Example: Guarded Coinduction



Example: Guarded Coinduction

$$\{c\} \subseteq f(vf)$$

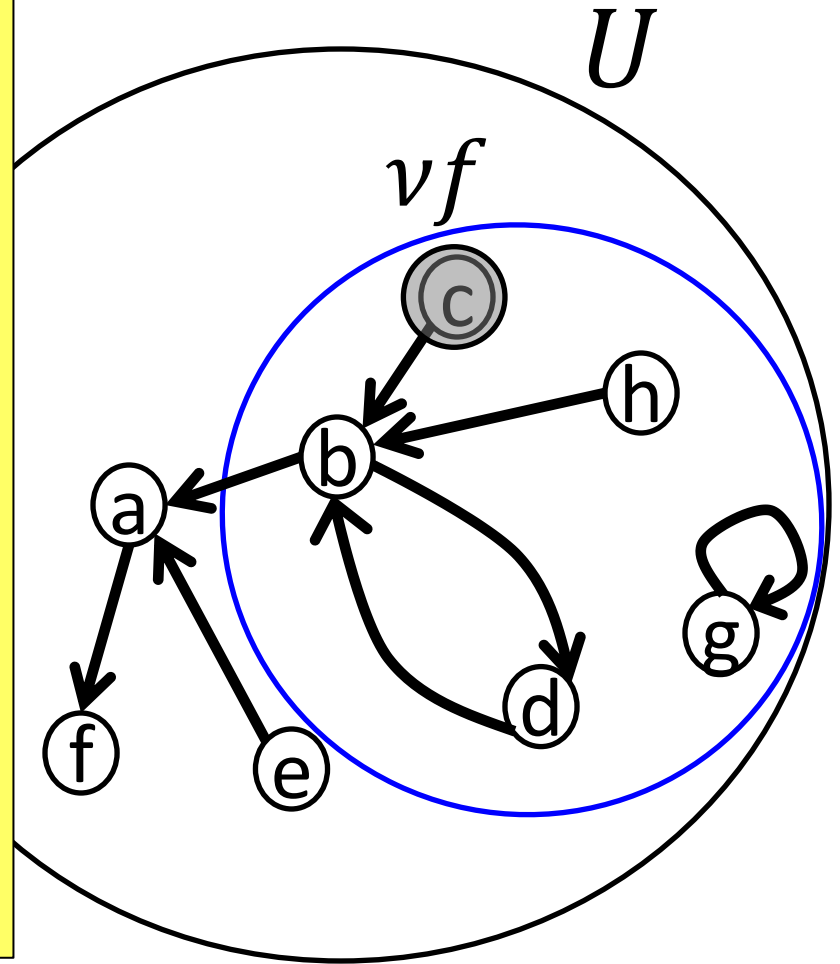
$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



Example: Guarded Coinduction

$$\exists y. c \rightarrow y \wedge y \in vf$$

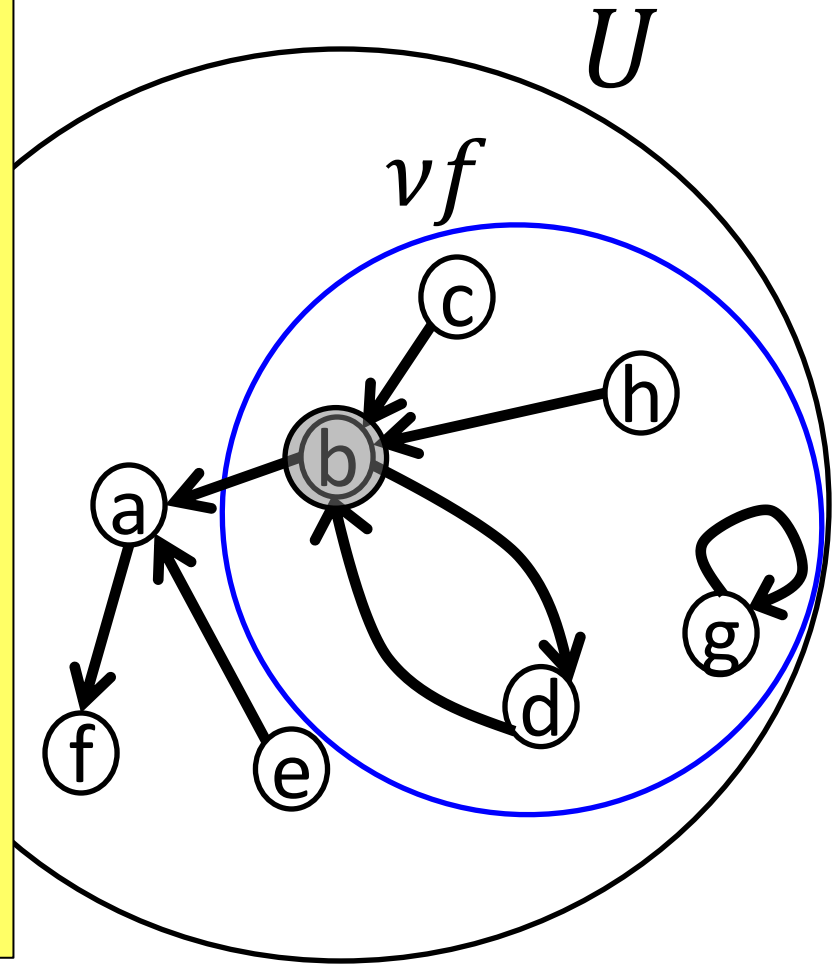
$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



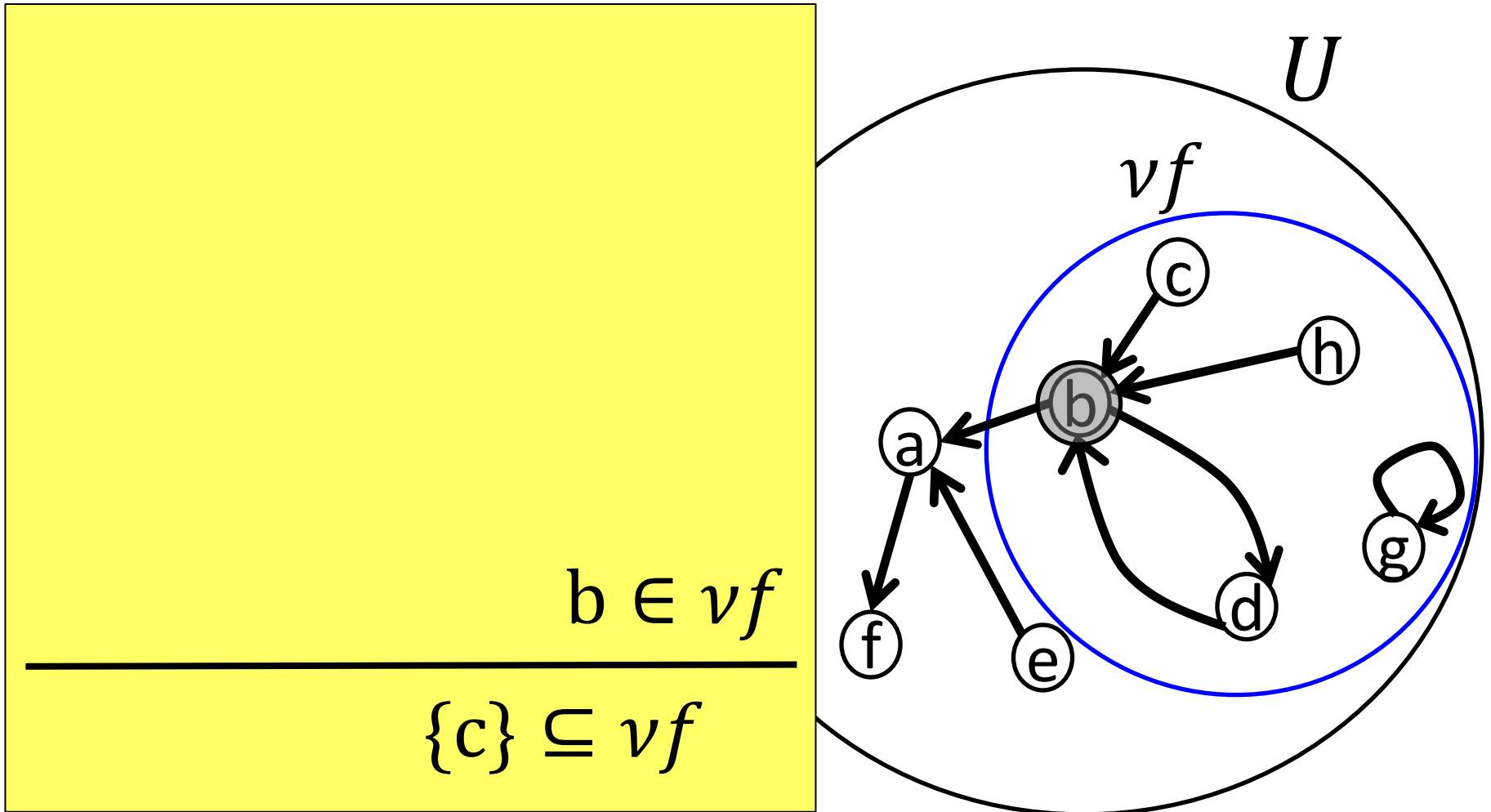
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Example: Guarded Coinduction

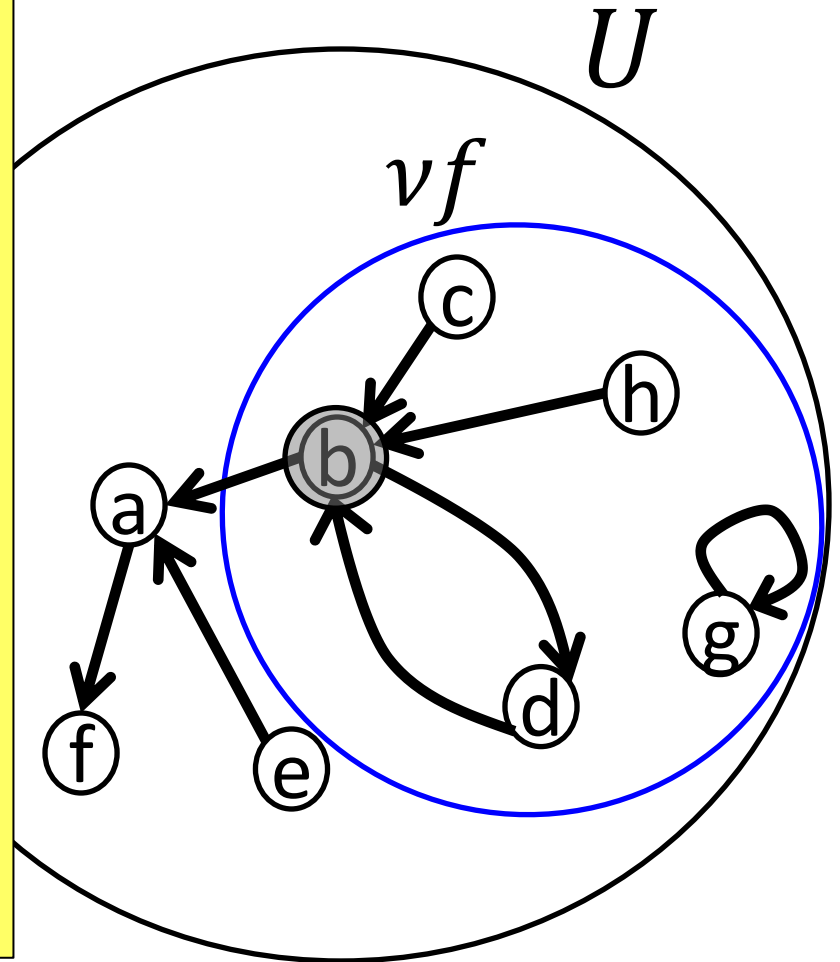


Example: Guarded Coinduction

$$\{b\} \subseteq \nu f$$

$$b \in \nu f$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq \nu f$$



Example: Guarded

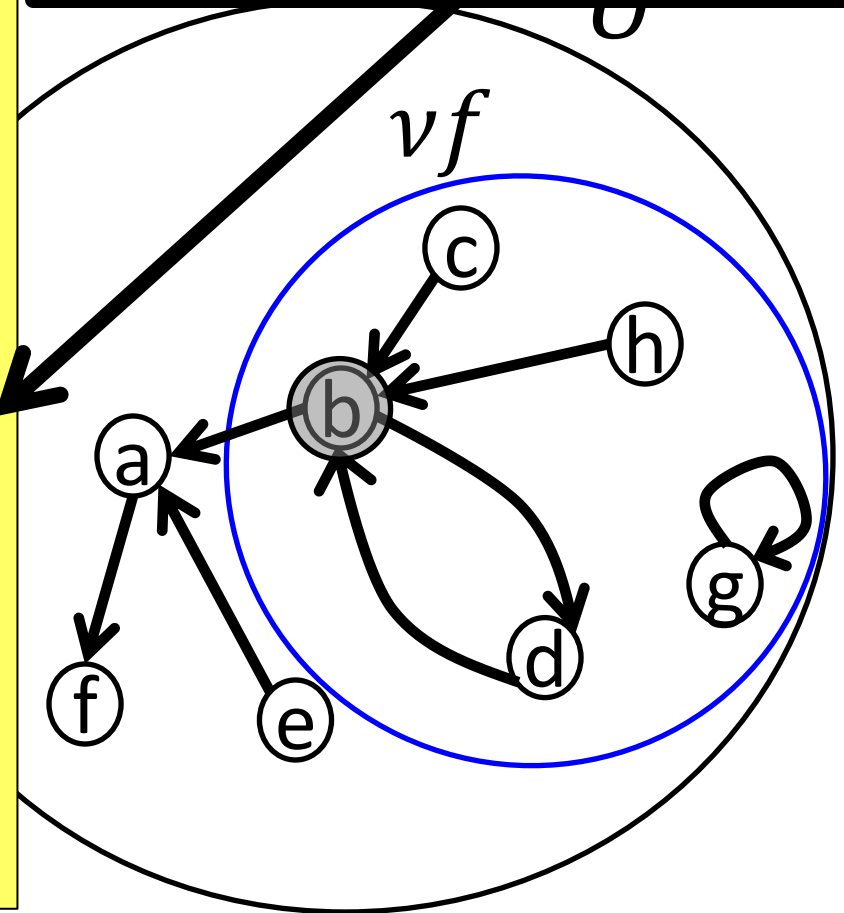
By
Guarded Coinduction

$$\{b\} \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow \{b\} \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq \nu f$$

$$b \in \nu f$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq \nu f$$



Example: Guarded

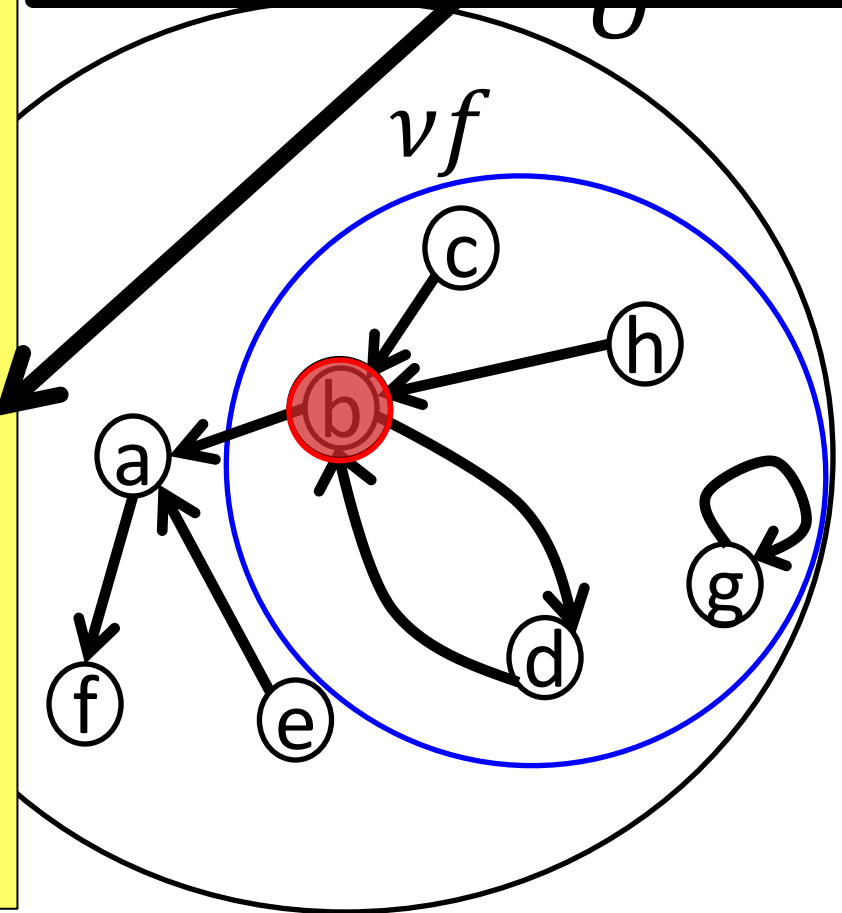
By
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$$\{b\} \subseteq vf \Rightarrow \{b\} \subseteq vf$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq vf$$

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$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



Trivial Proof is
NOT Guarded

de

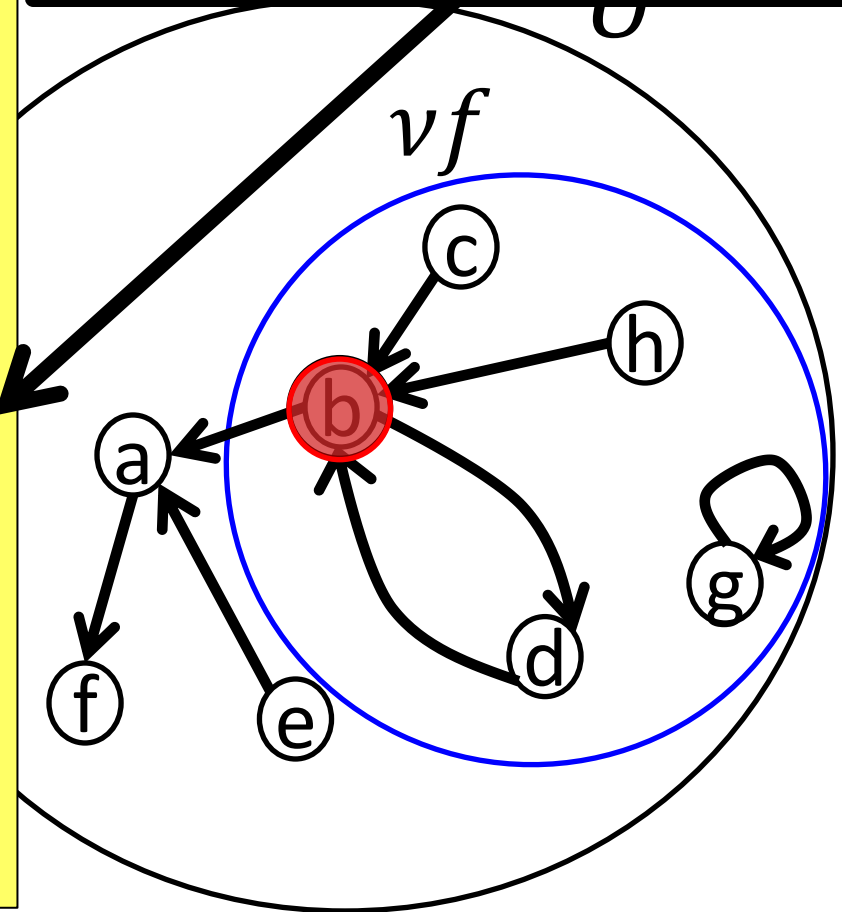
By
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$$\{b\} \subseteq vf$$

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$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



Example: Guarded

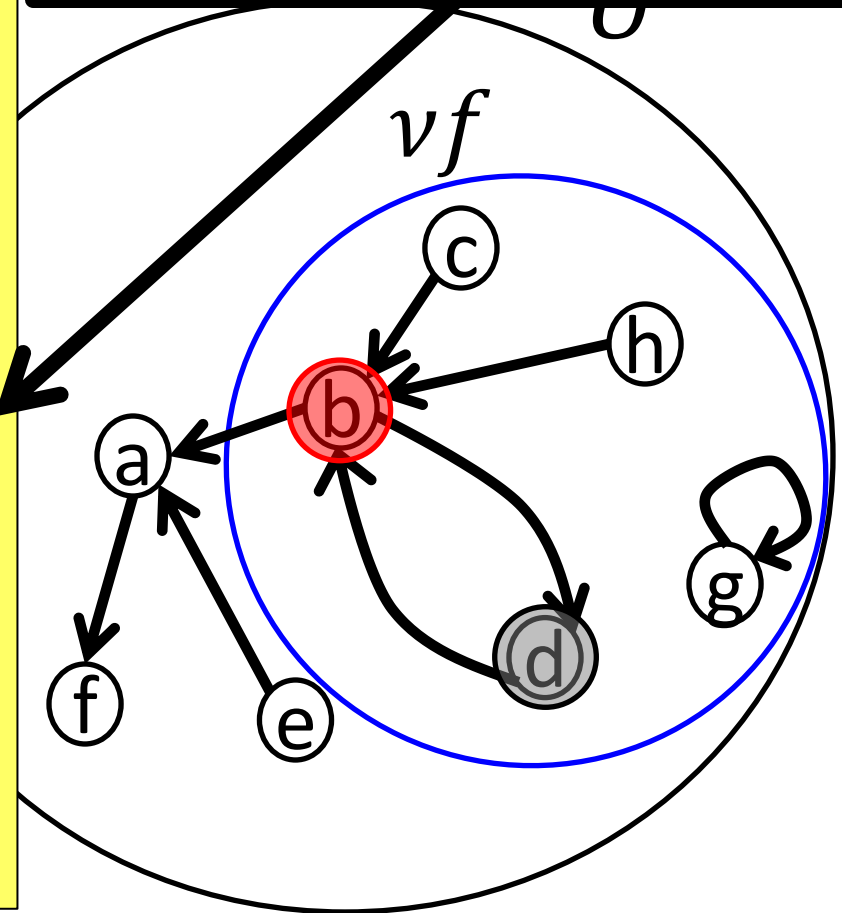
By
Guarded Coinduction

$$\{b\} \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow \{b\} \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq \nu f$$

$$b \in \nu f$$

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Example: Guarded

By
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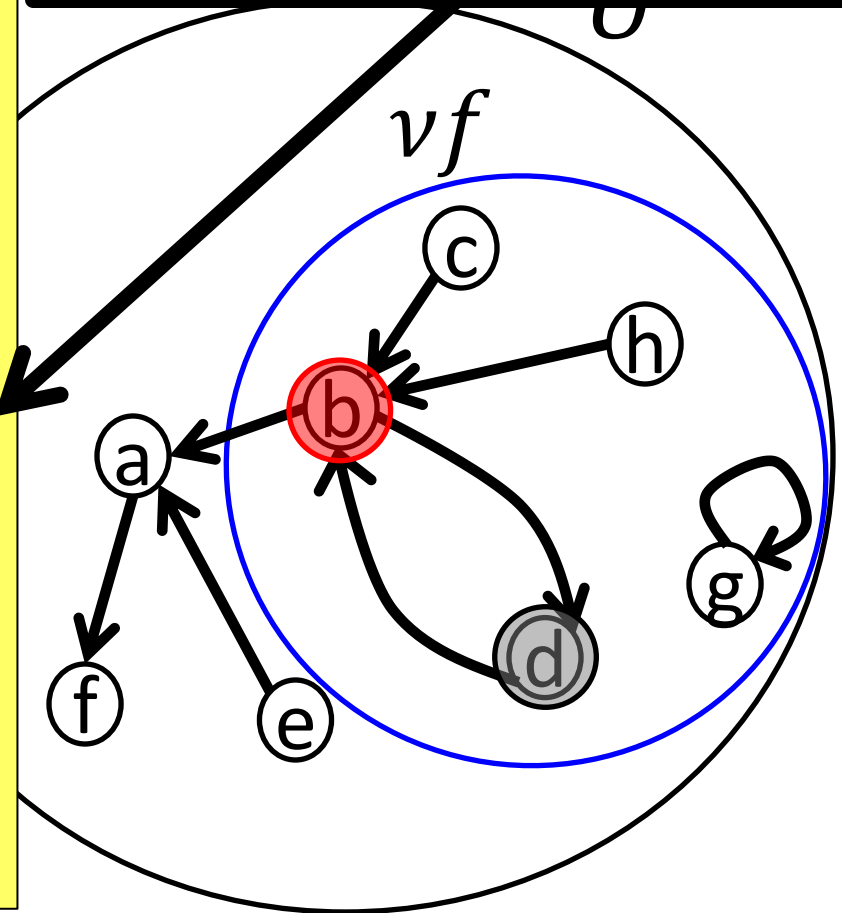
$$\{b\} \subseteq vf \Rightarrow \{d\} \subseteq vf$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq vf \Rightarrow \{b\} \subseteq vf$$

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$$b \in vf$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq vf$$



Example: Guarded

By
Guarded Coinduction

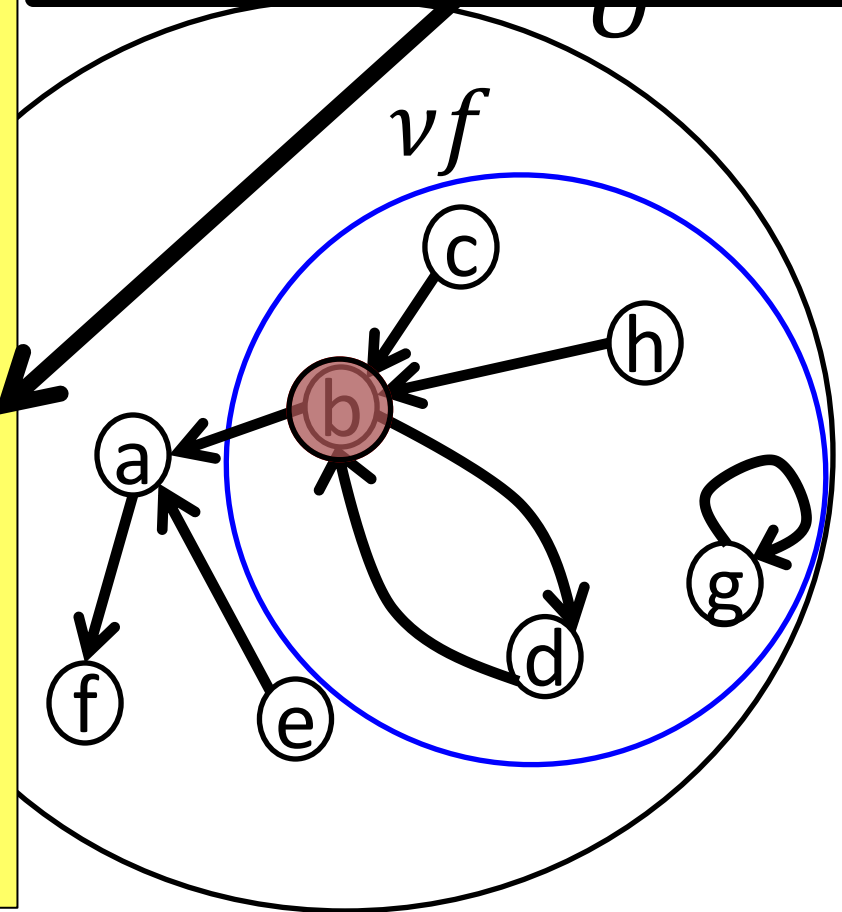
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Example: Guarded

By
Guarded Coinduction

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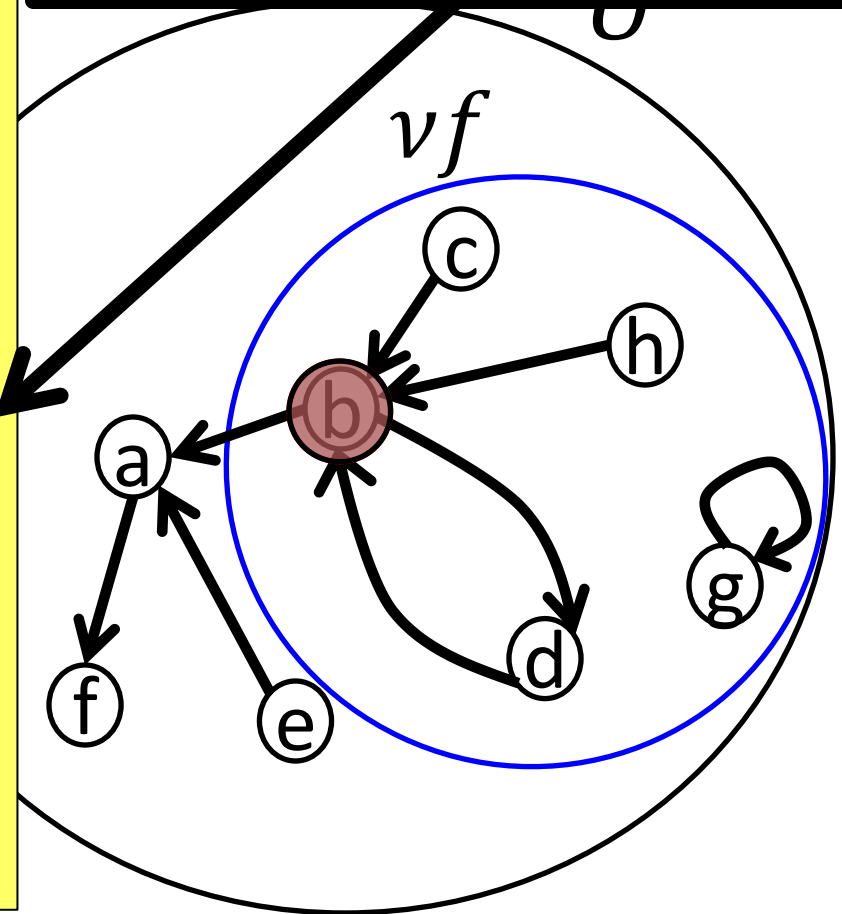
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This Proof is
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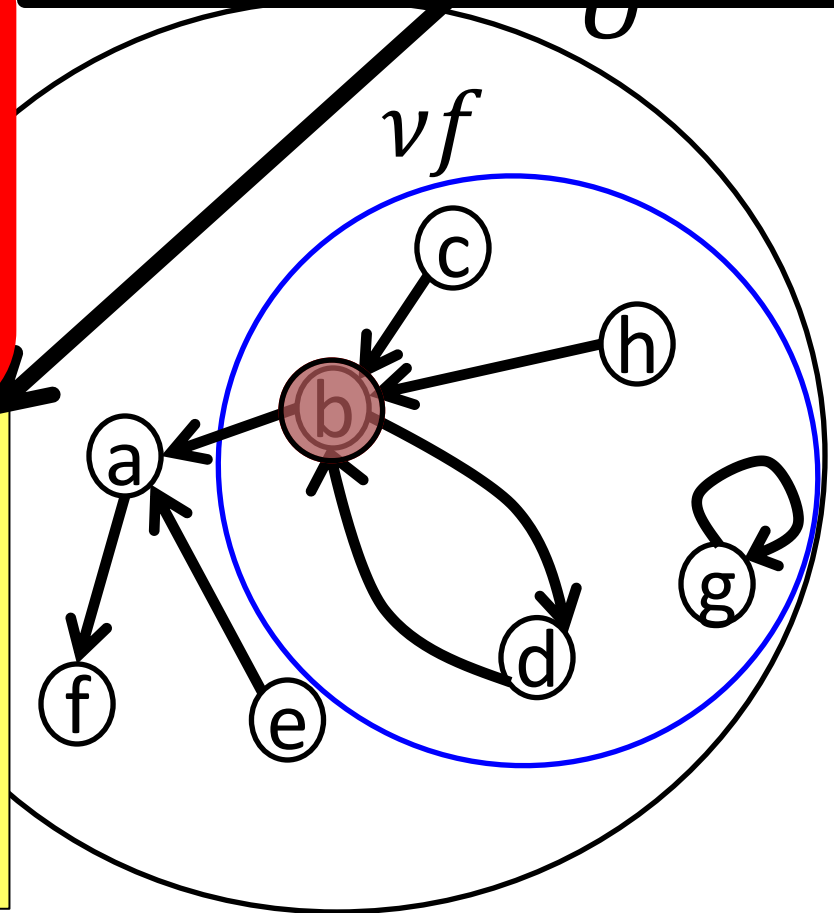
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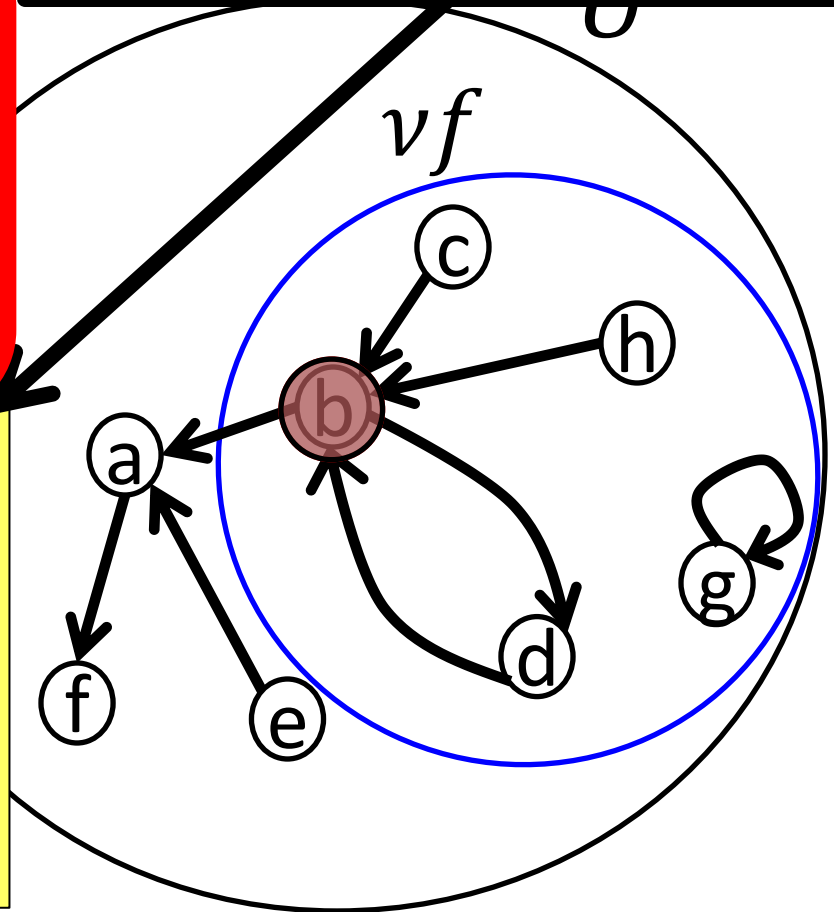
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$$b \in \nu f$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq \nu f$$



This Proof is
Guarded

By
Guarded Coinduction

$\{b\} \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow \{b\} \subseteq \nu f$

Prove **Incrementally**
with **NO Consistent Set** Up Front

$\{c\} \subseteq \nu f$

Example: Simulation between Programs

restart $h\ n :=$ if $n > \underline{0}$ then (output n ; restart $h\ (n - \underline{1})$) else $h\ \underline{0}$

$f\ n :=$ output $(\underline{2} * n)$;
let $v =$ input() in
if $v = \underline{0}$ then restart $f\ (\underline{2} * n)$ else $f\ (v + n)$

$g\ n :=$ let $v =$ (output n ; input()) $* \underline{2}$ in
(if $v \neq \underline{0}$ then g else restart g) $(v + n)$

Example: Simulation between Programs

restart $h\ n :=$ if $n > \underline{0}$ then (output n ; **restart** $h\ (n - \underline{1})$) else $h\ \underline{0}$

f $n :=$ output ($\underline{2} * n$);
let $v =$ input() in
if $v = \underline{0}$ then **restart** **f** ($\underline{2} * n$) else **f** ($v + n$)

g $n :=$ let $v =$ (output n ; input()) * $\underline{2}$ in
(if $v \neq \underline{0}$ then **g** else **restart** **g**) ($v + n$)

Proof using Tarski's Principle

```

inductive fgsim : exp -> exp -> Prop :=
  _fgsim1: forall (n m: nat) (EQ: n = 2 * m), fgsim
    (f @ n)
    (g @ m)
  _fgsim2: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := (Eoutput (m + (m + 0)));; Einput) ~* 2
    in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
    (Eoutput (2 ~* m));;
    (Let "v" := Einput
     in If "v" ~<= 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ ("v" ~+ m)))
  _fgsim3: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := (<>);; Einput) ~* 2
    in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
    (<>);;
    (Let "v" := Einput
     in If "v" ~<= 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ ("v" ~+ m)))
  _fgsim4: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := Einput ~* 2
     in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))))
    (Let "v" := Einput
     in If "v" ~<= 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ ("v" ~+ m))
  _fgsim5: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := m0 ~* 2
     in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))))
    (Let "v" := m0
     in If "v" ~<= 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ ("v" ~+ m))
  _fgsim6: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := m0 * 1 + m0
     in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
     (If m0 ~<= 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m)))
  _fgsim7: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    ((If 1 ~<= (m0 * 1 + m0) then f else restart @ f) @
     (m0 * 1 + m0) ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
    (If ble_nat m0 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m))
  _fgsim8: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    ((If 1 ~<= (m0 * 1 + m0) then f else restart @ f) @
     (m0 * 1 + m0 + (m + (m + 0)))) |
    (If ble_nat m0 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m))
  _fgsim9: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    ((If ble_nat 1 (m0 * 1 + m0) then f else restart @ f) @
     (m0 * 1 + m0 + (m + (m + 0)))) |
    (If ble_nat m0 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m))
  _fgsim10: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    ((restart @ f) @ m) ((restart @ g) @ m)
  _fgsim11: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Efix " " "n"
     (If "n" ~<= 0 then f @ 0
      else Eoutput "n";; (restart @ f) @ ("n" ~- 1)) @ m)
    (Efix " " "n"
     (If "n" ~<= 0 then g @ 0
      else Eoutput "n";; (restart @ g) @ ("n" ~- 1)) @ m)
  _fgsim12: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (If m ~<= 0 then f @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ f) @ (m ~- 1))
    (If m ~<= 0 then g @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ g) @ (m ~- 1))
  _fgsim13: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (If ble_nat m 0 then f @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ f) @ (m ~- 1))
    (If ble_nat m 0 then g @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ g) @ (m ~- 1))
  _fgsim14: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Eoutput (S m);; (restart @ f) @ (S m ~- 1))
    (Eoutput (S m);; (restart @ g) @ (S m ~- 1))
  _fgsim15: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (<>);; (restart @ f) @ (S m ~- 1)
    (<>);; (restart @ g) @ (S m ~- 1)
  _fgsim16: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    ((restart @ f) @ (S m ~- 1))
    ((restart @ g) @ (S m ~- 1))
  :
  Lemma rsp_simulated_tarski:
    forall n m (EQ: n = 2 * m), similarity (f @ n) (g @ m).
  Proof.
    i; eapply (@simul_tarski fgsim); [clear n m EQ|by eauto].
    i; destruct PR; subst; try by unfold_rfg; simul_step 1; fold_rfg.
    - by simul_step 0; fold_rfg; eauto.
    - by simul_step 0; fold_rfg; eauto.
    - by destruct m0; simul_step 2; eauto.
    - by destruct m; simul_step 1; eauto.
  Qed.

```

Proof using Tarski's Principle

```

inductive fgsim : exp -> exp -> Prop :=
  _fgsim1: forall (n m: nat) (EQ: n = 2 * m), fgsim
    (f @ n)
    (g @ m)
  _fgsim2: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := (Eoutput (m + (m + 0)));; Einput) ~* 2
    in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
    (Eoutput (2 ~* m));;
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    (Let "v" := (<>);; Einput) ~* 2
    in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
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    (Let "v" := Einput
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  _fgsim5: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := m0 ~* 2
     in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))))
    (Let "v" := m0
     in If "v" ~<= 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ ("v" ~+ m))
  _fgsim6: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    (Let "v" := m0 * 1 + m0
     in (If 1 ~<= "v" then f else restart @ f) @ ("v" ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
     (If m0 ~<= 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m)))
  _fgsim7: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    ((If 1 ~<= (m0 * 1 + m0) then f else restart @ f) @
     (m0 * 1 + m0) ~+ (m + (m + 0))) |
    (If ble_nat m0 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m))
  _fgsim8: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    ((If 1 ~<= (m0 * 1 + m0) then f else restart @ f) @
     (m0 * 1 + m0 + (m + (m + 0)))) |
    (If ble_nat m0 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m))
  _fgsim9: forall (m m0: nat), fgsim
    ((If ble_nat 1 (m0 * 1 + m0) then f else restart @ f) @
     (m0 * 1 + m0 + (m + (m + 0)))) |
    (If ble_nat m0 0 then (restart @ g) @ (2 ~* m) else g @ (m0 ~+ m))
  _fgsim10: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    ((restart @ f) @ m) ((restart @ g) @ m)
  _fgsim11: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Efix " " "n"
     (If "n" ~<= 0 then f @ 0
      else Eoutput "n";; (restart @ f) @ ("n" ~- 1)) @ m)
    (Efix " " "n"
     (If "n" ~<= 0 then g @ 0
      else Eoutput "n";; (restart @ g) @ ("n" ~- 1)) @ m)
  _fgsim12: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (If m ~<= 0 then f @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ f) @ (m ~- 1))
    (If m ~<= 0 then g @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ g) @ (m ~- 1))
  _fgsim13: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (If ble_nat m 0 then f @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ f) @ (m ~- 1))
    (If ble_nat m 0 then g @ 0 else Eoutput m;; (restart @ g) @ (m ~- 1))
  _fgsim14: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (Eoutput (S m);; (restart @ f) @ (S m ~- 1))
    (Eoutput (S m);; (restart @ g) @ (S m ~- 1))
  _fgsim15: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    (<>);; (restart @ f) @ (S m ~- 1)
    (<>);; (restart @ g) @ (S m ~- 1)
  _fgsim16: forall (m: nat), fgsim
    ((restart @ f) @ (S m ~- 1))
    ((restart @ g) @ (S m ~- 1))

lemma rsp_simulated_tarski:
  forall n m (EQ: n = 2 * m), similarity (f @ n) (g @ m).
Proof.
  i; eapply (@simul_tarski fgsim); [clear n m EQ|by eauto].
  i; destruct PR; subst; try by unfold_rfg; simul_step 1; fold_rfg.
  - by simul_step 0; fold_rfg; eauto.
  - by simul_step 0; fold_rfg; eauto.
  - by destruct m0; simul_step 2; eauto.
  - by destruct m; simul_step 1; eauto.
  end.

```

Proof using Guarded Coinduction

```
lemma rsp_simulated_cofix:  
  forall n m (EQ: n = 2 * m), similarity : (f @ n) (g @ m).  
Proof.  
  cofix CIH.  
  intros; subst; do 6 csimul_step 1; do 2 csimul_step 0.  
  destruct m0; csimul_step 2; [|by eauto|].  
  fold_rfg; generalize (m+(m+0)).  
  cofix CIH'.  
  intros; do 3 csimul_step 1.  
  destruct n; csimul_step 1; [by eauto|].  
  do 3 csimul_step 1; eauto.  
  id.
```

Proof using Guarded Coinduction

Thanks to

Incremental Proof + Simple Automation

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  intros; subst; do 6 csimul_step 1; do 2 csimul_step 0.
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  id.
```

Proof using Guarded Coinduction

Thanks to

Incremental Proof + Simple Automation

BUT!!!

```
lemma rsp_simulated_cofix:
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Problems with Syntactic Guardedness

```
Variable Node: Type.
Variable R: relation Node.

CoInductive inpath x : Prop :=
  _inpath y (STEP: R x y) (INF: inpath y).
Hint Constructors inpath.

Lemma Park's_principle:
  forall (P: Node -> Prop),
    (forall x, P x -> exists y, clos_trans_in _ R x y /\ P y) ->
    forall x, P x -> inpath x.
Proof.
  cofix CIH; intros P M x Px.
  destruct (M _ Px) as (y & C & Py); clear Px.
  induction C; eauto.
Qed.
```

```
- \--- x.v          56% (51,0)      (Coq Script(0-) Holes)
```

```
No more subgoals.
```

```
(dependent evars: ?250 using , ?260 using , ?270 using ,)
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Problems with Syntactic Guardedness

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CoInductive infpath x : Prop :=
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Hint Constructors infpath.

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  forall (P: Node -> Prop),
    (forall x, P x -> exists y, clos_trans_in _ R x y /\ P y) ->
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Proof.
  cofix CIH; intros P M x Px.
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CoInductive inpath x : Prop :=
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Hint Co

Lemma P
  forall
  (fora
  forall

Proof.
  cofix CIH; intros P M x Px
  destruct (M _ Px) as (y C & Py); clear Px.
  induction C; eauto.

Qed.
□
```

The proof is
NOT Syntactically Guarded

```
- \--- x.v 56% (52,0) (Coq Script(0-) Holes)
Error:
Recursive definition of CIH is ill-formed.
```

Problems with Syntactic Guardedness

Guardedness NOT Expressed in the Logic

1. Far from complete
2. Bad interaction with automation
3. Hard to debug
4. Slow

```
Proof.
  cofix CIH; intros P M x Px.
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Qed.
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destruct (M _ Px) as (y & C & Py); clear Px.  
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```

```
Qed.
```

```
□
```

```
-\--- x.v 56% (52,0) (Coq Script(0-) Holes)
```

```
Error:
```

```
Recursive definition of CIH is ill-formed.
```

Summary:

Pros and Cons of Two Principles

- Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem
 - + Simple & Robust
 - Inconvenient to use
- Syntactically Guarded Coinduction
 - Complex & Fragile due to "Guardedness Checking"
 - + More Convenient to use

Talk Outline

□ Previous Approaches

- Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem
- Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

□ Our Approach



- Parameterized Coinduction

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

$$f : \wp(U) \xrightarrow{\text{mon}} \wp(U)$$

Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

$$\frac{\text{pf: } X \subseteq \nu f \implies X \subseteq \nu f}{X \subseteq \nu f} \quad (\text{pf is guarded})$$

Semantically Guarded Coinduction

Guardedness Expressed **Directly Within** the Logic

Semantically Guarded Coinduction

$$X \subseteq \nu f \stackrel{G}{\Longrightarrow} X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$

Guarded Implication

$$Y \subseteq \nu f \stackrel{G}{\Rightarrow} X \subseteq \nu f$$

Guarded Implication

Do **NOT** want to **EXTEND** the logic

$$Y \subseteq \nu f \stackrel{G}{\Rightarrow} X \subseteq \nu f$$

Guarded Implication

Instead, Define G_f
Called “Parameterized Greatest Fixed Point” of f

$$Y \subseteq \nu f \stackrel{G}{\Rightarrow} X \subseteq \nu f$$



$$X \subseteq G_f(Y)$$

Guarded Implication

Greatest Fixed Point of f
Under Guarded Assumption of $Y \subseteq \nu f$

$$Y \subseteq \nu f \xRightarrow{G} X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$X \subseteq G_f(Y)$$

Guarded Implication

Greatest Fixed Point of f
Under Guarded Assumption of $Y \subseteq \nu f$

$$Y \subseteq \nu f \xRightarrow{G} X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$X \subseteq G_f(Y)$$

$$G_f(Y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \nu(\lambda S. f(Y \cup S))$$

Properties of G_f

(Init) $G_f(\emptyset) = \nu f$

(Unfolding) $G_f(Y) = f(Y \cup G_f(Y))$

(Semantically Guarded Coinduction)

$$X \subseteq G_f(Y) \iff X \subseteq G_f(X \cup Y)$$

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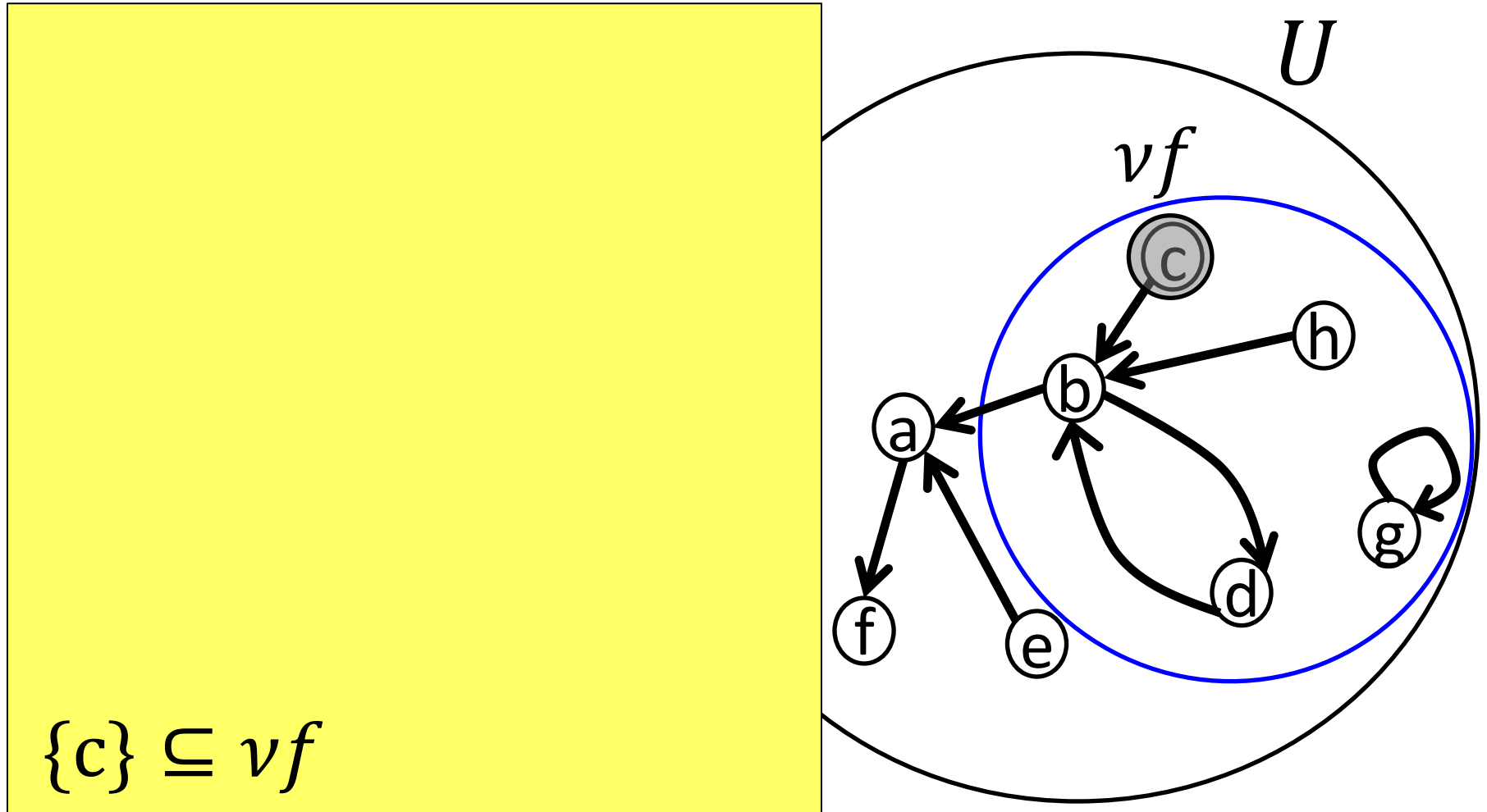
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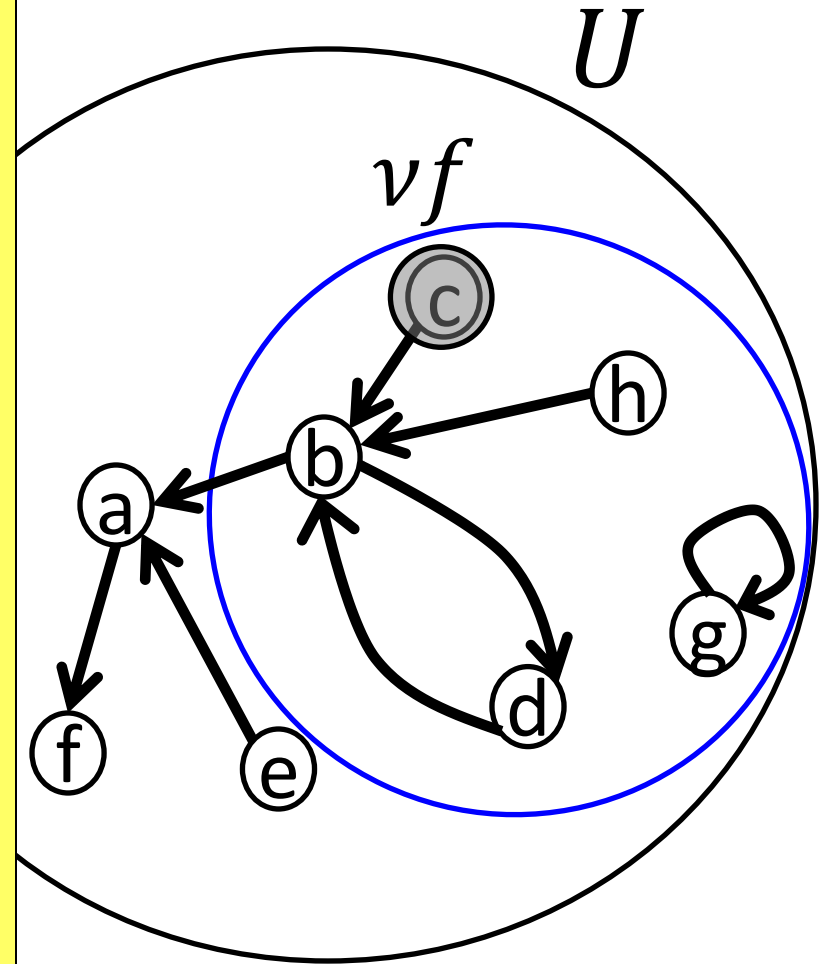
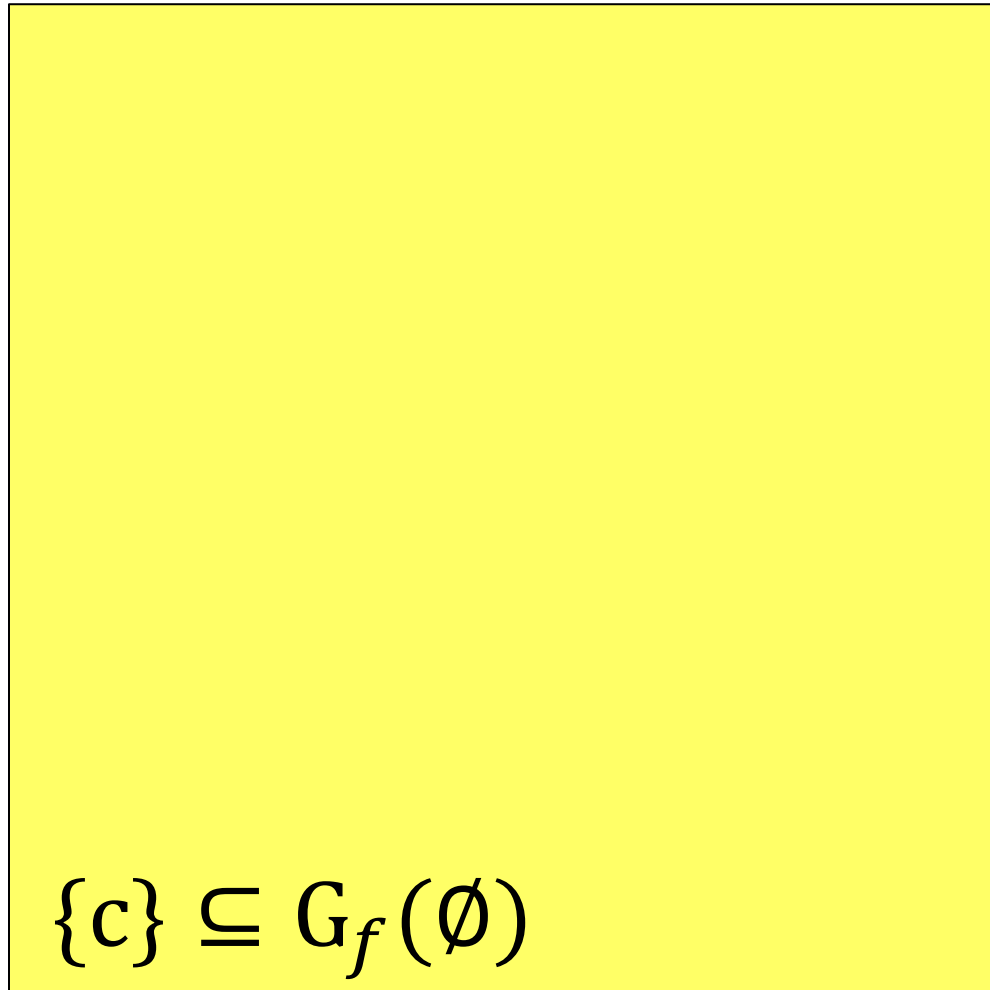
(Semantically Guarded Coinduction)

$$X \subseteq G_f(Y) \iff X \subseteq G_f(X \cup Y)$$

Example: Parameterized Coinduction

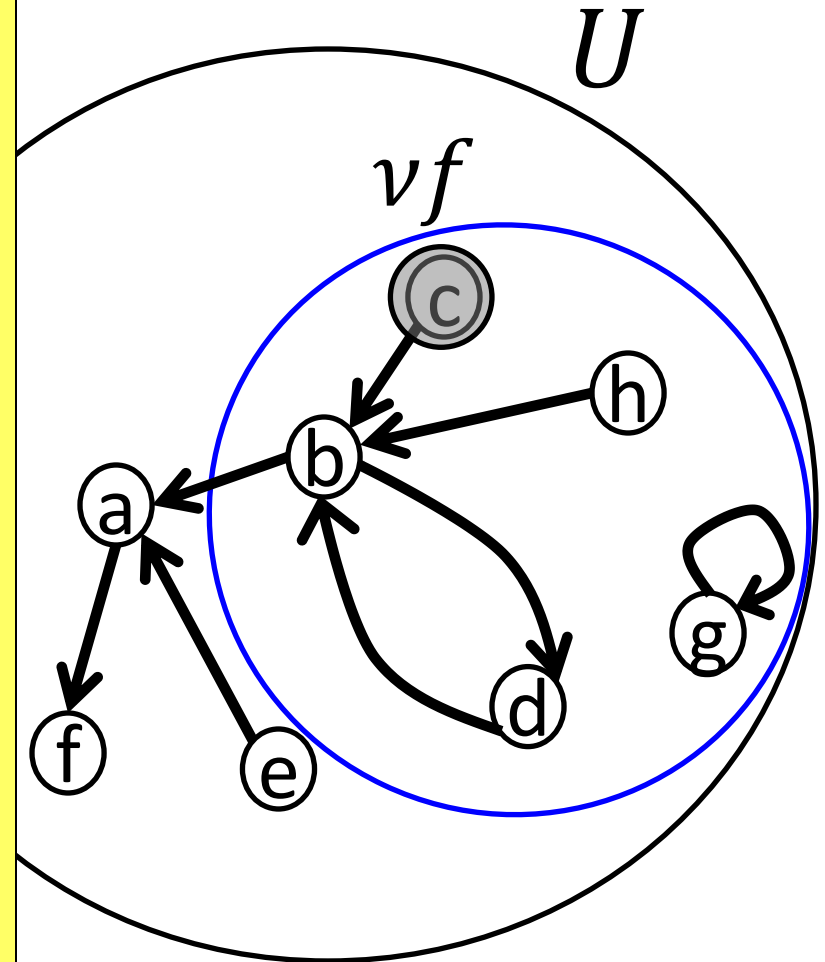


Example: Parameterized Coinduction



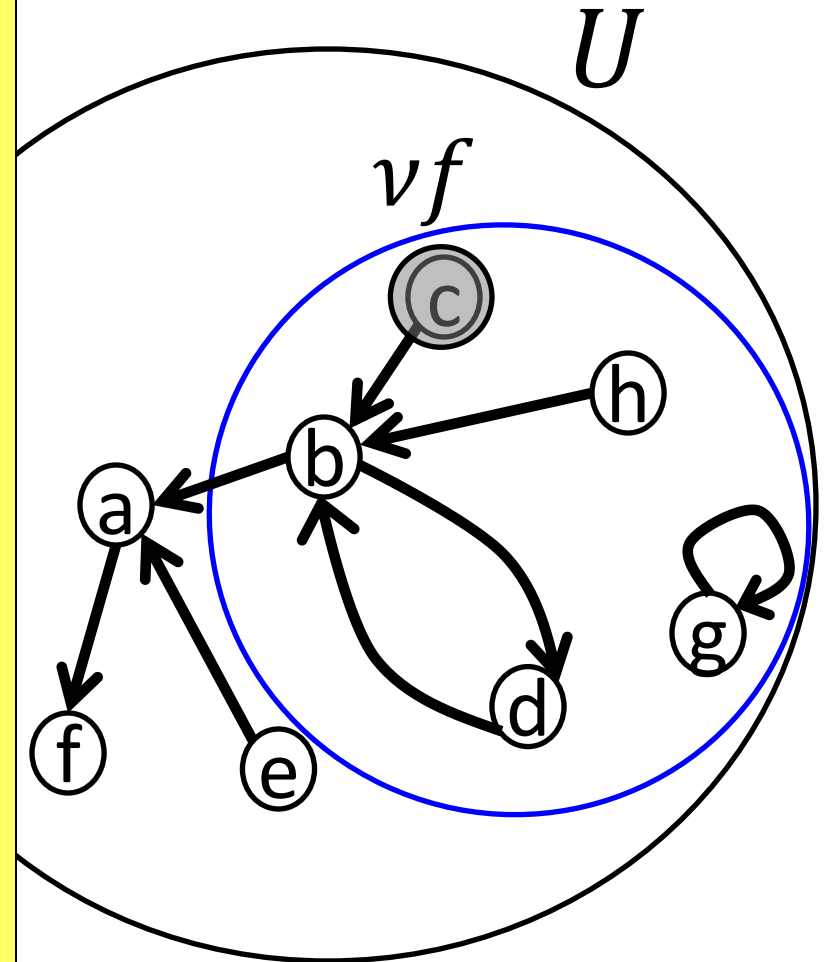
Example: Parameterized Coinduction

$$\frac{\{c\} \subseteq f(\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))}{\{c\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)}$$



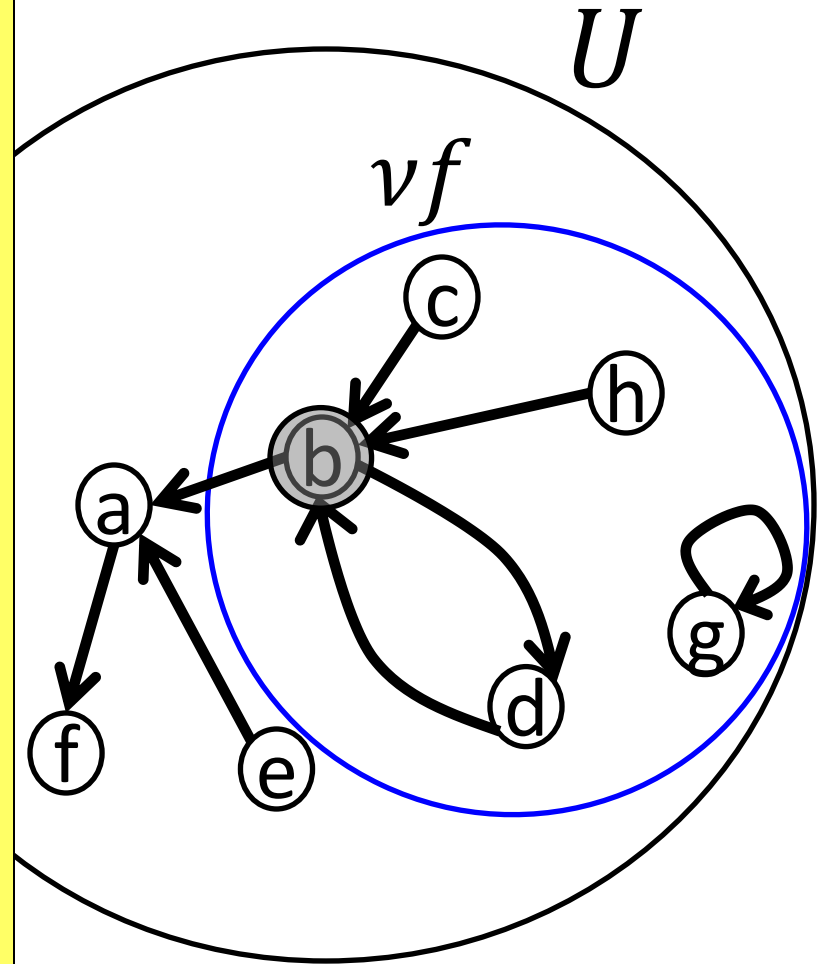
Example: Parameterized Coinduction

$$\frac{\exists y. c \rightarrow y \wedge y \in (\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))}{\{c\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)}$$



Example: Parameterized Coinduction

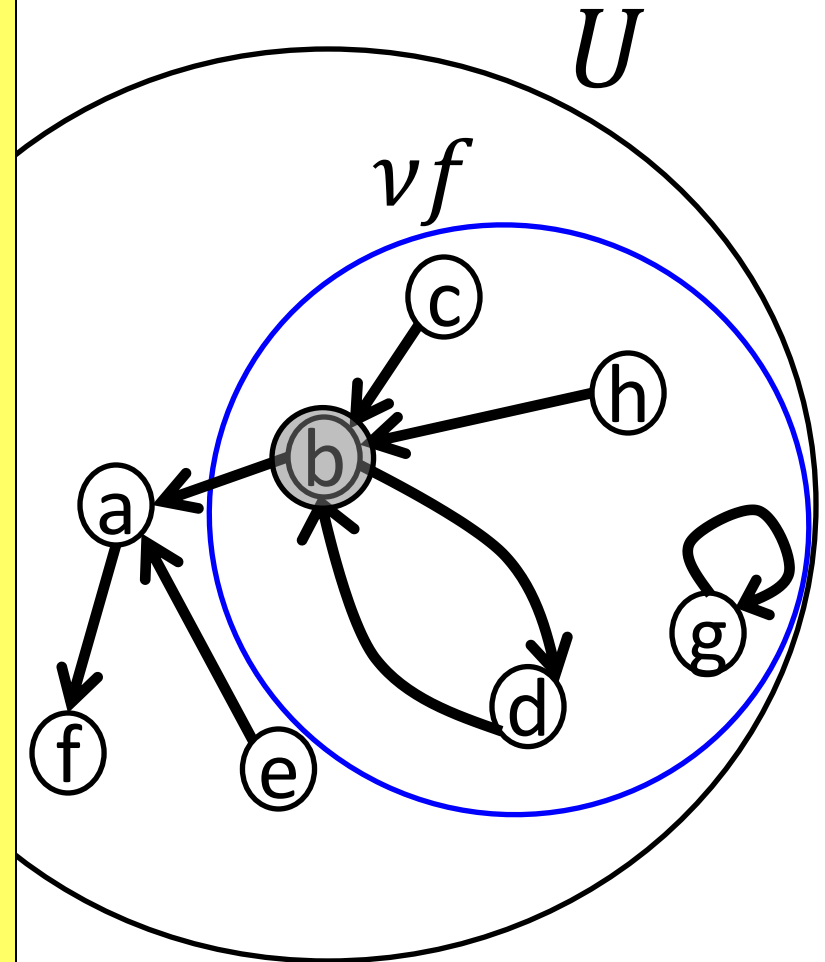
$$\exists y. c \rightarrow y \wedge y \in (\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$


Example: Parameterized Coinduction

$b \in (\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))$

$\{c\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$

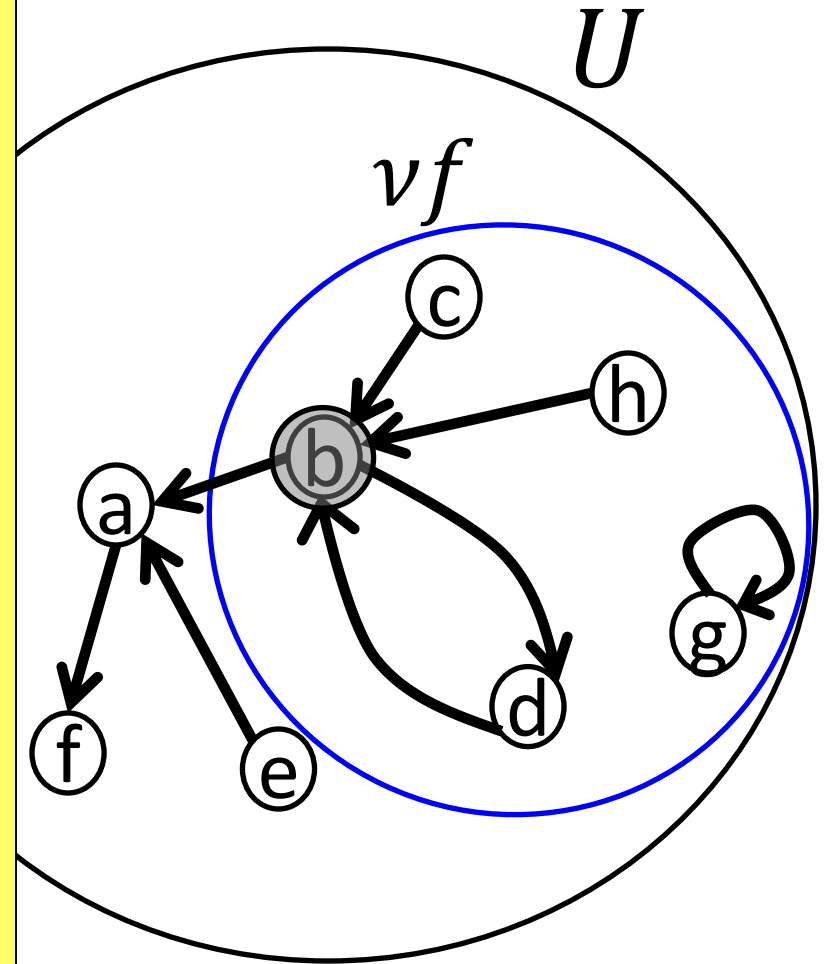


Example: Parameterized Coinduction

$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

$$b \in (\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))$$

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Example Parameterized Coinduction

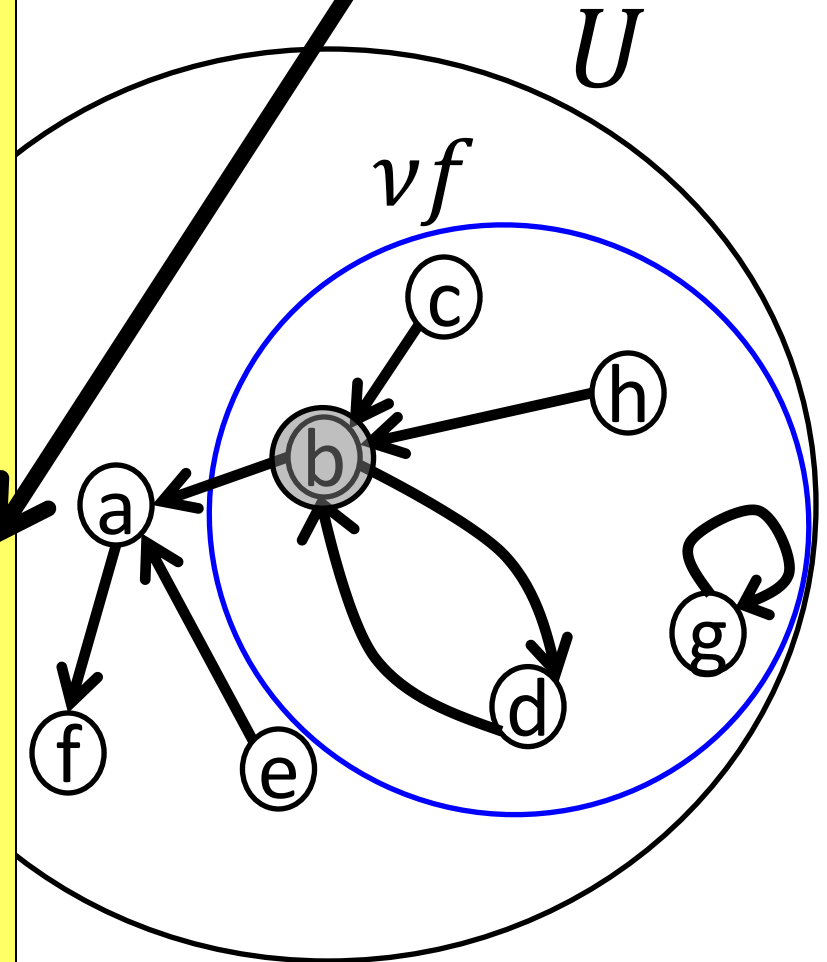
By **Semantically
Guarded Coinduction**

$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

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Example Parameterized Coinduction

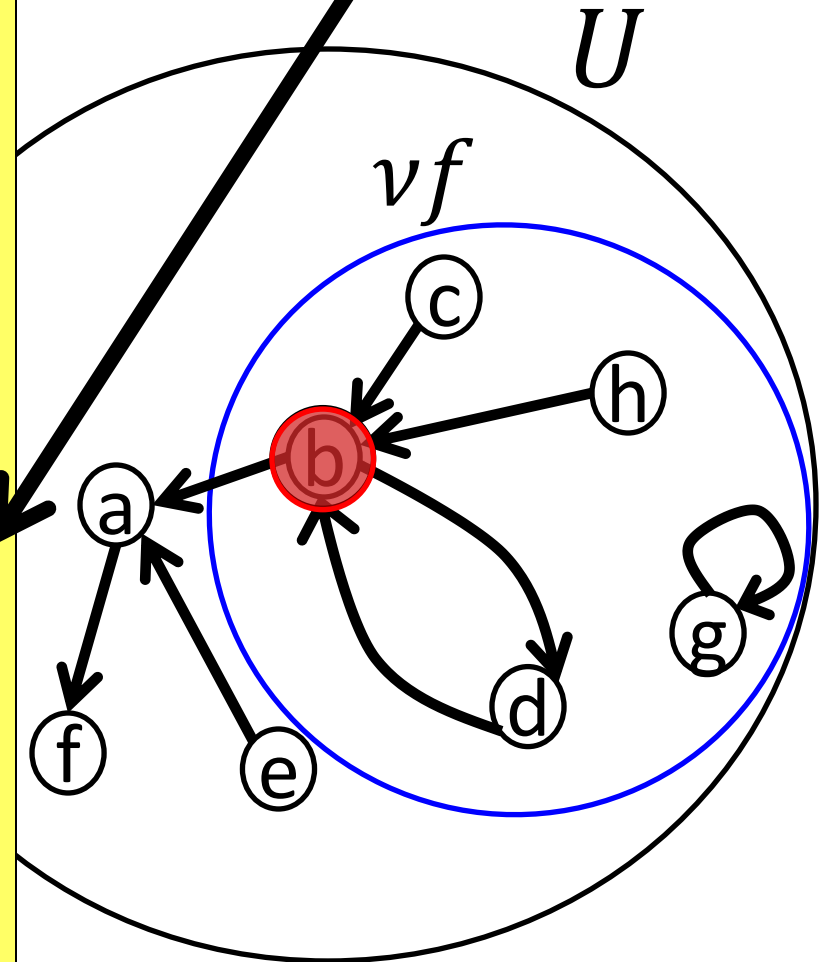
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NO Trivial Proof

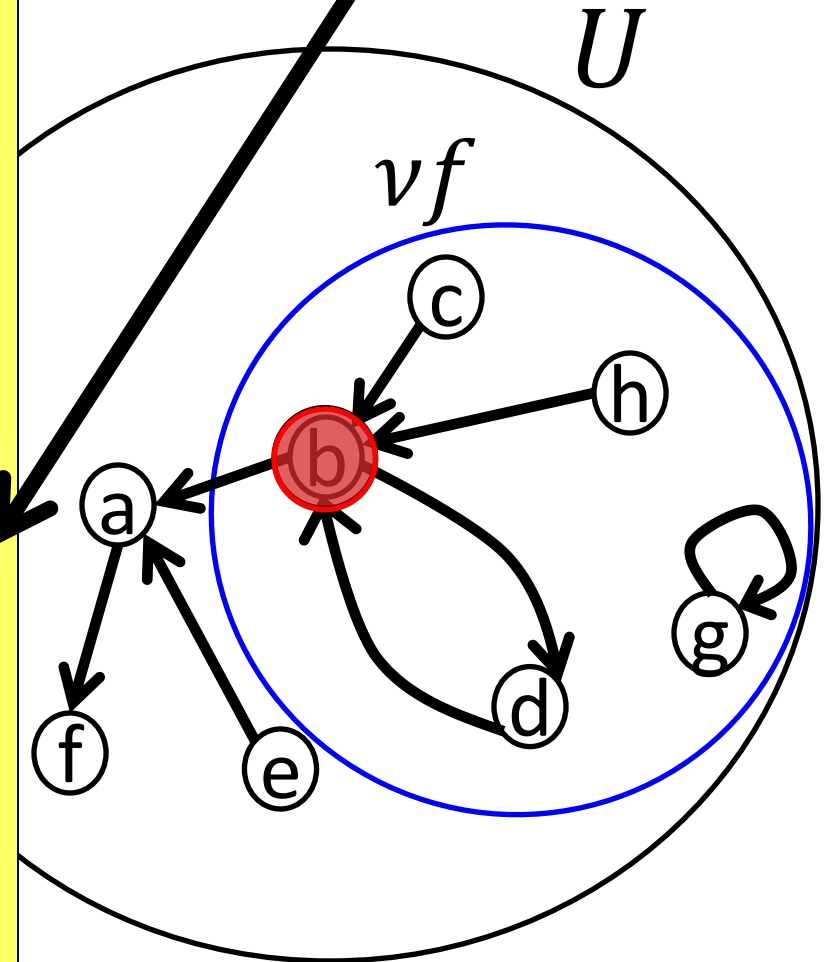
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Example Parameterized Coinduction

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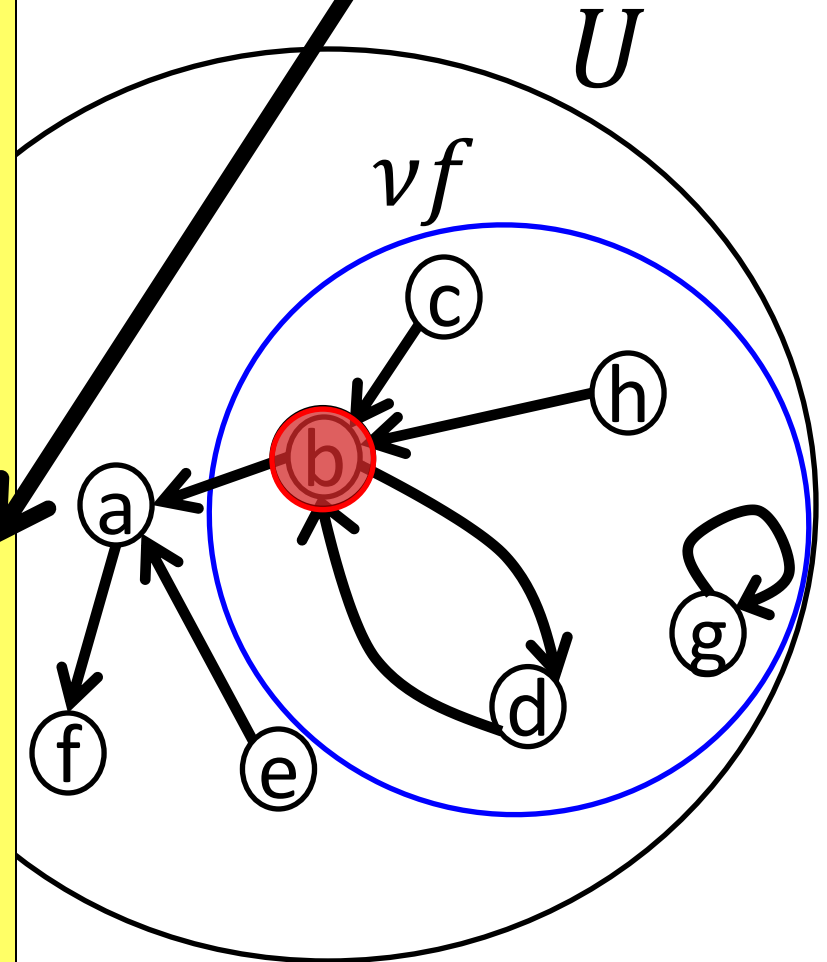
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$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

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Example Parameterized Coinduction

By **Semantically
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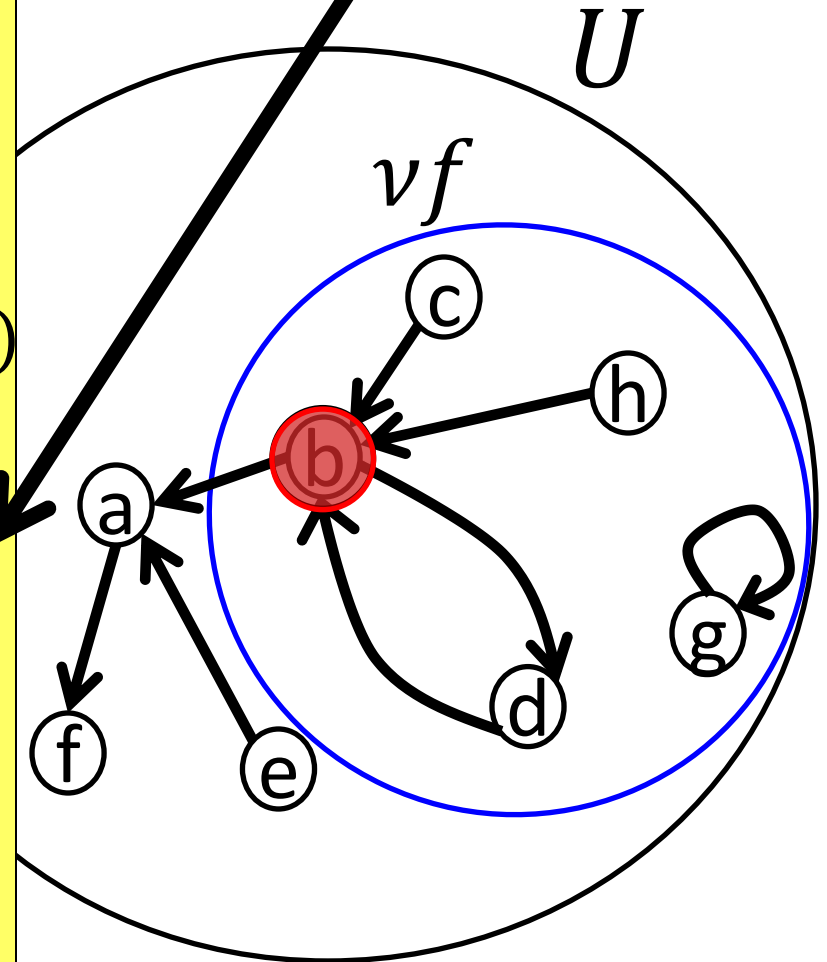
$$\frac{\exists y. b \rightarrow y \wedge y \in (\{b\} \cup G_f(\{b\}))}{\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})}$$

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Example Parameterized Coinduction

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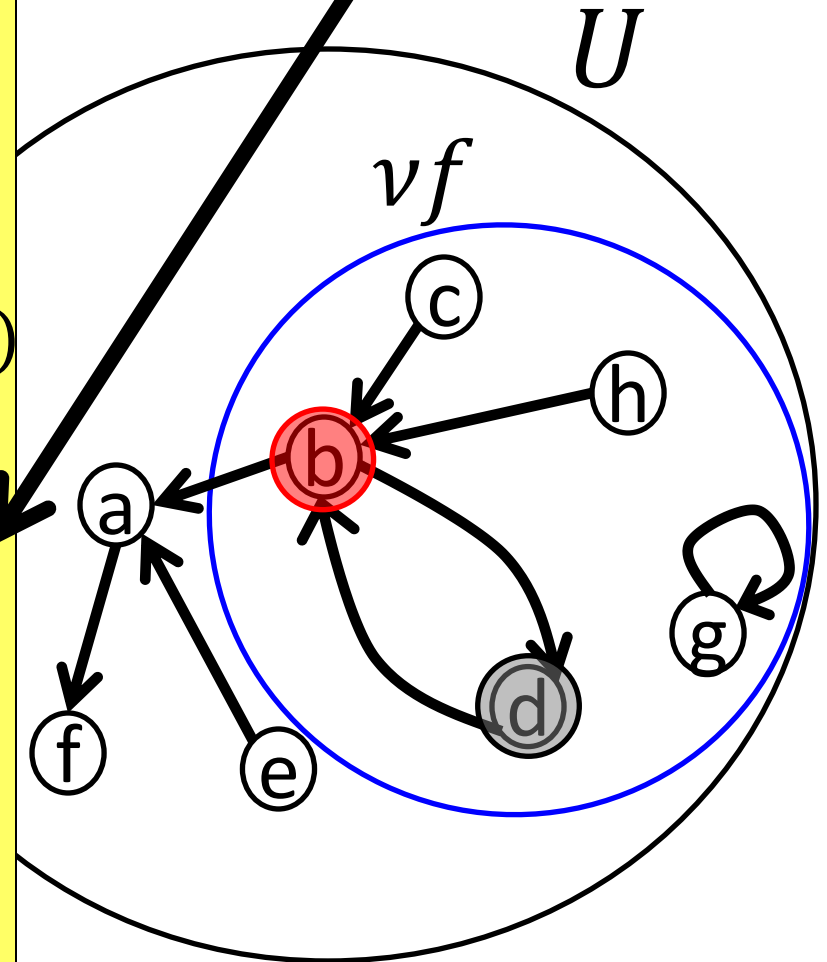
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Example Parameterized Coinduction

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Guarded Coinduction**

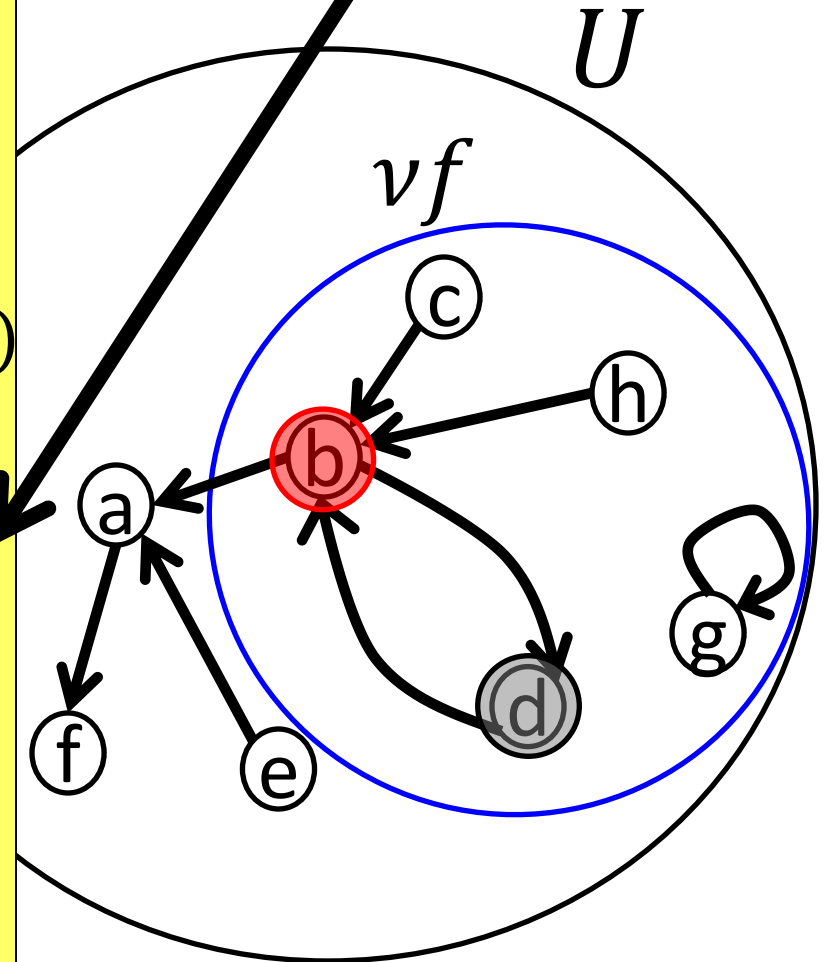
$$d \in (\{b\} \cup G_f(\{b\}))$$

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Example Parameterized Coinduction

By **Semantically
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$$\{d\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

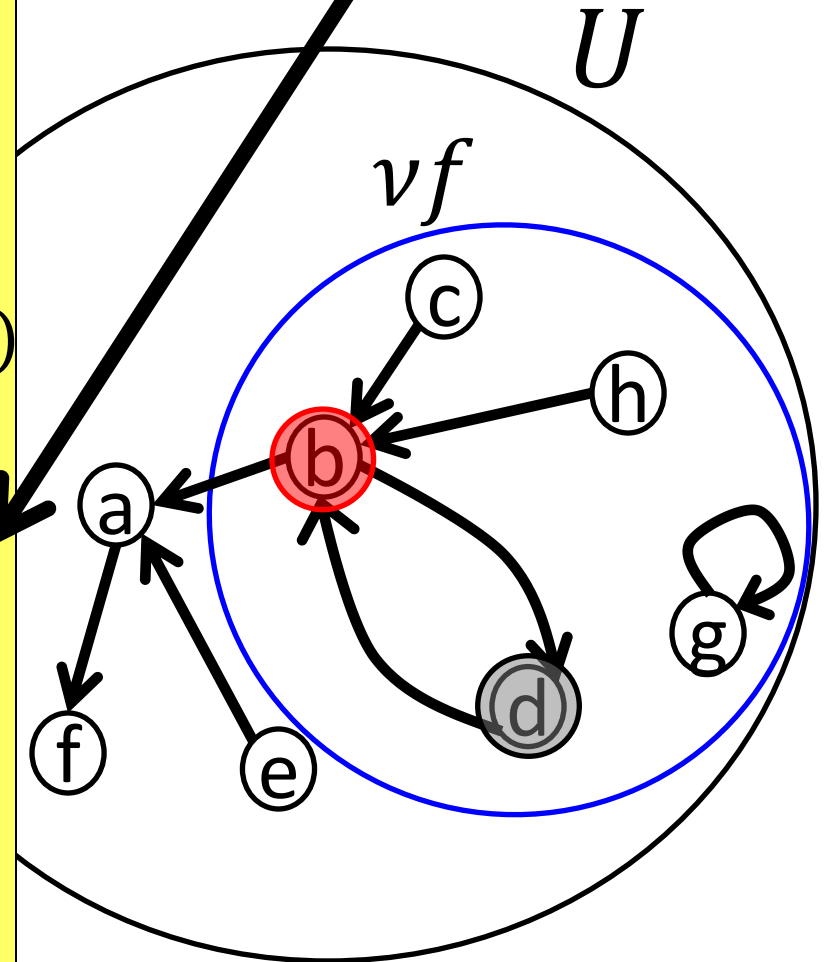
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Example Parameterized Coinduction

By **Semantically
Guarded Coinduction**

$$\{d\} \subseteq f(\{b\} \cup G_f(\{b\}))$$

$$\{d\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

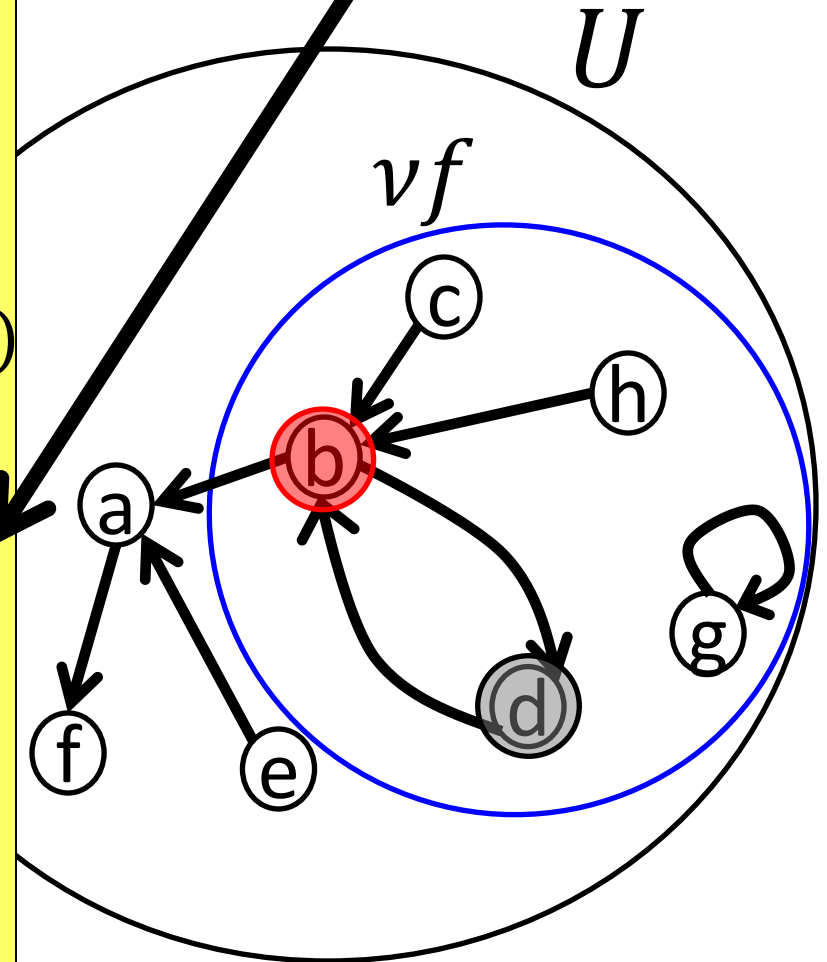
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$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

$$b \in (\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))$$

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Example Parameterized Coinduction

By **Semantically
Guarded Coinduction**

$$\frac{\exists y. d \rightarrow y \wedge y \in (\{b\} \cup G_f(\{b\}))}{\{d\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})}$$

$$\{d\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

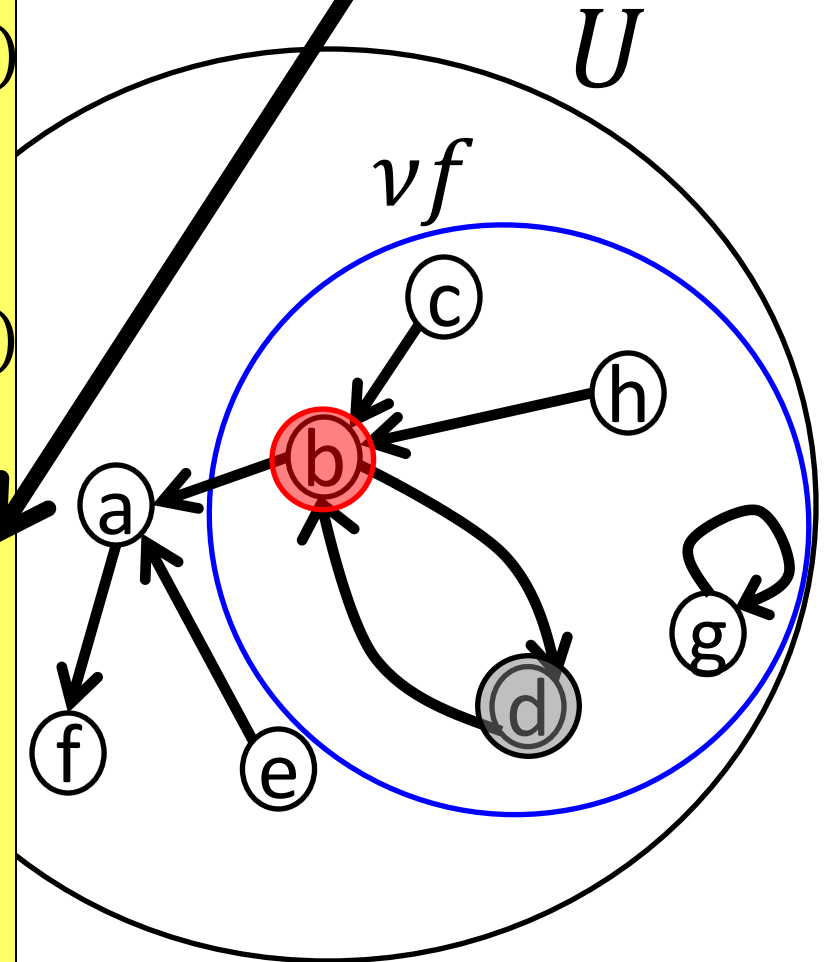
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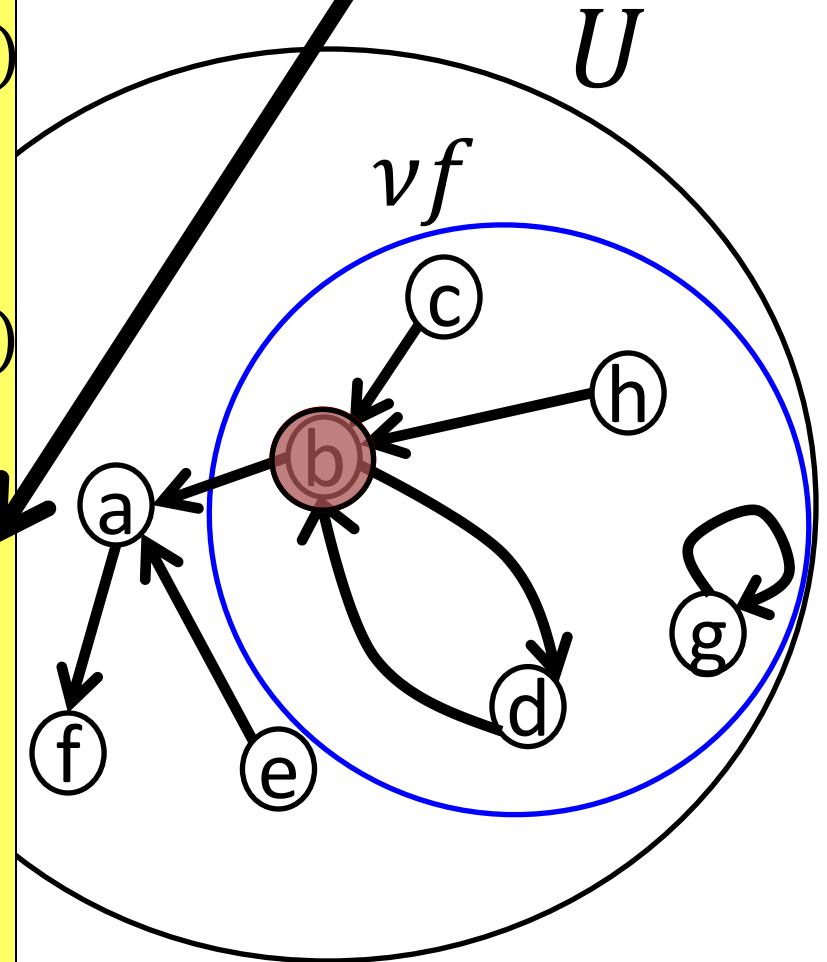
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Example Parameterized Coinduction

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$$b \in (\{b\} \cup G_f(\{b\}))$$

$$\{d\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

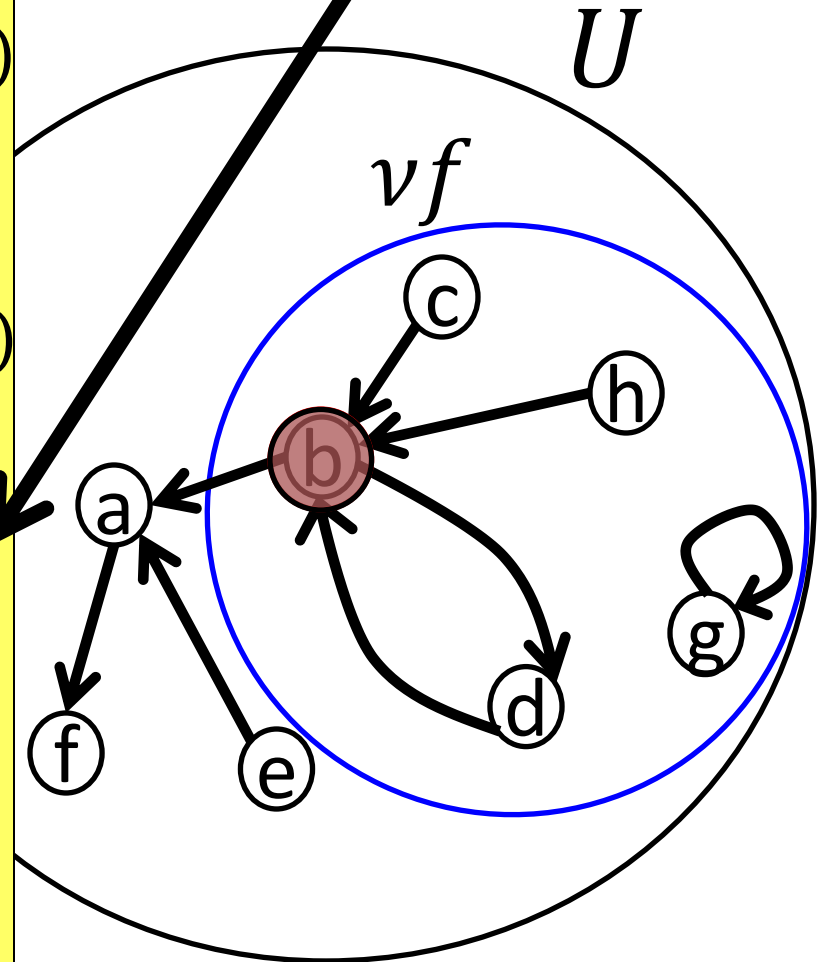
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Example Parameterized Coinduction

By **Semantically
Guarded Coinduction**

$$b \in (\{b\} \cup G_f(\{b\}))$$

$$\{d\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

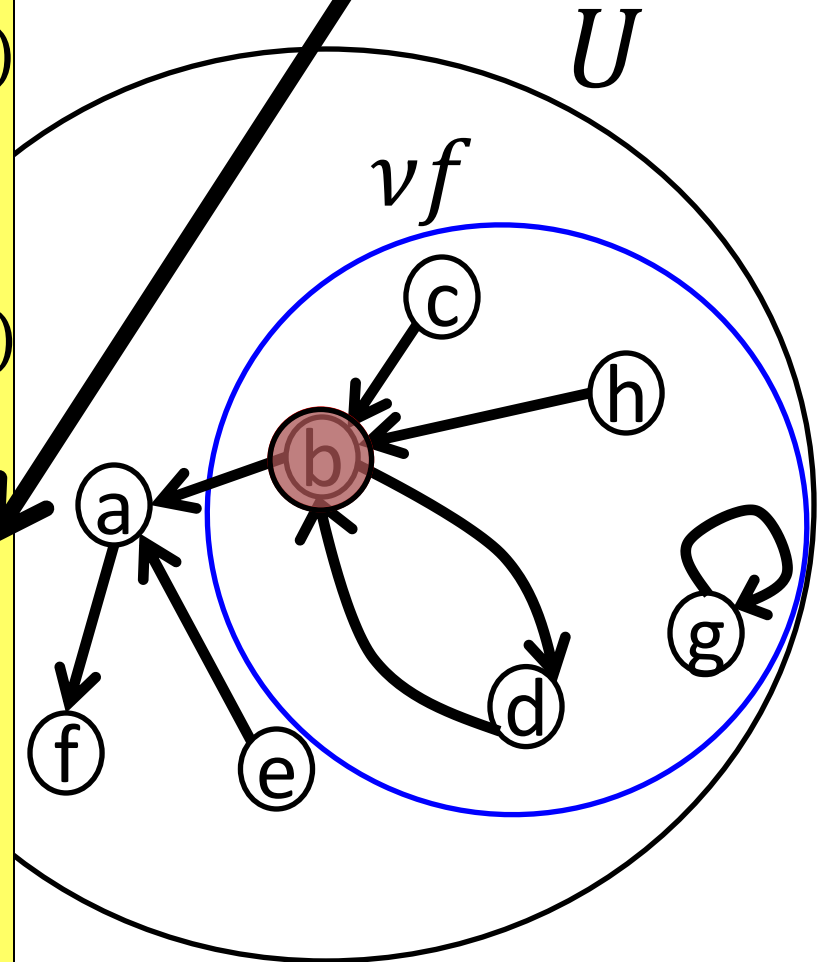
$$d \in (\{b\} \cup G_f(\{b\}))$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

$$b \in (\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$



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$$\{d\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

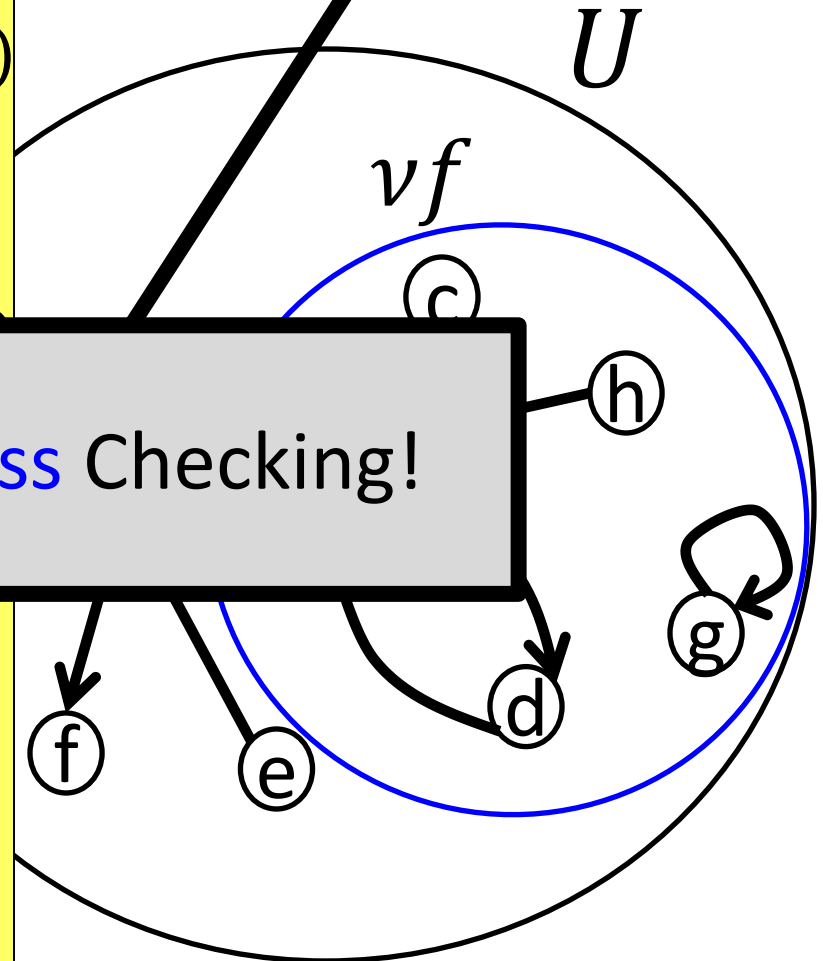
$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\{b\})$$

$$\{b\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

$$b \in (\emptyset \cup G_f(\emptyset))$$

$$\{c\} \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

NO Guardedness Checking!



Paco: A Coq Library for Parameterized Coinduction

<http://plv.mpi-sws.org/paco/>

Syntactic Guardedness

Lemma `rsp_simulated_cofix`:

```
forall n m (EQ: n = 2 * m), similarity (f @ n) (g @ m).
```

Proof.

```
cofix CIH.
```

```
intros; subst; do 6 csimul_step 1; do 2 csimul_step 0.
```

```
destruct m0; csimul_step 2; [|by eauto].
```

```
fold_rfg; generalize (m+(m+0)).
```

```
cofix CIH'.
```

```
intros; do 3 csimul_step 1.
```

```
destruct n; csimul_step 1; [by eauto|].
```

```
do 3 csimul_step 1; eauto.
```

Qed.

Semantic Guardedness

Lemma `rsp_simulated_paco`:

```
forall n m (EQ: n = 2 * m), paco2 sim bot2 (f @ n) (g @ m).
```

Proof.

```
pcofix CIH.
```

```
intros; subst; do 6 psimil_step 1; do 2 psimil_step 0.
```

```
destruct m0; psimil_step 2; [|by eauto].
```

```
left; fold_rfg; generalize (m+(m+0)).
```

```
pcofix CIH'.
```

```
intros; do 3 psimil_step 1.
```

```
destruct n; psimil_step 1; [by eauto|].
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```
do 3 psimil_step 1; eauto.
```

Qed.

Paco: A Coq Library for Parameterized Coinduction

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Guardedness Checking

Needed!

Stochastic Guardedness

Proof:

```
n = 2 * m), paco2 sim bot2 (f @ n) (g @ m).
```

Proof.

cofix CIH.

```
intros; subst; do 6 csimul_step 1; do 2 csimul_step 2; [|by eauto|.
fold rfg; generalize (m+(m+0)).
```

cofix CIH'.

```
intros; do 3 csimul_step 1.
destruct n; csimul_step 1; [by eauto|].
do 4 csimul_step 1; eauto.
```

Qed.

Guardedness Checking

NOT Needed!

Proof

```
intros; do 3 psimil_step 1.
```

```
destruct n; psimil_step 1; [by eauto|].
```

```
do 4 psimil_step 1; eauto.
```

Qed.

Failed Proof using Syntactically Guarded Coinduction

```
Variable Node: Type.
Variable R: relation Node.

CoInductive infpath x : Prop :=
  _infpath y (STEP: R x y) (INF: infpath y).
Hint Constructors infpath.

Lemma Park's_principle:
  forall (P: Node -> Prop),
    (forall x, P x -> exists y, clos_trans_in _ R x y /\ P y) ->
    forall x, P x -> infpath x.
Proof
  cofix CIH; intros P M x Px.
  destruct (M _ Px) as (y & C & Py); clear Px.
  induction C; eauto.
Qed.
□
-\--- x.v          56% (52,0)      (Coq Script(0-) Holes)
Error:
Recursive definition of CIH is ill-formed.
```

Successful Proof using Semantically Guarded Coinduction

```
Variable Node: Type.
Variable R: relation Node.

Inductive step (X: Node -> Prop) (x: Node) : Prop :=
| step_intro: forall y, R x y -> X y -> step X x.
Hint Constructors step.

Definition infpath := pacol step bot1.
Lemma step_mon : monotone1 step. Proof. pmonauto. Qed.
Hint Resolve step_mon : paco.

Lemma Park's_principle:
  forall (P: Node -> Prop),
  (forall x, P x -> exists y, clos_trans_in _ R x y /\ P y) ->
  forall x, P x -> infpath x.
Proof.
  pcofix CIH intros P M x Px.
  destruct (M _ Px) as (y & C & Py); clear Px.
  induction C; pfold; eauto.
Qed.
□
-\\--- y.v          50% (56,0)      (Coq Script(0-) Holes)
Park's_principle is defined
```

Successful Proof using Semantically Guarded Coinduction

```
Variable Node: Type.
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Inductive step (X: Node -> Prop) (x: Node) : Prop :=
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Proof.
  pcofix CIH intros P M x Px.
  destruct (M _ Px) as (y & C & Py); clear Px.
  induction C; pfold; eauto.
Qed.

```

-\--- y.v 50% (50,0) (Coq Script(0-) Holes)

Park's_principle is defined

Successful Proof using Semantically Guarded Coinduction

Possible because of
NO Syntactic Guardedness Checking

```
Definition infpath := paco1 step bot1.  
Lemma step_mon : monotone1 step. Proof. pmonauto. Qed.  
Hint Resolve step_mon : paco.  
  
Lemma Park's_principle:  
  forall (P: Node -> Prop),  
  (forall x, P x -> exists y, clos_trans_in _ R x y /\ P y) ->  
  forall x, P x -> infpath x.  
Proof.  
  pcofix CIH intros P M x Px.  
  destruct (M _ Px) as (y & C & Py); clear Px.  
  induction C; pfold; eauto.  
Qed.
```

```
|  
- \--- y.v          50% (50,0) (Coq Script(0-) Holes)  
Park's_principle is defined
```


Syntactic Guardedness is NOT Compositional

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$

Syntactic Guardedness is NOT Compositional

$$X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow Y \subseteq \nu f$$

$$Y \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$

Syntactic Guardedness is NOT Compositional

$\text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow Y \subseteq \nu f$ (pf_1 is guarded)

$\text{pf}_2: Y \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$ (pf_2 is guarded)

$X \subseteq \nu f$

Not Expressible in the logic

$\text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow Y \subseteq \nu f$ (pf_1 is guarded)

$\text{pf}_2: Y \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$ (pf_2 is guarded)

$X \subseteq \nu f$

Make Proofs **Transparent**

$$\text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow Y \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\text{pf}_2: Y \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$

Make Proofs **Transparent**

$$\text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow Y \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\text{pf}_2: Y \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\text{pf}_2 \circ \text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$X \subseteq \nu f$$

Make Proofs **Transparent**

$$\text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow Y \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\text{pf}_2: Y \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\frac{\text{pf}_2 \circ \text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f}{X \subseteq \nu f} \quad (\text{pf}_2 \circ \text{pf}_1 \text{ is guarded})$$

Two Problems with **Transparent** Proofs

1. Slowdown
2. **NO** Abstraction

$$\text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow Y \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\text{pf}_2: Y \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f$$

$$\frac{\text{pf}_2 \circ \text{pf}_1: X \subseteq \nu f \Rightarrow X \subseteq \nu f}{X \subseteq \nu f} \quad (\text{pf}_2 \circ \text{pf}_1 \text{ is guarded})$$

Semantic Guardedness is Compositional

$$Y \subseteq G_f(X)$$

$$X \subseteq G_f(Y)$$

$$X \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

Possible because
Guardedness can be expressed in the Logic!

$$Y \subseteq G_f(X)$$

$$X \subseteq G_f(Y)$$

$$X \subseteq G_f(\emptyset)$$

Problems with **Syntactic** Guardedness

1. Non-Compositional
2. Far from complete
3. Bad interaction with automation
4. Hard to debug
5. Slow

~~Problems with~~ Semantic Guardedness

1. Non-Compositional
2. Far from complete
3. Bad interaction with automation
4. Hard to debug
5. Slow

What else is in the paper?

- Related Work
 - Glynn Winskel (1989)
 - Lawrence Moss (2001)
- Combination with Up-To Techniques
- Mechanization in Coq
 - Using Mendler-style recursion