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TP 1 - Introduction to Isabelle/HOL

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Exercice 1 (Installation)

Install Isabelle(version 2018) from the Isabelle website <https://isabelle.in.tum.de>. Start Isabelle and make yourself familiar with the documentation, in particular the overview “What’s in Main” where “Main” is the standard HOL library we base our exercises on.

Exercice 2 (Editing, Type-Checking, Searching)

Use the Isabelle commands `prop`, `typ+` and `term+` to enter types and terms into the system, thus using parser and type-checker of Isabelle.

Questions

1. Enter, parse and type-check (if possible) the term

$$(\lambda x. \lambda y. (\lambda z. (\lambda x. zx)(\lambda y. zy)))(xy)$$

(It might be helpful to add spaces ...) Note how the system represents bound and free variables.

2. Define via a number of `definitions` the Church Numerals of the slides of class 1, page 16 ff.

Which type do Church-Numerals have in the typed λ -calculus?

3. axiomatize the Y-combinator. The syntax is :

axiomatization `const_name` :: `typ` where `ax_name` : `"eqn"`

Which type has to be given to the Y-combinator for this axiomatization?

4. use `find_theorems` to browse your theory so far!
5. Prove that, according to your definitions, `2 + 3` is indeed `5`.

Hint : state a `lemma` for this equation, unfold the definitions, and apply either reflexivity or the simplification method `simp`

Exercise 3 (Simple Induction Proofs)

Prove

$$2 * (\Sigma i = 0..(n :: nat).i) = n * (n + 1)$$

in HOL.

Hints :

1. search for an appropriate Induction scheme in the theory `Nat`
2. apply it as suitably instantiated (substitution!) rule via the variant `rule_tac`
3. apply simplifications.

Why is the `::nat` necessary? Why is the rule instantiation necessary?