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Consistency and completness of rewriting in the calculus of constructions

Institute of Informatics Warsaw University



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(conv)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : b \qquad \Gamma \vdash b' : \star/\Box}{\Gamma \vdash a : b'} \quad (b =_{\beta} b')$$

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(conv)
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a: b \qquad \Gamma \vdash b': \star/\Box}{\Gamma \vdash a: b'} \quad (b =_{\beta \cup R} b')$$

Example:

$$R = \begin{cases} +: \operatorname{nat} \to \operatorname{nat} \to \operatorname{nat} \\ x + 0 \longrightarrow x \\ x + (S \ y) \longrightarrow S \ (x + y) \\ x + (y + z) \longrightarrow (x + y) + z \end{cases}$$

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$$R, \quad A: P(2) \to Q, \quad B: P(2+0) \quad \vdash \quad A \; B: Q$$

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Motivation — Coq with rewriting

- easy and comfortable way for defining functions
- larger conversion results in simpler proofs

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Necessary metatheoretical properties of CC+Rew

- termination
- confluence
- subject reduction

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Our result

Completness checking algorithm and proof of consistency.

• CC:

no proof of $\forall x : Prop, x$ in the empty environment

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Canonicity lemma

If $E \vdash t : T$ in a closed environment E then t reduces to a canonical form

• starts with

$$\Delta \vdash f \ x_1 \dots x_i \dots x_n,$$

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- starts with
- performs successive splittings

$$\Delta \vdash f \ x_1 \dots x_i \dots x_n,$$

$$\{\Delta_1 \vdash f \ \dots (c_1 \ \vec{y}) \dots, \\ \Delta_2 \vdash f \ \dots (c_2 \ \vec{y}) \dots, \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ \Delta_n \vdash f \ \dots (c_n \ \vec{y}) \dots \}$$

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• until all goals are reducible by rewrite rules

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• until all goals are reducible by rewrite rules

Guttag, Hornig 1978, Thiel 1984, Kounalis 1985, Coquand 1992, McBride 1999, Schürmann, Pfenning 2003

Example accepted by the algorithm:

 $\texttt{list} : \texttt{nat} \to \texttt{Set}$

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K : \forall A:Set, \forall a b:A, \forall p q:eq A a b, eq (eq A a b) p q

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• • E •

K : \forall A:Set, \forall a b:A, \forall p q:eq A a b, eq (eq A a b) p q K A a a (refl A a) (refl A a) \longrightarrow refl (eq A a a) (refl A a)

Image: A test in te

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Image: A matrix

K : \forall A:Set, \forall a b:A, \forall p q:eq A a b, eq (eq A a b) p q K A a a (refl A a) (refl A a) → refl (eq A a a) (refl A a)

Image: A matrix and a matrix

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 $\texttt{id} \ : \ \texttt{ord} \ \rightarrow \ \texttt{ord}$

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathrm{id} & : \ \mathrm{ord} & \to & \mathrm{ord} \\ \mathrm{id} & \circ & \longrightarrow & \circ \\ \mathrm{id} & (\mathrm{s} \ \mathrm{x}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{s} \ (\mathrm{id} \ \mathrm{x}) \\ \mathrm{id} & (\mathrm{lim} \ \mathrm{f}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{lim} \ (\lambda \mathrm{n}: \mathrm{nat.} \ \mathrm{id} \ (\mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{n})) \\ \mathrm{id} & (\mathrm{id} \ \mathrm{x}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{id} \ \mathrm{x} \end{array}$$

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Rewriting

- not limited to pattern-matching
- first-order matching

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Interesting question

What are the rules not used during completeness check ? (inductive consequences?)

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Paper

available at http://www.mimuw.edu.pl/~chrzaszc/papers/