

Building Lemmas Using Examples

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International Workshop ACL2 - Nov. 2007

Overview

- 1 General Idea
- 2 EvalGraphs as Model of Computation
- 3 Meaningful Observations
- 4 Current and Future Work

General Idea

- 1 Generates lemmas for helping proving theorems that state the equality between terms.

```
(defthm th1 (equal (f x) (g x)))
```

- 2 Selects a ground term a
- 3 Observes the computations of $(f a)$ and $(g a)$
- 4 Suggests lemmas based on the observation.

Three Fundamental Questions:

Finding Ground Terms: How do we find interesting examples?

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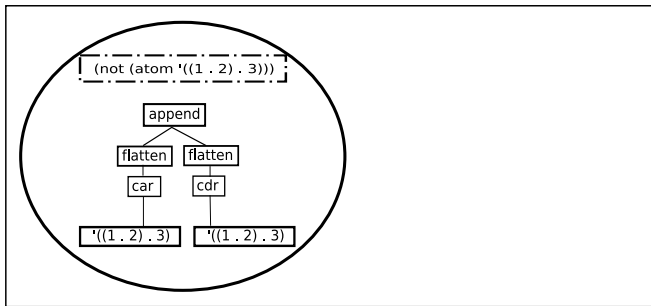
Computational Model: Where to observe computations? **We introduce the concept of Evaluation Graphs.**

Meaningful Observations: What are we looking for on this models? **We look for a specific pattern while comparing Evaluation Graphs.**

Basic Intuitions on EvalGraphs

EvalGraphs are directed graphs where

Vertices are pairs of terms. One of them is boolean.

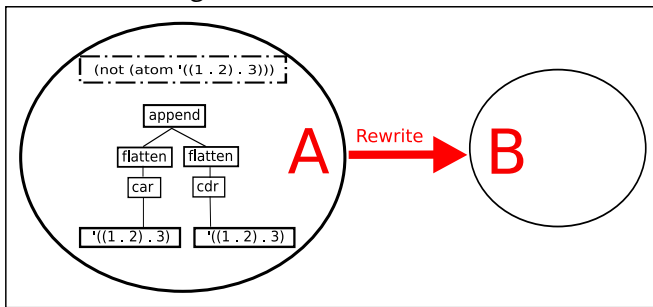


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Labeled Arcs (A, B) is an arc, if vertex B is the result of *expanding* or *rewriting* A

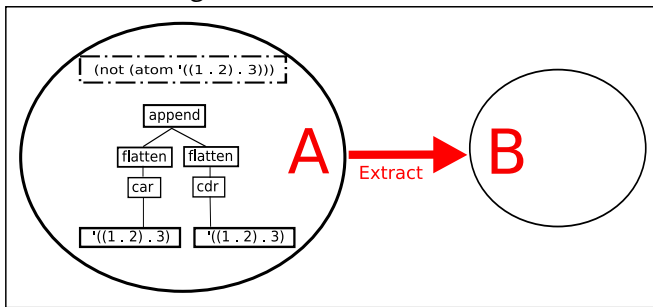


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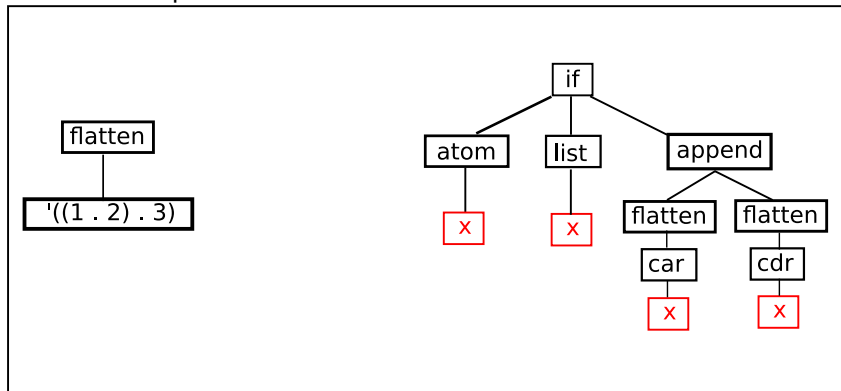
Operations on Terms: Rewrite

The *rewrite* operation introduces a new definition:



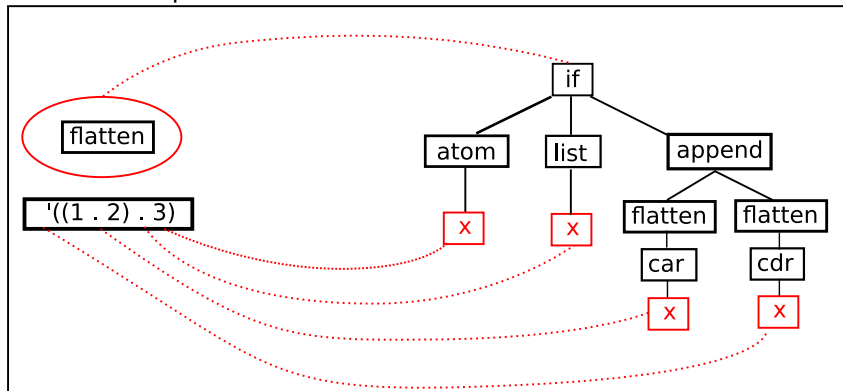
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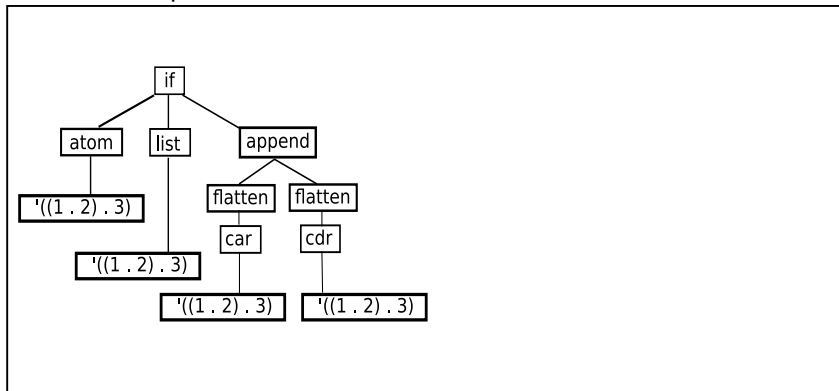
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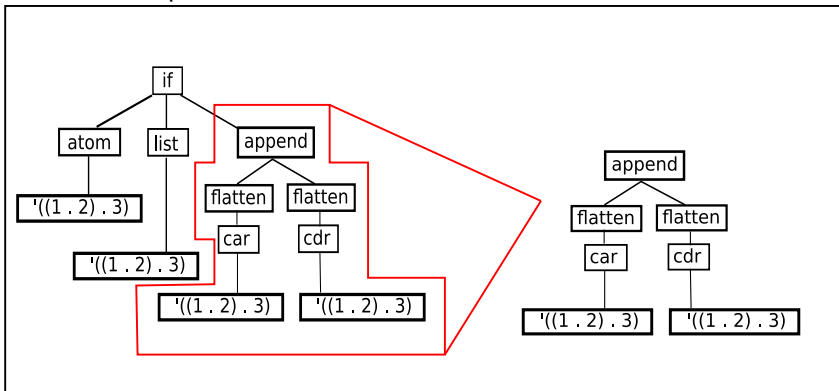
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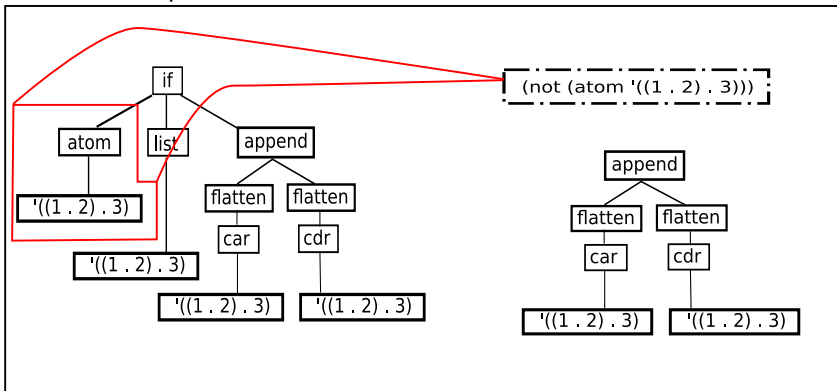
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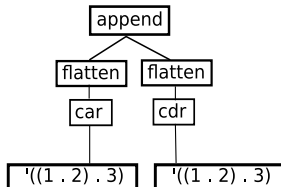
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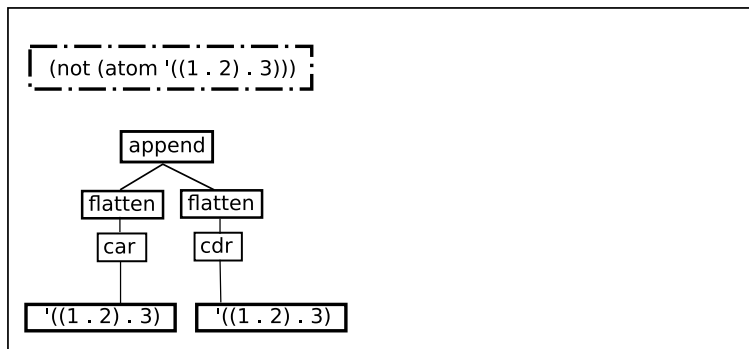
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`(not (atom '((1 . 2) . 3)))`



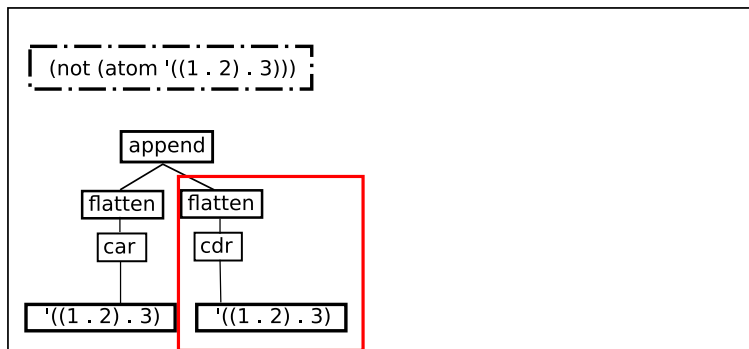
Operations on Terms: Extract

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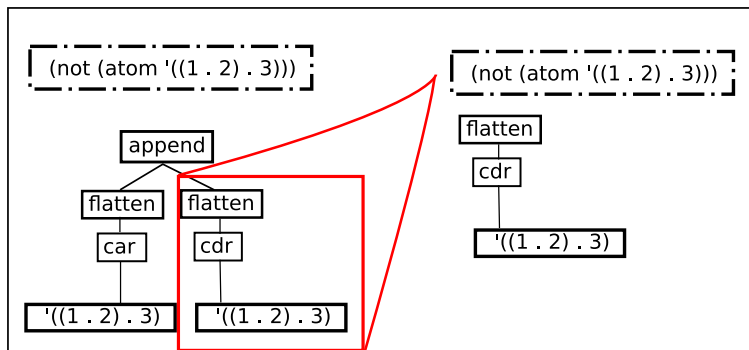
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Meaningful Observations

`(equal (flatten '((1 . 2) . 3)) (flatten '(1 . (2 . 3))))`

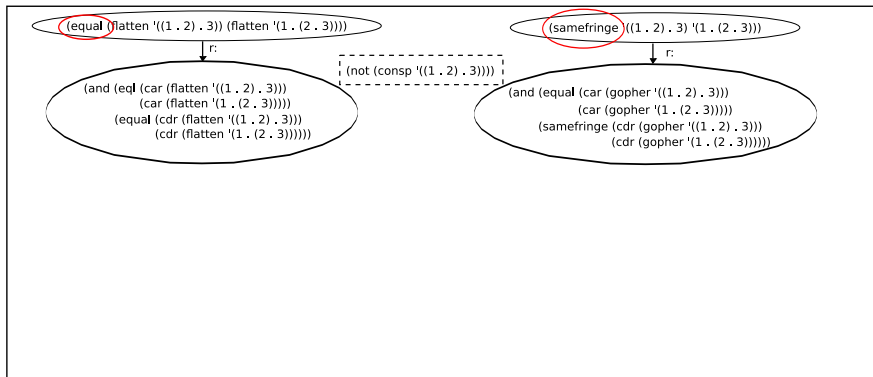
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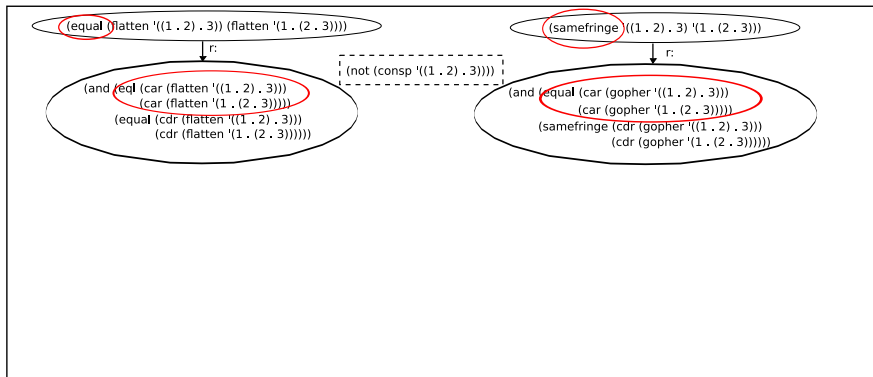
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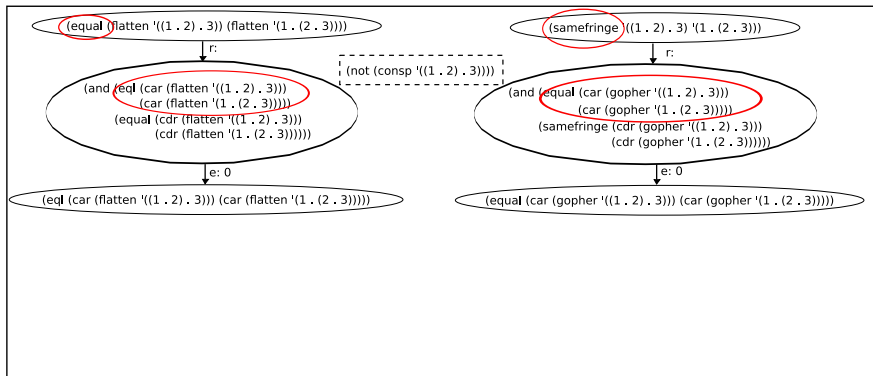
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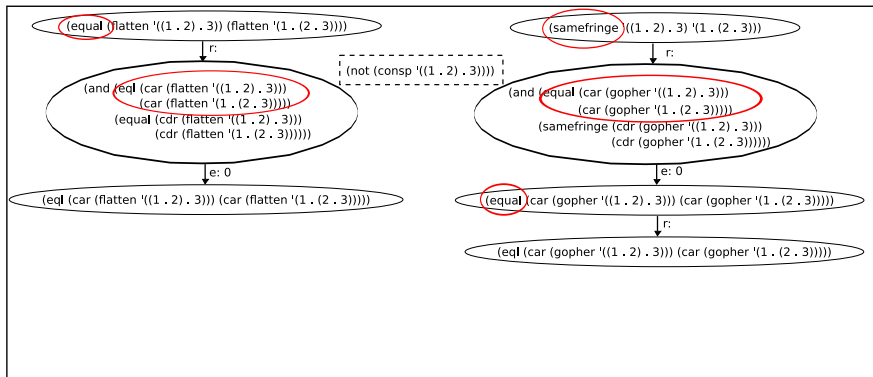
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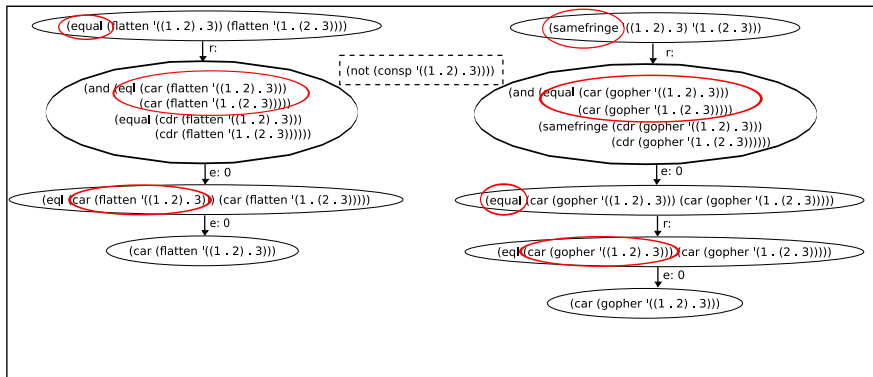
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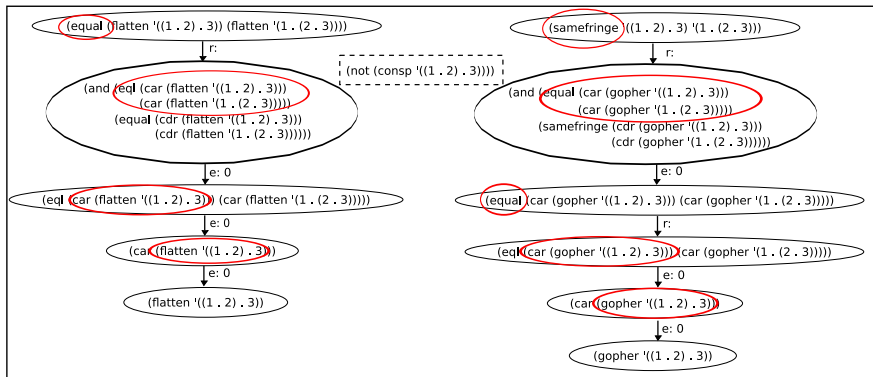
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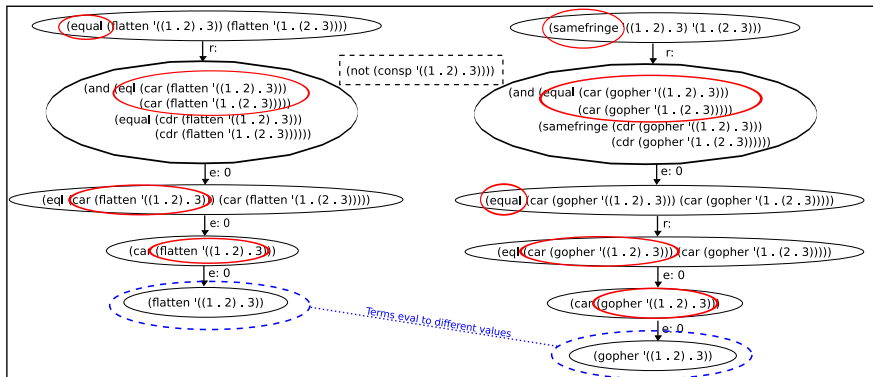
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Building Lemmas

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(car (gopher '((1 . 2) . 3)))

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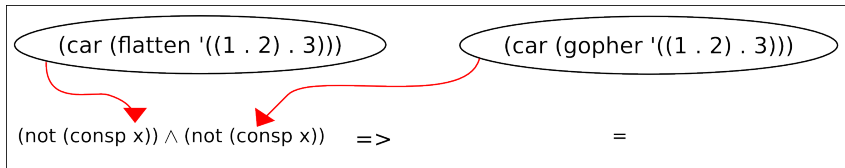
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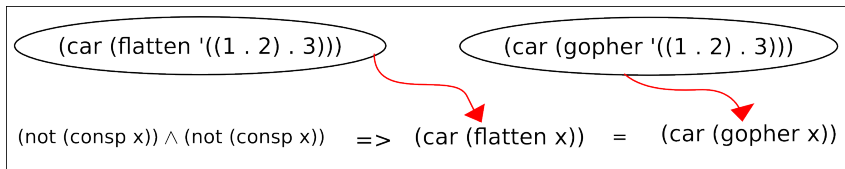
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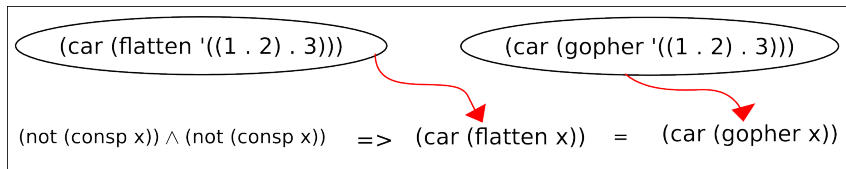
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Our new lemma:

```
(implies (consp x)
  (equal (car (flatten x))
    (car (gopher x))))
```

Current and Future Work

- 1 New patterns.
- 2 Heuristics for helping applying induction.
- 3 Filtering out lemmas.
- 4 Graphical interface.
- 5 Empirical evaluation of lemma discovery strategies.