

Inductive-Coinductive Reasoning

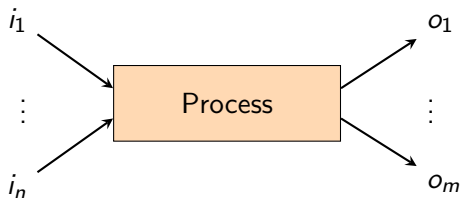
With an Eye Towards Reactive Systems

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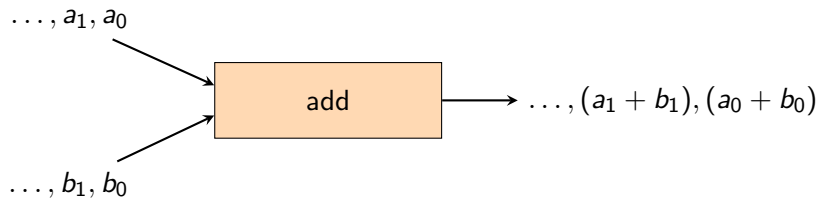
IPA Fall Days, Hoog Soeren
7 November 2016

Reactive Systems

- ▶ Reactive system: process that reacts with outputs to events from environment



Example: Addition



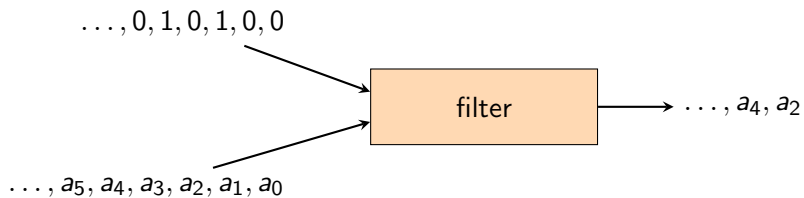
Programming Reactive Systems

- ▶ Lustre/Scade
 - ▶ Chaining of processes
 - ▶ Conservative: Iteration depth must be statically known
 - ▶ Thus: Many properties guaranteed by construction
- ▶ Functional Reactive Programming (e.g., in Haskell)
 - ▶ Process chaining again primitive construction
 - ▶ Allows the use of functional programming
 - ▶ Includes recursion: anything can happen

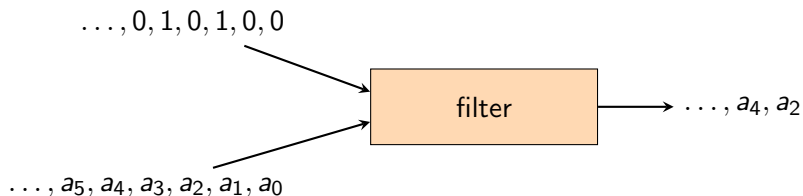
Here

We want iteration, but still guarantee some (liveness) properties

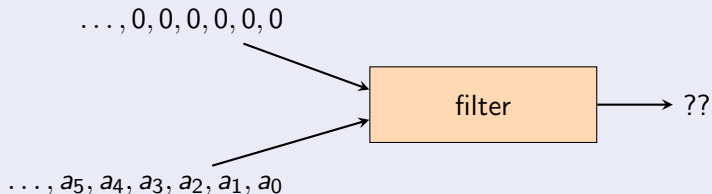
Example: Dynamic Filter



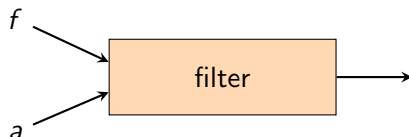
Example: Dynamic Filter



Problem



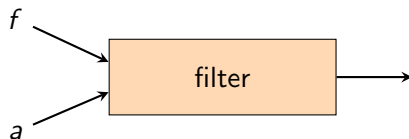
Productive Processes



Solution: Restrict input

- ▶ Requirement: f contains infinitely many 1s
- ▶ Equivalent: Every consecutive sequence of 0s in f is finite

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Enter Inductive-Coinductive Types

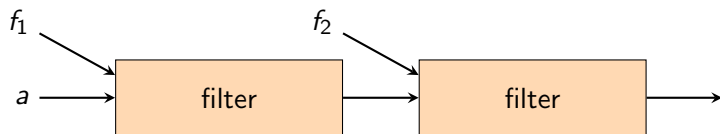
$$F := \nu X. \mu Y. X + Y$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the inductive-coinductive type F :

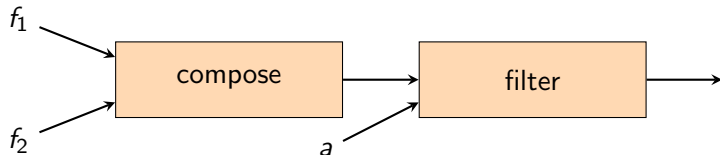
- ν : infinitely often
- μ : interleaved by finitely many
- X : "1"
- Y : "0"

Reasoning about Filter

- ▶ Define composition of filter inputs: $\text{compose}: F \rightarrow F \rightarrow F$
- ▶ Prove, for example, that



and



have the same behaviour.

Perspectives

Develop

- ▶ Programming languages with inductive-coinductive types
- ▶ Proof techniques and logics for inductive-coinductive reasoning

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A Possible Logic

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi, \psi ::= & \top \mid \perp \mid t \sim_A s \mid \blacktriangleright \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \varphi \wedge \psi \mid \varphi \rightarrow \psi \\ & \mid \forall x : A. \varphi \mid \exists x : A. \varphi, \mid \mu(\varphi(\vec{x})). \psi \mid \nu(\varphi(\vec{x})). \psi \end{aligned}$$

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Further Examples

- ▶ Weak bisimilarity: compare processes, while ignoring internal computation steps
- ▶ Substream relation: all elements of a sequence appear in order in another sequence

Thank you very much for your attention!