# Circular Coinduction in CoQ using Bisimulation-Up-To Techniques

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## Motivation

Tools proving equalities on streams: CIRC, STREAMBOX, ...
They use *rewriting* circular proofs.

```
Variables (A : stream bit) (f : stream bit \rightarrow stream bit).

Hypothesis hyp_A : A == zero :: one :: A.

Hypothesis hyp_f_0 : \forall s, f (zero :: s) == zero :: one :: f s

Hypothesis hyp_f_1 : \forall s, f (one :: s) == f s.

Lemma A_bis_f_A : A == f A.

Proof.

cofix CIH. constructor.

rewrite hyp_A; rewrite hyp_f_0; simpl.

(* ... *)
```

```
reflexivity.
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(* ... *)
reflexivity.
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## Motivation

- Tools proving equalities on streams: CIRC, STREAMBOX, ...
- They use *rewriting* circular proofs.

#### But those proofs aren't directly accepted by Coq!

```
Error:
Recursive definition of CIH is ill-formed.
In environment
(* ... *)
CIH : A == f A
Sub-expression "(fun H : tail (tail (zero :: one :: A)) == tail (tail (f A)) =>
Morphisms.trans_co_eq_inv_impl_morphism
(* ... *)
(hyp_f_1 A) H) (reflexivity (f A))))))" not in
guarded form (should be a constructor, an abstraction, a match, a cofix or a
recursive call).
reflexivity.
```

Qed.



### About Guardedness



- Coinduction Loading
- Bisimulation-up-to



Dealing with Contexts

Coinduction and Equational Reasoning

#### Induction

Enforce termination.

#### Coinduction

### Enforce productivity.

```
Inductive list :=
```

```
| nil : list
| cons : bool → list → list.
```

```
CoInductive stream := | \text{ cons : bool} \rightarrow \text{stream} \rightarrow \text{stream}.
```

```
Fixpoint f (l : list) : list :=
match l with
| nil ⇒ nil
| cons b l' ⇒ rev (f l')
end.
```

```
CoFixpoint f (s : stream) : stream :=
match s with
| cons b s' ⇒ cons (neg b) (f (zip s' s))
end.
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specification			guarded	productive
ones	=	1 :: ones	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
read(s)	=	hd <i>s</i> :: <i>read</i> (tl <i>s</i> )	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
plus(s, t)	=	$(\operatorname{hd} s + \operatorname{hd} t) :: \operatorname{\textit{plus}}(\operatorname{tl} s, \operatorname{tl} t)$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

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plus(s, t)	=	(hd <i>s</i> + hd <i>t</i> ) :: <i>plus</i> (tl <i>s</i> , tl <i>t</i> )	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
J	=	0 :: tl <i>J</i>	4	4

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J	=	0 :: tl <i>J</i>	4	4
twos	=	2 :: read(twos)	4	$\checkmark$
nats	=	0 :: <i>plus(nats, ones)</i>	4	$\checkmark$

		specification	guarded	productive
ones	=	1 :: <i>ones</i>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
read(s)	=	hd <i>s</i> :: <i>read</i> (tl <i>s</i> )	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
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from(n)	=	n :: from(n+1)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
nats	=	from(0)		$\checkmark$

#### Idea

Hide the computation of the next stream element in an argument.

 $\bullet\,$  In  ${\rm Coq},\,\sim$  is defined coinductively by the rule

$$\frac{\pi_0 : \operatorname{hd} \boldsymbol{s} = \operatorname{hd} \boldsymbol{t} \quad \pi' : \operatorname{tl} \boldsymbol{s} \sim \operatorname{tl} \boldsymbol{t}}{\sim^+ \pi_0 \; \pi' : \boldsymbol{s} \sim \boldsymbol{t}} \sim^+$$

- $\bullet~\sim$  is the largest relation reversely closed under  $\sim^+$  ,  $\sim$  is the largest bisimulation
- A proof of  $s \sim t$  can be viewed as an infinite sequence

$$\sim^+ \pi_0 \; (\sim^+ \pi_1 \; (\sim^+ \pi_2 \; (\sim^+ \; \dots )))$$

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$$\sim^+ \pi_0 \; (\sim^+ \pi_1 \; (\sim^+ \pi_2 \; (\sim^+ \; \dots )))$$

Define  $Z_1 = 0 :: Z_2$  and  $Z_2 = 0 :: Z_1$ . Show  $Z_1 \sim Z_2$ .

proof termguardedproductive (correct) $\pi = \sim^+ (refl_= 0) (\sim^+ (refl_= 0) \pi)$  $\checkmark$  $\checkmark$  $\pi = \sim^+ (refl_= 0) (sym_\sim \pi)$  $\checkmark$  $\checkmark$ 

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$$\operatorname{REFL}_{=} \underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{0=0}^{\operatorname{REFL}_{=}} \frac{\overline{0=0}}{0::Z_{1} \sim 0::Z_{2}}}{2: 0::0::Z_{1} \sim 0::Z_{2}}}_{Z_{1} \sim Z_{2}} \xrightarrow{\pi} \operatorname{REFL}_{=} \underbrace{\frac{\overline{2_{1} \sim Z_{2}}}{0=0}}_{0::Z_{2} \sim Z_{1}} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{SYM}_{\sim}} \operatorname{SYM}_{\sim}}_{COFIX \pi} \xrightarrow{\tau} \operatorname{COFIX} \pi$$

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proof termguardedproductive (correct)
$$\pi = \sim^+$$
 (refl= 0) ( $\sim^+$  (refl= 0)  $\pi$ ) $\checkmark$  $\checkmark$  $\pi = \sim^+$  (refl= 0) (sym $_{\sim}$   $\pi$ ) $\checkmark$  $\checkmark$ 

Prove  $A \sim fA$  where  $\Gamma$  consists of

 $A \sim 0 :: 1 :: A$ 

 $f(0::\sigma) \sim 0::1::f\sigma$  $f(1::\sigma) \sim f\sigma$ 

 $A \sim fA$ 

as a proof term:

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$$\frac{A \sim fA}{A \sim fA} \text{ COFIX } \pi$$

as a proof term:

cofix  $\pi$ . ( . . .)

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as a proof term:

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Prove  $A \sim fA$  where  $\Gamma$  consists of

 $A \sim 0 :: 1 :: A$  $f(0::\sigma) \sim 0::1::f\sigma$  $f(1::\sigma) \sim f\sigma$  $\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{hd} A = \operatorname{hd} \left( fA \right) |_{\overrightarrow{\rho}} \\ & \left| \operatorname{hd} \left( \operatorname{tl} A \right) = \operatorname{hd} \left( \operatorname{tl} \left( fA \right) \right) \right|_{\overrightarrow{\rho}} \end{array}$  $\operatorname{tl}(\operatorname{tl} A) \sim \operatorname{tl}(\operatorname{tl}(fA))$  $\operatorname{tl} A \sim \operatorname{tl} (fA)$  +  $\frac{A \sim fA}{A \sim fA} \text{ COFIX } \pi$ 

as a proof term:

cofix  $\pi$ . ( $\sim^+ \pi_1$  ( $\sim^+ \pi_2$  ...))

Prove  $A \sim fA$  where  $\Gamma$  consists of

 $f(0::\sigma) \sim 0::1::f\sigma$  $A \sim 0 :: 1 :: A$  $f(1::\sigma) \sim f\sigma$  $\frac{\pi_{1}}{[V]}^{\frac{\pi_{2}}{[V]}} \underbrace{\frac{\pi_{3}}{[V]}}_{P_{1}} \underbrace{\frac{\pi_{3}}{tl(tlA) \sim A}}_{\frac{1}{tl(tlA)} \sim tl(tl(fA))} \frac{A \sim tl(tl(fA))}{A \sim tl(tl(fA))}}_{+} \operatorname{TRANS}$  $\operatorname{tl} A \sim \operatorname{tl} (fA)$  $\frac{A \sim fA}{A \sim fA} \text{ COFIX } \pi$ 

as a proof term:

cofix  $\pi$ . ( $\sim^+ \pi_1$  ( $\sim^+ \pi_2$  (trans  $\pi_3$  ...)))

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### Remember this?

$$nats = 0 :: nats + ones \quad 4 \quad \checkmark$$
  
from(n) = n :: from(n + 1)  $\checkmark \quad \checkmark$   
nats = from(0)  $\checkmark$ 

### • Hide equational reasoning in the arguments!

Prove s ~ t by showing the equivalent

$$\forall uv. (u \sim s \Rightarrow t \sim v \Rightarrow u \sim v)$$

New rule:

$$\frac{\forall uv. (u \sim s \Rightarrow t \sim v \Rightarrow u \sim v)}{s \sim t} \text{ LOAD}$$

### Remember this?

$$nats = 0 :: nats + ones \quad \nleq \quad \checkmark \\ from(n) = n :: from(n+1) \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \\ nats = from(0) \qquad \qquad \checkmark \\ \end{cases}$$

- Hide equational reasoning in the arguments!
- Prove  $s \sim t$  by showing the equivalent

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New rule:

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load A (fA) (cofix  $\pi$ . ( $\lambda uv\rho_u\rho_v$ . ( $\sim^+ \pi_1$  ( $\sim^+ \pi_2$  ( $\pi$  (tl(tl u)) (tl(tl v)) ...  $\pi_3 \pi_4$ )))))



load A (fA) (cofix  $\pi$ . ( $\lambda uv\rho_u\rho_v$ . ( $\sim^+ \pi_1$  ( $\sim^+ \pi_2$  ( $\pi$  (tl(tl u)) (tl(tl v)) ...  $\pi_3 \pi_4$ )))))



load A (fA) (cofix  $\pi$ . ( $\lambda uv \rho_u \rho_v$ . ( $\sim^+ \pi_1$  ( $\sim^+ \pi_2$  ( $\pi$  (tl(tl u)) (tl(tl v)) ...  $\pi_3 \pi_4$ )))))

 We only know about u and v what we needed to know in the previous proof.



## Bisimilarity Proofs

Coinduction Loading

### Bisimulation-up-to



Dealing with Contexts

• Coinduction and Equational Reasoning

### Intuition



#### What we did in the original proof

- Rewrite the left term to A.
- Rewrite the right term to *fA*.

#### What we loaded

$$\forall uv. (u \sim A \Rightarrow fA \sim v \Rightarrow u \sim v)$$

Idea from process algebra (MILNER, SANGIORGI):

- Instead of proving  $s \sim t$ , define a relation R such that s R t and prove  $R \subseteq \sim$ .
- Instead of proving  $R \subseteq \sim$ , let's prove  $\mathcal{F}(R) \subseteq \sim$ .

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- Instead of proving  $R \subseteq \sim$ , let's prove  $\mathcal{F}(R) \subseteq \sim$ .

### Definition

$$\mathcal{F}(R) ::= R \mid \sim \mid \mathcal{F}(R)^{-1} \mid \mathcal{F}(R)\mathcal{F}(R)$$
  
Symmetry Transitivity

We want to prove  $\mathcal{F}(R) \subseteq \sim$ .

#### Definition

$$R$$
 progresses to  $R' \iff s \ R \ t \Rightarrow s(0) = t(0) \land s' \ R' \ t'$ 

*R* is a *bisimulation-up-to*  $\mathcal{F}$  if *R* progresses to  $\mathcal{F}(R)$ .

Theorem (meta)

If R is a bisimulation-up-to  $\mathcal{F}$ , then  $\mathcal{F}(R)$  is a bisimulation.

The loading technique is an instance of this, using  $\sim R \sim \subseteq \mathcal{F}(R)$ .

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The loading technique is an instance of this, using  $\sim R \sim \subseteq \mathcal{F}(R)$ .

How does a rule like

$$\frac{\pi : s \sim t}{C[\pi] : C[s] \sim C[t]} \text{ CONTEXT}$$

combine with coinduction?

• Taking  $C = tl \square$  is *not* productive.

• When is  $\pi = \sim^+$  (refl= 0)  $(\dots \ C[\pi]\dots)$  :  $s \sim t$  productive?

• When *C* is **causal**, this is correct. Moreover, then *X* = 0 :: *C*[*X*] is productive. How does a rule like

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- When *C* is causal, this is correct. Moreover, then *X* = 0 :: *C*[*X*] is productive.

s and t are bisimilar up to depth n:

$$s \sim_n t \iff \forall k < n. s(k) = t(k)$$

#### Definition

A stream function  $f: A^{\omega} \to B^{\omega}$  is *causal* if

$$s \sim_n t \implies fs \sim_n ft$$

for all  $s, t \in A^{\omega}$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Let  $\Gamma$  be a set of equations. A stream context C is causal if  $\llbracket C, \alpha \rrbracket_{\mathcal{A}}$  is causal for all models  $\mathcal{A}$  of  $\Gamma$ , and assignments  $\alpha : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{A}$ .

### We can add causal context to $\mathcal{F}(R)$

$$\mathcal{F}(R) ::= R \mid \sim \mid C[\mathcal{F}(R)] \mid \mathcal{F}(R)^{-1} \mid \mathcal{F}(R)\mathcal{F}(R)$$

with C causal context. R is a *bisimulation-up-to* if R progresses to  $\mathcal{F}(R)$ .

#### And the theorem holds

If R is a bisimulation-up-to, then  $\mathcal{F}(R)$  is a bisimulation.

## This Proves the Soundness of This System

### • $\Gamma, \Delta$ sets of equations, $\Delta$ is the set of coinduction hypotheses.

### Equational Reasoning

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash C[s^{\sigma}] \sim C[t^{\sigma}]} \text{ if } s \sim t \in \Gamma }{\frac{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash s \sim s}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash s \sim t}} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash s \sim u \quad \Gamma, \Delta \vdash u \sim t}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash s \sim t}$$

### Coinduction

$$\overline{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash C[s^{\sigma}] \sim C[t^{\sigma}]} \text{ if } s \sim t \in \Delta \text{ and } C \text{ is causal}$$

$$\overline{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash hd s} = hd t \quad \overline{\Gamma, \Delta \cup \{s \sim t\} \vdash tl s \sim tl t}}_{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash s \sim t} \text{ coin}$$

• NB. without causality  $\emptyset, \{s \sim t\} \vdash tl s \sim tl t$  can always be derived!

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### Coinduction

$$\overline{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash C[s^{\sigma}] \sim C[t^{\sigma}]} \text{ if } s \sim t \in \Delta \text{ and } C \text{ is causal}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, \varnothing \vdash \operatorname{hd} s = \operatorname{hd} t \quad \Gamma, \Delta \cup \{s \sim t\} \vdash \operatorname{tl} s \sim \operatorname{tl} t}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash s \sim t} \text{ coin}$$

• NB. without causality  $\emptyset, \{s \sim t\} \vdash tl s \sim tl t$  can always be derived!

- We defined a system of axioms, mixing equationnal and corecursive reasoning.
- We proved this system sound.
- There is a systematic way to convert a proof in this system to a proof accepted by COQ.
- We provide a HASKELL implementation: http://www.cs.vu.nl/~diem/research/up\_to.tgz
- This can easily be generalised to other coinductive structures.

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- This can easily be generalised to other coinductive structures.

Thank you for listening!

$$even s = hds :: even(tl(tls))$$

 $\forall st, s \sim t \implies even s \sim even t$ 

```
import Prelude hiding (head, tail, Left, Right, flip, id)
import qualified Data.Map as Map
import Lang
zeros1 = Fun "zeros1" []
zeros2 = Fun "zeros2" []
env ... Environment
env = (
   Map.fromList
     ("zeros1", ([], Stream, False)),
     ("zeros2", ([], Stream, False))
   ],
   hypFromList [
     ("hyp_zeros1", (zeros1, cons zero zeros1, Stream)),
     ("hyp_zeros2", (zeros2, cons zero zeros2, Stream))
lemma = ("zeros1_eq_zero2", proof,
   (zeros1, zeros2, Stream))
```

```
proof :: BisProof
proof = Cofix "F" (Eq2Bis e1) (Eq2Bis h1)
-- e1 = ...
h1 = Transitivity step1 h2
step1 = (Step "hyp_zeros1" Right (CFun "tail" [] Hole []) Map.empty)
h2 = Transitivity step2 h3
step2 = (Step "hyp_tail" Right Hole (Map.fromList [("x", zero), ("\sigma", zeros1)]))
h3 = Transitivity step3 h4
step3 = (Step "F" Right Hole Map.empty)
h4 = Transitivity step4 h5
step4 = (Step "hyp_tail" Left Hole (Map.fromList [("x", zero), ("\sigma", zeros2)]))
h5 = Transitivity step5 h6
step5 = (Step "hyp_zeros2" Left (CFun "tail" [] Hole []) Map.empty)
h6 = Reflexivity
```



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