

A challenge problem:  
Toward better ACL2 proof technique

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# INTRODUCTION

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- ▶ A key lemma in that paper can be abstracted to a lemma about finite sequences, with a pretty simple hand proof.
- ▶ **Why not prove the abstracted lemma in ACL2?**

**Horrors!**

It took me about 16 hours to complete that exercise in ACL2.

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In this talk I'll point you to relevant books and I'll also present a very informal hand proof.

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- ▶ **Alternate challenge:** "Reverse engineer" that proof into one that shows how to complete such proofs more efficiently.

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Assume that we have:

- ▶ a set  $I$  and strict total ordering  $\prec$  on  $I$ ;
- ▶ functions  $f(s)$  and  $g(s)$ , on  $\prec$ -increasing sequences from  $I$  of length  $n_f$  and  $n_g$ , respectively; and
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The next slide illustrates the remaining assumptions for  $n_f = 4$  and  $n_g = 3$ .

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*ASSUMPTIONS*

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**CONCLUSION:**  $P(f(s_f))$ .

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```
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x x y y x           y x
x x y y           x y x
x x y           y x y x
x x           y y x y x
x           x y y x y x
           x x y y x y x
```

Now let's erase all but the first and last lines...



x x y y x y x

x x y y x y x

x x y y x y x

x x y y x y x

Now let's erase each  $y$ ...

x x

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So, we have the same value of  $f(s_f)$  for the first and final  $s_f$ :

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So  $P(f(s_f))$ , as was to be shown!

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**BUT DID IT REALLY NEED TO TAKE 16 HOURS?**