Assignments

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1 Assignment: satisfiability (`assign_sat`)

We study propositional formulas and check whether they are "satisfiable". A formula f is satisfiable if there is a valuation ρ (a valuation is a map that assigns 0 or 1 to each of the proposition variables) such that $\rho(f) = 1$.

Here, $\rho(f)$ is computed using the well-known "truth table semantics".

- Define the inductive type of "propositional expressions" `form` with the following constructors. (See the Coq file on Proofweb.)

  ```
  f_var : nat -> form
  f_and : form -> form -> form
  f_or : form -> form -> form
  f_imp : form -> form -> form
  f_neg : form -> form
  ```

  `f_var` gives us infinitely many propositional variables, that are all indexed by a natural number.

- Define the notion of a "model" as a valuation ρ that assigns a boolean to each natural number. This can be done in various ways:
  - $\texttt{model} : \texttt{nat} \to \texttt{bool}$
  - $\texttt{model} : \texttt{list}(\texttt{nat} * \texttt{bool})$
  - $\texttt{model} : \texttt{listbool}$

  The last two assign a boolean to only finitely many numbers, but a proposition contains only finitely many variables anyway, so that's no problem. each of these choices has pros and cons; probably the second is easiest to work with.

- Define a function `find_model` that, given an `e:form`, computes a model ρ in which `e` is true (i.e. in which $\rho(\texttt{e}) = \texttt{true}$).

  Let `find_model` give an "error" message if no such ρ exists, by making it of type `form -> option model`. Check the definition of `option` by doing `Print option`

  NB. To define `find_model`, you will probably have to:
  - First collect the list of proposition variables that occur in `e`.
  - Then, by recursion over this list, try out all different valuations of $\{\texttt{true}, \texttt{false}\}$ to the proposition variables occurring in `e`.

- Prove that `find_model` "works" : if $\texttt{find\_model e} \neq \texttt{None \_}$, then `find_model e` produces a model of `e`.

2 Assignment: sorting of binary search trees (`assign_treeSort`)

- We define the inductive type `tree` representing binary trees of natural numbers. (See the Coq file on Proofweb.)

```
Inductive tree : Set :=
  | leaf : tree
  | node : tree -> nat -> tree -> tree.
```

- Define a predicate `bst` on `tree` to express that a tree is sorted, i.e. it is a binary search tree (see `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_search_tree` for introduction to binary search trees). If you are up for a **real** challenge you can try to make this exercise using some variant of self-balancing search trees, see `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-balancing_binary_search_tree`; but before you do that make sure you can solve the basic version of this exercise!
- Define a function `insert` that takes a binary search tree and a natural number and inserts the number in the right place in the tree.
- Prove correctness of the `insert` function that is prove that:

  `bst t -> bst (insert n t)` (for all `t:tree`, `n:nat`).

- Define a function `sort` that takes an arbitrary tree and sorts it, i.e. it transforms it into a binary search tree. Hint: you can define two auxiliary functions, one that stores the elements of a tree in a list and one that builds a binary search tree from the elements of a list.
- Prove that the result of the `sort` function is always a binary search tree.
- ($\star$) Given the predicate `occurs` expressing that an element belongs to a tree, prove that the sorted version of a tree contains the same elements as the original one, i.e. prove:

  “`occurs n t <-> occurs n (sort t)`” (for all `n:nat`, `t:tree`)

3 Assignment: binary trees (`assign_btrees`)

- We define the inductive type `tree` representing binary trees of natural numbers. (See the Coq file on Proofweb.)

```
Inductive tree : Set :=
  | leaf : tree
  | node : tree -> nat -> tree -> tree.
```

- Define a function `treeMin` that will return the value of the minimal node in a tree. You may want to use `Coq.Arith.Min` for the minimum function. Note that every function in Coq needs to be total and you will need to decide what this function should return applied on an empty tree. One possibility is to use the `option` type. Check the definition of `option` by doing `Print option`.

  If you find it too difficult to work with `option` you may try a simpler variant of this exercise: change the definition of `tree` in such a way that its leafs, instead of internal nodes, that contain values. This approach is less natural as now it is impossible to obtain an empty tree but this is exactly what makes the definition of `treeMin` much simpler.

- Given the predicate `occurs` expressing that an element belongs to a tree, prove correctness of the `treeMin` function, i.e. prove that:
  - the minimal element belongs to the tree and

  - that the values in all nodes are greater or equal than the minimal value.

- Define a predicate `bst` on `tree` to express that a tree is sorted, i.e. it is a binary search tree (see `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_search_tree` for introduction to binary search trees).
- Define a function `leftmost` that given a tree will return a value of its leftmost node.
- Prove that the minimal element of a binary search tree is its leftmost node.
- Define a function `search` that given a binary search tree will check whether a given natural number occurs in the tree. It should use the fact that the tree is a binary search tree so it should look only on one branch of a tree, instead of on all of its nodes.
- Prove that the `search` function is correct, i.e. prove:

  “`bst t -> (occurs n t <-> search n t)`” (for all `n:nat`, `t:tree`)