

Interactive Formal Verification

9: *Presenting Theories*

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Concrete Syntax

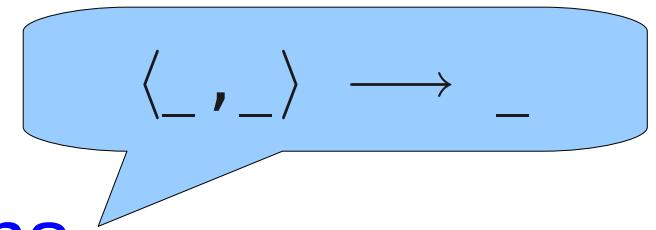
- Suggestive textual representation is important:
 - $x+y$ instead of `plus x y`
 - `[1,2,3]` instead of `Cons 1 (Cons 2 (Cons 3 Nil))`
 - $'a \times 'b$ instead of `('a, 'b)` `prod`

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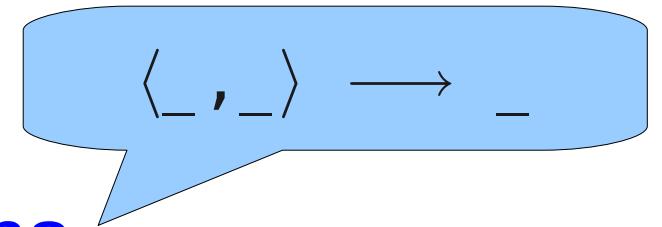
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- Isabelle uses **mixfix annotations**.
- These can be specified wherever constants (or types) are defined: **definition**, **fun**, **datatype**, ...



Infix Annotations

```
definition xor :: "bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool"  
  (infixl "[+]" 60)  
where "A [+ ] B ≡ (A ∧ ¬B) ∨ (¬A ∧ B)"
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Infix annotation

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- Now $xor\ A\ B$ and $A\ [+]\ B$ mean the same.
- Use op for partial application: $op\ [+]$

Mathematical Symbols

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Beware

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Using Symbols

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definition xor :: "bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool"  
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Using Symbols

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- Now `xor A B` and $A \oplus B$ mean the same.

Declaring Alternative Notation

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definition xor :: "bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool"  
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Optional: a print mode

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datatype currency =
```

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Now € 10 means Euro 10.
```

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abbreviation inS :: "'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool"  
  (infix "≈" 50)  
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Introduces a new constant as an abbreviation for a complex term

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Abbreviations do not replace definitions!

Document Preparation

- Two ways to turn Isabelle theories into PDF documents:
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Proper typesetting of mathematical symbols

- Document preparation via LaTeX

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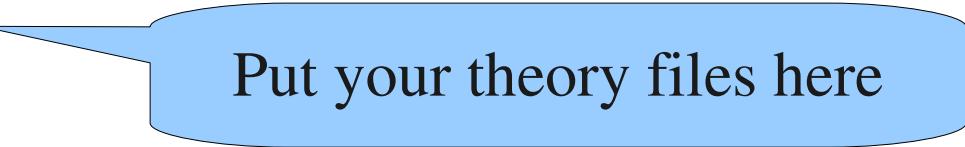
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- Uses LaTeX to produce document .pdf

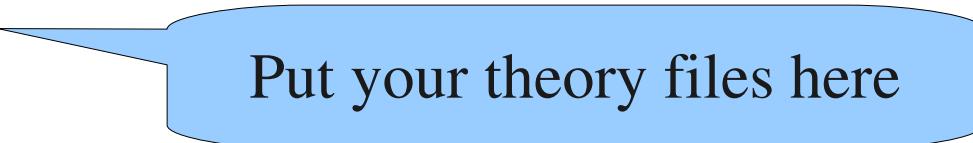
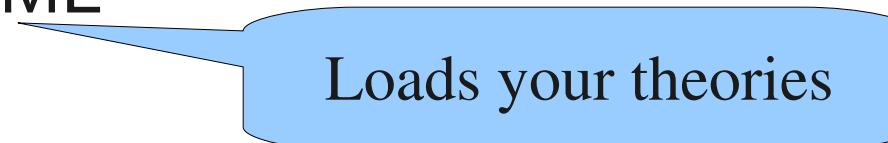
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 - `MySession/document`
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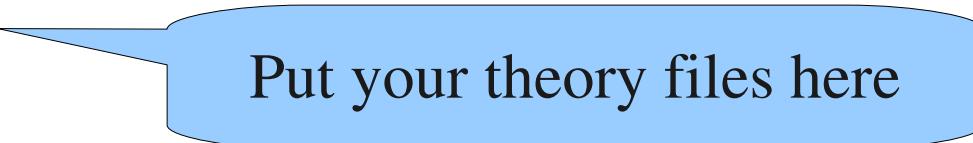
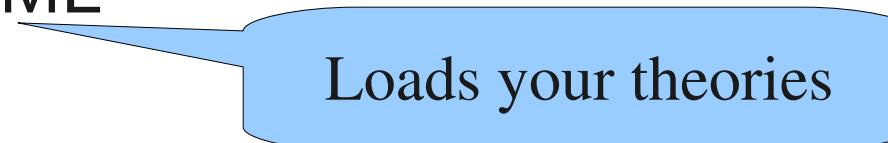
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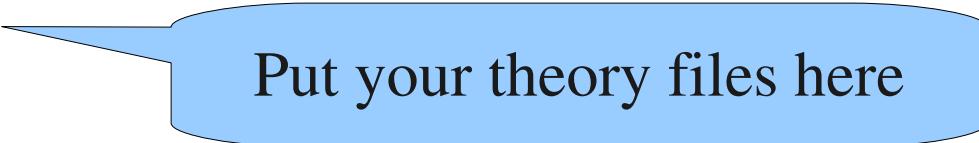
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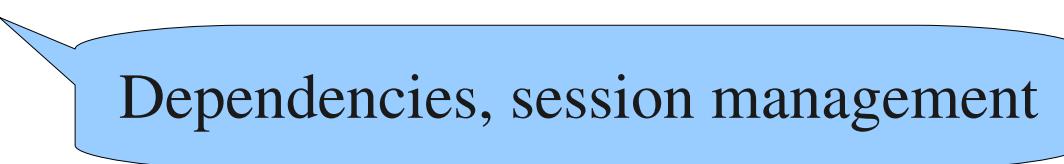
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Dependencies, session management

Structure Markup

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header {* Some properties of Foo *}
```

```
theory Foo imports Main
begin
```

```
subsection {* Basic definitions
\label{sec:basic-defs} *}
```

```
definition foo :: ...
```

```
end
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... with arbitrary LaTeX commands

```
definition foo :: ...
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Antiquotations

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Note that % is printed as λ

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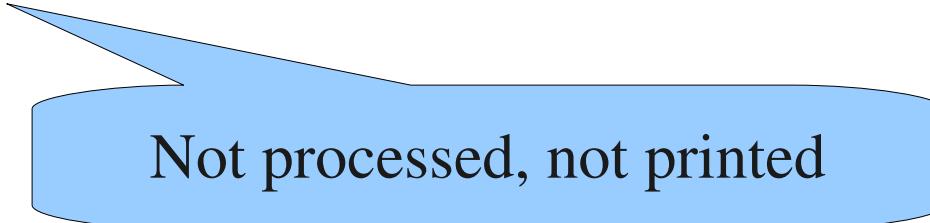
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Suppressing Output

- (* This is a comment. *)
- theory Foo (*<*) imports Main(*>*) begin

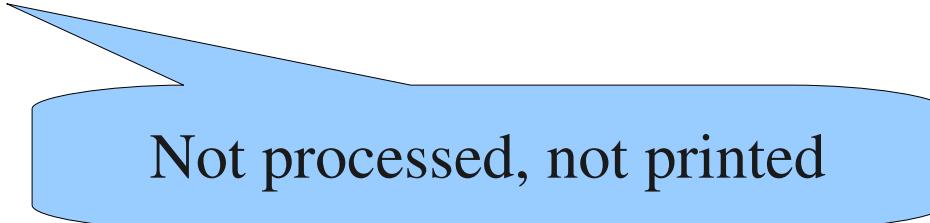
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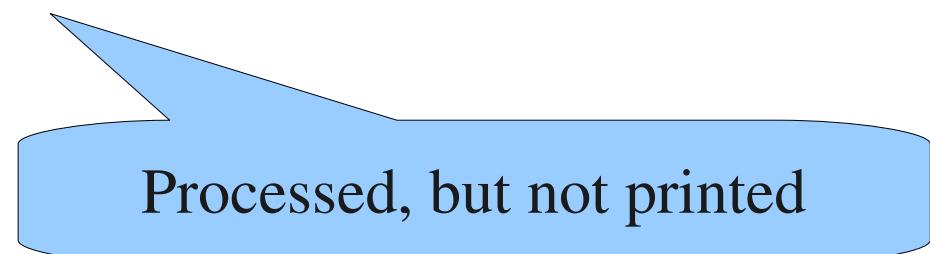
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Processed, but not printed