

Developers Guide to the NASA Libraries

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1 Naming Conventions

A uniform naming convention can greatly aid the prover in remembering the names of lemmas and theorems.

1.1 Functions: Definition and Property

Lemmas should begin with the function name. The key defining property should be labeled `_def`. Although this may be just a duplication of the body, it is convenient to have a lemma as well. If there is a very common useful rewrite label it `_rew`. If there is a common alternate or simpler version label it `_lem`.

<code>_def</code>	definitional
<code>_lem</code>	common simplification of alternate def
<code>_rew</code>	common useful rewrite:

Typical abbreviations include:

abbrev	meaning
<code>_0</code>	value of function at 0
<code>_eq_0</code>	function equals 0: $f(x) = 0$ IFF ...
<code>_eq_args</code>	$f(a,a) = \dots$
<code>_neg</code>	value of function for negated argument $f(-x)$
<code>_plus</code>	value of function for sum of arguments $f(x+y)$
<code>_plus1</code>	value of function for $f(x+1)$
<code>_minus</code>	value of function for difference of arguments $f(x-y)$
<code>_disj</code>	disjoint
<code>_dist</code>	distributive
<code>_comm</code>	commutative: $f(a,b) = f(b,a)$
<code>_assoc</code>	associative: $f(a,f(b,c)) = f(f(a,b),c)$
<code>_sym</code>	symmetry: $f(-a) = f(a)$
<code>_incr</code>	$f(a) \leq f(b)$ IFF $a \leq b$
<code>_decr</code>	$f(a) \geq f(b)$ IFF $a \leq b$
<code>_strict_incr</code>	$f(a) < f(b)$ IFF $a < b$
<code>_strict_decr</code>	$f(a) > f(b)$ IFF $a < b$
<code>_fix_pt</code>	value of the defined function is a fixed point
<code>_card</code>	cardinality value
<code>_lb</code>	lower bound
<code>_ub</code>	upper bound
<code>_lub</code>	least upper bound
<code>_glb</code>	greatest lower bound

1.2 Inequalities

<code>_gt_0</code>	function gt 0: ... IMPLIES $f(x) > 0$
<code>_ge_0</code>	function gt 0: ... IMPLIES $f(x) \geq 0$
<code>_lt_0</code>	function lt 0: ... IMPLIES $f(x) < 0$
<code>_le_0</code>	function lt 0: ... IMPLIES $f(x) \leq 0$

1.3 Types and Constants

<code>nz_</code>	non zero
<code>zero</code>	a constant of the type which is the addition identity

<code>_refl</code>	reflexive: $R(a, a)$
<code>_trans</code>	transitive: $R(x, y) \ \& \ R(y, z) \Rightarrow R(x, z)$
<code>_sym</code>	symmetry property: $f(-a) = f(a)$

1.4 Speculative

:

<code>_diff</code>	$f(x) - f(y) = \dots$
<code>_diff_lt</code>	$f(x) - f(y) < \dots$
<code>_diff_ge</code>	$f(x) - f(y) \geq \dots$
<code>_scal</code>	$f(a*x) = a * f(x)$
<code>_pos</code>	... IMPLIES $f(x) > 0$

2 Examples

`sqrt_def` : LEMMA $\text{sqrt}(n*x) * \text{sqrt}(n*x) = n*x$

`sqrt_lem` : LEMMA $\text{sqrt}(n*y) = n*z$ IFF $n*z * n*z = n*y$

`sq_rew` : LEMMA $a*a = \text{sq}(a)$

`sin_0` : LEMMA $\sin(0) = 0$

`cos_plus` : LEMMA $\cos(a + b) = \cos(a)*\cos(b) - \sin(a)*\sin(b)$

`sin_eq_0` : LEMMA $\sin(a) = 0$ IFF EXISTS $(i: \text{int}): a = i * \text{pi}$

`abs_diff` : LEMMA $\text{abs}(x) - \text{abs}(y) \leq \text{abs}(x - y)$

`sigma_eq_arg` : LEMMA `sigma(low, low, F) = F(low)`

`sq_pos` : LEMMA `sq(a) >= 0`

`sqrt_newton_ub(a,n)` : `posreal = sqrt_newton(a,n)`

3 Theory Names

One theory per file and exactly the same name as the file.