

Lecture 3

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Northeastern

Aunt

Who knows what an aunt is?

An aunt is ...



Hey, Google



aunt



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Dictionary

Search for a word



aunt

/ant,änt/

noun

the sister of one's father or mother or the wife of one's uncle.
'she was brought up by her aunt and uncle'



Hey, Google



uncle



All



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Dictionary

Search for a word

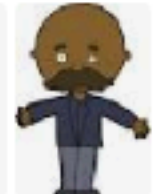
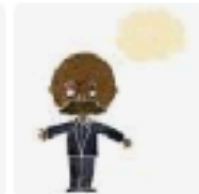
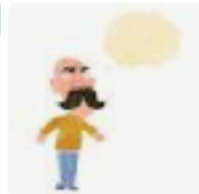


un·cle

/ ˈ ɛ ŋ k l (ə) /

noun

the brother of one's father or mother or the husband of one's aunt.
"he visited his uncle"



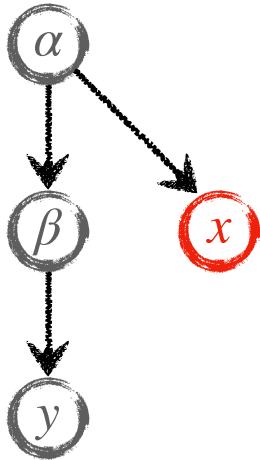
Aunts and Definitions

- ▶ The world according to Goggle
 - ▶ Aunt: The sister of one's father or mother or the wife of one's uncle.
 - ▶ Uncle: The brother of one's father or mother or the husband of one's aunt.
 - ▶ Google's definition is circular! So, it is unknowable and requires trust in Google.
- ▶ Ignore the circularity for a moment; any other issues?
- ▶ What if your mother's sister is married to a woman?
 - ▶ Not an aunt according to Google!
- ▶ Wikipedia: An aunt is a woman who is a sibling of a parent or married to a sibling of a parent.
 - ▶ What is a sibling? (Adopted? Half?)
 - ▶ What about parent? (Biological?)
 - ▶ Married? (Legal marriage? What about divorce?)
 - ▶ Temporal aspect? (Sure, can't guess the future)
- ▶ Property: If X is the aunt of Y , then Y is not the aunt of X . True or Not??
- ▶ Logic, mathematics, reasoning requires *real* definitions, allowing *real* inferences

Formalizing Aunts

$\alpha P \beta \quad \alpha P x \quad Fx \quad \beta P y$

$x A y$



P: parent-of F: female A: aunt-of

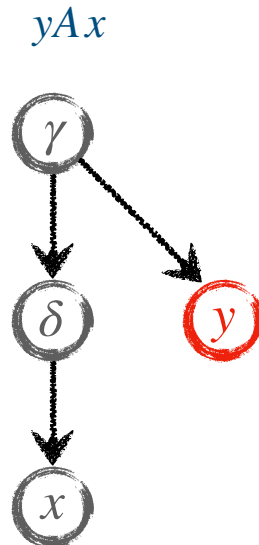
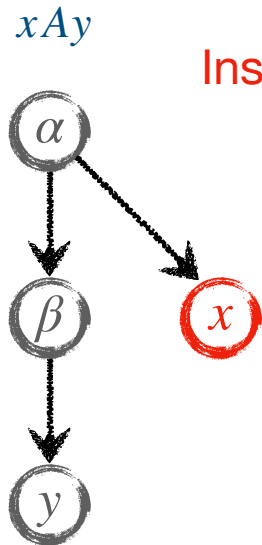
 Female

 Unspecified sex

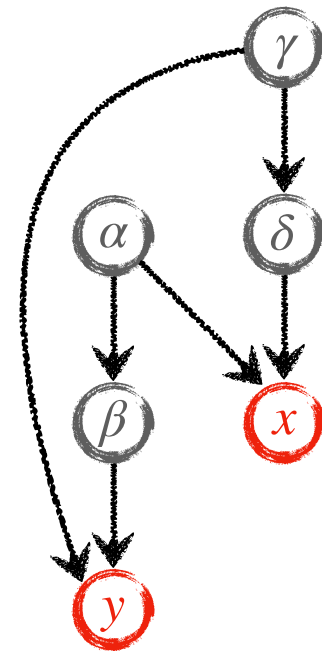
Falsifying the Property

Property: If X is the aunt of Y, then Y is not the aunt of X.

$\frac{\alpha P \beta \quad \alpha P x \quad Fx \quad \beta P y}{x A y}$ $\frac{\gamma P \delta \quad \gamma P y \quad Fy \quad \delta P x}{y A x}$



Merge



P: parent-of F: female A: aunt-of

 Female

 Unspecified sex

Pro Reasoning Tip:
Make your own notations &
patterns: xAy is x , 1up, 2down

Definitions

Mathematics is entirely free in its development, and its concepts are only linked by the necessity of being consistent, and are co-ordinated with concepts introduced previously by means of precise definitions.

Georg Cantor

If any philosopher had been asked for a definition of infinity, he might have produced some unintelligible rigmarole, but he would certainly not have been able to give a definition that had any meaning at all.

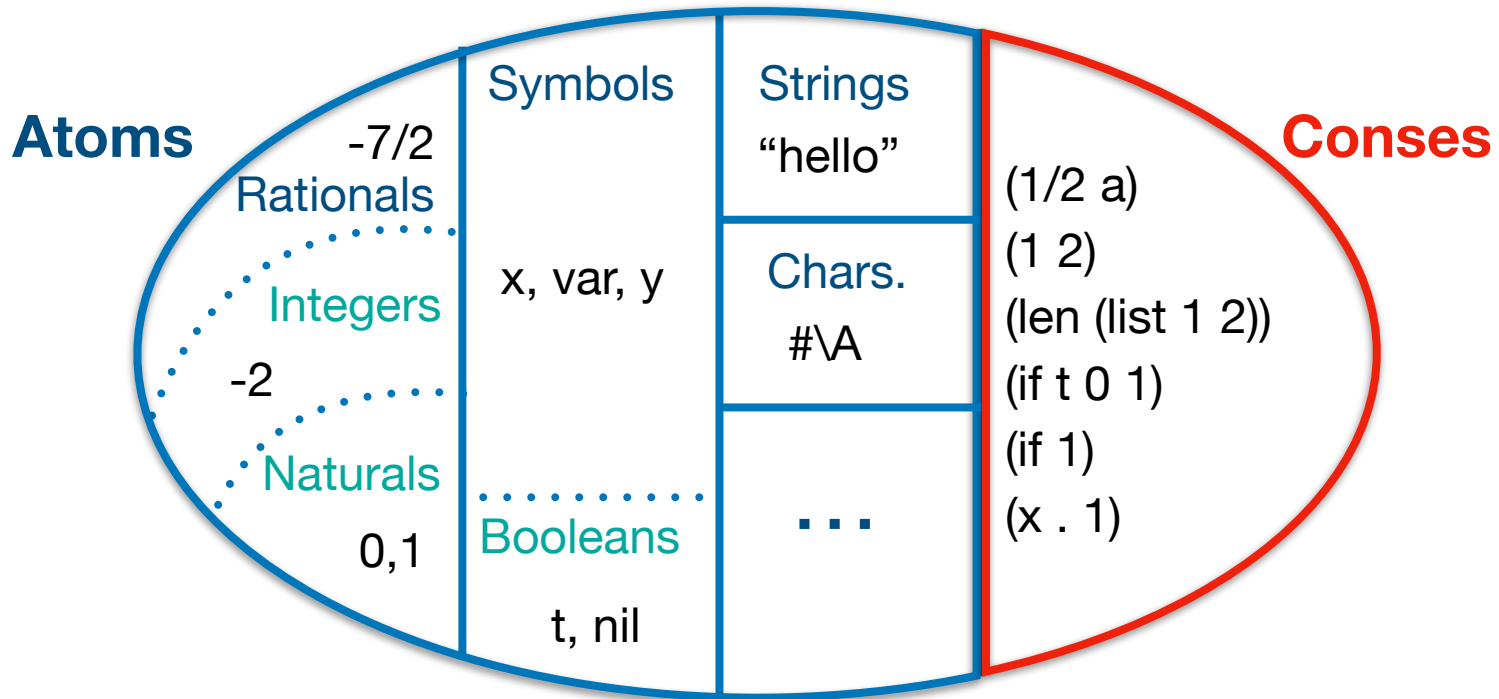
Bertrand Russell

The deepest definition of youth is life as yet untouched by tragedy.

Alfred North Whitehead

ACL2 Universe (Review)

$$\text{All} = \text{Conses} \cup \text{Atoms}$$



$$\text{Lists} = \text{Conses} \cup \{ () \}$$

$$\text{True-lists} = \bigcup_i \in \mathbb{N} L_i$$

$$L_0 = \{ () \}, L_{i+1} = L_i \cup \{ (\text{cons } x \ l) : x \in \text{All}, l \in L_i \}$$

Expressions

- ▶ “Expressions” (or “terms”) are elements of a subset of U (the Universe)
- ▶ Evaluation maps expressions to ACL2 objects
- ▶ $\llbracket expr \rrbracket$ denotes the semantics of *expr*
 - ▶ or what *expr* evaluates to at the REPL
- ▶ Constants are expressions that evaluate to themselves
 - ▶ $\llbracket t \rrbracket = t$
 - ▶ $\llbracket nil \rrbracket = nil$
 - ▶ $\llbracket 6 \rrbracket = 6$
 - ▶ $\llbracket -21 \rrbracket = -21$

Lazy vs Strict

- ▶ Semantics of `if`
 - ▶ $\llbracket (\text{if } test \text{ then } else) \rrbracket = \llbracket then \rrbracket$, when $\llbracket test \rrbracket \neq \text{nil}$ (Generalized Booleans)
 - ▶ $\llbracket (\text{if } test \text{ then } else) \rrbracket = \llbracket else \rrbracket$, when $\llbracket test \rrbracket = \text{nil}$
- ▶ `if` is lazy:
 - ▶ first ACL2s evaluates `test`, i.e., it computes $\llbracket test \rrbracket$
 - ▶ if $\llbracket test \rrbracket \neq \text{nil}$ then ACL2s returns $\llbracket then \rrbracket$
 - ▶ otherwise, it returns $\llbracket else \rrbracket$
- ▶ So, `test` is always evaluated, but only one of `then`, `else` is
- ▶ All other functions are strict
 - ▶ ACL2s evaluates all of the arguments to the function
 - ▶ Then ACL2s applies the function to evaluated results

Function Definitions

- ▶ Why does this definition make sense?
- ▶ Because it terminates
- ▶ A key idea every time you define a program is to convince yourself that on every recursive call, some parameter decreases in a well-founded way
- ▶ Hmm, can lists be circular? then what?
- ▶ Lists are non-circular in ACL2s, which is why this works
- ▶ Termination is one of the **key** ideas in CS
- ▶ Note that data driven definitions always terminate

```
(definec mlen (l :tl) :nat
  (if (endp l)
      0
      (1+ (mlen (rest l))))))
```

```
(definec mlen (l :tl) :nat
  (if (endp l)
      (1+ (mlen (rest l)))
      0))
```

What if I wrote this?

DEMO

Questions?

