

Automatic Theorem Provers

Hype for Types

February 23, 2026

Who Do You Trust?

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The problem

All of these are *social* trust. What would *logical* certainty look like?

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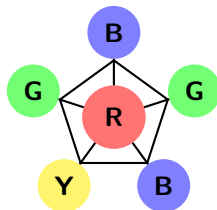
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Smart people wrote it. Smart people reviewed it. Still wrong.



Every region touches the center.
Outer ring is a 5-cycle (odd).
3 colors fail. 4 are needed.

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That’s what we’re talking about today.

Contracts and Code

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The dream

A contract so precise its meaning is *unambiguous* — and a machine can check if you violated it.

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The question

What if we stated the contract precisely enough that a machine could verify it for *all* inputs, *forever*?

Enter: Theorem Provers

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Kind	You provide	It does
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Proof Assistants: Agda, Coq, Lean
TLA+, Alloy

SMT: Z3, CVC5

Model Checkers:

How SMT Solvers Work

SAT: The Foundation

Intuition

You have a puzzle with boolean constraints. **SAT** asks: is there an assignment of true/false to variables that satisfies all of them?

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- First clause: $\top \vee \perp = \top$ ✓
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Satisfiable with $A = \top$, $B = \perp$, $C = \top$.

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Why it's fast in practice

Unit propagation collapses the search tree aggressively.
The “magic” is *clever backtracking*, not brute force.

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Z3 in action

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x, y = Ints('x y')
solve(x + y == 7, x > 2, y > 2)
# => x = 3, y = 4

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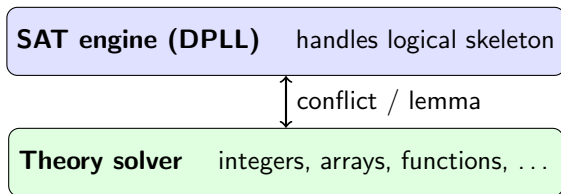
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Z3 didn't try every integer. It *reasoned* that $x > 5$ and $x < 3$ are contradictory.

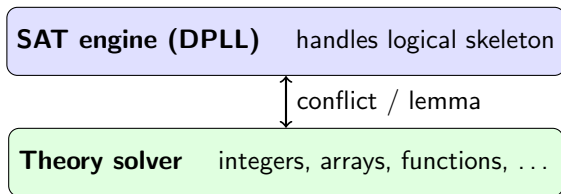
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SMT solvers run two layers in lockstep:



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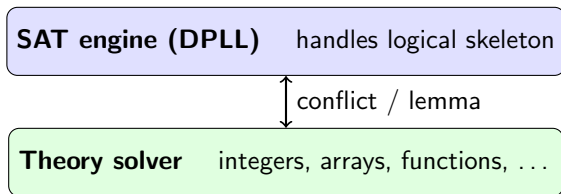
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Want to reason about a new domain? Just swap the theory solver.

Proof Assistants & Type Theory

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We'll use **Agda** — simultaneously a proof assistant *and* a programming language.

(That's not a coincidence. It'll make sense in a minute.)

Proving Commutativity in Agda (1/5)

Goal

Prove $n + m = m + n$ for *all* natural numbers. Not tested on examples — *proven*.

Start with just the type signature — the *claim*:

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Nothing proven yet

Until we implement the body, Agda rejects the file. The claim is typed but unverified.

Proving Commutativity in Agda (2/5)

We prove by induction. First, the base case:

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Key observation

sym and +-zero are just *other proofs* — functions we're calling.
Building a proof is function composition.

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Now add the inductive case (stubbed out):

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The punchline

The inductive hypothesis is just a recursive call.

Recursion on programs is induction on proofs.

Proving Commutativity in Agda (4/5)

Fill in the inductive case:

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+ -comm : (n m : Nat) -> n + m == m + n
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The pattern

`trans`, `cong`, `sym` are *proof combinators*.

We're assembling a proof out of smaller ones, like lego bricks.

Proving Commutativity in Agda (5/5)

The complete proof:

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*Writing this program is writing a proof.
This isn't a coincidence. It's Curry-Howard.*

The Curry-Howard Correspondence

Types Are Propositions

Look at the type signature of our proof again:

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This generalizes

Every type in Agda is a proposition.

Every program that typechecks is a proof of its type.

The type checker *is* a proof verifier.

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Logic	Types
Proposition	Type
Proof	Program
True	Inhabited type (has a value)
False	Empty type (no values)
$A \wedge B$	$A * B$ (pair)
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This is not a metaphor. It is a theorem.

You have been doing logic every time you wrote a type signature.

Curry-Howard: What It Means in Practice

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This is how CompCert works

CompCert is a verified C compiler. Every optimization pass has a type that *is* its correctness proof.

A pass that compiles *is* a proof it preserves program semantics.
Spec and implementation are the same object.

Why Does This Matter?

CompCert

A C compiler where every optimization pass
is *formally proven correct*.

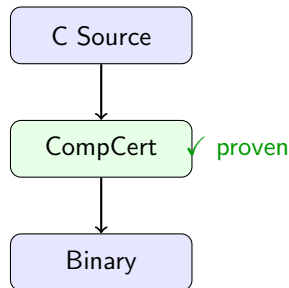
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The point

The compiler isn't a black box you trust.
It's a proof you can inspect.

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For DynamoDB, S3, and other core services: write a formal spec first. The model checker exhaustively explores all possible orderings of events.

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In practice

For DynamoDB, S3, and other core services: write a formal spec first. The model checker exhaustively explores all possible orderings of events.

- Found bugs that survived months of design review
- Subtle race conditions invisible to human reasoning

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Amazon engineers model distributed systems in TLA+ *before* writing code.

In practice

For DynamoDB, S3, and other core services: write a formal spec first. The model checker exhaustively explores all possible orderings of events.

- Found bugs that survived months of design review
- Subtle race conditions invisible to human reasoning

Why this works

Distributed systems have too many states to reason about by hand. A model checker doesn't get tired. It checks *all of them*.

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Why this is hard

An OS kernel mediates everything between software and hardware. seL4 doesn't just test for correctness. It *proves* it.

The Frontier

Where This Is Going

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This field is **active**. The interesting work is happening now.

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Next time you write a function, ask yourself:

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Go further

- **PLFA** — Programming Language Foundations in Agda: <https://plfa.github.io>
- **Z3 tutorial**: <https://ericpony.github.io/z3py-tutorial>
- **Natural Number Game** (Lean 4): <https://adam.math.hhu.de>
- **TLA+** — Leslie Lamport’s video course, free on YouTube

Get Hype!!! Happy break + more to come!