Mechanisation of the AKS Algorithm

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PhD Yearly Review 2014

Outline



- Road Map
- Current Work



Formalization

- General Examples
- Algebra Example

3 Lessons Learned

- General Lessons
- HOL Lessons

Look Ahead Plans

Road Map

Mechanisation of AKS Algorithm – Road Map

Foundation Work:

- Build Monoid theory in HOL4.($\sqrt{}$)
- Build Group theory from Monoid theory. $(\sqrt{})$
- Build Ring theory using Group and Monoid. $(\sqrt{})$
- Build Field theory using Ring and Group.($\sqrt{}$)
- Build Polynomial theory using Field and Ring. $(\sqrt{})$

Apply to AKS (to be amended):

- Code in HOL4: AKS n that returns true or false upon input n.
- Prove in HOL4: AKS n returns true iff n is prime.
- Prove in HOL4: number of steps of AKS n is bound by O(log kn).

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Mechanisation of AKS Algorithm – Road Map

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- Apply to AKS (now):
 - Define: a number n to be AKS n if n satisfies certain properties.
 - Prove (the AKS main theorem): AKS n is true iff n is prime.
 - Code: an algorithm to verify that a given number n is AKS n.
 - Prove: number of steps of the algorithm is bounded by O(log kn).

Road Map

Work Summary — from Elementary

- What Have I Done?
 - Consolidation of basics: Monoid, Group, Ring, Field.
 - Expanded theory of polynomials over Ring and Field.
 - Developed theory of orders for elements in Monoid and Group.
 - Developed polynomial divisions with Ring and Field coefficients.

Work Summary — to Advanced

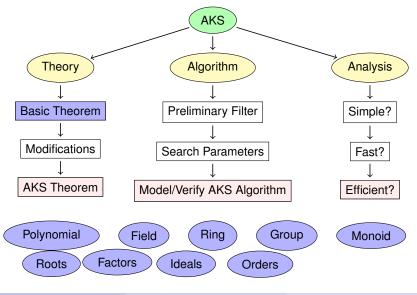
What Have I Done?

- Developed theory of ring ideals and guotient rings.
- Proved that guotient ring by a maximal ideal is a Field.
- Developed theory of irreducible elements in a Ring.
- Developed theory of Principal Ideal Rings (PIR).
- Proved in PIR, the principal ideal of an irreducible element is maximal.
- Proved that Euclidean Rings are Principal Ideal Rings.
- Proved that division property in a polynomial ring makes it Fuclidean

Introduction Curr

Current Work

Current Work



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Mechanisation of the AKS Algorithm

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• 1 + 1 =, see display.

By Theorem Prover:

- ONE : | − 1 = SUC 0
- TWO : | 2 = SUC 1
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HOL session:

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- By contradiction. Let N be the largest prime.
- Consider $(\prod_{\text{prime } p}^{N} p) + 1.$

Then conclude in one or two lines.

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HOL Tutorial's proof:

- Define: FACT $n = \prod_{m=1}^{n} m$.
- Prove properties of FACT *n*, *e.g.* $\forall n m$. $1 \leq m \leq n \Rightarrow m \mid$ FACT *n*.
- Let N be the largest prime. Consider (FACT N) + 1.
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HOL builds up a tool: the Factorial library.

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High-level libraries have more general applications.

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Mechanisation of the AKS Algorithm

General Lessons

Formalization Lessons

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- Build up a hierarchy of concepts, low-level to high-level.
- Organise related concepts into libraries.
- Find the best strategy to use built-up libraries.

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How to program (OOP style):

- Design the objects.
- Develop a hierarchy of objects.
- Put features into libraries.
- Adopt a modular approach and make use of libraries.

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HOL Theorem Prover provides a useful type system:

- For example, we can denote a generic type by α .
- From sets with elements of type α, we can define various algebraic structures: α group, α ring, α field.
- Polynomials over an α field are simply α poly = α list.
- These polynomials themselves form a Ring, an *α* poly ring.
- Theorems proved for *α* ring can be lifted to *α* poly ring.

Possible Timeline

Revised thesis plan:

June, 2015:	AKS Theorem
June, 2016:	Model/Verify AKS Algorithm
June, 2017:	Complexity/Efficiency
December, 2017:	Thesis written (hopefully!)

My official start-date was 7 April 2012

Switched to part-time to extend original deadline (7 March 2016).