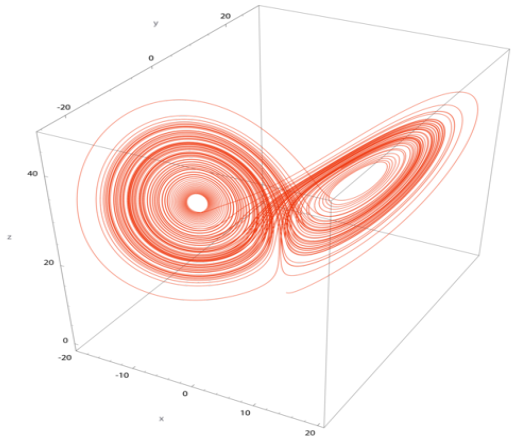
Solving Differential Equations in Rocq

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- **when ?** spring/summer 2027 (4 – 6 months)



Differential equations in scientific computing: a new challenge for the Rocq proof assistant

As mathematics increasingly relies on computer-assisted proofs to tackle long-standing conjectures and complex theorems, formal proof [8] has become essential for establishing confidence and acceptance of these computational methods among mathematicians. This need is all the more pressing as more and more of these results will be generated using AI. Within the landscape of existing proof checkers, Rocq (formerly Coq) [2] stands out due to its ability to perform computations directly within its logical framework. This capability is for example crucial for combinatorial problems, like the Four Colour Theorem [7], but becomes even more critical for proofs involving intricate numerical computations used to approximate continuous objects – such as real or complex numbers, functions and integrals. Fortunately, Rocq is already equipped with unique libraries formalizing floating-point and interval arithmetic for basic operations over the reals. Yet, its support for solving more advanced operations remains limited. A major example is differential equations [13], which are ubiquitous across mathematical domains and play a key role in major unsolved conjectures like the Navier-Stokes problem. Despite recent advances on specific points (e.g., formalization of the Picard-Lindelöf theorem [1] and a Taylor-model based first-order autonomous ODE solver [11]), much work remains to bridge the gap with standard purely numerical software like Matlab.

Except for very specific cases, differential equations admit no closed-form solutions. Numerical methods executed on computers with finite memory and running time necessarily introduce errors due to the discretization of continuous variables and the use of floating-point arithmetic to approximate real numbers, not to mention possible implementation errors. In order to overcome such issues and propose highly reliable software to mathematicians, we advocate the combination of validated numerics [10, 12] and formal proof using Rocq. It is important to note that the advent of generative AI is having a significant impact on the development of proofs in Rocq and gives us hope for important progress in the short and medium term on these challenging issues. The main objective of this internship is **the development and formalization in Rocq of efficient and validated numerical algorithms to rigorously approximate solutions of differential equations**.

Methodology of the internship

We here consider *ordinary differential equations* (ODEs), which are differential equations in one independent real variable t of the form $y^{(r)}(t) = F(t, y(t), y'(t), \dots, y^{(r-1)}(t))$. Here are some famous examples:

$$y'' = ty, \qquad (1) \qquad\qquad y'' = 6y^2 + t, \qquad (2) \qquad\qquad \begin{cases} x' = 10(y - x), \\ y' = x(28 - z) - y, \\ z' = xy - 8/3\, z. \end{cases} \qquad (3)$$

The first one (1) is the Airy equation widely used in physics: it is *linear*, *second-order* and *time-dependant*. The second one is called Painlevé I and is additionally *nonlinear*. Finally, the last one is an *autonomous (i.e., time-independent) nonlinear system* of dimension 3 and order 1, discovered by the meteorologist Lorenz.

Given sufficiently many initial conditions, computer algebra methods [6, 3, 14] allow for computing efficiently the coefficients of the Taylor expansion $y(t) = \sum_{n \geqslant 0} a_n t^n$ of the solution. The key idea is to cleverly define a Newton operator such that each iteration doubles the number of correctly computed coefficients a_n. Such a strategy is however purely symbolic: it requires the coefficients to be exactly representable numbers (e.g., rational or algebraic numbers) and it does not provide error bounds when the series is truncated to a finite degree.

In this internship, we aim at extending this approach to a numerical setting while preserving rigorous mathematical statements by also computing error bounds. A possible roadmap is the following:

(1) Translate the method of [3] in a numerical setting: instead of exact power series, we consider approximations of the form $\widetilde{y}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n f_n(t)$ in a well-chosen Banach space of functions, like Fourier ($f_n(t) = e^{int}$) or Chebyshev ($f_n(t) = T_n(t)$) approximations. Then the Newton method is expected to "square" the error at each iteration, even if the initial conditions are given with some errors or not directly known (e.g., boundary conditions rather than initial ones). Furthermore, more "exotic" bases can be investigated to approximate solutions with *singularities*.

(2) Implement an a posteriori validation algorithm in Rocq, which takes an approximation $\widetilde{y}$ computed in the first step, and returns a rigorous error bound with respect to the exact solution y. Such error bound reconstruction can be obtained by a suitable application of a *fixed-point theorem* on a similar Newton operator (see [4]). All the necessary tools (interval arithmetic, Chebyshev approximations, fixed-point theorem, etc) will be provided by the Rocq librairies Interval[1] [9] and ApproxModels[2] [5].

(3) Test the resulting prototype implementation on some examples (e.g., Equations (1), (2) and (3)), and compare its accuracy, efficiency and reliability to other software, either purely numerical, or relying on validated numerics, or already resorting to formal proof.

Student's profile

This internship targets Master students in computer science and/or mathematics. It requires typical undergraduate knowledge in mathematics – especially in analysis for differential equations – together with a minimum experience with the Rocq proof assistant. Even though not mandatory, additional competences in computer algebra or approximation theory will be considered.

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