

Correctly Rounded Functions: From Pen-And-Paper to Formal Proofs

Paul Zimmermann (INRIA Nancy) and [Wonyeol Lee \(POSTECH\)](#)

FPTalks Annual Workshop, August 6, 2026

Evaluation Assurance Level

Common Criteria EAL levels

EAL7 Formally verified designed & tested

EAL6 Semi formally verified designed & tested

EAL5 Semi formally designed & tested

EAL4 Methodically designed, tested & reviewed

EAL3 Methodically tested & checked

EAL2 Structurally tested

EAL1 Functionally tested

Where Are We for Math Libraries?

EAL0: **No specification** on math libraries

IEEE 754-2019

Where Are We for Math Libraries?

EAL3: **Correct rounding** (heavy testing)

RLIBM, LLVM libc, CORE-MATH, ...
IEEE 754-2029?

EAL0: **No specification** on math libraries

IEEE 754-2019

Where Are We for Math Libraries?

EAL5: Correct rounding (**pen-and-paper proofs**)

CORE-MATH-PROOF
(this talk)

EAL3: **Correct rounding** (heavy testing)

RLIBM, LLVM libc, CORE-MATH, ...
IEEE 754-2029?

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IEEE 754-≤2019

Where Are We for Math Libraries?

EAL7: Correct rounding (**formally-checked proofs**) IEEE 754-2099?

EAL5: Correct rounding (**pen-and-paper proofs**) **CORE-MATH-PROOF**
(this talk)

EAL3: **Correct rounding** (heavy testing) RLIBM, LLVM libc, CORE-MATH, ...
IEEE 754-2029?

EAL0: **No specification** on math libraries IEEE 754-2019

Why Should We Care?

Goal of **correctly rounded implementations**.

For all $x \in \mathbb{F}$, $\mathbf{f}(x) = \text{rnd}(f(x))$. ($\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is impl'n, $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is target.)

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- [1] Correctly Rounded Functions For Vector Applications: A Performance Study.
Anderson, Cornea, Stepin, Panu, ArXiv 2026. (<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2605.15547>)
 - [2] Correctly Rounded Vector Implementation of the Exponential Function in binary64 Arithmetic.
Brisebarre, Hubrecht, Lauter, Muller, Ruiz-Rohena, ARITH 2026.

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They are **more and more popular**.

Scalar: RLIBM, LLVM libc, CORE-MATH, GNU libc (10 binary64 functions), ...

Vectorized: Intel's upcoming library [1], ARITH 2026 paper on binary64 exp [2], ...

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Scalar: RLIBM, LLVM libc, CORE-MATH, GNU libc (10 binary64 functions), ...

Vectorized: Intel's upcoming library [1], ARITH 2026 paper on binary64 exp [2], ...

They often have **subtle correctness issues**.

$$\begin{aligned}\sinh(-5.014\dots) &= -1.2\text{d}45\text{dac}997\text{dc}\underline{5}_{(16)} \times 2^6 \\ \text{rnd}(\sinh(-5.014\dots)) &= -1.2\text{d}45\text{dac}997\text{dc}\underline{4}_{(16)} \times 2^6, \text{ and many more.}\end{aligned}$$

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Related Work

- Floating Point Verification in HOL Light: The Exponential Function.
Harrison, FMSD 2000.
- Formal Verification of Floating Point Trigonometric Functions.
Harrison, FMCAD 2000.
- Towards a Correctly-Rounded and Fast Power Function in binary64 Arithmetic (Extended Version).
Hubrecht, Jeannerod, Zimmermann, Rideau, Théry, ARITH 2024.
- On Automatically Proving the Correctness of math.h Implementations.
Lee, Sharma, Aiken, POPL 2018.
- ... and many more.

The CORE-MATH-PROOF Project

Overview.

Goal: **Prove correctness** of CORE-MATH binary64 functions, by pen-and-paper.

By **Paul Zimmermann**, Olivia Chagot, Guillaume Melquiond, Cyprien Peignier.

Started just this year (2026).

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Status.

Proofs done: `acos`, `acosh`, `asin`, `atanh` (ARITH 2026), `cbrt`, `cosh`, `sinh`.
Proofs in progress: `asinh`, `exp`, `expm1`, `tanh`.

Acknowledgments.

Sylvain Chevillard, Sungjin Hwang, Vincenzo Innocente, Claude-Pierre Jeannerod, Hyunsoo Lee, Wonyeol Lee, Pavel Panchekha, Robert Strandh, Adhemerval Zanella.

Proof Overview

Example: Proof of binary64 `atanh` (ARITH 2026).

Implementation (simplified).

$$x \in \mathbb{F} \cap [0, 2^{-26}) \implies \dots$$

$$x \in \mathbb{F} \cap [2^{-26}, 2^{-2}) \implies \text{Compute } p(x) = x + c_3x^3 + \dots + c_{21}x^{21} \text{ using floats.}$$

Let $\mathbf{p}(x) \approx p(x)$ be the computed value. Return $\mathbf{p}(x)$.

$$x \in \mathbb{F} \cap [2^{-2}, \infty) \implies \dots$$

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$$x \in \mathbb{F} \cap [2^{-2}, \infty) \implies \dots$$

Claim: `atanh`(x) = `rnd`(`atanh`(x)) for all $x \in \mathbb{F}$. (Assume round-to-nearest mode.)

$$x \in \mathbb{F} \cap [0, 2^{-26}) \implies \dots$$

$$x \in \mathbb{F} \cap [2^{-26}, 2^{-2}) \implies \text{Show } |\mathbf{p}(x) - \text{atanh}(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}\text{ulp}(\text{atanh}(x)). \text{ But how?}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{F} \cap [2^{-2}, \infty) \implies \dots$$

Proof Overview

Example: Proof of binary64 `atanh` (ARITH 2026).

Subclaim: $|\operatorname{atanh}(x) - \mathbf{p}(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{ulp}(\operatorname{atanh}(x))$.

Proof (simplified).

$$|\operatorname{atanh}(x) - \mathbf{p}(x)| \leq |\operatorname{atanh}(x) - p(x)| + |p(x) - \mathbf{p}(x)|$$

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$$|\operatorname{atanh}(x) - p(x)| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{appr}}(x)$$

$$|p(x) - \mathbf{p}(x)| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{eval}}(x)$$

$\varepsilon_{\text{appr}}(x) + \varepsilon_{\text{eval}}(x)$ is sufficiently small

...

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Proof (simplified).

$$|\operatorname{atanh}(x) - \mathbf{p}(x)| \leq |\operatorname{atanh}(x) - p(x)| + |p(x) - \mathbf{p}(x)|$$

$$|\operatorname{atanh}(x) - p(x)| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{appr}}(x) \quad \leftarrow \text{Sollya} + \text{manual proof}$$

$$|p(x) - \mathbf{p}(x)| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{eval}}(x) \quad \leftarrow \text{Gappa} + \text{manual proof}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{appr}}(x) + \varepsilon_{\text{eval}}(x) \text{ is sufficiently small} \quad \leftarrow \text{manual proof}$$

$$\dots \quad \leftarrow \text{manual proof}$$

When the proof is too complex, use **exhaustive testing**.
(E.g., ≥ 1.5 years of CPU time on a 64-core machine for **atanh**.)

Correctness Issues Found

Previous error bounds used in “Ziv’s rounding test” were **too small**.

Example: `acos`. For $0.062 \leq |x| \leq 1.000$,
prev. bound = $g(x) \cdot (2.87 \times 10^{-16})$;
sound bound = $g(x) \cdot (3.33 \times 10^{-16})$.

More examples: `acosh`, `asin`, `asinh`, `cosh`, `exp`, `expm1`, `sinh`, `tanh`.

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More examples: `acosh`, `asin`, `asinh`, `cosh`, `exp`, `expm1`, `sinh`, `tanh`.

These unsound bounds resulted in **incorrect outputs**.

$\sinh(-5.014\dots) = -1.2\text{d}45\text{dac}997\text{dc}\underline{5}_{(16)} \times 2^6$
 $\text{rnd}(\sinh(-5.014\dots)) = -1.2\text{d}45\text{dac}997\text{dc}\underline{4}_{(16)} \times 2^6$,
 $\text{acos}(-0.498\dots) = +1.0\text{be}9\text{b}1\text{d}192\text{ac}\underline{a}_{(16)} \times 2^1$
 $\text{rnd}(\text{acos}(-0.498\dots)) = +1.0\text{be}9\text{b}1\text{d}192\text{ac}\underline{b}_{(16)} \times 2^1$, and many more.

From Pen-And-Paper to Formal Proofs

We are **formally proving** parts of some CORE-MATH functions.

Members: Wonyeol, Hyunsoo, Hyeonjung, Hyunwoo (with help from Paul).

Functions: `binary64 atanh` and `exp`.

Approach: Formalize pen-and-paper proofs in Rocq.

Use `interval` and `gappa` tactics for Sollya and Gappa parts.

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Goal for 2027: Formally prove a **complete** `binary64` function.

Good candidate: `binary64 exp`.

Preliminary studies: Exhaustive testing may not be necessary.

Hope: Present the results at FPTalks 2027?

Take-Home Messages

To gain confidence in floating-point code, we need **pen-and-paper/formal proofs**.

Proving the CORE-MATH functions helped us to identify **subtle correctness issues**.

Please contact us if you want to join the project!