

A Naive Prover for First-Order Logic

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Abstract

The AFP entry Abstract Completeness by Blanchette, Popescu and Traytel [1] formalizes the core of Beth/Hintikka-style completeness proofs for first-order logic and can be used to formalize executable sequent calculus provers. In the Journal of Automated Reasoning [2], the authors instantiate the framework with a sequent calculus for first-order logic and prove its completeness. Their use of an infinite set of proof rules indexed by formulas yields very direct arguments. A fair stream of these rules controls the prover, making its definition remarkably simple. The AFP entry, however, only contains a toy example for propositional logic. The AFP entry A Sequent Calculus Prover for First-Order Logic with Functions by From and Jacobsen [3] also uses the framework, but uses a finite set of generic rules resulting in a more sophisticated prover with more complicated proofs.

This entry contains an executable sequent calculus prover for first-order logic with functions in the style presented by Blanchette et al. The prover can be exported to Haskell and this entry includes formalized proofs of its soundness and completeness. The proofs are simpler than those for the prover by From and Jacobsen [3] but the performance of the prover is significantly worse.

The included theory *Fair-Stream* first proves that the sequence of natural numbers 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, etc. is fair. It then proves that mapping any surjective function across the sequence preserves fairness. This method of obtaining a fair stream of rules is similar to the one given by Blanchette et al. [2]. The concrete functions from natural numbers to terms, formulas and rules are defined using the *Nat-Bijection* theory in the HOL-Library.

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1 List Syntax

theory *List-Syntax* **imports** *Main* **begin**

abbreviation *list-member-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \in \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50)
where

$\langle x \in \rangle A \equiv x \in \text{set } A$

abbreviation *list-not-member-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \notin \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50) **where**

$\langle x \notin \rangle A \equiv x \notin \text{set } A$

abbreviation *list-subset-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \subset \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50)
where

$\langle A \subset \rangle B \equiv \text{set } A \subset \text{set } B$

abbreviation *list-subset-eq-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \subseteq \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50) **where**

$\langle A \subseteq \rangle B \equiv \text{set } A \subseteq \text{set } B$

abbreviation *removeAll-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \rangle$ (**infix** $\langle \div \rangle$ 75) **where**
 $\langle A \div \rangle x \equiv \text{removeAll } x \ A$

syntax (*ASCII*)

-BallList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{ALL } (-/[:-].) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BexList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{EX } (-/[:-].) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-Bex1List :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{EX! } (-/[:-].) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BleastList :: $\langle \text{id} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{LEAST } (-/[:-].) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

syntax (*input*)

-BallList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists! (-/[:-].) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BexList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists? (-/[:-].) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-Bex1List :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists?! (-/[:-].) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

syntax

-BallList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \forall (-/[\in] \ -) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BexList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \exists (-/[\in] \ -) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-Bex1List :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \exists! (-/[\in] \ -) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BleastList :: $\langle \text{id} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{LEAST } (-/[\in] \ -) \ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

translations

$\forall x[\in]A. P \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST Ball } (\text{CONST set } A) (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists x[\in]A. P \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST Bex } (\text{CONST set } A) (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists!x[\in]A. P \rightarrow \exists!x. x [\in] A \wedge P$
 $\text{LEAST } x[:]A. P \rightarrow \text{LEAST } x. x [\in] A \wedge P$

syntax (ASCII output)

$\text{-setlessAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{ALL } -[\langle]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setlessExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{EX } -[\langle]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{ALL } -[\leq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{EX } -[\leq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleEx1List} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{EX! } -[\leq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$

syntax

$\text{-setlessAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \forall -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setlessExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \exists -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \forall -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \exists -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleEx1List} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \exists! -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\forall A[\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \forall A. A [\subseteq] B \rightarrow P$
 $\exists A[\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \exists A. A [\subseteq] B \wedge P$
 $\forall A[\subseteq\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \forall A. A [\subseteq\subseteq] B \rightarrow P$
 $\exists A[\subseteq\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \exists A. A [\subseteq\subseteq] B \wedge P$
 $\exists!A[\subseteq\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \exists!A. A [\subseteq\subseteq] B \wedge P$

end

2 Fair Streams

theory *Fair-Stream* **imports** *HOL-Library.Stream* **begin**

definition *upt-lists* :: $\langle \text{nat list stream} \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{upt-lists} \equiv \text{smap } (\text{upt } 0) (\text{stl nats}) \rangle$

definition *fair-nats* :: $\langle \text{nat stream} \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{fair-nats} \equiv \text{flat } \text{upt-lists} \rangle$

definition *fair* :: $\langle 'a \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{fair } s \equiv \forall x \in \text{sset } s. \forall m. \exists n \geq m. s !! n = x \rangle$

lemma *upt-lists-snth*: $\langle x \leq n \Longrightarrow x \in \text{set } (\text{upt-lists} !! n) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *all-ex-upt-lists*: $\langle \exists n \geq m. x \in \text{set } (\text{upt-lists} !! n) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upt-lists-ne*: $\langle \forall xs \in sset \text{upt-lists}. xs \neq [] \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sset-flat-stl*: $\langle sset (\text{flat } (stl \ s)) \subseteq sset (\text{flat } s) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *flat-snth-nth*:
assumes $\langle x = s !! n ! m \rangle \langle m < length (s !! n) \rangle \langle \forall xs \in sset \ s. xs \neq [] \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists n' \geq n. x = \text{flat } s !! n' \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *all-ex-fair-nats*: $\langle \exists n \geq m. \text{fair-nats} !! n = x \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fair-surj*:
assumes $\langle surj \ f \rangle$
shows $\langle fair (\text{smap } f \ \text{fair-nats}) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *fair-stream* :: $\langle (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{stream} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{fair-stream } f \equiv \text{smap } f \ \text{fair-nats} \rangle$

theorem *fair-stream*: $\langle surj \ f \implies fair (\text{fair-stream } f) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *UNIV-stream*: $\langle surj \ f \implies sset (\text{fair-stream } f) = UNIV \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

3 Syntax

theory *Syntax* **imports** *List-Syntax* **begin**

3.1 Terms and Formulas

datatype *tm*
= *Var* *nat* ($\langle \# \rangle$)
| *Fun* *nat* $\langle tm \ \text{list} \rangle$ ($\langle \dagger \rangle$)

datatype *fm*
= *Falsity* ($\langle \perp \rangle$)
| *Pre* *nat* $\langle tm \ \text{list} \rangle$ ($\langle \ddagger \rangle$)
| *Imp* *fm* *fm* (**infixr** $\langle \longrightarrow \rangle$ 55)
| *Uni* *fm* ($\langle \forall \rangle$)

type-synonym *sequent* = $\langle fm \ \text{list} \times fm \ \text{list} \rangle$

3.1.1 Substitution

primrec *add-env* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$ (infix $\langle \circledast \rangle$ 0) **where**
 $\langle (t \circledast s) \ 0 = t \rangle$
 $| \langle (t \circledast s) \ (Suc \ n) = s \ n \rangle$

primrec *lift-tm* :: $\langle tm \Rightarrow tm \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle lift-tm \ (\#n) = \#(n+1) \rangle$
 $| \langle lift-tm \ (\dagger f \ ts) = \dagger f \ (map \ lift-tm \ ts) \rangle$

primrec *sub-tm* :: $\langle (nat \Rightarrow tm) \Rightarrow tm \Rightarrow tm \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle sub-tm \ s \ (\#n) = s \ n \rangle$
 $| \langle sub-tm \ s \ (\dagger f \ ts) = \dagger f \ (map \ (sub-tm \ s) \ ts) \rangle$

primrec *sub-fm* :: $\langle (nat \Rightarrow tm) \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle sub-fm \ - \ \perp = \perp \rangle$
 $| \langle sub-fm \ s \ (\dagger P \ ts) = \dagger P \ (map \ (sub-tm \ s) \ ts) \rangle$
 $| \langle sub-fm \ s \ (p \longrightarrow q) = sub-fm \ s \ p \longrightarrow sub-fm \ s \ q \rangle$
 $| \langle sub-fm \ s \ (\forall p) = \forall (sub-fm \ (\#0 \circledast \lambda n. \ lift-tm \ (s \ n)) \ p) \rangle$

abbreviation *inst-single* :: $\langle tm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm \rangle$ ($\langle \langle - \rangle \rangle$) **where**
 $\langle \langle t \rangle \equiv sub-fm \ (t \circledast \#) \rangle$

3.1.2 Variables

primrec *vars-tm* :: $\langle tm \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle vars-tm \ (\#n) = [n] \rangle$
 $| \langle vars-tm \ (\dagger \ ts) = concat \ (map \ vars-tm \ ts) \rangle$

primrec *vars-fm* :: $\langle fm \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle vars-fm \ \perp = [] \rangle$
 $| \langle vars-fm \ (\dagger \ ts) = concat \ (map \ vars-tm \ ts) \rangle$
 $| \langle vars-fm \ (p \longrightarrow q) = vars-fm \ p \ @ \ vars-fm \ q \rangle$
 $| \langle vars-fm \ (\forall p) = vars-fm \ p \rangle$

primrec *max-list* :: $\langle nat \ list \Rightarrow nat \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle max-list \ [] = 0 \rangle$
 $| \langle max-list \ (x \# \ xs) = max \ x \ (max-list \ xs) \rangle$

lemma *max-list-append*: $\langle max-list \ (xs \ @ \ ys) = max \ (max-list \ xs) \ (max-list \ ys) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *max-list-concat*: $\langle xs \ [\in] \ xss \Longrightarrow \ max-list \ xs \ \leq \ max-list \ (concat \ xss) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *max-list-in*: $\langle max-list \ xs < n \Longrightarrow n \ [\notin] \ xs \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *vars-fms* :: $\langle fm \ list \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle vars-fms \ A \equiv concat \ (map \ vars-fm \ A) \rangle$

lemma *vars-fms-member*: $\langle p \in A \implies \text{vars-fm } p \sqsubseteq \text{vars-fms } A \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *max-list-mono*: $\langle A \sqsubseteq B \implies \text{max-list } A \leq \text{max-list } B \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *max-list-vars-fms*:
assumes $\langle \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fms } A) \leq n \rangle$ $\langle p \in A \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) \leq n \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *fresh* :: $\langle \text{fm list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{fresh } A \equiv \text{Suc } (\text{max-list } (\text{vars-fms } A)) \rangle$

3.2 Rules

datatype *rule* =
 $\text{Idle} \mid \text{Axiom nat } \langle \text{tm list} \rangle \mid \text{FlsL} \mid \text{FlsR} \mid \text{ImpL fm fm} \mid \text{ImpR fm fm} \mid \text{UniL tm}$
 $\text{fm} \mid \text{UniR fm}$

end

4 Semantics

theory *Semantics* **imports** *Syntax* **begin**

4.1 Definition

type-synonym *'a var-denot* = $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
type-synonym *'a fun-denot* = $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
type-synonym *'a pre-denot* = $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$

primrec *semantics-tm* :: $\langle 'a \text{ var-denot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fun-denot} \Rightarrow \text{tm} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$ ($\langle \lfloor -, - \rfloor \rangle$)
where

$\langle \lfloor E, F \rfloor (\#n) = E \ n \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \lfloor E, F \rfloor (\dagger f \ ts) = F \ f \ (\text{map } \lfloor E, F \rfloor \ ts) \rangle$

primrec *semantics-fm* :: $\langle 'a \text{ var-denot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fun-denot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ pre-denot} \Rightarrow \text{fm} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{bool} \rangle$

($\langle \llbracket -, -, - \rrbracket \rangle$) **where**
 $\langle \llbracket -, -, - \rrbracket \perp = \text{False} \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (\dagger P \ ts) = G \ P \ (\text{map } \lfloor E, F \rfloor \ ts) \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (p \longrightarrow q) = (\llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \longrightarrow \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q) \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (\forall p) = (\forall x. \llbracket x \ \S \ E, F, G \rrbracket p) \rangle$

fun *sc* :: $\langle ('a \text{ var-denot} \times 'a \text{ fun-denot} \times 'a \text{ pre-denot}) \Rightarrow \text{sequent} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B) = ((\forall p \in A. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p) \longrightarrow (\exists q \in B. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q)) \rangle$

4.2 Substitution

lemma *add-env-semantics* [simp]: $\langle \langle E, F \rangle ((t \text{ § } s) n) = \langle \langle E, F \rangle t \text{ § } \lambda m. \langle E, F \rangle (s m) \rangle n \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lift-lemma* [simp]: $\langle \langle x \text{ § } E, F \rangle (\text{lift-tm } t) = \langle E, F \rangle t \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sub-tm-semantics* [simp]: $\langle \langle E, F \rangle (\text{sub-tm } s t) = \langle \lambda n. \langle E, F \rangle (s n), F \rangle t \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sub-fm-semantics* [simp]: $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (\text{sub-fm } s p) = \llbracket \lambda n. \langle E, F \rangle (s n), F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.3 Variables

lemma *upd-vars-tm* [simp]: $\langle n \notin \text{vars-tm } t \implies \langle E(n := x), F \rangle t = \langle E, F \rangle t \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-upd-commute* [simp]: $\langle (y \text{ § } E(n := x)) m = ((y \text{ § } E)(\text{Suc } n := x)) m \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upd-vars-fm* [simp]: $\langle \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) < n \implies \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket p = \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

5 Encoding

theory *Encoding* **imports** *HOL-Library.Nat-Bijection Syntax* **begin**

abbreviation *infix-sum-encode* (**infixr** $\langle \$ \rangle$ 100) **where**
 $\langle c \$ x \equiv \text{sum-encode } (c x) \rangle$

lemma *lt-sum-encode-Inr*: $\langle n < \text{Inr } \$ n \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-prod-decode-lt* [simp]: $\langle \text{sum-decode } n = \text{Inr } b \implies (x, y) = \text{prod-decode } b \implies y < \text{Suc } n \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-prod-decode-lt-Suc* [simp]:
 $\langle \text{sum-decode } n = \text{Inr } b \implies (\text{Suc } x, y) = \text{prod-decode } b \implies x < \text{Suc } n \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lt-list-encode*: $\langle n \in ns \implies n < \text{list-encode } ns \rangle$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *prod-Suc-list-decode-lt* [simp]:

⟨ $(x, \text{Suc } y) = \text{prod-decode } n \implies y' [\in] (\text{list-decode } y) \implies y' < n$ ⟩

⟨proof⟩

5.1 Terms

primrec *nat-of-tm* :: $\langle tm \Rightarrow nat \rangle$ **where**

⟨*nat-of-tm* (#*n*) = *prod-encode* (*n*, 0)⟩

| ⟨*nat-of-tm* (†*f* *ts*) = *prod-encode* (*f*, *Suc* (*list-encode* (*map nat-of-tm* *ts*)))⟩

function *tm-of-nat* :: $\langle nat \Rightarrow tm \rangle$ **where**

⟨*tm-of-nat* *n* = (case *prod-decode* *n* of

(*n*, 0) ⇒ #*n*

| (*f*, *Suc* *ts*) ⇒ †*f* (*map tm-of-nat* (*list-decode* *ts*)))⟩

⟨proof⟩

termination ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tm-nat*: ⟨*tm-of-nat* (*nat-of-tm* *t*) = *t*⟩

⟨proof⟩

lemma *surj-tm-of-nat*: ⟨*surj tm-of-nat*⟩

⟨proof⟩

5.2 Formulas

primrec *nat-of-fm* :: $\langle fm \Rightarrow nat \rangle$ **where**

⟨*nat-of-fm* ⊥ = 0⟩

| ⟨*nat-of-fm* (†*P* *ts*) = *Suc* (*Inl* \$ *prod-encode* (*P*, *list-encode* (*map nat-of-tm* *ts*)))⟩

| ⟨*nat-of-fm* (*p* → *q*) = *Suc* (*Inr* \$ *prod-encode* (*Suc* (*nat-of-fm* *p*), *nat-of-fm* *q*))⟩

| ⟨*nat-of-fm* (∀ *p*) = *Suc* (*Inr* \$ *prod-encode* (0, *nat-of-fm* *p*))⟩

function *fm-of-nat* :: $\langle nat \Rightarrow fm \rangle$ **where**

⟨*fm-of-nat* 0 = ⊥⟩

| ⟨*fm-of-nat* (*Suc* *n*) = (case *sum-decode* *n* of

Inl *n* ⇒ let (*P*, *ts*) = *prod-decode* *n* in †*P* (*map tm-of-nat* (*list-decode* *ts*))

| *Inr* *n* ⇒ (case *prod-decode* *n* of

(*Suc* *p*, *q*) ⇒ *fm-of-nat* *p* → *fm-of-nat* *q*

| (0, *p*) ⇒ ∀ (*fm-of-nat* *p*))⟩

⟨proof⟩

termination ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fm-nat*: ⟨*fm-of-nat* (*nat-of-fm* *p*) = *p*⟩

⟨proof⟩

lemma *surj-fm-of-nat*: ⟨*surj fm-of-nat*⟩

⟨proof⟩

5.3 Rules

Pick a large number to help encode the Idle rule, so that we never hit it in practice.

definition *idle-nat* :: *nat* **where**

idle-nat \equiv 4294967295

primrec *nat-of-rule* :: *rule* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

nat-of-rule *Idle* = *Inl* \$ *prod-encode* (0, *idle-nat*)
| *nat-of-rule* (*Axiom* *n* *ts*) = *Inl* \$ *prod-encode* (*Suc* *n*, *Suc* (*list-encode* (*map* *nat-of-tm* *ts*)))
| *nat-of-rule* *FlsL* = *Inl* \$ *prod-encode* (0, 0)
| *nat-of-rule* *FlsR* = *Inl* \$ *prod-encode* (0, *Suc* 0)
| *nat-of-rule* (*ImpL* *p* *q*) = *Inr* \$ *prod-encode* (*Inl* \$ *nat-of-fm* *p*, *Inl* \$ *nat-of-fm* *q*)
| *nat-of-rule* (*ImpR* *p* *q*) = *Inr* \$ *prod-encode* (*Inr* \$ *nat-of-fm* *p*, *nat-of-fm* *q*)
| *nat-of-rule* (*UniL* *t* *p*) = *Inr* \$ *prod-encode* (*Inl* \$ *nat-of-tm* *t*, *Inr* \$ *nat-of-fm* *p*)
| *nat-of-rule* (*UniR* *p*) = *Inl* \$ *prod-encode* (*Suc* (*nat-of-fm* *p*), 0)

fun *rule-of-nat* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *rule* **where**

rule-of-nat *n* = (*case* *sum-decode* *n* of
 Inl *n* \Rightarrow (*case* *prod-decode* *n* of
 (0, 0) \Rightarrow *FlsL*
 | (0, *Suc* 0) \Rightarrow *FlsR*
 | (0, *n2*) \Rightarrow *if* *n2* = *idle-nat* *then* *Idle* *else*
 let (*p*, *q*) = *prod-decode* *n2* *in* *ImpR* (*fm-of-nat* *p*) (*fm-of-nat* *q*)
 | (*Suc* *n*, *Suc* *ts*) \Rightarrow *Axiom* *n* (*map* *tm-of-nat* (*list-decode* *ts*))
 | (*Suc* *p*, 0) \Rightarrow *UniR* (*fm-of-nat* *p*)
 | *Inr* *n* \Rightarrow (*let* (*n1*, *n2*) = *prod-decode* *n* *in*
 case *sum-decode* *n1* of
 Inl *n1* \Rightarrow (*case* *sum-decode* *n2* of
 Inl *q* \Rightarrow *ImpL* (*fm-of-nat* *n1*) (*fm-of-nat* *q*)
 | *Inr* *p* \Rightarrow *UniL* (*tm-of-nat* *n1*) (*fm-of-nat* *p*)
 | *Inr* *p* \Rightarrow *ImpR* (*fm-of-nat* *p*) (*fm-of-nat* *n2*)))
 | *Inr* *n2* \Rightarrow *UniR* (*fm-of-nat* *n2*)))

lemma *rule-nat*: *rule-of-nat* (*nat-of-rule* *r*) = *r*

proof

lemma *surj-rule-of-nat*: *surj* *rule-of-nat*

proof

end

6 Prover

theory *Prover* **imports** *Abstract-Completeness*.*Abstract-Completeness* *Encoding*
Fair-Stream **begin**

function *eff* :: $\langle \text{rule} \Rightarrow \text{sequent} \Rightarrow (\text{sequent fset}) \text{ option} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{eff Idle } (A, B) = \text{Some } \{| (A, B) |\} \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff } (\text{Axiom } P \text{ ts}) (A, B) = (\text{if } \ddagger P \text{ ts } [\in] A \wedge \ddagger P \text{ ts } [\in] B \text{ then } \text{Some } \{\{\}\} \text{ else } \text{None}) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff FlsL } (A, B) = (\text{if } \perp [\in] A \text{ then } \text{Some } \{\{\}\} \text{ else } \text{None}) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff FlsR } (A, B) = (\text{if } \perp [\in] B \text{ then } \text{Some } \{| (A, B [\div] \perp) |\} \text{ else } \text{None}) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff } (\text{ImpL } p \ q) (A, B) = (\text{if } (p \longrightarrow q) [\in] A \text{ then } \text{Some } \{| (A [\div] (p \longrightarrow q), p \# B), (q \# A [\div] (p \longrightarrow q), B) |\} \text{ else } \text{None}) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff } (\text{ImpR } p \ q) (A, B) = (\text{if } (p \longrightarrow q) [\in] B \text{ then } \text{Some } \{| (p \# A, q \# B [\div] (p \longrightarrow q)) |\} \text{ else } \text{None}) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff } (\text{UniL } t \ p) (A, B) = (\text{if } \forall p [\in] A \text{ then } \text{Some } \{| (\langle t \rangle p \# A, B) |\} \text{ else } \text{None}) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff } (\text{UniR } p) (A, B) = (\text{if } \forall p [\in] B \text{ then } \text{Some } \{| (A, \langle \#(\text{fresh } (A \ @ \ B)) \rangle p \# B [\div] \forall p) |\} \text{ else } \text{None}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
termination $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *rules* :: $\langle \text{rule stream} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{rules} \equiv \text{fair-stream rule-of-nat} \rangle$

lemma *UNIV-rules*: $\langle \text{sset rules} = \text{UNIV} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *RuleSystem* $\langle \lambda r \ s \ ss. \text{eff } r \ s = \text{Some } ss \rangle$ *rules UNIV*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *per-rules'*:
assumes $\langle \text{enabled } r (A, B) \rangle \langle \neg \text{enabled } r (A', B') \rangle \langle \text{eff } r' (A, B) = \text{Some } ss' \rangle$
 $\langle (A', B') [\in] ss' \rangle$
shows $\langle r' = r \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *per-rules*: $\langle \text{per } r \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *PersistentRuleSystem* $\langle \lambda r \ s \ ss. \text{eff } r \ s = \text{Some } ss \rangle$ *rules UNIV*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\langle \text{prover} \equiv \text{mkTree rules} \rangle$

end

7 Export

theory *Export* **imports** *Prover* **begin**

definition $\langle \text{prove-sequent} \equiv i.\text{mkTree eff rules} \rangle$

definition $\langle \text{prove} \equiv \lambda p. \text{prove-sequent } ([], [p]) \rangle$

```

declare Stream.smember-code [code del]
lemma [code]:  $\langle \text{Stream.smember } x (y \#\# s) = (x = y \vee \text{Stream.smember } x s) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

code-printing

```

constant the  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) ( $\backslash x \rightarrow \text{case } x \text{ of } \{ \text{Just } y \rightarrow y \}$ )
  | constant Option.is-none  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) ( $\backslash x \rightarrow \text{case } x \text{ of } \{ \text{Just } y \rightarrow \text{False};$ 
Nothing  $\rightarrow \text{True} \}$ )

```

code-identifier

```

code-module Product-Type  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Arith
| code-module Orderings  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Arith
| code-module Arith  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module MaybeExt  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module List  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Nat-Bijection  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Syntax  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Encoding  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module HOL  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Set  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module FSet  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Stream  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Fair-Stream  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Sum-Type  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Abstract-Completeness  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Export  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover

```

```

export-code open prove in Haskell

```

To export the Haskell code run:

```
> isabelle build -e -D .
```

To compile the exported code run:

```
> ghc -O2 -i./program Main.hs
```

To prove a formula, supply it using raw constructor names, e.g.:

```

> ./Main "Imp (Pre 0 []) (Imp (Pre 1 []) (Pre 0 []))"
|- (P) --> ((Q) --> (P))
+ ImpR on P and (Q) --> (P)
P |- (Q) --> (P)
+ ImpR on Q and P
Q, P |- P
+ Axiom on P

```

The output is pretty-printed.

end

8 Soundness

theory *Soundness* **imports** *Abstract-Soundness.Finite-Proof-Soundness Prover Semantics* **begin**

lemma *eff-sound*:

assumes $\langle \text{eff } r (A, B) = \text{Some } ss \rangle \langle \forall A B. (A, B) \in | \text{ss} \longrightarrow (\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow 'a). \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B)) \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *Soundness* $\langle \lambda r s ss. \text{eff } r s = \text{Some } ss \rangle$ *rules UNIV sc*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *prover-soundness*:

assumes $\langle \text{tfinite } t \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{wf } t \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (\text{fst } (\text{root } t)) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

9 Completeness

theory *Completeness* **imports** *Prover Semantics* **begin**

9.1 Hintikka Counter Model

locale *Hintikka* =

fixes $A B :: \langle \text{fm set} \rangle$

assumes

Basic: $\langle \dagger P ts \in A \Longrightarrow \dagger P ts \in B \Longrightarrow \text{False} \rangle$ **and**
FlsA: $\langle \perp \notin A \rangle$ **and**
ImpA: $\langle p \longrightarrow q \in A \Longrightarrow p \in B \vee q \in A \rangle$ **and**
ImpB: $\langle p \longrightarrow q \in B \Longrightarrow p \in A \wedge q \in B \rangle$ **and**
UniA: $\langle \forall p \in A \Longrightarrow \forall t. \langle t \rangle p \in A \rangle$ **and**
UniB: $\langle \forall p \in B \Longrightarrow \exists t. \langle t \rangle p \in B \rangle$

abbreviation $\langle M A \equiv \llbracket \#, \dagger, \lambda P ts. \dagger P ts \in A \rrbracket \rangle$

lemma *id-tm [simp]*: $\langle (\# , \dagger) t = t \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *size-sub-fm [simp]*: $\langle \text{size } (\text{sub-fm } s p) = \text{size } p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *Hintikka-counter-model*:

assumes $\langle \text{Hintikka } A B \rangle$
shows $\langle (p \in A \longrightarrow M A p) \wedge (p \in B \longrightarrow \neg M A p) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.2 Escape Paths Form Hintikka Sets

lemma *sset-sdrop*: $\langle \text{sset} (\text{sdrop } n \ s) \subseteq \text{sset } s \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *epath-sdrop*: $\langle \text{epath } \text{steps} \implies \text{epath} (\text{sdrop } n \ \text{steps}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eff-preserves-Pre*:
assumes $\langle \text{effStep} ((A, B), r) \ \text{ss} \rangle \langle (A', B') \mid \in \mid \ \text{ss} \rangle$
shows $\langle \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ A \implies \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ A' \rangle \langle \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ B \implies \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ B' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *epath-eff*:
assumes $\langle \text{epath } \text{steps} \rangle \langle \text{effStep} (\text{shd } \text{steps}) \ \text{ss} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{fst} (\text{shd} (\text{stl } \text{steps})) \mid \in \mid \ \text{ss} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\langle \text{lhs } s \equiv \text{fst} (\text{fst } s) \rangle$
abbreviation $\langle \text{rhs } s \equiv \text{snd} (\text{fst } s) \rangle$
abbreviation $\langle \text{lhsd } s \equiv \text{lhs} (\text{shd } s) \rangle$
abbreviation $\langle \text{rhsd } s \equiv \text{rhs} (\text{shd } s) \rangle$

lemma *epath-Pre-sdrop*:
assumes $\langle \text{epath } \text{steps} \rangle$ **shows**
 $\langle \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ \text{lhs} (\text{shd } \text{steps}) \implies \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ \text{lhsd} (\text{sdrop } m \ \text{steps}) \rangle$
 $\langle \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ \text{rhs} (\text{shd } \text{steps}) \implies \ddagger P \ \text{ts} \ [\in] \ \text{rhsd} (\text{sdrop } m \ \text{steps}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Saturated-sdrop*:
assumes $\langle \text{Saturated } \text{steps} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{Saturated} (\text{sdrop } n \ \text{steps}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *treeA* :: $\langle (\text{sequent} \times \text{rule}) \ \text{stream} \Rightarrow \text{fm } \text{set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{treeA } \text{steps} \equiv \bigcup s \in \text{sset } \text{steps}. \ \text{set} (\text{lhs } s) \rangle$

definition *treeB* :: $\langle (\text{sequent} \times \text{rule}) \ \text{stream} \Rightarrow \text{fm } \text{set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{treeB } \text{steps} \equiv \bigcup s \in \text{sset } \text{steps}. \ \text{set} (\text{rhs } s) \rangle$

lemma *treeA-snth*: $\langle p \in \text{treeA } \text{steps} \implies \exists n. \ p \ [\in] \ \text{lhsd} (\text{sdrop } n \ \text{steps}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *treeB-snth*: $\langle p \in \text{treeB } \text{steps} \implies \exists n. \ p \ [\in] \ \text{rhsd} (\text{sdrop } n \ \text{steps}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *treeA-sdrop*: $\langle \text{treeA} (\text{sdrop } n \ \text{steps}) \subseteq \text{treeA } \text{steps} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *treeB-sdrop*: $\langle \text{treeB} (\text{sdrop } n \ \text{steps}) \subseteq \text{treeB } \text{steps} \rangle$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *enabled-ex-taken*:

assumes ⟨*epath steps*⟩ ⟨*Saturated steps*⟩ ⟨*enabled r (fst (shd steps))*⟩
shows ⟨ $\exists k. \text{takenAtStep } r \text{ (shd (sdrop } k \text{ steps))}$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma *Hintikka-epath*:

assumes ⟨*epath steps*⟩ ⟨*Saturated steps*⟩
shows ⟨*Hintikka (treeA steps) (treeB steps)*⟩
⟨proof⟩

9.3 Completeness

lemma *fair-stream-rules*: ⟨*Fair-Stream.fair rules*⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma *fair-rules*: ⟨*fair rules*⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma *epath-prover*:

fixes $A B :: \langle \text{fm list} \rangle$
defines ⟨ $t \equiv \text{prover } (A, B)$ ⟩
shows ⟨ $\text{fst } (\text{root } t) = (A, B) \wedge \text{wf } t \wedge \text{tfinite } t \vee$
⟨ $\exists \text{steps. } \text{fst } (\text{shd } \text{steps}) = (A, B) \wedge \text{epath } \text{steps} \wedge \text{Saturated } \text{steps}$ ⟩⟩ (is ⟨ $?A \vee$
 $?B$ ⟩)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *epath-countermodel*:

assumes ⟨ $\text{fst } (\text{shd } \text{steps}) = (A, B)$ ⟩ ⟨*epath steps*⟩ ⟨*Saturated steps*⟩
shows ⟨ $\exists (E :: - \Rightarrow \text{tm}) F G. \neg \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B)$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

theorem *prover-completeness*:

assumes ⟨ $\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow \text{tm}) F G. \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B)$ ⟩
defines ⟨ $t \equiv \text{prover } (A, B)$ ⟩
shows ⟨ $\text{fst } (\text{root } t) = (A, B) \wedge \text{wf } t \wedge \text{tfinite } t$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

corollary

assumes ⟨ $\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow \text{tm}) F G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p$ ⟩
defines ⟨ $t \equiv \text{prover } (\llbracket, \llbracket p \rrbracket)$ ⟩
shows ⟨ $\text{fst } (\text{root } t) = (\llbracket, \llbracket p \rrbracket) \wedge \text{wf } t \wedge \text{tfinite } t$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

end

10 Result

theory *Result* **imports** *Soundness Completeness* **begin**

theorem *prover-soundness-completeness*:

fixes $A B :: \langle fm\ list \rangle$

defines $\langle t \equiv prover\ (A, B) \rangle$

shows $\langle tfinite\ t \wedge wf\ t \longleftrightarrow (\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow tm)\ F\ G.\ sc\ (E, F, G)\ (A, B)) \rangle$
\langle proof \rangle

corollary

fixes $p :: fm$

defines $\langle t \equiv prover\ ([], [p]) \rangle$

shows $\langle tfinite\ t \wedge wf\ t \longleftrightarrow (\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow tm)\ F\ G.\ \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket\ p) \rangle$
\langle proof \rangle

end

References

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