

# Unified Classical Logic Completeness

*A Coinductive Pearl*

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# **Logic for Computer Science**

*Foundations of  
Automatic Theorem Proving*

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*Harper & Row, Publishers*

**Jean H. Gallier**

*All too often, proof-theoretic methods are neglected in favor of shorter, and superficially more elegant semantic arguments.*

*[In contrast, in Gallier's book] the treatment of the proof theory of the Gentzen system is oriented towards computation with proofs. For example, a pseudo-Pascal version of a complete search procedure for first-order cut-free Gentzen proofs is presented.*

Frank Pfenning

## A Proof

$$\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y) \wedge p(z)$$

## A Proof

$$\frac{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y) \quad \forall x. p(x) \vdash p(z)}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y) \wedge p(z)} \text{ CONJR}_{p(y), p(z)}$$

# A Proof

$$\text{ALL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{\begin{array}{c} \forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(y) \\ \hline \forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y) \end{array}}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y) \wedge p(z)} \text{ CONJR}_{p(y), p(z)}$$

# A Proof

$$\text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{\text{Ax}_{p(y)} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(y)}}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y)} \quad \forall x. p(x) \vdash p(z) \text{ CONJR}_{p(y), p(z)}$$
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CONJR<sub>p(y), p(z)</sub>

# A Proof

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ax}_{p(y)} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x), p(\textcolor{teal}{y}) \vdash p(y)} \\ \text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y)} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{Ax}_{p(z)} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x), p(\textcolor{teal}{z}) \vdash p(z)} \\ \text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),z} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(z)} \end{array} \text{ CONJR}_{p(y), p(z)}$$

# A Failing Proof

$$\text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Ax}_{p(y)} \\ \hline \forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(y) \end{array}}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y)} \quad \forall x. p(x) \vdash p(z) \quad \text{CONJR}_{p(y), p(z)}$$
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# A Systematic Proof

$$\frac{\text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{\text{Ax}_{p(y)} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(y)}}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y)}}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y) \wedge p(z)}$$
$$\frac{\text{Ax}_{p(z)} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x), p(\textcolor{teal}{z}) \vdash p(z)}}{\forall x. p(x), p(\textcolor{teal}{y}) \vdash p(z)}$$
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## Our Interest in Gallier's Proof



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Claessen, Lillieström, Smallbone CADE 2011

Blanchette, Böhme, Popescu, Smallbone TACAS 2013

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# How to Formalize Completeness?

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Harrison TPHOLs 1998	HOL Light	Henkin
Berghofer 2002	Isabelle/HOL	Henkin
Ridge, Margetson TPHOLs 2005	Isabelle/HOL	Beth–Hintikka
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Schlöder, Koepke 2012	Mizar	Henkin

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Henkin  $\approx$  Gödel  $\approx$  canonical models  $\approx$  semantic

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- Isabelle/HOL, Beth–Hintikka
- Abstract proof + instantiation with rich FOLs
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### *Haskell*

A ~~pseudo~~ Pascal version of a complete search procedure for first-order cut-free Gentzen proofs is presented.

# Isabelle/HOL Demonstration

# Codatatypes

Inductive (or algebraic) datatypes:

**datatype**  $\alpha$  list = Nil | Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  list)

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## Syntax and Semantics

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datatype fmla = Atm atom | Neg fmla | Conj fmla fmla | All var fmla
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Terms       $\llbracket x \rrbracket_{\xi}^{\mathcal{S}}$       =       $\xi x$   
 $\llbracket f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rrbracket_{\xi}^{\mathcal{S}}$       =       $F_f(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_{\xi}^{\mathcal{S}}, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket_{\xi}^{\mathcal{S}})$

Atoms       $\mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} p(t_1, \dots, t_n)$       =       $P_p(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_{\xi}^{\mathcal{S}}, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket_{\xi}^{\mathcal{S}})$

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Formulas       $\mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} \text{Atm } a$       =       $\mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} a$   
 $\mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} \text{Neg } \varphi$       =       $\mathcal{S} \not\models_{\xi} \varphi$   
 $\mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} \text{Conj } \varphi \psi$       =       $\mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} \varphi \wedge \mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} \psi$   
 $\mathcal{S} \models_{\xi} \text{All } x \varphi$       =       $\forall a \in S. \mathcal{S} \models_{\xi[x \leftarrow a]} \varphi$

# A Gentzen System

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, \text{Atm } a \vdash \Delta, \text{Atm } a} \text{Ax} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi}{\Gamma, \text{Neg } \varphi \vdash \Delta} \text{NEG L} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \text{Neg } \varphi} \text{NEG R}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, \varphi, \psi \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \text{Conj } \varphi \psi \vdash \Delta} \text{CONJ L} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi \quad \Gamma \vdash \Delta, \psi}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \text{Conj } \varphi \psi} \text{CONJ R}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, \text{All } x \varphi, \varphi[t/x] \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \text{All } x \varphi \vdash \Delta} \text{ALL L} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi[y/x]}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \text{All } x \varphi} \text{ALL R} \quad (y \text{ fresh})$$

# Abstracting Away

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ax}_{p(y)} \\ \hline \text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \quad \frac{\text{Ax}_{p(y)}}{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(y)} \quad \frac{\text{Ax}_{p(z)}}{\forall x. p(x), p(z) \vdash p(z)} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ax}_{p(x)} \\ \hline \text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),z} \quad \frac{\text{Ax}_{p(y)}}{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(z)} \quad \frac{\text{Ax}_{p(x)}}{\forall x. p(x), p(x) \vdash p(z)} \end{array}$$
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# Abstracting Away



## Abstracting Away

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{(s_6, r_6)} \\ \overline{(s_5, r_5)} \\ \overline{(s_3, r_3)} \qquad \overline{(s_4, r_4)} \\ \overline{(s_1, r_1)} \qquad \overline{(s_2, r_2)} \\ \hline \overline{(s_0, r_0)} \end{array}$$

# Abstracting Away

$$\frac{\overline{(s_6, r_6)} \quad \overline{(s_5, r_5)}}{\overline{(s_3, r_3) \quad (s_4, r_4)}} \quad \frac{\overline{(s_1, r_1) \quad (s_2, r_2)}}{(s_0, r_0)}$$

$$\text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{\text{Ax}_{p(y)} \frac{}{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(y)}}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(y)} \quad \frac{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(z)}{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(z)} \text{Ax}_{p(z)} \\ \vdots \\ \text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(z)}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(z)} \quad \text{ALLL}_{x,p(x),y} \frac{\forall x. p(x), p(y) \vdash p(z)}{\forall x. p(x) \vdash p(z)} \\ \text{CONJR}_{p(y), p(z)}$$

## Abstracting Away

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{(s_3, r_3)}{(s_1, r_1)}}{(s_2, r_2)}}{(s_4, r_4)}}{(s_5, r_5)}}{(s_6, r_6)} \quad \vdots \quad \frac{(s_3, r_3)}{(s_4, r_4)} \quad \frac{(s_5, r_5)}{(s_6, r_6)}$$
$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{(s_0, r_0)}{(s_1, r_1)}}{(s_2, r_2)}}{(s_3, r_3)}}{(s_4, r_4)} \quad \frac{(s_0, r_0)}{(s_1, r_1)}$$

## Abstracting Away

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline (s_6, r_6) \\ \hline (s_5, r_5) \\ \hline (s_3, r_3) & (s_4, r_4) \\ \hline (s_1, r_1) & (s_2, r_2) \\ \hline (s_0, r_0) \end{array}$$

## Abstracting Away

$\text{eff} : \text{rule} \rightarrow \text{state} \rightarrow \text{state fset} \rightarrow \text{bool}$        $\text{enabled } r s = (\exists ss. \text{ eff } r s ss)$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots}{(s_6, r_6)}}{(s_5, r_5)}}{\overline{(s_3, r_3)} \quad \overline{(s_4, r_4)}}}{\overline{(s_1, r_1)} \quad \overline{(s_2, r_2)}}}{\overline{(s_0, r_0)}}$$

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**Available**  $\forall s. \exists r. \text{enabled } r s$

**Persistent**  $\forall s, r, r', s', ss. \text{enabled } r' s \wedge r' \neq r \wedge \text{eff } r s ss \wedge s' \in \text{set } ss \Rightarrow \text{enabled } r' s'$

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$$\text{eff } r s ss \quad s' \in ss \quad \text{epath} (\text{SCons} (s', r') \sigma)$$

$$\frac{}{\text{epath} (\text{SCons} (s, r) (\text{SCons} (s', r') \sigma))}$$

⋮

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$\vdots$

$$(s_6, r_6)$$

Fair  $\forall r. \text{ev } (\text{alw enabledAt}_r) \sigma \Rightarrow \text{alw } (\text{ev taken}_r) \sigma$

$$(s_5, r_5)$$

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## Theorem (Abstract Completeness)

*Assume that the effect relation is available and persistent.*

*Then each state admits either a finite proof tree or a fair escape path.*

**Proof Idea.**

$\text{mkTree} : \text{rule stream} \rightarrow \text{state} \rightarrow \text{tree}$



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Then each state admits either a finite proof tree or a fair escape path.

### Proof Idea.

$\text{mkTree} : \text{rule stream} \rightarrow \text{state} \rightarrow \text{tree}$

$\text{mkTree } \rho s = \text{let SCons } r \rho' = \text{sdropWhile } (\lambda r. \neg \text{enabled } r s) \rho$   
 $ss = (\varepsilon ss. \text{eff } r s ss)$   
 $\text{in Node } (s, r) (\text{image } (\text{mkTree } \rho') ss)$



# Our CASC-25 Submission

```
data Stream a = SCons a (Stream a)
newtype FSet a = FSet [a]
data Tree a = Node a (FSet (Tree a))

fmap f (FSet xs) = FSet (map f xs)

sdropWhile p (SCons a s) =
  if p a then sdropWhile p s else SCons a s

mkTree eff rho s =
  Node (s, r) (fmap (mkTree eff rho') (fromJust (eff r s)))
  where SCons r rho' = sdropWhile (\r -> not (isJust (eff r s))) rho
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# Conclusion

Our complete abstract proof:

- 425 lines of Isabelle ( $\approx$  8 pages)
- Rigorous
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A key part of “mechanized metatheory of Sledgehammer”

Future work:

- Completeness for resolution, superposition, . . . ?

*Evangelizing presupposes a desire in the Church to come out of herself. . . When the Church does not come out of herself to evangelize, she becomes **self-referential** and then gets sick. The evils that, over time, happen in ecclesial institutions have their root in self-referentiality and a kind of **theological narcissism**.*

Jorge Mario Bergoglio