

An interactive driver for goal directed proof strategies

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Context

What we had:

- ▶ Matita is an ITP developed at the University of Bologna, similar to Coq
- ▶ Automation is a desirable aid, we decided to add some proof searching facility
- ▶ Non-decision procedures are usually black boxes
 - ▶ Newcomers learn nothing using automation
 - ▶ Script breakage may make automation a non-option on large developments

Aim

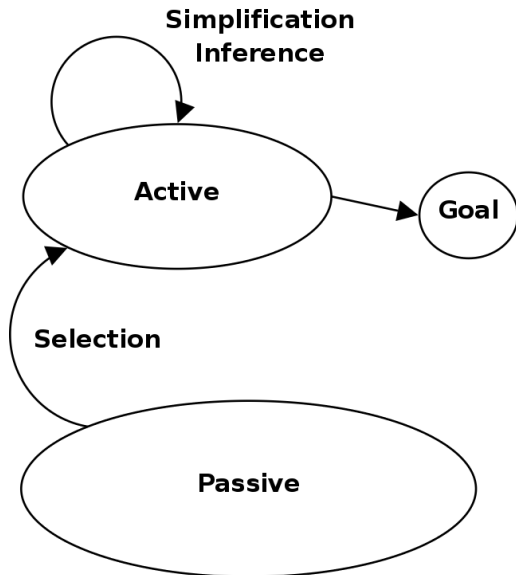
What we want:

- ▶ An automatic proof searching procedure
 - ▶ reasonably fast (not the main aim, but is fun to optimise it!)
 - ▶ designed with interactiveness in mind
- ▶ Interface to display the ongoing proof search
- ▶ Interface to drive it at runtime
- ▶ Experimentation, Debugging, Didactical purposes, ...
- ▶ A procedure producing proof scripts (not only proof objects)

Outline

- ▶ Interactive proof search procedure
- ▶ LSD resolution and ITP
- ▶ The stack issue
 - ▶ Operational description of the proof search procedure
- ▶ The interface
- ▶ Conclusion

Which kind of procedure is better suited for interactivensness? (1/4)



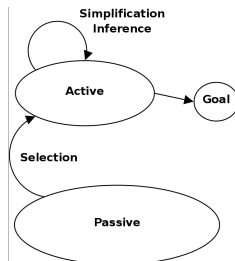
Which kind of procedure is better suited for interactivensness? (2/4)

Forward reasoning techniques are nice:

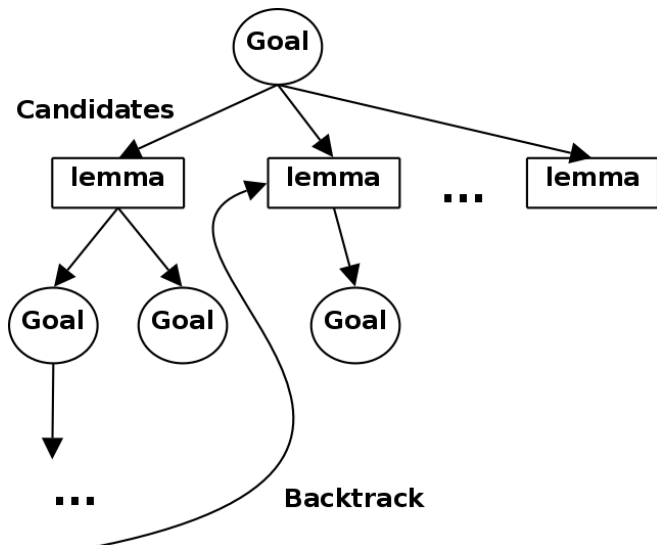
- ▶ Clear interaction point
- ▶ Fast algorithms

But we decided not to develop a procedure performing forward reasoning because:

- ▶ Not the way ITPs are used
- ▶ Active set not that stable
- ▶ Both sets are usually very big



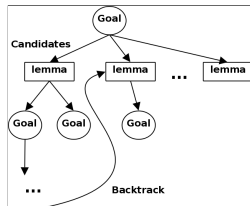
Which kind of procedure is better suited for interactivensness? (3/4)



Which kind of procedure is better suited for interactivensess? (4/4)

Depth first proof search:

- ▶ Upper part of the tree is stable
- ▶ Clear interaction point (selection)
- ▶ Failed computations can be hidden
- ▶ Goals are almost self contained



We believe that with a depth first goal directed procedure the user needs less information to follow the procedure.

SLD resolution

SLD

$$\frac{\leftarrow A_1, \dots, A_n \quad H \stackrel{c}{\leftarrow} B_1, \dots, B_m \quad \Sigma = mgu(H, A_i)}{\leftarrow \Sigma(A_1, \dots, A_{i-1}, B_1, \dots, B_m, A_{i+1}, \dots, A_n)}$$

Apply tactic

Apply-tac

$$\mathcal{P} = \Gamma_1 \vdash ?_1 : A_1, \dots, \Gamma_n \vdash ?_n : A_n$$
$$\mathcal{P}' = \mathcal{R}(\Gamma \vdash ?_{B_1} : B_1, \dots, \Gamma, x_1 : B_1, \dots, x_{m-1} : B_{m-1} \vdash ?_{B_m} : B_m); \mathcal{P}$$
$$\Gamma \vdash c ?_{B_1} \dots ?_{B_m} : H$$
$$\mathcal{P}', \Sigma, \Gamma \vdash H \stackrel{?}{\equiv} A_i \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{P}'', \Sigma'$$
$$\Sigma'' = ?_i := c ?_{B_1} \dots ?_{B_m}; \Sigma'$$

$$(\Sigma''(\mathcal{P}''), \Sigma'')$$

The stack issue

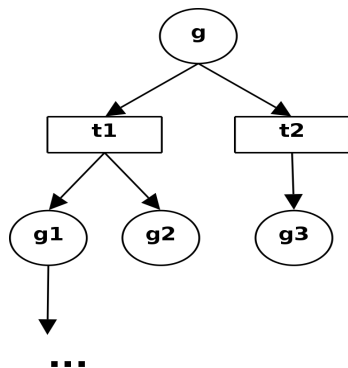
```
let rec first f l = function
| [] → raise Failure
| hd::tl →
    try f hd
    with Failure → first f tl
and all gl (S, P) =
match gl with
| [] → S, P
| g::tl →
    let cl = cands (S, P) g in
    let S',P' = first (fun (S, P, gl) → all gl (S, P)) cl in
    all tl (S', P')
```

Choice points (tl in first) are kept by the OCaml stack but we need to show them to the user!

Making the stack explicit

- ▶ The status is $((P, gl, fl) :: alt, \theta)$
 - ▶ $\theta : Term \rightarrow Term + \perp$
 - ▶ $P = (\mathcal{P}, \Sigma)$
 - ▶ gl is the todo list
 - ▶ alt is the list of alternatives to the original problem
 - ▶ fl is the list of goals that fail if that item fails
- ▶ Goals in gl are of the form $D_g \mid S_g^t$ where g has an entry in \mathcal{P}

Making the stack explicit



- ▶ The initial status is $([P, [D_g], [], \emptyset)$
- ▶ If lemmas t_1 and t_2 apply to g , the new status will be $([P', [D_{g_1}; D_{g_2}; S_g^{t_1}], [] ; P'', [D_{g_3}; S_g^{t_2}], [g]], \emptyset)$

The tactic I

$$\begin{aligned} &(((\mathcal{P}, \Sigma) \text{ as } P, S_g^t :: tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \xrightarrow{\text{step}} ((P, tl, fl) :: el', \theta') \quad (\text{i}) \\ &\text{when } \mathcal{M}(T) = \emptyset \text{ and } \Gamma \vdash ?g : T \in \mathcal{P} \\ &\text{where } \theta' = \theta[T \mapsto \Sigma(g)] \text{ and } el' = \text{purge}(el, tl) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(((\mathcal{P}, \Sigma) \text{ as } P, S_g^t :: tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \xrightarrow{\text{step}} ((P, tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \quad (\text{ii}) \\ &\text{when } \mathcal{M}(T) \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \Gamma \vdash ?g : T \in \mathcal{P} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(((\mathcal{P}, \Sigma), D_g :: tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \xrightarrow{\text{step}} (((\mathcal{P}, \Sigma'), tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \quad (\text{iii}) \\ &\text{when } \theta(T) \neq \perp \text{ and } \Gamma \vdash ?g : T \in \mathcal{P} \\ &\text{where } \Sigma' = \Sigma \circ [?g := \theta(T)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(((\mathcal{P}, \Sigma), D_g :: tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \xrightarrow{\text{step}} (el, \theta'_{m+1}) \quad (\text{iv}) \\ &\text{when } \theta(T) = \perp \text{ and } \Gamma \vdash ?g : T \in \mathcal{P} \\ &\text{where } \theta'_1 = \theta \text{ and } fl = \{g_1; \dots; g_m\} \\ &\text{and } \Gamma_g \vdash ?g : T_g \in \mathcal{P} \text{ for } g \in \{1, \dots, m\} \\ &\text{and } \theta'_{g+1} = \theta'_g[T_g \mapsto \perp] \text{ for } g \in \{1, \dots, m\} \end{aligned}$$

The tactic II

$$(((\mathcal{P}, \Sigma), D_g :: tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \xrightarrow{step} (el, \theta'_{m+1}) \quad (v)$$

when $cands(P, g) = []$

where $\theta'_1 = \theta$ and $fl = \{g_1; \dots; g_m\}$

and $\Gamma_g \vdash ?g : T_g \in \mathcal{P}$ for $g \in \{1, \dots, m\}$

and $\theta'_{g+1} = \theta'_g [T_g \mapsto \perp]$ for $g \in \{1, \dots, m\}$

$$((P, D_g :: tl, fl) :: el, \theta) \xrightarrow{step} ((P'_1, l_1 @ tl, []) :: \dots \quad (vi)$$

$\dots :: (P'_m, l_m @ tl, g :: fl) :: el, \theta)$

where $cands(P, g) = (t_1, P'_1, g_{1,1} \dots g_{1,n_1}) :: \dots$

$\dots :: (t_m, P'_m, g_{m,1} :: \dots :: g_{m,n_m})$

and $l_i = \mathcal{R}([D_{g_{i,1}} \dots; D_{g_{i,n_i}}]) \circ [S_g^{t_i}]$ for $i \in \{1 \dots m\}$

$$((P, [S_g^t], fl) :: el, \theta) \xrightarrow{step} (\text{Success } P) \quad (vii)$$

$$([], \theta) \xrightarrow{step} \text{Failure} \quad (viii)$$

The interface

The screenshot displays two windows from a theorem prover interface. The top window, titled "?15" and "?16", contains the following text:

```
n : nat
m : nat
H1 : 1 < n
H2 : n | m
Hcut : nth_prime (max_prime_factor n) | n
-----
nth_prime (max_prime_factor n) | m
```

The bottom window, titled "Auto", shows a list of steps in a proof:

Step	Expression	Witness	Divides	Transitive	Other
0 _(15 3)	<code>nth_prime (max_prime_factor n) m</code>	witness	<code>div_mod_spec_to_divides</code>	<code>transitive_divides</code>	m
1 _(52 2)	<code>m = nth_prime (max_prime_factor n) * ?</code>				
2 _(51 2)	<code>nat</code>				
3 _(0 0)					
4 _(0 0)					
5 _(0 0)					
6 _(0 0)					
7 _(0 0)					
8 _(0 0)					
9 _(0 0)					

Below the list, there are buttons for "Follow" and "Prune". At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for "witness", "Pause", "Play", "Next", and "Close".

Conclusion

- ▶ We developed a goal-directed depth-first proof search procedure that can be driven by the user at runtime
- ▶ The interface helped in debugging the procedure

What's next?

- ▶ We will introduce Matita to first year students (logic course)
- ▶ Script reconstruction almost finished but needs some tuning

That's all

Thanks for your attention

If you want to give Matita a try:

<http://matita.cs.unibo.it/>