



Some ideas on a proof technique language

Gudmund Grov (Edinburgh) & **Lucas Dixon** (Google)

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Motivation

- Being able to write special-purpose reasoning techniques is a key to TP automation
- Writing and reading/understanding reasoning techniques is difficult
- In particular, how to treat and passing around goals and results
- Hard to debug and apply (static) analysis
- We motivate and introduce a few ideas for a language which addresses these issues
 - Simple/abstract representation to enable learning
 - We use IsaPlanner for this work

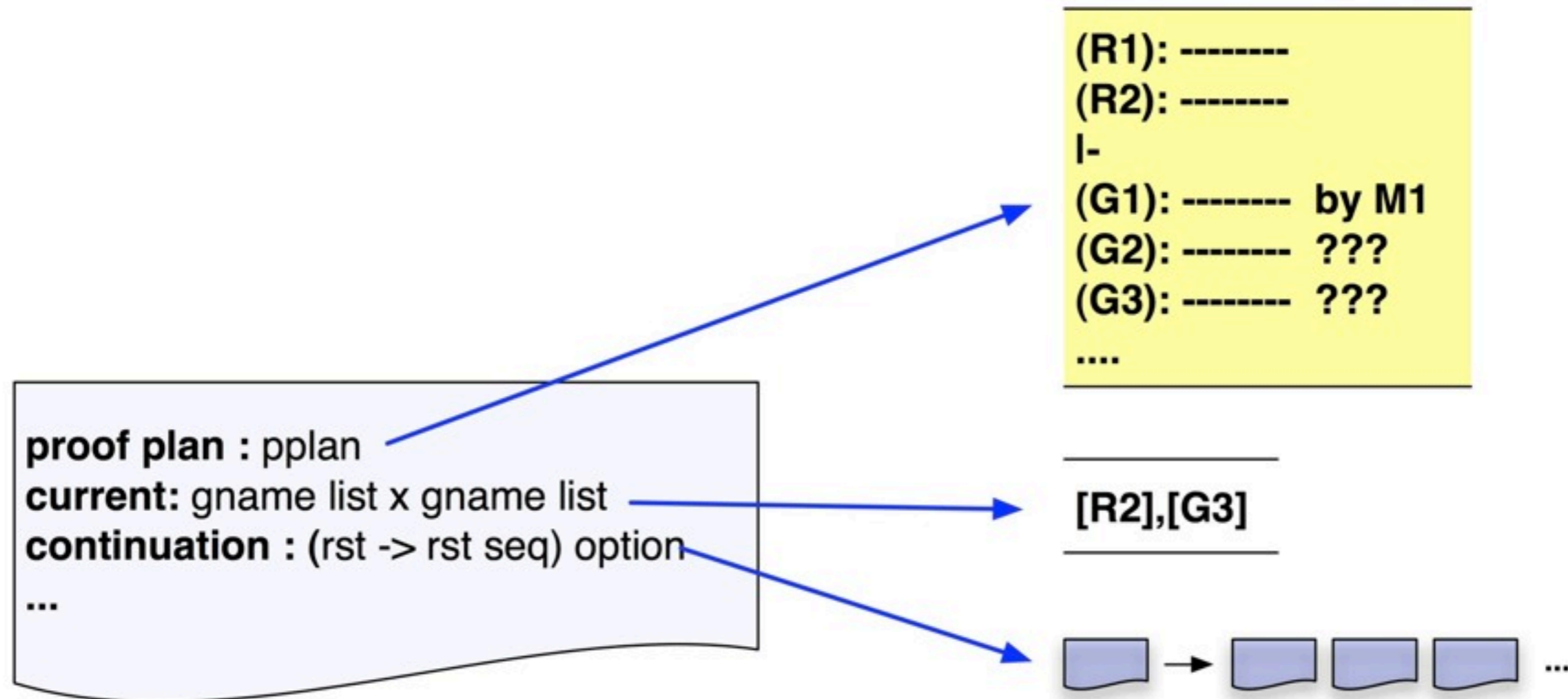
LCF Tactics

- List of goals - reached by number in list
- New goals typically added first in list
- Need to keep track of new goals etc
 - e.g. `apply ta 1; apply tb 2; apply tc 2;`
 - we don't know if tactics will solve goal or produce new ones
- Combinators gets some way
 - e.g. `apply ta 2; ALL_NEW_GOALS tb`
- HiTac/HiProof: Hierarchical view of proofs
 - non-deterministic split/append of goal lists

IsaPlanner-2

- Reasoning states (`rst`) - includes (among other things)
 - a proof plan
 - all goals are named (e.g. `apply x to goal g`)
 - keeps a list of open/current goals and results
 - optional continuation (reasoning technique)
- Reasoning techniques (`rtechn`)
 - operations on reasoning states: `rst -> rst seq`
 - lazy application (unfolding of continuation)
 - separates search from the search space
 - interesting combinators: (lazy tree) map, fold, subspace

IsaPlanner-2



Problems

- No separation between `rtechn` and `rst -> rst seq`
- Goal handling - no easy way to refer to goals
 - ``current'' goals/results - typically new goals/result from `rtechn`
 - write a technique as a function on a goal (`goal -> rtechn`)
 - e.g. `(apply rt1 to g1) then (map_then rt2) then (set_cur [], [g1]) then (map_then rt3)`
- Static checking of combinations difficult, e.g.
 - wrong example: no IH when rippling or no assumption in fwd step
 - wrong goal: ripple a condition and not the goal

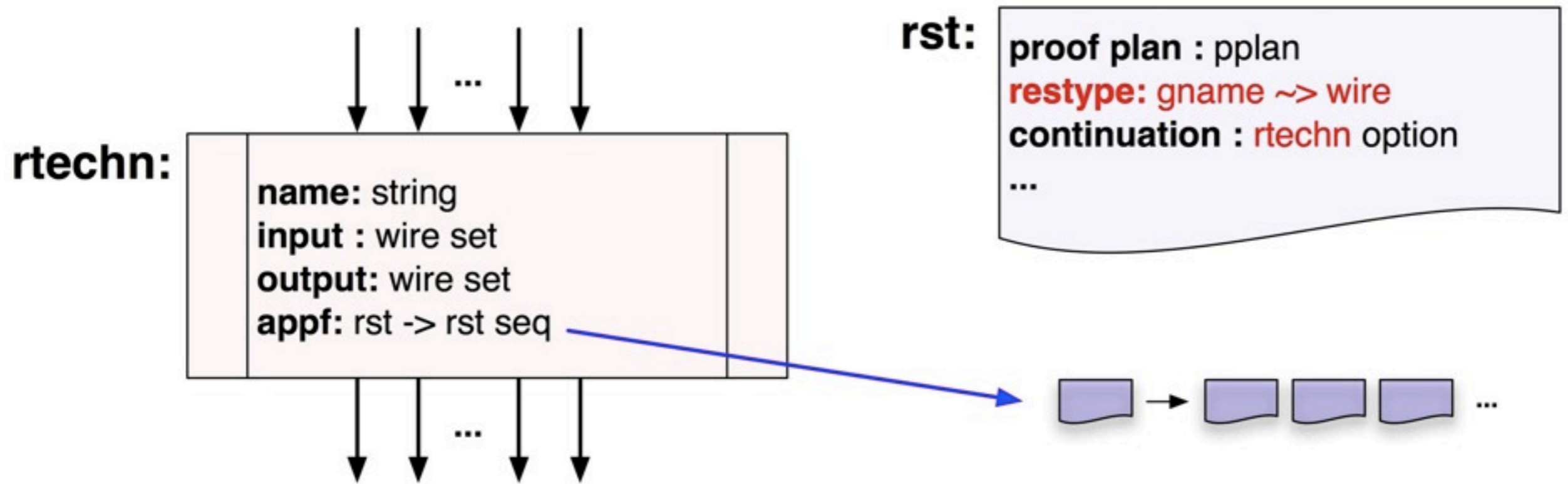
Requirements

- Clear & simple semantics
 - uniform handling of goals
- Static checking
 - correctness-by-construction
- Easy to read & write techniques
- Flexible approach
 - easy to change if we get it wrong...
- Abstract/simple ~ machine learnable (techniques)

IsaPlanner-3

- Boxes and wires
 - boxes are techniques
 - wires are goal/result types
 - some I/O wires may be “empty”
- Abstracts over actual goals/results
- `restype` map in `rst` for goals/results

IsaPlanner-3



Wires

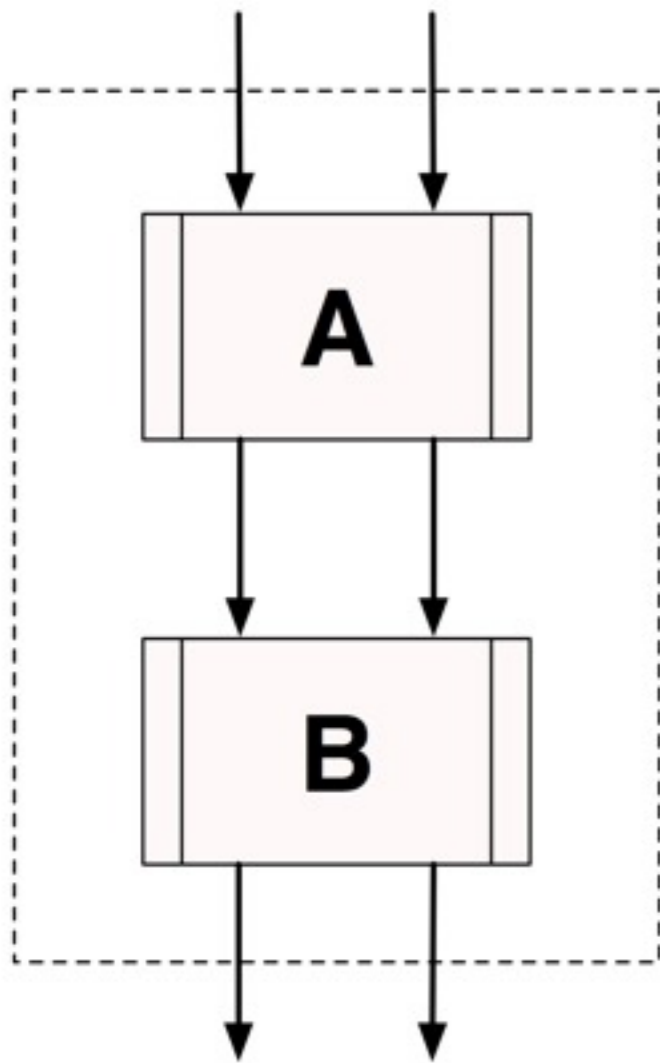
- A wire describes a “type of goal/result”
 - a nice way of classifying them
- Currently represented as strings
- Target has to be “more general” than source
 - partial order on wires as string with dot notation
 - e.g. “A.B” < “A”
- Separate BCK/FWD and AND/OR wires [more later]

FWD/BCK wires

- Techniques on goals are backwards
 - from goals to subgoals
 - linear: goal consumed & new goals created
 - input wire must be consumed
 - Q: what happens with discharged goals?
- Forward application from result to result
 - should be able to reason forwards from same result many times
 - input wire not consumed
- We separate forwards and backwards wires
 - “goal.x” vs “result.x”

Combinators

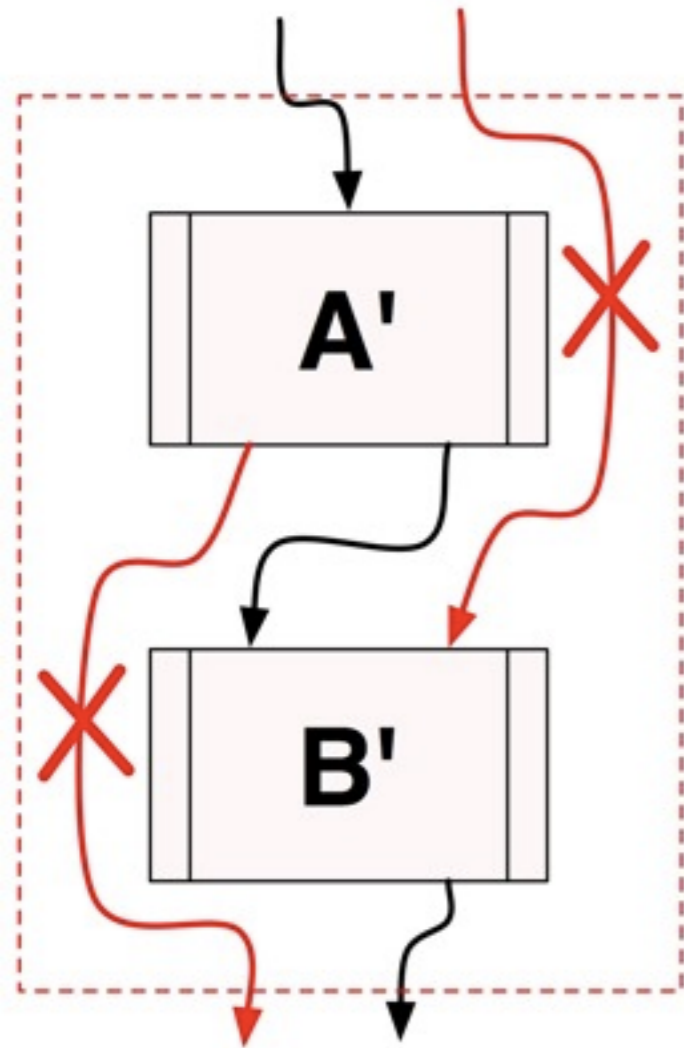
(A then B)



- Sequential composition
- I/O type ensured by combinator
- $\text{input}(B) = \text{output}(A)$ [almost]
- $\text{input}(A \text{ then } B) = \text{input}(A)$
- $\text{output}(A \text{ then } B) = \text{output}(B)$
- Composition/separation clear

Combinators

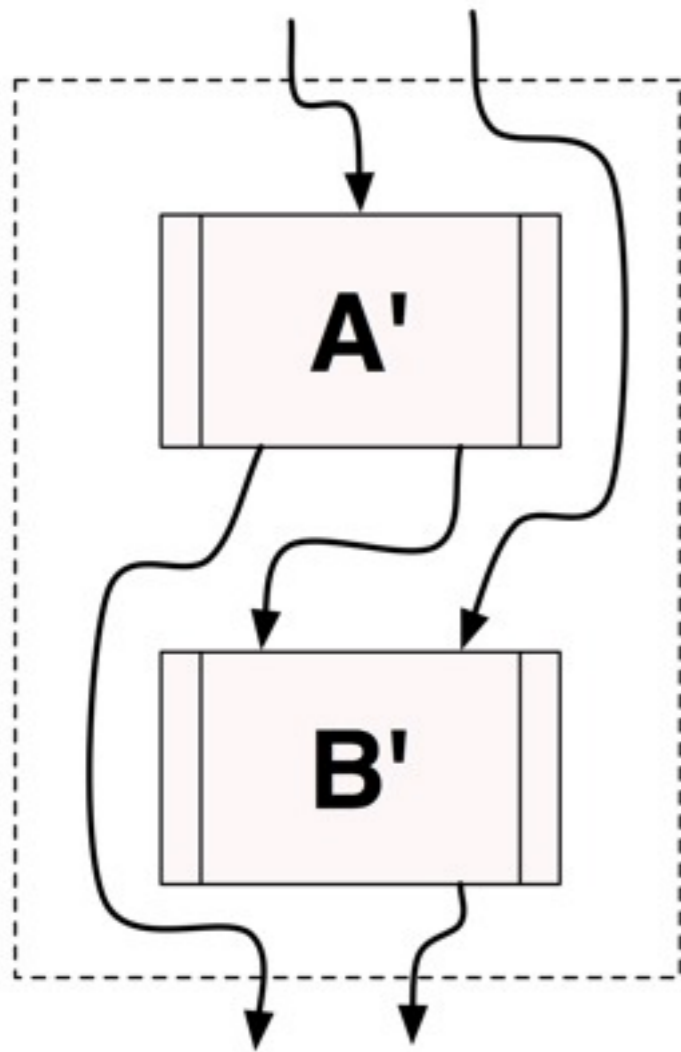
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Combinators

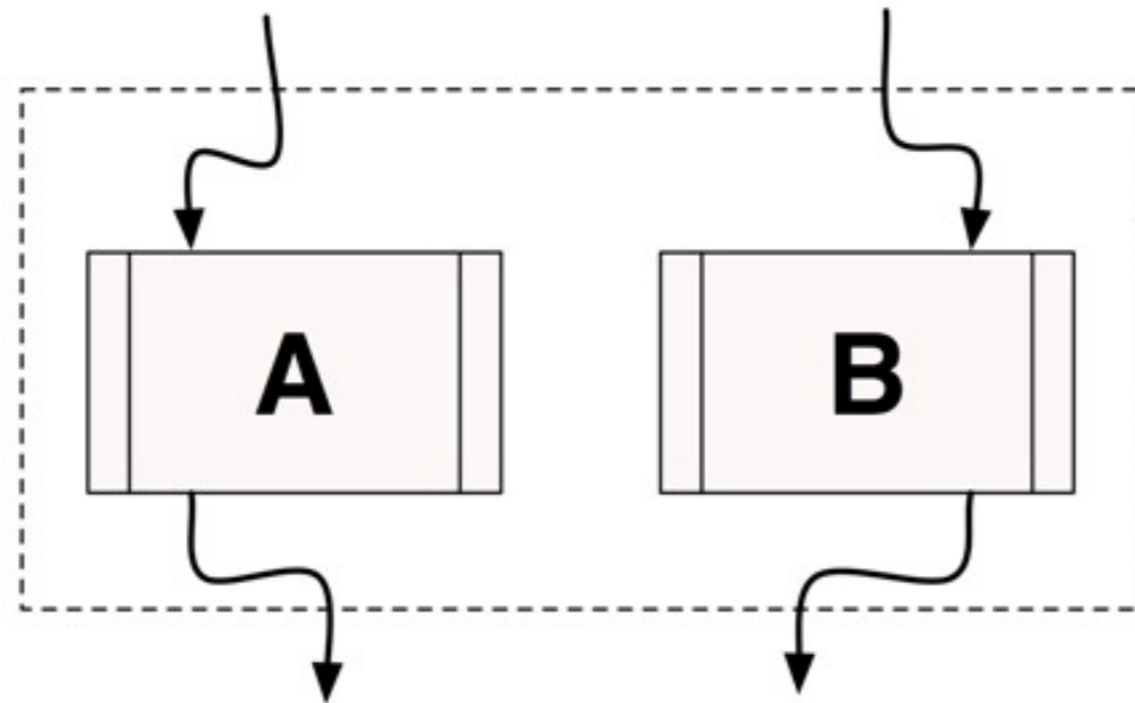
(A compose B)



- Generalises then
- Allows bypassing of wires
- composition/separation less clear
- $\text{input}(A' \text{ compose } B') = \text{input}(A') + (\text{input}(B') - \text{output}(A'))$
- $\text{output}(A' \text{ compose } B') = \text{output}(B') + (\text{output}(A') - \text{input}(B'))$

Combinators

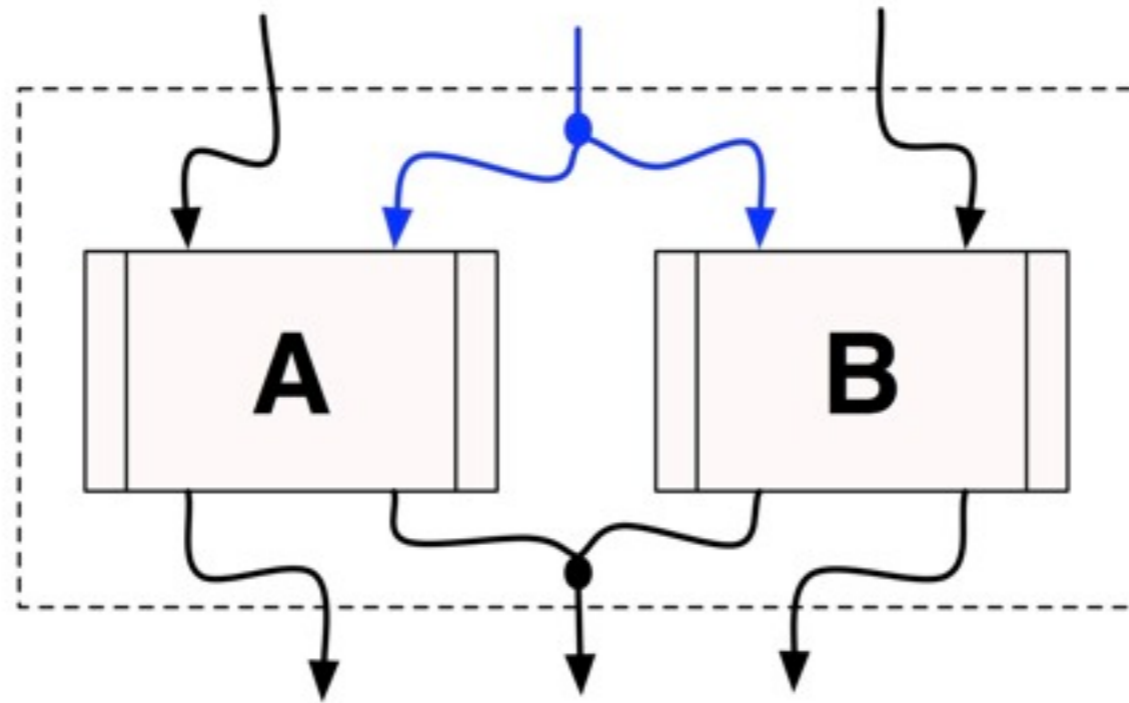
(A tensor B)



- Symmetric: A tensor B = B tensor A
- can be parallelized
- evaluation:
 - “run as in parallel (on same input) - combine results”

Combinators

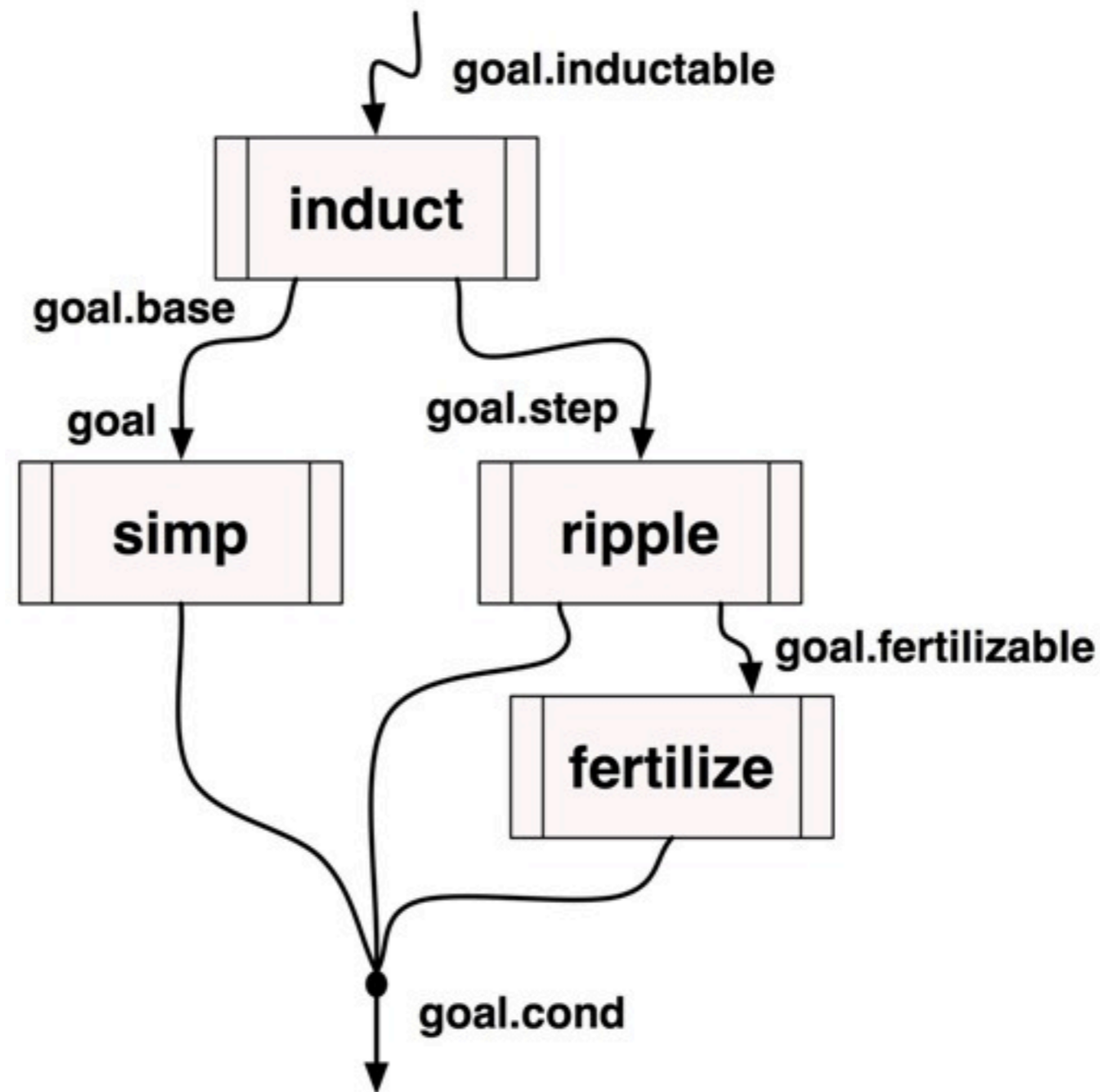
(A tensor B)



- Joint input (blue wire): only if fwd
 - or no meta variables
- Backward input wires must be disjoint
- no such requirement of output (due to eval)

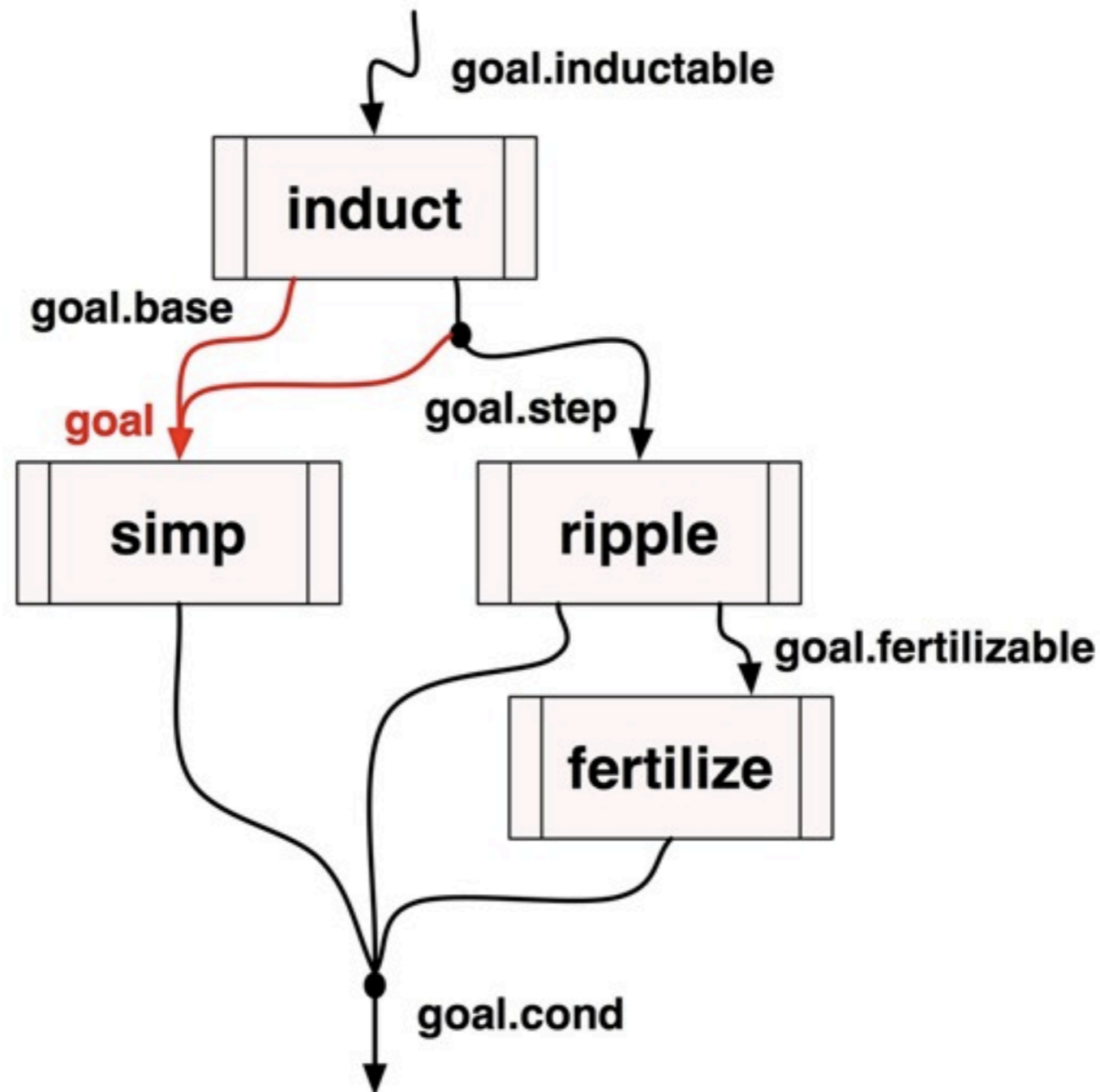
Example (BCK only)

induct then (**simp** tensor (**ripple** compose **fertilize**))



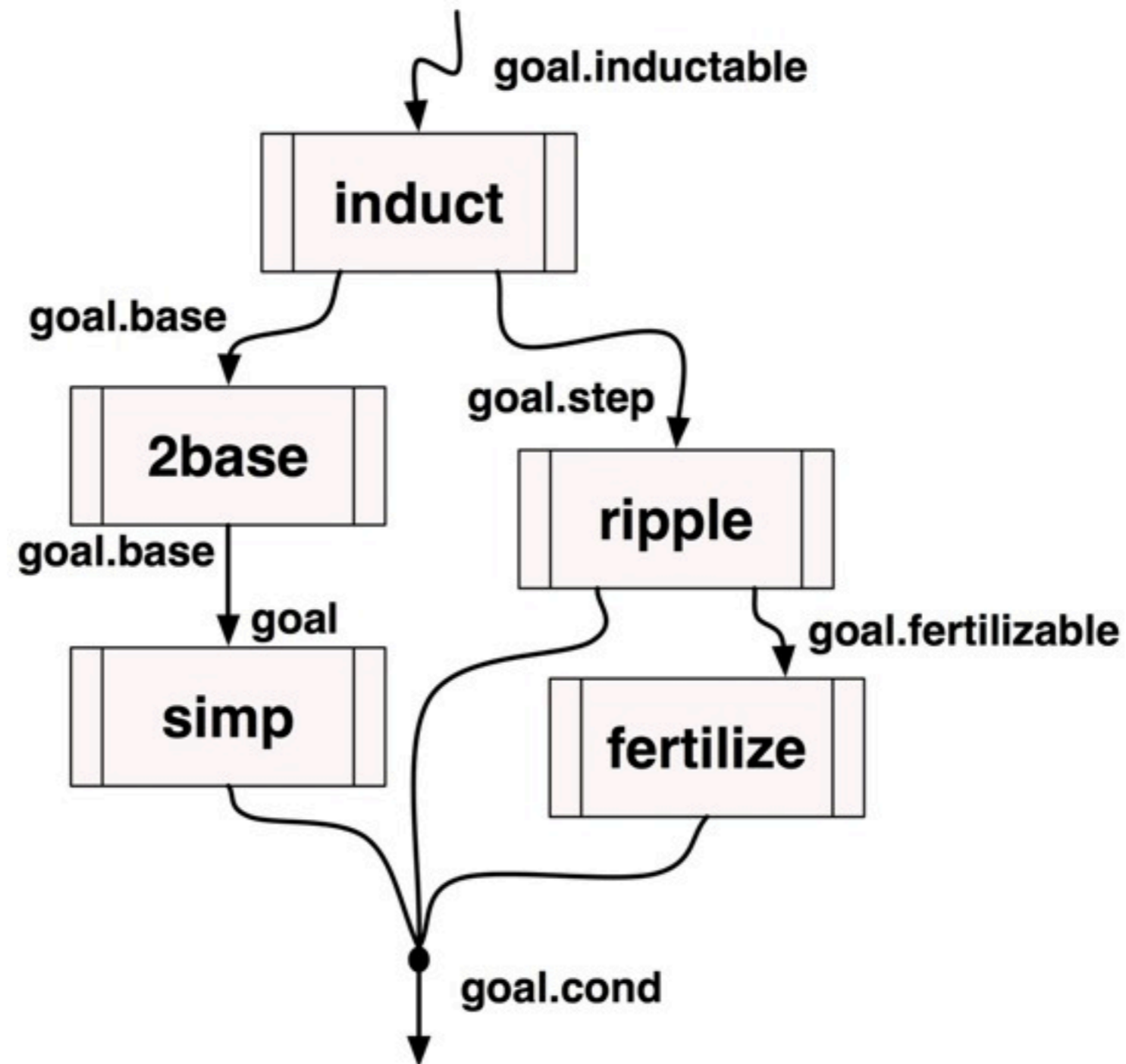
Example (BCK only)

induct then (**simp** tensor (**ripple** compose **fertilize**))



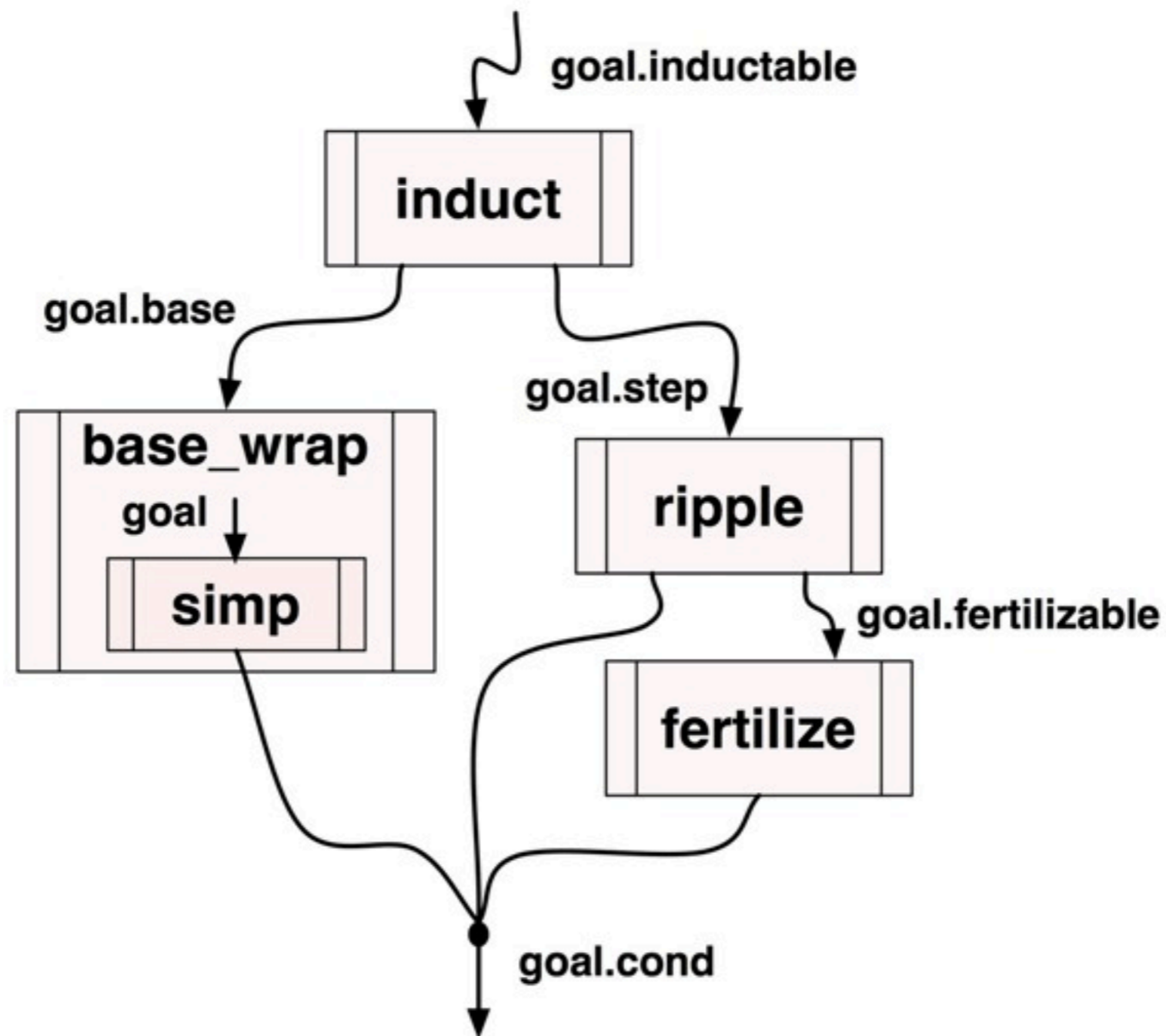
Example (BCK only)

induct then ((**2base** then **simp**)
tensor (**ripple** compose **fertilize**))

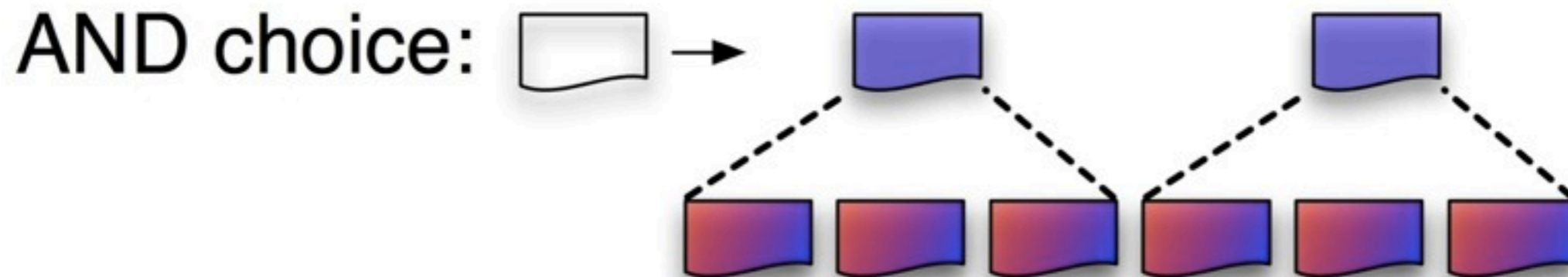
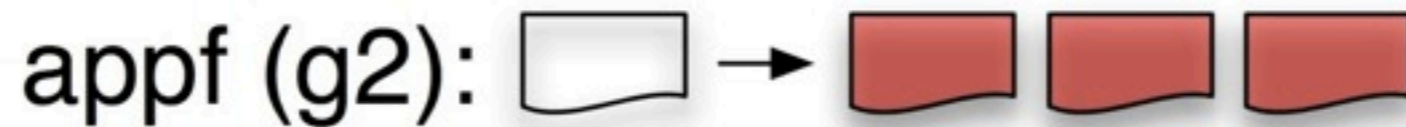


Example (BCK only)

induct then ((**base_wrap simp**)
tensor (**ripple compose fertilize**))

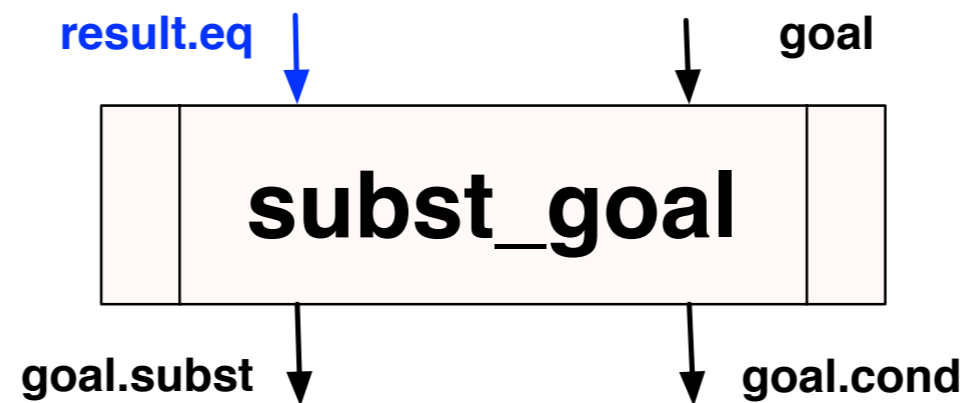


AND/OR wires



AND/OR wires

- No syntactic difference in language between AND and OR
- In most cases wires are AND choices:
 - e.g. we simplify all base cases
- But, there are cases we want OR choices, e.g. **substitution**:



- Problem: non-determinism - Example (with result.eq as AND)
 - **Input**: $(\{a=b, c=a, q \Rightarrow a=e\}, \{P(c)\})$
 - **Output**: $(\{P(a)\}, \{\})$ **or** $(\{P(b)\}, \{\})$ **or** $(\{P(e)\}, \{q\})$?

Static checking

- Easier to read and write techniques
- Clear evaluation semantics
- Easier to debug
- Can we resort to ML type checking?

(Some) future work

- **Wires** - parameterize over them
 - keep wire/type-checking decidable & static
 - more structure than names for better classification (reg-expr/1st order)
 - introduce framing in `restype` map?
- **Application function (appf)** - still a “black box” (cannot decompose)
 - loops: only low-level repetition
 - `datatype appf = Comp of (rtechn * rtechn)`
| `Tensor of (rtechn * rtechn) ...`
 - `datatype appf = Nested of (rtechn HGraph)`
| `Atom of rst -> rst seq`
- **Wire classification/learning** - sufficiently simple/abstract language to
 - recognise patterns where techniques succeeds/fails
 - automate classification & re-classify (specialise) goals/results

AI4FM 2011

- If you want to escape from the Royal wedding...
- AI4FM 2011 in Edinburgh 28-29 April
- see <http://www.ai4fm.org/>
- Please contact me if you are interested

