

Verified Sequent-Solver

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Contents

1	Propositional Logic And Sequents	1
1.1	Syntax	1
1.2	Semantics	2
2	Semantic Foundation of Sequent Calculus	2
3	Syntactic Sequence Calculus Implementation	3
4	Correctness and Completeness	4
5	Test Cases	4

```
theory Sequent-Solver
imports Main ~~/src/HOL/Library/Code-Char
begin
```

1 Propositional Logic And Sequents

1.1 Syntax

```
type-synonym name = String.literal
```

```
datatype frm =
  Atom name      ($ - [181] 180)
| Bot            ( $\perp$ )
| Not frm       (not - [171] 170)
| And frm frm   (infixl and 160)
| Or frm frm    (infixl or 150)
| Impl frm frm  (infixr imp 140)
```

```
datatype sequent = SEQ frm set frm set (infix  $\Rightarrow$  30)
```

1.2 Semantics

type-synonym *valuation* = *name* \Rightarrow *bool*

context fixes *A* :: *valuation*

begin

fun *eval* :: *frm* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

eval ($\$x$) \longleftrightarrow *A* *x*

| *eval* (\perp) \longleftrightarrow *False*

| *eval* (*not* *F*) \longleftrightarrow (\neg *eval* *F*)

| *eval* (*F1* *or* *F2*) \longleftrightarrow *eval* *F1* \vee *eval* *F2*

| *eval* (*F1* *and* *F2*) \longleftrightarrow *eval* *F1* \wedge *eval* *F2*

| *eval* (*F1* *imp* *F2*) \longleftrightarrow (*eval* *F1* \longrightarrow *eval* *F2*)

end

Validity of a formula

definition *valid* (\models - [100] 100) **where** *valid* *F* $\equiv \forall A. \text{eval } A \text{ } F$

Semantics of a sequent

fun *holds* **where**

holds ($\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall A. (\forall F \in \Gamma. \text{eval } A \text{ } F) \longrightarrow (\exists F \in \Delta. \text{eval } A \text{ } F)$)

declare *holds.simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *valid-by-sequent*: $\models F \longleftrightarrow \text{holds } (\{\} \Rightarrow \{F\})$

by (*auto simp: holds.simps valid-def*)

2 Semantic Foundation of Sequent Calculus

context

notes [*simp*] = *holds.simps*

begin

notation *insert* (**infixr** \cdot 65)

The standard axioms as semantic equivalences:

lemma *axiom1*: *holds* (*F* \cdot $\Gamma \Rightarrow F \cdot \Delta$) **by** *simp*

lemma *axiom2*: *holds* ($\perp \cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) **by** *simp*

lemma *notL*: *holds* (*not* *F* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow F \cdot \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemma *notR*: *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow$ *not* *F* $\cdot \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* (*F* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemma *andL*: *holds* (*F* *and* *G* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* (*F* $\cdot G \cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemma *andR*:

holds ($\Gamma \Rightarrow$ *F* *and* *G* $\cdot \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow F \cdot \Delta$) \wedge *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow G \cdot \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemma *orL*:

holds (*F* *or* *G* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* (*F* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) \wedge *holds* (*G* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemma *orR*: *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow$ *F* *or* *G* $\cdot \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow F \cdot G \cdot \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemma *impL*:

holds (*F* *imp* *G* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow F \cdot \Delta$) \wedge *holds* (*G* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemma *impR*: *holds* ($\Gamma \Rightarrow$ *F* *imp* *G* $\cdot \Delta$) \longleftrightarrow *holds* (*F* $\cdot \Gamma \Rightarrow G \cdot \Delta$) **by** *auto*

lemmas *standard-axioms* = *axiom2 notL notR andL andR orL orR impL impR*

Two auxiliary equivalences, required for our implementation

lemma *holds-atoms-only*:

$holds (Atom\ set\ P \Rightarrow Atom\ set\ Q) \longleftrightarrow (set\ P \cap set\ Q \neq \{\})$

by *clarsimp fast*

lemma *holds-bot-conl*: $holds (\Gamma \Rightarrow \perp \cdot \Delta) \longleftrightarrow holds (\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta)$ **by** *auto*

lemmas *auxiliary-axioms = holds-atoms-only holds-bot-conl*

end

3 Syntactic Sequence Calculus Implementation

In a sequent's implementation, we separate formulas and atoms

datatype *seqi = SEQ frm list name list frm list name list*

This function chooses the first formula of the premise/conclusion as principal formula, preferring non-branching rules.

function (*sequential*) *holds_i* :: *seqi* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$holds_i (SEQ [] P [] Q) \longleftrightarrow set\ P \cap set\ Q \neq \{\}$

| $holds_i (SEQ (\perp \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q) \longleftrightarrow True$

| $holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (\perp \#\Delta) Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P \Delta Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ (not\ F\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (F\ \#\Delta) Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ (F\ and\ G\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ (F\ \#\G\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (not\ F\ \#\Delta) Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ (F\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (F\ or\ G\ \#\Delta) Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (F\ \#\G\ \#\Delta) Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (F\ imp\ G\ \#\Delta) Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ (F\ \#\Gamma) P (G\ \#\Delta) Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (F\ and\ G\ \#\Delta) Q)$

$\longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (F\ \#\Delta) Q) \wedge holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (G\ \#\Delta) Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ (F\ or\ G\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q)$

$\longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ (F\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q) \wedge holds_i (SEQ (G\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ (F\ imp\ G\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q)$

$\longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (F\ \#\Delta) Q) \wedge holds_i (SEQ (G\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ (\$v\ \#\Gamma) P \Delta Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ \Gamma (v\ \#P) \Delta Q)$

| $holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P (\$v\ \#\Delta) Q) \longleftrightarrow holds_i (SEQ \Gamma P \Delta (v\ \#Q))$

by *pat-completeness auto*

Termination is shown by a simple measure function:

primrec *seqi-measure* **where**

$seqi-measure (SEQ \Gamma - \Delta -) = 2 * listsum (map\ size (\Gamma @ \Delta)) + length (\Gamma @ \Delta)$

termination *holds_i*

by (*relation measure seqi-measure*) *simp-all*

4 Correctness and Completeness

This function maps a sequent's implementation to a sequent

```
primrec seqi-abs where  
  seqi-abs (SEQ  $\Gamma$   $P$   $\Delta$   $Q$ ) = (set  $\Gamma$   $\cup$  Atom'set  $P$   $\Rightarrow$  set  $\Delta$   $\cup$  Atom'set  $Q$ )
```

The following theorem states both, correctness and completeness of our implementation

```
theorem holdsi-holds: holdsi  $S$   $\longleftrightarrow$  holds (seqi-abs  $S$ )  
apply (induction  $S$  rule: holdsi.induct)  
apply (simp-all add: standard-axioms auxiliary-axioms)  
apply (simp-all add:  
  insert-commute[of - not  $F$  for  $F$ ]  
  insert-commute[of -  $F$  and  $G$  for  $F$   $G$ ]  
  insert-commute[of -  $F$  or  $G$  for  $F$   $G$ ]  
  insert-commute[of -  $F$  imp  $G$  for  $F$   $G$ ]  
)  
apply (simp-all add: standard-axioms auxiliary-axioms)  
apply (simp-all add: insert-commute)  
done
```

We immediately get an implementation for validity checking

```
corollary valid-code[code]:  $\models F$   $\longleftrightarrow$  holdsi (SEQ [] [] [ $F$ ] [])  
using valid-by-sequent holdsi-holds by auto
```

Isabelle can generate code in your favorite functional language

```
export-code holdsi valid checking SML OCaml? Haskell? Scala
```

5 Test Cases

```
no-notation Atom ( $\$$  - [181] 180)  
abbreviation mk-atom ( $\$$  - [181] 180) where mk-atom  $s$   $\equiv$  Atom (STR  $s$ )  
  
value  $\models$   $\$A''$  or not  $\$A''$   
value  $\models$  (( $\$P''$  imp  $\$Q''$ ) imp  $\$P''$ ) imp  $\$Q''$   
value  $\models$  (( $\$Q''$  imp  $\$P''$ ) imp  $\$Q''$ ) imp  $\$Q''$   
  
value  $\models$   $\$A''$  and ( $\$B''$  or  $\$C''$ ) imp ( $\$A''$  and  $\$B''$ ) or ( $\$A''$  and  $\$C''$ )  
value  $\models$  not ( $\$A''$  and  $\$B''$ ) imp not  $\$A''$  and not  $\$B''$   
  
end
```