# Logosphere <br> A Digital Library of Formal Proof 

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## Processor Verification

- INTEL (HOL/HOL light). [John Harrison]
- $\$ 500$ mio Pentium bug.

- AMD (ACL2, Nqthm). [Matt Kaufmann]
- Siemens, Microsoft (ASM). [Yuri Gurevich]


## What's Intel up to?

HOL
[Harrison'03]


Round the same way if

$$
\left|\sqrt{a}-S^{*}\right|<|\sqrt{a}-m|
$$

|- $\neg($ precision fmt $=0) \wedge$
( $\forall \mathrm{m}$. m IN midpoints fmt
$\Longrightarrow \operatorname{abs}(x-y)<a b s(x-m))$
$\Longrightarrow$ (round fmt Nearest $x=$
round fmt Nearest $y$ )

## What's Intel up to?

## Trigonometric range reduction.

HOL

$$
x=N(\pi / 2)+r
$$

where $N$ is the integer closest to $x \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}$ and $|r| \leq \pi / 4$.
What happens if $x$ close to a multiple of $\pi / 2$ ?

```
#let pth = PI_APPROX_RULE 5;;
pth : thm =
    |- abs(pi - &26696452523 / &8498136384)
    <= inv (&2 pow 5)
|- integer (N) ^ \neg(N = &0) ^
    a \in iformat (rformat Register) ^
    abs(a) < &2 pow }6
    \Longrightarrowabs (a - N * pi / &2) >= &113 / &2 pow 76
```


## What's Intel up to?

Large HOL libraries of mathematical knowledge and proofs.

Example: Reals library.
Years of development effort.
Little sharing with the community.
Not surprising: Intel intellectual property.

## NASA Space Shuttle

Langely Research Center.
[Butler ‘98]
PVS (Prototype Verification System). [Owre]

## Example:

GPS Receiver State Processing.
GPS Reference Sate Processing.
Result: 86 issues or minor discrepancies were discovered.

## NASA Space Shuttle

Huge PVS libraries developed at NASA.
Algebra, Real analysis, Complex numbers, Directed graphs, Graph theory, Integer division, Abstract orders, Lattices, Fixed Points, Power sets, Trigonometry, Series, Taylor's theorem etc.

Sharing ok, but how?

## Mathematics

Four-Color theorem


Kepler's Conjecture

[Appel, Haken 1976]

2D [Thue 1890]
3D [Hales 1989]

## The Flyspeck Project

- Formal proof of Kepler's conjecture.
- ETA: 20 years.
- HOL light.
- Hopes for access to Coq, Isabelle/HOL.
- Tame Planar Graphs.

1. The length of each face is (at least 3 and) at most 8 .
2. Every 3-circuit is a face or the opposite of a face.
3. Every 4-circuit surrounds one of the cases illustrated in Figure 4.
4. The degree of every vertex is (at least 2 and) at most 6.
5. If a vertex is contained in an exceptional face, then the degree of the vertex is at most 5 .
6. 

$$
\sum_{F} c(\operatorname{len}(F)) \geq 8
$$

7. There exists an admissible weight assignment of total weight less than the target, 14.8.
[Hales, Nipkow, MacLaughlin]

## MIZAR [Trybulec'72]

- Reconstruct mathematical vernacular.
- Proof verifier.
- Large body of mathematical knowledge.
- No explicit proof objects.
- Journal of formalized mathematics.
- On the Hausdorff distance between compact subsets. [Adam Grabowski]
- Chains on a grating in Euclidean space.


## Logic Diversification



## Library Growth



## Digital Libraries

FDL library.
[Constable 2000]

- Storage, retrieval of mathematical facts.
- Logic dependent.

Logosphere.
[Schürmann 2002]

- Logical framework.
- Foundationally uncommitted.
- Theory morphisms.

- Currently under development.


## What shall we store?

Semantic meaning of a theorem!
Formulas alone insufficient.

- Logics vary in proof-theoretic strength.
- Example: First-order logic vs. impredicative type theory.
- Semantics-preserving transformations.

$$
\models_{\mathcal{L}_{1}} F_{1} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \models \mathcal{L}_{2} F_{2}
$$

## Meaning of theorems ...

... are mathematical entities expressed as

- Denotations (Domain theory).
- Objects (Category theory).
- $\{0, \mathrm{I}\}$ (Model theory).
- Strategies (Game theory).
- Syntactic Proofs (Proof Theory).

Large proofs but small trustworthy checkers.

## Proofs are important

Although the Annals will publish Dr Hales's paper, Peter Sarnak, an editor of the Annals, whose own work does not involve the use of computers, says that the paper will be accompanied by an unusual disclaimer, stating that the computer programs accompanying the paper have not undergone peer review. There is a simple reason for that, Dr Sarnak says-it is impossible to find peers who are willing to review the computer code.
[The Economist, May 2005]

## Rest of this talk

 joint work with Mark-Oliver Stehr- The logic HOL.
- Logical framework LF.
- Nuprl type theory.

- HOL - Nuprl connection.
- Open questions.



## HOL

- Higher-order logic
[Church '40]
- HOL theorem prover [Gordon '85]
- Flavor: Isabelle/HOL [Paulson, Gordon '92]

Terms:

$$
e_{1}, e_{2}::=x\left|=|\supset| e_{1} e_{2}\right| \lambda x: \tau . e
$$

Types:
$\tau \quad::=o \mid \tau_{1} \rightarrow \tau_{2}$

## HOL (Typing)

Judgments: $e: \tau$
Rules: $\overline{\supset: o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}$ imp $\overline{=: \tau \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow o}$ eq
$\overline{x: \tau_{1}} u$

$$
\frac{e_{1}: \tau_{2} \rightarrow \tau_{1} \quad e_{2}: \tau_{2}}{e_{1} e_{2}: \tau_{1}} \text { app } \frac{e: \tau_{2}}{\lambda x: \tau_{1} \cdot e: \tau_{1} \rightarrow \tau_{2}} \operatorname{lam}^{u}
$$

## HOL (Proofs)

Judgments: $\vdash P$
Rules:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{\vdash P \quad \vdash P \supset Q}{\vdash Q} \mathrm{mp} \frac{\vdash Q}{\vdash P \supset Q} \text { disch } \\
\frac{\vdash P=P}{\vdash P} \text { refl } \overline{\vdash(\lambda x: \tau . P) Q=[Q / x] P} \text { beta }
\end{gathered}
$$

## HOL (Booleans)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { bool } & \hat{=} o \\
\text { true } & \hat{=} \lambda x: \text { bool. } x=\lambda x: \text { bool. } x \\
\text { all } P & \hat{=} P=\lambda x: \tau . \text { true } \\
\text { false } & \hat{=} \text { all }(\lambda x: \text { bool } . x) \\
\text { neg } P & \hat{=} P \supset \text { false } \\
P \text { and } Q & \hat{=} \text { all }(\lambda R: \text { bool. }(P \supset Q \supset R) \supset R) \\
\text { the } P & \text { (newly declared) } \\
\text { ex } P & \hat{=} P \text { (the } P)
\end{aligned}
$$



## Twelf



- Logical framework LF.
- Meta-language for deductive systems.
- Judgments-as-types, derivations-as-objects.
- Representation methodology.
- Higher-order abstract syntax.
- Captures variable binding.


## Twelf (cont'd)

Representing numbers in BS (binary strings).

$$
\ulcorner 79\urcorner=*, 1,0,0,1,1,1,1
$$

Representing judgments in LF.

$$
\ulcorner\vdash P\urcorner: \text { type }=\vdash\ulcorner P\urcorner
$$

Representing derivations in LF.

## Twelf's Strength

Adequacy Theorem: Every HOL derivation $\mathcal{D}$ of $P_{1}, \ldots, P_{n} \vdash Q$ can be represented in LF as a canonical object $\ulcorner\mathcal{D}\urcorner$ : $\ulcorner Q\urcorner$ in context $u_{1}: \vdash\left\ulcorner P_{1}\right\urcorner, \ldots u_{n}: \vdash\left\ulcorner P_{n}\right\urcorner$.

HOL
Terms
Types
Typing
Derivability Definitions

Canonical objects

## Twelf (cont'd)

- Edinburgh Logical Framework.
- Signature declares object/type constants.
- Dependent types.

$$
\begin{aligned}
K & ::=\text { type }|\Pi x: A . K| A \rightarrow K \\
A & :=a|A M| \Pi x: A_{1} \cdot A_{2} \mid A_{1} \rightarrow A_{2} \\
M & :=c|\lambda x: A . M| M_{1} M_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

[Pfenning, Schürmann '98]

## Twelf Encoding of HOL

```
tp :type.
--> : tp -> tp -> tp.
O :tp.
tm :tp -> type.
=>: tm (0 --> 0 --> 0).
== :tm (A --> A --> o).
@ :tm (A --> B) -> tm A -> tm B. %infix left I5 @.
\:(tm A -> tm B) -> tm (A --> B).
==> = [H:tm o] [G:tm o] => @ H @ G. %infix right I3 ==>.
==== [H:tm A][G:tm A]== @ H @ G. %infix left I4 ===.
|- :tm o -> type.
    %prefix 10 |-. %name |- D u.
mp :|-H -> |-H ==> G -> |-G.
disch:(|-H -> |-G) -> |-H ==> G.
refl :|-H === H.
beta :|-(\H)@ G === (H G).
sub :{G:tm A -> tm o} |- HI === H2 -> |-G HI -> |-G H2.
abs :|-\H === \G
    <-({x} |-H x === G x).
```

```
bool = o.
```

bool = o.
true :tm bool = (\ [x:tm bool] x) === (\ [x: tm bool] x).
true :tm bool = (\ [x:tm bool] x) === (\ [x: tm bool] x).
all| :tm ((A --> bool) --> bool)
all| :tm ((A --> bool) --> bool)

    = \[P:tm (A --> bool)] P === \[x] true.
    = \[P:tm (A --> bool)] P === \[x] true.
    all = [P] all| @ P.
all = [P] all| @ P.
false : tm bool = all (\ [P] P).
false : tm bool = all (\ [P] P).

neg :tm (bool --> bool) = \[P:tm bool] P ==> false.
neg :tm (bool --> bool) = \[P:tm bool] P ==> false.
/\ :tm (bool --> bool --> bool)
/\ :tm (bool --> bool --> bool)
= \[P:tm bool] \[Q:tm bool]
= \[P:tm bool] \[Q:tm bool]
all (\[R:tm bool] (P ==> Q ==> R) ==> R).
all (\[R:tm bool] (P ==> Q ==> R) ==> R).
\Lambda = [P] [Q]/<br> @ P @ Q. %infix right I2 \.
\Lambda = [P] [Q]/<br> @ P @ Q. %infix right I2 \.
\/ :tm (bool --> bool --> bool)
\/ :tm (bool --> bool --> bool)
= \[P:tm bool] \[Q:tm bool]
= \[P:tm bool] \[Q:tm bool]
all (\[R:tm bool] (P ==> R) ==> (Q ==> R) ==> R).
all (\[R:tm bool] (P ==> R) ==> (Q ==> R) ==> R).
V = [P][Q] \/ @ P @ Q. %infix right II V.
V = [P][Q] \/ @ P @ Q. %infix right II V.
the| :tm ((A --> bool) --> A).
the| :tm ((A --> bool) --> A).
the = [P] thel@ @.
the = [P] thel@ @.
ex| :tm ((A --> bool) --> bool)
ex| :tm ((A --> bool) --> bool)
= \[P:tm (A --> bool)] P@ (the (\ [x] P@ x)).
= \[P:tm (A --> bool)] P@ (the (\ [x] P@ x)).
ex = [P] ex|@ P.

```
ex = [P] ex|@ P.
```


## Applications of Twelf

- Foundational Proof-Carrying Code.
[Appel '99]
- Typed Assembly Language.
[Crary '02]
- POPLmark Challenge.
[UPenn ...'05]
- Logosphere Digital Library.


## Alternative Logical Frameworks

Hereditary Harrop Formulas. [Isabelle, $\lambda$ Prolog]
Substructural logical frameworks.
[LLF, OLF]
Equational logic, rewrite logic.
[Maude, Elan]
Constructive type theory.
[AGDA, Coq, Nuprl]


## Nuprl

- Polymorphic extensional type theory.


## [Constable '86]

- Judgments establishes equality among terms.
- A type is true iff it is inhabited.
- Many applications.
- Ensemble (TCP/IP stack).
[Kreitz '04]
- Protocol Verification.
[Felty et al '98]


## Nuprl Functions

$$
\begin{array}{rlr}
H & \vdash S \rightarrow T \text { type } & \\
& H & \vdash S \text { type } \\
& H & \vdash T \text { type } \\
H & \vdash \lambda x \cdot e=\lambda x^{\prime} \cdot e^{\prime} \in S \rightarrow T & \\
& H, x: S \vdash e=e^{\prime}\left[x / x^{\prime}\right] \in T & \\
& H & \vdash S \text { type } \\
H & \vdash f e=f^{\prime} e^{\prime} \in T & \\
& H & \vdash f=f^{\prime} \in S \rightarrow T \\
& H & \vdash e=e^{\prime} \in S \\
H & \vdash(\lambda x \cdot e) e^{\prime}=e^{*} \in T & \\
& H & \vdash e^{\prime}[e / x]=e^{*} \in T
\end{array}
$$

[Courtesy Kreitz]

## Nuprl (cont'd)

- Also: Dependent Sums, Functions, Quotient types, Universes, Substitution principles.
- Judgments, rules form deductive system.
- Variable binding and hypotheses modeled using higher-order abstract syntax.
- Implemented in Twelf.
- Details omitted here.



## Translation

- Original idea.
[Howe '98]
- Syntactic argument.
[Meseguer, Stehr '01]
- Implemented in Nuprl, replay of proof scripts.
[Naumov'01]
- Formalized and executable specification.
[Schürmann, Stehr '05]


## Translation (cont'd)

- Booleans. boolean $=$ unit + unit

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{tt} & =\mathrm{inl} \text { bullet } \\
\mathrm{ff} & =\text { inr bullet } \\
\text { if } e e_{1} e_{2} & =\text { decide } e\left(\lambda z \cdot e_{1}\right)\left(\lambda z \cdot e_{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

- Propositions-as-types. bOOLEAN $=\mathcal{U}_{1}$

$$
\text { TRUE }=\text { unit }
$$

$$
\text { FALSE }=\text { void }
$$

$$
\mathrm{ALL}=\Pi
$$

$$
=n=>=\Pi
$$

## Howe's Observation

- Axiom of the excluded middle.

$$
\overline{\vdash \operatorname{inh} \# \Pi x: \text { BOOLEAN. } x+(x \rightarrow \text { void })} \text { inhl }
$$

- Lift Booleans to propositions.

$$
\uparrow(e)=\text { if } e \text { TRUE FALSE. }
$$

- Lower propositions to Booleans.

$$
\downarrow(P)=\operatorname{decide}(\operatorname{inh} P)(\lambda x . \mathrm{tt})(\lambda y . \mathrm{ff})
$$

- All important laws verifiable within Nuprl.


## Translation (cont'd)



## Translations-as-Relations

- Relations in Twelf.

```
trans-tp : tp }->\mathrm{ nuprlterm }->\mathrm{ type
trans-tm : tm A}\longrightarrow\mathrm{ nuprlterm }\longrightarrow\mathrm{ type
trans-sentence : tm o }->\mathrm{ nuprlterm }->\mathrm{ type
trans-proof : }\vdashP->\mathrm{ trans-sentence PT }->\vdashM#T->\mathrm{ type
```

- Defining declarations omitted.
- Executable within Twelf.
- We can transform HOL proofs into Nuprl.



## Conclusion

- There is a true need to share mathematical knowledge in form of proofs.
- Proof-theory: syntax instead semantics.
- Logical framework technology important.
- Proof conversion between HOL and Nuprl.
- For other systems (PVS), work in progress.


## Open Questions

- Design of a query language.
- Design of the database.
- Shared domains, integers, natural numbers, complex numbers.
- Partial transformations.
- Connection to OMDOC. [Kohlhase 200I]
- Formalization of other logics.


## www.logosphere.org

## Logosphere. <br> A Formal Digital Library.

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Home
Publications
Logics
Resolution
Paramodulation
HOL
Nupr
PVS
Examples

## Retrieval (not yet implemented.)

Logosphere Search I'm Feeling Lucky.

Stay tuned.
Submission. (Actively under construction.)
Choose File no file selected
Submit Logosphere File

## News

The Economist ran an intersting article March 31, 2005 about Proofs and Beauty. Enjoy.

Carsten Schürmann, Mark-Oliver Stehr. An Executable Formalization of the HOL/Nurpl Connection in Twelf. 11th International Conference on Logic for
Programming Artificial Intelligence and Reasoning March 14-18th, 2005,
Montevideo, Uruguay. The complete Twelf development source code can be found here: hol-nuprl.taz

Thank you!

