

Auto2 prover

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Abstract

Auto2 is a saturation-based heuristic prover for higher-order logic, implemented as a tactic in Isabelle.

This entry contains the instantiation of auto2 for Isabelle/HOL, along with two basic examples: solutions to some of the Pelletier's problems, and elementary number theory of primes.

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1 Introduction

Auto2 [2] is a proof automation tool implemented in Isabelle. It uses a saturation-based approach to proof search: starting with a list of initial assumptions, it iteratively adds facts that can be derived from these assumptions, with the aim of ultimately deriving a contradiction. Users can add their own proof procedures to auto2 in the form of *proof steps*, in order to implement domain-specific knowledge. Auto2 can be instantiated to both Isabelle/HOL (for ordinary usage) and Isabelle/FOL (for formalization of mathematics based on set theory).

This AFP entry contains the instantiation of auto2 to Isabelle/HOL, and two basic applications:

- Pelletier’s problems: solutions to some of the problems in Pelletier’s collection of problems for testing automatic theorem provers [1]. Auto2 is not intended to compete with ATPs. In our examples, we merely show how to use the prover to solve some of the problems, sometimes with hints.
- Elementary number theory: theory of prime numbers up to the infinitude of primes and unique factorization. This example follows the development in HOL/Computational_Algebra/Primes.thy in the Isabelle distribution.

2 Pelletier’s problems

```
theory Pelletier
imports Logic-Thms
begin

theorem p1:  $(p \longrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow (\neg q \longrightarrow \neg p)$  by auto2

theorem p2:  $(\neg\neg p) \longleftrightarrow p$  by auto2

theorem p3:  $\neg(p \longrightarrow q) \implies q \longrightarrow p$  by auto2

theorem p4:  $(\neg p \longrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow (\neg q \longrightarrow p)$  by auto2

theorem p5:  $(p \vee q) \longrightarrow (p \vee r) \implies p \vee (q \longrightarrow r)$  by auto2

theorem p6:  $p \vee \neg p$  by auto2

theorem p7:  $p \vee \neg\neg\neg p$  by auto2

theorem p8:  $((p \longrightarrow q) \longrightarrow p) \implies p$  by auto2
```

theorem p9: $(p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee \neg q) \implies \neg(\neg p \vee \neg q)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p10: $q \longrightarrow r \implies r \longrightarrow p \wedge q \implies p \longrightarrow q \vee r \implies p \longleftrightarrow q$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p11: $p \longleftrightarrow p$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p12: $((p \longleftrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow r) \longleftrightarrow (p \longleftrightarrow (q \longleftrightarrow r))$
@proof
@case p
@case q
@qed

theorem p13: $p \vee (q \wedge r) \longleftrightarrow (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p14: $(p \longleftrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow ((q \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg q \vee p))$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p15: $(p \longrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow (\neg p \vee q)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p16: $(p \longrightarrow q) \vee (q \longrightarrow p)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p17: $(p \wedge (q \longrightarrow r) \longrightarrow s) \longleftrightarrow (\neg p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg r \vee s)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem p18: $\exists y::'a. \forall x. F(y) \longrightarrow F(x)$
@proof
@case $\forall x. F(x)$ **@with**
@obtain $y::'a$ **where** $y = y$ **@have** $\forall x. F(y) \longrightarrow F(x)$
@end
@obtain y **where** $\neg F(y)$ **@have** $\forall x. F(y) \longrightarrow F(x)$
@qed

theorem p19: $\exists x::'a. \forall y z. (P(y) \longrightarrow Q(z)) \longrightarrow (P(x) \longrightarrow Q(x))$
@proof
@case $\exists x. P(x) \longrightarrow Q(x)$ **@with**
@obtain x **where** $P(x) \longrightarrow Q(x)$
@have $\forall y z. (P(y) \longrightarrow Q(z)) \longrightarrow (P(x) \longrightarrow Q(x))$
@end
@obtain $x::'a$ **where** $x = x$
@have $\forall y z. (P(y) \longrightarrow Q(z)) \longrightarrow (P(x) \longrightarrow Q(x))$
@qed

theorem p20: $\forall x y. \exists z. \forall w. P(x) \wedge Q(y) \longrightarrow R(z) \wedge S(w) \implies \exists x y. P(x) \wedge Q(y) \implies \exists z. R(z)$
@proof
@obtain $x y$ **where** $P(x) \wedge Q(y)$
@obtain z **where** $\forall w. P(x) \wedge Q(y) \longrightarrow R(z) \wedge S(w)$
@qed

theorem p21: $\exists x. p \longrightarrow F(x) \implies \exists x. F(x) \longrightarrow p \implies \exists x. p \longleftrightarrow F(x)$
@proof

@case p **@with** **@obtain** x **where** $F(x)$ **@have** $p \longleftrightarrow F(x)$ **@end**
@case $\neg p$ **@with** **@obtain** x **where** $\neg F(x)$ **@have** $p \longleftrightarrow F(x)$ **@end**
@qed

theorem $p22$: $\forall x::'a. p \longleftrightarrow F(x) \implies p \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. F(x))$
@proof
@case p **@obtain** $x::'a$ **where** $x = x$
@qed

theorem $p23$: $(\forall x::'a. p \vee F(x)) \longleftrightarrow (p \vee (\forall x. F(x)))$ **by** *auto2*

theorem $p29$: $\exists x. F(x) \implies \exists x. G(x) \implies$
 $((\forall x. F(x) \longrightarrow H(x)) \wedge (\forall x. G(x) \longrightarrow J(x))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall x y. F(x) \wedge G(y) \longrightarrow H(x) \wedge J(y))$
@proof
@obtain $a b$ **where** $F(a) G(b)$
@case $\forall x y. F(x) \wedge G(y) \longrightarrow H(x) \wedge J(y)$ **@with**
@have $\forall x. F(x) \longrightarrow H(x)$ **@with** **@have** $F(x) \wedge G(b)$ **@end**
@have $\forall y. G(y) \longrightarrow J(y)$ **@with** **@have** $F(a) \wedge G(y)$ **@end**
@end
@qed

theorem $p30$: $\forall x. F(x) \vee G(x) \longrightarrow \neg H(x) \implies$
 $\forall x. (G(x) \longrightarrow \neg I(x)) \longrightarrow F(x) \wedge H(x) \implies \forall x. I(x)$
@proof
@have $\forall x. I(x)$ **@with** **@case** $F(x)$ **@end**
@qed

theorem $p31$: $\neg(\exists x. F(x) \wedge (G(x) \vee H(x))) \implies \exists x. I(x) \wedge F(x) \implies \forall x. \neg H(x)$
 $\longrightarrow J(x) \implies$
 $\exists x. I(x) \wedge J(x)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem $p32$: $\forall x. (F(x) \wedge (G(x) \vee H(x))) \longrightarrow I(x) \implies \forall x. I(x) \wedge H(x) \longrightarrow$
 $J(x) \implies$
 $\forall x. K(x) \longrightarrow H(x) \implies \forall x. F(x) \wedge K(x) \longrightarrow J(x)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem $p33$: $(\forall x. p(a) \wedge (p(x) \longrightarrow p(b)) \longrightarrow p(c)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall x. (\neg p(a) \vee p(x) \vee p(c)) \wedge (\neg p(a) \vee \neg p(b) \vee p(c)))$ **by** *auto2*

theorem $p35$: $\exists (x::'a) (y::'b). P(x,y) \longrightarrow (\forall x y. P(x,y))$ **by** *auto2*

theorem $p39$: $\neg(\exists x. \forall y. F(y,x) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(y,y))$
@proof
@contradiction
@obtain x **where** $\forall y. F(y,x) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(y,y)$
@case $F(x,x)$
@qed

theorem *p40*: $\exists y. \forall x. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow F(x,x) \implies \neg(\forall x. \exists y. \forall z. F(z,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(z,x))$

@proof

@obtain *A* **where** $\forall x. F(x,A) \longleftrightarrow F(x,x)$

@have $\neg(\exists y. \forall z. F(z,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(z,A))$ **@with**

@have (**@rule**) $\forall y. \neg(\forall z. F(z,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(z,A))$ **@with**

@have $\neg(F(y,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(y,A))$ **@with @case** *F(y,y)* **@end**

@end

@end

@qed

theorem *p42*: $\neg(\exists y. \forall x. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists z. F(x,z) \wedge F(z,x)))$

@proof

@contradiction

@obtain *y* **where** $\forall x. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists z. F(x,z) \wedge F(z,x))$

@case *F(y,y)*

@qed

theorem *p43*: $\forall x y. Q(x,y) \longleftrightarrow (\forall z. F(z,x) \longleftrightarrow F(z,y)) \implies$

$\forall x y. Q(x,y) \longleftrightarrow Q(y,x)$ **by** *auto2*

theorem *p47*:

$(\forall x. P1(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P1(x)) \implies$

$(\forall x. P2(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P2(x)) \implies$

$(\forall x. P3(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P3(x)) \implies$

$(\forall x. P4(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P4(x)) \implies$

$(\forall x. P5(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P5(x)) \implies$

$(\exists x. Q1(x)) \wedge (\forall x. Q1(x) \longrightarrow Q0(x)) \implies$

$\forall x. P0(x) \longrightarrow ((\forall y. Q0(y) \longrightarrow R(x,y)) \vee$

$(\forall y. P0(y) \wedge S(y,x) \wedge (\exists z. Q0(z) \wedge R(y,z)) \longrightarrow R(x,y))) \implies$

$\forall x y. P3(y) \wedge (P5(x) \vee P4(x)) \longrightarrow S(x,y) \implies$

$\forall x y. P3(x) \wedge P2(y) \longrightarrow S(x,y) \implies$

$\forall x y. P2(x) \wedge P1(y) \longrightarrow S(x,y) \implies$

$\forall x y. P1(x) \wedge (P2(y) \vee Q1(y)) \longrightarrow \neg R(x,y) \implies$

$\forall x y. P3(x) \wedge P4(y) \longrightarrow R(x,y) \implies$

$\forall x y. P3(x) \wedge P5(y) \longrightarrow \neg R(x,y) \implies$

$\forall x. P4(x) \vee P5(x) \longrightarrow (\exists y. Q0(y) \wedge R(x,y)) \implies$

$\exists x y. P0(x) \wedge P0(y) \wedge (\exists z. Q1(z) \wedge R(y,z) \wedge R(x,y))$

@proof

@obtain *x1 x2 x3 x4 x5* **where** *P1(x1) P2(x2) P3(x3) P4(x4) P5(x5)*

@have *S(x3,x2)* **@have** *S(x2,x1)* **@have** *R(x3,x4)* **@have** $\neg R(x3,x5)$

@qed

theorem *p48*: $a = b \vee c = d \implies a = c \vee b = d \implies a = d \vee b = c$ **by** *auto2*

theorem *p49*: $\exists x y. \forall (z::'a). z = x \vee z = y \implies P(a) \wedge P(b) \implies (a::'a) \neq b \implies$

$\forall x. P(x)$

@proof

@obtain *x y* **where** $\forall (z::'a). z = x \vee z = y$

@have $x = a \vee x = b$

@have $\forall c. P(c)$ **@with** **@have** $c = a \vee c = b$ **@end**
@qed

theorem *p50*: $\forall x. F(a, x) \vee (\forall y. F(x, y)) \implies \exists x. \forall y. F(x, y)$
@proof
@case $\forall y. F(a, y)$
@obtain y **where** $\neg F(a, y)$
@have (**@rule**) $\forall z. F(a, y) \vee F(y, z)$
@qed

theorem *p51*: $\exists z w. \forall x y. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow x = z \wedge y = w \implies$
 $\exists z. \forall x. (\exists w. \forall y. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = w) \longleftrightarrow x = z$
@proof
@obtain $z w$ **where** $\forall x y. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow x = z \wedge y = w$
@have $\forall x. (\exists w. \forall y. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = w) \longleftrightarrow x = z$ **@with**
@case $x = z$ **@with** **@have** $\forall y. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = w$ **@end**
@end
@qed

theorem *p52*: $\exists z w. \forall x y. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow x = z \wedge y = w \implies$
 $\exists w. \forall y. (\exists z. \forall x. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow x = z) \longleftrightarrow y = w$
@proof
@obtain $z w$ **where** $\forall x y. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow x = z \wedge y = w$
@have $\forall y. (\exists z. \forall x. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow x = z) \longleftrightarrow y = w$ **@with**
@case $y = w$ **@with** **@have** $\forall x. F(x, y) \longleftrightarrow x = z$ **@end**
@end
@qed

theorem *p55*:
 $\exists x. L(x) \wedge K(x, a) \implies$
 $L(a) \wedge L(b) \wedge L(c) \implies$
 $\forall x. L(x) \longrightarrow x = a \vee x = b \vee x = c \implies$
 $\forall y x. K(x, y) \longrightarrow H(x, y) \implies$
 $\forall x y. K(x, y) \longrightarrow \neg R(x, y) \implies$
 $\forall x. H(a, x) \longrightarrow \neg H(c, x) \implies$
 $\forall x. x \neq b \longrightarrow H(a, x) \implies$
 $\forall x. \neg R(x, a) \longrightarrow H(b, x) \implies$
 $\forall x. H(a, x) \longrightarrow H(b, x) \implies$ — typo in text
 $\forall x. \exists y. \neg H(x, y) \implies$
 $a \neq b \implies$
 $K(a, a)$
@proof
@case $K(b, a)$ **@with** **@have** $\forall x. H(b, x)$ **@end**
@qed

theorem *p56*: $(\forall x. (\exists y. F(y) \wedge x = f(y)) \longrightarrow F(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. F(x) \longrightarrow F(f(x)))$
by *auto2*

theorem *p57*: $F(f(a, b), f(b, c)) \implies F(f(b, c), f(a, c)) \implies$

```

     $\forall x y z. F(x,y) \wedge F(y,z) \longrightarrow F(x,z) \implies F(f(a,b),f(a,c))$  by auto2

theorem p58:  $\forall x y. f(x) = g(y) \implies \forall x y. f(f(x)) = f(g(y))$ 
@proof
  @have  $\forall x y. f(f(x)) = f(g(y))$  @with
    @have  $f(x) = g(y)$ 
  @end
@qed

theorem p59:  $\forall x :: 'a. F(x) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(f(x)) \implies \exists x. F(x) \wedge \neg F(f(x))$ 
@proof
  @obtain  $x :: 'a$  where  $x = x$  @case  $F(x)$ 
@qed

theorem p60:  $\forall x. F(x, f(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. (\forall z. F(z, y) \longrightarrow F(z, f(x))) \wedge F(x, y))$  by
auto2

theorem p61:  $\forall x y z. f(x, f(y, z)) = f(f(x, y), z) \implies \forall x y z w. f(x, f(y, f(z, w))) =$ 
 $f(f(f(x, y), z), w)$ 
by auto2

end

```

3 Primes

```

theory Primes-Ex
  imports Auto2-Main
begin

```

3.1 Basic definition

```

definition prime :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where [rewrite]:
  prime  $p = (1 < p \wedge (\forall m. m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p))$ 

lemma primeD1 [forward]: prime  $p \implies 1 < p$  by auto2
lemma primeD2: prime  $p \implies m \text{ dvd } p \implies m = 1 \vee m = p$  by auto2
setup  $\langle \text{add-forward-prfststep-cond } @\{\text{thm } \textit{primeD2}\} [\text{with-cond } ?m \neq 1, \text{with-cond } ?m \neq ?p] \rangle$ 
setup  $\langle \text{del-prfststep-thm-eqforward } @\{\text{thm } \textit{prime-def}\} \rangle$ 

```

```

theorem exists-prime [resolve]:  $\exists p. \textit{prime } p$ 
@proof @have prime 2 @qed

```

```

lemma prime-odd-nat: prime  $p \implies p > 2 \implies \textit{odd } p$  by auto2

```

```

lemma prime-imp-coprime-nat [backward2]: prime  $p \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } n \implies \textit{coprime } p \text{ } n$  by auto2

```


lemma *prime-dvd-mult-nat*: $\text{prime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$ **by** *auto2*

setup $\langle \text{add-forward-prfststep-cond } @\{\text{thm prime-dvd-mult-nat}\}$
 $(\text{with-conds } [?m \neq ?p, ?n \neq ?p, ?m \neq ?p * ?m', ?n \neq ?p * ?n']) \rangle$

theorem *prime-dvd-intro*: $\text{prime } p \implies p * q = m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$

@proof @have $p \text{ dvd } m * n$ **@qed**

setup $\langle \text{add-forward-prfststep-cond } @\{\text{thm prime-dvd-intro}\}$
 $(\text{with-conds } [?m \neq ?p, ?n \neq ?p, ?m \neq ?p * ?m', ?n \neq ?p * ?n']) \rangle$

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-eq-nat*: $\text{prime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } m * n = (p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n)$
by *auto2*

lemma *not-prime-eq-prod-nat* [*backward1*]: $n > 1 \implies \neg \text{prime } n \implies$
 $\exists m k. n = m * k \wedge 1 < m \wedge m < n \wedge 1 < k \wedge k < n$

@proof
@obtain m **where** $m \text{ dvd } n \wedge m \neq 1 \wedge m \neq n$
@obtain k **where** $n = m * k$ **@have** $m \leq m * k$ **@have** $k \leq m * k$
@qed

lemma *prime-dvd-power-nat*: $\text{prime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } x^{\wedge n} \implies p \text{ dvd } x$ **by** *auto2*

setup $\langle \text{add-forward-prfststep-cond } @\{\text{thm prime-dvd-power-nat}\} [\text{with-cond } ?p \neq ?x] \rangle$

lemma *prime-dvd-power-nat-iff*: $\text{prime } p \implies n > 0 \implies p \text{ dvd } x^{\wedge n} \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } x$
by *auto2*

lemma *prime-nat-code*: $\text{prime } p = (1 < p \wedge (\forall x. 1 < x \wedge x < p \longrightarrow \neg x \text{ dvd } p))$
by *auto2*

lemma *prime-factor-nat* [*backward*]: $n \neq 1 \implies \exists p. p \text{ dvd } n \wedge \text{prime } p$

@proof
@strong-induct n
@case $\text{prime } n$ **@case** $n = 0$
@obtain k **where** $k \neq 1 \wedge k \neq n \wedge k \text{ dvd } n$
@apply-induct-hyp k
@qed

lemma *prime-divprod-pow-nat*:
 $\text{prime } p \implies \text{coprime } a b \implies p^{\wedge n} \text{ dvd } a * b \implies p^{\wedge n} \text{ dvd } a \vee p^{\wedge n} \text{ dvd } b$ **by** *auto2*

lemma *prime-product* [*forward*]: $\text{prime } (p * q) \implies p = 1 \vee q = 1$

@proof @have $p \text{ dvd } q * p$ **@qed**

lemma *prime-exp*: $\text{prime } (p^{\wedge n}) \longleftrightarrow n = 1 \wedge \text{prime } p$ **by** *auto2*

lemma *prime-power-mult*: $\text{prime } p \implies x * y = p^{\wedge k} \implies \exists i j. x = p^{\wedge i} \wedge y = p^{\wedge j}$

@proof

```

@induct k arbitrary x y @with
  @subgoal k = Suc k'
    @case p dvd x @with
      @obtain x' where x = p * x' @have x * y = p * (x' * y)
      @obtain i j where x' = p ^ i y = p ^ j @have x = p ^ Suc i @end
    @case p dvd y @with
      @obtain y' where y = p * y' @have x * y = p * (x * y')
      @obtain i j where x = p ^ i y' = p ^ j @have y = p ^ Suc j @end
    @endgoal
  @end
@qed

```

3.2 Infinitude of primes

```

theorem bigger-prime [resolve]:  $\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge n < p$ 
@proof
  @obtain p where prime p p dvd fact n + 1
  @case n  $\geq$  p @with @have (p::nat) dvd fact n @end
@qed

```

```

theorem primes-infinite:  $\neg \text{finite } \{p. \text{prime } p\}$ 
@proof
  @obtain b where prime b Max {p. prime p} < b
@qed

```

3.3 Existence and uniqueness of prime factorization

```

theorem factorization-exists:  $n > 0 \implies \exists M. (\forall p \in \#M. \text{prime } p) \wedge n = (\prod i \in \#M. i)$ 
@proof
  @strong-induct n
  @case n = 1 @with @have n = ( $\prod i \in \# \{\#\}. i$ ) @end
  @case prime n @with @have n = ( $\prod i \in \# \{\#n\# \}. i$ ) @end
  @obtain m k where n = m * k 1 < m m < n 1 < k k < n
  @apply-induct-hyp m
  @obtain M where ( $\forall p \in \#M. \text{prime } p$ ) m = ( $\prod i \in \#M. i$ )
  @apply-induct-hyp k
  @obtain K where ( $\forall p \in \#K. \text{prime } p$ ) k = ( $\prod i \in \#K. i$ )
  @have n = ( $\prod i \in \#(M+K). i$ )
@qed

```

```

theorem prime-dvd-multiset [backward1]: prime p  $\implies p \text{ dvd } (\prod i \in \#M. i) \implies$ 
 $\exists n. n \in \#M \wedge p \text{ dvd } n$ 
@proof
  @strong-induct M
  @case M = {#}
  @obtain M' m where M = M' + {#m#}
  @contradiction @apply-induct-hyp M'
@qed

```

```

theorem factorization-unique-aux:
   $\forall p \in \#M. \text{prime } p \implies \forall p \in \#N. \text{prime } p \implies (\prod i \in \#M. i) \text{ dvd } (\prod i \in \#N. i) \implies$ 
 $M \subseteq \# N$ 
@proof
  @strong-induct  $M$  arbitrary  $N$ 
  @case  $M = \{\#\}$ 
  @obtain  $M' m$  where  $M = M' + \{\#m\# \}$ 
  @have  $m \text{ dvd } (\prod i \in \#M. i)$ 
  @obtain  $n$  where  $n \in \# N$   $m \text{ dvd } n$ 
  @obtain  $N'$  where  $N = N' + \{\#n\# \}$ 
  @have  $m = n$ 
  @have  $(\prod i \in \#M'. i) \text{ dvd } (\prod i \in \#N'. i)$ 
  @apply-induct-hyp  $M' N'$ 
@qed
setup  $\langle \text{add-forward-prfstep-cond } @\{\text{thm factorization-unique-aux}\} [\text{with-cond } ?M \neq ?N] \rangle$ 

theorem factorization-unique:
   $\forall p \in \#M. \text{prime } p \implies \forall p \in \#N. \text{prime } p \implies (\prod i \in \#M. i) = (\prod i \in \#N. i) \implies$ 
 $M = N$ 
@proof @have  $M \subseteq \# N$  @qed
setup  $\langle \text{del-prfstep-thm } @\{\text{thm factorization-unique-aux}\} \rangle$ 

end

```

References

- [1] F. J. Pelletier. Seventy-five problems for testing automatic theorem provers. *Journal of Automated Reasoning*, 2:191–216, 1986.
- [2] B. Zhan. Auto2: a saturation-based heuristic prover for higher-order logic. In J. C. Blanchette and S. Merz, editors, *ITP 2016*, pages 441–456, 2016.