

A Naive Prover for First-Order Logic

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Abstract

The AFP entry Abstract Completeness by Blanchette, Popescu and Traytel [1] formalizes the core of Beth/Hintikka-style completeness proofs for first-order logic and can be used to formalize executable sequent calculus provers. In the Journal of Automated Reasoning [2], the authors instantiate the framework with a sequent calculus for first-order logic and prove its completeness. Their use of an infinite set of proof rules indexed by formulas yields very direct arguments. A fair stream of these rules controls the prover, making its definition remarkably simple. The AFP entry, however, only contains a toy example for propositional logic. The AFP entry A Sequent Calculus Prover for First-Order Logic with Functions by From and Jacobsen [3] also uses the framework, but uses a finite set of generic rules resulting in a more sophisticated prover with more complicated proofs.

This entry contains an executable sequent calculus prover for first-order logic with functions in the style presented by Blanchette et al. The prover can be exported to Haskell and this entry includes formalized proofs of its soundness and completeness. The proofs are simpler than those for the prover by From and Jacobsen [3] but the performance of the prover is significantly worse.

The included theory *Fair-Stream* first proves that the sequence of natural numbers 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, etc. is fair. It then proves that mapping any surjective function across the sequence preserves fairness. This method of obtaining a fair stream of rules is similar to the one given by Blanchette et al. [2]. The concrete functions from natural numbers to terms, formulas and rules are defined using the *Nat-Bijection* theory in the HOL-Library.

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1 List Syntax

theory *List-Syntax* **imports** *Main* **begin**

abbreviation *list-member-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \in \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50)
where

$\langle x \in \rangle A \equiv x \in \text{set } A$

abbreviation *list-not-member-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \notin \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50) **where**

$\langle x \notin \rangle A \equiv x \notin \text{set } A$

abbreviation *list-subset-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \subset \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50)
where

$\langle A \subset \rangle B \equiv \text{set } A \subset \text{set } B$

abbreviation *list-subset-eq-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle - \subseteq \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51]$ 50) **where**

$\langle A \subseteq \rangle B \equiv \text{set } A \subseteq \text{set } B$

abbreviation *removeAll-syntax* :: $\langle 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \rangle$ (**infix** $\langle \div \rangle$ 75) **where**
 $\langle A \div \rangle x \equiv \text{removeAll } x \ A$

syntax (*ASCII*)

-BallList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{ALL } (-/[:]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BexList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{EX } (-/[:]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-Bex1List :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{EX! } (-/[:]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BleastList :: $\langle \text{id} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{LEAST } (-/[:]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

syntax (*input*)

-BallList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists! (-/[:]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BexList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists? (-/[:]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-Bex1List :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists?! (-/[:]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

syntax

-BallList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \forall (-/[\in]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BexList :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \exists (-/[\in]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-Bex1List :: $\langle \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \exists! (-/[\in]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

-BleastList :: $\langle \text{id} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$ ($\langle (\exists \text{LEAST } (-/[\in]-)/ -) \rangle [0, 0, 10]$ 10)

translations

$\forall x[\in]A. P \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST Ball } (\text{CONST set } A) (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists x[\in]A. P \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST Bex } (\text{CONST set } A) (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists!x[\in]A. P \rightarrow \exists!x. x [\in] A \wedge P$
 $\text{LEAST } x[:]A. P \rightarrow \text{LEAST } x. x [\in] A \wedge P$

syntax (ASCII output)

$\text{-setlessAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{ALL } -[\langle]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setlessExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{EX } -[\langle]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{ALL } -[\leq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{EX } -[\leq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleEx1List} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \text{EX! } -[\leq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$

syntax

$\text{-setlessAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \forall -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setlessExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \exists -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleAllList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \forall -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleExList} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \exists -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $\text{-setleEx1List} :: \langle [idt, 'a, bool] \Rightarrow bool \rangle (\langle (\exists \exists! -[\subseteq]-. / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\forall A[\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \forall A. A [\subseteq] B \rightarrow P$
 $\exists A[\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \exists A. A [\subseteq] B \wedge P$
 $\forall A[\subseteq\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \forall A. A [\subseteq\subseteq] B \rightarrow P$
 $\exists A[\subseteq\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \exists A. A [\subseteq\subseteq] B \wedge P$
 $\exists!A[\subseteq\subseteq]B. P \rightarrow \exists!A. A [\subseteq\subseteq] B \wedge P$

end

2 Fair Streams

theory *Fair-Stream* imports *HOL-Library.Stream* begin

definition *upt-lists* :: $\langle \text{nat list stream} \rangle$ where

$\langle \text{upt-lists} \equiv \text{smap } (\text{upt } 0) (\text{stl nats}) \rangle$

definition *fair-nats* :: $\langle \text{nat stream} \rangle$ where

$\langle \text{fair-nats} \equiv \text{flat } \text{upt-lists} \rangle$

definition *fair* :: $\langle 'a \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ where

$\langle \text{fair } s \equiv \forall x \in \text{sset } s. \forall m. \exists n \geq m. s !! n = x \rangle$

lemma *upt-lists-snth*: $\langle x \leq n \Longrightarrow x \in \text{set } (\text{upt-lists} !! n) \rangle$

unfolding *upt-lists-def* by auto

lemma *all-ex-upt-lists*: $\langle \exists n \geq m. x \in \text{set } (\text{upt-lists} !! n) \rangle$

using *upt-lists-snth* by (*meson dual-order.strict-trans1 gt-ex nle-le*)

lemma *upt-lists-ne*: $\langle \forall xs \in sset\ upt\ lists. xs \neq [] \rangle$
unfolding *upt-lists-def* **by** (*simp add: sset-range*)

lemma *sset-flat-stl*: $\langle sset\ (flat\ (stl\ s)) \subseteq sset\ (flat\ s) \rangle$
proof (*cases s*)
case (*SCons x xs*)
then show *?thesis*
by (*cases x*) (*simp add: stl-sset subsetI, auto*)
qed

lemma *flat-snth-nth*:
assumes $\langle x = s !! n ! m \rangle \langle m < length\ (s !! n) \rangle \langle \forall xs \in sset\ s. xs \neq [] \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists n' \geq n. x = flat\ s !! n' \rangle$
using *assms*
proof (*induct n arbitrary: s*)
case 0
then show *?case*
using *flat-snth* **by** *fastforce*
next
case (*Suc n*)
have $\langle ?case = (\exists n' \geq n. x = flat\ s !! Suc\ n') \rangle$
by (*metis Suc-le-D Suc-le-mono*)
also have $\langle \dots = (\exists n' \geq n. x = stl\ (flat\ s) !! n') \rangle$
by *simp*
finally have $\langle ?case = (\exists n' \geq n. x = (tl\ (shd\ s) @- flat\ (stl\ s)) !! n') \rangle$
using *Suc.premis flat-unfold* **by** (*simp add: shd-sset*)
then have *?case* **if** $\langle \exists n' \geq n. x = flat\ (stl\ s) !! n' \rangle$
using *that* **by** (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add commute add-diff-cancel-left'*
dual-order.trans le-add2 shift-snth-ge)
moreover {
have $\langle x = stl\ s !! n ! m \rangle \langle m < length\ (stl\ s !! n) \rangle$
using *Suc.premis* **by** *simp-all*
moreover have $\langle \forall xs \in sset\ (stl\ s). xs \neq [] \rangle$
using *Suc.premis* **by** (*cases s*) *simp-all*
ultimately have $\langle \exists n' \geq n. x = flat\ (stl\ s) !! n' \rangle$
using *Suc.hyps* **by** *blast* }
ultimately show *?case* .
qed

lemma *all-ex-fair-nats*: $\langle \exists n \geq m. fair\ nats\ !! n = x \rangle$
proof –
have $\langle \exists n \geq m. x \in set\ (upt\ lists\ !! n) \rangle$
using *all-ex-upt-lists* .
then have $\langle \exists n \geq m. \exists k < length\ (upt\ lists\ !! n). upt\ lists\ !! n ! k = x \rangle$
by (*simp add: in-set-conv-nth*)
then obtain *n k* **where** $\langle m \leq n \rangle \langle k < length\ (upt\ lists\ !! n) \rangle \langle upt\ lists\ !! n ! k$
 $= x \rangle$
by *blast*
then obtain *n'* **where** $\langle n \leq n' \rangle \langle x = flat\ upt\ lists\ !! n' \rangle$

using *flat-snth-nth upt-lists-ne* by *metis*
 moreover have $\langle m \leq n' \rangle$
 using $\langle m \leq n \rangle \langle n \leq n' \rangle$ by *simp*
 ultimately show *?thesis*
 unfolding *fair-nats-def* by *blast*
 qed

lemma *fair-surj*:
 assumes $\langle \text{surj } f \rangle$
 shows $\langle \text{fair } (\text{smap } f \text{ fair-nats}) \rangle$
 using *assms* unfolding *fair-def* by (*metis UNIV-I all-ex-fair-nats imageE snth-smap*)

definition *fair-stream* :: $\langle (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ stream} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{fair-stream } f = \text{smap } f \text{ fair-nats} \rangle$

theorem *fair-stream*: $\langle \text{surj } f \implies \text{fair } (\text{fair-stream } f) \rangle$
 unfolding *fair-stream-def* using *fair-surj* .

theorem *UNIV-stream*: $\langle \text{surj } f \implies \text{sset } (\text{fair-stream } f) = \text{UNIV} \rangle$
 unfolding *fair-stream-def* using *all-ex-fair-nats* by (*metis sset-range stream.set-map surjI*)

end

3 Syntax

theory *Syntax* imports *List-Syntax* begin

3.1 Terms and Formulas

datatype *tm*
 = *Var nat* ($\langle \# \rangle$)
 | *Fun nat* $\langle \text{tm list} \rangle$ ($\langle \dagger \rangle$)

datatype *fm*
 = *Falsity* ($\langle \perp \rangle$)
 | *Pre nat* $\langle \text{tm list} \rangle$ ($\langle \ddagger \rangle$)
 | *Imp fm fm* (**infixr** $\langle \longrightarrow \rangle$ 55)
 | *Uni fm* ($\langle \forall \rangle$)

type-synonym *sequent* = $\langle \text{fm list} \times \text{fm list} \rangle$

3.1.1 Instantiation

primrec *lift-tm* :: $\langle \text{tm} \Rightarrow \text{tm} \rangle$ ($\langle \uparrow \rangle$) **where**
 $\langle \uparrow (\#n) = \#(n+1) \rangle$
 | $\langle \uparrow (\dagger f \text{ ts}) = \dagger f (\text{map } \uparrow \text{ ts}) \rangle$

primrec *inst-tm* :: $\langle \text{tm} \Rightarrow \text{tm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{tm} \rangle$ ($\langle \cdot \langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle \rangle$) [90, 0, 0] 91) **where**

$\langle \langle \#n \rangle \langle s/m \rangle \rangle = (\text{if } n < m \text{ then } \#n \text{ else if } n = m \text{ then } s \text{ else } \#(n-1))$
 $| \langle \langle \dagger f \ ts \rangle \langle s/m \rangle \rangle = \dagger f \ (\text{map } (\lambda t. t \langle s/m \rangle) \ ts)$

primrec *inst-fm* :: $\langle fm \Rightarrow tm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow fm \rangle \langle -' \ / \ -' \ \wedge \rangle [90, 0, 0] 91$ **where**

$\langle \perp \langle - \ / \ - \rangle = \perp \rangle$
 $| \langle \langle \dagger P \ ts \rangle \langle s/m \rangle = \dagger P \ (\text{map } (\lambda t. t \langle s/m \rangle) \ ts) \rangle$
 $| \langle \langle p \longrightarrow q \rangle \langle s/m \rangle = \langle p \langle s/m \rangle \longrightarrow q \langle s/m \rangle \rangle$
 $| \langle \langle \forall p \rangle \langle s/m \rangle = \forall \langle p \langle \uparrow s/m+1 \rangle \rangle$

3.1.2 Variables

primrec *vars-tm* :: $\langle tm \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{vars-tm } (\#n) = [n] \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{vars-tm } (\dagger \ ts) = \text{concat } (\text{map } \text{vars-tm } \ ts) \rangle$

primrec *vars-fm* :: $\langle fm \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{vars-fm } \perp = [] \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{vars-fm } (\dagger \ ts) = \text{concat } (\text{map } \text{vars-fm } \ ts) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{vars-fm } (p \longrightarrow q) = \text{vars-fm } p \ @ \ \text{vars-fm } q \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{vars-fm } (\forall p) = \text{vars-fm } p \rangle$

primrec *max-list* :: $\langle nat \ list \Rightarrow nat \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{max-list } [] = 0 \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{max-list } (x \# \ xs) = \text{max } x \ (\text{max-list } \ xs) \rangle$

definition *max-var-fm* :: $\langle fm \Rightarrow nat \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{max-var-fm } p = \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) \rangle$

lemma *max-list-append*: $\langle \text{max-list } (xs \ @ \ ys) = \text{max } (\text{max-list } \ xs) \ (\text{max-list } \ ys) \rangle$

by (*induct xs*) *auto*

lemma *max-list-concat*: $\langle xs \ [\in] \ xss \Longrightarrow \ \text{max-list } \ xs \ \leq \ \text{max-list } (\text{concat } \ xss) \rangle$

by (*induct xss*) (*auto simp: max-list-append*)

lemma *max-list-in*: $\langle \text{max-list } \ xs < n \Longrightarrow n \ [\notin] \ xs \rangle$

by (*induct xs*) *auto*

definition *vars-fms* :: $\langle fm \ list \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{vars-fms } A \equiv \text{concat } (\text{map } \text{vars-fm } A) \rangle$

lemma *vars-fms-member*: $\langle p \ [\in] \ A \Longrightarrow \ \text{vars-fm } p \ [\subseteq] \ \text{vars-fms } A \rangle$

unfolding *vars-fms-def* **by** (*induct A*) *auto*

lemma *max-list-mono*: $\langle A \ [\subseteq] \ B \Longrightarrow \ \text{max-list } A \ \leq \ \text{max-list } B \rangle$

by (*induct A*) (*simp, metis linorder-not-le list.set-intros(1) max.absorb2 max.absorb3 max-list.simps(2) max-list-in set-subset-Cons subset-code(1)*)

lemma *max-list-vars-fms*:

assumes $\langle \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fms } A) \leq n \rangle \langle p \ [\in] \ A \rangle$

shows $\langle \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) \leq n \rangle$
using *assms max-list-mono vars-fms-member* **by** (*meson dual-order.trans*)

definition *fresh* :: $\langle \text{fm list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{fresh } A \equiv \text{Suc } (\text{max-list } (\text{vars-fms } A)) \rangle$

3.2 Rules

datatype *rule*
 = *Idle*
 | *Axiom* *nat* $\langle \text{tm list} \rangle$
 | *FlsL*
 | *FlsR*
 | *ImpL* *fm fm*
 | *ImpR* *fm fm*
 | *UniL* *tm fm*
 | *UniR* *fm*

end

4 Semantics

theory *Semantics* **imports** *Syntax* **begin**

4.1 Shift

definition *shift* :: $\langle (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
 $\langle \langle \text{--} \rangle \text{ [90, 0, 0] 91} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle E \langle n:x \rangle = (\lambda m. \text{if } m < n \text{ then } E \ m \text{ else if } m = n \text{ then } x \text{ else } E \ (m-1)) \rangle$

lemma *shift-eq* [*simp*]: $\langle n = m \implies (E \langle n:x \rangle) \ m = x \rangle$
by (*simp add: shift-def*)

lemma *shift-gt* [*simp*]: $\langle m < n \implies (E \langle n:x \rangle) \ m = E \ m \rangle$
by (*simp add: shift-def*)

lemma *shift-lt* [*simp*]: $\langle n < m \implies (E \langle n:x \rangle) \ m = E \ (m-1) \rangle$
by (*simp add: shift-def*)

lemma *shift-commute* [*simp*]: $\langle E \langle n:y \rangle \langle 0:x \rangle = E \langle 0:x \rangle \langle n+1:y \rangle \rangle$

proof

fix *m*

show $\langle (E \langle n:y \rangle \langle 0:x \rangle) \ m = (E \langle 0:x \rangle \langle n+1:y \rangle) \ m \rangle$

unfolding *shift-def* **by** (*cases m*) *simp-all*

qed

4.2 Definition

type-synonym *'a var-denot* = $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$

type-synonym $'a \text{ fun-denot} = \langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
type-synonym $'a \text{ pre-denot} = \langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$

primrec $\text{semantics-tm} :: \langle 'a \text{ var-denot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fun-denot} \Rightarrow \text{tm} \Rightarrow 'a \rangle (\langle \llbracket -, - \rrbracket \rangle)$
where

$\langle \llbracket E, F \rrbracket (\#n) = E \ n \rangle$
 $\langle \llbracket E, F \rrbracket (\dagger f \ ts) = F \ f \ (\text{map } \llbracket E, F \rrbracket \ ts) \rangle$

primrec $\text{semantics-fm} :: \langle 'a \text{ var-denot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fun-denot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ pre-denot} \Rightarrow \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$

$(\langle \llbracket -, -, - \rrbracket \rangle)$ **where**
 $\langle \llbracket -, -, - \rrbracket \perp = \text{False} \rangle$
 $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (\dagger P \ ts) = G \ P \ (\text{map } \llbracket E, F \rrbracket \ ts) \rangle$
 $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (p \longrightarrow q) = (\llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \longrightarrow \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q) \rangle$
 $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (\forall p) = (\forall x. \llbracket E \langle \theta : x \rangle, F, G \rrbracket p) \rangle$

fun $sc :: \langle ('a \text{ var-denot} \times 'a \text{ fun-denot} \times 'a \text{ pre-denot}) \Rightarrow \text{sequent} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle sc \ (E, F, G) \ (A, B) = ((\forall p \ [\in] \ A. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p) \longrightarrow (\exists q \ [\in] \ B. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q)) \rangle$

4.3 Instantiation

lemma $\text{lift-lemma} \ [\text{simp}]: \langle \llbracket E \langle \theta : x \rangle, F \rrbracket (\uparrow t) = \llbracket E, F \rrbracket t \rangle$
by $(\text{induct } t) \ (\text{auto cong: map-cong})$

lemma $\text{inst-tm-semantics} \ [\text{simp}]: \langle \llbracket E, F \rrbracket (t \langle s/m \rangle) = \llbracket E \langle m : \llbracket E, F \rrbracket s \rangle, F \rrbracket t \rangle$
by $(\text{induct } t) \ (\text{auto cong: map-cong})$

lemma $\text{inst-fm-semantics} \ [\text{simp}]: \langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (p \langle t/m \rangle) = \llbracket E \langle m : \llbracket E, F \rrbracket t \rangle, F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$
by $(\text{induct } p \ \text{arbitrary: } E \ m \ t) \ (\text{auto cong: map-cong})$

4.4 Variables

lemma $\text{upd-vars-tm} \ [\text{simp}]: \langle n \ [\notin] \ \text{vars-tm } t \implies \llbracket E(n := x), F \rrbracket t = \llbracket E, F \rrbracket t \rangle$
by $(\text{induct } t) \ (\text{auto cong: map-cong})$

lemma $\text{shift-upd-commute}: \langle m \leq n \implies (E(n := x) \langle m : y \rangle) = ((E \langle m : y \rangle) (\text{Suc } n := x)) \rangle$

unfolding shift-def **by** fastforce

lemma $\text{upd-vars-fm} \ [\text{simp}]: \langle \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) < n \implies \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket p = \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$

proof $(\text{induct } p \ \text{arbitrary: } E \ n)$

case $(\text{Pre } P \ ts)$

moreover have $\langle \text{max-list } (\text{concat } (\text{map vars-tm } ts)) < n \rangle$

using $\text{Pre.prem } \text{max-list-concat}$ **by** simp

then have $\langle n \ [\notin] \ \text{concat } (\text{map vars-tm } ts) \rangle$

using max-list-in **by** blast

then have $\langle \forall t \ [\in] \ ts. \ n \ [\notin] \ \text{vars-tm } t \rangle$

by simp

```

ultimately show ?case
  using upd-vars-tm by (metis list.map-cong semantics-fm.simps(2))
next
case (Uni p)
have ⟨?case = ((∀ y. ⟦E(n := x)⟧0:y, F, G] p) = (∀ y. ⟦E⟧0:y, F, G] p))⟩
  by (simp add: fun-upd-def)
also have ⟨... = ((∀ y. ⟦(E⟧0:y)(n + 1 := x), F, G] p) = (∀ y. ⟦E⟧0:y, F, G]
p))⟩
  by (simp add: shift-upd-commute)
finally show ?case
  using Uni by fastforce
qed (auto simp: max-list-append cong: map-cong)

end

```

5 Encoding

```

theory Encoding imports HOL-Library.Nat-Bijection Syntax begin

```

```

abbreviation infix-sum-encode (infixr ‹$› 100) where
  ‹c $ x ≡ sum-encode (c x)›

```

```

lemma lt-sum-encode-Inr: ‹n < Inr $ n›
  unfolding sum-encode-def by simp

```

```

lemma sum-prod-decode-lt [simp]: ‹sum-decode n = Inr b ⟹ (x, y) = prod-decode
b ⟹ y < Suc n›
  by (metis le-prod-encode-2 less-Suc-eq lt-sum-encode-Inr order-le-less-trans
prod-decode-inverse sum-decode-inverse)

```

```

lemma sum-prod-decode-lt-Suc [simp]:
  ‹sum-decode n = Inr b ⟹ (Suc x, y) = prod-decode b ⟹ x < Suc n›
  by (metis dual-order.strict-trans le-prod-encode-1 lessI linorder-not-less lt-sum-encode-Inr
not-less-eq prod-decode-inverse sum-decode-inverse)

```

```

lemma lt-list-encode: ‹n [∈] ns ⟹ n < list-encode ns›

```

```

proof (induct ns)

```

```

  case (Cons m ns)

```

```

  then show ?case

```

```

    using le-prod-encode-1 le-prod-encode-2

```

```

    by (metis dual-order.strict-trans1 le-imp-less-Suc less-SucI list-encode.simps(2)
set-ConsD)

```

```

qed simp

```

```

lemma prod-Suc-list-decode-lt [simp]:

```

```

  ‹(x, Suc y) = prod-decode n ⟹ y' [∈] (list-decode y) ⟹ y' < n›

```

```

  by (metis Suc-le-lessD lt-list-encode le-prod-encode-2 list-decode-inverse order-less-trans
prod-decode-inverse)

```

5.1 Terms

primrec *nat-of-tm* :: $\langle tm \Rightarrow nat \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle nat\text{-of}\text{-tm } (\#n) = \text{prod}\text{-encode } (n, 0) \rangle$
 $| \langle nat\text{-of}\text{-tm } (\dagger f \ ts) = \text{prod}\text{-encode } (f, \text{Suc } (\text{list}\text{-encode } (\text{map } \text{nat}\text{-of}\text{-tm } \ ts))) \rangle$

function *tm-of-nat* :: $\langle nat \Rightarrow tm \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle tm\text{-of}\text{-nat } n = (\text{case } \text{prod}\text{-decode } n \text{ of}$
 $\quad (n, 0) \Rightarrow \#n$
 $\quad | (f, \text{Suc } \ ts) \Rightarrow \dagger f (\text{map } \text{tm}\text{-of}\text{-nat } (\text{list}\text{-decode } \ ts))) \rangle$
by *pat-completeness auto*

termination by (*relation* $\langle \text{measure } \text{id} \rangle$) *simp-all*

lemma *tm-nat*: $\langle tm\text{-of}\text{-nat } (\text{nat}\text{-of}\text{-tm } \ t) = t \rangle$
by (*induct* *t*) (*simp-all add: map-idI*)

lemma *surj-tm-of-nat*: $\langle \text{surj } \text{tm}\text{-of}\text{-nat} \rangle$
unfolding *surj-def* **using** *tm-nat* **by** *metis*

5.2 Formulas

primrec *nat-of-fm* :: $\langle fm \Rightarrow nat \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle nat\text{-of}\text{-fm } \perp = 0 \rangle$
 $| \langle nat\text{-of}\text{-fm } (\ddagger P \ ts) = \text{Suc } (\text{Inl } \$ \ \text{prod}\text{-encode } (P, \text{list}\text{-encode } (\text{map } \text{nat}\text{-of}\text{-tm } \ ts))) \rangle$
 $| \langle nat\text{-of}\text{-fm } (p \longrightarrow q) = \text{Suc } (\text{Inr } \$ \ \text{prod}\text{-encode } (\text{Suc } (\text{nat}\text{-of}\text{-fm } \ p), \text{nat}\text{-of}\text{-fm } \ q)) \rangle$
 $| \langle nat\text{-of}\text{-fm } (\forall p) = \text{Suc } (\text{Inr } \$ \ \text{prod}\text{-encode } (0, \text{nat}\text{-of}\text{-fm } \ p)) \rangle$

function *fm-of-nat* :: $\langle nat \Rightarrow fm \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle fm\text{-of}\text{-nat } 0 = \perp \rangle$
 $| \langle fm\text{-of}\text{-nat } (\text{Suc } \ n) = (\text{case } \text{sum}\text{-decode } n \text{ of}$
 $\quad \text{Inl } \ n \Rightarrow \text{let } (P, \ ts) = \text{prod}\text{-decode } n \text{ in } \ddagger P (\text{map } \text{tm}\text{-of}\text{-nat } (\text{list}\text{-decode } \ ts))$
 $\quad | \text{Inr } \ n \Rightarrow (\text{case } \text{prod}\text{-decode } n \text{ of}$
 $\quad \quad (\text{Suc } \ p, q) \Rightarrow \text{fm}\text{-of}\text{-nat } \ p \longrightarrow \text{fm}\text{-of}\text{-nat } \ q$
 $\quad \quad | (0, p) \Rightarrow \forall (\text{fm}\text{-of}\text{-nat } \ p))) \rangle$
by *pat-completeness auto*

termination by (*relation* $\langle \text{measure } \text{id} \rangle$) *simp-all*

lemma *fm-nat*: $\langle fm\text{-of}\text{-nat } (\text{nat}\text{-of}\text{-fm } \ p) = p \rangle$
using *tm-nat* **by** (*induct* *p*) (*simp-all add: map-idI*)

lemma *surj-fm-of-nat*: $\langle \text{surj } \text{fm}\text{-of}\text{-nat} \rangle$
unfolding *surj-def* **using** *fm-nat* **by** *metis*

5.3 Rules

Pick a large number to help encode the Idle rule, so that we never hit it in practice.

definition *idle-nat* :: *nat* **where**
 $\langle \text{idle}\text{-nat} \equiv 4294967295 \rangle$

```

primrec nat-of-rule :: ⟨rule ⇒ nat⟩ where
  ⟨nat-of-rule Idle = Inl $ prod-encode (0, idle-nat)⟩
| ⟨nat-of-rule (Axiom n ts) = Inl $ prod-encode (Suc n, Suc (list-encode (map
nat-of-tm ts)))⟩
| ⟨nat-of-rule FlsL = Inl $ prod-encode (0, 0)⟩
| ⟨nat-of-rule FlsR = Inl $ prod-encode (0, Suc 0)⟩
| ⟨nat-of-rule (ImpL p q) = Inr $ prod-encode (Inl $ nat-of-fm p, Inl $ nat-of-fm
q)⟩
| ⟨nat-of-rule (ImpR p q) = Inr $ prod-encode (Inr $ nat-of-fm p, nat-of-fm q)⟩
| ⟨nat-of-rule (UniL t p) = Inr $ prod-encode (Inl $ nat-of-tm t, Inr $ nat-of-fm
p)⟩
| ⟨nat-of-rule (UniR p) = Inl $ prod-encode (Suc (nat-of-fm p), 0)⟩

```

```

fun rule-of-nat :: ⟨nat ⇒ rule⟩ where
  ⟨rule-of-nat n = (case sum-decode n of
    Inl n ⇒ (case prod-decode n of
      (0, 0) ⇒ FlsL
    | (0, Suc 0) ⇒ FlsR
    | (0, n2) ⇒ if n2 = idle-nat then Idle else
      let (p, q) = prod-decode n2 in ImpR (fm-of-nat p) (fm-of-nat q)
    | (Suc n, Suc ts) ⇒ Axiom n (map tm-of-nat (list-decode ts))
    | (Suc p, 0) ⇒ UniR (fm-of-nat p))
  | Inr n ⇒ (let (n1, n2) = prod-decode n in
    case sum-decode n1 of
      Inl n1 ⇒ (case sum-decode n2 of
        Inl q ⇒ ImpL (fm-of-nat n1) (fm-of-nat q)
      | Inr p ⇒ UniL (tm-of-nat n1) (fm-of-nat p))
    | Inr p ⇒ ImpR (fm-of-nat p) (fm-of-nat n2)))⟩

```

```

lemma rule-nat: ⟨rule-of-nat (nat-of-rule r) = r⟩
  using tm-nat fm-nat by (cases r) (simp-all add: map-idI idle-nat-def)

```

```

lemma surj-rule-of-nat: ⟨surj rule-of-nat⟩
  unfolding surj-def using rule-nat by metis

```

end

6 Prover

```

theory Prover imports Abstract-Completeness.Abstract-Completeness Encoding
Fair-Stream begin

```

```

function eff :: ⟨rule ⇒ sequent ⇒ (sequent fset) option⟩ where
  ⟨eff Idle (A, B) =
    Some { | (A, B) | }⟩
| ⟨eff (Axiom n ts) (A, B) = (if ‡n ts [∈] A ∧ ‡n ts [∈] B then
  Some { | } else None)⟩
| ⟨eff FlsL (A, B) = (if ⊥ [∈] A then

```

$\text{Some } \{\{\}\} \text{ else None}\rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff FlsR } (A, B) = (\text{if } \perp [\in] B \text{ then}$
 $\quad \text{Some } \{(A, B [\div] \perp)\} \text{ else None}\rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff (ImpL } p \ q) (A, B) = (\text{if } (p \longrightarrow q) [\in] A \text{ then}$
 $\quad \text{Some } \{(A [\div] (p \longrightarrow q), p \# B), (q \# A [\div] (p \longrightarrow q), B)\} \text{ else None}\rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff (ImpR } p \ q) (A, B) = (\text{if } (p \longrightarrow q) [\in] B \text{ then}$
 $\quad \text{Some } \{(p \# A, q \# B [\div] (p \longrightarrow q))\} \text{ else None}\rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff (UniL } t \ p) (A, B) = (\text{if } \forall p [\in] A \text{ then}$
 $\quad \text{Some } \{(p \langle t/0 \rangle \# A, B)\} \text{ else None}\rangle$
 $| \langle \text{eff (UniR } p) (A, B) = (\text{if } \forall p [\in] B \text{ then}$
 $\quad \text{Some } \{(A, p \langle \#(\text{fresh } (A \ @ \ B))/0 \rangle \# B [\div] \forall p)\} \text{ else None}\rangle$
by *pat-completeness auto*
termination by (*relation* $\langle \text{measure size} \rangle$) *standard*

definition *rules* :: $\langle \text{rule stream} \rangle$ **where**

$\langle \text{rules} \equiv \text{fair-stream rule-of-nat} \rangle$

lemma *UNIV-rules*: $\langle \text{sset rules} = \text{UNIV} \rangle$

unfolding *rules-def* **using** *UNIV-stream surj-rule-of-nat* .

interpretation *RuleSystem* $\langle \lambda r \ s \ \text{ss. eff } r \ s = \text{Some } \text{ss} \rangle$ *rules UNIV*

by *unfold-locales (auto simp: UNIV-rules intro: exI[of - Idle])*

lemma *per-rules'*:

assumes $\langle \text{enabled } r \ (A, B) \rangle \langle \neg \text{enabled } r \ (A', B') \rangle \langle \text{eff } r' \ (A, B) = \text{Some } \text{ss}' \rangle$
 $\langle (A', B') [\in] \text{ss}' \rangle$
shows $\langle r' = r \rangle$
using *assms* **by** (*cases r r' rule: rule.exhaust[case-product rule.exhaust]*)
(unfold enabled-def, auto split: if-splits)

lemma *per-rules*: $\langle \text{per } r \rangle$

unfolding *per-def UNIV-rules* **using** *per-rules'* **by** *fast*

interpretation *PersistentRuleSystem* $\langle \lambda r \ s \ \text{ss. eff } r \ s = \text{Some } \text{ss} \rangle$ *rules UNIV*

using *per-rules* **by** *unfold-locales*

definition $\langle \text{prover} \equiv \text{mkTree rules} \rangle$

end

7 Export

theory *Export* **imports** *Prover* **begin**

definition $\langle \text{prove-sequent} \equiv i.\text{mkTree eff rules} \rangle$

definition $\langle \text{prove} \equiv \lambda p. \text{prove-sequent } ([], [p]) \rangle$

declare *Stream.smember-code* [*code del*]

lemma [*code*]: $\langle \text{Stream.smember } x \ (y \ ## \ s) = (x = y \vee \text{Stream.smember } x \ s) \rangle$

unfolding *Stream.smember-def* by *auto*

code-printing

```
constant the → (Haskell) (\x → case x of { Just y → y })
| constant Option.is-none → (Haskell) (\x → case x of { Just y → False;
Nothing → True })
```

code-identifier

```
code-module Product-Type → (Haskell) Arith
| code-module Orderings → (Haskell) Arith
| code-module Arith → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module MaybeExt → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module List → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Nat-Bijection → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Syntax → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Encoding → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module HOL → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Set → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module FSet → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Stream → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Fair-Stream → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Sum-Type → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Abstract-Completeness → (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Export → (Haskell) Prover
```

export-code open *prove* in *Haskell*

To export the Haskell code run:

```
> isabelle build -e -D .
```

To compile the exported code run:

```
> ghc -O2 -i./program Main.hs
```

To prove a formula, supply it using raw constructor names, e.g.:

```
> ./Main "Imp (Pre 0 []) (Imp (Pre 1 []) (Pre 0 []))"
|- (P) --> ((Q) --> (P))
+ ImpR on P and (Q) --> (P)
P |- (Q) --> (P)
+ ImpR on Q and P
Q, P |- P
+ Axiom on P
```

The output is pretty-printed.

end

8 Soundness

theory *Soundness* **imports** *Abstract-Soundness.Finite-Proof-Soundness Prover Semantics* **begin**

lemma *eff-sound*:

fixes $E :: \langle - \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
assumes $\langle \text{eff } r (A, B) = \text{Some } ss \rangle \langle \forall A B. (A, B) \in ss \longrightarrow (\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow 'a). \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B)) \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B) \rangle$
using *assms*
proof (*induct* $r \langle (A, B) \rangle$ *rule: eff.induct*)
case (*5 p q*)
then have $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A [\div] (p \longrightarrow q), p \# B) \rangle \langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (q \# A [\div] (p \longrightarrow q), B) \rangle$
by (*metis eff.simps(5) finsertCI option.inject option.simps(3)*)
then show *?case*
using *5.prem(1)* **by** (*force split: if-splits*)
next
case (*7 t p*)
then have $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (p \langle t/0 \rangle \# A, B) \rangle$
by (*metis eff.simps(7) finsert-iff option.inject option.simps(3)*)
then show *?case*
using *7.prem(1)* **by** (*fastforce split: if-splits*)
next
case (*8 p*)
let $?n = \langle \text{fresh } (A @ B) \rangle$
have $A: \langle \forall p \in A. \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) < ?n \rangle$ **and** $B: \langle \forall p \in B. \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) < ?n \rangle$
unfolding *fresh-def* **using** *max-list-vars-fms max-list-mono vars-fms-member*
by (*metis Un-iff le-imp-less-Suc set-append*)
from *8* **have** $\langle \text{sc } (E(?n := x), F, G) (A, p \langle \# ?n/0 \rangle \# B [\div] \forall p) \rangle$ **for** x
by (*metis eff.simps(8) finsert-iff option.inject option.simps(3)*)
then have $\langle (\forall p \in A. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p) \longrightarrow (\forall x. \llbracket (E(0:x))(Suc ?n := x), F, G \rrbracket p) \vee (\exists q \in B [\div] \forall p. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q) \rangle$
using $A B \text{ upd-vars-fm}$ **by** (*auto simp: shift-upd-commute*)
moreover have $\langle \text{max-list } (\text{vars-fm } p) < ?n \rangle$
using B *8.prem(1)* **by** (*metis eff.simps(8) option.distinct(1) vars-fm.simps(4)*)
ultimately have $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, \forall p \# (B [\div] \forall p)) \rangle$
by *auto*
moreover have $\langle \forall p \in B \rangle$
using *8.prem(1)* **by** (*simp split: if-splits*)
ultimately show *?case*
by (*metis (full-types) Diff-iff sc.simps set-ConsD set-removeAll*)
qed (*fastforce split: if-splits*)
interpretation *Soundness* $\langle \lambda r s ss. \text{eff } r s = \text{Some } ss \rangle$ *rules UNIV sc*
unfolding *Soundness-def* **using** *eff-sound* **by** *fast*

theorem *prover-soundness*:
assumes $\langle \text{tfinite } t \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{wf } t \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{sc } (E, F, G) (\text{fst } (\text{root } t)) \rangle$
using *assms soundness by fast*

end

9 Completeness

theory *Completeness* **imports** *Prover Semantics* **begin**

9.1 Hintikka Counter Model

locale *Hintikka* =
fixes $A B :: \langle \text{fm set} \rangle$
assumes
Basic: $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} \in A \implies \ddagger n \text{ ts} \in B \implies \text{False} \rangle$ **and**
FlsA: $\langle \perp \notin A \rangle$ **and**
ImpA: $\langle p \longrightarrow q \in A \implies p \in B \vee q \in A \rangle$ **and**
ImpB: $\langle p \longrightarrow q \in B \implies p \in A \wedge q \in B \rangle$ **and**
UniA: $\langle \forall p \in A \implies \forall t. p \langle t/0 \rangle \in A \rangle$ **and**
UniB: $\langle \forall p \in B \implies \exists t. p \langle t/0 \rangle \in B \rangle$

abbreviation $\langle M A \equiv \llbracket \#, \ddagger, \lambda n \text{ ts}. \ddagger n \text{ ts} \in A \rrbracket \rangle$

lemma *id-tm [simp]*: $\langle \langle \#, \ddagger \rangle t = t \rangle$
by (*induct t*) (*auto cong: map-cong*)

lemma *size-sub [simp]*: $\langle \text{size } (p \langle t/i \rangle) = \text{size } p \rangle$
by (*induct p arbitrary: i t*) *auto*

theorem *Hintikka-counter-model*:
assumes $\langle \text{Hintikka } A B \rangle$
shows $\langle (p \in A \longrightarrow M A p) \wedge (p \in B \longrightarrow \neg M A p) \rangle$
proof (*induct p rule: wf-induct [where r= $\langle \text{measure size} \rangle$]*)
case 1
then show *?case ..*
next
case (2 x)
then show *?case*
proof (*cases x; safe del: notI*)
case *Falsity*
show $\langle \perp \in A \implies M A \perp \rangle \langle \perp \in B \implies \neg M A \perp \rangle$
using *Hintikka.FlsA assms by simp-all*
next
case (*Pre n ts*)
show $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} \in A \implies M A (\ddagger n \text{ ts}) \rangle \langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} \in B \implies \neg M A (\ddagger n \text{ ts}) \rangle$
using *Hintikka.Basic assms by (auto cong: map-cong)*
next


```

case (Imp p q)
show ⟨p ⟶ q ∈ A ⟹ M A (p ⟶ q)⟩ ⟨p ⟶ q ∈ B ⟹ ¬ M A (p ⟶ q)⟩
  using assms Hintikka.ImpA[of A B p q] Hintikka.ImpB[of A B p q] Imp 2 by
auto
next
case (Uni p)
have ⟨p⟨t/0⟩ ∈ A ⟹ M A (p⟨t/0⟩)⟩ ⟨p⟨t/0⟩ ∈ B ⟹ ¬ M A (p⟨t/0⟩)⟩ for t
  using Uni 2 by (metis fm.size(8) in-measure lessI less-add-same-cancel1
size-sub)+
  then show ⟨∀ p ∈ A ⟹ M A (∀ p)⟩ ⟨∀ p ∈ B ⟹ ¬ M A (∀ p)⟩
    using assms Hintikka.UniA[of A B p] Hintikka.UniB[of A B p] by auto
qed
qed

```

9.2 Escape Paths Form Hintikka Sets

lemma *sset-sdrop*: ⟨*sset (sdrop n s) ⊆ sset s*⟩
by (*induct n arbitrary: s*) (*auto intro: stl-sset in-mono*)

lemma *epath-sdrop*: ⟨*epath steps ⟹ epath (sdrop n steps)*⟩
by (*induct n*) (*auto elim: epath.cases*)

lemma *eff-preserves-Pre*:
assumes ⟨*effStep ((A, B), r) ss*⟩ ⟨*(A', B') |∈| ss*⟩
shows ⟨*‡n ts [∈] A ⟹ ‡n ts [∈] A'*⟩ ⟨*‡n ts [∈] B ⟹ ‡n ts [∈] B'*⟩
using *assms* **by** (*induct r*) ⟨*(A, B)*⟩ *rule: eff.induct* (*auto split: if-splits*)

lemma *epath-eff*:
assumes ⟨*epath steps*⟩ ⟨*effStep (shd steps) ss*⟩
shows ⟨*fst (shd (stl steps)) |∈| ss*⟩
using *assms* **by** (*auto elim: epath.cases*)

abbreviation ⟨*lhs s ≡ fst (fst s)*⟩
abbreviation ⟨*rhs s ≡ snd (fst s)*⟩
abbreviation ⟨*lhsd s ≡ lhs (shd s)*⟩
abbreviation ⟨*rhsd s ≡ rhs (shd s)*⟩

lemma *epath-Pre-sdrop*:
assumes ⟨*epath steps*⟩ **shows**
 ⟨*‡n ts [∈] lhs (shd steps) ⟹ ‡n ts [∈] lhsd (sdrop m steps)*⟩
 ⟨*‡n ts [∈] rhs (shd steps) ⟹ ‡n ts [∈] rhsd (sdrop m steps)*⟩
using *assms eff-preserves-Pre*
by (*induct m arbitrary: steps*) (*simp; metis (no-types, lifting) epath.cases surjective-pairing*)**+**

lemma *Saturated-sdrop*:
assumes ⟨*Saturated steps*⟩
shows ⟨*Saturated (sdrop n steps)*⟩
using *assms unfolding Saturated-def saturated-def* **by** (*simp add: alw-iff-sdrop*)

definition *treeA* :: $\langle (\text{sequent} \times \text{rule}) \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{fm set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{treeA steps} \equiv \bigcup s \in \text{sset steps. set (lhs s)} \rangle$

definition *treeB* :: $\langle (\text{sequent} \times \text{rule}) \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{fm set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{treeB steps} \equiv \bigcup s \in \text{sset steps. set (rhs s)} \rangle$

lemma *treeA-snth*: $\langle p \in \text{treeA steps} \implies \exists n. p [\in] \text{lhsd (sdrop n steps)} \rangle$
unfolding *treeA-def* **using** *sset-range[of steps]* **by** *simp*

lemma *treeB-snth*: $\langle p \in \text{treeB steps} \implies \exists n. p [\in] \text{rhsd (sdrop n steps)} \rangle$
unfolding *treeB-def* **using** *sset-range[of steps]* **by** *simp*

lemma *treeA-sdrop*: $\langle \text{treeA (sdrop n steps)} \subseteq \text{treeA steps} \rangle$
unfolding *treeA-def* **by** (*induct n*) (*simp, metis SUP-subset-mono order-refl sset-sdrop*)

lemma *treeB-sdrop*: $\langle \text{treeB (sdrop n steps)} \subseteq \text{treeB steps} \rangle$
unfolding *treeB-def* **by** (*induct n*) (*simp, metis SUP-subset-mono order-refl sset-sdrop*)

lemma *enabled-ex-taken*:
assumes $\langle \text{epath steps} \rangle \langle \text{Saturated steps} \rangle \langle \text{enabled } r \text{ (fst (shd steps))} \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists k. \text{takenAtStep } r \text{ (shd (sdrop k steps))} \rangle$
using *assms unfolding Saturated-def saturated-def UNIV-rules* **by** (*auto simp: ev-iff-sdrop*)

lemma *Hintikka-epath*:
assumes $\langle \text{epath steps} \rangle \langle \text{Saturated steps} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{Hintikka (treeA steps) (treeB steps)} \rangle$

proof

fix *n ts*

assume $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} \in \text{treeA steps} \rangle$

then obtain *m* **where** *m*: $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} [\in] \text{lhsd (sdrop m steps)} \rangle$

using *treeA-snth* **by** *auto*

assume $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} \in \text{treeB steps} \rangle$

then obtain *k* **where** *k*: $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} [\in] \text{rhsd (sdrop k steps)} \rangle$

using *treeB-snth* **by** *auto*

let *?j* = $\langle m + k \rangle$

let *?jstep* = $\langle \text{shd (sdrop ?j steps)} \rangle$

have $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} [\in] \text{lhs ?jstep} \rangle$

using *assms m epath-sdrop epath-Pre-sdrop* **by** (*metis (no-types, lifting) sdrop-add*)

moreover have $\langle \ddagger n \text{ ts} [\in] \text{rhs ?jstep} \rangle$

using *assms k epath-sdrop epath-Pre-sdrop* **by** (*metis (no-types, lifting) add commute sdrop-add*)

ultimately have $\langle \text{enabled (Axiom } n \text{ ts) (fst ?jstep)} \rangle$

```

    unfolding enabled-def by (metis eff.simps(2) prod.exhaust-sel)
  then obtain j' where ‹takenAtStep (Axiom n ts) (shd (sdrop j' steps))›
    using enabled-ex-taken[OF epath-sdrop[OF assms(1)] Saturated-sdrop[OF assms(2)]]
  by auto
  then have ‹eff (snd (shd (sdrop j' steps))) (fst (shd (sdrop j' steps))) = None›
    using assms(1) epath-sdrop epath-eff
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) eff.simps(2) epath.simps equalsffemptyD surjec-
      tive-pairing)
  then show False
    using assms(1) epath-sdrop by (metis epath.cases option.discI)
  next
  show ‹ $\perp \notin \text{treeA steps}$ ›
  proof
    assume ‹ $\perp \in \text{treeA steps}$ ›
    then have ‹ $\exists j. \text{enabled FlsL (fst (shd (sdrop j steps)))}$ ›
      unfolding enabled-def using treeA-snth by (metis eff.simps(3) prod.exhaust-sel
        sdrop-simps(1))
    then obtain j where ‹takenAtStep FlsL (shd (sdrop j steps))› (is ‹takenAtStep
      - (shd ?steps)›)
      using enabled-ex-taken[OF epath-sdrop[OF assms(1)] Saturated-sdrop[OF
        assms(2)]] by auto
    then have ‹eff (snd (shd ?steps)) (fst (shd ?steps)) = None›
      using assms(1) epath-sdrop epath-eff
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) eff.simps(3) epath.simps equalsffemptyD surjec-
        tive-pairing)
    then show False
      using assms(1) epath-sdrop by (metis epath.cases option.discI)
  qed
  next
  fix p q
  assume ‹ $p \longrightarrow q \in \text{treeA steps}$ ›
  then have ‹ $\exists k. \text{enabled (ImpL p q) (fst (shd (sdrop k steps)))}$ ›
    unfolding enabled-def using treeA-snth by (metis eff.simps(5) prod.exhaust-sel
      sdrop-simps(1))
  then obtain j where ‹takenAtStep (ImpL p q) (shd (sdrop j steps))› (is ‹take-
    nAtStep - (shd ?s)›)
    using enabled-ex-taken[OF epath-sdrop[OF assms(1)] Saturated-sdrop[OF assms(2)]]
  by auto
  then have ‹fst (shd (stl ?s)) | $\in$ |
    { | (lhsd ?s [÷] (p  $\longrightarrow$  q), p # rhsd ?s), (q # lhsd ?s [÷] (p  $\longrightarrow$  q), rhsd ?s)
    |}›
    using assms(1) epath-sdrop epath-eff
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) eff.simps(5) epath.cases option.distinct(1) prod.collapse)
  then have ‹p [ $\in$ ] rhs (shd (stl ?s))  $\vee$  q [ $\in$ ] lhs (shd (stl ?s))›
    by auto
  then have ‹p  $\in$  treeB (stl ?s)  $\vee$  q  $\in$  treeA (stl ?s)›
    unfolding treeA-def treeB-def by (meson UN-I shd-sset)
  then show ‹p  $\in$  treeB steps  $\vee$  q  $\in$  treeA steps›
    using treeA-sdrop treeB-sdrop by (metis sdrop-simps(2) subsetD)

```

```

next
  fix p q
  assume ⟨p ⟶ q ∈ treeB steps⟩
  then have ⟨∃ k. enabled (ImpR p q) (fst (shd (sdrop k steps)))⟩
  unfolding enabled-def using treeB-snth by (metis eff.simps(6) prod.exhaust-sel
sdrop-simps(1))
  then obtain j where ⟨takenAtStep (ImpR p q) (shd (sdrop j steps))⟩ (is ⟨take-
nAtStep - (shd ?s)⟩)
  using enabled-ex-taken[OF epath-sdrop[OF assms(1)] Saturated-sdrop[OF assms(2)]]
by auto
  then have ⟨fst (shd (stl ?s)) |∈| { | (p # lhsd ?s, q # rhsd ?s [÷] (p ⟶ q)) | }⟩
  using assms(1) epath-sdrop epath-eff
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) eff.simps(6) epath.cases option.distinct(1) prod.collapse)
  then have ⟨p [∈] lhs (shd (stl ?s)) ∧ q [∈] rhs (shd (stl ?s))⟩
  by auto
  then have ⟨p ∈ treeA (stl ?s) ∧ q ∈ treeB (stl ?s)⟩
  unfolding treeA-def treeB-def by (meson UN-I shd-sset)
  then show ⟨p ∈ treeA steps ∧ q ∈ treeB steps⟩
  using treeA-sdrop treeB-sdrop by (metis sdrop-simps(2) subsetD)
next
fix p
assume *: ⟨∀ p ∈ treeA steps⟩
show ⟨∀ t. p⟨t/0⟩ ∈ treeA steps⟩
proof
  fix t
  from * have ⟨∃ k. enabled (UniL t p) (fst (shd (sdrop k steps)))⟩
  unfolding enabled-def using treeA-snth by (metis eff.simps(7) prod.exhaust-sel
sdrop-simps(1))
  then obtain j where ⟨takenAtStep (UniL t p) (shd (sdrop j steps))⟩ (is ⟨take-
nAtStep - (shd ?s)⟩)
  using enabled-ex-taken[OF epath-sdrop[OF assms(1)] Saturated-sdrop[OF
assms(2)]] by auto
  then have ⟨fst (shd (stl ?s)) |∈| { | (p⟨t/0⟩ # lhsd ?s, rhsd ?s) | }⟩
  using assms(1) epath-sdrop epath-eff
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) eff.simps(7) epath.cases option.distinct(1) prod.collapse)
  then have ⟨p⟨t/0⟩ [∈] lhs (shd (stl ?s))⟩
  by auto
  then have ⟨p⟨t/0⟩ ∈ treeA (stl ?s)⟩
  unfolding treeA-def by (meson UN-I shd-sset)
  then show ⟨p⟨t/0⟩ ∈ treeA steps⟩
  using treeA-sdrop by (metis sdrop-simps(2) subsetD)
qed
next
fix p
assume *: ⟨∀ p ∈ treeB steps⟩
then have ⟨∃ k. enabled (UniR p) (fst (shd (sdrop k steps)))⟩
  unfolding enabled-def using treeB-snth by (metis eff.simps(8) prod.exhaust-sel
sdrop-simps(1))
  then obtain j where ⟨takenAtStep (UniR p) (shd (sdrop j steps))⟩ (is ⟨takenAt-

```

Step - (shd ?s)
using *enabled-ex-taken*[*OF epath-sdrop*[*OF assms*(1)] *Saturated-sdrop*[*OF assms*(2)]]
by *auto*
then have $\langle \text{fst } (\text{shd } (\text{stl } ?s)) \mid \in \mid$
 $\{ \mid (\text{lhsd } ?s, p \langle \#(\text{fresh } (\text{lhsd } ?s @ \text{rhsd } ?s)) / 0 \rangle \# \text{rhsd } ?s \mid \div \mid \forall p) \mid \}$
using *assms*(1) *epath-sdrop* *epath-eff*
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *eff.simps*(8) *epath.cases* *option.distinct*(1) *prod.collapse*)
then have $\langle \exists t. p \langle t / 0 \rangle \mid \in \mid \text{rhs } (\text{shd } (\text{stl } ?s)) \rangle$
by *auto*
then have $\langle \exists t. p \langle t / 0 \rangle \in \text{treeB } (\text{stl } ?s) \rangle$
unfolding *treeB-def* **by** (*meson* *UN-I shd-sset*)
then show $\langle \exists t. p \langle t / 0 \rangle \in \text{treeB steps} \rangle$
using *treeB-sdrop* **by** (*metis* *sdrop-simps*(2) *subsetD*)
qed

9.3 Completeness

lemma *fair-stream-rules*: $\langle \text{Fair-Stream.fair rules} \rangle$
unfolding *rules-def* **using** *fair-stream* *surj-rule-of-nat* .

lemma *fair-rules*: $\langle \text{fair rules} \rangle$
using *fair-stream-rules* **unfolding** *Fair-Stream.fair-def* *fair-def* *alw-iff-sdrop* *ev-holds-sset*
by (*metis* *dual-order.refl* *le-Suc-ex* *sdrop-snth* *snth-sset*)

lemma *epath-prover*:
fixes *A B* :: $\langle \text{fm list} \rangle$
defines $\langle t \equiv \text{prover } (A, B) \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{fst } (\text{root } t) = (A, B) \wedge \text{wf } t \wedge \text{tfinite } t \rangle \vee$
 $\langle \exists \text{steps. } \text{fst } (\text{shd } \text{steps}) = (A, B) \wedge \text{epath } \text{steps} \wedge \text{Saturated } \text{steps} \rangle$ (**is** $\langle ?A \vee ?B \rangle$)
proof –
{ **assume** $\langle \neg ?A \rangle$
with *assms* **have** $\langle \neg \text{tfinite } (\text{mkTree } \text{rules } (A, B)) \rangle$
unfolding *prover-def* **using** *wf-mkTree* *fair-rules* **by** *simp*
then obtain *steps* **where** $\langle \text{ipath } (\text{mkTree } \text{rules } (A, B)) \text{ steps} \rangle$ **using** *Konig* **by**
blast
with *assms* **have** $\langle \text{fst } (\text{shd } \text{steps}) = (A, B) \wedge \text{epath } \text{steps} \wedge \text{Saturated } \text{steps} \rangle$
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *fair-rules* *UNIV-I* *fst-conv* *ipath.cases*
ipath-mkTree-Saturated *mkTree.simps*(1) *wf-ipath-epath* *wf-mkTree*)
then have *?B* **by** *blast*
}
then show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *epath-countermodel*:
assumes $\langle \text{fst } (\text{shd } \text{steps}) = (A, B) \rangle \langle \text{epath } \text{steps} \rangle \langle \text{Saturated } \text{steps} \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists (E :: - \Rightarrow \text{tm}) F G. \neg \text{sc } (E, F, G) (A, B) \rangle$
proof –
have $\langle \text{Hintikka } (\text{treeA } \text{steps}) (\text{treeB } \text{steps}) \rangle$ (**is** $\langle \text{Hintikka } ?A ?B \rangle$)

```

    using assms Hintikka-epath assms by simp
  moreover have  $\langle \forall p [\in] A. p \in ?A \rangle \langle \forall p [\in] B. p \in ?B \rangle$ 
    using assms shd-sset unfolding treeA-def treeB-def by fastforce+
  ultimately have  $\langle \forall p [\in] A. M ?A p \rangle \langle \forall p [\in] B. \neg M ?A p \rangle$ 
    using Hintikka-counter-model assms by blast+
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

```

theorem prover-completeness:
  assumes  $\langle \forall (E :: - \Rightarrow tm) F G. sc (E, F, G) (A, B) \rangle$ 
  defines  $\langle t \equiv prover (A, B) \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle fst (root t) = (A, B) \wedge wf t \wedge tfinite t \rangle$ 
  using assms epath-prover epath-countermodel by blast

```

```

corollary
  assumes  $\langle \forall (E :: - \Rightarrow tm) F G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$ 
  defines  $\langle t \equiv prover (\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket, [p]) \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle fst (root t) = (\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket, [p]) \wedge wf t \wedge tfinite t \rangle$ 
  using assms prover-completeness by simp

```

end

10 Result

```

theory Result imports Soundness Completeness begin

```

```

theorem prover-soundness-completeness:
  fixes  $A B :: \langle fm list \rangle$ 
  defines  $\langle t \equiv prover (A, B) \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle tfinite t \wedge wf t \longleftrightarrow (\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow tm) F G. sc (E, F, G) (A, B)) \rangle$ 
    using assms prover-soundness prover-completeness unfolding prover-def by fastforce

```

```

corollary
  fixes  $p :: fm$ 
  defines  $\langle t \equiv prover (\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket, [p]) \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle tfinite t \wedge wf t \longleftrightarrow (\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow tm) F G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p) \rangle$ 
  using assms prover-soundness-completeness by simp

```

end

References

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