

# 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 :: <'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool> (‐ [∈] → [51, 51] 50)
where
  ‹x [∈] A ≡ x ∈ set A›

abbreviation list-not-member-syntax :: <'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool> (‐ [∉] → [51, 51] 50) where
  ‹x [∉] A ≡ x ∉ set A›

abbreviation list-subset-syntax :: <'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool> (‐ [⊂] → [51, 51] 50)
where
  ‹A [⊂] B ≡ set A ⊂ set B›

abbreviation list-subset-eq-syntax :: <'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool> (‐ [⊆] → [51, 51] 50) where
  ‹A [⊆] B ≡ set A ⊆ set B›

abbreviation removeAll-syntax :: <'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list> (infix ‹[÷]› 75) where
  ‹A [÷] x ≡ removeAll x A›

syntax (ASCII)
-BallList    :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3ALL (‐/[‐]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-BexList     :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3EX (‐/[‐]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-Bex1List    :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3EX! (‐/[‐]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-BleastList  :: <id ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a>      ((3LEAST (‐/[‐]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

syntax (input)
-BallList    :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3! (‐/[‐]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-BexList     :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3? (‐/[‐]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-Bex1List    :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3?! (‐/[‐]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

syntax
-BallList    :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3∀ (‐/[∈]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-BexList     :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3∃ (‐/[∈]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-Bex1List    :: <pttrn ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ bool> ((3∃! (‐/[∈]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-BleastList  :: <id ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a>      ((3LEAST (‐/[∈]-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

```

```

syntax-consts
-BallList  $\Leftrightarrow$  Ball and
-BexList  $\Leftrightarrow$  Bex and
-Bex1List  $\Leftrightarrow$  Ex1 and
-BleastList  $\Leftrightarrow$  Least

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

syntax (ASCII output)
-setlessAllList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3ALL -[<]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setlessExList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3EX -[<]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setleAllList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3ALL -[<=]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setleExList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3EX -[<=]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setleEx1List :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3EX! -[<=]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

syntax
-setlessAllList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3 $\forall$  -[ $\subset$ ]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setlessExList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3 $\exists$  -[ $\subset$ ]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setleAllList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3 $\forall$  -[ $\subseteq$ ]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setleExList :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3 $\exists$  -[ $\subseteq$ ]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setleEx1List :: <[idt, 'a, bool]  $\Rightarrow$  bool> ((3 $\exists$ ! -[ $\subseteq$ ]-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

syntax-consts
-setlessAllList -setleAllList  $\Leftrightarrow$  All and
-setlessExList -setleExList  $\Leftrightarrow$  Ex and
-setleEx1List  $\Leftrightarrow$  Ex1

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

end

```

## 2 Fair Streams

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

```
definition upt-lists :: <nat list stream> where
  `upt-lists ≡ smap (upt 0) (stl nats)`
```

```
definition fair-nats :: <nat stream> where
```

```

⟨fair-nats ≡ flat upt-lists⟩

definition fair :: ⟨'a stream ⇒ bool⟩ where
  ⟨fair s ≡ ∀ x ∈ sset s. ∀ m. ∃ n ≥ m. s !! n = x⟩

lemma upt-lists-snth: ⟨x ≤ n ⟹ x ∈ set (upt-lists !! n)⟩
  unfolding upt-lists-def by auto

lemma all-ex-upt-lists: ⟨∃ n ≥ m. x ∈ set (upt-lists !! n)⟩
  using upt-lists-snth by (meson dual-order.strict-trans1 gt-ex nle-le)

lemma upt-lists-ne: ⟨∀ xs ∈ sset upt-lists. xs ≠ []⟩
  unfolding upt-lists-def by (simp add: sset-range)

lemma sset-flat-stl: ⟨sset (flat (stl s)) ⊆ sset (flat s)⟩
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 ⟨x = s !! n ! m⟩ ⟨m < length (s !! n)⟩ ⟨∀ xs ∈ sset s. xs ≠ []⟩
  shows ⟨∃ n' ≥ n. x = flat s !! n'⟩
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: s)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    using flat-snth by fastforce
next
  case (Suc n)
  have ⟨?case = (exists n'. x = flat s !! Suc n')⟩
    by (metis Suc-le-D Suc-le-mono)
  also have ⟨... = (exists n'. x = stl (flat s) !! n')⟩
    by simp
  finally have ⟨?case = (exists n'. x = (tl (shd s) @- flat (stl s)) !! n')⟩
    using Suc.preds flat-unfold by (simp add: shd-sset)
  then have ?case if ⟨exists n'. x = flat (stl s) !! n'⟩
    using that by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add.commute add-diff-cancel-left'
      dual-order.trans le-add2 shift-snth-ge)
  moreover {
    have ⟨x = stl s !! n ! m⟩ ⟨m < length (stl s !! n)⟩
      using Suc.preds by simp-all
    moreover have ⟨∀ xs ∈ sset (stl s). xs ≠ []⟩
      using Suc.preds by (cases s) simp-all
    ultimately have ⟨exists n'. x = flat (stl s) !! n'⟩
      using Suc.hyps by blast }
  ultimately show ?case .
qed

```

```

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

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)

```

|  $\text{Uni } fm \ (\langle \forall \rangle)$

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

### 3.1.1 Substitution

```

primrec add-env ::  $\langle 'a \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$  (infix  $\langle \circ \rangle$  0) where
  |  $\langle t \circ s \rangle \ 0 = t$ 
  |  $\langle t \circ s \rangle (Suc \ n) = s \ n$ 

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

primrec sub-tm ::  $\langle (nat \Rightarrow tm) \Rightarrow tm \Rightarrow tm \rangle$  where
  |  $\langle sub-tm \ s \ (\#n) \rangle = s \ n$ 
  |  $\langle sub-tm \ s \ (\dagger f \ ts) \rangle = \dagger f \ (map \ (sub-tm \ s) \ ts)$ 

primrec sub-fm ::  $\langle (nat \Rightarrow tm) \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm \rangle$  where
  |  $\langle sub-fm \ - \ \perp \rangle = \perp$ 
  |  $\langle sub-fm \ s \ (\ddagger P \ ts) \rangle = \ddagger P \ (map \ (sub-tm \ s) \ ts)$ 
  |  $\langle sub-fm \ s \ (p \longrightarrow q) \rangle = sub-fm \ s \ p \longrightarrow sub-fm \ s \ q$ 
  |  $\langle sub-fm \ s \ (\forall p) \rangle = \forall \ (sub-fm \ (\#0 \circ \lambda n. \ lift-tm \ (s \ n)) \ p)$ 

abbreviation inst-single ::  $\langle tm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm \rangle$  ( $\langle \langle \cdot \rangle \rangle$ ) where
  |  $\langle \langle t \rangle \rangle \equiv sub-fm \ (t \circ \#)$ 

```

### 3.1.2 Variables

```

primrec vars-tm ::  $\langle tm \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$  where
  |  $\langle vars-tm \ (\#n) \rangle = [n]$ 
  |  $\langle vars-tm \ (\dagger - \ ts) \rangle = concat \ (map \ vars-tm \ ts)$ 

primrec vars-fm ::  $\langle fm \Rightarrow nat \ list \rangle$  where
  |  $\langle vars-fm \ \perp \rangle = []$ 
  |  $\langle vars-fm \ (\ddagger - \ ts) \rangle = concat \ (map \ vars-tm \ ts)$ 
  |  $\langle vars-fm \ (p \longrightarrow q) \rangle = vars-fm \ p @ vars-fm \ q$ 
  |  $\langle vars-fm \ (\forall p) \rangle = vars-fm \ p$ 

primrec max-list ::  $\langle nat \ list \Rightarrow nat \rangle$  where
  |  $\langle max-list \ [] \rangle = 0$ 
  |  $\langle max-list \ (x \ # \ xs) \rangle = max \ x \ (max-list \ xs)$ 

lemma max-list-append:  $\langle max-list \ (xs @ ys) = max \ (max-list \ xs) \ (max-list \ ys) \rangle$ 
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma max-list-concat:  $\langle xs \ [ \in ] \ xss \implies max-list \ xs \leq max-list \ (concat \ xss) \rangle$ 
  by (induct xss) (auto simp: max-list-append)

lemma max-list-in:  $\langle max-list \ xs < n \implies n \ [ \notin ] \ xs \rangle$ 

```

```

by (induct xs) auto

definition vars-fms :: <fm list ⇒ nat list> where
  <vars-fms A ≡ concat (map vars-fm A)>

lemma vars-fms-member: <p [∈] A ⇒ vars-fm p [⊆] vars-fms A>
  unfolding vars-fms-def by (induct A) auto

lemma max-list-mono: <A [⊆] B ⇒ max-list A ≤ max-list B>
  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 <max-list (vars-fms A) ≤ n> <p [∈] A>
  shows <max-list (vars-fm p) ≤ n>
  using assms max-list-mono vars-fms-member by (meson dual-order.trans)

definition fresh :: <fm list ⇒ nat> where
  <fresh A ≡ Suc (max-list (vars-fms A))>

```

## 3.2 Rules

```

datatype rule =
  Idle | Axiom nat <tm list> | FlsL | FlsR | ImpL fm fm | ImpR fm fm | UniL tm
  fm | UniR fm
end

```

## 4 Semantics

```
theory Semantics imports Syntax begin
```

### 4.1 Definition

```

type-synonym 'a var-denot = <nat ⇒ 'a>
type-synonym 'a fun-denot = <nat ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a>
type-synonym 'a pre-denot = <nat ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool>

primrec semantics-tm :: <'a var-denot ⇒ 'a fun-denot ⇒ tm ⇒ 'a> (<[], []>)
  where
    <([], F) (#n) = E n>
    | <[], F> (↑f ts) = F f (map (E, F) ts)>

primrec semantics-fm :: <'a var-denot ⇒ 'a fun-denot ⇒ 'a pre-denot ⇒ fm ⇒
  bool>
  (<[], [], []>) where
    <[], [], []> ⊥ = False
    | <[], F, G> (‡P ts) = G P (map (E, F) ts)
    | <[], F, G> (p → q) = ([E, F, G] p → [E, F, G] q)>

```

```

| ↳ $\llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (\forall p) = (\forall x. \llbracket x \circ E, F, G \rrbracket p)$ ⟩
fun sc :: ⟨('a var-denot × 'a fun-denot × 'a pre-denot) ⇒ sequent ⇒ bool⟩ where
⟨sc (E, F, G) (A, B) = ((\forall p [∈] A.  $\llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p) \longrightarrow (\exists q [∈] B. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q))⟩$ 
```

## 4.2 Substitution

```

lemma add-env-semantics [simp]: ⟨ $\langle \llbracket E, F \rrbracket ((t \circ s) n) = (\llbracket E, F \rrbracket t \circ \lambda m. \llbracket E, F \rrbracket (s m)) n \rangle$ ⟩
by (induct n) simp-all

lemma lift-lemma [simp]: ⟨ $\langle \llbracket x \circ E, F \rrbracket (lift-tm t) = \llbracket E, F \rrbracket t \rangle$ ⟩
by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma sub-tm-semantics [simp]: ⟨ $\langle \llbracket E, F \rrbracket (sub-tm s t) = (\lambda n. \llbracket E, F \rrbracket (s n), F) t \rangle$ ⟩
by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma sub-fm-semantics [simp]: ⟨ $\llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket (sub-fm s p) = \llbracket \lambda n. \llbracket E, F \rrbracket (s n), F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$ ⟩
by (induct p arbitrary: E s) (auto cong: map-cong)

```

## 4.3 Variables

```

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

lemma add-upd-commute [simp]: ⟨ $(y \circ E(n := x)) m = ((y \circ E)(Suc n := x)) m$ ⟩
by (induct m) simp-all

lemma upd-vars-fm [simp]: ⟨ $\text{max-list}(\text{vars-fm } p) < n \implies \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket p = \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p$ ⟩
proof (induct p arbitrary: E n)
case (Pre P ts)
moreover have ⟨ $\text{max-list}(\text{concat}(\text{map vars-tm } ts)) < n$ ⟩
using Pre.preds max-list-concat by simp
then have ⟨ $n \notin \text{concat}(\text{map vars-tm } ts)$ ⟩
using max-list-in by blast
then have ⟨ $\forall t [∈] ts. n \notin \text{vars-tm } t$ ⟩
by simp
ultimately show ?case
using upd-vars-tm by (metis list.map-cong semantics-fm.simps(2))
next
case (Uni p)
have ⟨?case = ((\forall y.  $\llbracket \lambda m. (y \circ E(n := x)) m, F, G \rrbracket p) = (\forall y. \llbracket y \circ E, F, G \rrbracket p))⟩
by (simp add: fun-upd-def)
then show ?case
using Uni by simp
qed (auto simp: max-list-append cong: map-cong)$ 
```

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 :: <tm ⇒ nat> where
  <nat-of-tm (#n) = prod-encode (n, 0)>
  | <nat-of-tm (†f ts) = prod-encode (f, Suc (list-encode (map nat-of-tm ts)))>

function tm-of-nat :: <nat ⇒ tm> where
  <tm-of-nat n = (case prod-decode n of
    (n, 0) ⇒ #n
    | (f, Suc ts) ⇒ †f (map tm-of-nat (list-decode ts)))>
  by pat-completeness auto
termination by (relation <measure id>) simp-all
```

```
lemma tm-nat: ⟨tm-of-nat (nat-of-tm t) = t⟩
  by (induct t) (simp-all add: map-idI)
```

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

## 5.2 Formulas

```
primrec nat-of-fm :: ⟨fm ⇒ nat⟩ where
  ⟨nat-of-fm ⊥ = 0⟩
  | ⟨nat-of-fm (‡P ts) = Suc (Inl $ prod-encode (P, list-encode (map nat-of-tm ts)))⟩
  | ⟨nat-of-fm (p → q) = Suc (Inr $ prod-encode (Suc (nat-of-fm p), nat-of-fm q)))⟩
  | ⟨nat-of-fm (forall p) = Suc (Inr $ prod-encode (0, nat-of-fm p)))⟩

function fm-of-nat :: ⟨nat ⇒ fm⟩ where
  ⟨fm-of-nat 0 = ⊥⟩
  | ⟨fm-of-nat (Suc n) = (case sum-decode n of
    Inl n ⇒ let (P, ts) = prod-decode n in ‡P (map tm-of-nat (list-decode ts))
    | Inr n ⇒ (case prod-decode n of
      (Suc p, q) ⇒ fm-of-nat p → fm-of-nat q
      | (0, p) ⇒ ∀ (fm-of-nat p)))⟩
    by pat-completeness auto
  termination by (relation ⟨measure id⟩) simp-all

lemma fm-nat: ⟨fm-of-nat (nat-of-fm p) = p⟩
  using tm-nat by (induct p) (simp-all add: map-idI)
```

```
lemma surj-fm-of-nat: ⟨surj fm-of-nat⟩
  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
  ⟨idle-nat ≡ 4294967295⟩

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  $\Rightarrow$  rule> where
  <rule-of-nat n = (case sum-decode n of
    Inl n  $\Rightarrow$  (case prod-decode n of
      (0, 0)  $\Rightarrow$  FlsL
      | (0, Suc 0)  $\Rightarrow$  FlsR
      | (0, n2)  $\Rightarrow$  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)  $\Rightarrow$  Axiom n (map tm-of-nat (list-decode ts))
      | (Suc p, 0)  $\Rightarrow$  UniR (fm-of-nat p))
    | Inr n  $\Rightarrow$  (let (n1, n2) = prod-decode n in
      case sum-decode n1 of
        Inl n1  $\Rightarrow$  (case sum-decode n2 of
          Inl q  $\Rightarrow$  ImpL (fm-of-nat n1) (fm-of-nat q)
          | Inr p  $\Rightarrow$  UniL (tm-of-nat n1) (fm-of-nat p))
        | Inr p  $\Rightarrow$  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  $\Rightarrow$  sequent  $\Rightarrow$  (sequent fset) option> where
  <eff Idle (A, B) = Some {|| (A, B) ||}>
  | <eff (Axiom P ts) (A, B) = (if  $\nexists P$  ts [ $\in$ ] A  $\wedge$   $\nexists P$  ts [ $\in$ ] B then Some {||} else None)>
  | <eff FlsL (A, B) = (if  $\perp$  [ $\in$ ] A then Some {||} else None)>
  | <eff FlsR (A, B) = (if  $\perp$  [ $\in$ ] B then Some {|| (A, B [ $\div$ ]  $\perp$ ) ||} else None)>
  | <eff (ImpL p q) (A, B) = (if (p  $\longrightarrow$  q) [ $\in$ ] A then
    Some {|| (A [ $\div$ ] (p  $\longrightarrow$  q), p # B), (q # A [ $\div$ ] (p  $\longrightarrow$  q), B) ||} else None)>
  | <eff (ImpR p q) (A, B) = (if (p  $\longrightarrow$  q) [ $\in$ ] B then
    Some {|| (p # A, q # B [ $\div$ ] (p  $\longrightarrow$  q)) ||} else None)>
  | <eff (UniL t p) (A, B) = (if  $\forall p$  [ $\in$ ] A then Some {|| ((t)p # A, B) ||} else None)>
  | <eff (UniR p) (A, B) = (if  $\forall p$  [ $\in$ ] B then
    Some {|| (A, #(fresh (A @ B))p # B [ $\div$ ]  $\forall p$ ) ||} else None)>
  by pat-completeness auto
termination by (relation <measure size>) standard

definition rules :: <rule stream> where
  <rules  $\equiv$  fair-stream rule-of-nat>

```

```

lemma UNIV-rules: ‹sset rules = UNIV›
  unfolding rules-def using UNIV-stream surj-rule-of-nat .

interpretation RuleSystem ‹λr s ss. eff r s = Some ss› rules UNIV
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: UNIV-rules intro: exI[of - Idle])

lemma per-rules':
  assumes ‹enabled r (A, B)› ⊢ enabled r (A', B') ‹eff r' (A, B) = Some ss'›
  ‹(A', B') ⊑ ss'›
  shows ‹r' = r›
  using assms by (cases r r' rule: rule.exhaust[case-product rule.exhaust])
  (unfold enabled-def, auto split: if-splits)

lemma per-rules: ‹per r›
  unfolding per-def UNIV-rules using per-rules' by fast

interpretation PersistentRuleSystem ‹λr s ss. eff r s = Some ss› rules UNIV
  using per-rules by unfold-locales

definition ‹prover ≡ mkTree rules›

end

```

## 7 Export

```

theory Export imports Prover begin

definition ‹prove-sequent ≡ i.mkTree eff rules›
definition ‹prove ≡ λp. prove-sequent ([], [p])›

declare Stream.smember-code [code del]
lemma [code]: ‹Stream.smember x (y ## s) = (x = y ∨ Stream.smember x s)›
  unfolding Stream.smember-def by auto

code-printing
  constant the → (Haskell) (λx → case x of { Just y → y })
  | constant Option.is-none → (Haskell) (λx → 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  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module FSet  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Stream  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Fair-Stream  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Sum-Type  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Abstract-Completeness  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) Prover
| code-module Export  $\rightarrow$  (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:
assumes <eff r (A, B) = Some ss> < $\forall A B. (A, B) \in ss \longrightarrow (\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow 'a). sc(E, F, G) (A, B))$ >
shows <sc (E, F, G) (A, B)>
using assms
proof (induct r <(A, B)> rule: eff.induct)
case (5 p q)
then have <sc (E, F, G) (A [÷] (p  $\longrightarrow$  q), p # B)> <sc (E, F, G) (q # A [÷] (p  $\longrightarrow$  q), B)>
by (metis eff.simps(5) finsertCI option.inject option.simps(3))+
then show ?case
using 5.prems(1) by (force split: if-splits)

```

```

next
  case ( $\gamma t p$ )
    then have  $\langle sc(E, F, G) (\langle t \rangle p \# A, B) \rangle$ 
      by (metis eff.simps(7) finsert-iff option.inject option.simps(3))
    then show ?case
      using 7.prems(1) by (fastforce split: if-splits)
next
  case ( $\delta p$ )
    let  $?n = \langle fresh(A @ B) \rangle$ 
    have  $A: \forall p [\in] A. max-list(vars-fm p) < ?n$  and  $B: \forall p [\in] B. max-list(vars-fm p) < ?n$ 
      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  $\delta$  have  $\langle sc(E(?n := x), F, G) (A, \langle \# ?n \rangle p \# B [\div] \forall p) \rangle$  for  $x$ 
      by (metis eff.simps(8) finsert-iff option.inject option.simps(3))
    then have  $\langle (\forall p [\in] A. [E, F, G] p) \longrightarrow$ 
       $(\forall x. [[x ; \lambda m. (E(?n := x)) m], F, G] p) \vee (\exists q [\in] B [\div] \forall p. [E, F, G] q)$ 
      using A B upd-vars-fm by fastforce
    then have  $\langle (\forall p [\in] A. [E, F, G] p) \longrightarrow$ 
       $(\forall x. [[[x ; E](Suc ?n := x)], F, G] p) \vee (\exists q [\in] B [\div] \forall p. [E, F, G] q)$ 
      unfolding add-upd-commute by blast
    moreover have  $\langle max-list(vars-fm p) < ?n \rangle$ 
    using B 8.prems(1) by (metis eff.simps(8) option.distinct(1) vars-fm.simps(4))
    ultimately have  $\langle sc(E, F, G) (A, \forall p \# (B [\div] \forall p)) \rangle$ 
      by auto
    moreover have  $\langle \forall p [\in] B \rangle$ 
      using 8.prems(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  $\langle \lambda r s ss. eff r s = Some ss \rangle$  rules UNIV sc  
**unfolding** Soundness-def **using** eff-sound **by** fast

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

end

## 9 Completeness

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

### 9.1 Hintikka Counter Model

**locale** Hintikka =  
**fixes**  $A B :: \langle fm set \rangle$

**assumes**

*Basic*:  $\langle \nexists P \text{ ts} \in A \implies \nexists P \text{ ts} \in B \implies \text{False} \rangle \text{ and}$   
*FlsA*:  $\langle \perp \notin A \rangle \text{ and}$   
*ImpA*:  $\langle p \rightarrow q \in A \implies p \in B \vee q \in A \rangle \text{ and}$   
*ImpB*:  $\langle p \rightarrow q \in B \implies p \in A \wedge q \in B \rangle \text{ and}$   
*UniA*:  $\langle \forall p \in A \implies \forall t. \langle t \rangle p \in A \rangle \text{ and}$   
*UniB*:  $\langle \forall p \in B \implies \exists t. \langle t \rangle p \in B \rangle$

**abbreviation**  $\langle M A \equiv [\#, \dagger, \lambda P \text{ ts}. \nexists P \text{ ts} \in A] \rangle$

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

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

**theorem** *Hintikka-counter-model*:

**assumes** *Hintikka A B*  
**shows**  $\langle (p \in A \rightarrow M A p) \wedge (p \in B \rightarrow \neg M A p) \rangle$   
**proof** (*induct p rule: wf-induct [where r=⟨measure size⟩]*)  
**case 1**  
**then show** ?case ..  
**next**  
**case** (?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 P ts*)  
**show**  $\langle \nexists P \text{ ts} \in A \implies M A (\nexists P \text{ ts}) \rangle \langle \nexists P \text{ ts} \in B \implies \neg M A (\nexists P \text{ ts}) \rangle$   
**using** *Hintikka.Basic assms by (auto cong: map-cong)*  
**next**  
**case** (*Imp p q*)  
**show**  $\langle p \rightarrow q \in A \implies M A (p \rightarrow q) \rangle \langle p \rightarrow q \in B \implies \neg M A (p \rightarrow q) \rangle$   
**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**  $\langle \langle t \rangle p \in A \implies M A (\langle t \rangle p) \rangle \langle \langle t \rangle p \in B \implies \neg M A (\langle t \rangle p) \rangle$  **for** t  
**using** *Uni 2 by (metis fm.size(8) in-measure lessI less-add-same-cancel1 size-sub-fm)+*  
**then show**  $\langle \forall p \in A \implies M A (\forall p) \rangle \langle \forall p \in B \implies \neg M A (\forall p) \rangle$   
**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 ⟨‡P ts [∈] A ==> ‡P ts [∈] A'⟩ ⊨ ‡P ts [∈] B ==> ‡P 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
    ⟨‡P ts [∈] lhs (shd steps) ==> ‡P ts [∈] lhsd (sdrop m steps)⟩
    ⟨‡P ts [∈] rhs (shd steps) ==> ‡P 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 :: ⟨(sequent × rule) stream ⇒ fm set⟩ where
  ⟨treeA steps ≡ ⋃ s ∈ sset steps. set (lhs s)⟩

definition treeB :: ⟨(sequent × rule) stream ⇒ fm set⟩ where
  ⟨treeB steps ≡ ⋃ s ∈ sset steps. set (rhs s)⟩

lemma treeA-snth: ⟨p ∈ treeA steps ==> ∃ n. p [∈] lhsd (sdrop n steps)⟩
  unfolding treeA-def using sset-range[of steps] by simp

lemma treeB-snth: ⟨p ∈ treeB steps ==> ∃ n. p [∈] rhsd (sdrop n steps)⟩
  unfolding treeB-def using sset-range[of steps] by simp

lemma treeA-sdrop: ⟨treeA (sdrop n steps) ⊆ treeA steps⟩
  unfolding treeA-def by (induct n) (simp, metis SUP-subset-mono order-refl)

```

```

sset-sdrop)

lemma treeB-sdrop: <treeB (sdrop n steps) ⊆ treeB steps>
  unfolding treeB-def by (induct n) (simp, metis SUP-subset-mono order-refl
sset-sdrop)

lemma enabled-ex-taken:
  assumes <epath steps> <Saturated steps> <enabled r (fst (shd steps))>
  shows <∃ k. takenAtStep r (shd (sdrop k steps))>
  using assms unfolding Saturated-def saturated-def UNIV-rules by (auto simp:
ev-iff-sdrop)

lemma Hintikka-epath:
  assumes <epath steps> <Saturated steps>
  shows <Hintikka (treeA steps) (treeB steps)>
proof
  fix P ts
  assume <‡P ts ∈ treeA steps>
  then obtain m where m: <‡P ts [∈] lhsd (sdrop m steps)>
    using treeA-snth by auto

  assume <‡P ts ∈ treeB steps>
  then obtain k where k: <‡P ts [∈] rhsd (sdrop k steps)>
    using treeB-snth by auto

  let ?j = <m + k>
  let ?jstep = <shd (sdrop ?j steps)>

  have <‡P ts [∈] lhs ?jstep>
  using assms m epath-sdrop epath-Pre-sdrop by (metis (no-types, lifting) sdrop-add)
  moreover have <‡P ts [∈] rhs ?jstep>
  using assms k epath-sdrop epath-Pre-sdrop by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute
sdrop-add)
  ultimately have <enabled (Axiom P ts) (fst ?jstep)>
  unfolding enabled-def by (metis eff.simps(2) prod.exhaustsel)
  then obtain j' where <takenAtStep (Axiom P 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 <⊥ ∉ treeA steps>
proof
  assume <⊥ ∈ treeA steps>
  then have <∃ j. enabled FlsL (fst (shd (sdrop j steps)))>

```

```

  unfolding enabled-def using treeA-snth by (metis eff.simps(3) prod.exhaustsel
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 —→ q ∈ treeA steps>
then have <∃ k. enabled (ImpL p q) (fst (shd (sdrop k steps)))>
  unfolding enabled-def using treeA-snth by (metis eff.simps(5) prod.exhaustsel
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)) |∈|
      {| (lhsd ?s [÷] (p —→ q), p ≠ rhsd ?s), (q ≠ lhsd ?s [÷] (p —→ 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 ∈ rhs (shd (stl ?s)) ∨ q ∈ lhs (shd (stl ?s))>
      by auto
    then have <p ∈ treeB (stl ?s) ∨ q ∈ treeA (stl ?s)>
      unfolding treeA-def treeB-def by (meson UN-I shd-sset)
    then show <p ∈ treeB steps ∨ q ∈ 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.exhaustsel
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 \in \text{treeA} (\text{stl } ?s) \wedge q \in \text{treeB} (\text{stl } ?s)unfolding  $\text{treeA}\text{-def}$   $\text{treeB}\text{-def}$  by (meson UN-I shd-sset)
then show ⟨ $p \in \text{treeA steps} \wedge q \in \text{treeB steps}using  $\text{treeA}\text{-sdrop}$   $\text{treeB}\text{-sdrop}$  by (metis sdrop-simps(2) subsetD)
next
  fix  $p$ 
  assume *: ⟨ $\forall p \in \text{treeA steps}show ⟨ $\forall t. \langle t \rangle p \in \text{treeA steps}proof
    fix  $t$ 
    from * have ⟨ $\exists k. \text{enabled} (\text{UniL } t p) (\text{fst} (\text{shd} (\text{sdrop } k \text{ steps})))unfolding  $\text{enabled}\text{-def}$  using  $\text{treeA}\text{-snth}$  by (metis eff.simps(7) prod.exhaustsel
sdrop-simps(1))
    then obtain  $j$  where ⟨ $\text{takenAtStep} (\text{UniL } t p) (\text{shd} (\text{sdrop } j \text{ steps}))is ⟨ $\text{take}n\text{AtStep} - (\text{shd } ?s)using enabled-ex-taken[ $\text{OF epath-sdrop}[\text{OF assms}(1)]$ ] Saturated-sdrop[ $\text{OF assms}(2)$ ] by auto
      then have ⟨ $\text{fst} (\text{shd} (\text{stl } ?s)) \in \{ \mid (\langle t \rangle p \# \text{lhsd } ?s, \text{rhsd } ?s) \mid \}using assms(1) epath-sdrop epath-eff
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) eff.simps(7) epath.cases option.distinct(1) prod.collapse)
      then have ⟨⟨ $t \rangle p \in \text{lhs} (\text{shd} (\text{stl } ?s))by auto
      then have ⟨⟨ $t \rangle p \in \text{treeA} (\text{stl } ?s)unfolding  $\text{treeA}\text{-def}$  by (meson UN-I shd-sset)
      then show ⟨⟨ $t \rangle p \in \text{treeA steps}using  $\text{treeA}\text{-sdrop}$  by (metis sdrop-simps(2) subsetD)
qed
next
  fix  $p$ 
  assume *: ⟨ $\forall p \in \text{treeB steps}then have ⟨ $\exists k. \text{enabled} (\text{UniR } p) (\text{fst} (\text{shd} (\text{sdrop } k \text{ steps})))unfolding  $\text{enabled}\text{-def}$  using  $\text{treeB}\text{-snth}$  by (metis eff.simps(8) prod.exhaustsel
sdrop-simps(1))
  then obtain  $j$  where ⟨ $\text{takenAtStep} (\text{UniR } p) (\text{shd} (\text{sdrop } j \text{ steps}))is ⟨ $\text{takenAt}Step - (\text{shd } ?s)using enabled-ex-taken[ $\text{OF epath-sdrop}[\text{OF assms}(1)]$ ] Saturated-sdrop[ $\text{OF assms}(2)$ ] by auto
    then have ⟨ $\text{fst} (\text{shd} (\text{stl } ?s)) \in \{ \mid (\text{lhsd } ?s, \#(\text{fresh} (\text{lhsd } ?s @ \text{rhsd } ?s)) \# \text{rhsd } ?s \div \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 ⟨ $\exists t. \langle t \rangle p \in \text{rhs} (\text{shd} (\text{stl } ?s))by auto
    then have ⟨ $\exists t. \langle t \rangle p \in \text{treeB} (\text{stl } ?s)unfolding  $\text{treeB}\text{-def}$  by (meson UN-I shd-sset)
    then show ⟨ $\exists t. \langle t \rangle p \in \text{treeB steps}using  $\text{treeB}\text{-sdrop}$  by (metis sdrop-simps(2) subsetD)
qed$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$ 
```

### 9.3 Completeness

```

lemma fair-stream-rules: <Fair-Stream.fair rules>
  unfolding rules-def using fair-stream surj-rule-of-nat .

lemma fair-rules: <fair rules>
  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 :: <fm list>
  defines <t ≡ prover (A, B)>
  shows <(fst (root t) = (A, B) ∧ wf t ∧ tfinite t) ∨
    (∃ steps. fst (shd steps) = (A, B) ∧ epath steps ∧ Saturated steps)> (is <?A ∨
    ?B>)
  proof –
    { assume <¬ ?A>
      with assms have <¬ tfinite (mkTree rules (A, B))>
        unfolding prover-def using wf-mkTree fair-rules by simp
      then obtain steps where <ipath (mkTree rules (A, B)) steps> using Konig by
        blast
      with assms have <fst (shd steps) = (A, B) ∧ epath steps ∧ Saturated steps>
        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 <fst (shd steps) = (A, B)> <epath steps> <Saturated steps>
  shows <∃(E :: - ⇒ tm) F G. ¬ sc (E, F, G) (A, B)>
  proof –
    have <Hintikka (treeA steps) (treeB steps)> (is <Hintikka ?A ?B>)
    using assms Hintikka-epath assms by simp
    moreover have <∀ p [∈] A. p ∈ ?A> <∀ p [∈] B. p ∈ ?B>
    using assms shd-sset unfolding treeA-def treeB-def by fastforce+
    ultimately have <∀ p [∈] A. M ?A p> <∀ p [∈] B. ¬ M ?A p>
    using Hintikka-counter-model assms by blast+
    then show ?thesis
      by auto
  qed

theorem prover-completeness:
  assumes <∀(E :: - ⇒ tm) F G. sc (E, F, G) (A, B)>
  defines <t ≡ prover (A, B)>
  shows <fst (root t) = (A, B) ∧ wf t ∧ tfinite t>
  using assms epath-prover epath-countermodel by blast

```

**corollary**

```

assumes ‹∀(E :: - ⇒ tm) F G. [E, F, G] p›
defines ‹t ≡ prover ([] , [p])›
shows ‹fst (root t) = ([] , [p]) ∧ wf t ∧ tfinite t›
using assms prover-completeness by simp

end

```

**10 Result**

```

theory Result imports Soundness Completeness begin

theorem prover-soundness-completeness:
  fixes A B :: ‹fm list›
  defines ‹t ≡ prover (A, B)›
  shows ‹tfinite t ∧ wf t ⟷ ( ∀(E :: - ⇒ tm) F G. sc (E, F, G) (A, B))›
  using assms prover-soundness prover-completeness unfolding prover-def by
fastforce

corollary
  fixes p :: fm
  defines ‹t ≡ prover ([] , [p])›
  shows ‹tfinite t ∧ wf t ⟷ ( ∀(E :: - ⇒ tm) F G. [E, F, G] p)›
  using assms prover-soundness-completeness by simp

end

```

## References

- [1] J. C. Blanchette, A. Popescu, and D. Traytel. Abstract completeness. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, Apr. 2014. [https://isa-afp.org/entries/Abstract\\_Completeness.html](https://isa-afp.org/entries/Abstract_Completeness.html), Formal proof development.
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- [3] A. H. From and F. K. Jacobsen. A sequent calculus prover for first-order logic with functions. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, Jan. 2022. [https://isa-afp.org/entries/FOL\\_Seq\\_Calc2.html](https://isa-afp.org/entries/FOL_Seq_Calc2.html), Formal proof development.