

Formal Containment draft

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Abstract—We would like to put the AI in a box. We show how to create an *interface* between the box and the world using specifications in Lean. It is the AI’s responsibility to provide a proof that its (restricted) output abides by the spec. The runnable prototype is at <https://github.com/Beneficial-AI-Foundation/formal-containment>.

Index Terms—AI, ML, AI Safety, Formal Verification

I. INTRODUCTION

Prereqs: hoare triples, errors as values, mcp

Previously, classical AI safety warned against trying to put the AI in a box [1].



Fig. 1: Made funnier by the reply being from the author of FrontierMath

Yudkowsky famously convinced people of this via a roleplay game back in the extropians mailing list days [2].

Recent work from AI Control and Safeguarded AI have reignited interest in this long neglected area.

- Like AI Control [3], [4], the current work is reasoning about getting useful work out of an untrusted (possibly misaligned) ai.
- Like Safeguarded AI [5], we try to isolate the trust surface to a specification and a proof checker.

II. THE FORMAL CONTAINMENT PROTOCOL

A box is constructed in the MCP standard [6].

Let an MCP server’s codomain be the data structure formed from an oracle’s completion formatted to be sent over the MCP wire. The **interface** between the box and the world is an MCP client equipped with a **whitelist**, which is a subtype of the codomain of the MCP server that wraps the llm/oracle. The client has children, aspects of the world (like a git repo or deployment environment). The client decides whether a

completion can be sent to the world based on some criterion programmed in by the user.

In this whitepaper, the criterion will be a precondition and postcondition of a hoare triple [7], since the oracle throughout this prototype is an imp programmer. Imp is a minimal imperative programming language known for its pedagogical properties.

A. Example

MCP server S has a Lean tool use with the following codomain

```
Enumerated codS {  
  Pass: (prec, post) -> codS,  
  Fail: (prec, post) -> stderr -> codS  
}
```

MCP client B is equipped with the `Pass` constructor of `codS` (it’s *whitelist*).

Let criterion C be the pair $(\text{prec}, \text{post}) := (X > 0, X > 1)$.

Then, programs c provided by imp oracle \mathcal{O}_i at relevant prompt $p := p(\text{prec}, \text{post})$ will form the command at the center of the hoare triple. In other words, $\forall c \sim \mathcal{O}_i(p), \{\text{prec}\}c\{\text{post}\}$ is either provable or not. (In this easy case, \mathcal{O}_i submits $X := X + 1$ under any reasonable prompt).

When \mathcal{O}_i submits a program c to the interface client B , B sends the triple $\{\text{prec}\}c\{\text{post}\}$ to the proof oracle \mathcal{O}_p in one thread and the triple’s negation in another thread. If the negative thread terminates in success, then a negative certificate is sent to B and B informs \mathcal{O}_i that it shall not run that code in the world, and that \mathcal{O}_i must try again. If the positive thread terminates in success, then the positive certificate is sent to B and B passes along program c to its children to be run in the world.

III. RELATED WORK

Our work is well situated within proof carrying code [8] and the closely related certifying algorithms [9].

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