

Mechanizing Many-Sorted Polyadic Hybrid Logic in the Lean 4 Prover

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Mechanizing what?!

- This 2019 paper [1]:

Operational Semantics and Program Verification Using Many-Sorted Hybrid Modal Logic

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Mechanizing what?!

Many-Sorted Polyadic Hybrid Logic

```
s ::= 0;  
i ::= 0;  
while (++i <= n) do  
    s ::= s + i
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$$\Sigma_{VarAExp, Stmt} := \{::=\}$$

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$$\Sigma_{BExpStmt, Stmt} := \{\text{while_do_}\}$$

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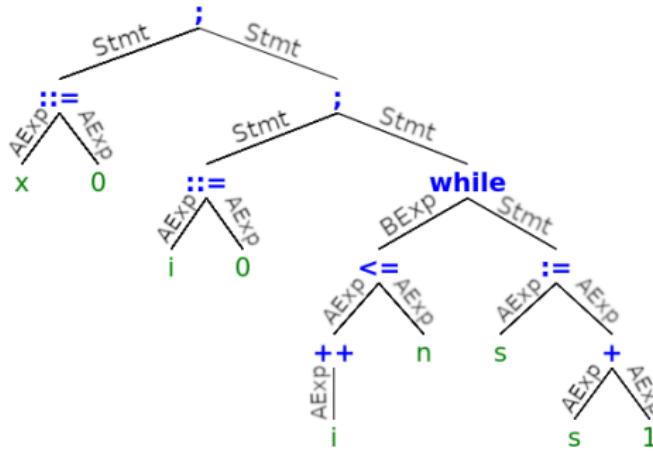
$$\Sigma_{StmtStmt, Stmt} := \{;;\}$$

$$\Sigma_{BExpStmt, Stmt} := \{while_do_{}\}$$

$$N_{AExp} := \{0\} \quad N_{Var} := \{s, i, n\}$$

Many-Sorted Polyadic Hybrid Logic

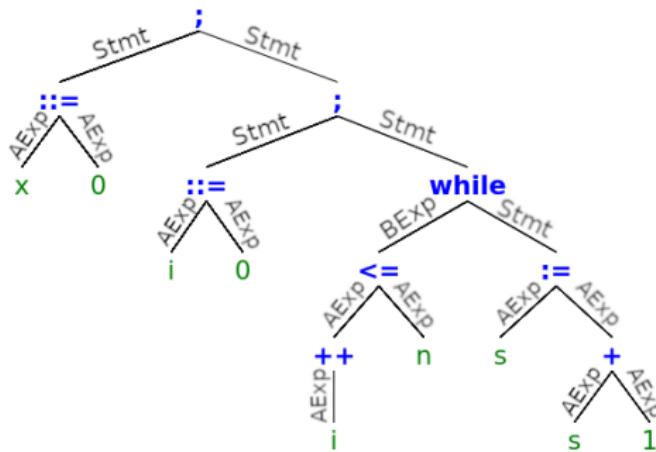
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- Both.

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- Humans may err; maybe there are errors in the paper;
- The resulting formal artifact could be used as a foundation for verifying software and programming languages in the future.

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- ① Implemented the language, its proof system, and its semantics;
- ② Found and corrected errors in the original axiomatic system;
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- ④ Work is in progress for the completeness proof.

The syntax

Definition (Signatures with constant nominals)

A **signature with constant nominals** is a triple (S, Σ, N) , where:

- S is a non-empty, countable set;
- Σ is an $S^* \times S$ -indexed family of countable sets;
- N is an S -indexed family of non-empty, countable sets.

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In code:

```
structure Signature (a : Type u) where
    S      : Set a
    <<Σ>> : List S → S → Set a
    N      : S → Set a

    sortsCtbl : Encodable S
    opsCtbl (dom range) : Encodable (<<Σ>> dom range)
    nomCtbl (s)         : Encodable (N s)
    sNonEmpty : Inhabited S
```

The syntax

We further fix sorted sets of propositional variables (*PROP*), non-constant nominals (*NOM*) and state variables (*SVAR*):

```
structure Symbols (a : Type u) where
  signature : Signature a

  prop : (s : signature.S) → Set a
  nom  : (s : signature.S) → Set a
  svar : (s : signature.S) → Set a

  propCtbl (s) : Encodable (prop s)
  nomCtbl  (s) : Encodable (nom s)
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Definition (Formulas)

The set of formulas is given by the grammar:

$$\varphi_s := p \mid j \mid y \mid \neg\varphi_s \mid \varphi_s \vee \varphi_s \mid \sigma(\varphi_{s_1}, \dots, \varphi_{s_n}) \mid @_k^s \varphi_t \mid \forall x \varphi_s,$$

$$p \in PROP_s, j \in NOM_s \cup N_s, k \in NOM_t \cup N_t, y \in SVAR_s, x \in SVAR_t, \sigma \in \Sigma_{s_1 \dots s_n, s}$$

The syntax

In code:

```
inductive FormL (symbs : Symbols a) :  
  List symbs.signature.S → Type u  
| prop : symbs.prop s → FormL symbs [s]  
| nom  : symbs.nominal s → FormL symbs [s]  
| svar  : symbs.svar s → FormL symbs [s]  
| appl  : symbs.signature.«Σ» (h :: t) s →  
          FormL symbs (h :: t) → FormL symbs [s]  
| or    : FormL symbs [s] → FormL symbs [s] → FormL symbs [s]  
| neg   : FormL symbs [s] → FormL symbs [s]  
| at    : symbs.nominal t → FormL symbs [t] → FormL symbs [s]  
| bind  : symbs.svar t → FormL symbs [s] → FormL symbs [s]  
| cons  : FormL symbs [s1] → FormL symbs (s2 :: t) →  
          FormL symbs (s1 :: s2 :: t)  
  
abbrev Form (symbs : Symbols a) (s : symbs.signature.S) :=  
FormL symbs [s]
```

The semantics

In code:

```
def Sat (M : Model symbs) (g : Assignment M)
    (w : WProd M.Fr.W sorts) : FormL symbs sorts → Prop
| .prop p      => w ∈ M.Vp p
| .nom n       => w = M.VNom n
| .svar x      => w = g x
| .appl σ arg => ∃ w', Sat M g w' arg ∧ ⟨w, w'⟩ ∈ M.Fr.R σ
| .neg ψ       => ¬ Sat M g w ψ
| .or ψ ψ     => Sat M g w ψ ∨ Sat M g w ψ
| .at k ψ      => let u := M.VNom k; Sat M g u ψ
| .bind x ψ   => ∀ g', g'.variant g x → Sat M g' w ψ
| .cons ψ ψs   => Sat M g w.❶ ψ ∧ Sat M g w.❷ ψs
```

The proof system

Q: Can we take the following schema as an axiom?

$$\vdash^s \forall x \sigma^\square(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \rightarrow \sigma^\square(\varphi_1, \dots, \forall x \varphi_i, \dots, \varphi_n) \quad (\text{Barcan})$$

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No! We found a countermodel:

```
theorem BarcanAntecedentTrue :
  <countermodel, g, w₀> ⊨ barcan_antecedent
theorem BarcanConsequentFalse :
  <countermodel, g, w₀> ⊨̄ barcan_consequent
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We need a restricted version:

$$\vdash^s \forall x \sigma^\square(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \rightarrow \sigma^\square(\varphi_1, \dots, \forall x \varphi_i, \dots, \varphi_n), \quad (\text{Barcan})$$

if x does not occur free in φ_j for $j \neq i$

The proof system

Q: Can we use the following proof rule?

If $\vdash^s @_j^s \varphi$, then $\vdash^{s'} \varphi$, if j does not occur in φ (Name@)

The proof system

Q: Can we use the following proof rule?

If $\vdash^s @_j^s \varphi$, then $\vdash^{s'} \varphi$, if j does not occur in φ (Name@)

No! Using it on constant nominals leads to unsound derivations. We require:

If $\vdash^s @_j^s \varphi$, then $\vdash^{s'} \varphi$, if $j \notin N$ and j does not occur in φ (Name@)

The proof system

Q: Can we use the following proof rule?

If $\vdash^s @_j\sigma(\dots, k, \dots) \wedge @_k\varphi \rightarrow \psi$, then $\vdash^s @_j\sigma(\dots, \varphi, \dots) \rightarrow \psi$,
(Paste)
for $k \neq j$, and k does not occur in φ or ψ

The proof system

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Corrected:

If $\vdash^s @_j \sigma(\dots, k, \dots) \wedge @_k \varphi \rightarrow \psi$, then $\vdash^s @_j \sigma(\dots, \varphi, \dots) \rightarrow \psi$,
(Paste)
for $k \neq j$, $k \notin N$, and k does not occur in φ, ψ , or the \dots formulas

```

inductive Proof {syms : Symbols a} (Λ : AxiomSet syms) :
  (s : syms.signature.S) → Form syms s → Type u
-- Λ:
| ax      : (ψ : Λ s) → Proof Λ s ψ
-- Propositional:
| prop1 ψ ψ   : Proof Λ s (ψ → (ψ → ψ))
| prop2 ψ ψ X : Proof Λ s ((ψ → (ψ → X)) → (ψ → ψ) → (ψ → X))
| prop3 ψ ψ   : Proof Λ s ((¬ψ → ¬ψ) → (ψ → ψ))
-- K:
| k ψ ψ X
  (σ : syms.signature.«Σ» _ s)
  (C : (ψ → ψ).Context X) :
    Proof Λ s ( $\mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle$  X → ( $\mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle$  C[ψ] →  $\mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle$  C[ψ]))
| mp      : Proof Λ s (ψ → ψ) → Proof Λ s ψ → Proof Λ s ψ
| ug {ψ : Form syms s₁}
  (C : ψ.Context ψ) :
    Proof Λ s₁ ψ → Proof Λ s₂ ( $\mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle$  ψ)
-- H(@, ∀):
-- 1. Axioms about @
| kAt j ψ ψ   : Proof Λ s ( $\mathcal{H}@j$  (ψ → ψ) → ( $\mathcal{H}@j$  ψ →  $\mathcal{H}@j$  ψ))
| agree j k ψ : Proof Λ s ( $\mathcal{H}@k$  ( $\mathcal{H}@j$  ψ) ↔  $\mathcal{H}@j$  ψ)
| selfDual j ψ : Proof Λ s ( $\mathcal{H}@j$  ψ ↔ ~  $\mathcal{H}@j$  (~ψ))
| intro j ψ    : Proof Λ s ( $\mathcal{H}\text{Nom}$  j → (ψ ↔  $\mathcal{H}@j$  ψ))
| back i w ψ

```

Soundness and completeness

theorem Soundness $\{\Lambda : \text{AxiomSet symbols}\} : \vdash(\Lambda, s) \psi \rightarrow \models_{\text{Mod}}(\Lambda) \psi$

Can we do the same for completeness?

Soundness and completeness

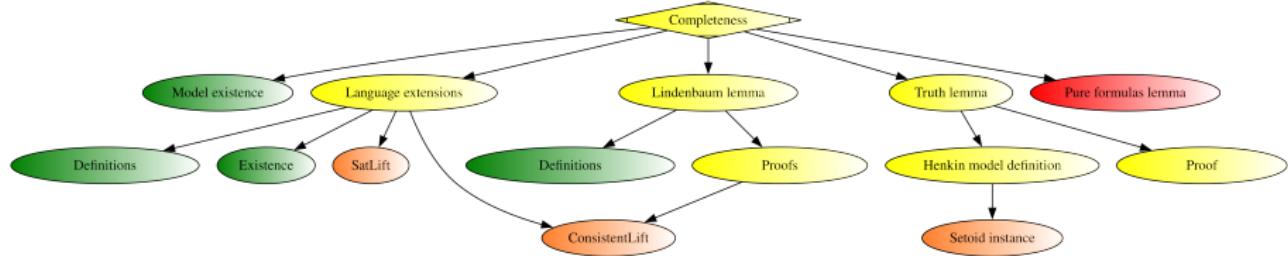
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Can we do the same for completeness?

Yes, but it's more complex. We took a top-down approach.

Soundness and completeness

State of the completeness formalization:



Future work

- ① Complete the proof of completeness;

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- ② Formalize applications to PL semantics;

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- ① Complete the proof of completeness;
- ② Formalize applications to PL semantics;
- ③ DSL for seamless specification of PL's.

Thank you!

Bibliography I

- [1] Ioana Leuştean, Natalia Moangă, and Traian Florin Şerbănuță.
“Operational Semantics and Program Verification Using Many-Sorted Hybrid Modal Logic”. In: *Automated Reasoning with Analytic Tableaux and Related Methods*. Ed. by Serenella Cerrito and Andrei Popescu. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2019, pp. 446–476. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-030-29026-9_25](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-29026-9_25).