

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

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- This 2019 paper [1]:

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

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Many-Sorted Polyadic Hybrid Logic

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    s ::= s + i
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$$\mathbf{S} := \{AExp, BExp, Var, Stmt\}$$
$$\Sigma_{Var, AExp} := \{++\}$$
$$\Sigma_{AExp AExp, AExp} := \{+\}$$
$$\Sigma_{AExp AExp, BExp} := \{<=\}$$
$$\Sigma_{Var AExp, Stmt} := \{::=\}$$
$$\Sigma_{Stmt Stmt, Stmt} := \{;\}$$
$$\Sigma_{BExp Stmt, Stmt} := \{while _ do _\}$$

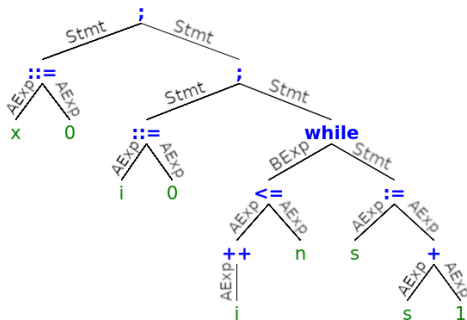
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$$\begin{aligned} S &:= \{AExp, BExp, Var, Stmt\} \\ \Sigma_{Var, AExp} &:= \{++\} \\ \Sigma_{AExp AExp, AExp} &:= \{+\} \\ \Sigma_{AExp AExp, BExp} &:= \{<=\} \\ \Sigma_{Var AExp, Stmt} &:= \{::=\} \\ \Sigma_{Stmt Stmt, Stmt} &:= \{;\} \\ \Sigma_{BExp Stmt, Stmt} &:= \{while _ do _ \} \\ N_{AExp} &:= \{0\} \quad N_{Var} := \{s, i, n\} \end{aligned}$$

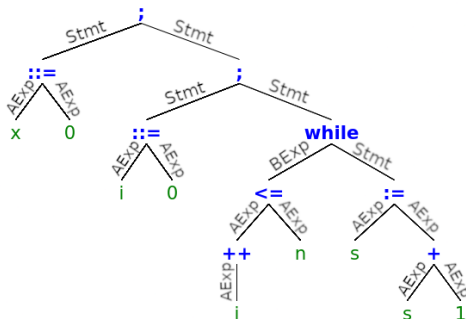
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- Programming language AST? Or modal logic AST?



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- Both.

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But all this is already done in the paper. What is the point of the Lean implementation?

- 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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- 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 (α : Type u) where
  S      : Set α
  «Σ»    : List S → S → Set α
  N      : S → Set α

  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 (α : Type u) where  
  signature : Signature α  
  
  prop : (s : signature.S) → Set α  
  nom  : (s : signature.S) → Set α  
  svar : (s : signature.S) → Set α  
  
  propCtbl (s) : Encodable (prop s)  
  nomCtbl  (s) : Encodable (nom s)  
  svarCtbl (s) : Denumerable (svar s)
```

The syntax

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

```
structure Symbols ( $\alpha$  : Type  $u$ ) where  
  signature : Signature  $\alpha$   
  
  prop : ( $s$  : signature. $S$ )  $\rightarrow$  Set  $\alpha$   
  nom  : ( $s$  : signature. $S$ )  $\rightarrow$  Set  $\alpha$   
  svar : ( $s$  : signature. $S$ )  $\rightarrow$  Set  $\alpha$   
  
  propCtbl ( $s$ ) : Encodable (prop  $s$ )  
  nomCtbl  ( $s$ ) : Encodable (nom  $s$ )  
  svarCtbl ( $s$ ) : Denumerable (svar  $s$ )
```

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 (syms : Symbols  $\alpha$ ) :  
  List syms.signature.S  $\rightarrow$  Type u  
| prop : syms.prop s  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| nom   : syms.nominal s  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| svar  : syms.svar s  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| appl  : syms.signature.« $\Sigma$ » (h :: t) s  $\rightarrow$   
    FormL syms (h :: t)  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| or     : FormL syms [s]  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| neg    : FormL syms [s]  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| at    : syms.nominal t  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [t]  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| bind   : syms.svar t  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms [s]  
| cons   : FormL syms [s1]  $\rightarrow$  FormL syms (s2 :: t)  $\rightarrow$   
    FormL syms (s1 :: s2 :: t)  
  
abbrev Form (syms : Symbols  $\alpha$ ) (s : syms.signature.S) :=  
  FormL syms [s]
```

The semantics

In code:

```
def Sat (M : Model syms) (g : Assignment M)
  (w : WProd M.Fr.W sorts) : FormL syms 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.1 ψ ∧ Sat M g w.2 ψs
```

The proof system

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

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

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No! We found a countermodel:

theorem BarcanAntecedentTrue :
 <countermodel, g, w₀> \models barcan_antecedent

theorem BarcanConsequentFalse :
 <countermodel, g, w₀> $\not\models$ barcan_consequent

The proof system

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

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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

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If $\vdash^s @_j \sigma(\dots, k, \dots) \wedge @_k \varphi \rightarrow \psi$, then $\vdash^s @_j \sigma(\dots, \varphi, \dots) \rightarrow \psi$,
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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 ... formulas

```

inductive Proof {syms : Symbols  $\alpha$ } ( $\Lambda$  : AxiomSet syms) :
  (s : syms.signature.S)  $\rightarrow$  Form syms s  $\rightarrow$  Type u
--  $\Lambda$ :
| ax      : ( $\varphi$  :  $\Lambda$  s)  $\rightarrow$  Proof  $\Lambda$  s  $\varphi$ 
-- Propositional:
| prop1  $\varphi$   $\psi$       : Proof  $\Lambda$  s ( $\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$ )
| prop2  $\varphi$   $\psi$   $\chi$  : Proof  $\Lambda$  s (( $\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $\varphi \rightarrow \chi$ ))
| prop3  $\varphi$   $\psi$       : Proof  $\Lambda$  s (( $\sim\psi \rightarrow \sim\varphi$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ ))
-- K:
| k  $\varphi$   $\psi$   $\chi$ 
  ( $\sigma$  : syms.signature.« $\Sigma$ » _ s)
  (C : ( $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ ).Context  $\chi$ ):
    Proof  $\Lambda$  s ( $\mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle\ \chi \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle\ C[\varphi] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle\ C[\psi])$ )
| mp      : Proof  $\Lambda$  s ( $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ )  $\rightarrow$  Proof  $\Lambda$  s  $\varphi \rightarrow$  Proof  $\Lambda$  s  $\psi$ 
| ug { $\varphi$  : Form syms  $s_1$ }
  (C :  $\varphi$ .Context  $\psi$ ):
    Proof  $\Lambda$   $s_1$   $\varphi \rightarrow$  Proof  $\Lambda$   $s_2$  ( $\mathcal{H}\langle\sigma\rangle\ \psi$ )
-- H(@,  $\forall$ ):
-- 1. Axioms about @
| kAt j  $\varphi$   $\psi$       : Proof  $\Lambda$  s ( $\mathcal{H}@j$  ( $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $\mathcal{H}@j$   $\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{H}@j$   $\psi$ ))
| agree j k  $\varphi$  : Proof  $\Lambda$  s ( $\mathcal{H}@k$  ( $\mathcal{H}@j$   $\varphi$ )  $\leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}@j$   $\varphi$ )
| selfDual j  $\varphi$  : Proof  $\Lambda$  s ( $\mathcal{H}@j$   $\varphi \leftrightarrow \sim \mathcal{H}@j$  ( $\sim\varphi$ ))
| intro j  $\varphi$       : Proof  $\Lambda$  s ( $\mathcal{H}\text{Nom } j \rightarrow (\varphi \leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}@j$   $\varphi)$ )
| back j  $\varphi$   $\psi$ 

```

Soundness and completeness

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

Can we do the same for completeness?

Soundness and completeness

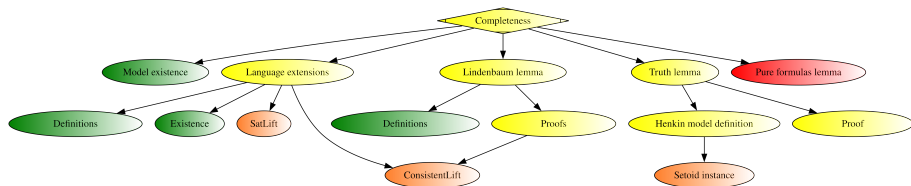
theorem Soundness $\{\Lambda : \text{AxiomSet} \text{ syms}\} : \vdash(\Lambda, s) \varphi \rightarrow \models_{\text{Mod}}(\Lambda) \varphi$

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;
- 3 DSL for seamless specification of PL's.

Thank you!

- [1] Ioana Leuştean, Natalia Moangă, and Traian Florin Şerbănuţă. “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.