

Towards Structure-Aware Neural Representations of Agda Programs

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Theorem Proving and Machine Learning in the age of LLMs
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ACK : Funds from **EuroProofNet CA2011** (2 STSMs in 2023)

~~Mandatory~~(?) Redundant Intro Slide

Automated Theorem Proving

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis.

Automated Theorem Proving in the Times of ML

Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque.

Proving stuff (in Agda): what you write

```
open import Relation.Binary.PropositionalEquality using (≡; refl; cong; trans)
```

```
data ℕ : Set where
```

```
  zero : ℕ
```

```
  suc  : ℕ → ℕ
```

```
_+_ : ℕ → ℕ → ℕ
```

```
zero  + n = n
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suc m + n = suc (m + n)
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```
+ -comm : (m n : ℕ) → m + n ≡ n + m
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+ -comm zero    zero    = refl
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+ -comm zero    (suc n) = cong suc (+ -comm zero n)
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+ -comm (suc m) zero    = cong suc (+ -comm m zero)
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... what Agda shows you

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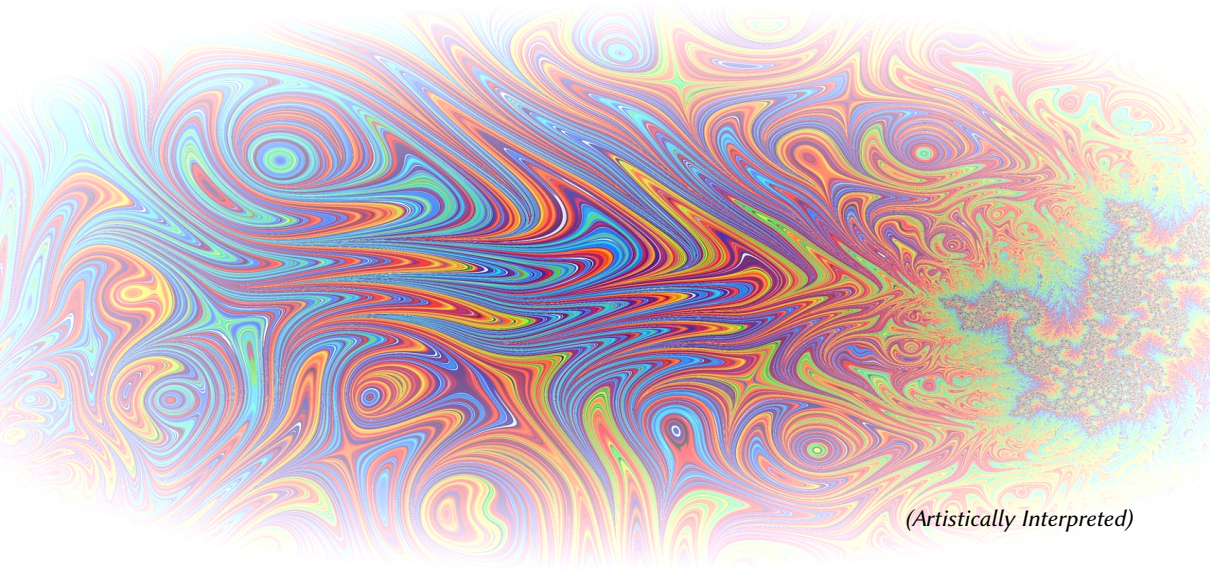
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```

Look at all the colors! 🌈

... what Agda really sees



(Artistically Interpreted)

... what you show the LLM

```
open import Relation .Binary .Pro pos itional Equality using ( _ ≡ _ ; refl ; cong ; trans
)<newline><newline> data N : Set where <newline> zero : N <newline> suc
: N → N <newline><newline> _ + _ : N → N → N <newline> zero
+ n = n <newline> suc m + n = suc ( m + n )<newline><newline> +- comm
: ( m n : N ) → m + n ≡ n + m <newline> +- comm zero zero =
refl <newline> +- comm zero ( suc n ) = cong suc ( + - comm zero n )<newline>
+- comm ( suc m ) zero = cong suc ( + - comm m zero )<newline> +- comm (
suc m ) ( suc n ) = cong suc ( trans ( + - suc m n ) ( + - comm (
suc m ) n ) )<newline> where +- suc : ∀ m n →
```

Where did all the colors go? ☁

Doing things “right”



Doing things right

Contributions:

- *Structured Machine Learning Data for Agda.*
- *Learning to Represent (the Shapes of) Dependent Types.*

Data Extraction

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- its type
- its term (/proof)

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```
goal : n ≡ (n + zero)
```

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For each subterm, we record:

- its type (/the goal)

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- its scope

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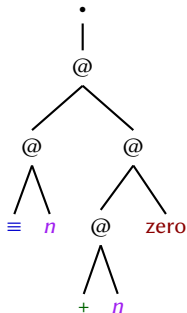
- its type (/the goal)
- its scope
- its context

Data Extraction

3. Each term & type is recorded as both:
 - a pretty string

goal: $n \equiv (n + \text{zero})$

Data Extraction



3. Each term & type is recorded as both:
- a pretty string
 - the underlying AST

goal: $n \equiv (n + zero)$

Data: TL;DR

Niceties:

- among first ML datasets for Agda
- subterm iteration \implies type-checked data augmentation for free
- extraction explicitly preserving type-structure

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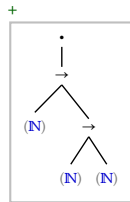
Numerical¹:

- 800 modules
- 11.751 definitions
- 67.255 “holes” read: data points

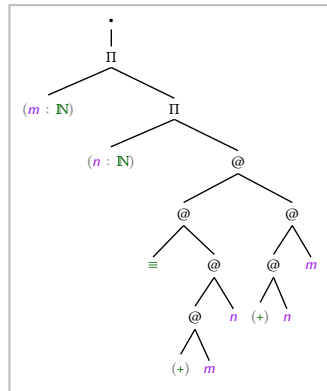
1: passing extracts from agda-stdlib 1.7.2

Representation Learning 1

What's to represent?



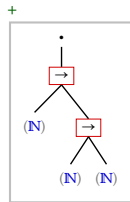
+comm



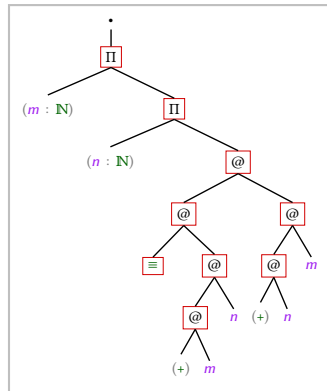
A sequence of ASTs

Representation Learning 1

What's to represent?



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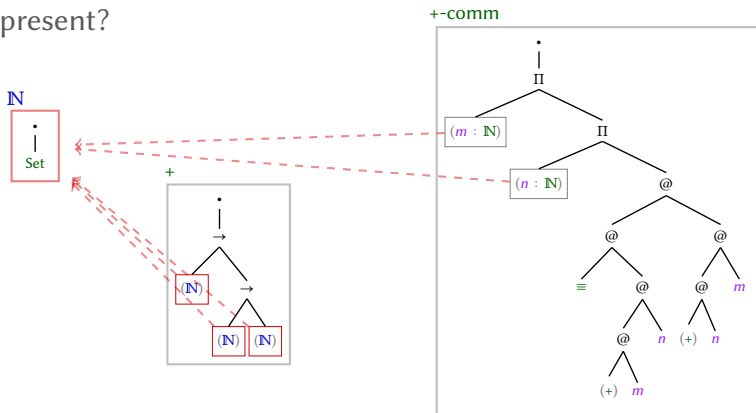


A sequence of ASTs, where nodes are:

- TT primitives

Representation Learning 1

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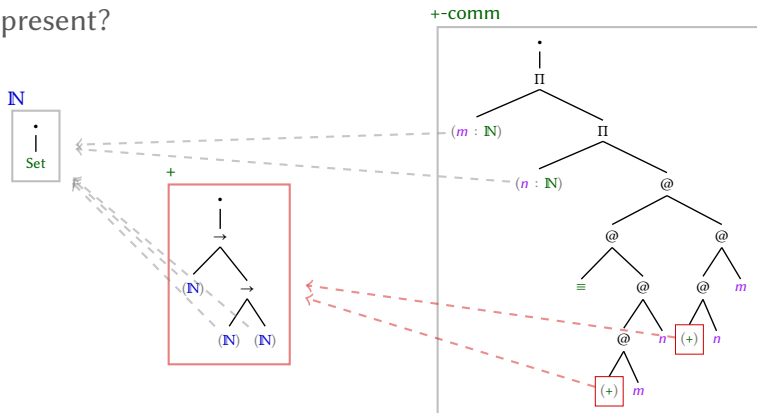


A sequence of ASTs, where nodes are:

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- references to (other) lemmas (inter-AST)

Representation Learning 1

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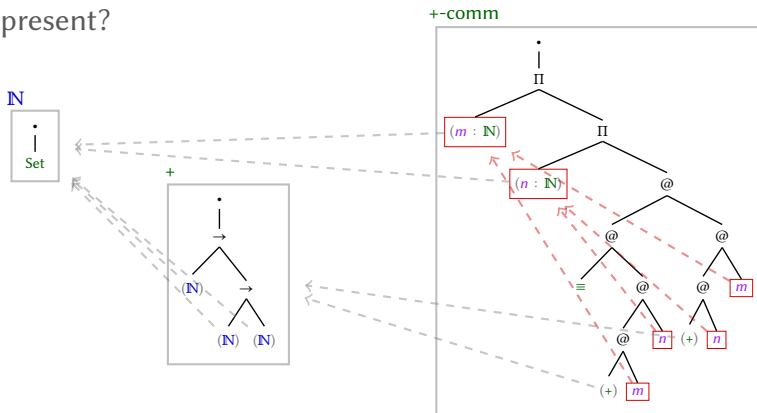


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Representation Learning 1

What's to represent?



A sequence of ASTs, where nodes are:

- TT primitives
- references to (other) lemmas (inter-AST)
- references to bound variables (intra-AST)

Representation Learning 2

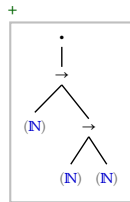
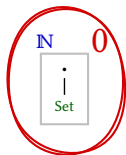
How to represent it?

Candidate Architectures:

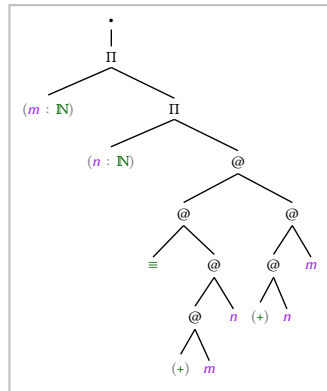
- ~~LLMs~~ -- *just no*
- ~~GNNs~~ -- *too generic, oversmoothing*
- ~~Tree (R)NNs~~ -- *too slow, generally under-performing*
- Full Attention [?] -- *no structural biases*
-- $\left(\sum_t^T n(t)\right)^2$ *scaling*

Representation Learning 2

Amending self-attention



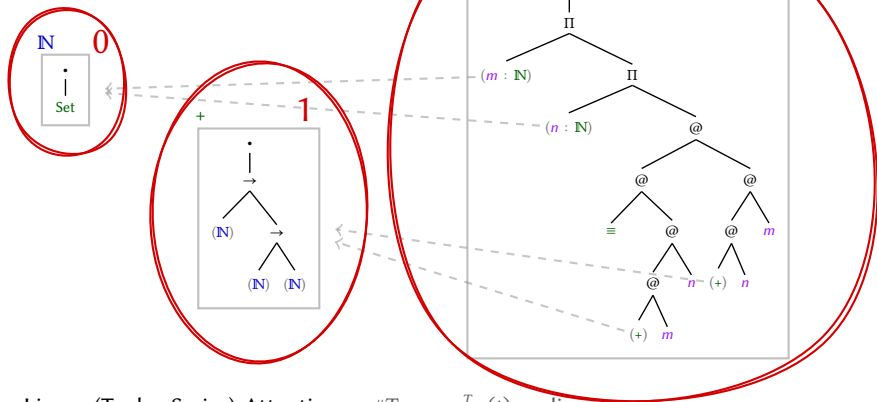
+comm



- Treewise Linear (Taylor Series) Attention -- $\#T \times \max_i^T n(t)$ scaling
- Dependency-Level Batching -- explicit scope referencing

Representation Learning 2

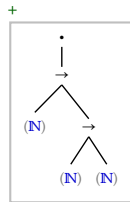
Amending self-attention



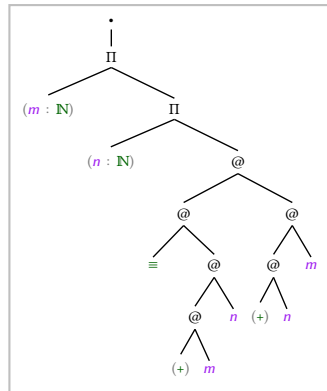
- Treewise Linear (Taylor Series) Attention -- $\#T \times \max_i^T n(t)$ scaling
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Representation Learning 2

Amending self-attention



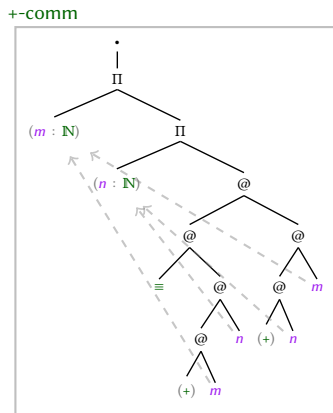
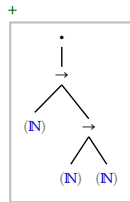
+comm



- Treewise Linear (Taylor Series) Attention -- $\#T \times \max_i^T n(t)$ scaling
- Dependency-Level Batching -- explicit scope referencing
- Relative Tree-PE -- proper inductive biases

Representation Learning 2

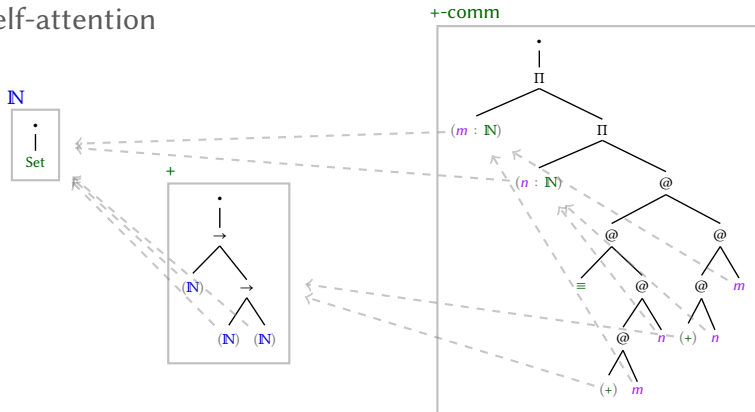
Amending self-attention



- Treewise Linear (Taylor Series) Attention -- $\#T \times \max_t^T n(t)$ scaling
- Dependency-Level Batching -- explicit scope referencing
- Relative Tree-PE -- proper inductive biases
-- & dynamic variable indexing

Representation Learning 2

Amending self-attention



Representations informed by **type shapes** alone:

- invariance to α -renaming, scope permutations, syntactic distractions, etc.
- ...but a few things get lost in translation

Experimental Setup

Premise Selection

Contextually rank scope entries by their relevance to the current goal.

QUILL

Tiny PoC model ($6L \times 8H \times 256D$; 1 mil. params; 25MB@FP32) trained for $\sim 8h$ on a V100

Data

- train on random holes from 85% of `agda-stdlib` (ignoring size outliers)
- eval on unseen proofs from:
 - remaining 15% (split between ID and OOD on the basis of size)
 - Unimath & TypeTopology (distant domains)

... but does it work?

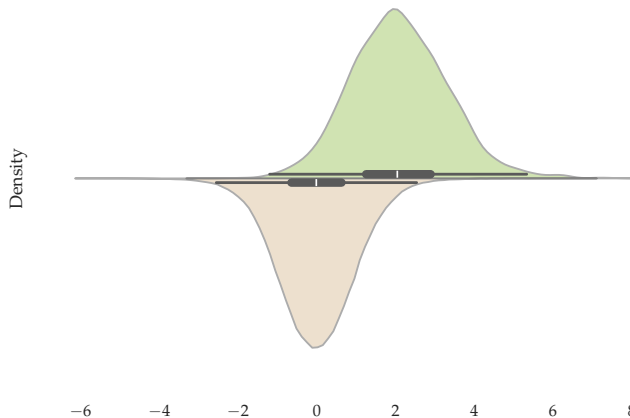
Mandatory table with numbers

MODEL	Average / R-Precision			
	stdlib:ID	stdlib:OOD	Unimath	TypeTopo
QUILL	50.2 / 40.3	38.7 / 31.1	27.0 / 17.4	22.5 / 15.4
⋮				
Transformer Baseline ¹	10.9 / 3.7	8.5 / 4.5	9.4 / 3.9	5.8 / 0.9

1: no Tree-PE, no variable indexing resolution, no Taylor expansion in linear attention

... but does it work?

Less obscure visualization



Empirical distribution of selection scores of relevant (green) vs irrelevant (red) lemmas (stdlib:ID).

... but does it work?

Findings, TL;DR

- high performance despite limited expressivity & no term exposition
- structure preservation outweighs architectural optimizations
- baseline encoder collapses

Suggested takehome messages



the earth is not flat, proofs are not strings, LLMs are not the (only) answer



back-and-forth compiler integration is the key to better architectures

Thank you

- PAPER – openreview.net/forum?id=e397soEZh8
Published manuscript & reviews.
- AGDA2TRAIN – github.com/omelkonian/agda2train
Data extraction as an Agda compilation backend (in Haskell).
- AGDA-QUILL – github.com/konstantinoskokos/quill
ML model; ML-facing Python interface for dataset reading & processing.

```
open import Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties
open PermutationReasoning
```

```
private variable
  -- ℓ : Level
  A B : Set ℓ
  x y : A
  xs ys zs ws : List A
  xss yss : List (List A)
```

```
--concat* : xss → yss → concat xss → concat yss
--concat* = {!!}
{-
  --concat* refl = refl
  --concat* (prep xs p) = ++¹ xs (--concat* p)
  --concat* {xss = _ :: _ :: xss}{_ :: _ :: yss} (swap xs ys p) = begin
    xs ++ ys ++ concat xss →{ shifts xs ys }
    xs ++ xs ++ concat xss →{ ++¹ ys (++¹ xs (--concat* p)) }
    xs ++ xs ++ concat yss
  --concat* (trans xs→ys ys→zs) = trans (--concat* xs→ys) (--concat* ys→zs)
-}
```

```
1 REPL.--concat*
2 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.shifts
3 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.++¹
4 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.++¹
5 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional._→_.trans
6 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional._→_.sym
7 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.zoom
8 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties._→_.sym-invo
9 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.shift
10 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional._→_.
11 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.++¹++
12 Data.List.Base._→_.++
13 Data.List.Base._→_.++
14 Data.List.Base.reverseAcc
15 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.drop-mid
16 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.drop-::
17 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.drop-mid==
18 Data.List.Base.intercalate
19 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.++¹
20 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties.inject
21 Data.List.Base.map
22 Agda.Builtin.List.List
23 Data.List.Base.concatMap
24 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.PermutationReasoning.*
25 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional._→_.prep
26 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional._→_.reflexive
27 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties._→_.singleto
28 Data.List.Base.tails
29 Data.List.Base.inits
30 Data.List.Base.concat
31 Agda.Builtin.List.List._→_.
32 Data.List.Base.ap
33 Data.List.Base.reverse
34 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties._→_.reverse
35 Agda.Builtin.List.List.
36 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.PermutationReasoning.*
37 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional._→_.swap
38 Data.List.Relation.Binary.Permutation.Propositional.Properties._→_.empty-in*
```