yet another nice and accurate interactive theorem prover (sufficiently similar, sufficiently different)

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nice

combining the nicest aspects of state-of-the-art provers:

- document centric (Isabelle/Mizar)
- small (stateless) LCF kernel (HOL/Isabelle/Coq)
- saving state per source file (Coq)
- first order logic with schemes (Mizar)
- ZFC set theory (Mizar)
- (soft) dependent types (Mizar/Coq)
- subtyping, intersection types (Mizar)
- declarative (structured) proofs (Mizar/Isar)
- procedural proofs (SSReflect/HOL)
- declarative interface (Isabelle/Mizar)
- user proof automation (HOL/Coq)
- proper treatment of partiality (PVS/B)

accurate

- accurate for mathematics
 - classical mathematics
 - full strength of set theory
 - declarative proofs
 - ▶ first class binders $\left(\sum, \frac{d}{dx}, \int, \lim, \text{etc}\right)$
 - proper treatment of partiality
- accurate for computer science
 - implemented/programmable in a functional language (ML)
 - mathematical language contains a functional language
 - algebraic datatypes
 - recursive functions (with general recursion)
 - inductively defined predicates/relations
 - ► Poincaré principle = computations do not need proofs

three interfaces

- ► ML read-eval-print loop (HOL)
- ▶ batch compiler (Coq/Mizar)
- web based IDE (Isabelle-style, but in web browser)
 - ▶ light weight
 - text only, just a few panes

three interfaces

- ► ML read-eval-print loop (HOL)
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 - ▶ light weight
 - text only, just a few panes
 - later maybe: diagrams corresponding to proof state
 - ▶ later maybe: proof display as formal proof sketches
 - ▶ later maybe: cross referencing with informal math

some further plans

- first class version management
- integrated social network (global name space)
- ► Pollack-consistent (= parsing is left inverse of printing)
- grow declarative proofs using procedural steps (miz3)
- automatically convert procedural proofs to declarative (miz3)
- computer algebra using filter calculus (FEAR)
- ▶ thm keeps track of axioms and lamps used
- ▶ the only state in the implementation: global ref variables
- ▶ only plain text (outside 7-bit ASCII = syntax error)

target trial formalizations

- the real numbers are a field
 - Bert Jutting (Automath)
 - ► John Harrison (HOL)
 - Milad Niqui (Coq)
 - Russell O'Connor (Coq)
 - Georges Gonthier (Coq) etc
- ▶ big step semantics ←→ small step semantics of small while language (IMP)
 - ► Tobias Nipkow, Gerwin Klein: concrete semantics (Isabelle)
 - Benjamin Pierce: software foundations (Coq) etc

two kernels

inner kernel

- untyped
- ▶ total
- ▶ de Bruijn indices
- no contexts
- ▶ small
- abstract datatypes protected by a module
- 'magic lamps'

outer kernel

- typed
- ▶ partial
- named variables
- contexts with typed variables
- ▶ large
- data creation not protected by an abstract interface

kernel data structures isomorphic apart from 'tags'

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{\neg A} \in \Delta \quad A \in \Delta \\ \hline \vdash \Delta \\ \\ \underline{\neg \neg A} \in \Delta \quad \vdash \Delta, A \\ \hline \vdash \Delta \\ \\ \underline{ } \quad \forall \vec{x} \ \forall \vec{A} \in \Delta \quad \vec{x} \not \in \mathsf{FV}(\Delta) \quad \vdash \Delta, \vec{A} \\ \hline \vdash \Delta \\ \\ \underline{ } \quad \neg \forall \vec{x} \ \forall \vec{A} \in \Delta \quad \cdots \quad \vdash \Delta, \neg A_i [\vec{x} := \vec{t}] \quad \cdots \\ \hline \vdash \Delta \\ \underline{ \quad t = t \in \Delta } \\ \hline \vdash \Delta \\ \\ \underline{ \quad \neg (t = t')} \in \Delta \quad \vdash \Delta, A[x := t] \quad \vdash \Delta, \neg A[x := t'] \\ \hline \vdash \Delta \\ \end{array}$$

 \dots + instantiation + scheme instantiation + cut rule

soft types

typing is theorem proving slowest theorem prover ever

built into the logic/kernel:

choice: no predicate subtypes

(I want type checking to be non-interactive)

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1/0 is defined (inner kernel is total) but why should it be real?
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real x |- real x
real x |- x != 0 => real (1/x)
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type of (\text{term "}1/x") = \text{type "real"}
cc of (term "x") = []
cc of (\text{term "}1/x") = [\text{form "}x != 0"]
real x |- real x
real x |-x| = 0 \Rightarrow real (1/x)
1/0 is defined (inner kernel is total) but why should it be real?
types do not even need to be inhabited outside the domain
(I want dependent types to have the possibility to be empty)
every term has a type and a list of correctness conditions
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(... but the logic is total!)

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having to deal with partiality is a natural consequence of soft typing
```

similar projects







- ► Cezary Kaliszyk: Mizar-like system on top of Isabelle
 - still sufficiently different?
 - heavier
 - partiality?
- ▶ **John Harrison**: let's make set theory great again!
 - no soft types?
- ▶ Harvey Friedman
 - ▶ not an implementer
 - ▶ free (partial) logic is weird: $\vdash \exists x. \neg (\frac{1}{x} = 0) \land \neg (\frac{1}{x} \neq 0)$?
- several other ZFC based systems

▶ not much yet

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- ▶ implementation of the inner kernel (currently 266 < 448 lines)
- basic version of typed terms
- ▶ first next step: simple parser/printer (both inner/outer kernels)

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- basic version of typed terms
- first next step: simple parser/printer (both inner/outer kernels)
 - recursive descent parser (CakeML has no parser generator)
 - Pollack-consistent?
 x + 0
 #[+].1# real x (#0# real)

questions?

formalization, like sex, and like innovation, is one of those things where the people who talk about it the most tend to be those who do it the least — John Harrison

