



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM



Ω -ANTS – An open approach at combining Interactive and Automated Theorem Proving

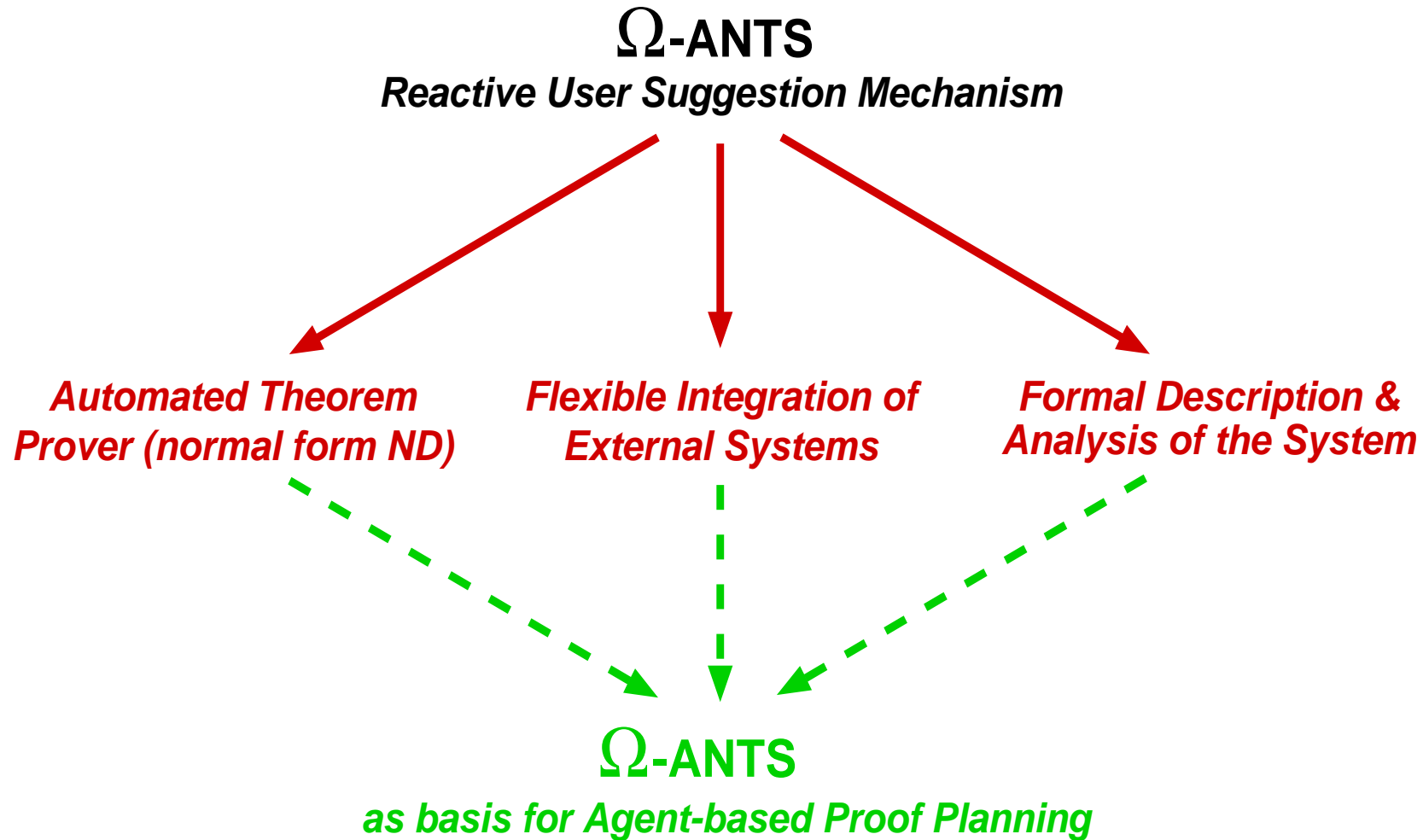
Christoph Benz Müller¹ and Volker Sorge²

¹School of Computer Science, The University of Birmingham

²Fachbereich Informatik, Universität des Saarlandes,

Calculemus Symposium, St. Andrews, 6./7. August 2000

Overview



Original Idea of Ω -ANTS

Shortcoming of traditional Suggestion Mechanisms (HOL, TPS, VSE, ...)

- **resource-wasting** in-between user interactions

Instead

- computations in the background **in-between interactions**
- also support **expensive and potentially non-terminating** computations
- **dynamically update** list of user suggestions (commands)
- **more time ... better suggestions**

Solution proposed in

- [AIMSA'98] Ω -ANTS Architecture, Focus Mechanism
- [EPIA'99] Ω -ANTS Resource Concept and Interaction Facilities



Partial Argument Instantiations (PAI)

- Rules, Tactics, Methods, External Reasoners, etc.

$$\frac{\forall x. A}{[t/x]A} \quad \forall_E(t) \quad \frac{\forall x_1, \dots, x_n. A}{[t_1/x_1, \dots, t_n/x_n]A} \quad \forall_E^*(t_1, \dots, t_n) \quad \frac{A^1 \dots A^n}{C} \quad \text{Otter}$$

- ... are invoked by associated **Commands**

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B} \wedge_I \longrightarrow \frac{\text{LConj} \quad \text{RConj}}{\text{Conj}} \text{AndI}$$

- **PAI's**: ... a way to communicate command + argument suggestions

AndI(Conj: L5)

→ backward application of AndI to L5

AndI(RConj: L2, LConj: L1)

→ forward application of AndI to L1 and L2

PAI's as functions (substitutions)

$$PAI^{AndI} : \underbrace{\{\text{LConj}, \text{RConj}, \text{Conj}\}}_{\text{AndI-Parameter names}} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\{\text{L1}, \dots, \text{Ln}, \dots\}}_{\text{Proof lines}} \cup \{\epsilon\}$$

E.g.:

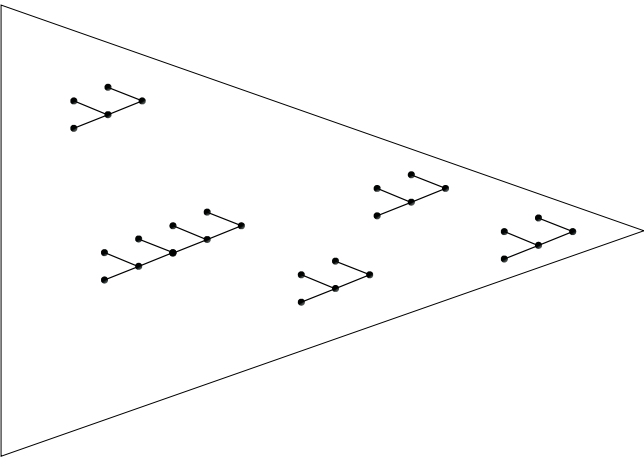
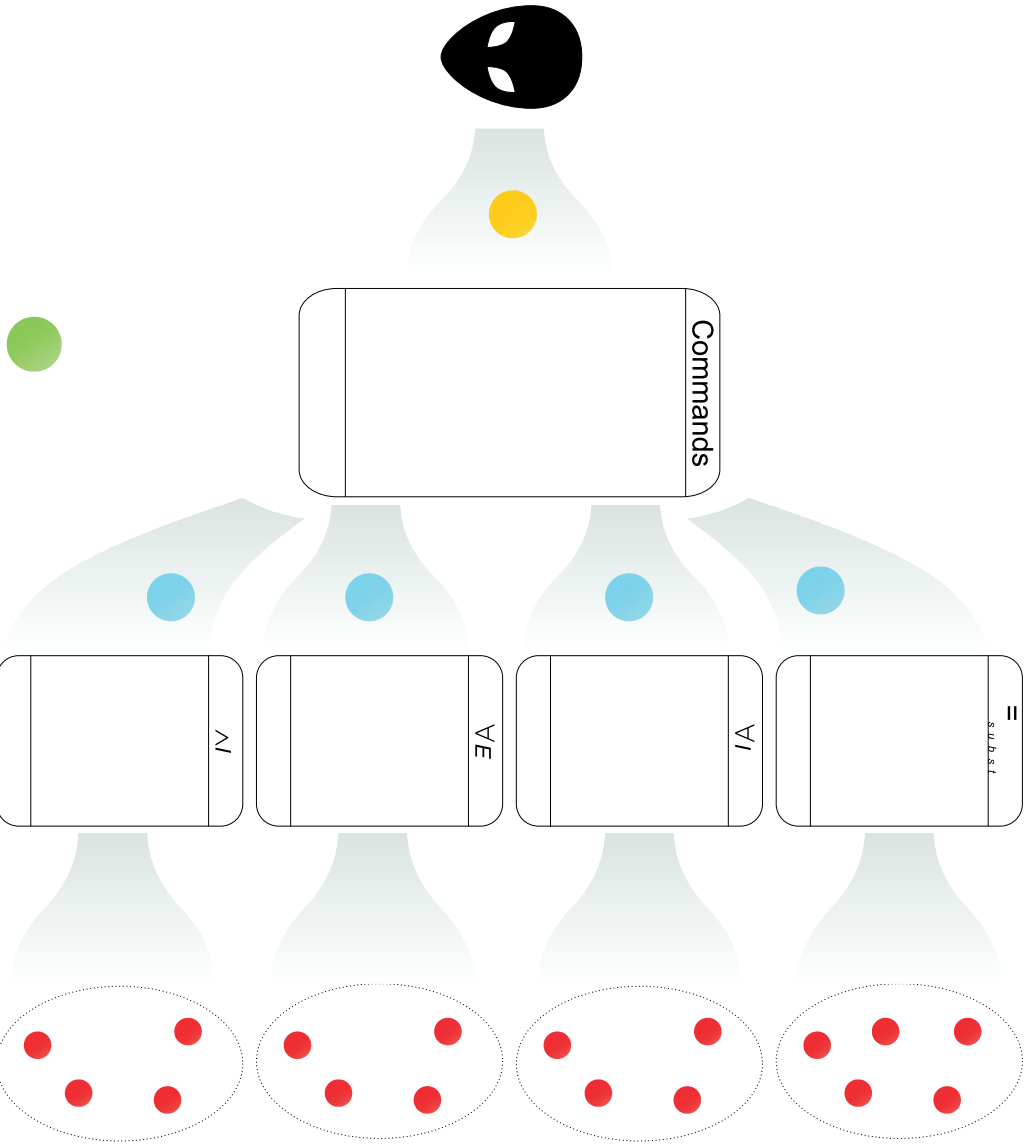
AndI(**RConj**: L2, **LConj**: L1) represents a respective function with

$$PAI^{AndI}(\text{LConj}) \equiv \text{L1}$$

$$PAI^{AndI}(\text{RConj}) \equiv \text{L2}$$

$$PAI^{AndI}(\text{Conj}) \equiv \epsilon$$





Components

Blackboard's

They **accumulate PAI's**. The Suggestion Blackboard contains the (heuristically) best rated applicable PAI's (for all rules) wrt. given partial proof.

Command Agents & Suggestion Agent

They **heuristically select and report PAI's** from one layer to next one in the hierarchical system.

Argument Agents

They **pickup** PAI's, employ the represented information, **search** through the partial proof according to their specification, and **report** a new (extended) PAI.



Argument Agents

- Remember:
$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B} \wedge_I \longrightarrow \frac{\text{LConj} \quad \text{RConj}}{\text{Conj}} \text{AndI}$$

- Specification of Argument Agents for AndI

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | $\mathcal{E}_{\{\}, \{\text{LConj}, \text{RConj}\}}^{\{\text{Conj}\}}$ | = "Is-Conjunction Conj " |
| 2 | $\mathcal{E}_{\{\text{LConj}\}, \{\text{RConj}\}}^{\{\text{Conj}\}}$ | = "(Is-Conjunction Conj) & (Is-Left-Conjunct LConj Conj)" |
| 3 | $\mathcal{E}_{\{\text{RConj}\}, \{\text{LConj}\}}^{\{\text{Conj}\}}$ | = "(Is-Conjunction Conj) & (Is-Right-Conjunct RConj Conj)" |
| 4 | $\mathcal{G}_{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\}}^{\{\text{RConj}\}}$ | = "(Is-Right-Conjunct RConj Conj)" |
| 5 | $\mathcal{G}_{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\}}^{\{\text{LConj}\}}$ | = "(Is-Left-Conjunct LConj Conj)" |
| 6 | $\mathcal{E}_{\{\text{LConj}, \text{RConj}\}, \{\}}^{\{\text{Conj}\}}$ | = "(Is-Conjunction Conj) & ... " |

Argument Agents (more formal) ...

$e_{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\text{LConj}\}, \{\text{RConj}\}}$:= "(Is-Conjunction **Conj**) & (Is-Left-Conjunct **LConj Conj**)"

can be represented as the predicate

$$\lambda \text{Conj}_{open} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv A \wedge B) \ \& \ (A \equiv \text{LConj})$$

or equivalently


$$\lambda \text{Conj}_{open} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv \text{LConj} \wedge B)$$

Note: The aspect that these agents pickup PAI's from the blackboard and return potentially extended PAI's is not represented here.



Argument Agents (more formal)

- 1 $e_{\{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\text{LConj}, \text{RConj}\}\}} := \lambda \text{Conj}_{open} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv A \wedge B)$
- 2 $e_{\{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\text{LConj}\}, \{\text{RConj}\}\}} := \lambda \text{Conj}_{open} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv A \wedge B) \& (\text{LConj} \equiv A)$
- 3 $e_{\{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\text{RConj}\}, \{\text{LConj}\}\}} := \lambda \text{Conj}_{open} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv A \wedge B) \& (\text{RConj} \equiv B)$
- 4 $\mathcal{G}_{\{\{\text{RConj}\}, \{\text{Conj}\}, \{\}\}} := \lambda \text{RConj}_{premise} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv A \wedge B) \& (\text{RConj} \equiv B)$
- 5 $\mathcal{G}_{\{\{\text{LConj}\}, \{\text{Conj}\}, \{\}\}} := \lambda \text{LConj}_{premise} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv A \wedge B) \& (\text{LConj} \equiv A)$
- 6 $e_{\{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\text{LConj}, \text{RConj}\}, \{\}\}} := \lambda \text{Conj}_{open} \cdot (\text{Conj} \equiv A \wedge B) \& (\text{LConj} \equiv A) \& (\text{RConj} \equiv B)$

Argument Agents (even more formal)

$e_{\{\text{Conj}\}, \{\text{LConj}\}, \{\text{RConj}\}} := \text{''(Is-Conjunction Conj) \& (Is-Left-Conjunct LConj Conj)''}$

can be represented as a function that picks up PAI's for AndI and returns potentially extended PAI's thereby employing an encapsulated search predicate as described before:

```
 $\lambda PAI .$   
   $\lambda Conj_{Open} .$   
    if  $PAI(\text{Conj}) \equiv \epsilon \ \& \ PAI(\text{LConj}) \not\equiv \epsilon \ \& \ PAI(\text{RConj}) \equiv \epsilon$   
    then if  $Conj \equiv PAI(\text{LConj}) \wedge B$   
      then  $PAI|_{\{\text{LCONJ}, \text{RCONJ}\}} \cup \{\text{Conj} \mapsto Conj\}$   $\rightarrow$  new ext. PAI  
      else  $PAI$   $\rightarrow$  no new PAI  
    fi  
  else  $PAI$   $\rightarrow$  no new PAI  
fi
```



Declarative Specification in Ω MEGA

$e^{\{\text{Conj}\}}$
 $\{\text{LConj}\}, \{\text{RConj}\} :=$

(agent~defagent **AndI** c-predicate

(for **Conj**) (uses **LConj**)

(definition

(and (logic~conjunction-p **Conj**)

(logic~left-conjunct-p **LConj** **Conj**)))

(information :pl ω) (level 1))

→ Run-time definability and modifiability of all agents



Integration of External Systems

$$\frac{P_1 \quad \dots \quad P_n}{C} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Otter} \\ \text{Mace} \end{array} \qquad \frac{A \quad B \Rightarrow C}{C} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{mp-mod-CAS}(A \xrightarrow{\text{simpl}} B) \\ \text{mp-mod-Otter}(A \Rightarrow B) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\text{Prem}_1 \quad \dots \quad \text{Prem}_n}{\text{Conc}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Otter} \\ \text{Mace} \end{array} \qquad \frac{\text{Left} \quad \text{Impl}}{\text{Conc}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{mp-mod-CAS}(\text{Simpl-Prob}) \\ \text{mp-mod-Otter}(\text{Impl-Prob}) \end{array}$$



Integration of External Systems

$$\frac{A \quad B \Rightarrow C}{C} \text{ mp-mod-Otter}(A \Rightarrow B)$$

$$\frac{\text{Left} \quad \text{Impl}}{\text{Conc}} \text{ mp-mod-Otter}(\text{Impl-Prob})$$

$$e_{\{\text{Impl}\}, \{\}}^{\{\text{Left}\}} :=$$

$\lambda PAI.$

$\lambda Left_{\text{Premise}} \cdot$

if $PAI(\text{Left}) \equiv \epsilon$ & $PAI(\text{Impl}) \neq \epsilon$

then if provable-by-OTTER($Left \Rightarrow$ left-conjunct-of($PAI(\text{Impl})$))

then $PAI|_{\{\text{Impl}, \text{Conc}\}} \cup \{\text{Left} \rightarrow Left\}$

→ new extended PAI

else PAI

→ no new PAI

fi

else PAI

→ no new PAI

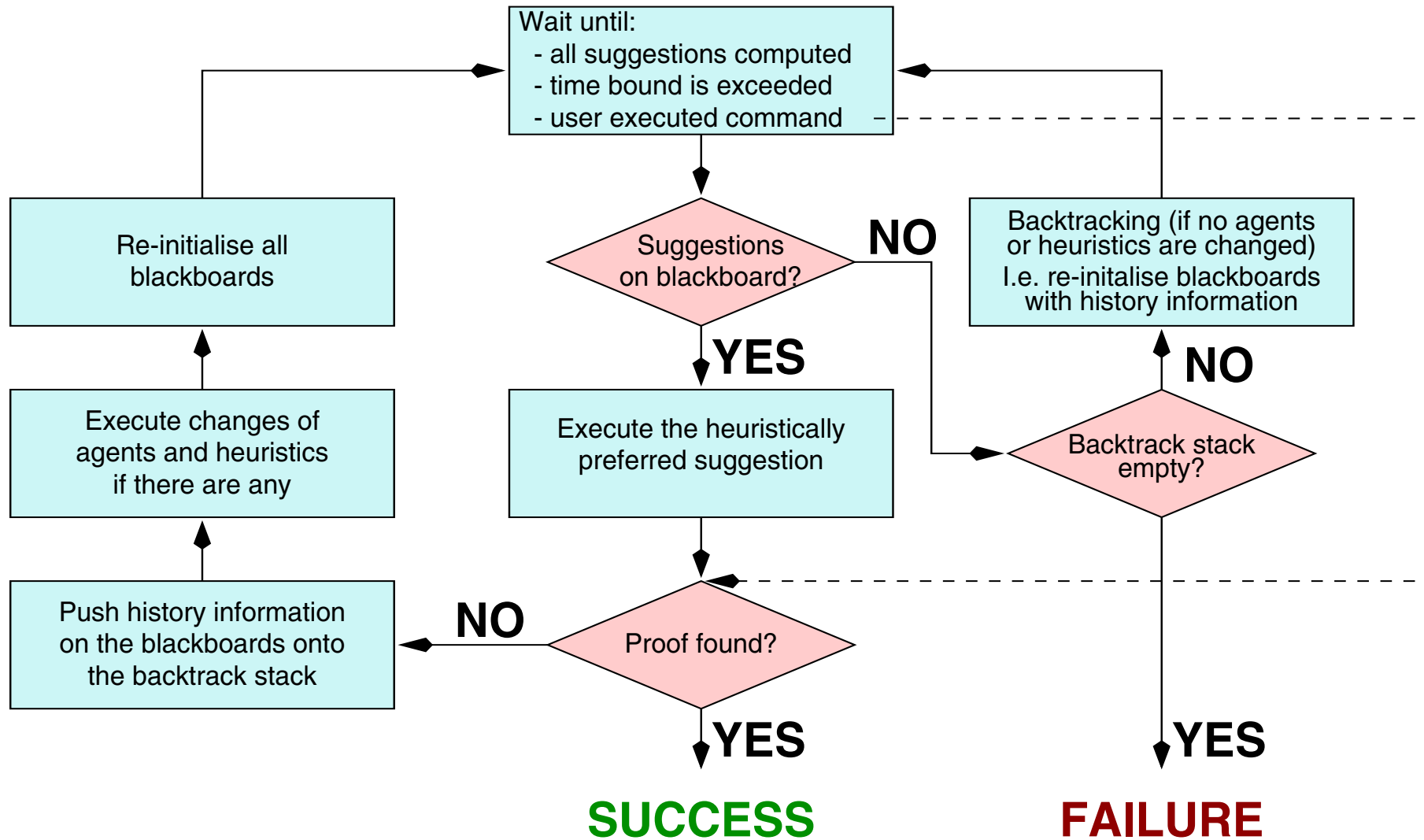
fi

$$e_{\{\}, \{\text{Left}, \text{Impl}\}}^{\{\text{Conc}\}} := \dots$$

$$e_{\{\text{Conc}\}, \{\}}^{\{\text{Impl}\}} := \dots$$



Automation

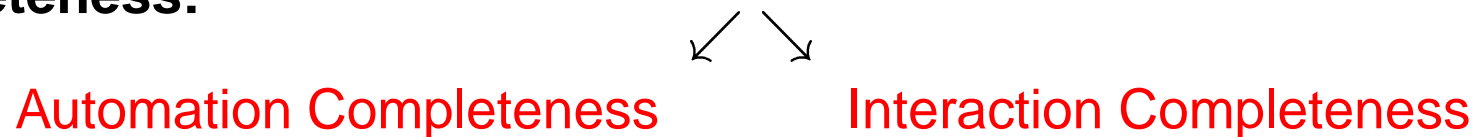


Completeness and Soundness ?

Given: A theoretically complete/sound calculus

Question: How can it be appropriately modelled in Ω -ANTS?

Completeness:



Soundness: hfill Interest in potentially non-sound rules (proof methods)

→ Applicability rather than Soundness

Automation Completeness

To investigate:

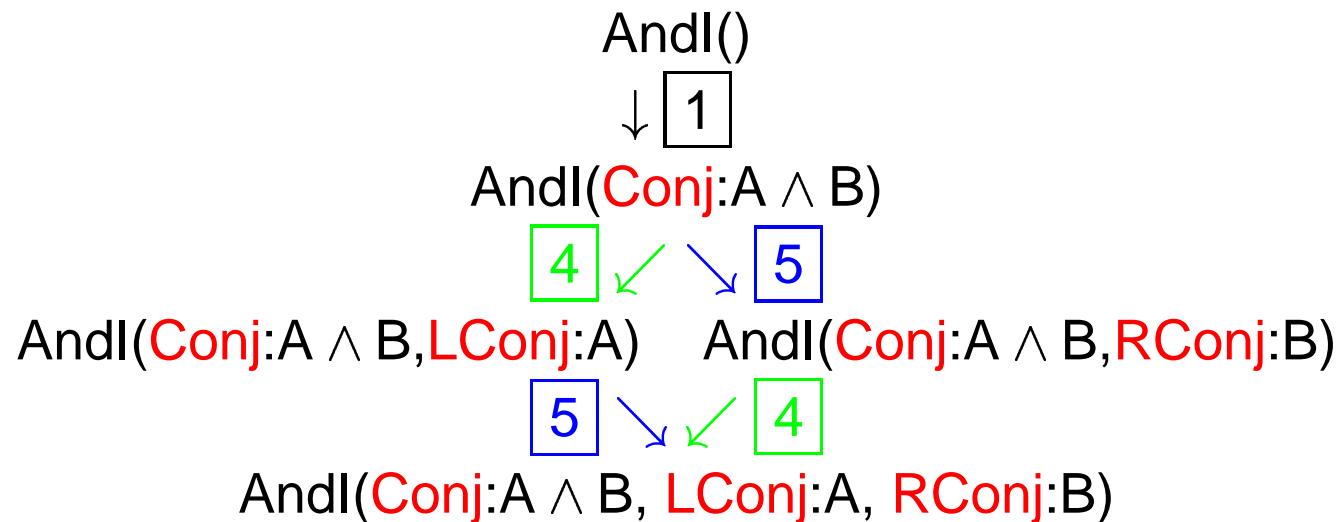
1. Are the individual parameter agent specifications **adequate**, wrt. to their intended tasks ?
2. Are there **sufficiently** many parameter agents specified to realise a fruitful interplay ?
3. Are the suggestion and command agents **non-excluding**, i.e. do they always report applicable entries ?
4. Does the sketched main search loop guarantee a **fair** search ?



Automation Completeness

Context: NIC calculus [Byrnes99], normal from ND with pure backward search

- Agents $\boxed{1}$ — $\boxed{6}$ are **adequate**
- Agents $\boxed{1}$, $\boxed{4}$, $\boxed{5}$ are **sufficient** to compute all (backward) PAI's



Interaction Completeness

Idea: Ensure that the **user never has to fall back on another interaction mechanism**, i.e. any applicable PAI can be computed.

(Assumption: The user does not accept the typically restricted rule application directions in an automated calculus.)

Examples:

- Now agents $\boxed{1}$, $\boxed{4}$, $\boxed{5}$ are **not sufficient** anymore
- A user query PAI $\text{AndI}(\text{LConj:Ln})$ can be extended by agent $\boxed{2}$ to $\text{AndI}(\text{LConj:Ln}, \text{Conj:Lm})$
- A forward application of AndI is not supported by agents $\boxed{1}$ — $\boxed{6}$, i.e. no PAI $\text{AndI}(\text{LConj:Ln}, \text{RConj:Lm})$ can be computed

→ **no interaction completeness**

Conclusion

- Ω -ANTS architecture supports **interaction & automation**
- Inheritance of Ω -ANTS main properties: **resource adaptability, run-time extendibility, flexibility, robustness, ...**
- Integration of **external systems** even at a very fine grained layer
- No difference (from a practical view) between **computation and search**
- **Formal** semantics and completeness proofs? → Future
- Play with reasoning in main calculus (**depth**) \leftrightarrow reasoning in external systems (**breadth**) → Future

Related Work:

HOL, PVS, TPS ...
Proof Planning, Ω MEGA
OMRS