

# Tableaux Modulo Theories using Superdeduction

An Application to the Verification of B Proof Rules  
with the Zenon Automated Theorem Prover

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# Introduction

## Collaboration with Siemens (IC-MOL)

- M. Jacquél's PhD thesis, superv. by K. Berkani, D. Delahaye, C. Dubois ;
- VAL, automatic metro systems, optical guidance for buses/trolleybuses ;
- Meteor line (line 14) at Paris, opened 13 years ago.



## The B Method

- Defined in the B-Book (1996) by J.-R. Abrial ;
- Based on a (typed) set theory ;
- Generation of executable code which conforms to formal specifications ;
- Notion of machines, which are refined until implementations ;
- Generation of proof obligations (consistency, refinement) ;
- Supporting tool : Atelier B (ClearSy).

## Proof Activity with Atelier B

- Automated proofs (pp) ;
- Interactive proofs :
  - ▶ Apply some tactics ;
  - ▶ Add some rules (axioms).
- If the added rule is wrong then :
  - ▶ The proof of the proof obligation may be unsound ;
  - ▶ The generated code may contain some bugs.

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## Figures

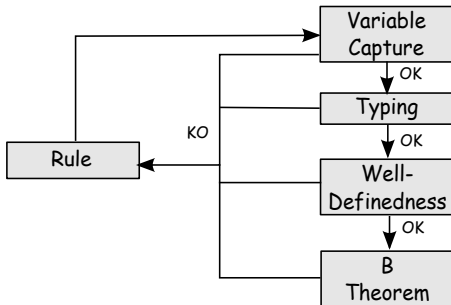
- Meteor : 27,800 proof obligations, 1,400 added rules ;
- Currently about 5,300 rules in the rule database of Siemens.

# Rule Verification

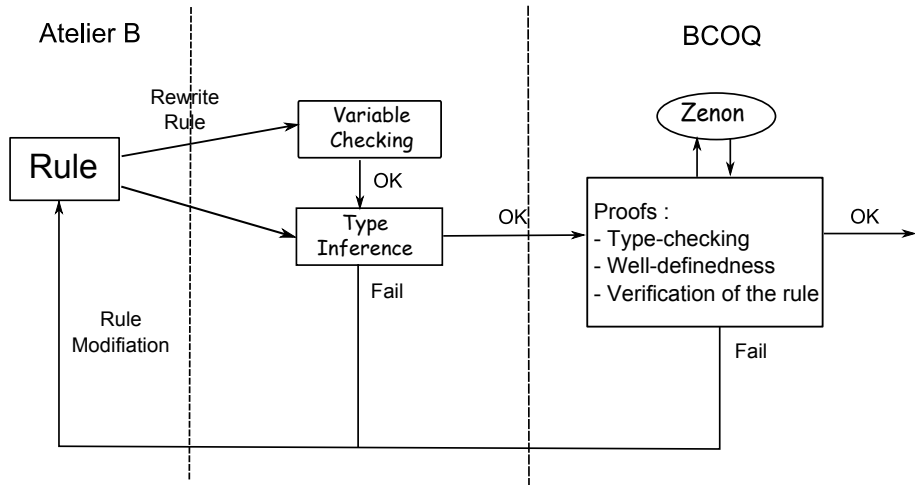
## Rules

- Set formulas with metavariables and guards ;
- Deduction rule :  
$$\text{InSetXY} : \text{binhyp}(f \in A \leftrightarrow B) \wedge (a \in \text{dom}(f)) \wedge (f(a) \in u) \Rightarrow (a \in f^{-1}[u])$$
- Rewrite rule :  
Associativity :  $a \cup (b \cup c) == a \cup b \cup c$

## Verification Process



# The BCARe Environment



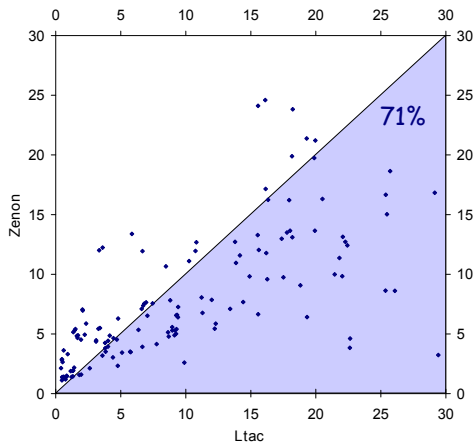
## $\mathcal{L}_{tac}$ Approach

- Proof algorithm written in Coq using  $\mathcal{L}_{tac}$  ;
- Preliminary normalization to get rid of set constructs ;
- Naive and incomplete heuristic ;
- No unification, no contraction.

## Zenon Approach

- Use of a complete and efficient ATP ;
- Preliminary normalization (as previously) ;
- Unreification of formulas required ;
- Rereification of the generated Coq proofs.

## Derived Rules



Proof Times using Zenon and  $\mathcal{L}_{tac}$  (in s)



## Figures

- Derived rules of the B-Book :
  - ▶ For 71% of the rules of the graph, Zenon is faster than  $\mathcal{L}_{tac}$  ;
  - ▶ Over 200 tested derived rules, 15 of them cannot be proved using  $\mathcal{L}_{tac}$ .
- Added rules of the rule database of Siemens :
  - ▶ 1735 tested rules (only rules with set operators) ;
  - ▶ 1269 rules (73%) proved by the Zenon approach ;
  - ▶ 804 rules (46%) proved by the  $\mathcal{L}_{tac}$  approach.
- See the SEFM'11 paper for more details.

## Problems

- Incomplete approaches (preliminary normalization) ;
- Weak performances in terms of time (preliminary normalization).

# Deduction Modulo and Superdeduction

## Inclusion

$$\forall a \forall b ((a \subseteq b) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)))$$

## Proof in Sequent Calculus

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\dots, x \in A \vdash A \subseteq A, x \in A}{\dots \vdash A \subseteq A, x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A} \Rightarrow R}{\dots \vdash A \subseteq A, \forall x (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A)} \forall R}{\dots, (\forall x (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A)) \Rightarrow A \subseteq A \vdash A \subseteq A} \Rightarrow L}{\frac{\frac{A \subseteq A \Leftrightarrow (\forall x (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A)) \vdash A \subseteq A}{\forall a \forall b ((a \subseteq b) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b))) \vdash A \subseteq A} \forall L \times 2}{\dots, A \subseteq A \vdash A \subseteq A} Ax} \forall L$$

# Deduction Modulo and Superdeduction

## Inclusion

$$\forall a \forall b ((a \subseteq b) \rightarrow (\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)))$$

## Rewrite Rule

$$(a \subseteq b) \rightarrow (\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b))$$

## Proof in Deduction Modulo

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{x \in A \vdash x \in A} \text{Ax}}{\vdash x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A} \Rightarrow R}{\vdash A \subseteq A} \forall R, A \subseteq A \rightarrow \forall x (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A)}$$

## Inclusion

$$\forall a \forall b ((a \subseteq b) \rightarrow (\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)))$$

## Computation of the Superdeduction Rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b), \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash a \subseteq b, \Delta}$$

## Inclusion

$$\forall a \forall b ((a \subseteq b) \rightarrow (\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)))$$

## Computation of the Superdeduction Rule

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, x \in a \vdash x \in b, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b, \Delta} \Rightarrow R}{\Gamma \vdash \forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b), \Delta} \forall R, x \notin \Gamma, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash a \subseteq b, \Delta}$$

# Deduction Modulo and Superdeduction

## Inclusion

$$\forall a \forall b ((a \subseteq b) \rightarrow (\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)))$$

## Computation of the Superdeduction Rule

$$\frac{\Gamma, x \in a \vdash x \in b, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash a \subseteq b, \Delta} \text{IncR}, x \notin \Gamma, \Delta$$

## Proof in Superdeduction

$$\frac{\frac{}{x \in A \vdash x \in A}}{\vdash A \subseteq A}}{\text{Ax}} \text{IncR}$$

## The Tableau Method

- We start from the negation of the goal (no clausal form) ;
- We apply the rules in a top-down fashion ;
- We build a tree whose each branch must be closed ;
- When the tree is closed, we have a proof of the goal.

## Closure and Cut Rules

$$\frac{\perp}{\odot} \odot_{\perp}$$

$$\frac{\neg T}{\odot} \odot_{\neg T}$$

$$\frac{}{P \mid \neg P} \text{ cut}$$

$$\frac{\neg R_r(t, t)}{\odot} \odot_r$$

$$\frac{P \quad \neg P}{\odot} \odot$$

$$\frac{R_s(a, b) \quad \neg R_s(b, a)}{\odot} \odot_s$$

## Analytic Rules

$$\frac{\neg\neg P}{P} \alpha_{\neg\neg}$$

$$\frac{P \Leftrightarrow Q}{\neg P, \neg Q \mid P, Q} \beta_{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\frac{\neg(P \Leftrightarrow Q)}{\neg P, Q \mid P, \neg Q} \beta_{\neg\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\frac{P \wedge Q}{P, Q} \alpha_{\wedge}$$

$$\frac{\neg(P \vee Q)}{\neg P, \neg Q} \alpha_{\neg\vee}$$

$$\frac{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q)}{P, \neg Q} \alpha_{\neg\Rightarrow}$$

$$\frac{P \vee Q}{P \mid Q} \beta_{\vee}$$

$$\frac{\neg(P \wedge Q)}{\neg P \mid \neg Q} \beta_{\neg\wedge}$$

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow Q}{\neg P \mid Q} \beta_{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\frac{\exists x P(x)}{P(\epsilon(x).P(x))} \delta_{\exists}$$

$$\frac{\neg\forall x P(x)}{\neg P(\epsilon(x).\neg P(x))} \delta_{\neg\forall}$$



## $\gamma$ -Rules

$$\frac{\forall x P(x)}{P(X)} \gamma_{\forall M}$$

$$\frac{\neg \exists x P(x)}{\neg P(X)} \gamma_{\neg \exists M}$$

$$\frac{\forall x P(x)}{P(t)} \gamma_{\forall \text{inst}}$$

$$\frac{\neg \exists x P(x)}{\neg P(t)} \gamma_{\neg \exists \text{inst}}$$

## Relational Rules

- Equality, reflexive, symmetric, transitive rules ;
- Are not involved in the computation of superdeduction rules.

# Integrating Superdeduction to Zenon

## Computation of Superdeduction Rules

- $S \equiv$  closure rules, analytic rules,  $\gamma_{\forall M}$  and  $\gamma_{\neg\exists M}$  rules ;
- Axiom :  $R : P \rightarrow \varphi$  ;
- A positive superdeduction rule  $R$  (and a negative one  $\neg R$ ) :
  - ▶ We initialize the procedure with the formula  $\varphi$  ;
  - ▶ We apply the rules of  $S$  until there is no applicable rule anymore ;
  - ▶ We collect the premises and the conclusion, and replace  $\varphi$  by  $P$ .
- If metavariables, we add an instantiation rule  $R_{\text{inst}}$  (or  $\neg R_{\text{inst}}$ ).

## Example (inclusion)

$$\frac{\forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)}{X \in a \Rightarrow X \in b} \gamma_{\forall M}$$
$$\frac{X \in a \Rightarrow X \in b}{X \notin a \mid X \in b} \beta_{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\frac{\neg \forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)}{\neg (\epsilon_x \in a \Rightarrow \epsilon_x \in b)} \delta_{\neg \forall}$$
$$\frac{\neg (\epsilon_x \in a \Rightarrow \epsilon_x \in b)}{\epsilon_x \in a, \epsilon_x \notin b} \alpha_{\neg \Rightarrow}$$

with  $\epsilon_x = \epsilon(x). \neg(x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)$

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## Example (inclusion)

$$\frac{a \subseteq b}{X \notin a \mid X \in b} \text{Inc}$$

$$\frac{a \not\subseteq b}{\epsilon_x \in a, \epsilon_x \notin b} \neg\text{Inc}$$

with  $\epsilon_x = \epsilon(x). \neg(x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)$

## Computation of Superdeduction Rules

- $S \equiv$  closure rules, analytic rules,  $\gamma_{\forall M}$  and  $\gamma_{\neg\exists M}$  rules ;
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## Example (inclusion)

$$\frac{a \subseteq b}{X \notin a \mid X \in b} \text{Inc}$$

$$\frac{a \subseteq b}{t \notin a \mid t \in b} \text{Inc}_{\text{inst}}$$

$$\frac{a \not\subseteq b}{\epsilon_x \in a, \epsilon_x \notin b} \neg\text{Inc}$$

with  $\epsilon_x = \epsilon(x). \neg(x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b)$

# Superdeduction Rules for the B Set Theory

## Axioms (4 over 6)

$$\begin{aligned}(x, y) \in a \times b &\Leftrightarrow x \in a \wedge y \in b \\ a \in \mathbb{P}(b) &\Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in a \Rightarrow x \in b) \\ x \in \{y \mid P(y)\} &\Leftrightarrow P(x) \\ a = b &\Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in a \Leftrightarrow x \in b)\end{aligned}$$

## Superdeduction Rules (Comprehension and Equality)

$$\frac{x \in \{y \mid P(y)\}}{P(x)} \{\{\}\}$$

$$\frac{x \notin \{y \mid P(y)\}}{\neg P(x)} \neg\{\{\}\}$$

$$\frac{a = b}{X \notin a, X \notin b \mid X \in a, X \in b} =$$

$$\frac{a \neq b}{\epsilon_x \notin a, \epsilon_x \in b \mid \epsilon_x \in a, \epsilon_x \notin b} \neq$$

with  $\epsilon_x = \epsilon(x). \neg(x \in a \Leftrightarrow x \in b)$

# Superdeduction Rules for the B Set Theory

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$$\frac{a \neq b}{\epsilon_x \notin a, \epsilon_x \in b \mid \epsilon_x \in a, \epsilon_x \notin b} \neq$$

with  $\epsilon_x = \epsilon(x). \neg(x \in a \Leftrightarrow x \in b)$

# Superdeduction Rules for the B Set Theory

## Definitions

$$E \triangleq F$$

$$R: x \in E \rightarrow x \in F$$

$$a \cup b \triangleq \{x \mid x \in a \vee x \in b\}$$

$$a \cap b \triangleq \{x \mid x \in a \wedge x \in b\}$$

$$\cup: x \in a \cup b \rightarrow x \in \{x \mid x \in a \vee x \in b\}$$

$$\cap: x \in a \cap b \rightarrow x \in \{x \mid x \in a \wedge x \in b\}$$

## Superdeduction Rules (Union and Intersection)

$$\frac{x \in a \cup b}{x \in a \mid x \in b} \cup \qquad \frac{x \in a \cap b}{x \in a, x \in b} \cap$$

$$\frac{x \notin a \cup b}{x \notin a, x \notin b} \neg \cup \qquad \frac{x \notin a \cap b}{x \notin a \mid x \notin b} \neg \cap$$

# Superdeduction Rules for the B Set Theory

## Relations

$$E \triangleq F$$

$$R : (x, y) \in E \rightarrow (x, y) \in F$$

$$R : x \in E \rightarrow \exists y \exists z (x = (y, z) \wedge (y, z) \in F)$$

## Superdeduction Rules (Inverse)

$$\frac{(x, y) \in a^{-1}}{(y, x) \in a} a^{-1} \quad \frac{(x, y) \notin a^{-1}}{(y, x) \notin a} \neg a^{-1}$$

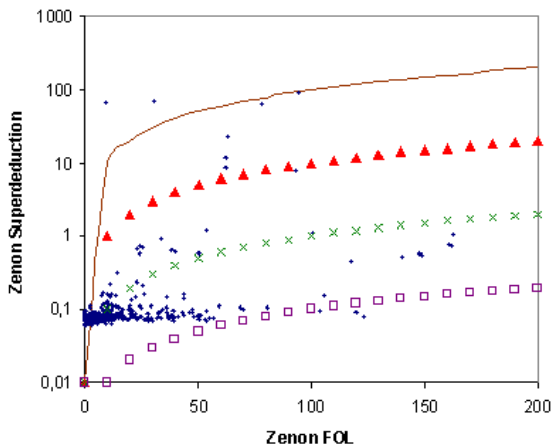
$$\frac{x \in a^{-1}}{x = (\epsilon_y, \epsilon_z), (\epsilon_z, \epsilon_y) \in a} a^{-1*}$$

with  $\epsilon_y = \epsilon(y).(\exists z (x = (y, z) \wedge (y, z) \in a^{-1}))$   
and  $\epsilon_z = \epsilon(z).(x = (\epsilon_y, z) \wedge (\epsilon_y, z) \in a^{-1})$

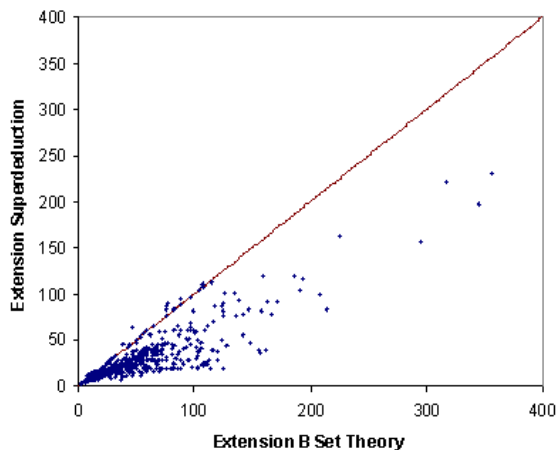
$$\frac{x \notin a^{-1}}{x \neq (Y, Z) \mid (Z, Y) \notin a} \neg a^{-1*}$$



## Superdeduction vs Pre-Normalization (Time)



## Superdeduction vs Prawitz's Approach (Number of Nodes)



## Figures

- Number of rules that can be handled : 1397 rules ;
- Initial approach (with Zenon) : 1145 proved rules (82%) ;
- With Zenon extended to superdeduction :
  - ▶ 1340 proved rules (96%) ;
  - ▶ On average, proved 67 times faster (best ratio : 1,540).
- With Zenon à la Prawitz :
  - ▶ 1340 proved rules (96%) ;
  - ▶ On average, 1.6 times more nodes (best ratio : 6.25).
- See the IJCAR'12 paper for more details.

## Remarks

- Initial approach with Zenon : problems of the preliminary normalization.
- No example due to incompleteness yet identified.

# Generalization of the Approach

## For any Theory

- Automated orientation of the theories ;
- Not oriented axioms left as axioms ;
- Superdeduction rules computed using other superdeduction rules ;
- New tool : Superdeduction + Zenon = Super Zenon !

## Figures

- Over 6644 FOF problems of the TPTP library ;
- Zenon : 1612 proved problems ;
- Super Zenon :

## Super Zenon

- Next CASC competition (IJCAR'12), FOFT and FOF divisions ;
- Download : <http://cedric.cnam.fr/~delahaye/super-zenon/>.

# Generalization of the Approach

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## Figures

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- Zenon : 1612 proved problems ;
- Super Zenon : 2435 proved problems (increase of 12%).

## Super Zenon

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