



The Higher-Order Prover Leo-III

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1. Higher-Order Logic (HOL)
2. The Leo-III Prover
3. Automation of Non-Classical Logics
4. Summary
5. Live Demo (optional)



Higher Order Logic (HOL)

Based on Church's "Simple type theory" (typed λ -calculus) [Church, 1940]
More specifically: Extentional Type Theory (ExTT) [Henkin, JSL, 1950]

Syntax

- ▶ Simple types \mathcal{T} generated by base types and \rightarrow
- ▶ Typically, base types are o and i



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• Types defined by $(\tau, \gamma \in \mathcal{T})$

$$\tau, \gamma ::= c, \epsilon \in \Sigma \mid X, \gamma$$

• Primitive logical connectives ($\tau \in \mathcal{T}$)

$$\{\neg_{\tau \rightarrow o}, \forall_{\tau \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}, \exists^{\tau}_{(\tau \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o}, =^{\tau}_{\tau \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}\} \subseteq \Sigma$$



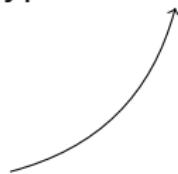
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Type of truth-values



→ Primitive logical connectives ($\tau \in \mathcal{T}$)

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Type of individuals

$\exists, \forall x = c, \in \Sigma \mid X, \in \gamma$

$\neg, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow$

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Higher Order Logic (HOL), cont.

Semantics

- ▶ Leo-III automates HOL with Henkin semantics
- ▶ Some valid axioms (axiom schemes):
 - ▶ Boolean Extensionality

$$\text{EXT}^0 := \forall P_o. \forall Q_o. (P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Rightarrow P =^o Q$$

▶ Functional Extensionality

$$\text{EXT}^F := \forall F_{yt}. \forall G_{yt}. (\forall X_t. FX =^F GX) \Rightarrow F =^F G$$

▶ Type-restricted comprehension

$$\text{COM}^T = \forall G_y. \exists F_{yt}. \forall \overline{x}. F \overline{x} = G_y$$

- ▶ Further semantics exist:
 - ▶ Without Extensionality \rightsquigarrow Elementary Type Theory [Andrews, 1974]
 - ▶ Intermediate systems [Benzmüller et al., 2004]
 - ▶ Andrews' v -complexes [Andrews, 1971]
 - ▶ Intensional models [Muskens, 2007]



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Evolution of the Leo Provers

LEO-I [Benzmüller et al., CADE, 1998] (1997–2006 at Saarbrücken/Birmingham)

- ▶ Extensional higher-order RUE-resolution approach
- ▶ Pioneered higher-order—first-order cooperation (E prover)
- ▶ Hard-wired to the Ω MEGA proof assistant

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Overview of Leo-III

Leo-III

(since 2013 at FU Berlin)

- ▶ Extensional higher-order paramodulation
- ▶ Primitive equality, choice/description and native polymorphism
- ▶ Supports all common TPTP formats: THF, TFF, FOF, CNF
- ▶ Strong focus on collaboration with external TFF ATP
- ▶ Support for non-classical logics
 - ▶ Every normal higher-order modal logic (≥ 200 distinct logics)
 - ▶ new: Dynadic deontic logic (Carmo/Jones)

Relevant references:

- ▶ The Higher-Order Prover Leo-III, IJCAR, 2018 (to appear)
- ▶ Theorem Provers for Every Normal Modal Logic, LPAR, 2017
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The Theory: Extensional Paramodulation

Clausification ... mostly standard ... (but see our IJCAR 2016 paper)

Primary inferences

Paramodulation

$$\frac{\mathcal{C} \vee [l \simeq r]^{\text{tt}} \quad \mathcal{D} \vee [s \simeq t]^{\alpha}}{\mathcal{C} \vee \mathcal{D} \vee [s[r]_{\pi} \simeq t]^{\alpha} \vee [s|_{\pi} \simeq l]^{\text{ff}}} \text{ (Para)}$$



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Literal: Equation $s \simeq t$ with polarity $\alpha \in \{\text{tt}, \mathfrak{ff}\}$



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Replacement of subterm at position π



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Unification constraint



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Factorization

$$\frac{\mathcal{C} \vee [l \simeq r]^\alpha \vee [s \simeq t]^\alpha}{\mathcal{C} \vee [l \simeq r]^\alpha \vee [l \simeq s]^f \vee [r \simeq t]^f} \text{ (EqFac)}$$

Primitive substitution

$$\frac{\mathcal{C} \vee [X_\tau \bar{s^i}]^\alpha \quad g \in \mathcal{GB}_\tau^{\{\neg, \vee\} \cup \{\Pi^\tau, =^\tau | \tau \in T\}}}{(\mathcal{C} \vee [X_\tau \bar{s^i}]^\alpha)\{g/X\}} \text{ (PS)}$$



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The Theory: Extensional Paramodulation (2)

Extensionality rules

(1) Functional Extensionality

$$\frac{\mathcal{C} \vee [s_{\tau \rightarrow \nu} \simeq t_{\tau \rightarrow \nu}]^{\text{ft}}}{\mathcal{C} \vee [s X_\tau \simeq t X_\tau]^{\text{ft}}} \quad (\text{PFE})$$

where X_τ is a fresh variable

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where sk_τ is a fresh Skolem term

(2) Boolean Extensionality

$$\frac{\mathcal{C} \vee [s_o \simeq t_o]^\alpha}{\mathcal{C} \vee [s_o \Leftrightarrow t_o]^\alpha} \quad (\text{BoolExt})$$

Pre-unification

... based on Huet's procedure (not displayed here)

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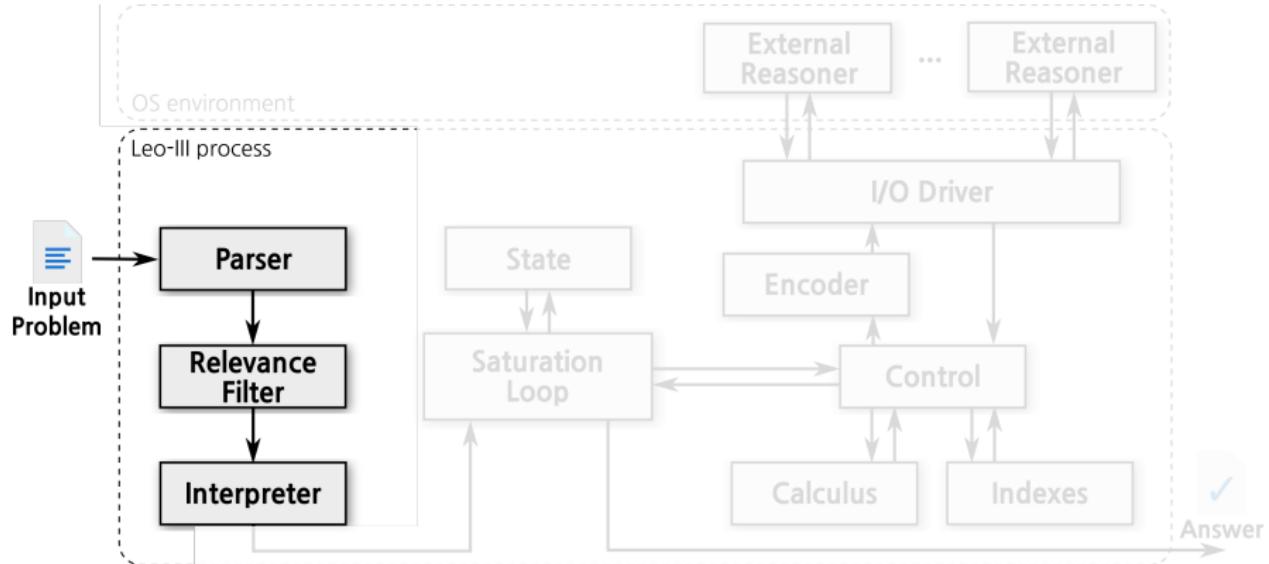
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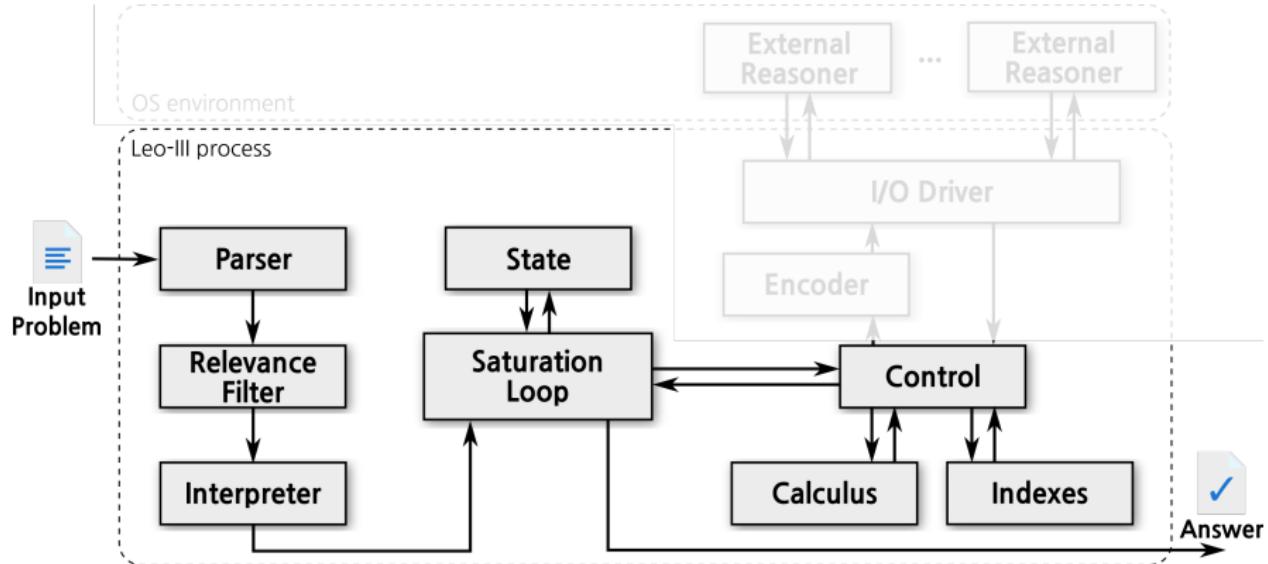
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System Architecture



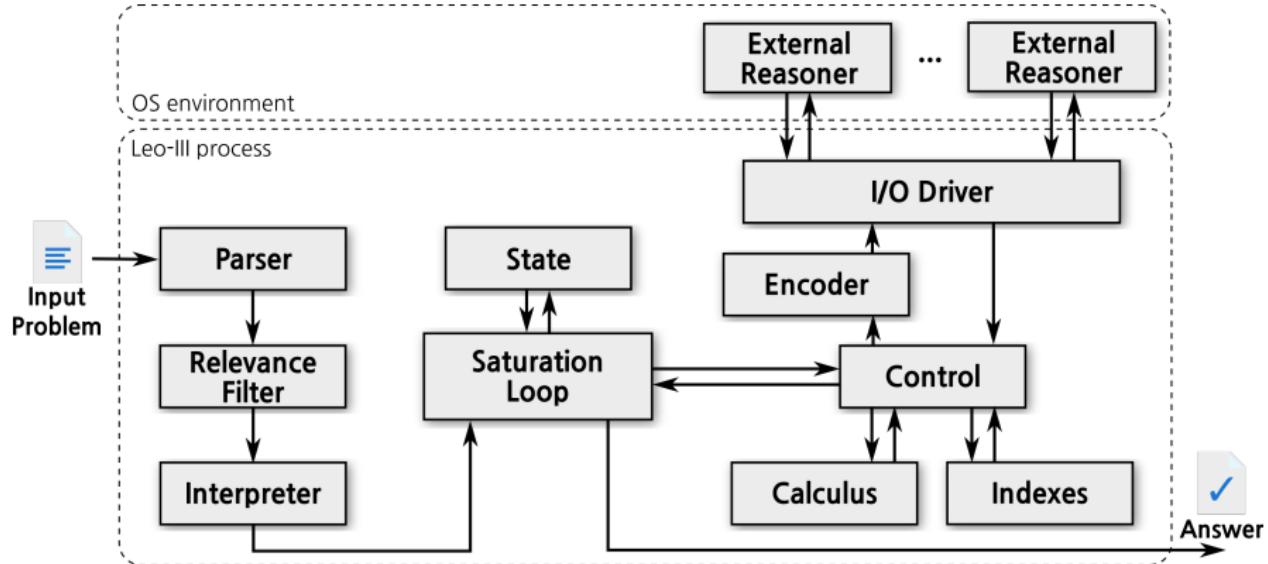
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Saturation in practice

Further inference rules include

- ▶ Equational simplifications
- ▶ Reasoning with choice
- ▶ Replacement of defined equalities (Leibniz, Andrews)
- ▶ Function synthesis

Inference restrictions

- ▶ Depth-limited unification, fixed number of unifiers
- ▶ Under-approximation of inference partners
- ▶ Heuristic ordering using higher-order term ordering CPO

Proof search

- ▶ Selection heuristics for given-clause algorithm
- ▶ Eager unification (pattern unification, if possible)
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External cooperation

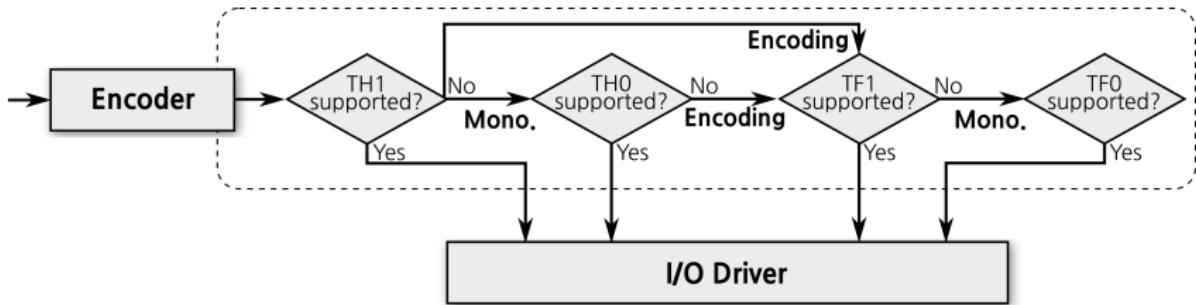
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- ▶ Asynchronous communication
- ▶ Currently with all TPTP/TSTP-compatible provers
- ▶ Focus on typed first-order cooperation (TF1, TF0)



Current Status

Leo-III Version 1.2

- ▶ Reasonably stable ATP system with extensible implementation
- ▶ Performance of Leo-III is on a par with established HO ATP systems
- ▶ Flexible external cooperation mechanism
- ▶ Verifiable proof certificates*

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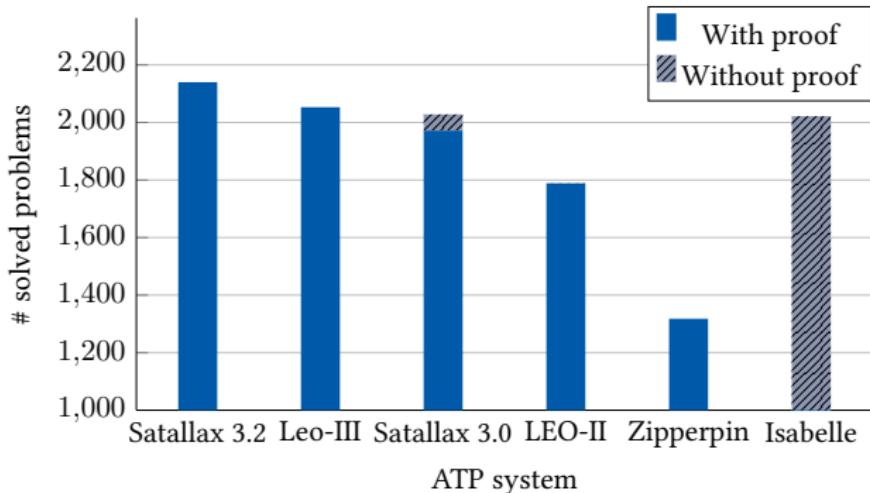


Figure: Benchmark over all TPTP TH0 problems (2463 problems)



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Reasoning in Non-Classical Logics

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 - ▶ Artificial Intelligence (e.g. Agents, Knowledge, Ethics)
 - ▶ Computer Linguistics (e.g. Semantics)
 - ▶ Mathematics (e.g. Geometry, Category theory)
 - ▶ Theoretical Philosophy (e.g. Metaphysics)
- ▶ Most powerful ATP/ITP: Classical logic only

Previous focus: Modal logics

- ▶ Prover for (propositional) modal logics exist
 - ▶ ModLeanTAP, Molle, Bliksem, FaCT++,
 - ▶ MOLTAP, KtSeqC, STeP, TRP
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ Only few for quantified variants
 - ▶ MleanTAP, MleanCoP, MleanSeP (J. Otten)
 - ▶ f2p+MSPASS
- ▶ Enabled by shallow semantical embedding



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Problem representation

Current work: Extension of TPTP THF syntax for modal logic

(1) Formula syntax

```
thf( classical, axiom, ! [X:$i]: (p @ X)).
```

↓ Extend syntax with modalities

```
thf( modal, axiom, ! [X:$i]: ($box @ (p @ X))).
```

(2) Semantics configuration

Add "logic"-annotated statements to the problem:

```
thf( s5_spec , logic , ( $modal := [
  $constants := $rigid,
  $quantification := $cumulative,
  $consequence := $local,
  $modalities := $modal_system_S5 ] ) ).  
... (problem statement) ...
```

- ▶ Intended semantics is attached to the problem
- ▶ User can flexibly adjust semantical setting



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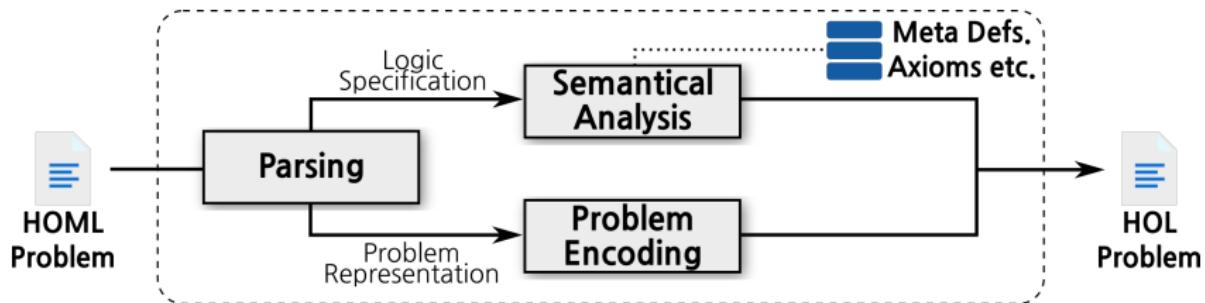
Add "logic"-annotated statements to the problem:

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thf( s5_spec , logic , ( $modal := [
  $constants := $rigid,
  $quantification := $cumulative,
  $consequence := $local,
  $modalities := $modal_system_S5 ] ) ).  
... (problem statement) ...
```

- ▶ Intended semantics is attached to the problem
- ▶ User can flexibly adjust semantical setting

Automation of HOML

Embedding procedure directly included into Leo-III



- ▶ Technical details are hidden from the user
 - ▶ Semantic specification is analyzed first
 - ▶ Definitions of logical and meta-logical notions are included
 - ▶ The problem itself is translated
 - ▶ Output format: Plain (classical) THF
- ▶ Also available as external pre-processing tool

Performance of Modal Logic Reasoning

Performance of Leo-III

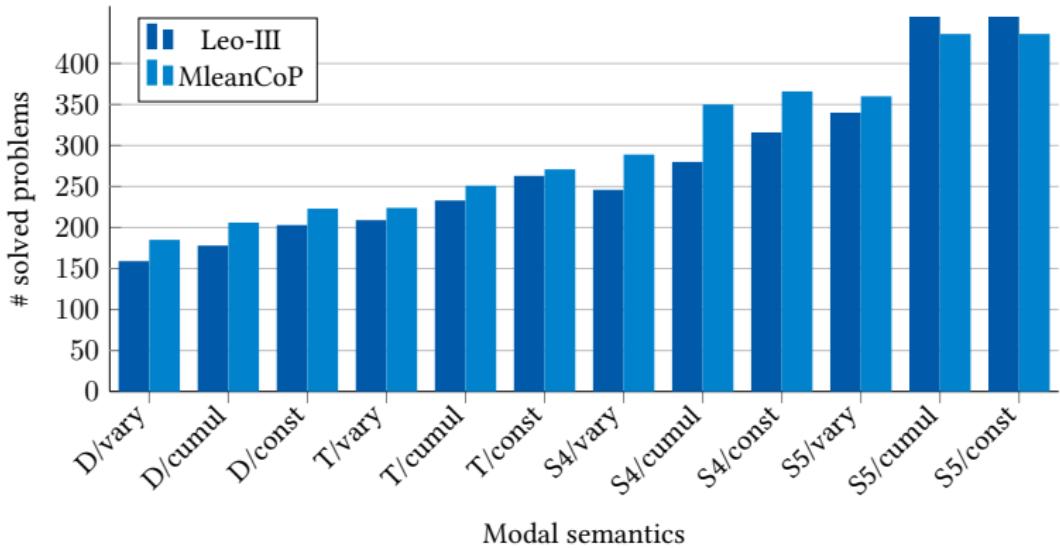


Figure: Benchmark over all monomonodal QMLTP problems (580 problems)

- ▶ Modal logic reasoning is competitive with special purpose reasoners
- ▶ More supported semantical settings (not shown here)

Most recent work

Brand new: Support for Dyadic Deontic Logic (Carmo/Jones)

- ▶ Based on another embedding [Benzüller,2018]
- ▶ Enhance propositional TPTP fragment with
 1. Dyadic deontic obligation $\$O(p/q)$
 2. Actual/Primary deontic obligations $\$O_a(p)$, $\$O_p(p)$
 3. Box operators $\$box(p)$, $\$box_a(p)$, $\$box_p(p)$
- ▶ Integrated into Leo-III (stand-alone tool available)



ASCII	Syntax	Meaning
~	⊓	Negation
	⊓	Disjunction
&	⊓	Conjunction
=>	⇒	Material implication
<=>	↔	Equivalence
$\$O(p/q)$	$O(p/q)$	Dyadic deontic obligation (It ought to be p given that q)
$\$box(p)$	$\Box(p)$	In all worlds p

Input statements: `ddl(<name>, <role>, <formula>).`

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ASCII	Syntax	Meaning
<code>~</code>	\neg	Negation
<code> </code>	\vee	Disjunction
<code>&</code>	\wedge	Conjunction
<code>=></code>	\Rightarrow	Material implication
<code><=></code>	\Leftrightarrow	Equivalence
<code>\$O(p/q)</code>	$O(p/q)$	Dyadic deontic obligation (It ought to be p given that q)
<code>\$box(p)</code>	$\Box(p)$	In all worlds p

Input statements: `ddl(<name>, <role>, <formula>).`

Dyadic Deontic Logic cont.

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where `<role>` provides meta-logical information
(Extracted from Christoph's experiments):

- ▶ `axiom` assumed, globally valid
- ▶ `localAxiom` assumed, valid in current world
- ▶ `conjecture` global consequence?
- ▶ `localConjecture` consequence in current world?



Example

This problem can directly be given to Leo-III:

```
ddl(a1, axiom, $0(processDataLawfully)).  
ddl(a2, axiom, (~processDataLawfully) => $0(eraseData)).  
ddl(a3, localAxiom, ~processDataLawfully).  
  
ddl(c1, conjecture, $0(eraseData)).
```

... giving ...

```
% SWS status Theorem for gdpr.p : 2248 ms resp. 1008 ms w/o parsing
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Summary

Leo-III is a new HO ATP with

- ▶ good performance
- ▶ verifiable proof certificates
- ▶ and high compatibility with TPTP/TSTP standards

Claim (*please dispute if wrong!*)

No other ATP system is directly applicable to

- ▶ more TPTP dialects and/or
- ▶ more non-classical logics

How to get it (BSD-3 license):

- ▶ Leo-III 1.2:
- ▶ LeoPARD:
- ▶ Modal Logic Converter:
- ▶ Dyadic Deontic Logic Converter:

github.com/leoprover

leoprover/leoprover

leoprover/LeoPARD

leoprover/embedModal

leoprover/ddl2thf



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Live Demo?