

# Auto2 prover

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May 26, 2024

## **Abstract**

Auto2 is a saturation-based heuristic prover for higher-order logic, implemented as a tactic in Isabelle.

This entry contains the instantiation of auto2 for Isabelle/HOL, along with two basic examples: solutions to some of the Pelletier's problems, and elementary number theory of primes.

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# 1 Introduction

Auto2 [2] is a proof automation tool implemented in Isabelle. It uses a saturation-based approach to proof search: starting with a list of initial assumptions, it iteratively adds facts that can be derived from these assumptions, with the aim of ultimately deriving a contradiction. Users can add their own proof procedures to auto2 in the form of *proof steps*, in order to implement domain-specific knowledge. Auto2 can be instantiated to both Isabelle/HOL (for ordinary usage) and Isabelle/FOL (for formalization of mathematics based on set theory).

This AFP entry contains the instantiation of auto2 to Isabelle/HOL, and two basic applications:

- Pelletier's problems: solutions to some of the problems in Pelletier's collection of problems for testing automatic theorem provers [1]. Auto2 is not intended to compete with ATPs. In our examples, we merely show how to use the prover to solve some of the problems, sometimes with hints.
- Elementary number theory: theory of prime numbers up to the infinitude of primes and unique factorization. This example follows the development in HOL/Computational\_Algebra/Primes.thy in the Isabelle distribution.

## 2 Pelletier's problems

**theory** *Pelletier*

**imports** *Logic-Thms*

**begin**

**theorem** *p1*:  $(p \longrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow (\neg q \longrightarrow \neg p)$  *<proof>*

**theorem** *p2*:  $(\neg\neg p) \longleftrightarrow p$  *<proof>*

**theorem** *p3*:  $\neg(p \longrightarrow q) \Longrightarrow q \longrightarrow p$  *<proof>*

**theorem** *p4*:  $(\neg p \longrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow (\neg q \longrightarrow p)$  *<proof>*

**theorem** *p5*:  $(p \vee q) \longrightarrow (p \vee r) \Longrightarrow p \vee (q \longrightarrow r)$  *<proof>*

**theorem** *p6*:  $p \vee \neg p$  *<proof>*

**theorem** *p7*:  $p \vee \neg\neg\neg p$  *<proof>*

**theorem** *p8*:  $((p \longrightarrow q) \longrightarrow p) \Longrightarrow p$  *<proof>*

**theorem p9:**  $(p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee \neg q) \implies \neg(\neg p \vee \neg q)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p10:**  $q \longrightarrow r \implies r \longrightarrow p \wedge q \implies p \longrightarrow q \vee r \implies p \longleftrightarrow q$  *<proof>*

**theorem p11:**  $p \longleftrightarrow p$  *<proof>*

**theorem p12:**  $((p \longleftrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow r) \longleftrightarrow (p \longleftrightarrow (q \longleftrightarrow r))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p13:**  $p \vee (q \wedge r) \longleftrightarrow (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p14:**  $(p \longleftrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow ((q \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg q \vee p))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p15:**  $(p \longrightarrow q) \longleftrightarrow (\neg p \vee q)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p16:**  $(p \longrightarrow q) \vee (q \longrightarrow p)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p17:**  $(p \wedge (q \longrightarrow r) \longrightarrow s) \longleftrightarrow (\neg p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg r \vee s)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p18:**  $\exists y::'a. \forall x. F(y) \longrightarrow F(x)$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p19:**  $\exists x::'a. \forall y z. (P(y) \longrightarrow Q(z)) \longrightarrow (P(x) \longrightarrow Q(x))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p20:**  $\forall x y. \exists z. \forall w. P(x) \wedge Q(y) \longrightarrow R(z) \wedge S(w) \implies$   
 $\exists x y. P(x) \wedge Q(y) \implies \exists z. R(z)$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p21:**  $\exists x. p \longrightarrow F(x) \implies \exists x. F(x) \longrightarrow p \implies \exists x. p \longleftrightarrow F(x)$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p22:**  $\forall x::'a. p \longleftrightarrow F(x) \implies p \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. F(x))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p23:**  $(\forall x::'a. p \vee F(x)) \longleftrightarrow (p \vee (\forall x. F(x)))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p29:**  $\exists x. F(x) \implies \exists x. G(x) \implies$   
 $((\forall x. F(x) \longrightarrow H(x)) \wedge (\forall x. G(x) \longrightarrow J(x))) \longleftrightarrow$   
 $(\forall x y. F(x) \wedge G(y) \longrightarrow H(x) \wedge J(y))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p30:**  $\forall x. F(x) \vee G(x) \longrightarrow \neg H(x) \implies$   
 $\forall x. (G(x) \longrightarrow \neg I(x)) \longrightarrow F(x) \wedge H(x) \implies \forall x. I(x)$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p31:**  $\neg(\exists x. F(x) \wedge (G(x) \vee H(x))) \implies \exists x. I(x) \wedge F(x) \implies \forall x. \neg H(x)$   
 $\longrightarrow J(x) \implies$   
 $\exists x. I(x) \wedge J(x)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p32:**  $\forall x. (F(x) \wedge (G(x) \vee H(x))) \longrightarrow I(x) \implies \forall x. I(x) \wedge H(x) \longrightarrow J(x) \implies \forall x. K(x) \longrightarrow H(x) \implies \forall x. F(x) \wedge K(x) \longrightarrow J(x)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p33:**  $(\forall x. p(a) \wedge (p(x) \longrightarrow p(b)) \longrightarrow p(c)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. (\neg p(a) \vee p(x) \vee p(c)) \wedge (\neg p(a) \vee \neg p(b) \vee p(c)))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p35:**  $\exists (x::'a) (y::'b). P(x,y) \longrightarrow (\forall x y. P(x,y))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p39:**  $\neg(\exists x. \forall y. F(y,x) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(y,y))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p40:**  $\exists y. \forall x. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow F(x,x) \implies \neg(\forall x. \exists y. \forall z. F(z,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(z,x))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p42:**  $\neg(\exists y. \forall x. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists z. F(x,z) \wedge F(z,x)))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p43:**  $\forall x y. Q(x,y) \longleftrightarrow (\forall z. F(z,x) \longleftrightarrow F(z,y)) \implies \forall x y. Q(x,y) \longleftrightarrow Q(y,x)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p47:**

$(\forall x. P1(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P1(x)) \implies$   
 $(\forall x. P2(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P2(x)) \implies$   
 $(\forall x. P3(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P3(x)) \implies$   
 $(\forall x. P4(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P4(x)) \implies$   
 $(\forall x. P5(x) \longrightarrow P0(x)) \wedge (\exists x. P5(x)) \implies$   
 $(\exists x. Q1(x)) \wedge (\forall x. Q1(x) \longrightarrow Q0(x)) \implies$   
 $\forall x. P0(x) \longrightarrow ((\forall y. Q0(y) \longrightarrow R(x,y)) \vee$   
 $(\forall y. P0(y) \wedge S(y,x) \wedge (\exists z. Q0(z) \wedge R(y,z)) \longrightarrow R(x,y))) \implies$   
 $\forall x y. P3(y) \wedge (P5(x) \vee P4(x)) \longrightarrow S(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x y. P3(x) \wedge P2(y) \longrightarrow S(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x y. P2(x) \wedge P1(y) \longrightarrow S(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x y. P1(x) \wedge (P2(y) \vee Q1(y)) \longrightarrow \neg R(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x y. P3(x) \wedge P4(y) \longrightarrow R(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x y. P3(x) \wedge P5(y) \longrightarrow \neg R(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x. P4(x) \vee P5(x) \longrightarrow (\exists y. Q0(y) \wedge R(x,y)) \implies$   
 $\exists x y. P0(x) \wedge P0(y) \wedge (\exists z. Q1(z) \wedge R(y,z) \wedge R(x,y))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p48:**  $a = b \vee c = d \implies a = c \vee b = d \implies a = d \vee b = c$  *<proof>*

**theorem p49:**  $\exists x y. \forall (z::'a). z = x \vee z = y \implies P(a) \wedge P(b) \implies (a::'a) \neq b \implies \forall x. P(x)$  *<proof>*

**theorem p50:**  $\forall x. F(a,x) \vee (\forall y. F(x,y)) \implies \exists x. \forall y. F(x,y)$

*<proof>*

**theorem p51:**  $\exists z w. \forall x y. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow x = z \wedge y = w \implies$   
 $\exists z. \forall x. (\exists w. \forall y. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow y = w) \longleftrightarrow x = z$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p52:**  $\exists z w. \forall x y. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow x = z \wedge y = w \implies$   
 $\exists w. \forall y. (\exists z. \forall x. F(x,y) \longleftrightarrow x = z) \longleftrightarrow y = w$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p55:**

$\exists x. L(x) \wedge K(x,a) \implies$   
 $L(a) \wedge L(b) \wedge L(c) \implies$   
 $\forall x. L(x) \longrightarrow x = a \vee x = b \vee x = c \implies$   
 $\forall y x. K(x,y) \longrightarrow H(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x y. K(x,y) \longrightarrow \neg R(x,y) \implies$   
 $\forall x. H(a,x) \longrightarrow \neg H(c,x) \implies$   
 $\forall x. x \neq b \longrightarrow H(a,x) \implies$   
 $\forall x. \neg R(x,a) \longrightarrow H(b,x) \implies$   
 $\forall x. H(a,x) \longrightarrow H(b,x) \implies$  — typo in text  
 $\forall x. \exists y. \neg H(x,y) \implies$   
 $a \neq b \implies$   
 $K(a,a)$

*<proof>*

**theorem p56:**  $(\forall x. (\exists y. F(y) \wedge x = f(y)) \longrightarrow F(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. F(x) \longrightarrow F(f(x)))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p57:**  $F(f(a,b),f(b,c)) \implies F(f(b,c),f(a,c)) \implies$   
 $\forall x y z. F(x,y) \wedge F(y,z) \longrightarrow F(x,z) \implies F(f(a,b),f(a,c))$  *<proof>*

**theorem p58:**  $\forall x y. f(x) = g(y) \implies \forall x y. f(f(x)) = f(g(y))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p59:**  $\forall x::'a. F(x) \longleftrightarrow \neg F(f(x)) \implies \exists x. F(x) \wedge \neg F(f(x))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p60:**  $\forall x. F(x,f(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. (\forall z. F(z,y) \longrightarrow F(z,f(x))) \wedge F(x,y))$   
*<proof>*

**theorem p61:**  $\forall x y z. f(x,f(y,z)) = f(f(x,y),z) \implies \forall x y z w. f(x,f(y,f(z,w))) =$   
 $f(f(f(x,y),z),w)$   
*<proof>*

end

### 3 Primes

theory *Primes-Ex*

**imports** *Auto2-Main*  
**begin**

### 3.1 Basic definition

**definition** *prime* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where** [*rewrite*]:  
 $prime\ p = (1 < p \wedge (\forall m. m\ dvd\ p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p))$

**lemma** *primeD1* [*forward*]:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow 1 < p$  *<proof>*

**lemma** *primeD2*:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow m\ dvd\ p \Longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p$  *<proof>*  
*<ML>*

**theorem** *exists-prime* [*resolve*]:  $\exists p. prime\ p$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-odd-nat*:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow p > 2 \Longrightarrow odd\ p$  *<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-imp-coprime-nat* [*backward2*]:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow \neg p\ dvd\ n \Longrightarrow coprime\ p\ n$  *<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-dvd-mult-nat*:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow p\ dvd\ m * n \Longrightarrow p\ dvd\ m \vee p\ dvd\ n$   
*<proof>*  
*<ML>*

**theorem** *prime-dvd-intro*:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow p * q = m * n \Longrightarrow p\ dvd\ m \vee p\ dvd\ n$   
*<proof>*  
*<ML>*

**lemma** *prime-dvd-mult-eq-nat*:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow p\ dvd\ m * n = (p\ dvd\ m \vee p\ dvd\ n)$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *not-prime-eq-prod-nat* [*backward1*]:  $n > 1 \Longrightarrow \neg prime\ n \Longrightarrow$   
 $\exists m\ k. n = m * k \wedge 1 < m \wedge m < n \wedge 1 < k \wedge k < n$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-dvd-power-nat*:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow p\ dvd\ x^{\wedge}n \Longrightarrow p\ dvd\ x$  *<proof>*  
*<ML>*

**lemma** *prime-dvd-power-nat-iff*:  $prime\ p \Longrightarrow n > 0 \Longrightarrow p\ dvd\ x^{\wedge}n \longleftrightarrow p\ dvd\ x$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-nat-code*:  $prime\ p = (1 < p \wedge (\forall x. 1 < x \wedge x < p \longrightarrow \neg x\ dvd\ p))$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-factor-nat* [*backward*]:  $n \neq 1 \Longrightarrow \exists p. p\ dvd\ n \wedge prime\ p$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-divprod-pow-nat*:

$prime\ p \implies coprime\ a\ b \implies p \wedge n\ dvd\ a * b \implies p \wedge n\ dvd\ a \vee p \wedge n\ dvd\ b$  *<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-product* [forward]:  $prime\ (p * q) \implies p = 1 \vee q = 1$   
*<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-exp*:  $prime\ (p \wedge n) \iff n = 1 \wedge prime\ p$  *<proof>*

**lemma** *prime-power-mult*:  $prime\ p \implies x * y = p \wedge k \implies \exists i\ j. x = p \wedge i \wedge y = p \wedge j$   
*<proof>*

### 3.2 Infinitude of primes

**theorem** *bigger-prime* [resolve]:  $\exists p. prime\ p \wedge n < p$   
*<proof>*

**theorem** *primes-infinite*:  $\neg finite\ \{p. prime\ p\}$   
*<proof>*

### 3.3 Existence and uniqueness of prime factorization

**theorem** *factorization-exists*:  $n > 0 \implies \exists M. (\forall p \in \#M. prime\ p) \wedge n = (\prod i \in \#M. i)$   
*<proof>*

**theorem** *prime-dvd-multiset* [backward1]:  $prime\ p \implies p\ dvd\ (\prod i \in \#M. i) \implies \exists n. n \in \#M \wedge p\ dvd\ n$   
*<proof>*

**theorem** *factorization-unique-aux*:

$\forall p \in \#M. prime\ p \implies \forall p \in \#N. prime\ p \implies (\prod i \in \#M. i)\ dvd\ (\prod i \in \#N. i) \implies M \subseteq \#N$   
*<proof>*  
*<ML>*

**theorem** *factorization-unique*:

$\forall p \in \#M. prime\ p \implies \forall p \in \#N. prime\ p \implies (\prod i \in \#M. i) = (\prod i \in \#N. i) \implies M = N$   
*<proof>*  
*<ML>*

**end**

## References

- [1] F. J. Pelletier. Seventy-five problems for testing automatic theorem provers. *Journal of Automated Reasoning*, 2:191–216, 1986.

- [2] B. Zhan. Auto2: a saturation-based heuristic prover for higher-order logic. In J. C. Blanchette and S. Merz, editors, *ITP 2016*, pages 441–456, 2016.