

An Integration of Axiomatic Set Theory with ACL2

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UT Austin (retired)

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OUTLINE

Introduction

Axioms and Basic Notions

Review of First Talk

Embedding ACL2 in ZFG

Comprehension Scheme via Z_{sub}

Developing More Set Theory

Replacement Scheme via Z_{fn} , and the Ramified Hierarchy

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General Information

Motivation

About Set Theory and ACL2

Examples

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- ▶ Please ask questions (with voice, not Zoom chat). **NOTE:** I am trying not to assume any background in ZF set theory.
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Books use no **trust tags** and required **no ACL2 changes**.

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Key new insight last Fall: ACL2 can be a pure set-theory prover by encoding ACL2 primitives and data into set theory.

Additional motivation: Provides a vehicle for embedding higher-order logic (HOL) developments into ACL2.

- ▶ That could be the subject of future talks.

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 $n = \{0, 1, \dots, n - 1\}$.
- ▶ Other ACL2 objects are encoded as discussed later, e.g.:
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Let's look at this picture from Wikipedia:

$V_{\omega * \omega}$

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- Classical set theory example: [Cantor's theorem](#)
(Let's look briefly at the certifiable book, `cantor.lisp`);
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Note that these are in the "ZF" package.

- ▶ Classical set theory example: **Cantor's theorem**
(Let's look briefly at the certifiable book, `cantor.lisp`);
we'll revisit it later after providing more background.
- ▶ "Higher-order function" example: `map`
 - ▶ We'll look at `(defun map ...)` in `base.lisp` and the two theorems following it. First note:
 - ▶ In `(map f lst)`, think of `f` as a set of ordered pairs and `lst` as an ACL2 list.
 - ▶ I'll explain later how `(defthmz ... :props ...)` can be viewed as `(defthm ...)`.
 - ▶ We'll look at `zify.lisp` to see an application of `map` to the Fibonacci function.
 - ▶ Not discussed here: See `foldr.lisp`.

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Axioms and Basic Notions
ZFG

ZFG

Goal: Provide a platform for efficient set-theory reasoning.

- ▶ The axioms need justification, but need not be minimal.
 - ▶ Example: The Axiom of Infinity of ZF says that there is a set containing the empty set and closed under the operation $n \mapsto n \cup \{n\}$, but we axiomatize ω to be a specific such set.

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Let's look at the exports in the first *encapsulate* form in `base.lisp`, up to “Embedding of ACL2 data types”.

- ▶ Notice the local witness of `nil` for `zfc`, which serves as a hypothesis!
- ▶ A metatheoretic argument provides a meaningful interpretation for which `(zfc)` is true.
- ▶ Not included there: Comprehension (Subset) or Replacement (equivalently, Collection) schemes of ZF (to be discussed later)

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The initial `encapsulate event` in `base.lisp` introduces *hypothesis function* `zfc` and *primitives* `in`, `pair`, `min-in`, `union`, `omega`, and `powerset`, along with `subset` and some basic axioms.

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Logical Overview

Encoding ACL2 Objects in Set Theory

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If time and interest permit, I might lay out a rigorous foundation that explains ACL2 events logically.

But for now, let's return to the initial `encapsulate event` in `base.lisp` and see how ACL2 atoms and consing are defined in set theory.

ENCODING ACL2 OBJECTS IN SET THEORY

Let's look at the rest of that initial `encapsulate` in `base.lisp` to see how ACL2 data type recognizers are defined — and also at the definitions of `relation-p` and `funp` after that.

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TIP: Note, as in `funp`, the use of `non-exec` in `defun-sk` to support `guard` verification.

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- Comprehension Scheme via \mathcal{Z}_{sub}
 - Comprehension in ZF
 - \mathcal{Z}_{sub} Example
 - More \mathcal{Z}_{sub} Examples
 - $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{fc-table}}$
 - Defthmz and :Props
 - Defthmz Examples
 - Simplifying Exports from \mathcal{Z}_{sub}

COMPREHENSION IN ZF

The *Comprehension* (or *Subset*) scheme of ZF says that the intersection of a predicate with a set is a set.

- ▶ Informally: $\{a \in x : P(a)\}$ is a set.
- ▶ Formal statement, for each formula P with y not free:
$$\forall x \exists y \forall a (a \in y \Leftrightarrow (a \in x \wedge P))$$

ZSUB EXAMPLE

From `base.lisp`:

```
; The following defines the Cartesian product
; (prod2 a b)
; as:
; {p \in (powerset (powerset (union2 a b))) :
;   (prod-member p a b)}
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```
(zsub prod2 (a b)
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Let's see how this call of `zsub` expands, using `:trans1` and focusing on `PROD2$COMPREHENSION`.

MORE \mathcal{Z}_{SUB} EXAMPLES

As time permits we'll take a quick look at more examples in `base.lisp`:

`domain, inverse, codomain, compose`

ZFC-TABLE

Recall that the `prod2` example above generates:

```
(TABLE ZFC-TABLE
  ' PROD2$PROP
  ' (ZSUB PROD2 (A B)
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Thus: The `table` guard of `zfc-table` checks that `prod2$prop` can be assumed to hold by the Comprehension scheme.

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- ▶ In our underlying set theory, all `:props` functions are true — we can ignore them!
 - ▶ After all, adding a bunch of `T` hypotheses has no logical effect.
- ▶ The default value for `:props` is `(zfc)`.
- ▶ `Defthmdz` and `thmz` similarly extend `defthmd` and `thm` (respectively) with a `:props` argument.

DEPTHMZ EXAMPLES

Use `:trans1` to look at examples in `base.lisp`, e.g.,
`ordinal-p-omega` and `in-prod2`.

DEFTHMZ EXAMPLES

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Make-event tips from

```
:trans1 (CHECK-PROPS DEFTHMZ (ZFC PROD2$PROP)):
```

- ▶ **TIP:** Use `:expansion?` to avoid bloat in `.cert` file.
- ▶ **TIP:** Use `:on-behalf-of :quiet` to suppress noisy output
- ▶ **TIP:** Use `:check-expansion t` to ensure that the check is made even at `include-book` time.

SIMPLIFYING EXPORTS FROM Z_{SUB}

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Evaluate `:pe prod2$comprehension` and compare to `in-prod2`.

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Let's look at the proof of `in-prod2`, which simplifies `prod2$comprehension`.

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Developing More Set Theory

Ordinals

Iterated Composition

De Morgan's Laws Etc.

Function Spaces

Reasoning about Free Variables and Quantifiers

Transfinite Induction

ORDINALS

Let's look at these key events in the section "Omega is an ordinal" in `base.lisp` (with "`:guard t`" omitted).

```
(defun-sk in-is-linear (s)
  (forall (x y) (implies (and (in x s)
                               (in y s)
                               (not (equal x y)))
                          (or (in x y)
                              (in y x)))))

(defun-sk transitive (x)
  (forall a (implies (in a x)
                     (subset a x)))

  :rewrite :direct)

(defun ordinal-p (x)
  (and (in-is-linear x)
        (transitive x)))

(defthmz ordinal-p-omega (ordinal-p (omega)))
```

ORDINALS (CONTINUED)

See `ordinals.lisp` for more theorems about ordinals.
(Again, this is work in progress.)

A key result:

```
(defthmz ordinal-trichotomy
  (implies (and (ordinal-p a)
                 (ordinal-p b)
                 (not (in a b))
                 (not (in b a)))
            (equal (equal a b)
                   t))
  :props (zfc diff$prop)
  :hints ...)
```

ITERATED COMPOSITION

See `iterate.lisp`.

DE MORGAN'S LAWS ETC.

See `set-algebra.lisp`.

FUNCTION SPACES

See `fun-space.lisp`.

REASONING ABOUT FREE VARIABLES AND QUANTIFIERS

Example: see `demo1.lisp` for a proof of the theorem `domain-union2` from `set-algebra.lisp`.

- ▶ **TIP:** Enable `extensionality-rewrite` to prove two sets are equal.
- ▶ **TIP:** Let forcing help you to find missing `:props`.
- ▶ **TIP:** Use the `proof-builder` for generalization and for rewriting possibilities; also see `:DOC :p1`.
- ▶ **TIP:** Replace proof-builder rewrites involving free variables by `:restrict hints`.

TRANSFINITE INDUCTION

Time permitting, we'll talk about *epsilon-induction* and look at the macro `prove-inductive-suffices` and the examples below it in `induction.lisp`.

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Transfinite induction on the ordinals is a special case of epsilon-induction.

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Replacement Scheme via \mathbf{Zfn} , and the Ramified Hierarchy

ACL2's Replacement Scheme

The Ramified Hierarchy in ACL2

Good ACL2 Objects Are in V_ω

Transitive Closure

ACL2'S REPLACEMENT SCHEME

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Let's look at this picture from Wikipedia:

Axiom schema of replacement

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The Replacement Scheme of ZF says that given a definition of a function F , then the image of F on a set A is a set.

Let's look at this picture from Wikipedia:

Axiom schema of replacement

ACL2's version allows F to be a **relation** whose domain **need not contain** A , and concludes that there is a **set-theoretic function** — a set of ordered pairs — based on the restriction of F to A .

- ▶ That's a mouthful — we'll look at the picture again and I'll illustrate with an example on the next slide.
- ▶ The ACL2 version follows easily from the ZF axioms.

THE RAMIFIED HIERARCHY IN ACL2

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```
(defun v-n (n) ; uses ordinary ACL2 recursion!
  (declare (type (integer 0 *) n))
  (if (zp n)
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(zfn v () ; name, args
  x y ; x, y
  (omega) ; bound for x
  (equal (equal y (v-n x)) ; relation on x, y
    t))
```

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```
(defun v-n (n) ; uses ordinary ACL2 recursion!
  (declare (type (integer 0 *) n))
  (if (zp n)
      0
      (powerset (v-n (1- n)))))

(zfn v () ; name, args
  x y ; x, y
  (omega) ; bound for x
  (equal (equal y (v-n x)) ; relation on x, y
    t))

(defun v-omega ()
  (declare (xargs :guard t))
  (union (codomain (v))))
```

GOOD ACL2 OBJECTS ARE IN V_ω

Recognizer for “good ACL2 object”:

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- ▶ `:trans*` `t` (`prove-acl2p mirror`)
- ▶ **TIP:** Use `:trans*` instead of `:trans1` when `make-event` is involved.

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A set is *transitive* if every member of a member is a member, i.e., every member is a subset.

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File `tc.lisp` defines the *transitive closure* of a set `s` to be the least transitive set containing `s`.

Time permitting, we'll look at theorems labeled “A key theorem” in `tc.lisp`.

Perhaps we'll also look at the definition of `tc` in file `tc.lisp`.

```
(defun tc-n (n s) ...)
(zfn tc-fn (s) ...)
(defun tc (s) ...)
```

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Zify

Zify Introduction: Revisiting fib

Zify Example: Mirror

Zify*

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Look at the `fib` example in `zify.lisp`.

```
:trans1 (zify zfib fib :dom (omega) :ran (omega))
```

Below is a key part of the `zify` call above, informally:

$\{\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle \in \omega \times \omega : p_2 = \text{fib}(p_1)\}$.

```
(zsub zfib ()  
  p  
  (prod2 (omega) (omega))  
  (equal (cdr p) (fib (car p)))))
```

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(prove-acl2p mirror) ; mirror maps (acl2) into (acl2)
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Fix it using `thmz` (and show `zify-prop`):

```
(thmz (equal (apply (zmirror) '((a . b) . (c . d)))
            '((d . c) . (b . a)))
      :props (zify-prop acl2$prop v$prop zmirror$prop))
```


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- The idea is to get a unary function that maps arglists to values.

See `zify.lisp` for a few examples.
(I haven't used `zify*` much.)

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Two Classical Examples

Cantor's Theorem

The Schröder-Bernstein Theorem

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- ▶ Note the natural use of `zsub` to follow the Wikipedia proof.
- ▶ **TIP:** Note the use of `minimal-theory` for control of the proof.
- ▶ **TIP:** It's OK to leave `proof-builder :instructions` when they're easily maintainable.

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- ▶ **TIP:** Hand proofs can be helpful; see `schroeder-bernstein-main-2-2` in `schroeder-bernstein-support.lisp`.

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Future Work and Wrapping Up
Future Work (Highly Incomplete List!)
Wrapping Up

FUTURE WORK (HIGHLY INCOMPLETE LIST!)

- ▶ Transfinite recursion, e.g., V_α for all ordinals α
- ▶ Cardinals, cardinality (**in progress**)
- ▶ Higher-order applications (e.g., temporal logics)
- ▶ Tool improvements, e.g., `let z sub return :REDUNDANT`
- ▶ More automation
 - ▶ ACL2 modification for parity-based rewriting (or maybe use existing clause-processor?)
 - ▶ Quantifier instantiation (maybe Dave Greve's stuff?)
 - ▶ Automated functional instantiation (use existing work?)
- ▶ Prove correctness for the embedding of ACL2 into ZFG.
- ▶ More set theory
 - ▶ ω_1 (**soon**; should be easy using Cantor's theorem)
 - ▶ Cofinality, closed unbounded subsets, stationary sets
 - ▶ Mostowski collapse
 - ▶ Independence results
 - ▶ Basic topology
 - ▶ ...

WRAPPING UP

Thank you for your attention!

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Possible PhD dissertation topic(s)?
Collaborators?