Hammering Higher Order Set Theory

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Motivation

• Use automated theorem provers (ATPs) to shorten formal developments in higher order set theory.

• Development includes well-known theorems: fundamental theorem of arithmetic, irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$, surreal numbers, etc.

 Higher order ATPs fit well with higher order set theory: minimal translation needed.

Many subgoals are first-order: FO provers often suffice.

Goals

 Benchmark higher order ATPs on realistic higher-order mathematical problems.

Replace large parts of proof scripts with automated calls.

Study proof reconstruction for ATP-generated proofs.

Megalodon System

 Fork of the Egal system, based on higher-order Tarski-Grothendieck set theory.

 Logical framework: simply-typed intuitionistic HOL with Curry-Howard proofs.

• One base type ι (sets) + function types $\alpha \to \beta$.

• Built-in set theory primitives: \in , \emptyset , \bigcup , \mathcal{P} , Replacement, Grothendieck universes.

Formalization of 12 Freek100 Theorems

• Selected 12 classical theorems (e.g., induction, Cantor's theorem, infinitude of primes) from the Freek 100 List.

 Required infrastructure: ordinals, natural numbers, integers, rationals, reals.

• Used Conway's surreal numbers to uniformly represent $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}.$

• Total of 999 theorems.

Automation via aby Tactic

New tactic aby with dependencies ⇒ call to ATP.

 Translate subgoal + dependencies to TPTP TH0 (HOL) or FOF (FOL) format.

HO problems: sent to Vampire, Zipperposition, E, Lash, cvc5.

FO problems: sent to Vampire.

Experimental Setup

• Generated 41,738 higher-order problems from development.

• Timeout: 60s for HO ATPs, 5s (and some 60s) for FO ATPs.

Benchmarked multiple ATPs on premise-selected subgoals.

ATP Success Rates

Prover	Solved	%
Vampire (sledgehammer)	32,675	78.3%
Vampire (HO)	32,474	77.8%
Zipperposition	31,310	75.0%
E	23,866	57.2%
Lash	14,987	35.9%
cvc5	13,238	31.7%

Impact on Development Size

• Original: 45,004 lines, 346,152 characters.

After automation: 17,435 lines, 159,363 characters.

• Reduction: \sim 46% of original size.

Most proofs replaced by single aby calls.

Example 1: Transitivity of Surreal Number Order

ullet Original manual proof: 311 lines, 3 case splits imes 3 subcases.

Automated: Single aby call.

ullet Shorter but less explicit \Rightarrow readability trade-off.

Example 1: Transitivity of Surreal Number Order

```
Definition PNoLt: set -> (set -> prop) -> set -> (set -> prop) -> prop
 := fun alpha p beta q =>
        PNoLt (alpha:/\: beta) p q
     \/ alpha :e beta /\ PNoEq_ alpha p q /\ q alpha
     \/ beta :e alpha /\ PNoEq beta p q /\ ~p beta.
Theorem PNoLt_tra:
  forall alpha beta gamma,
    ordinal alpha -> ordinal beta -> ordinal gamma ->
  forall p q r:set -> prop.
           PNoLt alpha p beta q
         -> PNoLt beta q gamma r
         -> PNoLt alpha p gamma r.
aby and3I binintersectI binintersectE ordinal_Hered ordinal_trichotomy_or
          PNoEd tra PNoEd antimon PNoLtI1 PNoLtI2 PNoLtI3 PNoLtE.
0ed.
```

Example 2: Intermediate Value Property

```
Theorem PNo_rel_split_imv_imp_strict_imv : forall L R:set -> (set -> prop) -> prop,
forall alpha, ordinal alpha -> forall p:set -> prop,
PNo_rel_strict_split_imv L R alpha p
-> PNo_strict_imv L R alpha p.
```

Original proof: 240 lines.

Automated proof: 27 lines.

Some parts still needed manual structure before automation.

Example 2: Intermediate Value Property

```
let L R.
  let alpha.
  assume Ha: ordinal alpha.
  let p.
  assume Hp: PNo_rel_strict_split_imv L R alpha p.
  claim Lsa: ordinal (ordsucc alpha).
  { aby ordinal_ordsucc Ha. }
  set p0 : set -> prop := fun delta => p delta /\ delta <> alpha.
  set p1 : set -> prop := fun delta => p delta \/ delta = alpha.
  applv Hp.
  assume HpO: PNo rel strict imv L R (ordsucc alpha) pO.
  assume Hp1: PNo rel strict imv L R (ordsucc alpha) p1.
  applv Hp0.
  assume HpOa: PNo rel strict upperbd L (ordsucc alpha) pO.
  assume HpOb: PNo rel strict lowerbd R (ordsucc alpha) pO.
  applv Hp1.
  assume Hp1a: PNo rel strict upperbd L (ordsucc alpha) p1.
  assume Hp1b: PNo rel strict lowerbd R (ordsucc alpha) p1.
  claim Lnp0a: ~p0 alpha.
  { assume H10. aby H10. }
  claim Lp1a: p1 alpha.
  { aby. }
  claim LapOp: PNoLt (ordsucc alpha) p0 alpha p.
  { aby ordsuccI2 PNoEq sym PNoLtI3 PNo extend0 eq Lnp0a. }
  claim Lapp1: PNoLt alpha p (ordsucc alpha) p1.
  { aby ordsuccI2 PNoLtI2 PNo extend1 eq Lp1a. }
  aby dneg binintersectE ordsuccI1 ordsuccI2 ordsuccE ordinal_Hered PNoEq_ref_
      PNoEq sym PNoEq tra PNoEq antimon PNoLtI2 PNoLtI3 PNoLtE PNoLt irref
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Example 3: Exponentiation Law for Naturals

$$x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$$

```
Theorem exp_SNo_nat_mul_add : forall x, SNo x -> forall m, nat_p m -> forall n, nat_p n -> x ^ m * x ^ n = x ^ (m + n).

let x. assume Hx. let m. assume Hm.

claim Lm: SNo m.

{ aby nat_p_SNo Hm. }

apply nat_ind.
```

- aby add_SNo_OR mul_SNo_oneR exp_SNo_nat_0 SNo_exp_SNo_nat Lm Hm Hx.
- aby add_nat_SR add_nat_p nat_p_omega omega_ordsucc add_nat_add_SNo mul_SNo_com mul_SNo_assoc exp_SNo_nat_S SNo_exp_SNo_nat Hm Hx.
 Oed.
 - Original: 29 lines of explicit arithmetic manipulations.
 - Automated: 6 lines.
 - Omission of trivial steps improves readability.



Emacs Integration for Hammering

• Simple Emacs mode for Megalodon with aby. command.

 Generates TPTP problem, calls ATP (e.g., Vampire), and inserts aby proof.

Inspired by Isabelle's sledgehammer.

Hammering in Action

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Theorem exp SNo nat mul add : forall x. SNo x -> forall m. nat p m
                              -> forall n, nat p n -> x ^ m * x ^ n = x ^ (m + n).
let x. assume Hx. let m. assume Hm.
claim Lm: SNo m.
{ exact nat p SNo m Hm. }
apply nat ind.
- prove x ^ m * x ^ 0 = x ^ (m + 0).
 rewrite exp SNo nat 0 x Hx.
 rewrite add SNo OR m Lm.
 exact mul SNo oneR (x ^ m) (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx m Hm).
 let n. assume Hn: nat p n.
  assume IHn: x ^ m * x ^ n = x ^ (m + n).
 prove x \wedge m * x \wedge (ordsucc n) = x \wedge (m + ordsucc n).
 rewrite exp SNo nat S x Hx n Hn.
 prove x ^ m * (x * x ^ n) = x ^ (m + ordsucc n).
 rewrite <- add nat add SNo m (nat p omega m Hm) (ordsucc n) (omega ordsucc n (nat p omega n Hn)).
 prove x ^m * (x * x ^n) = x ^(add nat m (ordsucc n)).
 rewrite add nat SR m n Hn.
 prove x ^m * (x * x ^n) = x ^(ordsucc (add nat m n)).
 rewrite exp SNo nat S x Hx (add nat m n) (add nat p m Hm n Hn).
 prove x ^m * (x * x ^n) = x * x ^ (add nat m n).
 rewrite add nat add SNo m (nat p omega m Hm) n (nat p omega n Hn).
 prove x ^ m * (x * x ^ n) = x * x ^ (m + n).
 rewrite <- IHn.
 prove x ^ m * (x * x ^ n) = x * (x ^ m * x ^ n).
 rewrite mul SNo assoc (x ^ m) x (x ^ n) (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx m Hm) Hx (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx n Hn).
 prove (x ^m * x) * x ^n = x * (x ^m * x ^n).
 rewrite mul SNo com (x ^ m) x (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx m Hm) Hx.
 prove (x * x ^ m) * x ^ n = x * (x ^ m * x ^ n).
 symmetry.
 exact mul SNo assoc x (x ^ m) (x ^ n) Hx (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx m Hm) (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx n Hn).
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```

After Hammer Invocation

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Theorem exp SNo nat mul add: forall x, SNo x -> forall m, nat p m
                               -> forall n. nat p n -> x ^ m * x ^ n = x ^ (m + n).
let x. assume Hx. let m. assume Hm.
claim Lm: SNo m.
{ exact nat p SNo m Hm. }
apply nat ind.
- prove x ^ m * x ^ 0 = x ^ (m + 0).
 rewrite exp SNo nat 0 x Hx.
 rewrite add SNo OR m Lm.
  exact mul SNo oneR (x ^ m) (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx m Hm).
 let n. assume Hn: nat_p n.
  assume IHn: x ^m * x ^n = x ^(m + n).
  prove x ^ m * x ^ (ordsucc n) = x ^ (m + ordsucc n).
  rewrite exp SNo nat S x Hx n Hn.
  prove x ^ m * (x * x ^ n) = x ^ (m + ordsucc n).
  rewrite <- add nat add SNo m (nat p omega m Hm) (ordsucc n) (omega ordsucc n (nat p omega n Hn)).
  abv. (** ATP asked ... **)
0ed.
Theorem exp SNo nat mul add': forall x. SNo x -> forall m n :e omega. x ^ m * x ^ n = x ^ (m + n).
let x. assume Hx. let m. assume Hm. let n. assume Hn.
exact exp SNo nat mul add x Hx m (omega nat p m Hm) n (omega nat p n Hn).
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Calling ATP on position 30231 2
```

Aby Call Inserted with Dependencies

```
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Theorem exp SNo nat mul add: forall x, SNo x -> forall m, nat p m
                                -> forall n. nat p n -> x ^ m * x ^ n = x ^ (m + n).
let x. assume Hx. let m. assume Hm.
claim Lm: SNo m.
{ exact nat p SNo m Hm. }
apply nat ind.
- prove x ^ m * x ^ 0 = x ^ (m + 0).
  rewrite exp SNo nat 0 x Hx.
  rewrite add SNo OR m Lm.
  exact mul SNo oneR (x ^ m) (SNo exp SNo nat x Hx m Hm).
 let n. assume Hn: nat p n.
  assume IHn: x ^ m * x ^ n = x ^ (m + n).
  prove x ^ m * x ^ (ordsucc n) = x ^ (m + ordsucc n).
  rewrite exp SNo nat S x Hx n Hn.
  prove x ^ m * (x * x ^ n) = x ^ (m + ordsucc n).
  rewrite <- add nat add SNo m (nat_p_omega m Hm) (ordsucc n) (omega_ordsucc n (nat_p_omega n Hn)).
  aby mul SNo com 3 0 1 IHn SNo exp SNo nat exp SNo nat S Hx nat p omega add nat SR add nat add SNo a
•dd nat p Hm Hn.
0ed.
Theorem exp SNo nat mul add' : forall x, SNo x -> forall m n :e omega, x \wedge m * x \wedge n = x \wedge (m + n).
let x. assume Hx. let m. assume Hm. let n. assume Hn.
exact exp SNo nat mul add y Hy m (omega nat n m Hm) n (omega nat n n Hn)
        100thms 12.mg 65% L30231 Git:main (Mg)
% Success in time 7.403 s
```

Proof Reconstruction

 ATPs can prune dependencies; internal prover (like Metis) could reconstruct proof terms.

Vampire now outputs Dedukti-checkable proofs for FOL problems.

Potential to translate back into Megalodon proofs.

Conclusion

• ATPs can replace large parts of higher order set theory developments.

• Significant compression: > 50% proofs automated.

Vampire currently best-performing HO ATP on benchmark.

 Future: Better proof reconstruction, SMT integration, decentralized proof sharing.

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