

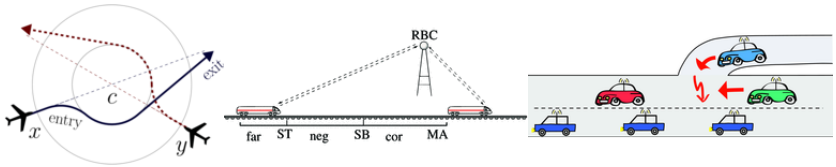
KeYmaera X: An Axiomatic Tactical Theorem Prover for Hybrid Systems

Nathan Fulton, Stefan Mitsch, Jan-David Quesel, Marcus
Völp, André Platzer
Presented at CADE-25

August 9, 2015

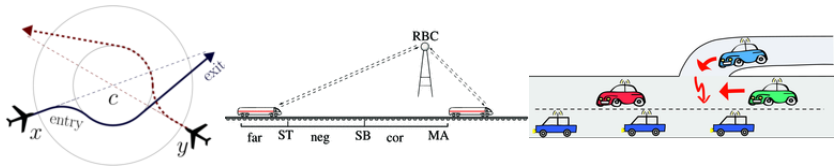
Milieu

Safety-critical control software is now a fact of every-day life.



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Safety-critical control software is now a fact of every-day life.



How can we design cyber-physical systems people can bet their lives on?

– Jeanette Wing

A Prototypical Hybrid System

Theorem

$$v \geq 0 \wedge A > 0 \wedge B > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[[\{a := A \cup a := -B\}; \{x' = v, v' = a \wedge v \geq 0\}]^*] v \geq 0$$

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A Prototypical Proof Outline for a $\varphi \rightarrow [[\text{ctrl}; \text{plant}]^*]\psi$ Model:

1. Propositional Reasoning

A Prototypical Hybrid System

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A Prototypical Proof Outline for a $\varphi \rightarrow [\{\text{ctrl}; \text{plant}\}^*]\psi$ Model:

1. Propositional Reasoning
2. Identify System Loop Invariant

A Prototypical Hybrid System

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A Prototypical Proof Outline for a $\varphi \rightarrow [\{\text{ctrl}; \text{plant}\}^*]\psi$ Model:

1. Propositional Reasoning
2. Identify System Loop Invariant
3. Symbolically Execute Control Program

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1. Propositional Reasoning
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4. Solve ODE or identify Differential Invariant(s)

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1. Propositional Reasoning
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5. Appeal to Decision Procedure for Real Arithmetic

Motivation: Sketching and Searching

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A Prototypical Proof Outline:

ImPLYR &

2. Identify System Loop Invariant
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A Prototypical Proof Outline:

ImPLYR &

Loop("v ≥ 0") &

3. Symbolically Execute Control Program
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A Prototypical Proof Outline:

ImPLYR &

Loop("v ≥ 0") &

Seq & Choice & BoxAssign &

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A Prototypical Proof Outline:

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A Prototypical Proof Outline:

ImPLYR &

Loop("v ≥ 0") &

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DiffInv("v ≥ 0") &

Arithmetic & Close

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A Prototypical Proof Outline:

Prop &

←

Loop("v ≥ 0") &

SymbolicExecution &

←

DiffInv("v ≥ 0") &

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Arithmetic & Close

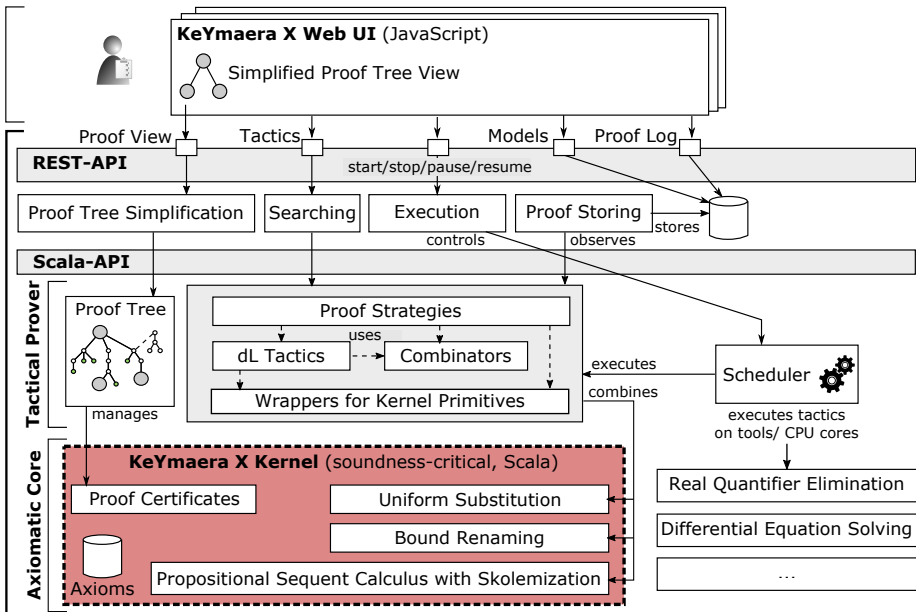
Contributions

Small Core Increases trust, enables experimentation

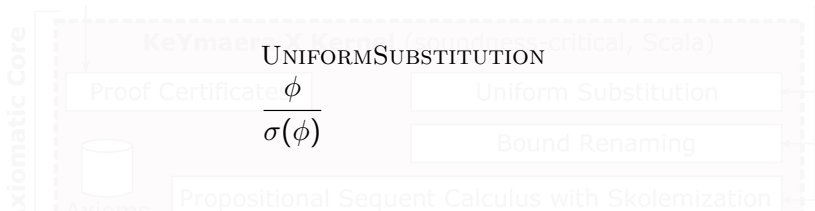
Tactics Bridging between a Hilbert-style Logic and a Gentzen-style deduction systems

Extensible New logics, proof rules, axioms

Customizable New interfaces (CPS Education, usability research, industry applications)

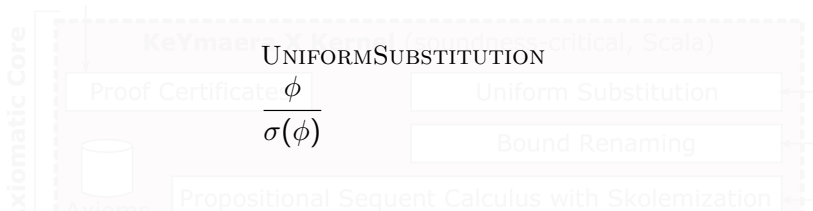


Core: Uniform Substitution



Where σ replaces all predicate symbols $p(\cdot)$ with a corresponding formula.

Core: Uniform Substitution



Where σ replaces all predicate symbols $p(\cdot)$ with a corresponding formula.

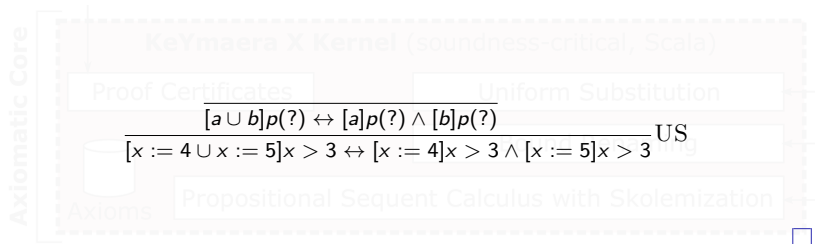
Similarly for other syntactic objects (e.g., program constants a).

Core: Uniform Substitution

Theorem

$$[x := 4 \cup x := 5]x > 3 \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3$$

Proof.



Definition of substitution σ :

$$a \rightsquigarrow [x := 4]$$

$$b \rightsquigarrow [x := 5]$$

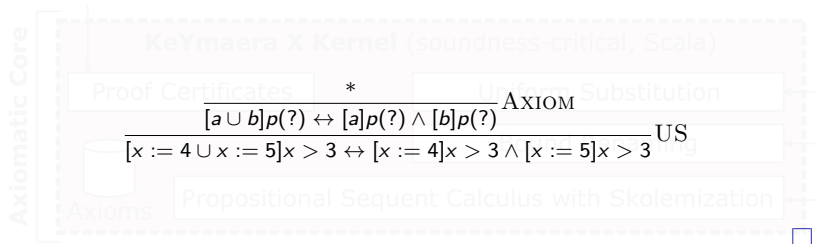
$$p(?) \rightsquigarrow x > 3$$

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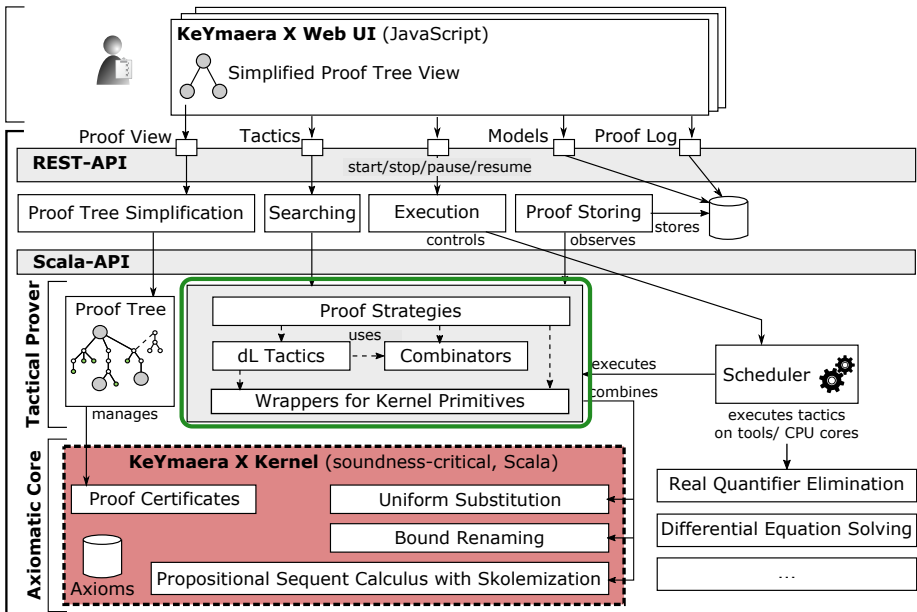
$$b \rightsquigarrow [x := 5]$$

$$p(?) \rightsquigarrow x > 3$$

Core: Axioms

The Axiom File contains very nearly verbatim copies of axioms from papers:

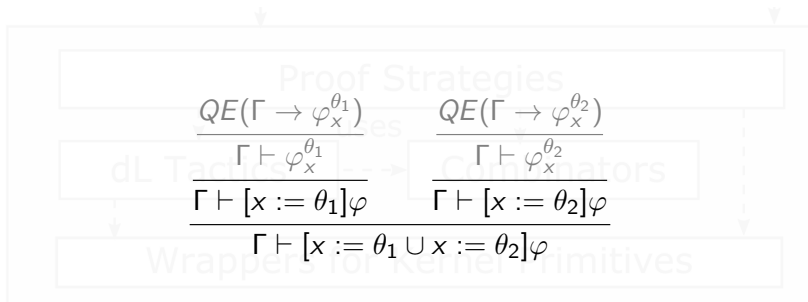
```
Axiom "K□modal□modus□ponens".  
  [a;](p(?)→q(?)) → (([a;]p(?)) → ([a;]q(?)))  
End.  
  
Axiom "DC□differential□cut".  
  ([c&H(?);]p(?) ↔ [c&(H(?)&r(?));]p(?)) ← [c&H(?);]r(?)  
End.  
  
Axiom "[++]□choice".  
  [a ++ b]p(?) ↔ ([a;]p(?) & [b;]p(?)).  
End.
```



Sequent Calculus as Tactics

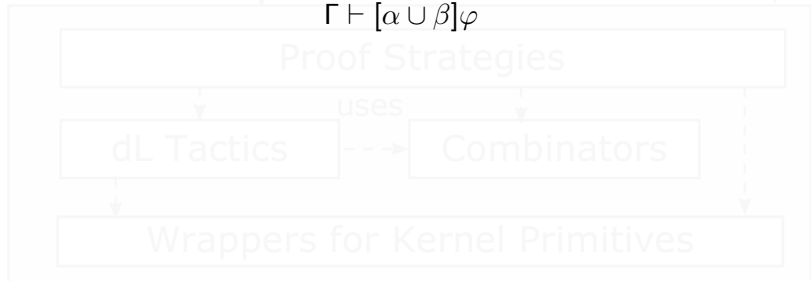
$$\frac{\frac{QE(\Gamma \rightarrow \varphi_x^{\theta_1})}{\Gamma \vdash \varphi_x^{\theta_1}}}{\Gamma \vdash [x := \theta_1]\varphi} \quad \frac{\frac{QE(\Gamma \rightarrow \varphi_x^{\theta_2})}{\Gamma \vdash \varphi_x^{\theta_2}}}{\Gamma \vdash [x := \theta_2]\varphi}}{\Gamma \vdash [x := \theta_1 \cup x := \theta_2]\varphi}$$

Sequent Calculus as Tactics



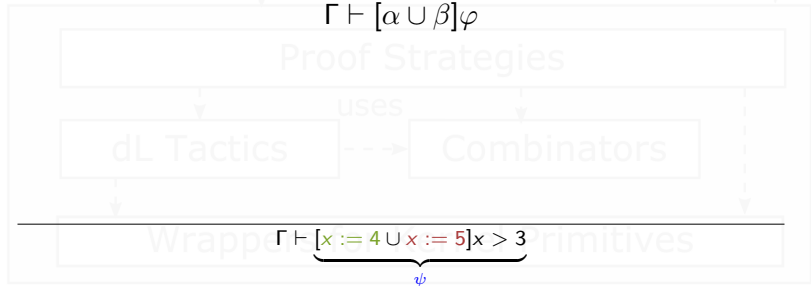
Tactical Proving

$$\text{BOXCHOICE} \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha]\varphi \quad \Gamma \vdash [\beta]\varphi}{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi}$$



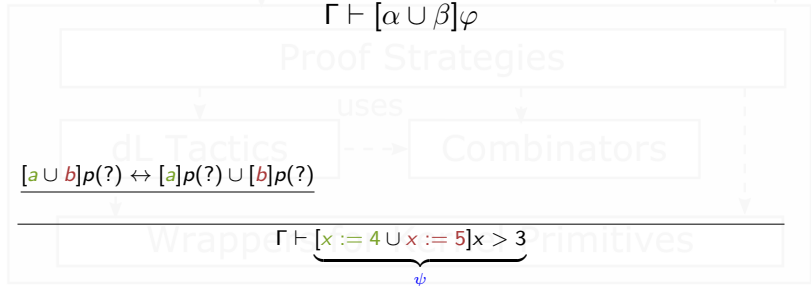
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Tactical Proving

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$\sigma =$

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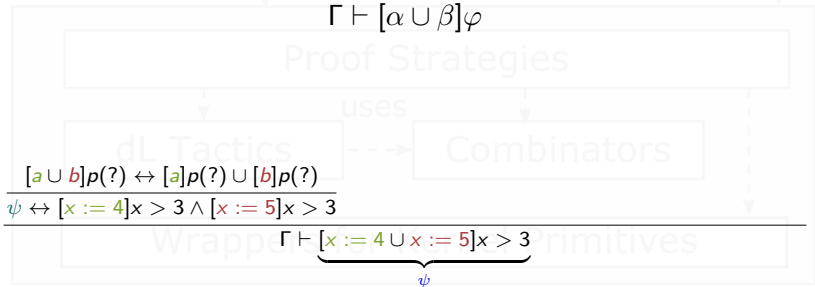
$$b \rightsquigarrow x := 5$$

$$p(?) \rightsquigarrow x > 3$$

Tactical Proving

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha]\varphi \quad \Gamma \vdash [\beta]\varphi}{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi}$$



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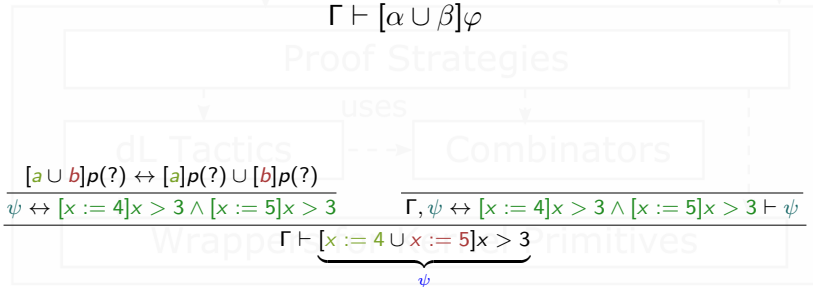
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BOXCHOICE

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha]\varphi \quad \Gamma \vdash [\beta]\varphi}{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi$$

Proof Strategies

uses

dL Tactics

Combinators

$$\frac{[a \cup b]p(?) \leftrightarrow [a]p(?) \cup [b]p(?)}{\psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \dots \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3}{\Gamma, \psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3 \vdash \psi}$$

Wrapper Primitives

$$\Gamma \vdash \underbrace{[x := 4 \cup x := 5]x > 3}_{\psi}$$

$\sigma =$

$$a \rightsquigarrow x := 4$$

$$b \rightsquigarrow x := 5$$

$$p(?) \rightsquigarrow x > 3$$

Tactical Proving

BOXCHOICE

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha]\varphi \quad \Gamma \vdash [\beta]\varphi}{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi$$

Proof Strategies

uses

dL Tactics

$$\frac{\frac{[a \cup b]p(?) \leftrightarrow [a]p(?) \cup [b]p(?)}{\psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3}}{\Gamma \vdash [x := 4 \cup x := 5]x > 3} \quad \frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3}{\Gamma, \dots \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3}}{\Gamma, \psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3 \vdash \psi}}{\Gamma \vdash [x := 4 \cup x := 5]x > 3}$$

Wrapper Primitives

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Tactical Proving

BOXCHOICE

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha]\varphi \quad \Gamma \vdash [\beta]\varphi}{\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi$$

Proof Strategies

uses

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \quad \Gamma \vdash [x := 5]x > 3}{\Gamma \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3$$

$$\Gamma, \dots \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3$$

$$\Gamma, \psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3 \vdash \psi$$

$$[a \cup b]p(?) \leftrightarrow [a]p(?) \cup [b]p(?)$$

$$\psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3$$

$$\Gamma \vdash [x := 4 \cup x := 5]x > 3$$

ψ

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Hilbert and Gentzen Meet at Church

BOXCHOICE

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$$\Gamma \vdash [\alpha \cup \beta]\varphi$$

Proof Strategies

uses

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \quad \Gamma \vdash [x := 5]x > 3}{\Gamma \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3$$

$$\Gamma, \dots \vdash [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3$$

$$\Gamma, \psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3 \vdash \psi$$

$$[a \cup b]p(?) \leftrightarrow [a]p(?) \cup [b]p(?)$$

$$\psi \leftrightarrow [x := 4]x > 3 \wedge [x := 5]x > 3$$

$$\Gamma \vdash [x := 4 \cup x := 5]x > 3$$

ψ

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Hilbert and Gentzen Meet at Church

Contextual Box Assignment

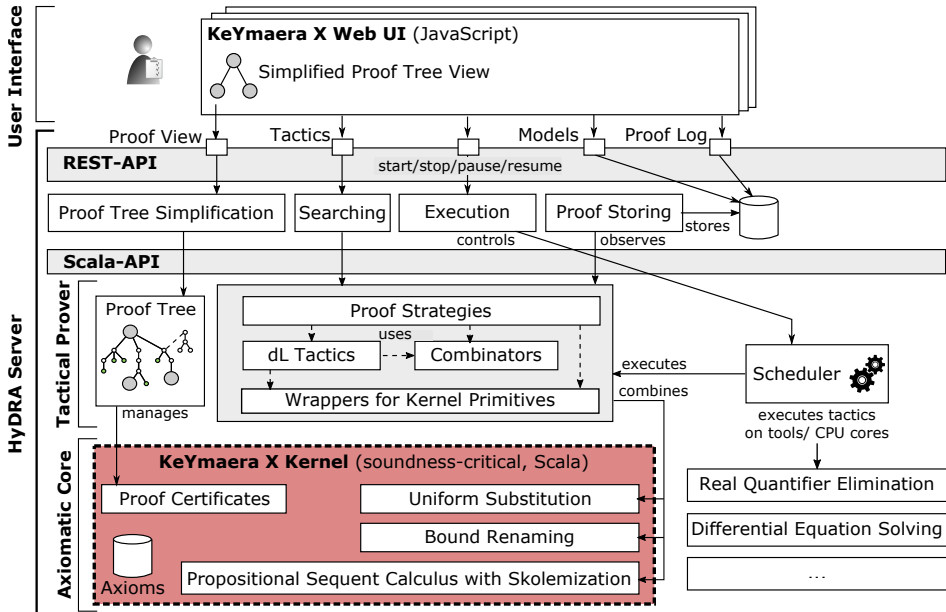
```
CtxCut ("φ ↔ ... ∧ ...")
& onBranch(
  ("Show",
    USubst(a ~ x := 4, b ~ x := 5, p ~ x > 3)
    & AxiomCtx("[++] choice")
  ),
  ("Use",
    CtxEquiv(ante.length, 0) & AndR
  )
)
```

$$\frac{[a \cup \psi \leftrightarrow \dots]}{\sigma =}$$

$$b \rightsquigarrow x := 5$$

$$p(?) \rightsquigarrow x > 3$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{> 3}}{3}}{> 3}}{\vdash \psi}$$



Web-Based User Interface

KeYmaera X

Dashboard

Models

Proofs 0

Agenda

Overview

Invariant Initially Valid

$v \geq 0 \wedge A > 0 \wedge B > 0 \vdash v \geq 0 \wedge B > 0 \wedge A > 0$

Use case

$\vdash v \geq 0 \wedge B > 0 \wedge A > 0 \rightarrow v \geq 0$

Induction Step

$v \geq 0 \wedge B > 0 \wedge A > 0 \vdash [(a := A \cup a := 0 \cup a := (-B)); ?(a()) = a; x' = v, v' = a]$

Rule Application

$[x' = v, v' = a() \ \& \ (v \geq 0)] \vdash v \geq 0 \wedge B > 0 \wedge A > 0$

(ODE solve) $\frac{\Gamma, H \wedge S \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash [x' = \theta]_H, \Delta}$ where S solves $x' = \theta$ (weaken) $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \phi \vdash \psi, \Delta}$

Stop Hide

Close

Induction Step

-1 $v \geq 0 \wedge B > 0 \wedge A > 0$
0 \vdash
1 $[$
 $(a := A \cup a := 0 \cup a := (-B));$
 $?(a()) = a;$
 $x' = v, v' = a(), (v \geq 0)$
 $](v \geq 0 \wedge B > 0 \wedge A > 0)$

Custom Tactic

```
ImplyRight
& Seq & Choice & AndRight && (
  Assign & Seq & Test & ImplyRight & ODESolve & ImplyRight & ArithmeticT,
  Choice & AndRight && (
    Assign & Seq & Test & ImplyRight & ODESolve & ImplyRight & ArithmeticT,
    Assign & Seq & Test & ImplyRight & ODESolve & ImplyRight & ArithmeticT
  )
)
```

Run Custom Tactic

Kernel Comparison

System	LOC
KeYmaera X	1 682
KeYmaera	65 989
<hr/>	
KeY	51 328
HOL Light	396
Isabelle/Pure	8 113
Nuprl	15 000 + 50 000
Coq	20 000
<hr/>	
HSolver	20 000
Flow*	25 000
PHAVer	30 000
dReal	50 000 + millions
SpaceEx	100 000
HyCreate2	6 081 + user model analysis

Disclaimer: These self-reported estimates of the soundness-critical lines of code are to be taken with a grain of salt. Different languages, capabilities, styles ...

Conclusion

Small Core Increases trust, enables experimentation

Tactics Bridging between a Hilbert-style Logic and a Gentzen-style deduction systems

Extensible New logics, proof rules, axioms

Customizable New interfaces (CPS Education, usability research, industry applications)

Thanks: Ran Ji, Jean-Baptiste Jeannin, Sarah Loos, João Martins, Khalil Ghorbal

Download: <http://keymaeraX.org>

Developer contact email: keymaerax@keymaerax.org

