UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COMPUTER SCIENCE CENTER
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

Technical Report TR-159 June 1971

OUTLINE, BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND KWIC INDEX ON MECHANICAL THEOREM PROVING AND ITS APPLICATIONS

by

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This work was supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Grant NGR-21-002-270, and by the National Bureau of Standards Contract No. CST-821-5. Computer time for this work was supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Grant NGL-21-002-008.

ABSTRACT

In the last decade much work has been done in both the formalization of theorem proving procedures and the development of theorem proving programs. In addition, the general logical inference capability of a theorem prover has been applied to such areas as: question-answering systems, problem-solving systems, proving theorems in abstract mathematical systems, proving the correctness of programs, writing programs, and robot technology.

In this paper we outline the significant achievements in mechanical theorem proving applications. These achievements range from foundational work in the 1920's and 1930's to current efforts. A comprehensive bibliography and KWIC index on this subject is then presented.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to make available to the researcher in artificial intelligence a comprehensive bibliography on mechanical theorem proving and its applications. The material cited varies from abstract mathematical foundations to practical applications. To assist in the use of this bibliography, several key papers in this field are noted briefly in the following summary account of its development.

The attempt to find mechanical proofs of theorems dates back to the work of Leibniz in the seventeenth century. However, it was not until 1929 and 1930 when Gödel, Herbrand, and Skolem wrote fundamental papers in mathematical logic, that the foundations were laid for mechanical theorem proving methods. Gödel (1930) showed that the theorems of the first-order predicate calculus (the formulas deducible from the axioms) are precisely the formulas of the first-order predicate calculus which are valid (the formulas which are true under all interpretations). The work in the modern approach to mechanical theorem proving is an outgrowth of an important paper written by Herbrand (1930). From this developed a proof procedure that attempts to find an interpretation over a general domain, called the "Herbrand Universe", that makes a certain formula false. If the alleged theorem is a theorem, then no such interpretation exists, and the process will halt after a finite number of steps. If the formula is not a theorem, then there is no guarantee that the procedure will terminate. In an important paper, Church (1936) proved that there is no general algorithm to determine if a given formula in the first-order predicate calculus is a theorem. The significance of Church's theorem for mechanical theorem proving is that the best one can expect to develop for the first-order predicate calculus is a proof procedure, rather than a general decision procedure. Hence, a reasonable direction to proceed in developing an effective mechanical theorem prover is to improve and refine the Herbrand approach.

The impetus for work in mechanical theorem proving was renewed in the late 1950's. Much of this impetus came from the technological advancement of high-speed computers. At that time, work was started on mechanizing the concept of a proof in axiomatic systems other than the first-order predicate calculus. The approach employed was primarily the use of heuristic techniques. In 1957, Newell, Shaw, and Simon wrote a program to prove theorems in propositional calculus. Their program begins with the axioms of this system, and uses the rules of inference to make logical deductions. The paper by Newell, Shaw, and Simon is a landmark in heuristic programming. Wang (1960) showed that the same problem could be handled by mechanized proof procedures which use far less machine time and guarantee that a proof will be found for any provable proposition. In 1960, Gelernter wrote a program based on heuristic techniques to prove theorems in geometry.

Efforts in the first-order predicate calculus also continued in the late 1950's, since it was realized that successful theorem proving programs in this axiomatic system would form a basis for obtaining mechanical proofs of theorems in other areas of mathematics and related disciplines. Some proof procedures for the first-order predicate calculus, such as those proposed by Wang (1960A), and by Popplestone (1967), are based on natural deduction systems. These procedures search for a proof by means of a tree or "semantic tableau." Most proof procedures are based on Herbrand's results, and are algorithms, which when applied to a valid formula will terminate and yield a proof of the validity of the formula. However, for formulas which are not valid, in general, the computation will continue indefinitely. These procedures attempt to demonstrate that a formula is valid by showing that its negation is inconsistent, that is, here is no interpretation which makes the negation true. Hence, they "prove" formula by "refuting" its negation, and therefore, are called refutation pro- dures. Refutation procedures accept formulas in the first-order predicate calculus only in a special notation. The foundations for this notation were given by Skolem (1928). Gilmore (1960) developed an implementation of the Herbrand approach. Davis and Putnam (1960) showed how one can improve on the Gilmore program. Chinlund, et al, (1964), also developed an implementation that involved the Herbrand expansion explicitly. Prawitz (1960) in an important paper was the first to suggest a more efficient way of examining the elements of the "Herbrand Base."

The current work in formal theorem proving derives from the landmark paper J. A. Robinson (1965), who developed a machine-oriented logic for the first-order predicate calculus that involves only one rule of inference, commonly referred to as the Robinson Resolution Principle. The discovery of this principle was marked by the publication of an abstract by J. A. Robinson (1963A). The rule of inference prohibits the generation of unnecessary instances of formulas, a phenomenon which plagued earlier theorem provers. The development of the Robinson Resolution Principle has resulted in considerable literature on strategies that a resolution-based theorem prover can employ. Some methods of restricting resolution are: unit preference and set of support strategies due to Wos, Carson, G. Robinson (1964, 1965); hyper-resolution and the semantic tree method of J. A. Robinson (1965, 1965A); the renaming method of Meltzer (1966) to use P1-deduction described by J. A. Robinson (1965); the maximal clash method and the semantic resolution method of Slagle (1967); linear resolution due to Loveland (1968); resolution with merging due to Andrews (1968); the ancestry filter method of Luckham (1968); first-literal resolution due to Kowalski and Hayes (1969); and the method of eliminating subsumed clauses discussed by J. A. Robinson (1965), and by Loveland (1968). Meltzer and Kowalski (1970A) have reported work in formalizing the concept of the efficiency of a proof procedure (which is defined as an inference mechanism and a search strategy), and have pointed out the important difference between the simplicity of a proof and the ease of finding it. A new technique for establishing the completeness of resolution-based deductive systems for first-order logic has been given by Anderson and Bledsoe (1970A). Yates, Raphael and Hart (1970) have introduced a new representation, termed "resolution graphs", for deductions in first-order logic. Resolution graphs provide a basis for proving the completeness of a proof strategy that combines the set of support, resolution with merging, linear format and Loveland's subsumption conditions.

The equality relation in the first-order predicate calculus has been troublesome to deal with. Wos and G. Robinson (1968) have proposed an inference system based on an inference rule called paramodulation to handle the equality relation. Darlington (1968) used a single axiom in second-order logic to handle equality substitutions. J. A. Robinson (1968) used a generalized resolution principle with built-in equality. To achieve "larger" inference steps, Meltzer (1970) has suggested the use of "macro" predicates, and in the same paper reported on an extension of theorem proving programs which results in the ability to do induction. Some initial efforts have been directed toward obtaining proof procedures for higher-order calculi. This work is report in Gould (1966), and J. A. Robinson (1969, 1970). A good discussion of the use of calculi to formalize concepts like situations, future operators, actions, and strategies has been written by McCarthy and Hayes (1969).

There have been a number of applications of theorem proving methods. One of the early and most successful theorem proving programs that used a refutation procedure was written by Wos, G. Robinson, and Carson (1964) at Argonne

National Laboratory. The program uses the resolution principle, and has been successful in proving theorems in abstract algebra. Guard et al., (1969) have reported that an open problem in modular lattice theory has been solved by use of an interactive theorem proving program. Allen and Luckham (1970) are also implementing an interactive theorem prover.

Green and Raphael (1967, 1968, 1969, 1969A, 1969B) were the first to demonstrate that theorem proving techniques based on the resolution principle could be applied to the design of question-answering and problem sovling systems. They showed that the set of facts necessary for answering questions (solving problems) can be viewed as axioms, and the query (or problem to be solved) can be viewed as the theorem to be proved. They also developed an answer extraction process so that a question-answering system using theorem proving techniques could give more than a "yes" or "no" response to a query. Luckham and Nilsson (1970) developed more general techniques for extracting information from resolution proof trees. Darlington (1969, 1969A) has also reported work in the applications of theorem proving techniques to question-answering systems. He has shown how one may implement counting (1969A) in the first-order predicate calculus, and has developed some strategies for information retrieval problems.

Work on the use of theorem proving techniques to prove the correctness of programs has been reported by Manna (1968, 1969, 1969A), by Manna and McCarthy (1970A), and by Manna and Pnueli (1970B). Waldinger (1969), Waldinger and Lee (1969A), Green (1969, 1969B), and Manna and Waldinger (1970) are experimenting with theorem proving techniques to construct programs automatically. Lee (1967) and Slagle (1969) have reported work on consequence finding. The application of theorem proving to robots is being pursued at Stanford Research Institute and the University of Edinburgh, and is reported on by Coles (1969), Raphael

(1968), Nilsson (1969A), and Burstall (1970).

The technology of mechanical theorem proving has developed rapidly since J. A. Robinson's landmark paper, and there is no one source that the reader can go to for a unified treatment of the subject. J. A. Robinson has written several excellent survey articles (1967, 1970). A significant textbook by Nilsson (1971), entitled "Problem Solving Methods in Artificial Intelligence", gives an excellent account of theorem proving based on the Robinson Resolution Principle, and its application to problem solving in artificial intelligence.

The remainder of this paper is subdivided into two parts. The first part is a comprehensive bibliography on mechanical theorem proving and its applications. The bibliography is sequenced according to a code which is generally an abbreviation of the first author's last name and the year of publication. Following the bibliography is a Key Word In Context (KWIC) index which serves as a subject catalog. The index contains, in alphabetical order, all of the key words in all of the titles in the bibliography. Each of the key words appears together with the rest of the title in which it occurs and the corresponding sequence code. The sequence code can be used to look up the complete citation in the bibliography.

Wherever complete citations were not available, the best available information is given. The language of the paper is the same as the language of the title. We apologize to authors who have written relevant papers that have not been included in the KWIC index. We plan to maintain the bibliography, and to distribute it to interested individuals periodically. Suggestions for corrections, additions, and improvements to make the index of greater utility to researchers will be welcome. Researchers are invited to send their papers to the authors so that they may include their work in subsequent revisions of the index.

We appreciate the assistance of B. Raphael of Stanford Research Institute and R. Lee and C. L. Chang of the National Institutes of Health who generously made available to us their private bibliographies. We also appreciate the support and encouragement of S. Rosenfeld of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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