

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} s(x, y) \cos\left(\frac{\pi(2x+1)}{2z}\right) = \dots$$

Das Beweisassistenzsystem Ω mega

Serge Autexier¹

22. Juni 2007

¹Joint work with the Ω mega Group

Zielsetzungen für ein Beweisassistenzsystem (BA)

- ▶ Unterstützung für Mathematiker/Wissenschaftler/Software-Entwickler in der Theoriebildung und insbesondere bei der Beweisführung
- ▶ Gründe:
 - ▶ Verifizierbare Formalisierungen und Beweise
 - ▶ Mehrwerte durch maschinelle Unterstützung:
 - ▶ Übernahme von Routineaufgaben bei Beweisen
 - ▶ Organisation/Handhabung von großen komplexen Beweisen (z.B. Kepler Vermutung durch T. Hales)
 - ▶ Semantik-basierte Suche nach math. Konzepten
 - ▶ ...

Bottom-up Vorgehen:

- ▶ Logik, Kalkül, und immer neue Komponenten darauf aufbauen
- ▶ Hoffnung, daß man irgendwann ein Gesamtsystem hat, dass Benutzer gerne verwenden wollen
- ▶ Klassische herangehensweise
- ▶ Am Beispiel von Ω mega

Top-down Vorgehen:

- ▶ Beginn mit System, das ein Benutzer verwendet
- ▶ Füge Funktionalitäten eines BAs hinzu
- ▶ Am Beispiel der Integration von Ω mega in den Texteditor $T_{E}X_{\text{macs}}$



- 1 Bottom-Up Konstruktion eines BA
Logik & Beweiskalküle
Beweiskonstruktion
Komponenten des Ω mega Systems

Formelsyntax und Beweiskonstruktionsvorschriften

Frege, Russell, Hilbert Prädikatenkalkül und Typentheorie als formale Basis für die Mathematik: $+$: $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$\forall x, y, z : \mathbb{N}. (x + (y + z)) = ((x + y) + z)$$

Gentzen Kalkül des Natürlichen Schließens (ND)

ND-Regeln (Bsp.)

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B} \wedge I$$

$$\frac{A \wedge B}{A} \wedge E_l$$

$$\frac{A \wedge B}{B} \wedge E_r$$

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B \quad A}{B} mp$$

$$\frac{[A]_1}{\vdots} \frac{B}{A \Rightarrow B} \Rightarrow I^1$$

... USW. ...

ND-Beweis für $(A \wedge B) \Rightarrow (B \wedge (C \vee A))$

$$\frac{\frac{[A \wedge B]_1}{B} \wedge E_r \quad \frac{\frac{[A \wedge B]_1}{A} \wedge E_l}{C \vee A} \vee I_r}{B \wedge (C \vee A)} \wedge I$$

$$\frac{}{(A \wedge B) \Rightarrow (B \wedge (C \vee A))} \Rightarrow I^1$$

Robinson (1965): Resolutionskalkül Grundlage für **Automatisierung**

- ▶ Nur zwei Schlussregeln
- ▶ Formeln müssen erst in Normalform transformiert werden

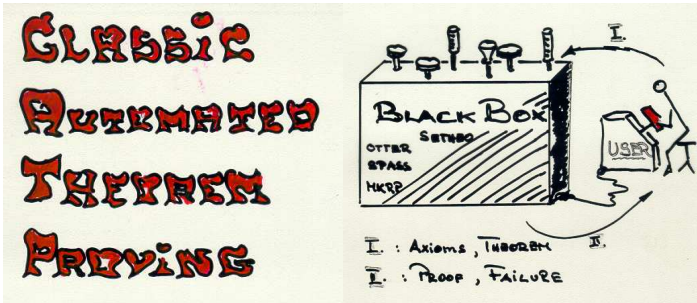


Bild: Jörg Siekmann

Problemeingabe

%Here's an input file that gets a proof quickly.
%Note that he has a cancellation rule for multiplication.

```
set(auto).
set(ur_res).
assign(max_distinct_vars, 1).
list(usable).
x = x.
m(1,x) = x. %identity
m(x,1) = x.
m(x,m(y,z)) = m(m(x,y),z). %associativity
m(x,y) = m(y,x). %commutativity
m(x,y) != m(x,z) | y = z. %cancellation
-d(x,y) | m(x,f(x,y)) = y. %this and next line define divides
m(x,z) != y | d(x,y).
-d(2,m(x,y)) | d(2,x) | d(2,y). % 2 is prime (with 12)
m(a,a) = m(2,m(b,b)). % a/b = sqrt(2)
-d(x,a) | -d(x,b) | x = 1. % a/b is in lowest terms
2 | = 1. % I almost forgot this!
end_of_list.
```

Beweisaufragabe

```
----- PROOF -----
1 [] m(x,y) != m(x,z) | y=z.
2 [] -d(x,y) | m(x,f(x,y)) = y.
3 [] m(x,y) != z | d(x,z).
4 [] -d(2,m(x,y)) | d(2,x) | d(2,y).
5 [] -d(x,a) | -d(x,b) | x=1.
6 [] 2 != 1.
7 [factor, 4, 2, 3] -d(2,m(x,x)) | d(2,x).
13 [] m(x,m(y,z)) = m(m(x,y),z).
14 [copy, 13, flip, 1] m(m(x,y),z) = m(x,m(y,z)).
16 [] m(x,y) = m(y,x).
17 [] m(a,a) = m(2,m(b,b)).
18 [copy, 17, flip, 1] m(2,m(b,b)) = m(a,a).
30 [hyper, 18, 3] d(2,m(a,a)).
39 [para_from, 18, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1] m(a,a) != m(2,x) | m(b,b) = x.
42 [hyper, 30, 7] d(2,a).
46 [hyper, 42, 2] m(2,f(2,a)) = a.
48 [ur, 42, 5, 6] -d(2,b).
50 [ur, 48, 7] -d(2,m(b,b)).
59 [ur, 50, 3] m(2,x) != m(b,b).
60 [copy, 59, flip, 1] m(b,b) != m(2,x).
145 [para_from, 46, 1, 1, 14, 1, 1, 1, flip, 1] m(2,m(f(2,a),x)) = m(a,x).
189 [ur, 60, 39] m(a,a) != m(2,m(2,x)).
190 [copy, 189, flip, 1] m(2,m(2,x)) != m(a,a).
1261 [para_into, 145, 1, 1, 2, 16, 1, 1] m(2,m(x,f(2,a))) = m(a,x).
1272 [para_from, 145, 1, 1, 190, 1, 1, 2] m(2,m(a,x)) != m(a,a).
1273 [binary, 1272, 1, 1261, 1] $F.
```

----- end of proof -----

Fakten

- ▶ Axiome
- ▶ Definitionen
- ▶ Theoreme/Korollare/Lemmata

Fakten als Inferenzregeln

Transitivität von \subseteq :

$$A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{A \subseteq B \quad B \subseteq C}{A \subseteq C} \text{Trans. } \subseteq$$

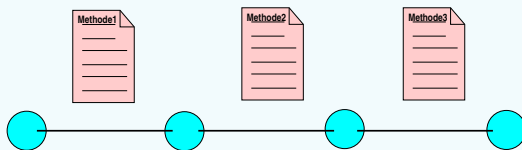
Anwendung auf Teilformeln

Anwendung von Inferenzregeln auf Teilformeln

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow (A \subseteq B) \vdash Q \Rightarrow (A \subseteq C)}{P \Rightarrow (A \subseteq B) \vdash Q \Rightarrow (P \wedge (B \subseteq C))}$$

Automatische Beweissuche

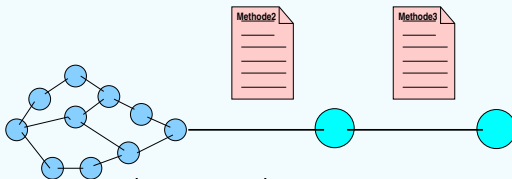
- ▶ Beweissuche auf Ebene der Inferenzen (Ordnungen, Heuristiken)
- ▶ Verwendung externer Systeme und Transformation der Beweise (i. A. schwierig)
- ▶ Beweisplanung: Domänenspezifisches Schließen auf abstrakterer Ebene



Beispielbeweismethoden: Diagonalisierungsprinzip,
Induktionsbeweis + heuristische Steuerung

Automatische Beweissuche

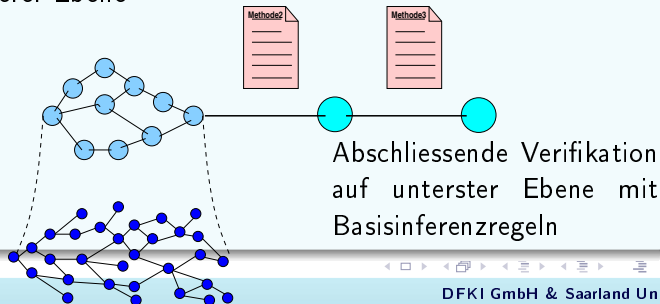
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- ▶ Beweisplanung: Domänenspezifisches Schließen auf abstrakterer Ebene



Beweisverfeinerung (Expansion) über mehrerer Ebenen ...

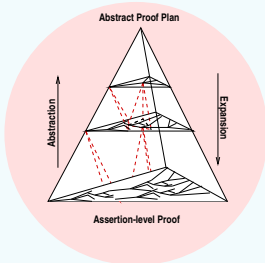
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- ▶ Beweisplanung: Domänenspezifisches Schließen auf abstrakterer Ebene



Beweis simultan auf verschiedenen Granularitätsstufen

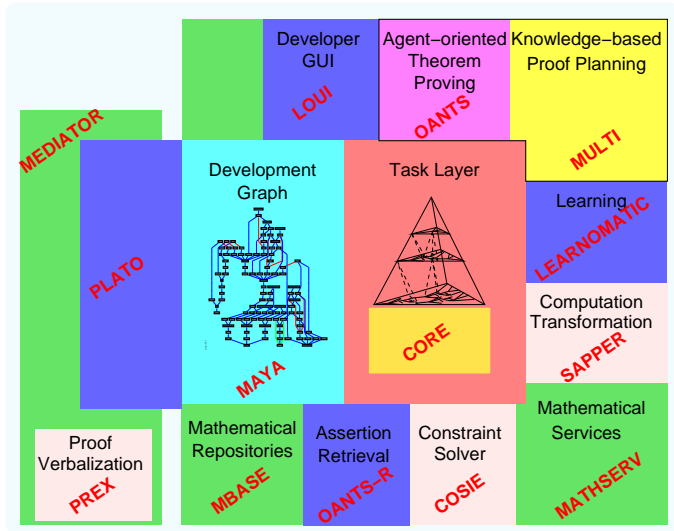
Interaktive Beweiskonstruktion

- ▶ Anwendung einzelner Schritte, Verwendung von automatischen Prozeduren und externen Beweissystemen
- ▶ Beweisskizzen

Verwendung von CAS

- ▶ Berechnungen werden gebraucht, aber schlecht unterstützt durch Logikkalküle
- ▶ Verwendung von externen CAS
- ▶ Problem: BA braucht Beweis für die Berechnung

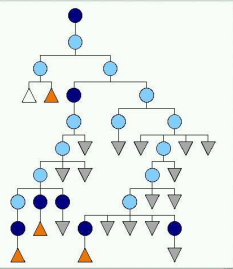
Komponenten des Ω mega Systems



Levely Omega User Interface@brandt (Proof Plan: SQRZ2-HOT-RAT-1)

File Presentation Edit View Go Theories Planner Agents Misc Presentation Examples Omega Extern Analogy Omega Basic Tactics Verify Itas Options Help

Map



Label	Hypothesis	Term	Method	Premises
L1	$\text{rat}(\text{sqr} 2)$		HYP	
L2	$\text{RAT-CRITERI}0$		Existenz-Sort	L3 L10
L3	$(\text{int } n) \wedge (\text{exists-sort } (\lambda d. \text{Forall-sort } (\lambda x. (\text{exists-sort } (\lambda y. (\text{exists-sort } (\lambda z. ((\text{sqr} 2) * n) = (2 * x * y)) \text{int})) \text{int})) \text{int}))$		ANDEL	L4
L4	$(\text{int } n) \wedge (((\text{sqr} 2) * n) = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L5	$(\text{int } m) \wedge (((\text{sqr} 2) * m) = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L6	$(\text{int } m) \wedge (((\text{sqr} 2) * m) = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L7	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L8	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L9	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L10	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L11	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L12	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L13	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L14	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L15	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L16	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L17	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L18	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L19	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L20	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L21	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L22	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L23	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L24	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L25	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L26	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L27	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L28	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L29	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	
L30	$(\text{int } k) \wedge (m = (2 * k))$		HYP	

Output Message Error Warning Trace

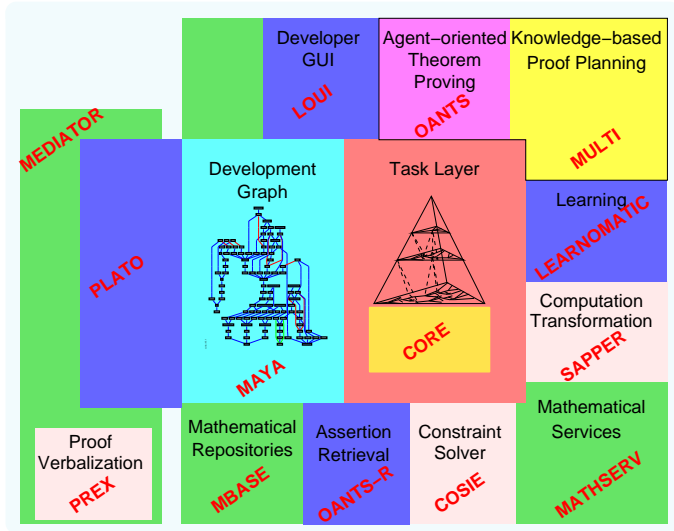
```

Pretty Term
(λdc-251.(((sqr 2) * dc-248) = dc-251)
  ∧ (exists-sort
    (λdc-255.(common-divisor dc-248 dc-251 dc-255))
    int))
int)
Forall-sort
(λx.(exists-sort
  (λy.(exists-sort
    (λz.(((x * y) = z) ∧ (exists-sort (λd.(common-divisor y z d)) int))
    int))
  int))
rat
int)
  
```

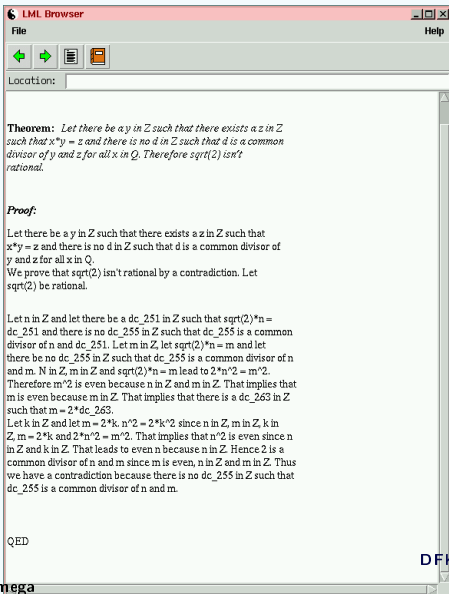
Total: 25 Depth: 8

Correspond: Show-Original-Proof Time: 23ms

Komponenten des Ω mega Systems



Beweispräsentation in natürlicher Sprache



LML Browser File Help

Location:

Theorem: *Let there be a, y in \mathbb{Z} such that there exists a z in \mathbb{Z} such that $x^*y = z$ and there is no d in \mathbb{Z} such that d is a common divisor of y and z for all x in \mathbb{Q} . Therefore $\text{sqrt}(2)$ isn't rational.*

Proof:

Let there be a, y in \mathbb{Z} such that there exists a z in \mathbb{Z} such that $x^*y = z$ and there is no d in \mathbb{Z} such that d is a common divisor of y and z for all x in \mathbb{Q} .
We prove that $\text{sqrt}(2)$ isn't rational by a contradiction. Let $\text{sqrt}(2)$ be rational.

Let n in \mathbb{Z} and let there be a dc_251 in \mathbb{Z} such that $\text{sqrt}(2)^*n = dc_251$ and there is no dc_255 in \mathbb{Z} such that dc_255 is a common divisor of n and dc_251 . Let m in \mathbb{Z} , let $\text{sqrt}(2)^*n = m$ and let there be no dc_255 in \mathbb{Z} such that dc_255 is a common divisor of n and m . n in \mathbb{Z} , m in \mathbb{Z} and $\text{sqrt}(2)^*n = m$ lead to $2^*n^2 = m^2$. Therefore m^2 is even because n in \mathbb{Z} and m in \mathbb{Z} . That implies that m is even because m in \mathbb{Z} . That implies that there is a dc_263 in \mathbb{Z} such that $m = 2^*dc_263$.

Let k in \mathbb{Z} and let $m = 2^*k$. $n^2 = 2^*k^2$ since n in \mathbb{Z} , m in \mathbb{Z} , k in \mathbb{Z} , $m = 2^*k$ and $2^*n^2 = m^2$. That implies that n^2 is even since n in \mathbb{Z} and k in \mathbb{Z} . That leads to even n because n in \mathbb{Z} . Hence 2 is a common divisor of n and m since m is even, n in \mathbb{Z} and m in \mathbb{Z} . Thus we have a contradiction because there is no dc_255 in \mathbb{Z} such that dc_255 is a common divisor of n and m .

QED



2 Top-down Konstruktion eines BA

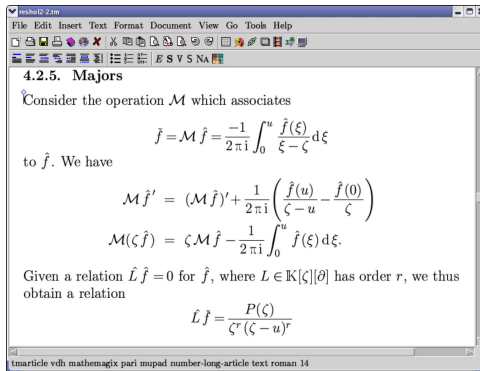
Der wissenschaftliche Texteditor TEX_{macs}

Integration von Ω mega und TEX_{macs}

Verfügbare und geplante Funktionalitäten

- ▶ Die Dienste des BA dort anzubieten, wo sie gebraucht werden
- ▶ Analogie: Grammatikprüfer, nur interaktiv
- ▶ Autoren von Dokumenten sollten nicht Eigenheiten des BA lernen müssen, um diese nutzen zu können
- ▶ Das BA soll sich dem Benutzer anpassen, nicht umgekehrt
- ▶ Leitgedanke für Integration von Ω mega in $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}_{\text{macs}}$

- ▶ *what-you-see-is-what-you-get* Paradigma
- ▶ Struktureditor, gute Unterstützung für math. Formeln
- ▶ Konfigurierbar



4.2.5. Majors

Consider the operation \mathcal{M} which associates

$$\hat{f} = \mathcal{M} \hat{f} = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_0^u \frac{\hat{f}(\xi)}{\xi - \zeta} d\xi$$

to \hat{f} . We have

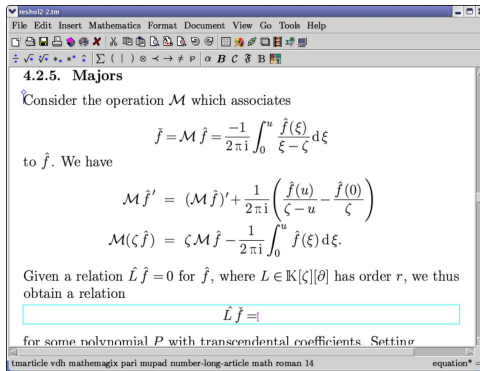
$$\mathcal{M} \hat{f}' = (\mathcal{M} \hat{f})' + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{\hat{f}(u)}{\zeta - u} - \frac{\hat{f}(0)}{\zeta} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\zeta \hat{f}) = \zeta \mathcal{M} \hat{f} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^u \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi.$$

Given a relation $\hat{L} \hat{f} = 0$ for \hat{f} , where $L \in \mathbb{K}[\zeta][[\partial]]$ has order r , we thus obtain a relation

$$\hat{L} \hat{f} = \frac{P(\zeta)}{\zeta^r (\zeta - u)^r}$$

- ▶ *what-you-see-is-what-you-get* Paradigma
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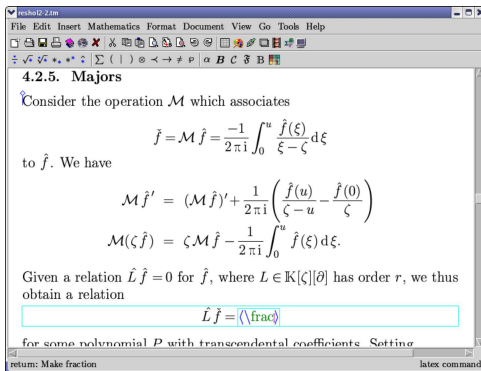
$$\hat{L} \tilde{f} =$$

for some polynomial P with transcendental coefficients. Setting

tmarticle vdh mathemagix pari mupad number-long-article math roman 14

equation*

- ▶ *what-you-see-is-what-you-get* Paradigma
- ▶ Struktureditor, gute Unterstützung für math. Formeln
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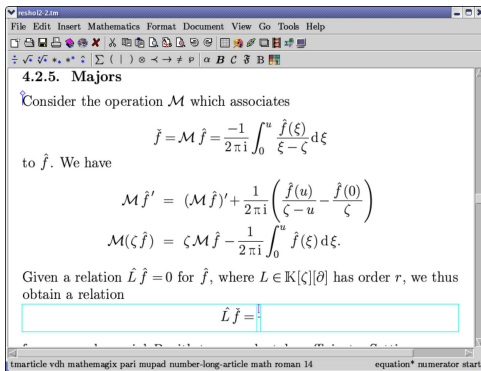
Given a relation $\hat{L} \hat{f} = 0$ for \hat{f} , where $L \in \mathbb{K}[\zeta][\partial]$ has order r , we thus obtain a relation

$$\hat{L} \tilde{f} = \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right)$$

for some polynomial P with transcendental coefficients. Setting

return: Make fraction latex command

- ▶ *what-you-see-is-what-you-get* Paradigma
- ▶ Struktureditor, gute Unterstützung für math. Formeln
- ▶ Konfigurierbar



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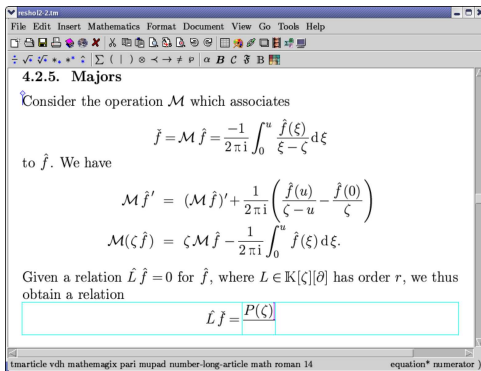
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- ▶ *what-you-see-is-what-you-get* Paradigma
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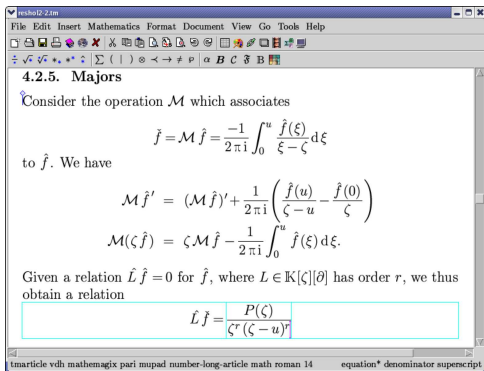
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$$\tilde{L} \tilde{f} = \frac{P(\zeta)}{\quad}$$

tmarticle vdh mathemagix pari mupad number-long-article math roman 14 equation* numerator }

- ▶ *what-you-see-is-what-you-get* Paradigma
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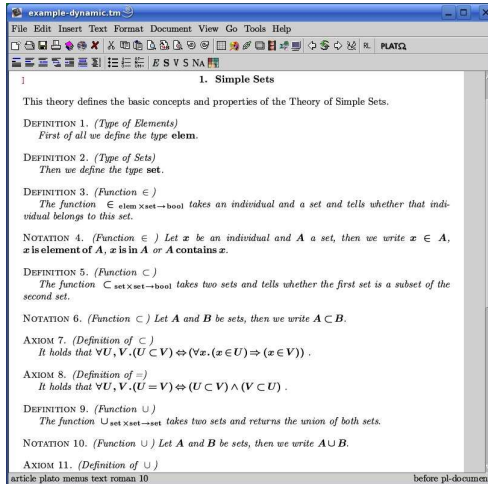
$$\mathcal{M} \hat{f}' = (\mathcal{M} \hat{f})' + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{\hat{f}(u)}{\zeta - u} - \frac{\hat{f}(0)}{\zeta} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\zeta \hat{f}) = \zeta \mathcal{M} \hat{f} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^u \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi.$$

Given a relation $\hat{L} \hat{f} = 0$ for \hat{f} , where $L \in \mathbb{K}[\zeta][[\partial]]$ has order r , we thus obtain a relation

$$\hat{L} \hat{f} = \frac{P(\zeta)}{\zeta^r (\zeta - u)^r}$$

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1

1. Simple Sets

This theory defines the basic concepts and properties of the Theory of Simple Sets.

DEFINITION 1. (Type of Elements)
First of all we define the type **elem**.

DEFINITION 2. (Type of Sets)
Then we define the type **set**.

DEFINITION 3. (Function \in)
The function $\in_{\text{elem} \times \text{set} \rightarrow \text{bool}}$ takes an individual and a set and tells whether that individual belongs to this set.

NOTATION 4. (Function \in) Let x be an individual and A a set, then we write $x \in A$, x is element of A , x is in A or A contains x .

DEFINITION 5. (Function \subset)
The function $\subset_{\text{set} \times \text{set} \rightarrow \text{bool}}$ takes two sets and tells whether the first set is a subset of the second set.

NOTATION 6. (Function \subset) Let A and B be sets, then we write $A \subset B$.

AXIOM 7. (Definition of \subset)
It holds that $\forall U, V. (U \subset V) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x. (x \in U) \Rightarrow (x \in V))$.

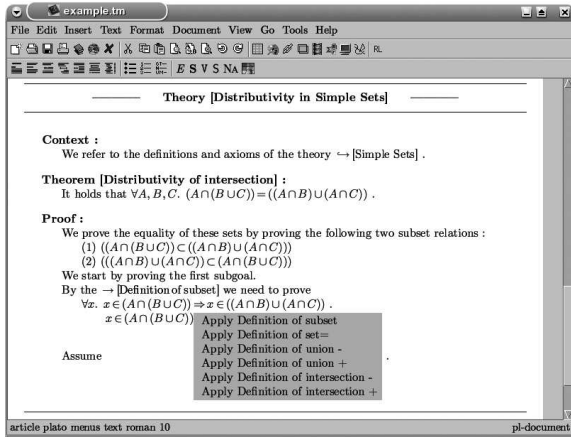
AXIOM 8. (Definition of $=$)
It holds that $\forall U, V. (U = V) \Leftrightarrow (U \subset V) \wedge (V \subset U)$.

DEFINITION 9. (Function \cup)
The function $\cup_{\text{set} \times \text{set} \rightarrow \text{set}}$ takes two sets and returns the union of both sets.

NOTATION 10. (Function \cup) Let A and B be sets, then we write $A \cup B$.

AXIOM 11. (Definition of \cup)

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Theory [Distributivity in Simple Sets]

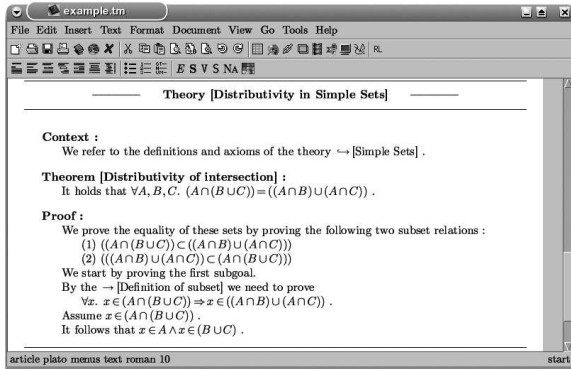
Context :
We refer to the definitions and axioms of the theory \leftrightarrow [Simple Sets] .

Theorem [Distributivity of intersection] :
It holds that $\forall A, B, C. (A \cap (B \cup C)) = ((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C))$.

Proof :
We prove the equality of these sets by proving the following two subset relations :
 (1) $((A \cap (B \cup C)) \subset ((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)))$
 (2) $((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \subset (A \cap (B \cup C)))$
 We start by proving the first subgoal.
 By the \rightarrow [Definition of subset] we need to prove
 $\forall x. x \in (A \cap (B \cup C)) \Rightarrow x \in ((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C))$.
 $x \in (A \cap (B \cup C))$ Apply Definition of subset
 Apply Definition of set=
 Apply Definition of union -
 Apply Definition of union +
 Apply Definition of intersection -
 Apply Definition of intersection +

Assume

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----- Theory [Distributivity in Simple Sets] -----

Context :
We refer to the definitions and axioms of the theory \leftrightarrow [Simple Sets] .

Theorem [Distributivity of intersection] :
It holds that $\forall A, B, C. (A \cap (B \cup C)) = ((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C))$.

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We start by proving the first subgoal.
By the \rightarrow [Definition of subset] we need to prove
 $\forall x. x \in (A \cap (B \cup C)) \Rightarrow x \in ((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C))$.
Assume $x \in (A \cap (B \cup C))$.
It follows that $x \in A \wedge x \in (B \cup C)$.

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Was muß der Autor machen?

- ▶ Annotationen am Text in Form von Macros

Definition (Function \in)

The predicate $\in_{elem \times set \rightarrow bool}$ takes an individual and a set and tells whether that individual belongs to this set.

```
\begin{definition}[Function  $\in$ ]\n  The predicate  $\in_{elem \times set \rightarrow bool}$ \n  takes an individual and a set and tells whether that\n  individual belongs to this set.\n\end{definition}
```

- ▶ Muss für alle Semantik-tragenden Teile angegeben werden:
Theorien, Definitionen, Theorem, Beweise, Beweisschritte, ...
- ▶ Ausnahme: Formeln



Defini

The p
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:= λ ' 3 T ( ) = I B T S Sc
I(pl-document|DOC1|
  (pl-theory|(tuple|_key|TH1|name|Simple Sets)|
    This theory defines the basic concepts and properties of the Theory of Simple Sets.
    (pl-definition|(tuple|_key|DEF1|name|Type of Elements)|
      First of all we define the type (pl-type|(tuple|_key|TEXMACS-0|name|elem|)|.)
      (pl-definition|(tuple|_key|DEF2|name|Type of Sets)|
        Then we define the type (pl-type|(tuple|_key|TEXMACS-1|name|set|)|.)
        (pl-definition|(tuple|_key|DEF3|name|Function (with|mode|math|<in>)|)
          The function (pl-concept | (tuple | _key | TEXMACS-2 | name | <in> ) |
            elem<times>set<rightarrow>bool) takes an individual and a set and tells whether
            that individual belongs to this set.)
            (pl-notation|(tuple|_key|TEXMACS-22|_for|Function(with|mode|math|<in>)|)
              Let (pl-declare|(tuple|_key|TEXMACS-3|name|x|)|) be an individual and (pl-declare|
              (tuple|_key|TEXMACS-4|name|A|)|) a set, then we write (pl-denote|TEXMACS-5|
              x<in>A), (pl-denote|TEXMACS-6|x is element of A), (pl-denote|TEXMACS-7|x is in
              A) or (pl-denote|TEXMACS-8|A contains x).
              (pl-definition|(tuple|_key|DEF4|name|Function (with|mode|math|<subset>)|)
                The function (pl-concept | (tuple | _key | TEXMACS-9 | name | <subset> ) |
                set<times>set<rightarrow>bool) takes two sets and tells whether the first set is a
                subset of the second set.)
                (pl-notation|(tuple|_key|TEXMACS-23|_for|Function (with|mode|math|<subset>)|)
                  Let (pl-declare|(tuple|_key|TEXMACS-10|name|A|)|) and (pl-declare|(tuple|_key|
                  TEXMACS-11|name|B|)|) be sets, then we write (pl-denote|TEXMACS-12|A<sub>
                  set>B).)
                  (pl-axiom|(tuple|_key|AX1|name|Definition of (with|mode|math|<subset>)|)
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```

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n:

, ...

Notation (Function \in)

Let x be an individual and A a set, then we write $x \in A$,
 x is element of A , x is in A or A contains x .

```
\begin{notation}[Function  $\in$ ]
```

```
  Let \declare{x} be an individual and \declare{A} a set,  
  then we write \denote{x \in A}, \denote{x is element of A},  
  \denote{x is in A} or \denote{A contains x}.
```

```
\end{notation}
```

Example

Allows to write the inline formulas x is element of $(A \cup B)$ as well
as $\forall y.y \in (A \cup B)$ in formulas.

But not: x and y are element of $(A \cup B)$.



Verfügbare und geplante Funktionalitäten I

Allgemeine Eigenschaften

- ▶ Sind alle verwendeten Konzepte definiert?
- ▶ Sind die vereinbarten Notationen eingehalten worden?
- ▶ Verwaltung der Notationen
- ▶ Verwendung von Theorien aus anderen Dokumenten
(Semantik + Notation) [Semantisches Zitieren](#)

Speziell für Beweise

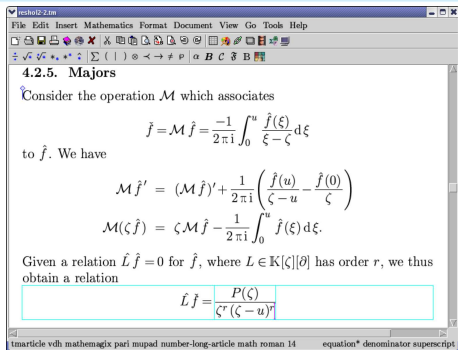
- ▶ In einem offenen Teilbeweis: Was sind mögliche nächste Beweisschritte?
- ▶ Aufruf der automatischen Beweissuchverfahren auf einem offenen Beweisziel

- ▶ Automatisch gefundene (Teil-)Beweise werden
 - ▶ automatisch in das TEX_{macs} -Dokument integriert
 - ▶ für Formeln wird die eingeführte Notation verwendet
- ▶ Ist der Beweis fertig?
- ▶ Ist der Beweis korrekt?
- ▶ Ist der angegebene Beweis ein Beweis für das Theorem?
- ▶ Kollaboratives Arbeiten
 - ▶ Vorausschau für Effekte von Änderungen
 - ▶ Locking-Mechanismus um semantische Aspekte zu schützen
- ▶ Manuelles annotieren reduzieren durch Textanalyse-Verfahren

- ▶ Ein BA bottom-up zu bauen umfasst vielfältige Aspekte (ähnlich wie ein CAS)
 - ▶ Logik, Kalküle,
 - ▶ Repräsentation, Verwendung und Lernen von Beweissuchwissen, Organisation der automat. Beweissuche
 - ▶ Verwaltung von mathematischen Wissen, ...
- ▶ Top-down Vorgehen
 - ▶ orientiert sich an Wünschen des Anwenders
 - ▶ bringt zusätzliche Aspekte:
 - ▶ Granularität von Beweisen
 - ▶ Textanalyse und Textgenerierung
 - ▶ Verwaltung von Abhängigkeiten in Dokumenten
 - ▶ Mehrwerte für Autoren da Semantik von Dokumenten maschinell verarbeitbar (Suche, Extraktion, Reformulierung, ...)

- ▶ Serge Autexier
 - ▶ Christoph Benzmlüller
 - ▶ Dominik Dietrich
 - ▶ Andreas Franke
 - ▶ Henri Lesourd
 - ▶ Marvin Schiller
 - ▶ Ewaryst Schulz
 - ▶ Jörg Siekmann
 - ▶ Marc Wagner
- + Studenten

- ▶ Top-down Vorgehen orientiert sich an dem was gebraucht wird
- ▶ Wir können uns alles mögliche vorstellen, aber ...
- ▶ ... was wird tatsächlich gebraucht?
- ▶ Hilfreich typische Abäufe zu kennen
- ▶ Artikel, (Lehr-)Bücher oder Folien zu erstellen (alleine, zusammen mit anderen, Wiederverwendung von Teilen aus anderen Dokumenten, ...)
- ▶ Wir suchen: Leute, die gerne mal ausprobieren ihre Texte damit zu schreiben, um feedback zu bekommen, was gut ist, was unzumutbar ist, was brauchbar wäre, ...



4.2.5. Majors

Consider the operation \mathcal{M} which associates

$$\hat{f} = \mathcal{M} \hat{f} = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_0^u \frac{\hat{f}(\xi)}{\xi - \zeta} d\xi$$

to \hat{f} . We have

$$\mathcal{M} \hat{f}' = (\mathcal{M} \hat{f})' + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{\hat{f}(u)}{\zeta - u} - \frac{\hat{f}(0)}{\zeta} \right)$$

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