



Applicative encoding

→ The notation $f(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})$ denotes the application of the function symbol f of arity 2 to the arguments \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} (F-O syntax)
 → The notation $\mathbf{f} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}$ should be read as $(\mathbf{f} \mathbf{a}) \mathbf{b}$ denoting that $(\mathbf{f} \mathbf{a})$ is a function applied to \mathbf{b} and similarly with \mathbf{f} to \mathbf{a} (H-O syntax)
 → The operator $@$ simulate the notation $\mathbf{f} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}$ at the F-O level

$$f a b \simeq b \wedge f a (f a b) \simeq g b$$

Translation

$$@(@(f, a), b) \simeq b \wedge @(@(f, a), @(@(f, a), b)) \simeq @(g, b)$$

Higher-order Logic

Ground formula

$$\neg (h b \simeq g b) \wedge g \simeq f a \wedge \text{map}(f a) l \simeq l \wedge f a b \simeq h b$$

Partial application

Functional argument

Quantified formula

$$\forall F \forall G \forall x \forall y. F x \simeq g \Rightarrow F x y \simeq G y$$

Quantification on function

Quantification on objects

Ground solver

$$\frac{t \in \mathbf{T}^{\text{curr}}(E)}{t \simeq t \in E_{\text{curr}}} \text{REFL}_{\text{CURR}} \quad \frac{t \simeq u}{u \simeq t \in E_{\text{curr}}} \text{SYM} \quad \frac{s \simeq t, t \simeq u}{s \simeq u \in E_{\text{curr}}} \text{TRANS}$$

$$\frac{t \simeq u \quad t' \simeq u' \quad (t, t'), (u, u') \in \mathbf{T}^{\text{curr}}(E)}{(t, t') \simeq (u, u') \in E_{\text{curr}}} \text{CONG}_{\text{CURR}} \quad \frac{t \simeq u, t \not\simeq u}{\perp} \text{CONFLICT}$$

$$\frac{t \simeq u \quad \text{uncurry}(t) \text{ or } \text{uncurry}(u) \text{ is shared with theory } \mathcal{T}}{\text{uncurry}(t) \simeq \text{uncurry}(u) \in E} \text{THEORY-PROP}$$

$$\frac{\forall F, G : \bar{\tau}_n \rightarrow \tau. F \not\simeq G \Rightarrow F(\text{sk}_1, \dots, \text{sk}_n) \not\simeq G(\text{sk}_1, \dots, \text{sk}_n) \in Q}{\text{where } \text{sk}_1, \dots, \text{sk}_n \text{ are fresh symbols of respective sorts } \tau_1, \dots, \tau_n.} \text{EXT-AX}$$

E-matching

$$e(x, t, S) = \{\sigma \cup \{x \mapsto t\} \mid \sigma \in S, s \notin \text{dom}(\sigma)\} \cup \{\sigma \mid \sigma \in S, E \models x \sigma \simeq t\}$$

$$e(t', t, S) = \begin{cases} S & \text{if } E \models t' \simeq t \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$e(a(\bar{s}_n), t, S) = \bigcup_{a(\bar{t}_n) \in \mathbf{T}^{\text{curr}}(E_{\text{curr}})} e(s_n, t_n, \dots, e(s_1, t_1, S) \dots)$$

$$E \models a(\bar{t}_n) \simeq t$$

$$e(F(\bar{s}_n), t, S) = \bigcup_{\substack{\text{Ty}(F) = \text{Ty}(a) \\ a(\bar{t}_n) \in \mathbf{T}^{\text{curr}}(E_{\text{curr}}) \\ E \models a(\bar{t}_n) \simeq t}} e(s_n, t_n, \dots, e(s_1, t_1, S) \dots) \cup \{F \mapsto a\}$$

Features comparaison

Features	First-order	λ -free Higher-order logic	Higher-order logic
Functions	✓	✓	✓
Predicates	✓	✓	✓
Functional arguments	✗	✓	✓
Quantification on objects	✓	✓	✓
Quantification on functions	✗	✓	✓
Partial applications	✗	✓	✓
Anonymous functions	✗	✗	✓

Results

• @vt is veriT using the applicative encoding
 • vt is veriT using the native higher-order approach

- THO is λ -free and without first-class Boolean
- oTHO is only λ -free
- λ oTHO is full higher-order
- JD* are Sledghammer problems with respectively 32 and 512 axioms and whether λ -abstractions are removed via λ -lifting (lift) or via SK-style combinators (combs).
- λ oSH is Sledghammer problems with 1024 axioms and full higher-order

Solver	Total	THO	oTHO	λ oTHO	JD _{lift} ³²	JD _{combs} ³²	JD _{lift} ⁵¹²	JD _{combs} ⁵¹²	λ oSH ¹⁰²⁴
#	9032	530	743	1915	1253	1253	1253	1253	832
@cvc	4318	384	344	940	457	459	655	667	412
@cvc-sax	4348	390	373	937	456	457	655	668	412
cvc	4232	389	342	865	463	447	667	654	405
cvc-sax	4275	389	376	883	458	443	667	654	405
@vt	2556	370	332		404	396	525	529	
vt	2671	369	346		426	424	550	556	
Ehoh	2631	394			489	481	637	630	
Leo-III	4410	402	452	1178	491	482	609	565	231
Satallax	3961	392	457	1215	394	390	407	404	302

Number of proved theorems per benchmark set. Best results are in bold.