

Managing Naproche Formalizations with $\text{\LaTeX}$ and $\text{\FAMF}$

Marcel Schütz

FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg

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Overview

Overview

ST_EX-Based Naproche Libraries

library_module_1.ftl.tex

library_module_2.ftl.tex

library_module_3.ftl.tex

formalization.ftl.tex

FLMf

Search Interface

formalization.ftl.html

Viewing HTML

formalization.ftl.pdf

Viewing PDF

Motivation

NatFoM 2023:

Introduced libraries of Naproche formalizations

⇒ Focussed on the “logical level”

Remaining Challenges on the “Presentational Level”:

For Formalization Authors:

- ▶ Importing $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ macro definitions from a library
- ▶ Referencing assertions stated in a library
- ▶ Searching symbols/notions/assertions across libraries

For Formalization Readers:

- ▶ Retrieving definitions/statements of symbols/notions/assertions imported from a library

Solution Approach: Integrating $\text{sT}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ and $\text{F}_{\text{M}}\text{J}$ into the Naproche ecosystem

STEX

<https://github.com/slatex/stex>

- ▶ $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ provides a module system for $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ documents
⇒ Structure Naproche libraries as $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ modules
- ▶ $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ macros defined $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ modules can be reused in other $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ documents
⇒ Define Naproche symbols as $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ macros
- ▶ Assertions defined in $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ modules can be referenced in other $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ documents
⇒ Provide Naproche assertions as components of $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ modules

```
\begin{smodule}{congruency.ftl}

  \importmodule[libraries/arithmetics]{modulo.ftl}

  \symdef{Cong}[args=3]{#1 \equiv #2 (\text{mod} #3)}

  \symdecl*{congruency of sum}

  \begin{definition}[forthel, for=Cong]
    Let  $n, m, k$  be natural numbers such that
     $k \not\equiv 0$ .
     $\text{\$}\text{\textbackslash Cong}\{n\}\{m\}\{k\}$  iff  $n \text{ Mod } k \text{ Eq } m \text{ Mod } k$ .
  \end{definition}

  \begin{lemma}[forthel, name=congruency of sum]
    Let  $n, k$  be natural numbers such that
     $k \not\equiv 0$ .
    Then  $\text{\$}\text{\textbackslash Cong}\{n \text{ Plus } k\}\{n\}\{k\}$ .
  \end{lemma}

\end{smodule}
```

Definition. Let n, k be natural numbers such that $k \neq 0$. $n \equiv m \pmod{k}$ iff $n \bmod k = m \bmod k$.

Lemma. Let n, m, k be natural numbers such that $k \neq 0$. Then $n + k \equiv n \pmod{k}$.

STEX: Reusing STEX Macros & Referencing Assertions

Reusing `\Cong` & Referencing congruency of sum:

```
\usemodule[libraries/arithmetics]{congruency.ftl}

...
Then  $\$ \backslash \text{Cong} \{ \backslash \text{One} \ \backslash \text{Plus} \ p \} \{ \backslash \text{One} \} \{ p \} \$$  (by \sn{congruency of sum}).
```

⇒ Interactive HTML Rendering:

Then $1 + p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ (by congruency of sum).

Definition Let n, m, k be natural numbers such that $k \neq 0$.

$n \equiv m \pmod{k}$ iff $n \bmod k = m \bmod k$.

Then $1 + p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ (by congruency of sum).

Assertion Let n, k be natural numbers such that $k \neq 0$. Then $n + k \equiv n \pmod{k}$.

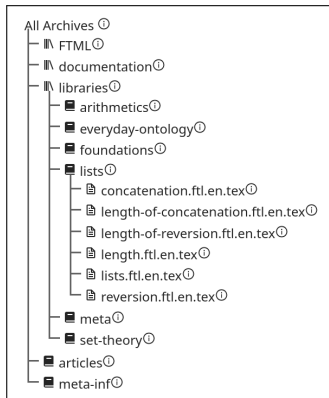


FLMf: The Flexiformal Annotation Management System

<https://github.com/FlexiFormal/FLAMS>

FLMf provides a webinterface to ...

- ▶ ... render $\text{\LaTeX}$ documents as PDF and interactive HTML.
⇒ Render Naproche formalizations in FLMf
- ▶ ... view PDF and interactive HTML documents.
⇒ View Naproche formalizations in FLMf
- ▶ ... search $\text{\S\TeX}$ symbols.
⇒ Search Naproche symbols/notions/assertions in FLMf



53.3%; ca. 20s remaining

Running (2)

- ▶ [libraries/lists]concatenation.ftl.en.tex (2/5) pdflatex 🔊
- ▶ [libraries/lists]length.ftl.en.tex (1/5) pdflatex_first 🔊

Queued (1)

- ▶ [libraries/lists]lists.ftl.en.tex (1/5) pdflatex_first 🔊

Blocked (0)

Failed (0)

Finished (3)

- ▶ [libraries/lists]length-of-reversion.ftl.en.tex (5/5) Done 🔊
- ▶ [libraries/lists]reversion.ftl.en.tex (5/5) Done 🔊
- ▶ [libraries/lists]length-of-concatenation.ftl.en.tex (5/5) Done 🔊

Theorem 18 (Furstenberg). $\mathbb{P}$ is infinite.

Proof. $\cup P$ is a subset of $\mathbb{N}$. Let us show that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $n \in \cup P$ iff n has a prime divisor. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If n has a prime divisor then n belongs to $\cup P$.

Proof. Assume n has a prime divisor p . Then $n \in N_{0,p} \in P$. Hence $n \in \cup P$.
Definition 2. $\mathbb{P}$ is the class of all prime numbers.
Definition 15. $P = \{N_{0,p} \mid p \in \mathbb{P}\}$.

Proof. Assume that n belongs to $\cup P$. Take a prime number r such that $n \in N_{0,r}$. Hence $n \equiv 0 \pmod{r}$. Thus $n \bmod r = 0 \bmod r = 0$. Therefore r is a prime divisor of n . $\square$

End. Hence For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $n \in \cup P^c$ iff n has no prime divisor. 1 has no prime divisor and any natural number having no prime divisor is equal to 1 . Therefore $\cup P^c = \{1\}$. Indeed $\cup P^c \subset \{1\}$ and $\{1\} \subset \cup P^c$. P is infinite.

Proof by contradiction. Assume that P is finite. Then $\cup P$ is closed and $\cup P^c$ is open. Take a p such that $N_{1,p} \subset \cup P^c$. $1+p$ is an element of $N_{1,p}$. Indeed $1+p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ (by congruency of sum). $1+p$ is not equal to 1 . Hence $1+p \notin \cup P^c$. Contradiction. $\square$

■

FLMf: Searching Symbols/Notions/Assertions

☐ Symbols ☒ Documents/Paragraphs

Definitions x Paragraphs x

Paragraph **paragraph**

For: *prime, compound, prime number*

Score: 8.117258

Definition 1. Let n be a natural number. n is *prime* iff $n > 1$ and n has no nontrivial divisors. Let n is *compound* stand for n is not prime. Let a *prime number* stand for a natural number that is prime.

Paragraph **paragraph_4**

For: *coprime, relatively prime, mutually prime*

Score: 6.9751825

Definition 5. Let n, m be natural numbers. n and m are *coprime* iff for all nonzero natural numbers k such that $k \mid n$ and $k \mid m$ we have $k = 1$. Let n and m are *relatively prime* stand for n and m are coprime. Let n and m are *mutually prime* stand for n and m are coprime. Let n is *prime to* m stand for n and m are coprime.

Paragraph **paragraph_1**

For: *Prime*

Score: 6.9153433

Definition 2. $\mathbb{P}$ is the class of all prime numbers.

Paragraph **paragraph_3**

Score: 6.4505324

Proposition 4. Let n be a natural number such that $n > 1$. Then n has a prime divisor.

Conclusion

Conclusion: Managing Naproche Formalizations with $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{J}$

Challenges wrt. Naproche Libraries:

- ▶ Importing $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ macros and referencing assertions from a Naproche library
⇒ Structure Naproche libraries as $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ modules
- ▶ Searching symbols/notions/assertions across libraries
⇒ Use the search interface of $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{J}$
- ▶ Retrieving definitions/statements of symbols/statements
⇒ Use $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{J}$ to convert formalizations to HTML that shows definitions/statements on mouse hover

Links:

Naproche: <https://github.com/naproche/naproche/>

$\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$: <https://github.com/slatex/stex>

$\mathcal{F}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{J}$: <https://github.com/FlexiFormal/FLAMS>