## Transcendental Syntax

The dynamics of logic programs and tilings, applied to Linear Logic

Team LoVe - LIPN Université Sorbone Paris Nord
Boris ENG

## Stellar Resolution

From tiles to logic programs

## Wang tiles

Hao Wang (1961)
Dominos. $\because \because \because \because \because \because \because \because$

## Wang tiles

Hao Wang (1961)
Dominos. $\because \because \because \because \because \because \because \because \square$


## Wang tiles

Hao Wang (1961)
Dominos. $\because \because \because \because \because \because \because \because$

$\alpha: Z^{2} \longrightarrow T$, adjacent tiles: sides of matching colours.

## Wang tiles

Hao Wang (1961)
Dominos. $\because \because \because \because \because \because \because \because$

Wang set.


Tiling.

$\alpha: Z^{2} \longrightarrow T$, adjacent tiles: sides of matching colours.
Turing-complete. by simulating space-time diagram.

## Wang tiles

Hao Wang (1961)
Dominos. $\because \because \because \because \because \because \because \because$

Wang set.


Tiling.

$\alpha: Z^{2} \longrightarrow T$, adjacent tiles : sides of matching colours.
Turing-complete. by simulating space-time diagram.
Generalisations. different matchability (e.g DNA computing), higher dimensions (e.g Z ${ }^{3}$ ).

## Flexible tiles

Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)
Coming from DNA computing.

## Flexible tiles

Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)
Coming from DNA computing.
Set of borders H and an involution $\theta: H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.

## Flexible tiles

## Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)

Coming from DNA computing.
Set of borders H and an involution $\theta: H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.


## Flexible tiles

## Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)

Coming from DNA computing.
Set of borders H and an involution $\theta: H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.


## Flexible tiles

## Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)

Coming from DNA computing.
Set of borders H and an involution $\theta: H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.


## Flexible tiles

## Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)

Coming from DNA computing.
Set of borders H and an involution $\theta: H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.


- No geometrical constraint (planarity).


## Flexible tiles

## Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)

Coming from DNA computing.
Set of borders H and an involution $\theta: H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.


- No geometrical constraint (planarity).
- Simulates usual "rigid tiles" (on $\mathrm{Z}^{\mathrm{n}}$ ).


## Flexible tiles

## Nataša Jonoska (around 2000)

Coming from DNA computing.
Set of borders H and an involution $\theta: H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.


- No geometrical constraint (planarity).
- Simulates usual "rigid tiles" (on $\mathrm{Z}^{\mathrm{n}}$ ).
- Related to NTIME classes.
"Complexity classes for self-assembling flexible tiles" (Jonoska et al.).


## Stellar Resolution (background) <br> Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Flexible tiles on first-order terms.

## Stellar Resolution (background) <br> Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Flexible tiles on first-order terms.
$\rightarrow$ actually logic programming (first-order disjunctive clauses)

## Stellar Resolution (background) <br> Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Flexible tiles on first-order terms.
$\rightarrow$ actually logic programming (first-order disjunctive clauses)

But first, some elementary definitions :
First-order terms. $t, u::=x \mid f\left(t_{1}, \ldots, t_{n}\right)$

## Stellar Resolution (background) <br> Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Flexible tiles on first-order terms.
$\rightarrow$ actually logic programming (first-order disjunctive clauses)

But first, some elementary definitions :
First-order terms. $t, u::=x \mid f\left(t_{1}, \ldots, t_{n}\right)$
Unification. $t_{1} \doteq t_{2}$ : can we find $\theta:$ Vars $\mapsto$ Terms such that $\theta t_{1}=\theta t_{2}$ ?

## Stellar Resolution (background) <br> Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Flexible tiles on first-order terms.
$\rightarrow$ actually logic programming (first-order disjunctive clauses)

But first, some elementary definitions :
First-order terms. $t, u::=x \mid f\left(t_{1}, \ldots, t_{n}\right)$
Unification. $t_{1} \doteq t_{2}$ : can we find $\theta:$ Vars $\mapsto$ Terms such that $\theta t_{1}=\theta t_{2}$ ?
Matching. up-to-renaming $\alpha t_{1} \doteq t_{2}$

## Stellar Resolution (background) <br> Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Flexible tiles on first-order terms.
$\rightarrow$ actually logic programming (first-order disjunctive clauses)

But first, some elementary definitions :
First-order terms. $t, u::=x \mid f\left(t_{1}, \ldots, t_{n}\right)$
Unification. $t_{1} \doteq t_{2}$ : can we find $\theta:$ Vars $\mapsto$ Terms such that $\theta t_{1}=\theta t_{2}$ ?
Matching. up-to-renaming $\alpha t_{1} \doteq t_{2}$
$\rightarrow$ for $x \doteq f(x) \simeq_{\alpha} y \doteq f(x)$ we have $\theta=y \mapsto f(x)$

## Stellar Resolution (static part)

Stars and constellations

Borders are polarised first-order term with a head symbol called its colour.

## Stellar Resolution (static part)

Stars and constellations

Borders are polarised first-order term with a head symbol called its colour.


## Stellar Resolution (static part)

Stars and constellations

Borders are polarised first-order term with a head symbol called its colour.

$t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.

## Stellar Resolution (static part)

Stars and constellations

Borders are polarised first-order term with a head symbol called its colour.

$t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.
Variables are local.

## Stellar Resolution (static part)

## Stars and constellations

Borders are polarised first-order term with a head symbol called its colour.

$t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.
Variables are local.

| Tiles | Resolution | Stellar Resolution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Atom $A=A(t), \neg A(t)$ | Ray $r=+a(t),-a(t), t$ |
| Tile | Clause $C=A_{1} \vee \ldots \vee A_{n}$ | Star $\phi=\left[r_{1}, \ldots, r_{n}\right]$ |
| Tile set | Program $P=C_{1} \wedge \ldots \wedge C_{m}$ | Constellation $\Phi=\phi_{1}+\ldots+\phi_{m}$ |
| Tiling | Inference tree | Diagram |

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / fusion)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Reducing diagrams by fusion of stars pairwise.

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / fusion)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Reducing diagrams by fusion of stars pairwise.


1. $t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / fusion)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Reducing diagrams by fusion of stars pairwise.


1. $t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.
2. propagation of $\theta$.

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / fusion)

 Jean-Yves Girard (2013)Reducing diagrams by fusion of stars pairwise.


1. $t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.
2. propagation of $\theta$.

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / fusion)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Reducing diagrams by fusion of stars pairwise.


1. $t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.
2. propagation of $\theta$.
3. destruction of connected rays + merging of stars.

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / fusion)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Reducing diagrams by fusion of stars pairwise.


1. $t$ and $u$ are matchable with unifier $\theta=\{x \mapsto f(y)\}$.
2. propagation of $\theta$.
3. destruction of connected rays + merging of stars.

# Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / execution) 

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Fusion. diagram/tiling $\mapsto$ star (non-empty)

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / execution)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Fusion. diagram/tiling $\mapsto$ star (non-empty)
Execution. from a constellation (tile set) $\Phi$ :
$\phi_{1}$
$\phi_{2}$
$\phi_{3}$

## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / execution)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Fusion. diagram/tiling $\mapsto$ star (non-empty)
Execution. from a constellation (tile set) $\Phi$ :


## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / execution)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Fusion. diagram/tiling $\mapsto$ star (non-empty)
Execution. from a constellation (tile set) $\Phi$ :


## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / execution)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Fusion. diagram/tiling $\mapsto$ star (non-empty)
Execution. from a constellation (tile set) $\Phi$ :


- We want the diagrams to be saturated (impossible to extend).


## Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / execution)

## Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Fusion. diagram/tiling $\mapsto$ star (non-empty)
Execution. from a constellation (tile set) $\Phi$ :


- We want the diagrams to be saturated (impossible to extend).
- We also want them to be correct (no unification error).


## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Unary addition by logic programming :

$$
[+\operatorname{add}(0, y, y)]+[-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z),+\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z))]+\left[-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right), r\right]
$$

## Stellar Resolution

## Few examples

Unary addition by logic programming :

$$
\begin{aligned}
{[+\operatorname{add}(0, y, y)]+} & {[-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z),+\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z))]+\left[-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right), r\right] } \\
-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;- & +\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \\
& +\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ;-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(0), s^{2}(0), r\right) ; r ;
\end{aligned}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

## Few examples

Unary addition by logic programming :

$$
[+\operatorname{add}(0, y, y)]+[-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z),+\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z))]+\left[-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right), r\right]
$$

$-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(x), y, s^{2}(z)\right) ;$

$$
+\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(0), s^{2}(0), r\right) ; r ;
$$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Unary addition by logic programming :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& {[+\operatorname{add}(0, y, y)]+[-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z),+\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z))]+\left[-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right), r\right]} \\
& -\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(0), y, s^{2}(y)\right) ;-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(0), s^{2}(0), r\right) ; r ;
\end{aligned}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Unary addition by logic programming :
$[+\operatorname{add}(0, y, y)]+[-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z),+\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z))]+\left[-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right), r\right]$
$s^{4}(0) ;$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Unary addition by logic programming :

$$
[+\operatorname{add}(0, y, y)]+[-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z),+\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z))]+\left[-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right), r\right]
$$

$s^{4}(0) ;$
All other diagrams fail, hence $\operatorname{Ex}(\Phi)=\left[s^{4}(0)\right]$.

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$
$\frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ;$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} \\
\text { \} } \\
{\frac{-c_{1}(x)}{+c_{2}(x),+c_{3}(x)}}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ; \\
& \quad \mid \\
& \frac{-c_{1}(x)}{+c_{2}(x),+c_{3}(x)} ; \quad \frac{-c_{3}(x),-\operatorname{not}(x, r)}{+c_{4}(r)} ;
\end{aligned}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ; \\
& \quad \mid \\
& \frac{-c_{1}(x)}{+c_{2}(x),+c_{3}(x)} ; \quad \frac{-c_{3}(x),-\operatorname{not}(x, r)}{+c_{4}(r)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{2}(x) \quad-c_{3}(y)}{+c_{5}(r)}-\operatorname{or}(x, y, r)
\end{aligned}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$
$\frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ;$


## Stellar Resolution

Few examples
Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{1}(x)}{+c_{2}(x),+c_{3}(x)} ; \quad \frac{-c_{3}(x),-\operatorname{not}(x, r)}{+c_{4}(r)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{2}(x)-c_{3}(y)-\operatorname{or}(x, y, r)}{+c_{5}(r)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{5}(r)}{R(r)} ;
\end{aligned}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$
$\frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ;$


## Stellar Resolution

Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), x(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{1}(x)}{+c_{2}(x),+c_{3}(x)} ; \quad \frac{-c_{3}(x),-\operatorname{not}(x, r)}{+c_{4}(r)} ; \\
& {[+\operatorname{val}(0)]+[+\operatorname{val}(1)]+[+\operatorname{not}(1,0)]+} \\
& {[+\operatorname{not}(0,1)]+[+\operatorname{or}(0,0,0)]+} \\
& {[+\operatorname{or}(0,1,1)]+[+\operatorname{or}(1,0,1)]+} \\
& {[\operatorname{tor}(1,1,1)]} \\
& \frac{-c_{2}(x)-c_{3}(y)}{+c_{5}(r)} \quad-o r(x, y, r) ; \\
& \frac{-c_{5}(r)}{R(r)} \text {; }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

## Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), X(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} \text {; } \\
& \frac{-c_{1}(x)}{+c_{2}(x),+c_{3}(x)} ; \quad \frac{-c_{3}(x),-\operatorname{not}(x, r)}{+c_{4}(r)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{2}(x) \quad-c_{3}(y) \quad-o r(x, y, r)}{+c_{5}(r)} ; \\
& {[+\operatorname{val}(0)]+[+\operatorname{val}(1)]+[+\operatorname{not}(1,0)]+} \\
& {[+\operatorname{not}(0,1)]+[+\operatorname{or}(0,0,0)]+} \\
& {[+\operatorname{or}(0,1,1)]+[+\operatorname{or}(1,0,1)]+} \\
& \text { [+or(1, 1, 1)] } \\
& E x(\Phi)=[X(0), R(1)]+[X(1), R(1)] \\
& \frac{-c_{5}(r)}{R(r)} \text {; }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Stellar Resolution

## Few examples

Boolean circuits as hypergraph+dynamics : $X \vee \neg X$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-\operatorname{val}(x), X(x)}{+c_{1}(x)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{1}(x)}{+c_{2}(x),+c_{3}(x)} ; \\
& \frac{-c_{2}(x) \quad-c_{3}(y)-\operatorname{cor}(x, y, r)}{+c_{5}(r)}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
[+\operatorname{val}(0)]+[+\operatorname{val}(1)]+[+\operatorname{not}(1,0)]+
$$

$$
[+\operatorname{not}(0,1)]+[+\operatorname{or}(0,0,0)]+
$$

$$
[+\operatorname{or}(0,1,1)]+[+\operatorname{or}(1,0,1)] \quad+
$$

$$
[+\operatorname{or}(1,1,1)]
$$

$$
E x(\Phi)=[X(0), R(1)]+[X(1), R(1)]
$$

Extensible to arithmetic circuits

## Transcendental Syntax

Proofs as tilings

## Transcendental Syntax

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour.

## Transcendental Syntax

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour. By finite means !

## Transcendental Syntax

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour. By finite means !
Answers/Analytic adequate computational space : stellar resolution.

## Transcendental Syntax

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour. By finite means!
Answers/Analytic adequate computational space : stellar resolution.
$\rightarrow$ independant/local interaction

## Transcendental Syntax

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour. By finite means!
Answers/Analytic adequate computational space : stellar resolution.
$\longrightarrow$ independant/local interaction
ᄂ "large enough"

## Transcendental Syntax

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour. By finite means!
Answers/Analytic adequate computational space : stellar resolution.
$\longrightarrow$ independant/local interaction
L "large enough"
Questions/Synthetic emergence of logical space : correctness, formulas, use.

## Transcendental Syntax

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour. By finite means!
Answers/Analytic adequate computational space : stellar resolution.
$\longrightarrow$ independant/local interaction
L "large enough"
Questions/Synthetic emergence of logical space : correctness, formulas, use.
$厶$ what is a "good" interaction? (subjective)

## Transcendental Syntax

## Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour. By finite means!
Answers/Analytic adequate computational space : stellar resolution.
$\longrightarrow$ independant/local interaction
L "large enough"
Questions/Synthetic emergence of logical space : correctness, formulas, use.
$厶$ what is a "good" interaction? (subjective)
"This can only be a reconstruction, which means that we roughly know what we are aiming at." (Transcendental Syntax I).

## Transcendental Syntax

MLL proof-structures
An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs :

## Transcendental Syntax

MLL proof-structures
An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs:
Formulas/Vertices. $A, B:=X|A \otimes B| A \ngtr B$

## Transcendental Syntax

MLL proof-structures
An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs:
Formulas/Vertices. $A, B:=X|A \otimes B| A \ngtr B$


## Transcendental Syntax

MLL proof-structures
An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs:
Formulas/Vertices. $A, B:=X|A \otimes B| A \ngtr B$


Rules/Hyperedges. Axiom
Cut
Tensor
Par


## Transcendental Syntax

## MLL proof-structures

An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs :
Formulas/Vertices. $A, B:=X|A \otimes B| A \ngtr B$


Rules/Hyperedges. Axiom Cut Tensor Par


## Transcendental Syntax

MLL proof-structures
An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs:
Formulas/Vertices. $A, B:=X|A \otimes B| A \subset B$


Rules/Hyperedges. Axiom Cut Tensor Par


## Transcendental Syntax

The computational content of proof-structures

Cut-elimination procedure :



## Transcendental Syntax

The computational content of proof-structures

Cut-elimination procedure :


Geometry of Interaction :


## Transcendental Syntax

The computational content of proof-structures

Cut-elimination procedure :


Geometry of Interaction :


## Transcendental Syntax

Simulation of cut-elimination


## Transcendental Syntax

Simulation of cut-elimination


## Transcendental Syntax

Simulation of cut-elimination


## Transcendental Syntax

Simulation of cut-elimination


## Transcendental Syntax

Simulation of cut-elimination

$+c \cdot p_{A_{2}^{\perp}}(x) ;+c \cdot p_{A_{3}}(x) ;$

## Transcendental Syntax

The logical content of proof-structures

Only some proof-structures are "logically correct".

## Transcendental Syntax <br> The logical content of proof-structures

Only some proof-structures are "logically correct".
Danos-Regnier correctness criterion : testing the vehicle against several Tests $\in$ Format.

## Transcendental Syntax

The logical content of proof-structures

Only some proof-structures are "logically correct".
Danos-Regnier correctness criterion : testing the vehicle against several Tests $\in$ Format.


## Transcendental Syntax

The logical content of proof-structures

Only some proof-structures are "logically correct".
Danos-Regnier correctness criterion : testing the vehicle against several Tests $\in$ Format.


## Transcendental Syntax

The logical content of proof-structures

Only some proof-structures are "logically correct".
Danos-Regnier correctness criterion : testing the vehicle against several Tests $\in$ Format.


## Transcendental Syntax

Simulation of correctness

Stars $\equiv$ Oriented hyperedges
$+t . p_{A \otimes B}(l x) ;+t . p_{A \perp>{ }_{B} \perp}(l x) ;$

## Transcendental Syntax

## Simulation of correctness

## Stars $\equiv$ Oriented hyperedges

$$
+ \text { t. } p_{A \otimes B}(l x) ;+t . p_{A^{\perp} \wedge_{B^{\perp}}}(l x) ;
$$

$$
+t . p_{A \otimes B}(r x) ;+t . p_{A^{\perp} \not \gamma_{B^{\perp}}}(r x) ;
$$

$\left[\frac{-t . p_{A \oslash B}(l x)}{+c . q_{A}(x)}\right]$;

$$
\left[\frac{-t . p_{A \otimes B}(r x)}{+c \cdot q_{A} \perp(x)}\right] ;
$$

$$
\left[\frac{-t . p_{A} \perp \gamma_{\gamma_{B}} \perp(l x)}{+c \cdot q_{B}(x)}\right] ;
$$

$$
\left[\frac{-t . p_{A \perp} \perp \mathcal{X}_{B} \perp(r x)}{+c . a_{B} \perp(x)}\right] ;
$$

$$
\left[\frac{-c . q_{A}(x)-c . q_{B}(x)}{+c . q_{A \otimes B}(x)}\right] ;
$$

$$
\underline{-c . a_{A} \perp(x)} ; \quad \frac{-c . a_{B} \perp(x)}{+c \cdot a_{A} \perp \gamma B^{\perp} \perp}(x) ;
$$

$$
\left[\frac{-c . q_{A \otimes B}(x)}{p_{A \otimes B}(x)}\right] ;
$$

$$
\left[\frac{-c . q_{A} \perp \gamma_{\gamma_{B}}(x)}{p_{A} \perp_{\gamma_{B}}(x)}\right] ;
$$

## Transcendental Syntax

Simulation of correctness
Stars $\equiv$ Oriented hyperedges


## Transcendental Syntax

## Simulation of correctness

Stars $\equiv$ Oriented hyperedges


Property of the tiling : logically correct iff for all test, the normal form is a single star.

## Transcendental Syntax

Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.

## Transcendental Syntax

Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.
Pre-types description of a behaviour $A=\left\{\Phi_{i}\right\}_{i \in \mid}$.

## Transcendental Syntax

Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.
Pre-types description of a behaviour $A=\left\{\Phi_{i}\right\}_{i \in \mid}$.
Orthogonality Choose a definition of "good interaction" $\Phi \perp \Phi^{\prime}$.

## Transcendental Syntax

## Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.
Pre-types description of a behaviour $A=\left\{\Phi_{i}\right\}_{i \in \mid}$.
Orthogonality Choose a definition of "good interaction" $\Phi \perp \Phi^{\prime}$.
Dual pre-type $A^{\perp}$ set of "good partners" $\left\{\Phi \mid \forall \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi \perp \Phi_{A}\right\}$.

## Transcendental Syntax

## Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.
Pre-types description of a behaviour $A=\left\{\Phi_{i}\right\}_{i \in \mid}$.
Orthogonality Choose a definition of "good interaction" $\Phi \perp \Phi^{\prime}$.
Dual pre-type $A^{\perp}$ set of "good partners" $\left\{\Phi \mid \forall \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi \perp \Phi_{A}\right\}$. Types $A=A^{\perp \perp}$ closed interaction.

## Transcendental Syntax

## Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.
Pre-types description of a behaviour $A=\left\{\Phi_{i}\right\}_{i \in I}$.
Orthogonality Choose a definition of "good interaction" $\Phi \perp \Phi^{\prime}$.
Dual pre-type $A^{\perp}$ set of "good partners" $\left\{\Phi \mid \forall \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi \perp \Phi_{A}\right\}$.
Types $A=A^{\perp \perp}$ closed interaction.
Tensor $A \otimes B:=\left\{\Phi_{A} \uplus \Phi_{B} \mid \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi_{B} \in B\right\}^{\perp \perp}$.

## Transcendental Syntax

## Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.
Pre-types description of a behaviour $A=\left\{\Phi_{i}\right\}_{i \in I}$.
Orthogonality Choose a definition of "good interaction" $\Phi \perp \Phi^{\prime}$.
Dual pre-type $A^{\perp}$ set of "good partners" $\left\{\Phi \mid \forall \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi \perp \Phi_{A}\right\}$.
Types $A=A^{\perp \perp}$ closed interaction.
Tensor $A \otimes B:=\left\{\Phi_{A} \uplus \Phi_{B} \mid \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi_{B} \in B\right\}^{\perp \perp}$.
Other constructions $A \subset B:=\left(A^{\perp} \otimes B^{\perp}\right)^{\perp}, \quad A \multimap B:=A^{\perp} \varnothing B$.

## Transcendental Syntax

## Typing and formulas

Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.
Pre-types description of a behaviour $A=\left\{\Phi_{i}\right\}_{i \in \mid}$.
Orthogonality Choose a definition of "good interaction" $\Phi \perp \Phi^{\prime}$.
Dual pre-type $A^{\perp}$ set of "good partners" $\left\{\Phi \mid \forall \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi \perp \Phi_{A}\right\}$.
Types $A=A^{\perp \perp}$ closed interaction.
Tensor $A \otimes B:=\left\{\Phi_{A} \uplus \Phi_{B} \mid \Phi_{A} \in A, \Phi_{B} \in B\right\}^{\perp \perp}$.
Other constructions $A \ngtr B:=\left(A^{\perp} \otimes B^{\perp}\right)^{\perp}, \quad A \multimap B:=A^{\perp} \ngtr B$.
$\Phi_{1} \perp \Phi_{2} \Leftrightarrow\left|\operatorname{Ex}\left(\Phi_{1} \uplus \Phi_{2}\right)\right|=1$ : captures MLL formulas.

## Transcendental Syntax

Conclusion

- Logic programs and geometric tiling meet


## Transcendental Syntax

## Conclusion

- Logic programs and geometric tiling meet
- Can be extended to full linear logic and second order


## Transcendental Syntax

## Conclusion

- Logic programs and geometric tiling meet
- Can be extended to full linear logic and second order
$\downarrow$ exponentials : work in progress


## Transcendental Syntax

## Conclusion

- Logic programs and geometric tiling meet
- Can be extended to full linear logic and second order
$\downarrow$ exponentials : work in progress
- Reconstruction of first-order logic possible


## Transcendental Syntax

## Conclusion

- Logic programs and geometric tiling meet
- Can be extended to full linear logic and second order
$\downarrow$ exponentials : work in progress
- Reconstruction of first-order logic possible
$\bigsqcup$ terms/individuals as multiplicative propositions


## Transcendental Syntax

## Conclusion

- Logic programs and geometric tiling meet
- Can be extended to full linear logic and second order
$\checkmark$ exponentials : work in progress
- Reconstruction of first-order logic possible
$\square$ terms/individuals as multiplicative propositions
$\llcorner$ equality as linear equivalence (not predicate!)


## Transcendental Syntax

## Conclusion

- Logic programs and geometric tiling meet
- Can be extended to full linear logic and second order
$\checkmark$ exponentials : work in progress
- Reconstruction of first-order logic possible
$\square$ terms/individuals as multiplicative propositions
$\llcorner$ equality as linear equivalence (not predicate!)
- Logic programs and functional programs, unified ?


# Future and related works 

(actually a call for help)

## Hypergraphings

Hypergraphs with dynamics
Computation with hypergraphs :

| Model | Vertices | Hyperedges |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Boolean circuits | addresses | gates |
| Proof-nets | addresses | rules |
| Constellations | terms | stars |
| Automata | states | transitions |

## Hypergraphings

Hypergraphs with dynamics
Computation with hypergraphs :

| Model | Vertices | Hyperedges |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Boolean circuits | addresses | gates |
| Proof-nets | addresses | rules |
| Constellations | terms | stars |
| Automata | states | transitions |

$\checkmark$ interaction of hypergraphs + execution.

## Hypergraphings

Hypergraphs with dynamics
Computation with hypergraphs :

| Model | Vertices | Hyperedges |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Boolean circuits | addresses | gates |
| Proof-nets | addresses | rules |
| Constellations | terms | stars |
| Automata | states | transitions |

4 interaction of hypergraphs + execution.
4 generalisation of Seiller's Graphings.

## Hypergraphings <br> Hypergraphs with dynamics

Computation with hypergraphs :

| Model | Vertices | Hyperedges |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Boolean circuits | addresses | gates |
| Proof-nets | addresses | rules |
| Constellations | terms | stars |
| Automata | states | transitions |

$\bigsqcup$ interaction of hypergraphs + execution.
4 generalisation of Seiller's Graphings.
$\downarrow$ categorical framework ? Operads, string diagrams, hypergraph categories, frobenius algebras, ...

## Stellar Resolution and Automata Theory

Dependency graph $\mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$ : relations of matchability within a constellation $\Phi$.
$-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ; \longrightarrow+\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \longrightarrow \quad \operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right) ; r ;$

## Stellar Resolution and Automata Theory

Dependency graph $\mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$ : relations of matchability within a constellation $\Phi$.
$-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \square+\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right) ; r ;$

Diagram (formally) : graph homomorphism $\delta: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;- & +\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \\
& +\operatorname{add} \overline{(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x)}, y, s(z)) ;-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(0), s^{2}(0), r\right) ; r ;
\end{aligned}
$$

Run in finite automata : path $\mapsto$ state graph

## Stellar Resolution and Automata Theory

Dependency graph $\mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$ : relations of matchability within a constellation $\Phi$.
$-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \square+\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right) ; r ;$

Diagram (formally) : graph homomorphism $\delta: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;- & +\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \\
& +\operatorname{add} \overline{(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x)}, y, s(z)) ;-+\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(0), s^{2}(0), r\right) ; r
\end{aligned}
$$

Run in finite automata : path $\mapsto$ state graph
$\longrightarrow$ we are interested in reaching finale state.

## Stellar Resolution and Automata Theory

Dependency graph $\mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$ : relations of matchability within a constellation $\Phi$.
$-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;-\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \square+\operatorname{add}\left(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r\right) ; r ;$

Diagram (formally) : graph homomorphism $\delta: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
-\operatorname{add}(0, y, y) ;- & +\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ; \\
& +\operatorname{add}(x, y, z) ;-\operatorname{add}(s(x), y, s(z)) ;-\operatorname{add}\left(s^{2}(0), s^{2}(0), r\right) ; r ;
\end{aligned}
$$

Run in finite automata : path $\mapsto$ state graph
4 we are interested in reaching finale state.
$\square$ automaton for stellar execution?

