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)



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

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Turing-complete. by simulating space-time diagram.

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Generalisations. different matchability (e.g DNA computing), higher dimensions (e.g Z³).

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Set of borders H and an involution θ : $H \rightarrow H$ defining complementary.



• No geometrical constraint (planarity).

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$$h_1 \bullet \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} h_2 \\ h_1 \bullet \end{array}}_{h_3 \bullet} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} h_2 \\ \bullet \end{array}}_{h_3 \bullet} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \theta(h_2) \\ \bullet \end{array}}_{t_2} \bullet h_4$$

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- Simulates usual "rigid tiles" (on **Z**ⁿ).

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- Related to NTIME classes.

"Complexity classes for self-assembling flexible tiles" (Jonoska et al.).

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

Flexible tiles on first-order terms.

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 $\downarrow \text{ for } x \doteq f(x) \simeq_{\alpha} y \doteq f(x) \text{ we have } \theta = y \mapsto f(x)$

Stars and constellations

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

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$$g(x) \bullet (\phi_1) + a(x) - a(f(y)) + c(y) + c(y) - b(x) \bullet (\phi_2) + b(x) + c(y) + c($$

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Tiles	Resolution	Stellar Resolution
	Atom $A = A(t), \neg A(t)$	Ray r = +a(t), -a(t), t
Tile	Clause $C = A_1 \vee \vee A_n$	Star $\phi = [r_1,, r_n]$
Tile set	Program $P = C_1 \land \dots \land C_m$	Constellation $\Phi = \phi_1 + + \phi_m$
Tiling	Inference tree	Diagram

Reducing diagrams by fusion of stars pairwise. -a(f(y))

$$g(x) \bullet (\phi_1) \bullet (\phi_2) \bullet + c(y) \bullet (\phi_2) \bullet + c(y) \bullet (\phi_2) \bullet (\phi_$$

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

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

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- 3. destruction of connected rays + merging of stars.

Stellar Resolution (dynamic part / fusion)

Jean-Yves Girard (2013)

+c(y)g(f(y)) •___ $(\phi_1 \cup \phi_2)$ -b(f(y))

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$$\begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{generation} \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 & \phi_1 \\ (\) \\ \phi_2 \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{array}{c} \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{fusions} Ex(\Phi) = \psi_1 + \ldots + \psi_n \end{array}$$

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

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

Few examples

Unary addition by logic programming :

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

Few examples

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$$-add(0, y, y); - +add(x, y, z); -add(s(x), y, s(z)); +add(x, y, z); -add(s(x), y, s(z)); +add(s^{2}(0), s^{2}(0), r); r;$$

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+add(s²(0), s²(0), r); r;

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s⁴(0);

All other diagrams fail, hence $Ex(\Phi) = [s^4(O)]$.

Few examples

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

 $\frac{-val(x),X(x)}{+c_1(x)} ;$

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$$\frac{-val(x), X(x)}{+c_1(x)};$$

$$\frac{-c_1(x)}{+c_2(x), +c_3(x)}; \qquad \frac{-c_3(x), -not(x,r)}{+c_4(r)};$$

$$\frac{-c_2(x) - c_3(y) - or(x, y, r)}{+c_5(r)};$$

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$$\frac{-c_5(r)}{R(r)};$$

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[+val(0)] + [+val(1)] + [+not(1, 0)] + [+not(0, 1)] + [+or(0, 0, 0)] +

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 $E_{X}(\Phi) = [X(O), R(1)] + [X(1), R(1)]$

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 $E_X(\Phi) = [X(O), R(1)] + [X(1), R(1)]$ Extensible to arithmetic circuits

[+or(1, 1, 1)]

Proofs as tilings

Motivations

Explain (linear) logic from its computational behaviour.

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↓ 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).

MLL proof-structures

An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs :

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Formulas/Vertices. A, $B := X | A \otimes B | A \otimes B$

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An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs :

Formulas/Vertices. $A, B := X | A \otimes B | A \Im B$





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An alternative representation of proofs as hypergraphs :

Formulas/Vertices. A, $B := X | A \otimes B | A^{?} B$ 8 cut **Rules/Hyperedges.** Axiom Cut Tensor Par A_{α}^{\perp} A₁ $A_2 \otimes A_2^{\perp}$ $A_2 \otimes A_2^{\perp}$

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The computational content of proof-structures

Cut-elimination procedure :



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Cut-elimination procedure :



Basically a computation of maximal paths in a graph.

Simulation of cut-elimination



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 $-c.p_{A_1^\perp \mathcal{V} A_1}(x); \ -c.p_{A_2 \otimes A_3^\perp}(x);$

Simulation of cut-elimination



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 $+c.p_{A_2^{\perp}}(x); +c.p_{A_3}(x);$

The logical content of proof-structures

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Simulation of correctness

Stars \equiv Oriented hyperedges

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 $+t.p_{A\otimes B}(\mathbf{rx}); +t.p_{A^{\perp}\Im B^{\perp}}(\mathbf{rx});$

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

 $+t.p_{A\otimes B}(lx); +t.p_{A^{\perp}\Im B^{\perp}}(lx);$

 $+t.p_{A\otimes B}(\mathbf{rx}); +t.p_{A^{\perp}\Im B^{\perp}}(\mathbf{rx});$

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

$$\frac{-t p_{A \oplus B}(1x)}{+c.q_{A}(x)}]; \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -t p_{A \oplus B}(x) \\ +c.q_{A}(x) \end{bmatrix}; \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -t p_{A \perp \gamma B \perp}(1x) \\ +c.q_{B}(x) \end{bmatrix}; \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -t p_{A \perp \gamma B \perp}(x) \\ +c.q_{B}(x) \end{bmatrix}; \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -t p_{A \perp \gamma B \perp}(x) \\ +c.q_{B}(x) \end{bmatrix}; \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -t p_{A \perp \gamma B \perp}(x) \\ +c.q_{B}(x) \end{bmatrix};$$

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

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Use of techniques from "linear" realisability.

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Other constructions $A \ \mathfrak{B} := (A^{\perp} \otimes B^{\perp})^{\perp}$, $A \multimap B := A^{\perp} \ \mathfrak{B}$.

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 $\Phi_1 \perp \Phi_2 \iff |\mathsf{Ex}(\Phi_1 \uplus \Phi_2)| = 1$: captures MLL formulas.

Conclusion

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- Logic programs and functional programs, unified?

Future and related works

(actually a call for help)

Hypergraphs with dynamics

Computation with hypergraphs :

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

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4 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 Φ .

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 $-add(x, y, z);$ $-add(s(x), y, s(z));$ $+add(s^{n}(0), s^{m}(0), r);$ $r;$
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Diagram (formally) : graph homomorphism $\delta : G \to \mathfrak{D}(\Phi)$. $-add(0, y, y); \longrightarrow +add(x, y, z); -add(s(x), y, s(z));$

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- ↓ automaton for stellar execution?