Deep Inference for Graphical Theorem Proving

Pablo Donato

2024-05-29

Institut Polytechnique de Paris, LIX, PARTOUT

PhD defense, Palaiseau

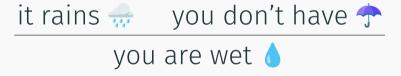
Supervised by Benjamin Werner

Introduction

Context

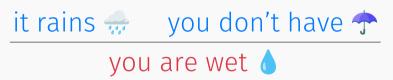
Study of sound reasoning

- Study of sound reasoning
- Example of everyday life deduction:



- Study of sound reasoning
- Example of everyday life deduction:

premisses
conclusion



- Study of sound reasoning
- Example of everyday life deduction:

premisses conclusion

```
it rains  you don't have  you are outside you are not under a bus shelter ...

you are wet •
```

- Study of sound reasoning
- Example of everyday life deduction:

premisses
conclusion

```
it rains  you don't have  you are outside you are not under a bus shelter ...

you are wet •
```

Hidden assumptions ⇒ lack of certainty

Let's try another one (Aristotle – 4th century BC):

Socrates is human All humans are mortal Socrates is mortal

Let's try another one (Aristotle – 4th century BC):

Socrates is human All humans are mortal Socrates is mortal

• Better! But why does it hold?

Let's try another one (Aristotle – 4th century BC):

- Better! But why does it hold?
- Forget everything about *reality*:

$$\frac{x \text{ is } P \quad All P \text{ are } Q}{x \text{ is } Q}$$

Let's try another one (Aristotle – 4th century BC):

- Better! But why does it hold?
- Forget everything about reality:

$$\frac{x \text{ is } P \quad All P \text{ are } Q}{x \text{ is } Q}$$

→ Formal essence of logical reasoning

$$\frac{x \text{ is } P \quad \text{All } P \text{ are } Q}{x \text{ is } Q}$$

$$\frac{x \text{ is } P \quad \text{All } P \text{ are } Q}{x \text{ is } Q} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{P(x) \quad \forall y. P(y) \Rightarrow Q(y)}{Q(x)}$$

$$\frac{x \text{ is } P \quad \text{All } P \text{ are } Q}{x \text{ is } Q} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{P(x) \quad \forall y. P(y) \Rightarrow Q(y)}{Q(x)}$$

Generic patterns of deduction as rules

$$\frac{x \text{ is } P \quad \text{All } P \text{ are } Q}{x \text{ is } Q} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{P(x) \quad \forall y. P(y) \Rightarrow Q(y)}{Q(x)}$$

- Generic patterns of deduction as rules
- Formalist school (Hilbert 20th century):

Maths as a huge game

Goal: to prove theorems by following rules

$$\frac{x \text{ is } P \quad \text{All } P \text{ are } Q}{x \text{ is } Q} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{P(x) \quad \forall y. P(y) \Rightarrow Q(y)}{Q(x)}$$

- Generic patterns of deduction as rules
- Formalist school (Hilbert 20th century):

Maths as a huge game

Goal: to prove theorems by following rules

Proof theory: design & study of rule systems capturing maths

Inference rules represented with symbols

- Inference rules represented with symbols
- · Computers very good at manipulating symbols and following rules

- Inference rules represented with symbols
- Computers very good at manipulating symbols and following rules
 - → Teach computers how to do maths with proof theory!

- Inference rules represented with symbols
- · Computers very good at manipulating symbols and following rules
 - → Teach computers how to do maths with proof theory!
- Problem: maths is $hard \Rightarrow$ need for a **human** in the loop
 - → Interactive Theorem Provers (ITPs)

Contributions

State-of-the art: build proofs by writing textual commands

State-of-the art: build proofs by writing textual commands



: "Please apply this rule"

State-of-the art: build proofs by writing textual commands



: "Please apply this rule"



: " OK here is the result!"

State-of-the art: build proofs by writing textual commands



: "Please apply this rule"



: "X ERROR: dkfsljfjdklsfjdkfjsldjfkdlsfj"

State-of-the art: build proofs by writing textual commands



: "Please apply this rule"



: "X ERROR: dkfsljfjdklsfjdkfjsldjfkdlsfj"

1st contribution: build proofs by direct manipulation of formulas

- → No need to *memorize* the rules
- → No risks of errors

Symbolic vs. Iconic

- Symbols are hard to:
 - ▶ learn ⇒ purely conventional meaning
 - ▶ manipulate ⇒ need for very precise gestures

Symbolic vs. Iconic

- Symbols are hard to:
 - learn ⇒ purely conventional meaning
 - ► manipulate ⇒ need for very precise gestures
- Formulas can interact by being moved in the same space

Symbolic vs. Iconic

- Symbols are hard to:
 - learn ⇒ purely conventional meaning
 - ► manipulate ⇒ need for very precise gestures
- Formulas can interact by being moved in the same space

2nd contribution: replace logical symbols by geometrical diagrams

Symbolic Manipulations

Proof-by-Action

A **demo** is worth a thousand words!

Paradigm

• Fully graphical: no textual proof language

Paradigm

- Fully graphical: no textual proof language
- Both spatial and temporal:

proof = gesture sequence

Paradigm

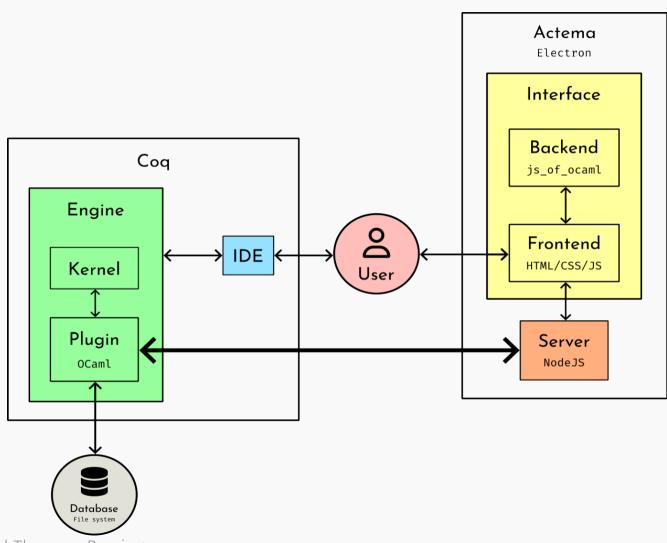
- Fully graphical: no textual proof language
- Both spatial and temporal:

• Different modes of reasoning with a single "syntax":

```
Click ⇔ introduction/elimination

Drag-and-Drop ⇔ backward/forward
```

coq-actema



Deep Inference for Graphical Theorem Proving

Semantics of Drag-and-Drop

Idea: bring matching subformulas through switch rules

$$\begin{cases} \underline{A} \land B \otimes B \land (\underline{A} \lor C) \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land (\underline{A} \land B \otimes (\underline{A} \lor C) \land D) \\ \rightarrow B \land (\underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A} \lor C) \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A}) \lor C) \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{B} \Rightarrow (\underline{A} \otimes \underline{A})) \lor C) \land D \end{cases}$$

$$\text{identity} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{B} \Rightarrow T) \lor C) \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land (T \lor C) \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land T \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land D \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{unit elimination} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A} \lor C \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A})) \lor C \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A})) \lor C \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A})) \lor C \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A})) \lor C \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land ((\underline{A} \land B \otimes \underline{A})) \lor C \land D \\ \rightarrow B \land D \\ \end{array} \right.$$

Variant of the Calculus of Structures (Guglielmi 1999)

 $\exists y. \ \forall x.R(x,y) \otimes \forall a.\exists b.R(a,b)$

Unify linked subformulas

$$x \longmapsto a$$

$$\exists y. \ \forall x.R(x,y) \otimes \forall a.\exists b.R(a,b)$$

$$y \longleftarrow b$$

Linking under quantifiers

(Donato, Strub, and Werner 2022)

- Unify linked subformulas
- Check for ∀∃ dependency cycles

$$\exists y. \ \forall x.R(x,y) \otimes \forall a.\exists b.R(a,b)$$

$$x \longmapsto a$$



Linking under quantifiers

(Donato, Strub, and Werner 2022)

- Unify linked subformulas
- Check for ∀∃ dependency cycles
- Switch uninstantiated quantifiers

$$\exists y. \forall x. \underline{R(x,y)} \otimes \forall a. \exists b. \underline{R(a,b)}$$

$$\rightarrow \forall y. (\forall x. \underline{R(x,y)} \otimes \forall a. \exists b. \underline{R(a,b)})$$

$$\rightarrow \forall y. \forall a. (\forall x. R(x,y) \otimes \exists b. R(a,b))$$

$$x \longmapsto a$$



Linking under quantifiers

(Donato, Strub, and Werner 2022)

- Unify linked subformulas
- Check for ∀∃ dependency cycles
- Switch uninstantiated quantifiers
- Instantiate unified variables

$$\exists y. \forall x. R(x, y) \otimes \forall a. \exists b. R(a, b)$$

$$\rightarrow \forall y. (\forall x. R(x, y) \otimes \forall a. \exists b. R(a, b))$$

$$\rightarrow \forall y. \forall a. (\forall x. R(x, y) \otimes \exists b. R(a, b))$$

$$\rightarrow \forall y. \forall a. (\forall x. R(x, y) \otimes R(a, y))$$

$$\rightarrow \forall y. \forall a. (R(a, y) \otimes R(a, y))$$

$$\rightarrow^* \top$$





Unify linked subformulas

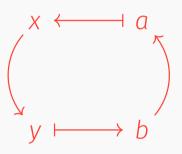
$$x \leftarrow \longrightarrow a$$

$$\forall a. \exists b. R(a,b) \otimes \exists y. \forall x. R(x,y)$$

$$y \longmapsto b$$

- Unify linked subformulas
- Check for ∀∃ dependency cycles

$$\forall a. \exists b. R(a,b) \otimes \exists y. \forall x. R(x,y)$$





Add 4 rules \implies rewrite tactic for free!

$$\underline{t} = u \otimes A \rightarrow A[u/t] \qquad t = \underline{u} \otimes A \rightarrow A[t/u]$$

$$t = u \otimes A \rightarrow A[u/t] \qquad t = u \otimes A \rightarrow A[t/u]$$

Add 4 rules \implies rewrite tactic for free!

$$\underline{t} = u \otimes A \rightarrow A[u/t] \qquad t = \underline{u} \otimes A \rightarrow A[t/u]$$

$$\underline{t} = u \circledast A \rightarrow A[u/t] \qquad t = \underline{u} \circledast A \rightarrow A[t/u]$$

Compositional with semantics of connectives:

- · Quantifiers: rewrite modulo unification
- Implication: conditional rewrite
- Arbitrary combinations are possible:

$$\forall x.x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(x)} = g(x) \otimes \exists y.A(\underline{f(y)}) \vee B(y)$$

$$\rightarrow^* \exists y.(y \neq 0 \land A(g(y))) \vee B(y)$$

Completeness

Add the following rules:

• Init
$$C^+ \land A \Rightarrow B \rightarrow C^+ \land A \otimes B \qquad C^- \land A \land B \rightarrow C^- \land B \otimes B$$

• Release
$$C^+ \land \otimes B \rightarrow C^+ \land A \Rightarrow B \qquad C^- \land \otimes B \rightarrow C^- \land A \land B$$

• Contraction $C^- A \rightarrow C^- A \wedge A$

Theorem (Completeness): If $\Gamma \vdash A$ is provable in sequent calculus, then

$$\bigwedge \Gamma \Rightarrow A \rightarrow^* T$$

Conclusion

- Based on the solid proof theory of SFL
- · coq-actema still in development, but already usable
 - → follow install instructions on <u>GitHub!</u>
- Next step: exposure to real users
 - ▶ Beginners/students: introductory logic/proof assistants course
 - Experts: real maths codebases

Iconic Manipulations

Bubble Calculi

The chemical metaphor

```
Item ⇔ Ion
Color ⇔ Polarity

Logical connective ⇔ Chemical bond
Click ⇔ Heating

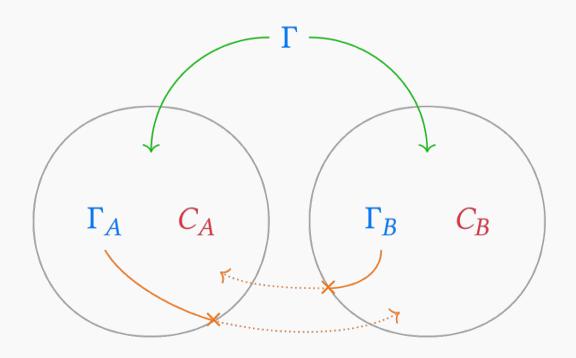
Drag-and-Drop ⇔ Bimolecular reaction
```

The chemical metaphor

```
Item⇔IonColor⇔PolarityLogical connective⇔Chemical bondClick⇔HeatingDrag-and-Drop⇔Bimolecular reaction
```

Breaks on rules that create subgoals (e.g. click on ^)

Context scoping

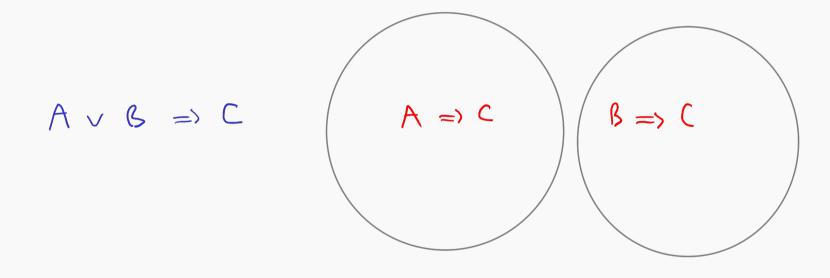


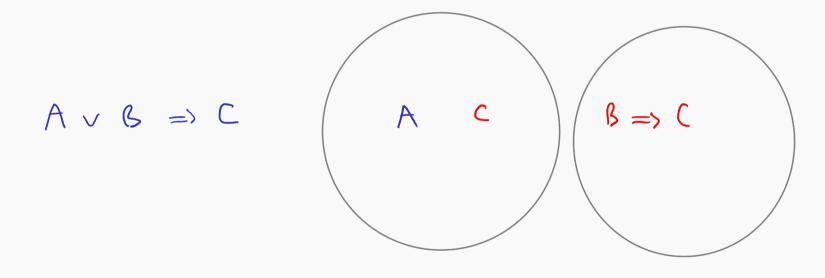
Two main inspirations:

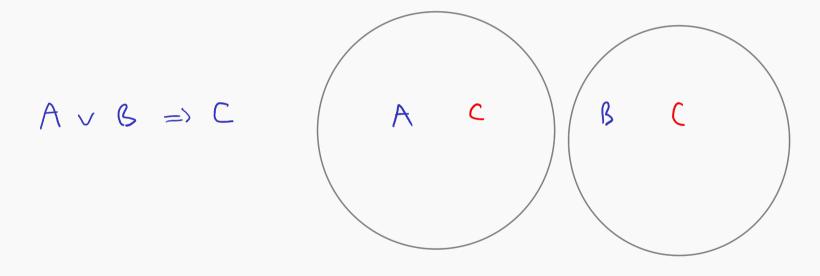
- The chemical abstract machine (Berry and Boudol 1989)
- Nested sequents
 (Brünnler 2009)

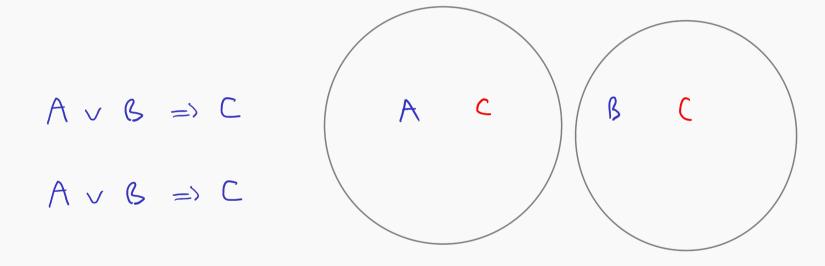
$$\left(A \lor B \Rightarrow C\right) \Rightarrow \left(A \Rightarrow C\right) \land \left(B \Rightarrow C\right)$$

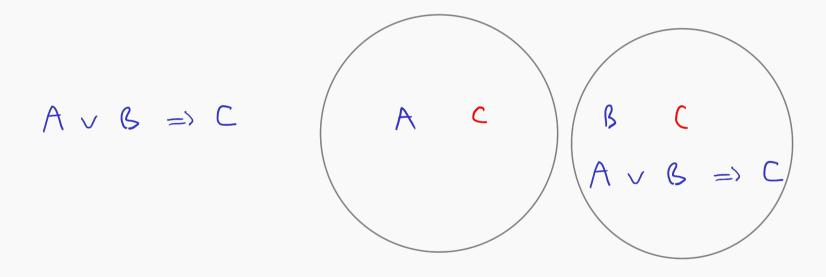
$$A \lor G \Rightarrow C$$
 $(A \Rightarrow C) \land (B \Rightarrow C)$

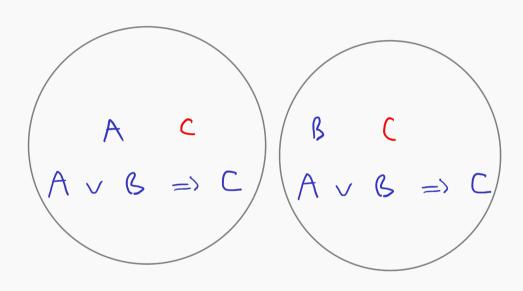


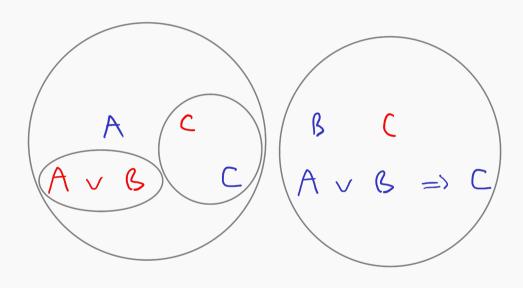


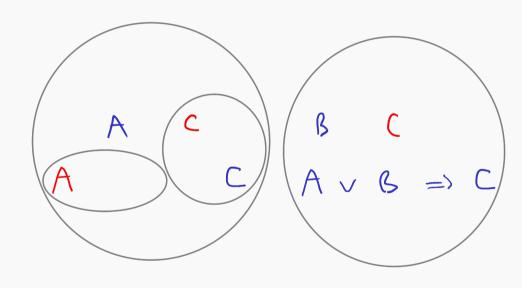


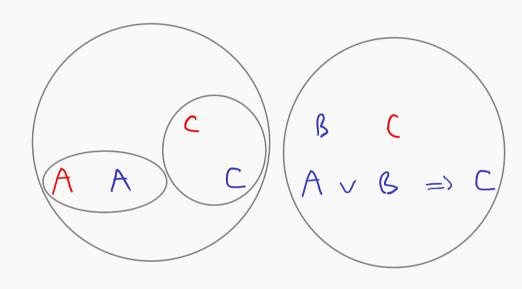


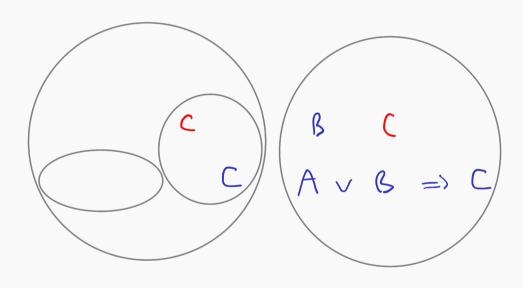


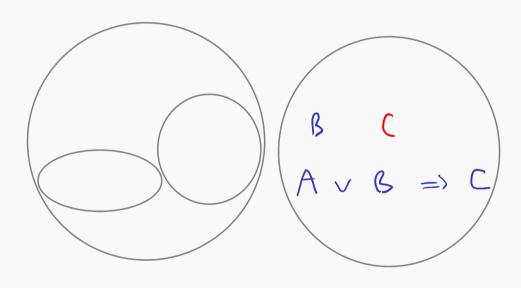


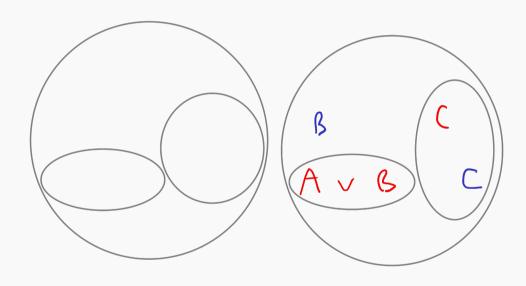


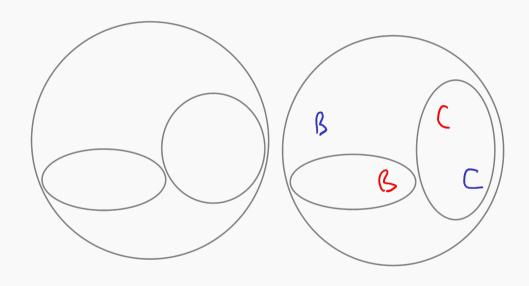


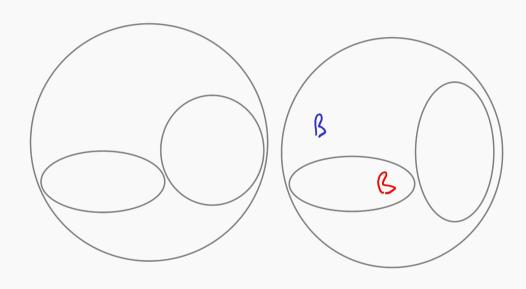


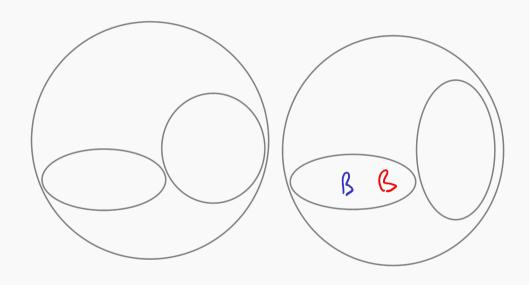




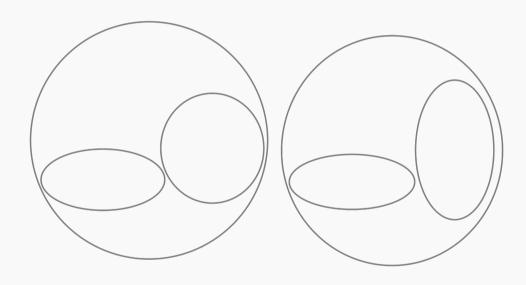








Example proof



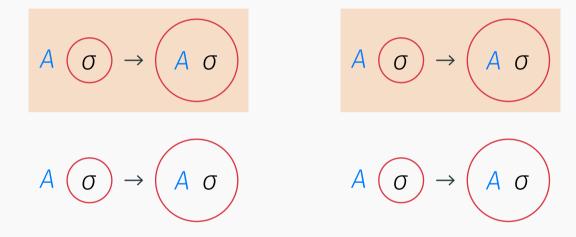




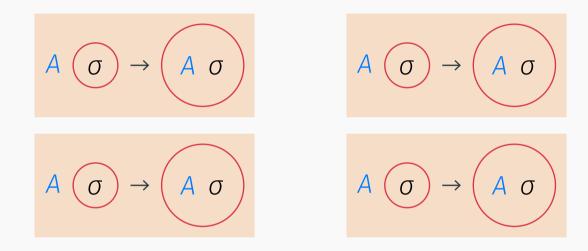
Intuitionistic logic



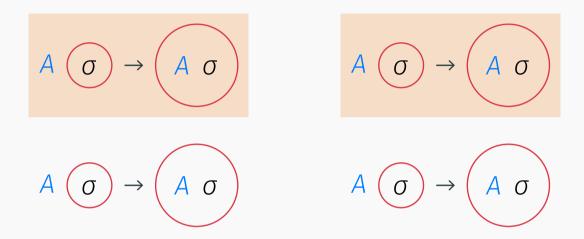
Dual-intuitionistic logic



Bi-intuitionistic logic



Classical logic



Intuitionism = same polarities repel eachother

Flower Calculus

• Bubble calculi are not fully iconic (need for symbolic connectives)

Bubble calculi are not fully iconic (need for symbolic connectives)

Key idea: space is polarized, not objects

Bubble calculi are not fully iconic (need for symbolic connectives)

Key idea: space is polarized, not objects

• (Peirce, 1896): **existential graphs (EGs)** for *classical* logic

Bubble calculi are not fully iconic (need for symbolic connectives)

Key idea: space is polarized, not objects

- (Peirce, 1896): existential graphs (EGs) for classical logic
- · (Oostra 2010; Ma and Pietarinen 2019): EGs for intuitionistic logic

· Bubble calculi are not fully iconic (need for symbolic connectives)

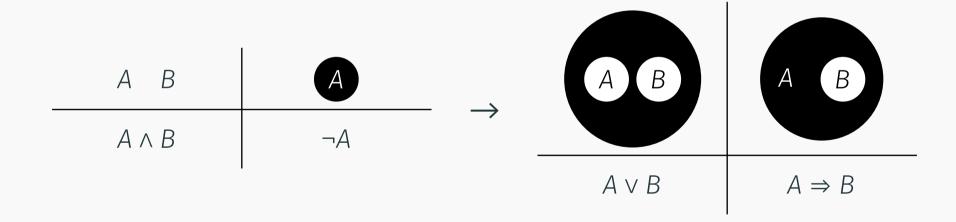
Key idea: space is polarized, not objects

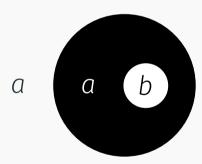
- (Peirce, 1896): **existential graphs (EGs)** for *classical* logic
- (Oostra 2010; Ma and Pietarinen 2019): EGs for intuitionistic logic
- → Flower calculus: intuitionistic variant that is analytic

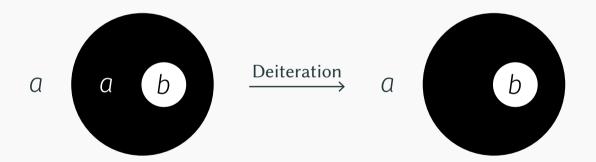
- Diagrammatic proof system invented by C. S. Peirce around 1890
- Topological representation of **negation** as nested "cuts" (Jordan curves):

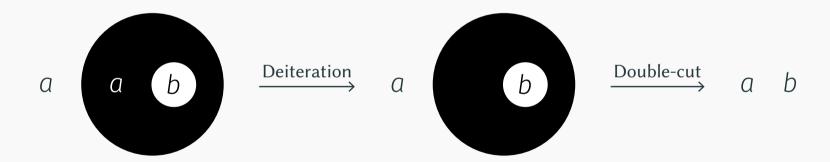
<u> </u>	A
$A \wedge B$	$\neg A$

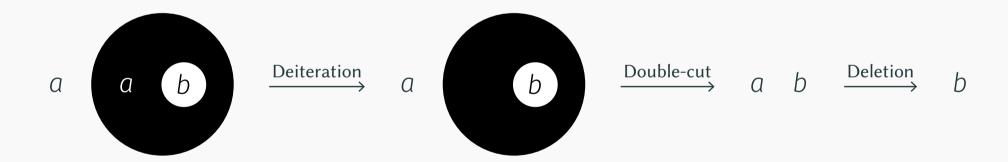
- Diagrammatic proof system invented by C. S. Peirce around 1890
- Topological representation of **negation** as nested "cuts" (Jordan curves):



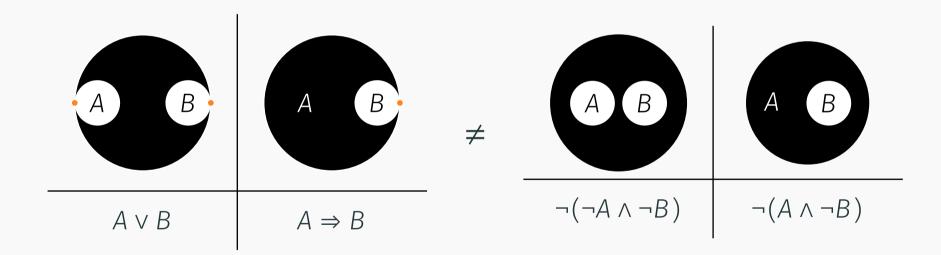


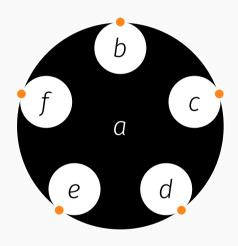


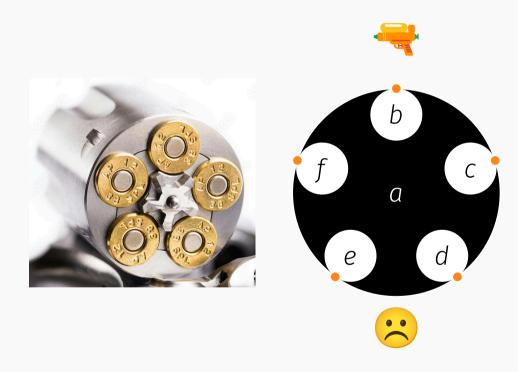


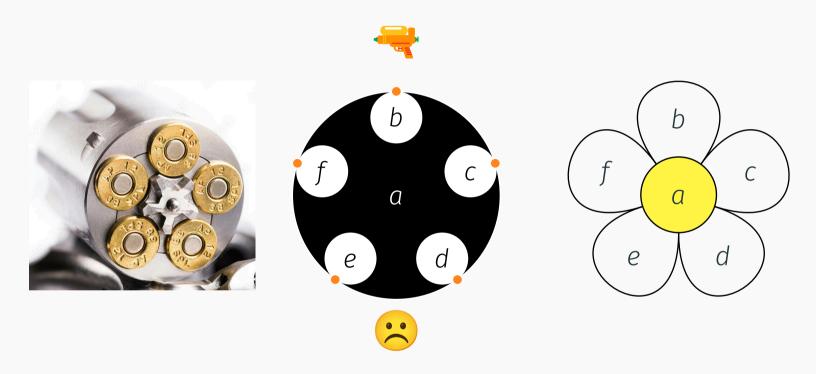


- · Topological representation of implication with Peirce's "scroll"
- Scroll = continuously joined nested cuts:

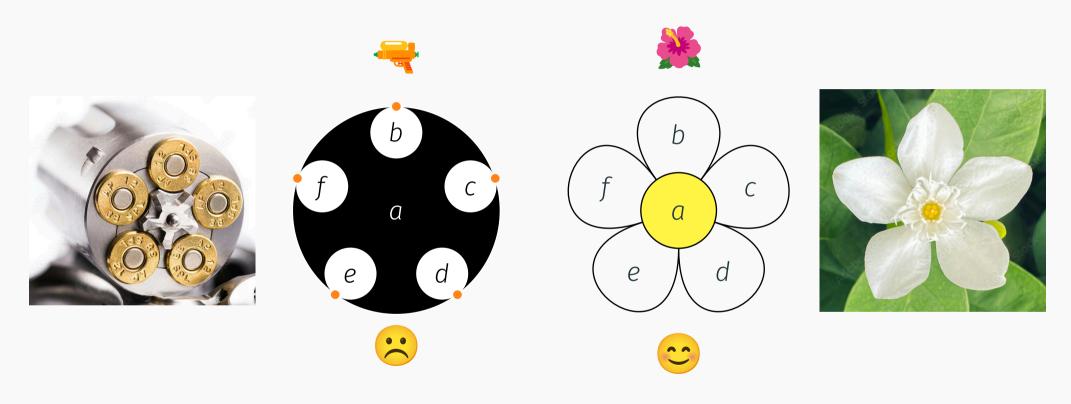






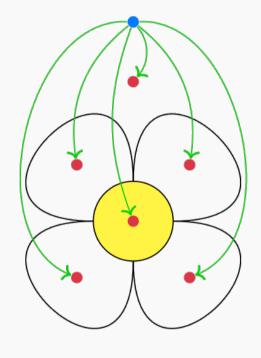


Turn inloops into petals.

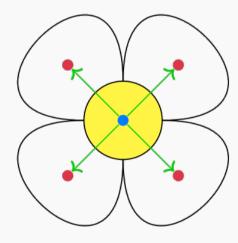


<u>"Make love, not war"</u>

Pollination



Cross-pollination

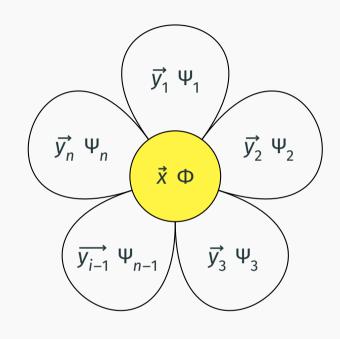


Self-pollination

Flower Calculus

- Support for quantification with binders \vec{x}
- Interpretation as geometric formulas from topos theory
- Inference rules divided in two fragments:
 - Nature # = analytic and invertible
 - ► Culture > = non-invertible

Theorem (Analytic completeness): If a flower is *valid* (i.e. true in every Kripke model), then it is \$\mathbb{R}\$-provable.



$$\forall \vec{x}. \left(\bigwedge \Phi \Rightarrow \bigvee_{i} \exists \vec{y}_{i}. \Psi_{i} \right)$$

GUI in the Proof-by-Action paradigm based on the flower calculus

- Represent flowers as nested boxes
- Modal interface to interpret gestural actions:

Proof mode ← Natural (invertible and analytic) rules

Edit mode ← Cultural (non-invertible) rules

Navigation mode ← Contextual closure (functoriality)

Thank you!

Bibliography

Bibliography

Berry, Gerard, and Gerard Boudol. 1989. "The Chemical Abstract Machine". In *Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages*, 81–94. POPL '90. New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery. https://doi.org/10.1145/96709.96717

Brünnler, Kai. 2009. "Deep Sequent Systems for Modal Logic". *Archive for Mathematical Logic* 48 (6): 551–77. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00153-009-0137-3

Chaudhuri, Kaustuv. 2013. "Subformula Linking as an Interaction Method". Edited by Sandrine Blazy, Christine Paulin-Mohring, David Pichardie, David Hutchison, Takeo Kanade, Josef Kittler, Jon M. Kleinberg, et al.. *Interactive Theorem Proving*. Berlin,

Bibliography

Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-39634-2_28

Donato, Pablo. 2024. "The Flower Calculus". https://hal.science/hal-04472717/

Donato, Pablo, Pierre-Yves Strub, and Benjamin Werner. 2022. "A Drag-and-Drop Proof Tactic". In *Proceedings of the 11th ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Certified Programs and Proofs*, 197–209. CPP 2022. Philadelphia, PA, USA: Association for Computing Machinery. https://doi.org/10.1145/3497775.3503692

Guglielmi, Alessio. 1999. "A Calculus of Order and Interaction". https://www.researchgate.net/publication/2807151_A_Calculus_of_Order_and_Interaction

Bibliography

- Ma, Minghui, and Ahti-Veikko Pietarinen. 2019. "A Graphical Deep Inference System for Intuitionistic Logic". *Logique Et Analyse* 245 (January): 73–114. https://doi.org/10. 2143/LEA.245.0.3285706
- Oostra, Arnold. 2010. Los Gráficos Alfa De Peirce Aplicados a La Lógica Intuicionista. Cuadernos De Sistemática Peirceana. Centro de Sistemática Peirceana
- Oostra, Arnold. 2011. *Gráficos Existenciales Beta Intuicionistas*. Cuadernos De Sistemática Peirceana. Centro de Sistemática Peirceana
- Peirce, Charles Sanders. 1906. "Prolegomena to an Apology for Pragmaticism". *The Monist* 16 (4): 492–546. https://www.jstor.org/stable/27899680