

Relating Justification Logic Modality and Type Theory in Curry–Howard fashion

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Abstract

This thesis is a work in the intersection of *Justification Logic* (JL) and *Curry–Howard Isomorphism* (CHI). Justification logic is an umbrella of modal logics of knowledge with explicit evidence. Justification logics have been used to tackle traditional problems in proof theory (in relation to Godel’s provability), philosophy (Gettier examples, Russels barn paradox). The Curry–Howard isomorphism is an understanding of logic that places logical studies in conjunction to type theory and – in current developments – category theory. The point being that the understanding a system as a logic, as a typed calculus and as a language of a class of categories constitutes a useful discovery that can have many applications. The application that we will be mainly concerned with is type systems for useful programming language constructions. This work is structured in two parts: The first part (CHAPTERS x,y,x) is a revision of my second examination paper and constitutes a bird’s eye view into my research topics: Logic, Constructive Modality and Type Theory. The relevant systems are introduced syntactically together with main metatheoretic proof techniques which will be useful in the rest of the thesis. The second part constitutes my main contributions: I will propose a modal type system that extends simple type theory (speaking from the logical side of the CHI: intuitionistic propositional logic) with elements of justification logic and will argue about its computational significance. More specifically, I will show

that the obtained calculus characterizes certain computational phenomena that abound in modern programming language semantics. I will present full metatheoretic results obtained for this logic/ calculus using and extending techniques from the first part and will adjoin proofs in the Appendix. Finally, the fourth part is an exercise on an implementation of the calculus as a programming language to showcase the concept of *proofs-as-programs*. To achieve this “proof of concept” result we define our language together with its type system in the metaprogramming framework ‘MAKAM’, which we will discuss briefly, and we obtain a type checker for our calculus. Finally, we conclude this work with a small “outro” where we discuss possibilities for future work and relations of the calculus with other current developments in the theory of functional programming.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The CHI [18, 30] was first established as a deep connection between explicit proofs in intuitionistic logic and programs of a simple programming language that includes pairs, functions and union types [43, 49]. This relation has been a central topic of study in the field of type theory and has turned into the standard foundational approach to studying and designing programming languages especially of the functional paradigm. Since this relation has been established the isomorphism has been extended to more complex logics and correspondingly to more complex programming language constructs. In the following I will be using *Curry–Howard Isomorphism* (CHI) and *proofs-as-programs* interchangeably.

There are great benefits both for a logician and the programming language designer in viewing things through the lenses of such a relation. On the programming language perspective certain linguistic phenomena are given

categorical characterizations that do not depend on implementation specifics. For example the designer of the next hot programming language knows that adding pairs would have to adhere to the corresponding constructs of logical conjunction (conjunction introduction as pairing, conjunction eliminations as projections). In addition, adding more complex design features (e.g. state, concurrency, exceptions etc) can be done in a structured, orthogonal, and modular way by enriching the underlying logic and, correspondingly, the type system (see e.g. [24, 17, 38, 23]).

It should not be a surprise that languages of the typed functional paradigm have been gaining traction and more functional design principles are being added to languages of the object oriented paradigm. There are two main reasons for this, an old and a new. The older reason is mathematical correctness which is strongly related to the fact that reasoning about programs (of the lambda calculus and its extensions) can be done in an *equational way*, a property that is heavily connected to their underlying foundational principles as we will see. Another, reason is that the addition of features such as side effects or concurrency to the language is reflected in the typing. For example, a program that changes global state has a type that has to say so, a program that uses explicitly goto mechanisms - if permitted - would also say so in its type. Even “unpure”, non-functional constructs (state, mutable references) are added in a mathematical/ algebraic fashion under the **CHI** discipline. As a result reasoning about properties of such programs is significantly simpler. Moreover, under a strongly typed doctrine, important properties of programs

are checked statically by the type-checker and prior to their execution. As a result, the need for testing is reduced to verify only non-trivial properties.

The renewed interest in functional programming owes a lot to the difficulties of scaling concurrent programs in traditional programming paradigms. It is very hard to scale programs that make unlimited use of side effects (such as state change) in an implicit way (i.e. without leaving any trace in their typing) from sequential to multithreaded computation. Programming freedoms in traditional languages (plus the easiness and textbook familiarity with the Von Neumann model of computation) come with at a big cost regarding (reasoning about) correctness and need for testing. The “purity” of programs in the lambda calculus – and delimited “impurity” in its extensions – makes writing high-quality concurrent code an easier task. It is exciting to see that important metatheoretic results in the area of combinatory logic as e.g. the Church–Rosser property are the backbone of models for concurrent computation in modern functional languages.

On the other hand, the logician has good reasons to study logics as rules of program formation and reduction. First of all, such designs make logics implementable “for free” in modern theorem provers using the programmistic side of the correspondence. Secondly the study of logic in such a way has put upfront a Gentzen-style treatment of logical connectives where emphasis is given to the notion of proof, proof geometry and proof reduction. This has sparked studies for more refined versions of proof relevant deduction than the ones discovered under the standard “axiomatic” approach (i.e. linear logics,

substructural logics etc). As we will see, the Gentzen–Brouwer initiative to logic does not merely call for change of axiomatization but for a “proof relevant” interpretation of connectives that comes with a computational taste. Metatheory is also standardized once one studies logic this way; scalable techniques have been developed within the area of “proof-theoretic” semantics that make the passing from natural deduction of a logic to its cut free calculus pretty standard [48, 39]. In other words, by trying to recast known logics within a Curry – Howard environment gives to logic a great organizing principle. Finally, proof relevant treatments of logic – pushed further by ideas of *Martin-Löf Type Theory* [37] have sparked a renewed interest in a foundations of mathematics that begins from a treatment of proofs as *the* primitive objects of mathematics. Programs like *Homotopy Type Theory* (HoTT) promise a future in which submission of proofs that accompany conference and journal papers would no longer be hand-written or typeset arguments but executables that can run and be tested within a theorem prover.

In this work, we are interested in the study of extending *Curry–Howard Isomorphism* (CHI) with basic constructive necessity of justification logic. There is a good reason to believe that this should be doable. Justification logic is a logic that relates the concept of necessity with the existence of a proof construct and that is exactly what working in realm of proof relevancy and CHI calls for. There are challenges to this task, both syntactical and semantical. First of all, there is a resemblance of the justification logic syntax

with that of simple type theory (e.g. the use of the semicolon $a : A$) that initially might call for an antagonistic relation between the two systems. Of course, this is not a substantial issue since the two typing relations can be “colored” in a syntactical way. But resolving the syntactical overload would still leave a “meaning” question open; namely, how can one read, both intuitively and formally, the need of having two proofs of the “same thing” in a system. In the last Chapter of this work I will introduce my research work [44] and show how such a relation of binding two kinds of proof systems is quite natural and gives a basic reading of validity and necessity on first, proof-theoretic principles. We will treat justification logic as a logic of *proof relevant validity*. To give a hint, one should trace justification logic back to its origin as an explicit, classical semantics to *Brouwer-Heyting-Kolmogorov* (BHK) proof constructs. We will present a modal logic that is based on this relation and we will argue that such phenomena of binding two kinds of constructions abound both in the realm of mathematical proofs (and corresponding logics) but also in programming language design when related constructs such as modules and dynamic linkers.

This text is structured as follows: the first chapter gives a working account of the Brouwer’s approach to logic and its connections with Gentzen’s work as it is being understood within the realm of modern type theory. We make the proofs-as-programs relation clear by showing how the programming constructs of the lambda calculus transliterate the proof constructs of natural deduction for intuitionistic propositional logic and, correspondingly, how lambda terms

obtain computational value based on proof tree reduction and composition in such a system. In chapter 2, we make this relation in even bolder terms by showing the correspondence between proof normalization (cut-elimination) and computation (as program reduction). In Chapter 3 we give an account of justification logic, present established results about its connection with standard modal logic axiomatizations and go through its Kripkean semantics. Finally, in Chapter 4, I introduce my own work in establishing a reading of basic necessity under Curry–Howard correspondence utilizing justification logic.

Chapter 2

Intuitionistic Logic

2.1 Intuitionism

In this Chapter, I will be presenting foundational work in the intersection of *Intuitionistic Logic* and *Type Theory*. The presentation is scaffolding following Prof. Robert Harper’s lecture videos in *Homotopy Type Theory* [25] and the accompanying notes by students of the class [28]. I will often diverge to standard textbooks in the field [11], [22], [43] to present further important results.

2.1.1 A bird’s eye view

In a nutshell, *Intuitionistic mathematics* is a program in foundations of mathematics that extends *Brouwer’s program* [16]. Brouwer, in an almost Kantian fashion, viewed mathematical reasoning as a human faculty and mathematics

as a language of the “creative subject” aiming to communicate mathematical concepts. The concept of *algorithm* as a step-by-step constructive process is brought in the foreground in Brouwer’s program. As a result, intuitionistic theories are amenable to computational interpretations. In the following I will be using the terms intuitionistic and *constructive* interchangeably.

For the purposes of this paper, the main diverging point of Brouwer’s program, later explicated by Heyting [29] and Kolmogorov [32] [9], lies in the treatment of proofs. In contrast to classical approaches to foundations that treat proof objects as external to theories, the constructive approach treats proofs as the fundamental forms of construction and hence, as first class citizens. As a result, the constructive view of logic draws heavily from proof theory and Gentzen’s developments [21]. For the reader interested also in the philosophical implications of constructive foundations and *antirealism*, Dummet’s treatment is a classic in the field [19].

It has to be emphasized that proofs in the intuitionistic approach are treated as stand-alone and are not bound to formal systems (i.e the notion of proof *precedes* that of a formal system). It is necessary, hence, to draw a distinction between the notion of *proof as construction* and the typical notion of *proof in a formal system* [27, 26].

A *formal proof* is a proof given in a fixed formal system, such as Peano Arithmetic, and arises from the application of the inductively defined rules in that system. Formal proofs can, thus, be viewed as strings or gödelizations of textual derivation in some fixed system.

Although every formal proof (in a specific system) is also a proof (assuming soundness of the system) the converse is not true. This conforms with Gödel’s Incompleteness Theorem, which precisely states that there exist true propositions (with a proof in *some* formal system), but for which there cannot be given a formal proof within the formal system in question. This *openness* of the nature of proofs is necessary for a foundational treatment of proofs that respects Gödelian phenomena.

Following the same line of thought, and adopting the doctrine of *proof relevance* for obtaining true judgments, leads to another main difference of the constructive approach and the classical one i.e the (default) absence of the *law of excluded middle*. More specifically, systems that rely on *Martin-Löf Type Theory* [37] do not necessarily exclude *LEM* but they might permit its delimited usage, locally, in a proof.

2.2 IPL

Intuitionistic Propositional Logic (IPL) can be viewed as “the logic of *proof relevance*” conforming with the intuitionistic view described in 2.1. To judge a fact as *true* one may provide a *proof* appropriate of the fact. *Proofs* can be synthesized to obtain proofs for more complex facts (*introduction rules*) and consumed to provide proofs relevant for other facts (*elimination rules*). The importance of the interplay between introduction and elimination rules was developed by Gentzen. A discussion on the meaning of the logical connectives

that is prevalent in *MLTT* can be found in [36] Following the presentation style by Martin-Löf we split the notions of *judgment* and *proposition*. We have two main kinds of judgments:

- *Judgments* that are logical arguments about the truth(or, equivalently, proof) of a *proposition*. They might, optionally, involve assumptions on the truth (or, equivalently, proof) of other propositions. We might call these *logical judgments*.
- Judgments on *propositionality* or typeability. *Propositions* are the *subjects* of *logical judgments*. If something is judged to be a proposition then it belongs to the universe of discourse and can be mentioned in *logical judgments*.

In addition, since a *logical judgment* might involve a set Γ of assumptions (or a *context*), it is convenient to add a third kind of judgment of the form $\Gamma \text{ ctx}$. Thus, in IPL, we get the judgments $\phi \in \mathbf{Prop}$, $\phi \text{ true}$ and $\Gamma \text{ ctx}$:

$\phi \in \mathbf{Prop}$ ϕ is a (well-formed) proposition

$\phi \text{ true}$ Proposition ϕ is true

i.e., has a proof.

$\Gamma \text{ ctx}$ Γ is a (well-formed) context of assumptions

The natural deduction system of IPL is given below:

Prop Formation

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{P_i \in \text{Prop}} \text{ATOM} \qquad \frac{}{\top \in \text{Prop}} \text{TOP} \qquad \frac{}{\perp \in \text{Prop}} \text{BOTTOM} \\
 \\
 \frac{\phi_1 \in \text{Prop} \quad \phi_2 \in \text{Prop}}{\phi_1 \supset \phi_2 \in \text{Prop}} \text{ARR} \qquad \frac{\phi_1 \in \text{Prop} \quad \phi_2 \in \text{Prop}}{\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \in \text{Prop}} \text{CONJ} \\
 \\
 \frac{\phi_1 \in \text{Prop} \quad \phi_2 \in \text{Prop}}{\phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \in \text{Prop}} \text{DISJ}
 \end{array}$$

Context Formation

$$\frac{}{\text{nil ctx}} \text{NIL} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx} \quad \phi \in \text{Prop}}{\Gamma, \phi \text{ true ctx}} \text{\(\Gamma\)-ADD}$$

Context Reflection

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx} \quad \phi \text{ true} \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash \phi \text{ true}} \text{\(\Gamma\)-REFL}$$

Top Introduction – Bottom Elimination

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \top \text{ true}} \top\text{I} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \perp \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi \text{ true}} \perp\text{E}$$

Implication Introduction and Elimination

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi_1 \text{ true} \vdash \phi_2 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \supset \phi_2 \text{ true}} \supset I \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \supset \phi_2 \text{ true} \quad \Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_2 \text{ true}} \supset E$$

Conjunction Introduction and Elimination

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \text{ true} \quad \Gamma \vdash \phi_2 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \text{ true}} \wedge I$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \text{ true}} \wedge EL \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_2 \text{ true}} \wedge ER$$

Disjunction Introduction and Elimination

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \text{ true}} \vee IL \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_2 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \text{ true}} \vee IR$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \text{ true} \quad \Gamma, \phi_1 \text{ true} \vdash \phi \text{ true} \quad \Gamma, \phi_2 \text{ true} \vdash \phi \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi \text{ true}} \vee E$$

2.2.1 Basic Properties of Intuitionistic Entailment

Reflexivity

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, \phi \text{ true} \vdash \phi \text{ true}}$$

Transitivity

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \psi \text{ true} \quad \Gamma, \psi \text{ true} \vdash \phi \text{ true}}{\Gamma, \phi \text{ true} \vdash \phi \text{ true}}$$

Contraction

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi \text{ true}, \phi \text{ true} \vdash \psi \text{ true}}{\Gamma, \phi \text{ true} \vdash \psi \text{ true}}$$

Exchange

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi \text{ true}}{\pi(\Gamma) \vdash \phi \text{ true}}$$

2.3 Order Theoretic Semantics: *Heyting Algebras*

IPL viewed order theoretically gives rise to a *Heyting Algebra* (*HA*). To define *HA* we need the notion of a *lattice*. For our purposes we define it as follows¹:

Definition: A *lattice* is a *pre-order* with finite meets and joins.

In addition, we define *bounded lattice* as follows:

Definition: A *bounded lattice* (L, \leq) is a lattice that additionally has a greatest element 1 and a least element 0, which satisfy

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ for every } x \text{ in } L$$

Finally, we can define *HA*:

Definition: A *HA* is a bounded lattice $(L, \leq, 0, 1)$ s.t. for every $a, b \in L$ there exists an x (we name it $a \rightarrow b$) with the properties:

1. $a \wedge x \leq b$
2. x is the greatest such element

Axiomatization of HAs

We can axiomatize the meet (i.e. greatest lower bound)(\wedge) of ϕ, ψ for any lower bound χ .

¹One can take a lattice being a partial order. The same results hold with slight modifications.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\phi \wedge \psi \leq \phi} & & \overline{\phi \wedge \psi \leq \psi} \\[10pt] \frac{\chi \leq \phi \quad \chi \leq \psi}{\chi \leq \phi \wedge \psi} \end{array}$$

We can axiomatize the join (\vee)(i.e. the least upper bound) of ϕ, ψ for any upper bound χ as follows .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\phi \leq \phi \vee \psi} & & \overline{\psi \leq \phi \vee \psi} \\[10pt] \frac{\phi \leq \chi \quad \psi \leq \chi}{\phi \vee \psi \leq \chi} \end{array}$$

We can axiomatize the existence of a greatest element as follows:

$$\overline{\chi \leq 1}$$

which says that 1 is the greatest element.

We can axiomatize the existence of a least element as follows:

$$\overline{0 \leq \chi}$$

which says that 0 is the least element.

Finally, to axiomatize *HAs* we require the existence of exponentials for every ϕ, ψ as follows:

$$\frac{}{\phi \wedge (\phi \supset \psi) \leq \psi} \qquad \frac{\phi \wedge \chi \leq \psi}{\chi \leq \phi \supset \psi}$$

Soundness and Completeness

Theorem. $\Gamma \vdash_{IPL} \phi \text{ true}$ iff for any *Heyting Algebra* H we have $\Gamma^+ \leq \phi^*$ where $*$ is defined as the lifting of any map of **Props** to elements of H and $(+)$ is defined inductively on the length of Γ as follows

$$\begin{aligned} nil^+ &= \top \\ (\Gamma, \phi)^+ &= \Gamma^+ \wedge \phi^* \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 3

Lambda Calculus With Types

3.1 From intuitionistic provability to proof trees

IPL can be viewed as a declarative axiomatization of proof constructs. Take the introduction rule for conjunction as an example:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \text{ true} \quad \Gamma \vdash \phi_2 \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \text{ true}} \wedge\text{I}$$

The rule says, “given the existence a proof of ϕ and a proof of ψ from assumptions Γ , there exists a proof of $\phi \wedge \psi$ from assumptions Γ at hand ”.

We used the description “declarative” because in this format *IPL* sequents $\Gamma \vdash \text{true}$ do not describe how such existentials are realized. It is in essence a

logic of “proof relevant truth” but it does not involve the proofs themselves as first class objects.

An alternative presentation is to explicate proof constructs by directly providing a system of “proof trees”. Such, an approach was actually championed in Gentzen’s natural deduction systems and is the necessary move to obtain proof calculi. Once we have proof explicit proof objects (either as trees, or as we will, see as terms) the system is enriched with equality principles involving such objects. Such rules give computational value (“proof dynamics”) to the constructs and are the driver idea in the “Curry–Howard Isomorphism” and its extensions.

Here we provide such a formulation in proof trees of judgments together with the equality rules on trees, essentially following Gentzen. Proof trees of judgments have the following shape:

$$\begin{array}{c} J_1, \dots, J_i \\ \vdots \\ J \end{array}$$

We focus one judgments J of the form A **true**. Here are the the rules for constructing proof trees with labeled assumptions¹. First, the deductions

¹Essentially the constructs are directed acyclic graphs since assumptions with the same label are “bind” and substitutable together but we will be cavalier with such a details

using reflection on hypothesis are valid:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x_1 : A_1 \text{ true}, \dots, x_i : A_i \text{ true} & & x_1 : A_1 \text{ true}, \dots, x_i : A_i \text{ true} \\
 \vdots & & \vdots \\
 A_{j \in 1 \dots i} \text{ true} & & \top \text{ true}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{D} & & \mathcal{E} \\
 A \text{ true} & & B \text{ true} \\
 \hline
 A \wedge B \text{ true}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{D} & & \mathcal{D} \\
 A \wedge B \text{ true} & & A \wedge B \text{ true} \\
 \hline
 A \text{ true} & & B \text{ true}
 \end{array}$$

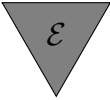
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{D} & & \mathcal{D} \\
 A \text{ true} & & B \text{ true} \\
 \hline
 A \vee B \text{ true} & & A \vee B \text{ true}
 \end{array}$$

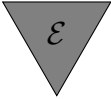
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& A \text{ true} & B \text{ true} \\
\mathcal{D} & \mathcal{E} & \mathcal{F} \\
A \vee B \text{ true} & C \text{ true} & C \text{ true} \\
\hline
& C \text{ true}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D} \\
\perp \text{ true} \\
\hline
C \text{ true}
\end{array}$$

3.1.1 Properties of Intuitionistic Entailment Redux

Proof trees by their nature satisfy the properties of entailment in 2.2.1. We will not bother with reflection and contraction. The first is trivial and the second can be shown by simple induction on the structure of trees with the proof highlighting that reflection on hypothesis is order-irrelevant. Transitivity is established by *compositionality* of proof trees and reflects the essence of hypothetical reasoning: proof trees of the appropriate proposition can be “plugged in” for assumptions to create new valid trees.

$x : A$		\mathcal{E}
\mathcal{D}	and	\mathcal{E}
$B \text{ true}$	$A \text{ true}$	are valid proof trees their compo-


 \mathcal{E}

sition denoted as $A \text{ true}$, defined by substituting all occurrences of

\mathcal{D}

$B \text{ true}$

$x : A$ for E in \mathcal{D} , is a valid proof tree for $B \text{ true}$.

3.1.2 Equating Proof Trees

Having proof objects as first class citizens, permits for developing logics, essentially, as theories of (typed) equality among such objects. This idea stemmed from Gentzen's work on natural deduction and cut elimination and it is what gives to proofs computational content. Here are the proposed equalities for the proof relevant *IPL* introduced initially by Gentzen as the driver of the proof cut elimination. We will be revisiting these very same equalities and reframe them as equalities among proof terms in the next section. Nevertheless, they can be expressed in proof tree form. We show indicatively the equalities regarding the \supset connective proofs reserving the rest for the more concise notation.

$$\begin{array}{c}
x : A \\
\mathcal{D} \\
\frac{B \text{ true}}{A \supset B \text{ true}} \quad \mathcal{E} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E} \quad A \text{ true}}{\mathcal{D}} \\
\frac{A \supset B \text{ true} \quad A \text{ true}}{B \text{ true}} = B \text{ true}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D} \\
\frac{A \supset B \text{ true} \quad \overline{x : A}}{B \text{ true}} \quad \mathcal{D} \\
\frac{B \text{ true}}{A \supset B} = A \supset B \text{ true}
\end{array}$$

3.2 Linear representation of trees with proof terms: λ calculus

Proof terms provide an alternative linear representation for proof trees. The simply typed lambda calculus and its equational system can, thus, be viewed as a calculus for proof trees and proof reductions for intuitionistic logic. What's more, following the doctrine of proof relevance and of characterizing connectives by their proof reductions, i.e. working in the realm of Curry – Howard Isomorphism, we hit two birds with one stone: we both develop

proof relevant logics and we get typed programming languages that reflect their computational content. The “simplest” language obtained within this program is the simply typed lambda calculus, but we will see that the same doctrine extends to different logics with different judgmental constructs.

Simply typed lambda calculus

Type Formation

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{P_i \in \text{Type}} \text{ATOM} \qquad \frac{}{\top \in \text{Type}} \text{TOP} \qquad \frac{}{\perp \in \text{Type}} \text{BOTTOM} \\
 \\
 \frac{\phi_1 \in \text{Type} \quad \phi_2 \in \text{Type}}{\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2 \in \text{Type}} \text{ARR} \qquad \frac{\phi_1 \in \text{Type} \quad \phi_2 \in \text{Type}}{\phi_1 \times \phi_2 \in \text{Type}} \text{PROD} \\
 \\
 \frac{\phi_1 \in \text{Type} \quad \phi_2 \in \text{Type}}{\phi_1 + \phi_2 \in \text{Type}} \text{UNION}
 \end{array}$$

Context Formation

$$\frac{}{\text{nil ctx}} \text{NIL} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx} \quad \phi \in \text{Type} \quad x \text{ fresh in } \Gamma}{\Gamma, x : \phi \text{ ctx}} \text{Γ-ADD}$$

Context Reflection

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx} \quad x : \phi \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : \phi} \Gamma\text{-REFL}$$

Top Introduction – Bottom Elimination

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \rangle : \top} \top\text{I} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \perp}{\Gamma \vdash \text{abort}[\phi](M) : \phi} \perp\text{E}$$

Function Construction and Application

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \phi_1 \vdash M : \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. M : \phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2} \lambda\text{-ABS} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash M' : \phi_1}{\Gamma \vdash (MM') : \phi_2} \text{APP}$$

Tuple Construction and Projections

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash M' : \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \langle M, M' \rangle : \phi_1 \times \phi_2} \text{TUP}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 \times \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fst}(M) : \phi_1} \text{LPRJ} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 \times \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{snd}(M) : \phi_2} \text{RPRJ}$$

Union Construction and Elimination

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inj}_l[\phi_2](M) : \phi_1 + \phi_2} \text{ INJL} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inj}_r[\phi_1](M) : \phi_1 + \phi_2} \text{ INJR}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 + \phi_2 \quad \Gamma, x : \phi_1 \vdash N : \phi \quad \Gamma, y : \phi_2 \vdash O : \phi}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } M \text{ of } \text{inj}_l(x) \mapsto N \mid \text{inj}_r(y) \mapsto O : \phi} \text{ VE}$$

3.2.1 Definitional Equality: Proof tree equalities as term equalities

Gentzen's principles transliterate to an equational system for terms. In the following we are defining a congruence relation on proof terms which is usually coined as *definitional equality* and denoted $M \equiv M' : A$. We want definitional equality \equiv to be the least congruence closed under the β, η rules that directly reflect Gentzen's principles in term form.

Definition A *congruence* is

- an equivalence relation (i.e. reflexive, symmetric and transitive)

- that commutes with operators E.g.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M \equiv M' : A \wedge B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fst}(M) \equiv \text{fst}(M') : A}$$

Informally , we should be able to replace “equals with equals” everywhere in a term.

Inversion Principle

Gentzen’s Inversion Principle captures the idea that “elim is post-inverse to intro,” or “local soundness”, which is the informal notion that the elimination rules should cancel the introduction rules. The so called β equality rules are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fst}(\langle M, N \rangle) \equiv M : \phi_1} \beta\wedge_1 \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{snd}(\langle M, N \rangle) \equiv N : \phi_2} \beta\wedge_2 \quad \frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash M : B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.M)(N) \equiv [N/x]M : B} \beta\supset \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, x : \phi_1 \vdash N : \psi \quad \Gamma, y : \phi_2 \vdash O : \psi \quad \Gamma \vdash P : \phi_1}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{case } \text{inj}_l(P) \text{ of } \text{inj}_l(x) \mapsto N \mid \text{inj}_r(y) \mapsto O) \equiv [P/x]N : \psi} \beta\vee_1 \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, x : \phi_1 \vdash N : \psi \quad \Gamma, y : \phi_2 \vdash O : \psi \quad \Gamma \vdash Q : \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{case } \text{inr}_r(Q) \text{ of } \text{inj}_l(x) \mapsto N \mid \text{inj}_r(y) \mapsto O) \equiv [Q/y]O : \psi} \beta\vee_2
\end{array}$$

Uniqueness of Forms

Gentzen's Uniqueness Principles on the other hand capture the idea that “intro is post-inverse to elim” (a.k.a “local completeness”). There should be only one way – modulo definitional equivalence – to prove something. The “ β ” rules give rise to computational dynamics via reduction. The so called “ η ” equality rules impose properties that the computational model should satisfy.

The η rules (a.k.a. *identity expansion*) are given below:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \top}{\Gamma \vdash M \equiv \langle \rangle : \top} \eta^\top \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \wedge B}{\Gamma \vdash M \equiv \langle \text{fst}(M), \text{snd}(M) \rangle : A \wedge B} \eta^\wedge \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi \supset \psi}{\Gamma \vdash M \equiv \lambda x. Mx : \phi \supset \psi} \eta^\supset \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \phi_1 + \phi_2}{\Gamma \vdash M \equiv \text{case } M \text{ of } \quad \begin{array}{l} | \text{inj}_l(x) \mapsto \text{inj}_l(x) \\ | \text{inj}_r(y) \mapsto \text{inj}_r(y) \end{array} : \psi} \eta^\vee
\end{array}$$

3.3 Operational (a.k.a “term”) Semantics

It is obvious that the system is consistent in terms of provability. It’s forgetful projection is exactly IPL for which we have provided order-theoretic models. We would like to show consistency for the proof relevant model. One way is operational semantic.

The first step toward operational semantics is to break the symmetry of the definitional equivalence and construct a one-way reduction relation on lambda terms. Towards this definition we first define the notion of a *redex*:

Definition. • A β -redex is every term of the form:

$$(\lambda x : \phi. N)M \mid \text{fst}\langle M, N \rangle \mid \text{snd}\langle M, N \rangle$$

- An η -redex is every term of the form:

$$\lambda x : Mx \mid \langle \text{fst}, M \text{ snd } M \rangle$$

A *normal form* is a term where no redex occurs. To make the term surrounding the redex explicit, we can use a *term context*, i.e. a term with a single term hole, such as $\lambda x : []$, $(e[\bullet])$, $[\bullet]e$, where a hole can be substituted for a term to give a larger term. To be strict all single hole terms have the following diagram:

$$H := [\bullet] \mid (M[\bullet]) \mid ([\bullet]M) \mid \lambda x : A.H \mid \langle H, M \rangle \mid \langle M, H \rangle$$

Now we have enough tools to define the (*one-step*) $\beta\eta$ -reduction between two terms can be defined on terms that include redexes as subterms as follows :

One-step $\mapsto_{\beta\eta}$ reduction

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda x : \phi.N)M &\mapsto [M/x]N \ (\beta) & \text{fst} \langle M, N \rangle &\mapsto M \ (\beta) \\ \text{snd} \langle M, N \rangle &\mapsto N \ (\beta) & \lambda x : Mx &\mapsto M \ (\eta) & \langle \text{fst } M \text{ snd } M \rangle &\mapsto M \ (\eta) \\ \frac{M &\mapsto M'}{H[M] &\mapsto H[M']} & \text{(SUBTERM)} \end{aligned}$$

Now we can define the reflexive, transitive closure of the previous relation as $\mapsto_{\beta\eta}^*$ to denote zero or more reduction steps. The following facts – leading

to a computational proof of consistency – hold:

Theorem. Church – Rosser for $\mapsto_{\beta\eta}$ For every term M , if $M \mapsto_{\beta\eta} N_1$ and $M \mapsto_{\beta\eta} N_2$ then there exists N' s.t. $N_1 \mapsto N'$ and $N_2 \mapsto N'$

Theorem. Church – Rosser for $\mapsto_{\beta\eta}^*$ For every term M , if $M \mapsto_{\beta\eta}^* N_1$ and $M \mapsto_{\beta\eta}^* N_2$ then there exists N' s.t. $N_1 \mapsto_{\beta\eta}^* N'$ and $N_2 \mapsto_{\beta\eta}^* N'$

The first consistency result for the equational system comes straight from the Church–Rosser properties. Since, it is easy to show that for any terms M, N s.t. where $\Gamma \vdash M \equiv N : A$ based on the \equiv axiomatization there exists a finite sequence of terms N_0, \dots, N_i such that $M \mapsto_{\beta\eta}^* N_0 \leftarrow_{\beta\eta}^* N_1 \mapsto_{\beta\eta}^* N_2 \leftarrow_{\beta\eta}^* \dots \leftarrow_{\beta\eta}^* N_i$. Now we can obtain:

Theorem. Definitional equality implies common contractum For any terms, M, N if $\Gamma \vdash M \equiv N : A$ then there exists term L s.t. $M, N \mapsto_{\beta\eta}^* L$

And as a result:

Theorem. Consistency of definitional equality of terms The definitional equality \equiv is not trivial i.e. it won't equate any two terms.

Moving toward consistency of the whole system (i.e. there is not term of type \perp), we prove a theorem for the existence of normal forms.

Theorem. Weak normalization theorem For any term M , there exists a finite sequence of terms s.t. $M \mapsto_{\beta} N_0 \mapsto_{\beta} N_1 \mapsto_{\beta} N_2 \mapsto_{\beta} \dots \mapsto_{\beta} N_i$ where N_i is a β normal form.

It is common place in metatheoretic proofs for such systems that induction on the structure of the term does not “go through”. Intuitively, a reduction can be “enlarging” the term but, yet, it is doing progress based on a different kind of metric. We build this metric based on the following definitions and facts. The idea is that we can choose a reduction strategy such that the number of *redexes of a specific type* (to be defined soon) reduce. Here are the steps towards the proof. We omit redexes related to disjunction but the proof extends to such cases pretty easily.

Definition The *degree of a type* A is defined as follows:

- $\theta(P_i) = 1$ if P_i is atomic
- $\theta(A \times B) = \theta(A \rightarrow B) = \theta(A) + \theta(B) + 1$

Definition The *degree of a redex* is defined as follows:

- Given that the type of $\lambda x.M$ is of type $A \rightarrow B$ then $d((\lambda x.M)N) = \theta(A \rightarrow B)$
- Similarly, $d(\text{fst}\langle M, N \rangle) = \theta(A \times B)$ where $A \times B$ is the type of $\langle M, N \rangle$
- Similarly for the other kinds of redexes.

Definition The *degree of a term* $d(t)$ is defined as the supremum of the degrees of its redexes.

Now we can prove the following facts:

Theorem. 1. The degree of redex r is strictly larger than the degree of its type A : $\theta(A) < d(r)$

2. The degree of a redex (r) seen as term (t) can be smaller than its redex degree since it might include other redexes: $d(r) \leq d(t)$.

3. The term resulting from a substitution $M[N/x]$ has degree: $d(M[N/x]) \leq \max(d(M), d(N), \theta(A))$ where A is the declared type of x in the type context.

Which give us the following fact that suggests the induction principle that succeeds toward the proof.

Theorem. If $M \mapsto M'$ then $d(M) < d(N)$ and hence, if $M \mapsto^+ N$ then $d(M) < d(N)$.

As a result we get a weak normalization theorem by induction on pairs $(d(M), k)$ where k is the number of redexes with degree $d(M)$.

Theorem. Weak Normalization Theorem For every term $\Gamma \vdash M : A$ there exists a normalization strategy such that $M \mapsto_{\beta}^* N$ and N is a normal form.

Combining with previous results we get:

Theorem. Consistency There is no (closed) term M for which $\vdash M : \perp$

Suppose the opposite and obtain a contradiction using the previous theorem: there is no way to obtain a normal form of a bottom type from the rules.

A stronger result is the strong normalization theorem that says that *every* strategy in normalizing. This result is important in concurrent implementations of reduction since it implies that the order in which redexes are consumed does not matter during the evaluation of expression.

The important idea behind the technique – that generalizes to proof of strong normalization for more complex calculi– is the concept of reducibility predicates. Reducibility predicates give a stronger induction principle that delivers the desired result as a lemma. Reducibility predicates are sets of terms classified by their type. and are defined by induction on the structure of their type. We show strong normalization only for the \rightarrow, \times fragment of the calculus but the technique generalizes (see, e.g. [47]).

Definition We define the predicate Red_A for a type A as follows and for closed terms M as follows:

- $M \in Red_{P_i}$ iff M is of atomic type P_i and M is normalizable.
- $M \in Red_{A \rightarrow B}$ iff M is of type $A \rightarrow B$ and $\forall N. N \in Red_A \implies (MN) \in Red_B$
- $M \in Red_{A \wedge B}$ iff M is of type $A \wedge B$, $\text{fst}(M) \in Red_A$ and $\text{snd}(M) \in Red_B$

Reducibility has the important following properties below where by *neutral*

we mean terms of the form $\langle M, N \rangle, \lambda x.M$

- Theorem.** 1. $M \in Red_A$ implies that M is normalizable.
2. $M \in Red_A$ and $M \mapsto_{\beta}^* N$ then $N \in Red_A$
3. If M is neutral then, $\forall Ns.tM \mapsto^{\beta} N.N \in Red_A \implies M \in Red_A$
4. If M is neutral and normal, then $M \in Red_A$

The proof goes by induction on the structure of type A . Now we are able to prove the following theorems:

- Theorem.** • If M, N are reducible then so is $\langle M, N \rangle$
- For all reducible M of type A if $N[M/x]$ is reducible then so is $\lambda x.N$

These results suffice to show the following theorem: Given $x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_i : A_i \vdash M : A$ then and reducible terms $v_1 \in Red_{A_1}, \dots, v_i \in Red_{A_i}$ then $M[v_1/x_1 \dots v_i/x_i] \in Red_A$ Out of which we get:

Theorem. Strong Normalization Theorem

Every term $\vdash M : A$ is strongly normalizing

3.3.1 The essence of Proofs as program

The proofs of normalization above are essentially of the same "proof strength" (induction principles) as the logical proof of cut elimination. In a nutshell, eliminating cuts is the same as normalizing proof terms (and the corresponding proof trees).

In reality, the slogan of the Curry-Howard isomorphism and, in general, of a type theoretic treatment to logic should be "Normalization as Cut Elimination". This aspect of the isomorphism can be shown explicitly follow Sieg's extraction method [48], that showcases how a construction of the Cut-free sequent calculus comes naturally from an analysis of normal proofs in the natural deduction. This result has been extremely useful through my research and I am expecting to revisit it in more detail at my thesis work.

3.3.2 Propositions as Types

There is a correspondence between propositions and types:

Propositions	Types
\top	1
$A \wedge B$	$A \times B$
$A \supset B$	function $A \rightarrow B$ or B^A
\perp	0
$A \vee B$	$A + B$

3.4 Categories for proof relevant *IPL*

In a Heyting Algebra, we have a preorder (or, partial order in the "textbook" definition) $\phi \leq \psi$ when ϕ implies ψ . *HAs* are insufficient, however, for the treatment of proof objects (there can be at most one instance of $\phi \leq \psi$ for specific ϕ, ψ). We can keep track of proofs, so if M is a proof from Γ to ψ , we want to think of it as a map $M : \Gamma + \rightarrow \psi +$. In category theory [10], the analog

of a Heyting Algebra is that of a Bi-Cartesian Closed Category (*BiCCC*). That is a category with all finite products, co-products and exponentials. For an exposition of BiCCCs and their relation with intuitionistic logic [34]. The axiomatization of a category (in general), finite (and nullary) products and co-products and exponentials is given in this section.

3.4.1 Definitions and Axioms of a Category

A category has *objects* ϕ, ψ, \dots and *arrows* $f, g, h \dots$. Each arrow goes from an object to an object. To say that g goes from ϕ to ψ we write $g : \phi \rightarrow \psi$, or say that ϕ is the domain of g , and ψ the *co-domain*. We write $Dom(g) = \phi$ and $Cod(g) = \psi$. We say that two arrows f and g are *composable* with $Dom(f) = Cod(g)$. If f and g are composable, they have a *composite*, an arrow called $f \circ g$. There is an *identity* for every object ϕ .

$\frac{}{\text{id} : \phi \rightarrow \phi} \text{ID}_{ex}$	$\frac{f : \phi \rightarrow \psi \quad g : \psi \rightarrow \chi}{g \circ f : \phi \rightarrow \chi} \text{COMP}$
$\frac{f : \phi \rightarrow \psi}{\text{id}_\psi \circ f = f : \phi \rightarrow \psi} \text{ID}_t$	$\frac{f : \phi \rightarrow \psi}{f \circ \text{id}_\phi = f : \phi \rightarrow \psi} \text{ID}_r$
$\frac{f : \phi \rightarrow \psi \quad g : \psi \rightarrow \chi \quad h : \chi \rightarrow \omega}{h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f : \phi \rightarrow \omega} \text{IDR}$	

3.4.2 Terminal, Co-Terminal objects, Products and Co-Products

Now we can think about objects in the category that correspond to propositions given in the correspondence.

Terminal Object 1 is the terminal object, also called the final object, which corresponds to \top . For any object Γ there is a unique map $\Gamma \rightarrow 1$.

$\frac{}{\langle \rangle : \phi \rightarrow 1} \text{ EXISTENCE}$	$\frac{M : \Gamma \rightarrow 1}{M = \langle \rangle : \Gamma \rightarrow 1} \text{ UNICITY}(\eta)$
---	---

Product For any objects ϕ and ψ there is an object $\chi = \phi \times \psi$ equipped with arrows $\text{fst} : \phi \times \psi \rightarrow \phi$ and $\text{snd} : \phi \times \psi \rightarrow \psi$ that is the *product* of ϕ and ψ , which corresponds to the join $\phi \wedge \psi$. For any other object Γ with arrows $M : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi$ and $\Gamma \rightarrow \psi$ there exists *unique* arrow, $\langle M, N \rangle$ s.t. $\text{fst} \circ \langle M, N \rangle = M(\beta \times_1)$ and $\text{snd} \circ \langle M, N \rangle = N(\beta \times_2)$.

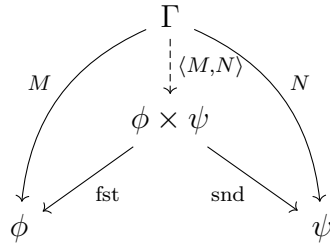
$$\frac{M : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \quad N : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi}{\langle M, N \rangle : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \times \psi} \text{EXIST}_1$$

$$\frac{M : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \quad N : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi}{\text{fst} \circ \langle M, N \rangle : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi} \text{EXIST}_2(\beta_1)$$

$$\frac{M : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \quad N : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi}{\text{snd} \circ \langle M, N \rangle : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi} \text{EXIST}_3(\beta_2)$$

$$\frac{P : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \times \psi \quad \text{fst} \circ P = M : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \quad \text{snd} \circ P = N : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi}{P = \langle M, N \rangle : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \times \psi} \text{UN}(\eta)$$

Diagrammatically:



Exponentials Given objects A and B , an exponential B^A (which corresponds to $A \supset B$) is an object with the following universal property:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C & & C \times A & & \\
 \downarrow \lambda(h) & & \downarrow \lambda(h) \times \text{id}_A & \searrow h & \\
 B^A & & B^A \times A & \xrightarrow{\text{ap}} & B
 \end{array}$$

such that the diagram commutes.

This means that there exists a map $\text{ap} : B^A \times A \rightarrow B$ (application map) that corresponds to implication elimination.

The universal property is that for all objects C that have a map $h : C \times A \rightarrow B$, there exists a unique map $\lambda(h) : C \rightarrow B^A$ such that

$$\text{ap} \circ (\lambda(h) \times \text{id}_A) = h : C \times A \rightarrow B$$

This means that the diagram commutes. Another way to express the induced map is $\lambda(h) \times \text{id}_A = \langle \lambda(h) \circ \text{fst}, \text{snd} \rangle$.

The map $\lambda(h) : C \rightarrow B^A$ is unique, meaning that

$$\frac{\text{ap} \circ (g \times \text{id}_A) = h : C \times A \rightarrow B}{g = \lambda(h) : C \rightarrow B^A}$$

Co-Products For any objects ϕ and ψ there is an object $\chi = \phi + \psi$ equipped with arrows $\text{inl} : \phi \rightarrow \phi + \psi$ and $\text{inr} : \psi \rightarrow \phi + \psi$ that is the

co-product of ϕ and ψ , which corresponds to the meet $\phi \wedge \psi$. For any other object ω with arrows $M : \omega \rightarrow \phi \vee \psi$ and $N : \omega \rightarrow \phi \vee \psi$ there exists *unique* arrow, M, N s.t. $\{M, N\} \circ \text{inl} = M$ and $\{M, N\} \circ \text{inr} = N$.

$$\frac{O : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi}{\text{inl} \circ O : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi + \psi} \text{EXIST}_1 \qquad \frac{P : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi}{\text{inr} \circ P : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi + \psi} \text{EXIST}_2$$

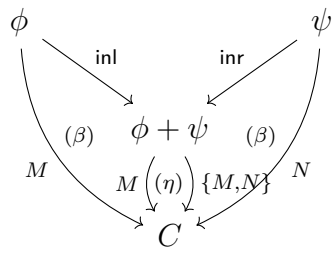
$$\frac{O : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \quad M : \phi \rightarrow \omega \quad N : \psi \rightarrow \omega}{\{M, N\} \circ \text{inl} \circ O = M \circ O : \Gamma \rightarrow \omega} \text{EXIST}_3(\beta_1)$$

$$\frac{P : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi \quad M : \phi \rightarrow \omega \quad N : \psi \rightarrow \omega}{\{M, N\} \circ \text{inr} \circ P = N \circ P : \Gamma \rightarrow \omega} \text{EXIST}_3(\beta_2)$$

$$\frac{M : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi \quad N : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi}{\text{snd} \circ \langle M, N \rangle : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi} \text{EXIST}_3(\beta_2)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{cccc} O : \Gamma \rightarrow \phi & P : \Gamma \rightarrow \psi & U : \phi + \psi \rightarrow \omega & M : \phi \rightarrow \omega \\ N : \psi \rightarrow \omega & U \circ \text{inl} \circ O = M & U \circ \text{inr} \circ N = M & \end{array}}{U = \{M, N\}} \text{UN}(\eta)$$

Diagrammatically:



Chapter 4

Justification Logic

In the second part of this paper I will give an overview of **JL** highlighting the parts that are closely related to constructivity to remain coherent with 2. I will emphasize **LP**, the very first logic of justification, and its deep relation with **IPL**. My scaffolding will be based upon [6], [5] that reflect this relation. Beforehand, I will allow for a more general discussion on **JL** following [3] and other relevant papers.

4.1 A bird’s eye view

According to [3]

Justification logics are epistemic logics which allow knowledge and belief modalities to be “unfolded” into justification terms.

More specifically, in **JL** the modality in question is witnessed by a reason

and propositions of the kind $t : \phi$ that reads “ ϕ is justified by reason t ”. Witnesses in **JL** have structure and operations. Different choices of operators result in logics that explicate different modalities ($K, T, S4, S5$). For our purposes, and in addition to type theoretic approaches to logic, **JL** reveals a computational content for *validity* in classical terms. As we will see following [1], **JL** and especially its $S4$ counterpart *The Logic of Proofs* (**LP**), can provide a unified classical *semantics* for type theoretic formulations of intuitionistic logic. In addition, following [7] and [45], **JL** mechanics can be viewed type theoretically to provide for modal typed systems that enrich computational type theories with “semantical” notions such as explicit reflection and modular binding.

4.2 Minimal Justification Logic J_0

To permit for an account of reasons, the logic is enriched with an extra sort for j for justifications. The sort of propositions is then enriched with propositions of the kind $j : \phi$ with ϕ being a proposition. Here is the abstract syntax:

$$j := s_i \mid C_i \mid j_1 * j_2 \mid j_2 + j_2$$

$$\phi := P_i \mid \perp \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_2 \supset \phi_1 \mid \neg \phi \mid j : \phi$$

Constants C_i are symbols that can be assigned to logic axioms that are

assumed to be necessary. Weaker justifications logics exist without any assignment of constants (empty *constant specifications*) or with partial constant specifications. Nevertheless, in order for the *rule of necessitation* to be admissible each axiom instance of the underlying propositional logic has to be assigned a constant. We will be coming back to this topic in later sections. Symbols s_i stand for variables.

A Hilbert-style axiomatization of J_0 is given below. Its components are Hilbert's axioms for propositional logic together with two basic rules for justification: *applicativity* and *concatenation*. Concatenation internalizes weakening of proofs.

Propositional Axioms

$$\text{P1. } \vdash \phi \supset (\psi \supset \phi)$$

$$\text{P2. } \vdash (\phi \supset (\psi \supset \chi)) \supset ((\phi \supset \psi) \supset (\phi \supset \chi))$$

$$\text{P3. } \vdash \phi \supset \psi \supset \phi \wedge \psi$$

$$\text{P4. } \vdash \phi \supset \psi \supset \psi \wedge \phi$$

$$\text{P5. } \vdash \phi \supset \phi \vee \psi$$

$$\text{P6. } \vdash \psi \supset \phi \vee \psi$$

$$\text{P7. } \vdash (\phi \supset \psi) \supset (\neg\psi \supset \neg\phi)$$

Justification Axioms

Times. $\vdash j : (\phi \supset \psi) \supset (j' : \phi \supset j * j' : \psi)$

PlusL. $\vdash j : \phi \supset (j + j' : \phi)$

PlusR. $\vdash j : \phi \supset (j' + j : \phi)$

The rule of the system is *Modus Ponens*.

Modus Ponens

$$\frac{\phi \supset \psi \quad \phi}{\psi} \text{ MP}$$

For the rule of necessitation to be admissible, we need necessitation of axioms to be admissible. For that reason a constant specification is required. We focus here on axiomatically appropriate constant specification CS because of its relation to combinatorial calculi. An axiomatization of axiomatically appropriate CS given below. Elements of CS are pairs (C, ϕ) of constants and propositions:

Axiomatic CS

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\vdash (C_1[\phi, \psi], \phi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \phi)) \in CS} C_1 \\
\\
\frac{}{\vdash (C_2[\phi, \psi, \chi], (\phi \supset (\psi \supset \chi)) \supset ((\phi \supset \psi) \supset (\phi \supset \chi))) \in CS} C_2 \\
\\
\frac{}{\vdash (C_3[\phi, \psi], \phi \supset \psi \supset \phi \wedge \psi) \in CS} C_3 \\
\\
\frac{}{\vdash (C_4[\phi, \psi], \phi \supset \psi \supset \psi \wedge \phi) \in CS} C_4 \\
\\
\frac{}{\vdash (C_5[\phi, \psi], \phi \supset \phi \vee \psi) \in CS} C_5 \quad \frac{}{\vdash (C_6[\phi, \psi], \psi \supset \phi \vee \psi) \in CS} C_6 \\
\\
\frac{}{\vdash (C_7[\phi, \psi], (\phi \supset \psi) \supset (\neg \psi \supset \neg \phi)) \in CS} C_7 \\
\\
\frac{}{\vdash (C_8[\phi, \psi, j, j'], j : (\phi \supset \psi) \supset (j' : \phi \supset j * j' : \psi)) \in CS} C_8 \\
\\
\frac{\vdash (C, \phi) \in CS}{\vdash (C!, C : \phi) \in CS} C!
\end{array}$$

Finally we require reflection on CS:

Specification Reflection

$$\frac{\vdash (C, \phi) \in CS}{\vdash C : \phi} CSR$$

The system can be given a Natural Deduction formulation a la IPL since the following theorem holds:

Deduction Theorem For any set of propositional assumptions Γ ,
 $\Gamma, \phi \vdash \psi$ implies $\Gamma \vdash \phi \supset \psi$

4.3 Epistemic motivation

JL as an epistemic logic departs from previous traditions of logic of knowledge based on universality judgments. From [3]

The modal approach to the logic of knowledge is, in a sense, built around the universal quantifier: X is known in a situation if X is true in all situations indistinguishable from that one. Justifications, on the other hand, bring an existential quantifier into the picture: X is known in a situation if there exists a justification for X in that situation

This fresh approach on epistemic tradition has been utilized to solve many problems in formal epistemology (see [4]). We give here a solution to the famous 'Red barn problem' that is also a pedagogical example on how deduction in the system works.

The red barn problem can be stated as follows:

Suppose I am driving through a neighborhood in which, unbeknownst to me, papier-mâché barns are scattered, and I see that

the object in front of me is a barn. Because I have barn-before-me percepts, I believe that the object in front of me is a barn. Our intuitions suggest that I fail to know barn. But now suppose that the neighborhood has no fake red barns, and I also notice that the object in front of me is red, so I know a red barn is there. This juxtaposition, being a red barn, which I know, entails there being a barn, which I do not, “is an embarrassment”

The red barn example can be represented in a system of modal logic where $\Box\phi$ represents knowledge of ϕ that, in contrast to the the justified approach, is forgetful with respect to reasons. The formalization and the accompanying problem go as follows:

1. $\Box B$, ‘I believe that the object in front of me is a red barn’.
2. $\Box(B \wedge R)$, ‘I believe that the object in front of me is a red barn’.

At the metalevel, 2 is actually knowledge, whereas by the problem description, 1 is not knowledge.

3. $\Box(B \wedge R \supset B)$, a knowledge assertion of a logical axiom.

Within this formalization, it appears that epistemic closure in its modal form (2) is violated: line 2, $\Box(B \wedge R)$, and line 3, $(B \wedge R \supset B)$ are cases of knowledge whereas $\Box B$ (line 1) is not knowledge. The modal language here does not seem to help resolving this issue.

Of course, one can resolve this by introducing a second modality (e.g. for ‘I believe that’). But then similar problems can occur (e.g. by adding a third

modality read as ‘it should be’). Indexing of modalities with reasons solves this problem in its generality: by permitting the applicative closure only on reasons of the same sort one can overcome this defect.

1. $u : B$, ‘ u is a reason to believe that the object in front of me is a barn’;
2. $v : (B \wedge R)$, ‘ v is a reason to believe that the object in front of me is a red barn’;
3. $a : (B \wedge R \supset B)$, because of logical awareness.

On the metalevel, the problem description states that 2 and 3 are cases of knowledge, and not merely belief, whereas 1 is belief which is not knowledge. Here is how the formal reasoning goes:

4. $a : (B \wedge R \supset B) \supset (v : (B \wedge R) \supset a * v : B)$, by Times
5. $v : (B \wedge R) \supset a * v : B$, from 3 and 4, by propositional logic; $a * v : B$, from 2 and 5, by propositional logic.

4.4 Proof theoretic view

In 2 we gave an analytic account of the BHK principles of constructive proofs. In the paper “Eine Interpretation des intuitionistischen Aussagenkalküls”, Gödel gave a classical provability interpretation of BHK using the modal system S4.

The standard axiomatization of S4 is given below:

The system S4

P1 – P7

K. $\vdash \Box(\phi \supset \psi) \supset (\Box\phi \supset \Box\psi)$

T. $\vdash \Box\phi \supset \phi$

4. $\vdash \Box\phi \supset \Box\Box\phi$

Modus Ponens

$$\frac{\phi \supset \psi \quad \phi}{\psi} \text{ MP}$$

Gödel's result can be summarized in the following theorem:

Gödel-Tarski Translation of Intuitionistic Logic

$$\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPL}} \phi \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash_{\text{S4}} \text{tr}(\phi)$$

where $\text{tr}(\phi)$ is obtained by ϕ by \Box -ing its subformulas.

After this result the state of the project of a classical interpretation of BHK semantics was as follows: $\text{IPC} \leftrightarrow \text{S4} \leftrightarrow ? \leftrightarrow \text{CLASSICAL PROOFS}$. Filling the missing part was the motivation behind LP, the first Justification Logic.

4.5 The Logic of Proofs

An axiomatization of LP with axiomatically appropriate constant specification as defined in 4.2 can be given as follows:

The system LP

P1 – P7

Times. $\vdash j : (\phi \supset \psi) \supset (j' : \phi \supset j * j' : \psi)$

PlusL. $\vdash j : \phi \supset (j + j' : \phi)$

PlusR. $\vdash j : \phi \supset (j' + j : \phi)$

T. $\vdash j : \phi \supset \phi$

4. $\vdash j : \phi \supset (j! : j : \phi)$

4.6 Metatheoretic Results

The *Deduction Theorem* holds for LP

Deduction Theorem Any deduction of the kind $\Gamma, \phi \vdash \psi$ implies $\Gamma \vdash \phi \supset \psi$.

Also, the lifting property can be obtained:

Lifting Lemma

Any deduction of the kind $\vec{j} : \Gamma, \Delta \vdash \phi$ implies $\vec{j} : \Gamma, \vec{s} : \Delta \vdash j'(\vec{j}, \vec{s}) : \phi$ where \vec{j} is a vector metavariables to be substituted for arbitrary

polynomials and \vec{s} is a vector of (object) variables.

In addition, LP is the forgetful projection of $S4$. More specifically, consider a formula of LP ϕ and the transformation $F_{\Box}(\phi)$ that replaces all subformulae of ϕ of the kind $j : \phi'$ with $\Box\phi'$. The following theorem holds:

Forgetful Projection Property

$\Gamma \vdash_{\text{LP}} \phi$ implies $\Gamma \vdash_{S4} F_{\Box}(\phi)$

The inverse also holds as the realization theorem says. Before introducing the realization procedure we give a motivating example.

Example: Realization of $\vdash_{S4} \Box\phi \vee \Box\psi \supset \Box(\phi \vee \psi)$

1. $\phi \supset \phi \vee \psi, \psi \supset \phi \vee \psi$ Prop. Axioms;
2. $C : (\phi \supset \phi \vee \psi), C' : (\psi \supset \phi \vee \psi)$ From CS rules.
3. $s : \phi \supset C * s : \phi \vee \psi$, From 1,2 and Times and MP
4. $t : \psi \supset C' * t : \phi \vee \psi$, Similarly
5. $C * s : \phi \vee \psi \supset (C * s + C' * t) : \phi \vee \psi$ and $C' * t : \phi \vee \psi \supset (C * s + C' * t) : \phi \vee \psi$,
From Rplus, Lplus
6. $s : \phi \supset (C * s + C' * t) : \phi \vee \psi$, From 3,5 by Propositional Logic.
7. $t : \psi \supset (C * s + C' * t) : \phi \vee \psi$, From 4,5 by Propositional Logic.
8. $s : \phi \vee t : \psi \supset (C * s + C' * t) : \phi \vee \psi$, From 6,7 and Propositional Logic.

4.6.1 Realization

The realization gives an algorithmic process of transforming deductions in **S4** to **LP**. By an **LP**-realization of a modal formula ϕ we mean an assignment of proof polynomials to all occurrences of the modality in ϕ . Let ϕ^r be the image of ϕ under a realization r .

The polarity of \Box s in a formula is relevant in realizations. We define positive and negative occurrences of modality in a formula and a sequent.

\Box Polarities

1. The indicated occurrence of \Box in $\Box\phi$ is of positive polarity;
2. any occurrence of \Box in the subformula ϕ of $\psi \supset \phi, \psi \wedge \phi, \phi \wedge \psi, \psi \vee \phi, \phi \vee \psi, \Box\phi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \phi$ – we will be defining \Rightarrow momentarily – has the same polarity as the same occurrence of \Box in ϕ .
3. any occurrence of \Box in the subformula ϕ of $\neg\phi, \phi \supset \psi, \Gamma, \phi \Rightarrow \Delta$, has polarity opposite to the polarity of the very same occurrence of \Box in ϕ .

Next we give a cut-free sequent formulation of **S4** (reference) with sequents $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$, where Γ and Δ are finite multisets of modal formulas. The left hand multisets are to be read conjunctively and the right hand ones disjunctively. The rules are the rules given below together with the typical structural ones.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\Gamma, \phi \vdash \phi, \Delta} \text{REFL} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi, \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg \phi \vdash \Delta} \neg\text{L} \qquad \frac{\phi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \phi, \Delta} \neg\text{R} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, \phi, \psi \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \phi \wedge \psi \vdash \Delta} \wedge\text{L} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi, \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash \psi, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \phi \wedge \psi, \Delta} \wedge\text{R} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, \phi \vdash \Delta \quad \Gamma, \psi \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \phi \vee \psi \vdash \Delta} \vee\text{L} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi, \psi, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \phi \vee \psi \vdash \Delta} \vee\text{R} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi, \Delta \quad \Gamma \psi \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \phi \supset \psi \vdash \Delta} \supset\text{L} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi, \Delta \quad \Gamma \psi \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \phi \supset \psi \vdash \Delta} \supset\text{R} \\
\\
\frac{\phi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Box \phi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta} \Box\text{L} \qquad \frac{\Box \Gamma \vdash \phi, \Delta}{\Box \Gamma \vdash \Box \phi, \Delta} \Box\text{R}
\end{array}$$

Relevant in the realization proof is the sequent formulation of **LP**, the system **LPG** which enjoys the cut-elimination property resulting in the system **LPG⁻**. The rules relevant to justifications are given below.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma, \phi \vdash \phi, \Delta}{\Gamma, t : \phi \vdash \phi, \Delta} :L \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \phi, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash !t : t : \phi, \Delta} !R \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \phi, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash (t + s) : \phi, \Delta} +L \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \phi, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash (s + t) : \phi, \Delta} +R \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s : \phi \supset \psi, \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash t : \phi, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash s * t : \psi, \Delta} *R \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash c : \phi, \Delta} cR
\end{array}$$

Utilizing the previous systems the realization theorem shows:

Realization Theorem If $\Gamma \vdash_{S4} \phi$ then there is a *normal* realization s.t. $\Gamma \vdash_{LP} \phi^r$. By normal we mean a realization for which all occurrences of \Box are realized by proof variables and the corresponding constant specification is injective.

4.6.2 Kripke - Fitting Semantics

In this section I will be discussing Kripke – Fitting Semantics[20] for Justification Logic $J_0 + CS$ very briefly.

A possible world justification logic model for the system $J_0 + CS$ is a structure $M = \langle G, R, E, V \rangle$. $\langle G, R \rangle$ is a standard K frame, where G is a set of possible worlds and R is a binary relation on it. V is a mapping from propositional variables to subsets of G , specifying atomic truth at possible

worlds. E is an evidence function that maps pairs of justification terms and formulas to sets of worlds.

Given such a model, we define the \models relation as follows:

$\forall \Gamma \in G$

$M, \Gamma \models P$ iff $\Gamma \in V(P)$ for P a propositional letter

- It is not the case that $M, \Gamma \models \perp$
- $M, \Gamma \models \phi \supset \psi$ iff it is not the case that $M, \Gamma \models \phi$ or $M, \Gamma \models \psi$
- $M, \Gamma \models (j : \phi)$ if and only if $\Gamma \in E(j, \phi)$ and, $\forall \Delta \in G$ with $\Gamma R \Delta$, we have that $M, \Delta \models \phi$.

The following conditions on evidence functions are assumed:

$$E(j, \phi \supset \psi) \cap E(j', \phi) \subseteq E(j * j', \psi)$$

$$E(j, \phi) \cup E(j', \phi) \subseteq E(j + j', \phi)$$

Finally, the Constant Specification CS should be taken into account. Recall that constants are intended to represent reasons for basic assumptions that are accepted outright. A model $M = \langle G, R, E, V \rangle$ meets Constant Specification CS provided: if $(C, \phi) \in CS$ then $E(c, \phi) = G$.

Typical, soundness and completeness results can be shown for such models. They can also be extended for all other justification logics.

Chapter 5

Curry – Howard view of justification logic

In this paper we suggest reading a constructive necessity of a formula ($\Box A$) as internalizing a notion of constructive truth of A (a proof within a deductive system I) and validity of A (a proof under an interpretation $\llbracket A \rrbracket_J$ within some system J). An example of such a relation is provided by the simply typed lambda calculus (as I) and its implementation in SK combinators (as J). We utilize justification logic to axiomatize the notion of validity-under-interpretation and, hence, treat a “semantical” notion in a purely proof-theoretic manner. We present the system in Gentzen-style natural deduction formulation and provide reduction and expansion rules for the \Box connective. Finally, we add proof-terms and proof-term equalities to obtain a corresponding calculus (\mathbf{Jcalc}^-) that can be viewed as an extension of

the Curry–Howard isomorphism with justifications. We provide standard metatheoretic results and suggest a programming language interpretation in languages with foreign function interfaces (*FFIs*).

5.1 Introduction: Necessity and Constructive Semantics

In his seminal “Explicit Provability and Constructive Semantics” [2] Artemov developed a constructive, proof-theoretic semantics for BHK proofs [50] in what turned out to be the first development of a family of logics that we now call justification logic. The general idea, upon which we build our calculus, is that semantics of a deductive system I can be viewed in a solely proof-theoretic manner as mappings of proof constructs of I into another proof system J (which we call justifications). As an example one could think I being Heyting arithmetic and J some “stronger” system (e.g. a classical axiomatization of Peano arithmetic, a classical or intuitionistic set theory etc). What’s more, such a semantic relation can be treated logically giving rise to a modality of explicit necessity. Different sorts of necessity (K , D , $S4$, $S5$) have been offered an explicit counterpart under the umbrella of justification logic. Some of them have been studied within a Curry–Howard setting [8]. Our paper focuses on K modality and should be viewed as the counterpart of [13] with justifications as we explain in 5.5.

5.1.1 Deductive Systems, Validity and Necessity

Following a framework championed by Lambek [33, 35], let us assume two deductive systems I (with propositional universe U_I , a possibly non-empty signature of axioms Σ_I and an entailment relation $\Sigma_I; \Gamma \vdash_I A$) and J (resp. with U_J , Σ_J and $\Sigma_J; \Delta \vdash_J \phi$). We will be using Latin letters for the formulae of I and Greek letters for the formulae of J . We will be omitting the Σ signatures when they are not relevant.

For the entailment relations of the two systems we require the following elementary principles:

1. *Reflexivity*. In both relations Γ and Δ are multisets of formulas (contexts) that enjoy reflexivity:

$$A \in \Gamma \implies \Gamma \vdash_I A$$

$$\phi \in \Delta \implies \Delta \vdash_J \phi$$

2. *Compositionality*. Both relations are closed under deduction composition:

$$\Gamma \vdash_I A \text{ and } \Gamma', A \vdash_I B \implies \Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash_I B$$

$$\Delta \vdash_J \phi \text{ and } \Delta', \phi \vdash_J \psi \implies \Delta, \Delta' \vdash_J \psi$$

3. *Top*. Both systems have a distinguished top formula \top for which under any Γ, Δ :

$$\Gamma \vdash_I \top_I \text{ and } \Delta \vdash_J \top_J$$

Now we can define:

Definition. Given a deductive system I , an *interpretation for I* , noted by $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$, is a pair $(J, \llbracket \bullet \rrbracket)$ of a deductive system J together with a (functional) mapping $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket : U_I \rightarrow U_J$ on propositions of I into propositions of J extended to multisets of formulae of U_I with the following properties:

1. *Top preservation.* $\llbracket \top_I \rrbracket = \top_J$
2. *Structural interpretation of contexts.* For Γ contexts of the form A_1, \dots, A_n :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \llbracket A_1 \rrbracket, \dots, \llbracket A_n \rrbracket$$

(trivially empty contexts map to empty contexts. As in [33] they can be treated as the \top element).

Definition. Given a deductive system I and an interpretation $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$ for I we define a *corresponding validation of a deduction* $\Sigma_I; \Gamma \vdash_I A$ as a deduction $\Sigma_J; \Delta \vdash_J \phi$ in J such that $\llbracket A \rrbracket = \phi$ and $\Delta = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$. We will be writing $\llbracket \Sigma_I; \Gamma \vdash_I A \rrbracket_J$ to denote such a validation.

Definition. Given a deductive system I , we say that an interpretation $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$ is *logically complete* when for all purely logical deductions \mathcal{D} (i.e. deductions that make no use of Σ_I) in I there exists a corresponding (purely logical) validation $\llbracket \mathcal{D} \rrbracket$ in J . i.e.

$$\forall \mathcal{D}. \mathcal{D} : \Gamma \vdash_I A \implies \exists \llbracket \mathcal{D} \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \vdash A \rrbracket_J$$

Note, that we require existence but not uniqueness. Nevertheless, if we treat deductive systems in a proof irrelevant manner as preorders the above definition gives uniqueness vacuously. In a more refined approach where I and J are viewed as categories of proofs the above “logical completeness” translates to the requirement that if the set of (purely logical) arrows $Hom_I(\Gamma, A)$ is non empty then $Hom_J(\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket, \llbracket A \rrbracket_J)$ cannot be empty (i.e. that $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$ can be extended to a functor). We leave a complete categorical semantics of our logic for future work but we expect a generalization of the endofunctorial interpretations of K modality appearing in [13, 31].

Examples of triplets $(I, J, \llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J)$ of logical systems that fall under the definition above are: any intuitionistic system mapped to a classical one under the embedding $\llbracket A \supset B \rrbracket = \tilde{\neg} A \tilde{\vee} B$ where $\tilde{\neg}$ and $\tilde{\vee}$ are classical connectives, the opposite direction under double negation translation, an intuitionistic system mapped to another intuitionistic system (i.e. a mapping of atomic formulas of I to atomic formulas of J extended naturally to the intuitionistic connectives or, simply, the identity mapping) etc. A vacuous validation (when $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$ maps everything to \top) gives another example.

We will focus on the case where I (the propositional part of our logic) is based on the implicative fragment of intuitionistic logic and show how justification logic provides for an axiomatization of such logically complete interpretations $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$ of implicative intuitionistic logic. In what follows we provide a natural deduction for an intuitionistic system I (truth), an axiomatization/specification of $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$ (treated abstractly as a function symbol on types)

and a treatment of basic necessity that relates the two deductions by internalizing a notion of “double truth” (proof in I and existence of corresponding validation in J).

5.2 Judgments of \mathbf{Jcalc}^-

We aim for a reading of necessity that internalizes a notion of “double proof” in two deductive systems. Motivated by the discussion and definitions in the previous section we will treat the notion of interpretation abstractly – as a function symbol on types – and axiomatize in accordance. Schematically we want:

$$\Box A \text{ true} := A \text{ true} \ \& \ A \text{ valid} = A \text{ true in } I \ \& \ \llbracket A \rrbracket \text{ true in } J$$

We will be dropping indexes I, J since they can be inferred by the different kinds of assumption contexts. In addition, we omit signatures Σ since they do not offer anything from a logical perspective.

Logical entailment for the proposed \Box connective can be summarized easily given our previous discussion. Given a deduction $\mathcal{D} : A \vdash B$ and the existence of validation $\llbracket \mathcal{D} \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket \vdash \llbracket B \rrbracket$ then given $\Box A$ (i.e. a proof of a $\vdash A$ and a validation $\vdash \llbracket A \rrbracket$) we obtain a double proof of B (and hence, $\Box B$) by *compositionality* of the underlying systems. Using standard, proof tree notation with labeled assumptions we formulate our rule of the connective in

natural deduction:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \frac{}{x} & & \frac{}{s} \\
 A & & \llbracket A \rrbracket \\
 \vdots & & \vdots \\
 \Box A & B & \llbracket B \rrbracket
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \Box B
 \end{array}
 I_{\Box B} E_{\Box A}^{x,s}$$

We can, easily, generalize to \Box ed contexts (of the form $\Box A_1, \dots, \Box A_i$) of arbitrary length:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \frac{}{\Box A_1} & & \frac{}{\vec{s}} \\
 \frac{}{\Gamma' : A_1, \dots, A_i} \vec{x} & & \frac{}{\llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket : \llbracket A_1 \rrbracket, \dots, \llbracket A_i \rrbracket} \vec{s} \\
 \vdots & & \vdots \\
 \dots \quad \Box A_i & B & \llbracket B \rrbracket
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \Box B
 \end{array}
 I_{\Box B} E_{\Box A_1 \dots \Box A_i}^{\vec{x}, \vec{s}}$$

We read as “Introducing $\Box B$ after eliminating $\Box A_1 \dots \Box A_i$ crossing out (vectors of) labels \vec{x}, \vec{s} ”. Interestingly, the same rule eliminates boxes and introduces new ones. This is not surprising for K modality (it is a left-right rule as we will see (5.2.4). See also discussion in [13, 14]). We will be referring to this rule as “ \Box Intro–After–Elim” or, simply \Box_{IE} , from now on.

Note that we define the \Box connective negatively, yet (pure) introduction rules for the \Box connective are derivable. Such are instances of the previous Intro–After–Elim rule when Γ' is empty which conforms exactly with the idea of necessity internalizing double theoremhood.

$$\frac{\vdash B \quad \vdash \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Box B} I_{\Box B}$$

In the next section, we provide the whole calculus in natural deduction format. As expected we will extend the implicational fragment of intuitionistic logic with

- Judgments about validity (justification logic).
- Judgments that relate truth and validity (modal judgments).

5.2.1 Natural Deduction for \mathbf{Jcalc}^-

Following type theory conventions, we first provide rules underlying type construction, then rules for well-formedness of (labeled) assumption contexts and rules introducing and eliminating connectives. The rules below should be obvious except for small caveat. On the one hand, the type universe of U_I and the proof trees of I are inductively defined as usual; on the other hand, the host theory J (its corresponding universe, connectives and proof trees) is “black boxed”. What we actually axiomatize are the properties that all (logic preserving) interpretations of I should conform to, independently of the specifics of the host theory. Validity judgments should thus be read as specifications of provability (existence of proofs) of any candidate J .

We use \mathbf{Prop}_0 to denote the type universe of I and $\llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$ to denote its image under an interpretation, \mathbf{Prop}_1 denotes modal (“boxed”) types and \mathbf{Prop} the union of $\mathbf{Prop}_0, \mathbf{Prop}_1$. We write P_k with k ranging in some subset of natural numbers to denote atomic propositions in I .

Judgments on Type Universe(s)

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{P_k \in \mathbf{Prop}_0} \text{ATOM} \qquad \frac{}{\top \in \mathbf{Prop}_0} \text{TOP} \qquad \frac{A \in \mathbf{Prop}_0}{\Box A \in \mathbf{Prop}_1} \text{BOX} \\
\\
\frac{A \in \mathbf{Prop}_0 \quad B \in \mathbf{Prop}_0}{A \supset B \in \mathbf{Prop}_0} \text{ARR}_0 \qquad \frac{A \in \mathbf{Prop}_1 \quad B \in \mathbf{Prop}_1}{A \supset B \in \mathbf{Prop}_1} \text{ARR}_1 \\
\\
\frac{A \in \mathbf{Prop}_0}{\llbracket A \rrbracket \in \llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket} \text{BRC}
\end{array}$$

For labeled contexts of assumptions we require standard wellformedness conditions (i.e. uniqueness of labels). We use letters x_i , or simply x , for labels of contexts with assumptions in \mathbf{Prop}_0 , x'_i or simply x' for contexts with assumptions in \mathbf{Prop}_1 and s_i , or simply s , for $\llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$ contexts. We use \circ for the empty context of \mathbf{Prop}_0 and \mathbf{Prop}_1 and \dagger for the empty context of $\llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$. We abuse notation and write $x : A \in \Gamma$ (or, similarly, $s : \llbracket A \rrbracket \in \Delta$) to denote that the label x is assigned type A in Γ ; or $\Gamma \in \mathbf{Prop}_0$ (resp. $\Gamma \in \mathbf{Prop}_1$, $\Delta \in \llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$) to denote that Γ is a wellformed context with co-domain of elements in \mathbf{Prop}_0 (resp. in \mathbf{Prop}_1 , $\llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$). For $\Gamma \in \mathbf{Prop}_0$ we define $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ as the lifting of the context Γ through the $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$ symbol (with appropriate renaming of variables – e.g. $x_i \rightsquigarrow s_i$). For the vacuous case when Γ is empty we require $\llbracket \circ \rrbracket = \dagger$ to be well formed.

In the following entry we define proof trees (in turnstile representation) of the intuitionistic source theory I . For all following rules we assume

$\Gamma, A, B \in \text{Prop}_0$:

Judgments on Truth $\Gamma, A, B \in \text{Prop}_0$		
$\frac{x : A \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} A} \Gamma_0\text{-REFL}$	$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \top} \top_0\text{I}$	$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash_{\text{IPC}} B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} A \supset B} \supset_0\text{I}$
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} A \supset B \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} A}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} B} \supset_0\text{E}$		

For the calculus of interpretation (validity) we demand context reflexivity, compositionality and logical completeness with respect to intuitionistic implication. Logical completeness is specified axiomatically, since the host theory is “black boxed”. Following justification logic, we use an axiomatic characterization of combinatory logic (for \supset) together with the requirement that the interpretation preserves modus ponens:

Judgments on Validity with $\Delta \in \llbracket \text{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$		
$\frac{s : \llbracket A \rrbracket \in \Delta}{\Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \llbracket A \rrbracket} \Delta\text{-REFL}$	$\frac{}{\Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \llbracket \top \rrbracket} \text{Ax}_1$	$\frac{A, B \in \text{Prop}_0}{\Delta \vdash \llbracket A \supset (B \supset A) \rrbracket} \text{Ax}_2$
$\frac{A, B, C \in \text{Prop}_0}{\Delta \vdash \llbracket A \supset (B \supset C) \supset ((A \supset B) \supset (A \supset C)) \rrbracket} \text{Ax}_3$		
$\frac{\Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \llbracket A \supset B \rrbracket \quad \Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \llbracket A \rrbracket}{\Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \llbracket B \rrbracket} \text{MP}$		

Finally, we have judgments in the \Box ed universe (Prop_1). These are

context reflection, the \Box Intro-After-Elim rule, and the rules for intuitionistic implication between \Box ed types ¹.

Judgments on Necessity with $\Gamma \in \text{Prop}_1$, $\text{length}(\Gamma) = i$, $1 \leq k \leq i$ and, $\Gamma', A, A_k, B \in \text{Prop}_0$	
$\frac{x' : \Box A \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box A} \Gamma_1\text{-REFL}$	
$\frac{(\forall A_i \in \Gamma'. \Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box A_i) \quad \Gamma' \vdash_{\text{IPC}} B \quad \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box B} I_{\Box B} E_{\Box A_1 \dots \Box A_i}^{\vec{x}, \vec{s}}$	
$\frac{\Gamma, x' : \Box A \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box A \supset \Box B} \supset_1 I$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box A \supset \Box B \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box A}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box B} \supset_1 E$

(Pure) $\Box I$ as derivable rule

We stress here that \Box can be introduced positively with the previous rule with $\Gamma' = \circ$. The first premise reduces to a simple requirement that $\Gamma \in \text{Prop}_1$.

$$\frac{\circ \vdash_{\text{IPC}} A \quad \dagger \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \llbracket A \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \Box A} I_{\Box A}$$

¹The implication and elimination rules in Prop_1 actually coincide with the ones in Prop_0 since we are focusing on the case where I is intuitionistic. This need not necessarily be the case as we have explained. Intuitionistic implication among \Box types should be read as “double proof of A implies double proof of B ” and would still be defined even if we did not observe any kind of implication in I . Similarly, one could provide intuitionistic conjunction or disjunction between \Box types independently of I and, vice versa, one could add connectives in I that are not observed between \Box ed types.

A simple derivation

We show here that the K axiom of modal logic is a theorem (omitting some obvious steps). In the following

$$\Gamma := x'_1 : \Box(A \supset B), x'_2 : \Box A, \Gamma' = x_1 : A \supset B, x_2 : A, \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket = s_1 : \llbracket A \supset B \rrbracket, s_2 : \llbracket A \rrbracket$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Box(A \supset B) \quad \Gamma \vdash \Box A \quad \Gamma' \vdash B \quad \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket \vdash \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Box(A \supset B), \Box A \vdash \Box B} I_{\Box A} E_{\Box A \supset B, \Box A}^{x_1, x_2, s_1, s_2}}{\Box(A \supset B) \vdash \Box A \supset \Box B} \supset_1 I$$

$$\frac{\Box(A \supset B) \vdash \Box A \supset \Box B}{\circ \vdash \Box(A \supset B) \supset \Box A \supset \Box B} \supset_1 I$$

5.2.2 Logical Completeness, Admissibility of Necessitation and Completeness with respect to Hilbert Axiomatization

Here we give a Hilbert axiomatization of the \supset fragment of intuitionistic K logic in order to compare it with our system. Here $\vdash^{\mathcal{H}}$ captures the textbook (metatheoretic) notion of “deduction from assumptions” in a Hilbert style axiomatization. We assume the restriction of the system to formulas up to modal degree 1.

Hilbert Style Formulation

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{AX1. } A \supset (B \supset A) & \text{AX2. } (A \supset (B \supset C)) \supset ((A \supset B) \supset (A \supset C)) \\
\\
\text{K. } \Box(A \supset B) \supset \Box A \supset \Box B & \text{MP } \frac{A \supset B \quad A}{B} \quad \text{NEC } \frac{\vdash^{\mathcal{H}} A}{\Box A}
\end{array}$$

It is easy to verify that axioms 1, 2 are derived theorems of Jcalc^- in Prop_0 . The rule Modus Ponens is also admissible trivially, whereas axiom K was shown to be a theorem in the previous section (5.2.1). The rule of Necessitation is not obviously admissible though. In our reading of necessity the admissibility of this rule is directly related to the requirement of “logical completeness of the interpretation” i.e. preservation of logical theoremhood. In general, adding more connectives in I would require additional specifications for the host theory to obtain necessitation.

The steps of the proof are given in the Appendix, but this is essentially the “lifting lemma” in justification logic [2]. The proof fully depends on the provability requirements imposed in the $\llbracket \text{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$ fragment.

\Box Lifting Lemma In Jcalc^- , for every $\Gamma, A \in \text{Prop}_0$ if $\Gamma \vdash A$ then $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \vdash \llbracket A \rrbracket$ and, hence, $\Box \Gamma \vdash \Box A$.

We get admissibility of necessitation as a lemma for Γ empty:

As a result:

Completeness Jcalc^- is complete with respect to the Hilbert style formulation of degree-1 intuitionistic K modal logic.

5.2.3 Harmony: Local Soundness and Local Completeness

Before we move on to show (Global) Soundness we provide evidence for the so called “local soundness” and “local completeness” of the \Box connective following Gentzen’s dictum. The local soundness and completeness for the \supset connective is given elsewhere (e.g. [46]) and in Gentzen’s original [?]. Gentzen’s program can be described with the following two slogans:

- a. Elim is left-inverse to Intro
- b. Intro is right-inverse to Elim

Applied to the \Box connective, the first principle says that introducing a $\Box A$ (resp. many $\Box A_1, \dots, \Box A_i$) only to eliminate it (resp. them) directly is redundant. In other words, the elimination rule cannot give you more data than what were inserted in the introduction rule(s) (“elimination rules are not *too* strong”). We show first the “Elim-After-Singleton-Intro” sub-case.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \nabla \text{ D} \\ A \\ \hline \Box A \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} \nabla \text{ E} \\ \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ \hline \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \text{--- } x & \text{--- } s \\
 A & \llbracket A \rrbracket \\
 \vdots & \vdots \\
 B & \llbracket B \rrbracket
 \end{array}
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \Box B
 \end{array}
 \quad \Longrightarrow_R \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \nabla \text{ D} \\ A \\ \vdots \\ B \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} \nabla \text{ E} \\ \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ \vdots \\ \llbracket B \rrbracket \end{array} & \\
 \hline
 \Box B
 \end{array}$$

The exact same principle applies in the “Elim-after-Intro” of multiple \Box s:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\begin{array}{c} \triangle D_1 \\ A_1 \end{array} &
\begin{array}{c} \triangle E_1 \\ \llbracket A_1 \rrbracket \end{array} &
\begin{array}{c} \triangle D_i \\ A_i \end{array} &
\begin{array}{c} \triangle E_i \\ \llbracket A_i \rrbracket \end{array} &
\frac{}{A_1 \dots A_i} \vec{x} &
\frac{}{\llbracket A_1 \dots A_i \rrbracket} \vec{s} &
\\
\hline
\Box A_1 & \dots & \Box A_i & B & \llbracket B \rrbracket & &
\\
\hline
& & \Box B & & & & I_{\Box B} E_{\Box A}^{x,s}
\end{array}
\\
\\
\Rightarrow_R
\\
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\begin{array}{c} \triangle D_1 \\ A_1 \dots A_i \\ \vdots \\ B \end{array} &
\begin{array}{c} \triangle D_i \\ \vdots \\ B \end{array} &
\begin{array}{c} \triangle E_1 \\ \vdots \\ \llbracket B \rrbracket \end{array} &
\begin{array}{c} \triangle E_i \\ \vdots \\ \llbracket B \rrbracket \end{array} &
\\
\hline
& & \Box B & & I_{\Box B}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

Dually, the second principle says eliminating a $\Box A$, should give enough information to directly reintroduce it (“elimination rules are not *too weak*”). This is an expansion principle.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D} \quad \frac{\frac{}{A} x \quad \frac{}{\llbracket A \rrbracket} s}{\Box A} I_{\Box A} E_{\Box A}^{x,s}}{\Box A} \Rightarrow_E \Box A
\end{array}$$

5.2.4 (Global) Soundness

Soundness is shown by proof theoretic techniques. Standardly, we add the bottom type (\perp) to \mathbf{Jcalc}^- together with its elimination rule and show that

the system is consistent ($\not\vdash \perp$) by devising a sequent calculus and showing admissibility of cut. We only present the calculus here and collect the theorems towards consistency in the Appendix.

In the following we use $\Gamma \Rightarrow A$ (where $\Gamma, A \in \mathbf{Prop}_0 \cup \mathbf{Prop}_1$) to denote sequents modulo Γ permutations where Γ is a multiset of **Prop** (no labels) and $\Delta \Rightarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket$ for sequents corresponding to **judgments** of the calculus modulo Δ permutations (with Δ (unlabeled) multiset of $\llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$). The multiset/ modulo permutation approach is instructed by standard structural properties. All properties are stated formally and proved in the Appendix.

The $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \Rightarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket$ relation is defined directly from \vdash :

Sequent Calculus ($\llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$)

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \Rightarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket := \exists \Gamma' \in \pi(\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket) \text{ s.t. } \Gamma' \vdash \llbracket A \rrbracket$$

where $\pi(\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket)$ is the collection of permutations of $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$.

Sequent Calculus (Prop)

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{\Gamma, A \Rightarrow A} Id \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \supset B, B \Rightarrow C \quad \Gamma, A \supset B \Rightarrow A}{\Gamma, A \supset B \Rightarrow C} \supset_L \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma, A \Rightarrow B}{\Gamma \Rightarrow A \supset B} \supset_R \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma, \perp \Rightarrow A} \perp_L \qquad \frac{\Box \Gamma, \Gamma \Rightarrow A \quad \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \Rightarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket}{\Box \Gamma \Rightarrow \Box A} \Box_{LR} \end{array}$$

Standardly, we extend the system with the Cut rule and we obtain the extended system $\Gamma \Rightarrow^+ A := \Gamma \Rightarrow A + \text{Cut}$. We show Completeness of \Rightarrow^+

with respect to Natural Deduction and Admissibility of Cut that leads to the consistency result

Consistency of Jcalc^- $\text{theoremfirstcon} \not\vdash \perp$

5.3 The computational side of Jcalc^-

In this section we add proof terms to represent natural deduction constructions. The meaning of these terms emerges naturally from Gentzen's principles that give reduction (computational β -rules) and expansion (i.e. extensionality η -rules) equalities for the each construct. We focus on the new constructs of the calculus that emerge from the judgmental interpretation of the \Box connective as explained in section 5.2.

There will be no computational (reduction) rules on provability terms. This conforms with our reading of these terms as *references* to proof constructs of an *abstracted* theory J that can be realized differently for a concrete J .

5.3.1 Proof term assignment

The following rules and their correspondence with natural deduction constructs (5.2.1) should be obvious to the reader familiar with the simply typed λ -calculus and basic justification logic. We do not repeat here the corresponding β, η equality rules since they are standard.

Judgments on Truth $\Gamma, A, B \in \text{Prop}_0$ and $M := x_i \mid <> \mid \lambda x : A. M \mid (MM)$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{x : A \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} x : A} \Gamma_0\text{-REFL} \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} <> : \top} \top_0\text{I} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M : B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \lambda x : A. M : A \supset B} \supset_0\text{I} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M : A \supset B \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M' : A}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} (MM') : B} \supset_0\text{E} \\
 \\
 + \beta\eta \text{ equalities for } \top, \supset
 \end{array}$$

For judgments of $\llbracket \text{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$, we assume a countable set of constant names and demand that every combinatorial axiom of intuitionistic logic has a witness under the interpretation $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$. This is what justification logicians call “axiomatically appropriate constant specification”. As usual we demand reflection of contexts in J and preservation of modus ponens – closedness under some notion of application (which we denote as $*$).

Judgments on Validity $\Delta \in \llbracket \text{Prop}_0 \rrbracket$ and $J := s_i \mid C_i \mid J * J$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{s : \llbracket A \rrbracket \in \Delta}{\Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} s : \llbracket A \rrbracket} \Delta\text{-REFL} \qquad \frac{}{\Delta \vdash C_{\top} : \llbracket \top \rrbracket} \text{Ax}_1 \\
\\
\frac{A, B \in \text{Prop}_0}{\Delta \vdash C_{K^{A,B}} : \llbracket A \supset (B \supset A) \rrbracket} \text{Ax}_2 \\
\\
\frac{A, B, C \in \text{Prop}_0}{\Delta \vdash C_{S^{A,B,C}} : \llbracket A \supset (B \supset C) \supset ((A \supset B) \supset (A \supset C)) \rrbracket} \text{Ax}_3 \\
\\
\frac{\Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} J : \llbracket A \supset B \rrbracket \quad \Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} J' : \llbracket A \rrbracket}{\Delta \vdash_{\text{IPC}} J * J' : \llbracket B \rrbracket} \text{APP}
\end{array}$$

If J is a proof calculus and $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket_J$ is an interpretation such that the specifications above are realized, then J can witness intuitionistic provability. This can be shown by the proof relevant version of the lifting lemma that states:

$\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$ Lifting Lemma Given $\Gamma, A \in \text{Prop}_0$ s.t. and a term M s.t. $\Gamma \vdash M : A$ then there exists J s.t. $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \vdash J : \llbracket A \rrbracket$.

Proof term assignment and Gentzen Equalities for \square Judgments

Before we proceed, we will give a small primer of *let*-bindings as used in modern programming languages to provide for some intuition on how such terms work. Let us assume a rudimentary programming language that supports some basic types, say integers (`int`), as well as pairs of such types. Moreover,

let us define a datatype `Point` as a pair of `int` i.e. as `(int, int)` In a language with *let*-bindings one can define a simple function that takes a `Point` and “shifts” it by adding 1 to each of its x and y coordinates as follows:

```
def shift (p:Point) =
  let (x,y) be p
  in
    (x+1,y+1)
```

If we call this function on the point `(2,3)`, then the computation `let (x,y) be (2,3) in (x+1,y+1)` is invoked. This expression reduces following the *let* reduction rule (i.e. pattern matching and substitution) to `(2+1,3+1)`; and as a result we obtain the value `(3,4)`. As we will see, *let* bindings – with appropriate typing restrictions for our system – are used in the assignment of proof terms for the \Box_{IE} rule. Moreover, the reduction principle for such terms (β -rule) – obtained following Gentzen’s equalities for the \Box connective – is exactly the one that we just informally described.

We can now move forward with the proof term assignment for the \Box_{IE} rule. We show first the sub-cases for Γ' empty (pure \Box_I) and Γ' singleton and explain the computational significance utilizing Gentzen’s principles appropriated for the \Box connective. We are directly translating proof tree equalities from 5.2.3 to proof term equalities. We generalize for arbitrary Γ' in the following subsection. We have, respectively, the following instances:

$$\frac{\Gamma \in \text{Prop}_1 \quad \circ \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M : B \quad \dagger \vdash_{\text{IPC}} J : \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M \& J : \Box B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} N : \Box A \quad x : A \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M : B \quad s : \llbracket A \rrbracket \vdash_{\text{IPC}} J : \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \text{let } (x \& s \text{ be } N) \text{ in } (M \& J) : \Box B}$$

Gentzen's Equalities for (\Box terms)

Gentzen's reduction and expansion principles give computational meaning (dynamics) and an extensionality principle for linking terms. We omit naming the empty contexts for economy.

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \in \text{Prop}_1 \quad \vdash M : A \quad \vdash j : \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ \hline \Box_I \end{array} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M \& j : \Box A \quad x : A \vdash M' : B \quad s : \llbracket A \rrbracket \vdash j' : \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } (x \& s) \text{ be } (M \& J) \text{ in } (M' \& J') : \Box B} I_{\Box B} E_{\Box A}^{x,s}$$

$$\Longrightarrow_R$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \in \text{Prop}_1 \quad \vdash M'[M/x] : B \quad \vdash J'[J/s] : \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash M'[M/x] \& J'[J/s] : \Box B} I_{\Box B}$$

Where the expressions $M'[M/x]$ and $J'[J/s]$ denote capture avoiding substitution, reflecting proof compositionality of the two calculi.

Following the expansion principle we obtain:

$$\Gamma \vdash M : \Box A \implies_E$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M : \Box A \quad x : A \vdash_{\text{IPC}} x : A \quad s : \llbracket A \rrbracket \vdash_{\text{IPC}} s : \llbracket A \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \text{let } (x \& s \text{ be } M) \text{ in } (x \& s) : \Box A} I_{\Box A} E_{\Box A}^{x,s}$$

That gives an η -equality as follows:

$$M : \Box A =_{\eta} \text{let } (x \& s \text{ be } M) \text{ in } (x \& s) : \Box A$$

The η equality demands that every $M : \Box A$ should be reducible to a form $M' \& J'$.

Proof term assignment for the \Box rule (Generically)

After understanding the computational meaning of let expressions in the \Box_{IE} rule we can now give proof term assignment for the rule in the general case (i.e. for Γ' of arbitrary length). We define a helper syntactic construct $\text{--let}^* \dots \text{in --}$ as syntactic sugar for iterative let bindings based on the structure of contexts. The let^* macro takes four arguments: a context $\Gamma \in \mathbf{Prop}_0$, a context $\Delta \in \llbracket \mathbf{Prop}_1 \rrbracket$, a possibly empty $([\])$ list of terms $Ns := N_1, \dots, N_i$ - all three of the same length - and a term M . It is defined as follows for the empty and non-empty cases:

$\text{let}^* (\circ; \dagger; [\]) \text{ in } M := M$

$\text{let}^* (x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_i : A_i ; s_1 : \phi_1, \dots, s_i : \phi_i; N_1, \dots, N_i) \text{ in } M :=$

$\text{let } \{(x_1 \& s_1) \text{ be } N_1, \dots, (x_i \& s_i) \text{ be } N_i\} \text{ in } M$

Using this syntactic definition the rule \Box_{IE} rule can be written compactly:

$\Box_{IE} \quad \textbf{With } \Gamma \in \text{Prop}_1, \Gamma' \in \text{Prop}_0, \text{length}(\Gamma) = i, Ns := N_1 \dots N_i, 1 \leq k \leq i$ $\frac{\forall A_k \in \Gamma'. \Gamma \vdash N_k : \Box A_k \quad \Gamma' \vdash_{\text{IPC}} M : B \quad \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket \vdash_{\text{IPC}} J : \llbracket B \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \text{let}^* (\Gamma', \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket, Ns) \text{ in } (M \& J) : \Box B} I_{\Box B} E_{\Box A_1 \dots \Box A_i}^{\vec{x}, \vec{s}}$
--

It is obvious that all previously mentioned cases are captured with this formulation. The rule of β -equality can be given for multi-let bindings directly from Gentzen's reduction principle (5.2.3) generalized for the multiple intro case shown in the appendix (??).

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{let}\{(x_1 \& s_1) \text{ be } (M_1 \& J_1), \dots, (x_i \& s_i) \text{ be } (M_i \& J_i)\} \text{ in } (M \& J) \quad =_{\beta} \\ & M[M_1/x_1, \dots, M_i/x_i] \& J[J_1/s_1, \dots, J_i/s_i] \end{aligned}$$

5.3.2 Strong Normalization and small-step semantics

In the appendix (??) we provide a proof of normalization for natural deduction (via cut elimination). This is “essentially” a strong normalization result for the proof term system also. In general we have shown the congruence obtained

from $=_{\beta\eta}$ rules gives a consistent equational system. Nevertheless, we leave this for an extended version of this paper. Instead, we sketch briefly a weaker result: normalization under a deterministic, “call-by-value” reduction strategy for β -rules. This gives an idea of how the system computes and we can use it in the applications in the next section. As usual we characterize a subset of the closed terms as values and we provide rules for the reduction of the non-value closed terms. Note that for the constants of validity and their applicative closure we do not observe reduction properties but treat them as values – again conforming with the idea of J (and its reduction principles) being “black boxed”.

Small step, call-by-value reduction \rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\lambda x.M \text{ value}} \quad \frac{}{C_i \text{ value}} \quad \frac{J_1 \text{ value} \quad J_2 \text{ value}}{J_1 * J_2 \text{ value}} \\
 \\
 \frac{M \text{ value} \quad J \text{ value}}{M \& J \text{ value}} \quad \frac{M \rightarrow M'}{M \& J \rightarrow M' \& J} \\
 \\
 \frac{N_1 \text{ value} \dots N_{k-1} \text{ value} \quad N_k \rightarrow N'_k}{\text{let}\{(x_1 \& s_1) \text{ be } N_1, \dots, (x_k \& s_k) \text{ be } N_k, \dots\} \text{ in } M \rightarrow \text{let}\{(x_1 \& s_1) \text{ be } N_1, \dots, (x_k \& s_k) \text{ be } N'_k, \dots\} \text{ in } M} \\
 \\
 \frac{M_1 \& J_1 \text{ value} \dots M_i \& J_i \text{ value}}{\text{let}\{(x_1 \& s_1) \text{ be } (M_1 \& J_1), \dots, (x_i \& s_i) \text{ be } (M_i \& J_i)\} \text{ in } (M \& J) \rightarrow M[M_1/x_1, \dots, M_i/x_i] \& J[J_1/s_1, \dots, J_i/s_i]} \\
 \\
 \frac{M \rightarrow M'}{(MN) \rightarrow (M'N)} \quad \frac{N \rightarrow N'}{((\lambda x.M)N) \rightarrow ((\lambda x.M)N')} \\
 \\
 \frac{N \text{ value}}{((\lambda x.M)N) \rightarrow [N/x]M}
 \end{array}$$

Using the reducibility candidates proof method [22]) we show:

Termination Under Small Step Reduction With \rightarrow^* being the reflex-

ive transitive closure of \rightarrow : for every closed term M and $A \in \text{Prop}$ if $\vdash M : A$ then there exists N **value** s.t. $\vdash N : A$ and $M \rightarrow^* N$.

5.4 A programming language view: Dynamic Linking and separate compilation

Our type system can be related to programming language design when considering *Foreign Function Interfaces*. This is a typical scenario in which a language I interfaces another language J which is essentially “black boxed”. For example, OCaml code might call C code to perform certain computations. In such cases I is a client and J is a host that provides implementations for an interface utilized by the client. Through software development, often the implementations of such an interface might change (i.e. a new version of the host language, or more dramatically, a complete switch of host language). We want a language design that satisfies two interconnected properties. First, *separate compilation* i.e. when implementations change we do not have to recompile client code and, yet, secondly, *dynamic linking* we want the client code to be linked dynamically to its new “meaning”.

We will assume that both languages are functional and based on the lambda calculus. I.e. our interpretation function should have the property $\llbracket A \supset B \rrbracket_J = \llbracket A \rrbracket_J \llbracket \supset \rrbracket_J \llbracket B \rrbracket_J$ where $\llbracket \supset \rrbracket_J$ is the implication type constructor in J . The specifics of the host J and the concrete implementations are unknown to I but during the linker construction we assume that both languages share

some basic types for otherwise typed “communication” of the two languages would be impossible. Simplifying, we consider that the only shared type is (int) , i.e. the linker construction assumes $\bar{n} : \llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket$ for every integer $n : \text{int}$. Let us now assume source code in I that is interfacing a simple data structure, say an integer stack, with the following signature Σ :

```
using type intstack
empty: intstack , push: int -> intstack
pop: intstack -> int
```

And let us consider a simple program in I that is using the signature say,

```
pop(push (1+1) empty):int
```

This program involves two kinds of computations: a redex $(1 + 1)$ that can be reduced using the internal semantics of the language $1 + 1 \rightsquigarrow_I 2$ and the signature calls `pop (push 2 empty)` that are to be performed externally in whichever host language implements them. We treat dynamic linkers as “term re-writers” that map a computation to its meaning(s) based on different implementations. In the following we consider Σ to be the signature of the interface. Here are the steps towards the linker construction.

1. Reduce the source code based on the operational semantics of I until it doesn't have a redex: $\Sigma; \bullet \vdash \text{pop}(\text{push } (1 + 1) \text{ Empty}) \rightsquigarrow \text{pop}(\text{push } 2 \text{ Empty}) : \text{int}$

2. Contextualize the use of the signature at the final term in step 1:

$$\Sigma; x_1 : \text{intstack}, x_2 : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack}, x_3 : \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{int} \vdash x_3(x_2 \ 2 \ x_1) : \text{int}$$

3. Rewrite the previous judgment assuming (abstract) implementations for the corresponding missing elements using the “known” specification for the shared elements.

$$s_1 : \llbracket \text{instack} \rrbracket, s_2 : \llbracket \text{int} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rrbracket, s_3 : \llbracket \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{int} \rrbracket \vdash s_3 * (s_2 * \bar{2} * s_1) : \llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket$$

4. Combine the two previous judgments using the \Box_{IE} rule.

$$\begin{aligned} &\Sigma; x'_1 : \Box \text{intstack}, x'_2 : \Box(\text{int} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack}), x'_3 : \Box(\text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{int}) \vdash \\ &\text{let}\{x_1 \& s_1 \text{ be } x'_1, x_2 \& s_2 \text{ be } x'_2, x_3 \& s_3 \text{ be } x'_3\} \text{ in } (x_3(x_2 \ 2 \ x_1) \ \& \ s_3 * (s_2 * \bar{2} * s_1)) : \Box \text{int} \end{aligned}$$

5. Using λ -abstraction three times we obtain the dynamic linker:

$$\begin{aligned} &\Sigma; \circ \vdash \\ &\text{linker} = \lambda x'_1. \lambda x'_2. \lambda x'_3. \\ &\text{let}\{x_1 \& s_1 \text{ be } x'_1, x_2 \& s_2 \text{ be } x'_2, x_3 \& s_3 \text{ be } x'_3\} \text{ in } (x_3(x_2 \ 2 \ x_1) \ \& \ s_3 * (s_2 * \bar{2} * s_1)) \\ &: \Box(\text{instack}) \rightarrow \Box(\text{int} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack}) \rightarrow \Box(\text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow \Box \text{int} \end{aligned}$$

Let us see how it can be used in the presence of different implementations:

1. Suppose the developer responsible for the implementation of the interface is providing an array based implementation for the stack in some language

J i.e. we get references to typechecked code fragments of J as follows²:

```
create() : intarray, add_array : intJ →J intarray →J intarray
pop_array : intarray →J int
```

2. A unification algorithm check is performed to verify the conformance of the implementations to the signature taking into account fixed type sharing equalities ($\llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket = \text{int}_J$). In our case it produces:

$$\llbracket \rightarrow \rrbracket = \rightarrow_J, \llbracket \text{intstack} \rrbracket = \text{intarray}$$

3. We thus obtain typechecked links using the \Box_I rule. For example:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Sigma; \circ \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \text{push} : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \\ \bullet \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \text{add_array} : \llbracket \text{int} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rrbracket \end{array}}{\Sigma; \circ \vdash_{\text{IPC}} \text{push} \ \& \ \text{add_array} : \Box(\text{int} \rightarrow \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack})}$$

And analogously:

$$\Sigma; \circ \vdash \text{pop} \ \& \ \text{pop_array} : \Box(\text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{int})$$

$$\Sigma; \circ \vdash \text{empty} \ \& \ \text{create}() : \Box \text{intstack}$$

4. Finally we can compute the next step in the computation for the expression applying the linker to the obtained pairings:

$$\Sigma; \bullet \vdash (\text{linker} (\text{empty} \ \& \ \text{create}()) (\text{push} \ \& \ \text{add_array}) (\text{pop} \ \& \ \text{pop_array})) : \Box \text{int}$$

²We have changed the return type of `pop` to avoid products. This is just for economy and products can easily be handled.

which reduces to:

$$\Sigma; \bullet \vdash \text{let}\{(x_1 \& s_1) \text{ be } (\text{empty} \& \text{create}()), (x_2 \& s_2) \text{ be } (\text{push} \& \text{add_array}), (x_3 \& s_3) \text{ be } (\text{pop} \& \text{pop_array}) \\ \text{in } (x_3(x_2 \ 2 \ x_1) \& s_3 * (s_2 * \bar{2} * s_1)) : \Box \text{int}$$

The last expression reduces to (β -reduction for let):

$$\Sigma; \bullet \vdash \text{pop}(\text{push } 2 \ \text{empty}) \& \text{pop_array} * (\text{add_array} * \bar{2} * \text{empty}) : \Box \text{int}$$

giving exactly the next step of the computation for the source expression. The good news is that the linker computes correctly the next step given any conforming set of implementations. It is easy to see that given a list implementation the very same process would produce a different computation step:

$$\Sigma; \bullet \vdash \text{pop}(\text{push } 2 \ \text{empty}) \& \text{pop_list} * (\text{Cons} * \bar{2} * []) : \Box \text{int}$$

We conclude with some remarks that:

- The construction gives a mechanism of abstractions that works not only over different implementations in the same language but even for implementations in different (applicative) languages.
- We assumed in the example that the two languages are based on the lambda calculus and implement a curried, higher-order function space. It is easy to see that such host satisfies the requirements for the $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$ (with C_S, C_K being the S, K combinators in λ form and $*$ translating to λ application).

- Often, the host language of a foreign call is not a language that satisfies such specifications. This situation occurs when we have bindings from a functional language to a lower level language³. Such cases can be captured by adding conjunction (and pairs), tuning the specifications of J accordingly and loosening the assumption that $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$ is total on types.
- Introduction of modal types is clearly relative to the $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$ function on types. It would be interesting to consider examples where $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$ is realized by non-trivial mappings such as $\llbracket A \supset B \rrbracket = !A \multimap B$ from the embedding on intuitionistic logic to intuitionistic linear logic [?]. That will showcase an example of modality that works when lifting to a completely different logic or, correspondingly, to an essentially different computational model.
- Finally, it should be clear from the operational semantics and this example that we did not demand any equalities (or, reduction rules) for the proofs in J , but mere existence of specific terms. This is in accordance to justification logic. Analogously, we did not observe computation in the host language but only the construction of the linkers as program transformers. We were careful, to say that our calculus corresponds to the dynamic linking part of separate compilation. This, of course, does not tell the whole story of program execution in such cases. Foreign function calls, return the control to the client after the result gets calculated in the external language. For example, the execution of the program `pop (push 2 empty) + 2` should “escape” the client to compute the stack calls and then return for the last

³In this setting the type signature of `push` would be: $\text{int} \times \text{intstack} \rightarrow \text{intstack}$

addition. Our modality is concerned only with passing the control from the client to the host dynamically and, as such, is a K (non-factive) modality. Capturing the continuation of the computation and the return of the control back to the source would require a factive modality and a notion of “reverse” of the mapping $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$. We would like to explore such an extension in future work.

5.5 Related and Future Work

Directly related work with our calculus, in the same fashion that justification logic and LP [2] are related to modal logic, is [13]. The work in [13] provides a calculus for explicit assignments (substitutions) which is actually a sub-case of \mathbf{Jcalc}^- with $\llbracket \bullet \rrbracket$ identity. This sub-case captures dynamic linking where the host language is the very same one; such need appears in languages with module mechanisms (i.e. implementation hiding and separate compilation within the very same language). In general, the judgmental approach to modality is heavily influenced by [42]. In a sense, our treatment of validity-as-explicit-provability also generalizes the approach there without having to commit to a “factive” modality. Finally, important results on programming paradigms related to justification logic have been obtained in [8, 15, 12]. Immediate future developments would be to interpret modal formulas of higher degree under the same principles. This corresponds to dynamic linking in two or more steps (i.e., when the host becomes itself a client of another

interface that is implemented dynamically in a third level and, so on). Some preliminary results towards this direction have been developed in [45].

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