Constrained Uniform Properties of Sets

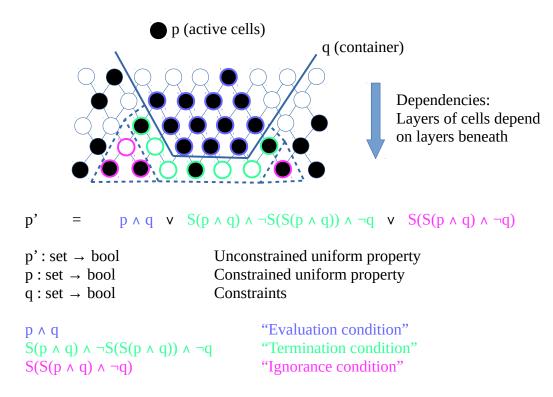
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In this paper I represent a general method to prove soundness of constrained uniform solvers and a general method to solve constrained uniform problems with unconstrained uniform solvers.

Constrained uniform properties of sets can be translated into uniformed properties^[1] (unconstrained):

$$p'(x) = p(x) \wedge q(x) \vee S(\langle y \rangle) = p(y) \wedge q(y) \rangle (x) \wedge \neg S(S(\langle z \rangle)) = p(z) \wedge q(z) \rangle (x) \wedge \neg q(x) \vee S(\langle v \rangle) = S(\langle w \rangle) = p(w) \wedge q(w) \rangle (x) \wedge \neg q(v) \rangle (x)$$

Using Higher Order Operator Overloading^[2] and a visualization, it becomes more understandable:



The function S(x) returns "all subsets of each set in a set of sets" and is defined as:

$$S(x : set \rightarrow bool) = \(y : set) = y \in \bigcup z : x \{ P(z) \land \neg z \}$$

 $S : (set \rightarrow bool) \rightarrow (set \rightarrow bool)$

Where `P` is the powerset operator^[3].

A uniform solver is a problem solver that assumes reductionism^[4]. All constrained uniform solvers that satisfy the evaluation condition and the termination condition are sound. Constrained uniform problems can be solved with unconstrained uniform solvers by composing the 3 parts together as specified.

References:

[1] "Uniform Properties of Sets" Sven Nilsen, 2018

 $\underline{https://github.com/advancedresearch/path_semantics/blob/master/papers-wip/uniform-properties-of-sets.pdf}$

[2] "Higher Order Operator Overloading" Sven Nilsen, 2018

https://github.com/advancedresearch/path_semantics/blob/master/papers-wip/higher-order-operator-overloading.pdf

[3] "Power set" Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_set

[4] "Reductionism" Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reductionism