

Summary

This is a report on advancements in type theory and formalized proof-based programming languages often referred to as verified programming languages. I have tried to explain the importance of mathematical modelling and logic system development based on the ancient works of mathematicians like Per-Martin Lof¹ by the applications in present programming toolchain and possible future aspects like applications in a quantum programming toolchain.

Things are explained in chapter-wise manner and sufficient effort has been put to properly introduce things making understanding things easy. The chapters deal with mathematical logic systems first and then proceed to explain how this has been used and developed in real systems. With the current developments that are going on in this field, I have tried to explain the very possible usage in modelling a quantum computer's theoretical behaviour and applications in Machine Learning.

This area of study comes under the umbrella term of Programming Language Research and scientists all over have been using these concepts to do explain the language semantics of any new programming language. This works using a system of inductive logics and as in abstract algebra, various operations on a given mathematical structure (example: Rings, Groups, Sets etc.) a computer program is thought of being an operation on the a given type system. Type theory in its most literal meaning deals with the abstract idea of Types as a fundamental mathematical structures. Classical programming languages deals with data types and now some functional languages like Haskell, Agda, Ocaml etc consider operations too as a type. Debugging has been made so easy because of the type systems and test driven development.

Consider the case where it is just some control signals flipping the states of bits and without a proper analytical typed contraint. The system's behaviour in this case will be completely unpredictable programwise. Thus I would assume readers to believe with me that we would all like to have programs check that our programs are correct. Today most people who write software, practitioners and academics alike, assume that the costs of formal program verification outweigh the benefits example case is *javascript* programming language. It has a very weak type system that often leads to bugs. *Haskell* on other hand does not allow programs to disobey the type system used for that program.

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Introduction and History

In mathematics, logic, and thoretical computer science, a *Type System* is any of a class of formal systems, some of which can serve as alternatives to set theory. We consider every "object" has a "type" and various operations are restricted to the objects of only a certain type.

Type Theory is closely related to (and in some cases overlaps with) type systems, which are a *programming language feature* used to reduce bugs. Type theory was created to avoid paradoxes in a variety of formal logics and to rewrite systems. It describes the correctness of step-by-step working of an abstract model of machine. This along with complexity theory does constitute the system theory for complete functioning of any computational machine.

The systematic search for the foundations of mathematics started at the end of the 19th century and formed a new mathematical discipline called mathematical logic, with strong links to theoretical computer science. It went through a series of crises with paradoxical results, until the discoveries stabilized during the 20th century as a large and coherent body of mathematical knowledge with several aspects or components (set theory, model theory, proof theory, etc.), whose detailed properties and possible variants are still an active research field. Stephan Wolfram in his book titled New Kind of Science explores the computational aspects of machine and tries to focus on the idea that simple systems can actually reason perfectly for complex behaviour of a large systems. Classical examples of simple Cellular Automaton* and Turing-Complete machines have been studied.

Type theory in a similar sense argues that complex working can be induced from logic constraints of simpler systems. A small Type system can thus account for type-safe* behaviour of a computer system. Now for better comprehension we use the concept of (λ) -calculus to combine abstraction of type models. In mathematics, two well-known type theories that can serve as logic foundation for a system are *Alonzo Church's* typed (λ) -calculus and *Per Martin-Lof's* intuitionistic type theory.

1.1 λ -Calculus

Lambda calculus is a formal system in mathematical logic for expressing computation based on function abstraction and application using variable binding and substitution. It is a universal model of computation that can be used to simulate any Turing machine. It was first introduced by mathematician Alonzo Church in the 1930s as part of his research of the foundations of mathematics. It consists of constructing lambda terms and performing reduction operations on them. Reduction Operations consist of $\alpha and\beta$ transformations. The former deals with renaming bound variable's name and second with replacing the bound

variable with the argument expression in the body of the abstraction. It follows left associtivity i.e fgh is just syntactic sugar (alternate form of representation) for (fq)h.

example :
$$(\lambda x.x y)(\lambda y.y z) \longrightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda y.y z)y \longrightarrow_{\beta} y z.$$

1.2 Intuitional Type theory

Intuitionistic type theory (also known as constructive type theory, or Martin-Lf type theory) has mathematical constructs built to follow a one-to-one correspondence with logical connectives. For example, the logical connective called implication ($A \Longrightarrow B$) corresponds to the type of a function ($A \to B$). This correspondence is called the *Curry Howard isomorphism*. Previous type theories had also followed this isomorphism, but Martin-Lof's was the first to extend it to predicate logic by introducing dependent types.

Machine Assisted Proving dates back as early as 1976 when the four color theorem was verified using a computer program. Butterfly Effect's discovery also was possible due to computer simulation of program with given some finite initial states. Most computer-aided proofs to date have been implementations of large Proofs-By-Case of a mathematical theorem. It is also called as Proof-By-Induction where child cases are considered first in an attempt to fully prove a theorm. Attempts have also been made in the area of Artificial Intelligence research to create smaller, explicit, new proofs of mathematical theorems from the bottom up using machine reasoning techniques such as heuristic search.

Such automated theorem provers have proved a number of new results and found new proofs for known theorems. Additionally, interactive proof assistants allow mathematicians to develop human-readable proofs which are nonetheless formally verified for correctness.

1.3 Proof Assistants

In computer science and mathematical logic, a proof assistant or interactive theorem prover is a software tool to assist with the development of formal proofs by human-machine collaboration. This involves some sort of interactive proof editor, or other interface, with which a human can guide the search for proofs, the details of which are stored in, and some steps provided by, a computer.

Machine theorem proving includes model checking, which, in the simplest case, involves brute-force enumeration of many possible states (although the actual implementation of model checkers requires much cleverness, and does not simply reduce to brute force). There are hybrid theorem proving systems which use model checking as an inference rule. There are also programs which were written to prove a particular theorem, with a (usually informal) proof that if the program finishes with a certain result, then the theorem is true.

In the present Programming Language research, the correctness of *Computer Programs* is proved using similar notions considering some "pre" and "post" cases. This idea can thus be extended to proving correctness of a programing language semantics.

Currently the developments in Quantum Computing strongly uses these proof-based programming language mainly because of the completely random behaviour of a *Quantum states* of Qubits. All that we

have are probabilities of existence of a given quantum state. Let's say we can we can organize the chaos to some extent by *categorizing* those probabilities in few cases, then later operations and control logics will have to have an inductive transfer of the qubit's states. This is analogus to how we deal with things in Type theory. Therefore developing a strong typed abstract model will benefit quantum computing to a much bigger extent.

Abstract Algebra

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