

Taming the Zoo of Logical Systems by formalizing it

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What is Logic?

► Logic $\hat{=}$ formal languages, inference and their relation with the world

- Formal language \mathcal{FL} : set of formulae
- **Formula**: sequence/tree of symbols
- **Model**: things we understand
- **Interpretation**: maps formulae into models
- **Validity**: $\mathcal{M} \models \mathbf{A}$, iff $\llbracket \mathbf{A} \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}} = \top$
- **Entailment**: $\mathbf{A} \models \mathbf{B}$, iff $\mathcal{M} \models \mathbf{B}$ for all $\mathcal{M} \models \mathbf{A}$.
- **Inference**: rules to transform (sets of) formulae
- **Syntax**: formulae, inference
- **Semantics**: models, interpr., validity, entailment

$(2 + 3/7, \forall x.x + y = y + x)$
 $(x, y, f, g, p, 1, \pi, \in, \neg, \wedge \forall, \exists)$
(e.g. number theory)
 $(\llbracket \text{three plus five} \rrbracket = 8)$
(five greater three is valid)
(generalize to $\mathcal{H} \models \mathbf{A}$)
 $(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B} \vdash \mathbf{B})$
(just a bunch of symbols)
(math. structures)

► Important Question: relation between syntax and semantics?

The miracle of logics

- Purely formal derivations are true in the real world!

World of Logics

$\forall x (\text{human } x \rightarrow \text{mortal } x)$

\wedge

human Socrates

\Downarrow

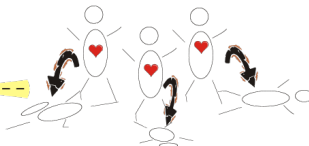
mortal Socrates

it's true!

it's true!

*it must be true --
it's proven!*

Real World

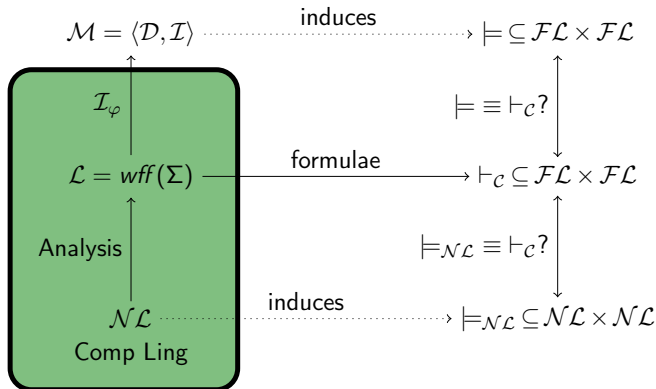


it's true!

Modeling Natural Language Semantics

- ▶ **Problem:** Find formal (logic) system for the meaning of natural language
- ▶ History of ideas
 - ▶ Propositional logic [ancient Greeks like Aristotle]
 - * *Every human is mortal*
 - ▶ First-Order Predicate logic [Frege \leq 1900]
 - * *I believe, that my audience already knows this.*
 - ▶ Modal logic [Lewis18, Kripke65]
 - * *A man sleeps. He snores.* $((\exists X . \text{man}(X) \wedge \text{sleep}(X))) \wedge \text{snores}(X)$
 - ▶ Various dynamic approaches (e.g. **DRT**, **DPL**)
 - * *Most men wear black*
 - ▶ Higher-order Logic, e.g. generalized quantifiers
 - ▶ ...

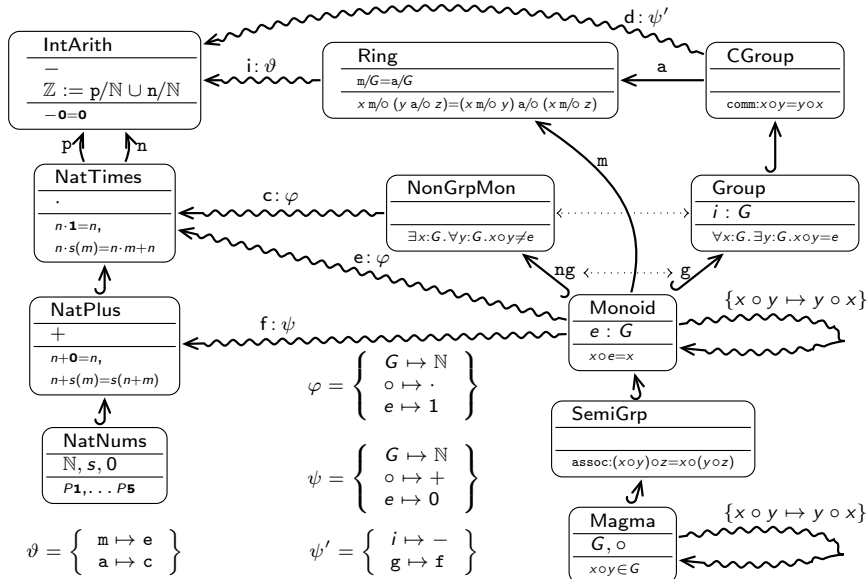
Natural Language Semantics?



Representation language (MMT)

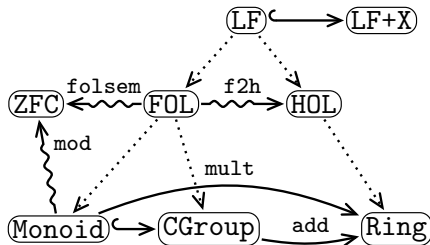
- ▶ MMT = module system for mathematical theories
- ▶ Formal syntax and semantics
 - ▶ needed for mathematical interface language
 - ▶ but how to avoid foundational commitment?
- ▶ Foundation-independence
 - ▶ identify aspects of underlying language that are necessary for large scale processing
 - ▶ formalize exactly those, be parametric in the rest
 - ▶ observation: most large scale operations need the same aspects
- ▶ Module system
 - ▶ preserve mathematical structure wherever possible
 - ▶ formal semantics for modularity
- ▶ Web-scalable
 - ▶ build on XML, *OpenMath*, *OMDoc*
 - ▶ URI-based logical identifiers for all declarations
- ▶ Implemented in the MMT API system.

Modular Representation of Math (MMT Example)



Representing Logics and Foundations as Theories

- **Example 0.1.** Logics and foundations represented as MMT theories



- **Definition 0.2.** **Meta-relation** between theories – special case of inclusion
- **Uniform Meaning Space:** morphisms between formalizations in different logics become possible via meta-morphisms.
- **Remark 0.3.** Semantics of logics as views into foundations, e.g., **folsem**.
- **Remark 0.4.** Models represented as views into foundations (e.g. **ZFC**)
- **Example 0.5.** $\text{mod} := \{G \mapsto \mathbb{Z}, \circ \mapsto +, e \mapsto 0\}$ interprets Monoid in ZFC.