## Introducing Proof Tree Automata and Proof Tree Graphs

Valentin D. Richard

LORIA. Université de Lorraine

Eleventh Scandinavian Logic Symposium 17 June 2022



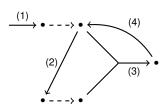


## What this talk is about

Calculus K

## What this talk is about

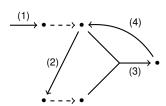
Calculus  ${\mathcal K}$ 



Graph G

## What this talk is about

Calculus  ${\mathcal K}$ 



Graph G

Graphical representation of automaton  ${\mathcal A}$ 

# Working on a huge calculus



G. Greco

# Lambek-Grishin Calculus: Focusing, Display and Full Polarization

Giuseppe Greco ©
Vrije Universiteit, The Netherlands

Michael Moortgat

Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Valentin D. Richard

École Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay, France

Apostolos Tzimoulis
Vrije Universiteit, The Netherlands

Original idea

000

References

#### A lot of rules!

Original idea

000

# Visualizing the connections

See whether (and where) these rules connect to the rest of the calculus

# Visualizing the connections

See whether (and where) these rules connect to the rest of the calculus

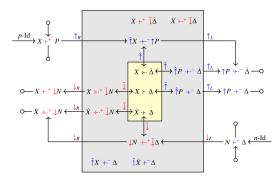


Figure 3 The topology of fD.LG-rules and phase transitions.

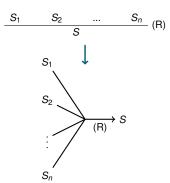
#### Identifying:

- Zones corresponding to phase
- Crucial rules mediating passing through these boundaries

# Intuition about proof tree graphs

#### Proof tree graph (PTG):

- Vertices are sets of sequents
- Arcs are rules



# Intuition about proof tree graphs

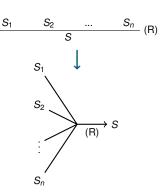
#### Proof tree graph (PTG):

- Vertices are sets of sequents
- Arcs are rules
- Dashed edges indicated nonempty intersection

$$S - - - S'$$
 if  $S \cap S' \neq \emptyset$ 

#### Goals:

- Broad overview of the whole calculus
- See which sequents are accessible



$$\frac{}{\varphi \vdash \varphi} \text{ Ax. } \frac{\Delta, \varphi \vdash \psi}{\Delta \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow \text{I. } \frac{\Delta \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash \psi} \rightarrow \text{E.}$$

$$\frac{}{\varphi \vdash \varphi} \text{ Ax. } \frac{\Delta, \varphi \vdash \psi}{\Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi} \to \text{I. } \frac{\Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash \psi} \to \text{E.}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{Ax.}} \varphi \vdash \varphi$$

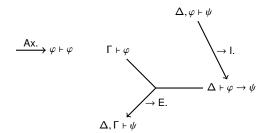
References

$$\frac{}{-\varphi \vdash \varphi} \text{ Ax. } \frac{\Delta, \varphi \vdash \psi}{\Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi} \to \text{I. } \frac{\Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash \psi} \to \text{E.}$$

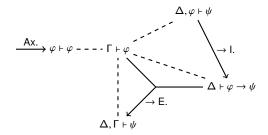
$$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{Ax.}} \varphi \vdash \varphi$$



$$\frac{}{ -\varphi \vdash \varphi} \text{ Ax. } \frac{ \Delta, \varphi \vdash \psi}{ -\Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi} \to \text{I. } \frac{ \Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi \qquad \Gamma \vdash \varphi}{ -\Delta, \Gamma \vdash \psi} \to \text{E.}$$



$$\frac{}{\varphi \vdash \varphi} \mathsf{Ax.} \quad \frac{\Delta, \varphi \vdash \psi}{\Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi} \to \mathsf{I.} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash \varphi \to \psi}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash \psi} \to \mathsf{E}$$



# Formal definition

Set  $\mathcal{K} = (S, \mathcal{R})$  a **calculus**: signature (sorted function symbols) and rules

 $\blacksquare$   $\mathcal{T}(\mathbb{S})$  well-formed sequents

## Formal definition

Set  $\mathcal{K} = (\mathbb{S}, \mathcal{R})$  a **calculus**: signature (sorted function symbols) and rules

lacksquare  $\mathcal{T}(\mathbb{S})$  well-formed sequents

#### Definition

A proof tree graph on  $\mathcal{K}$  is a hypergraph  $G = (V, E, E_d)$ 

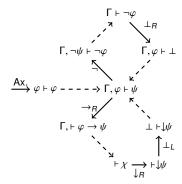
- $V \subseteq \wp(\mathcal{T}(\mathbb{S}))$
- $E \subseteq \bigcup_{n>0} V^n \times \mathcal{R}_n \times V$
- $E_d \subseteq V \times V$

References

SLSS, 17 June 2022

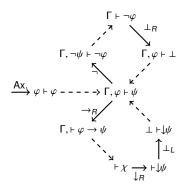
9 / 15

# From graph to automaton



This PTG is just illustrative. The rules are invented.

# From graph to automaton



This PTG is just illustrative. The rules are invented.

• Like a non-deterministic **finite** automaton  $\mathcal{A}$ , e.g.

Ax. 
$$\rightarrow_R \downarrow_R \perp_L \neg \perp_R \neg \perp_R \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$$
 ending on sequent

$$\neg \ {\downarrow} (\varphi \to \varphi), \neg \bot, \bot \vdash \bot$$

# Intuition about proof tree automata

#### Proof tree automaton (PTA) $\mathcal{A}$ :

- non-deterministic finite tree automaton
- States are sets of sequents
- Transitions are rules
- $\blacksquare$   $\varepsilon$ -transitions are possible on nonempty intersections

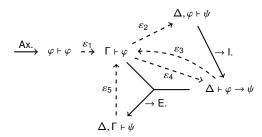
## Intuition about proof tree automata

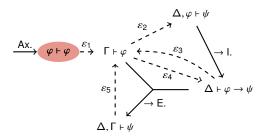
#### Proof tree automaton (PTA) $\mathcal{A}$ :

- non-deterministic finite tree automaton
- States are sets of sequents
- Transitions are rules
- $\blacksquare$   $\varepsilon$ -transitions are possible on nonempty intersections

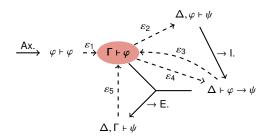
#### Goals:

- View backward proof search as **parsing**, i.e. finding a run on  $\mathcal{A}$
- Establish a correspondence between operations on calculi and operations on tree automata

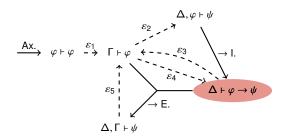




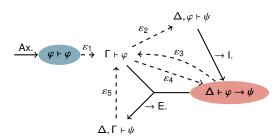
$$p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q$$
 Ax.



$$\frac{p \to q \vdash p \to q}{p \to q \vdash p \to q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1}$$

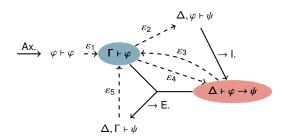


Valentin D. Richard LORIA PTA and PTG SLSS, 17 June 2022



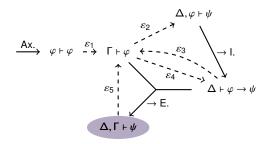
$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q}{p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q} \stackrel{Ax}{\epsilon_1}$$

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q}{p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q} \stackrel{E_1}{\epsilon_2}$$



$$\frac{p + p}{p + p} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_1}$$

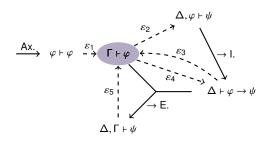
$$\frac{p \to q + p \to q}{p \to q + p \to q} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_1} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_2} \xrightarrow{p \to q + p \to q} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_2}$$



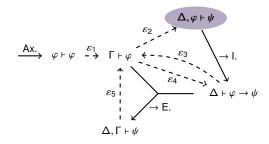
$$\frac{p + p}{p + p} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} Ax. \qquad \frac{p \to q + p \to q}{p \to q + p \to q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} \epsilon_1$$

$$\frac{p \to q + p \to q}{p \to q + p \to q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_4} \epsilon_4$$

$$\xrightarrow{p \to q + q} \Rightarrow E$$

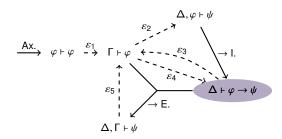


$$\frac{\begin{array}{c|c} p \vdash p \\ \hline p \vdash p \end{array} Ax. & \begin{array}{c} \hline p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q \\ \hline p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q \\ \hline p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q \end{array} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_2} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_4} \\
\hline \begin{array}{c} p, p \rightarrow q \vdash q \\ \hline p, p \rightarrow q \vdash q \end{array} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_5} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_5} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_5}$$



$$\frac{\begin{array}{c|c} p \vdash p \\ \hline p \vdash p \\ \hline \end{array} Ax. & \begin{array}{c|c} p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q \\ \hline p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q \\ \hline p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_1 \\ \hline p \rightarrow q \vdash p \rightarrow q \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} \varepsilon_2 \\ \hline \varepsilon_1 \\ \hline \varepsilon_2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} \varepsilon_2 \\ \hline \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} \varepsilon_2 \\ \end{array} & \rightarrow E$$

Valentin D. Richard LORIA PTA and PTG SLSS, 17 June 2022 11 / 15



$$\frac{p + p}{p + p} Ax. \qquad \frac{p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q}{p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q} Ax. \qquad \frac{\epsilon_1}{p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q} \epsilon_1$$

$$\frac{p, p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q}{p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q} \epsilon_1$$

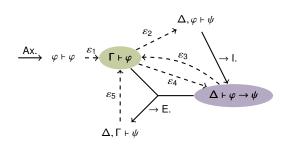
$$\frac{p, p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q}{p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q} \epsilon_2$$

$$\frac{p, p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q}{p, p \rightarrow q + q} \epsilon_2$$

$$\frac{p, p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q}{p, p \rightarrow q + q} \epsilon_2$$

$$\frac{p, p \rightarrow q + p \rightarrow q}{p, p \rightarrow q + q} \epsilon_2$$

SLSS, 17 June 2022



$$\frac{p \mapsto p}{p \vdash p} \xrightarrow{\text{Ax.}} 
\frac{p \to q \vdash p \to q}{p \to q \vdash p \to q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1}$$

$$\frac{p \mapsto p}{p \vdash p} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} 
\frac{p \to q \vdash q}{p \to q \vdash p \to q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

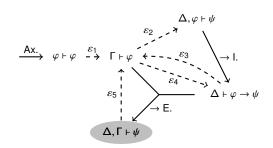
$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

$$\frac{p, p \to q \vdash q}{p, p \to q \vdash q} \xrightarrow{\epsilon_2}$$

Valentin D. Richard LORIA

References

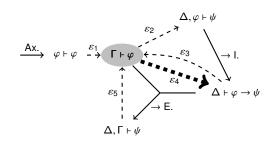


$$\frac{p + p}{p + p} \xrightarrow{Ax.} \xrightarrow{p \to q + p \to q} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{p \to q + p \to q} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{p, p \to q + q} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{p, p \to q + q} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{p, p \to q + q} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{p \to q + p \to q} \to \mathbb{E}.$$

$$\frac{p + p}{p \to q} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{p \to q + p \to q} \xrightarrow{Ex} \xrightarrow{Ex$$

Valentin D. Richard LORIA

References



#### The crucial role of control

#### $\varepsilon$ -transitions are not always allowed:

- Depending on the instance sequent
- Instance sequents are changes by rules

#### The crucial role of control

#### $\varepsilon$ -transitions are not always allowed:

- Depending on the instance sequent
- Instance sequents are changes by rules

Proof tree automaton  $\mathcal{A}$  = regular tree automaton  $F(\mathcal{A})$ 

 $\oplus$  control relations  $\nabla$  and  $\nabla_{\varepsilon}$  on instances

#### The crucial role of control

#### $\varepsilon$ -transitions are not always allowed:

- Depending on the instance sequent
- Instance sequents are changes by rules

Proof tree automaton  $\mathcal{A}$  = regular tree automaton  $F(\mathcal{A})$ 

- $\oplus$  control relations  $\nabla$  and  $\nabla_{\varepsilon}$  on instances
- Run in  $F(\mathcal{A})$  = free walk in the graph with no restriction
- $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}))$
- $D \in \mathcal{L}(F(\mathcal{A}))$  is correct if  $D \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$

# Decomposition

**Decomposing**  $\mathcal{A}$  as a functor  $U: \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ 

# Decomposition

**Decomposing**  $\mathcal{A}$  as a functor  $U: \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ 

#### Proposition

 $D \in F(\mathcal{A})$  is correct iff D belong to the image of U

U is a monoidal refinement system (Melliès and Zeilberger 2015)

# Decomposition

**Decomposing**  $\mathcal{A}$  as a functor  $U: \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ 

#### Proposition

 $D \in F(\mathcal{A})$  is correct iff D belong to the image of U U is a monoidal refinement system (Melliès and Zeilberger 2015)

See full definitions, proofs an other relevant properties on arXiv...

## Conclusion

**Proof tree graph** = Novel tool to visualize whole (or a part of a) calculus

→ try it yourself!

**Proof tree automaton** = Formalization of calculus as a finite state machine

## Conclusion

**Proof tree graph** = Novel tool to visualize whole (or a part of a) calculus

→ try it yourself!

Proof tree automaton = Formalization of calculus as a finite state machine

Eventually: Correspondence between properties on

- Calculi
- Proof tree languages
- Graphs (e.g. topological arguments, rewriting techniques,...)
- Tree automata

## Conclusion

**Proof tree graph** = Novel tool to visualize whole (or a part of a) calculus

→ try it yourself!

Proof tree automaton = Formalization of calculus as a finite state machine

Eventually: Correspondence between properties on

- Calculi
- Proof tree languages
- Graphs (e.g. topological arguments, rewriting techniques,...)
- Tree automata

#### Future plan:

 $\blacksquare$   $\mu$ -calculus to express control properties using tree structure only

#### Thank you!



Comon, Hubert et al. (2008). Tree Automata Techniques and Applications. 262 pp. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03367725 (visited on 14/01/2022).

Greco, Giuseppe et al. (2021). "Lambek-Grishin Calculus: Focusing, Display and Full Polarization". In: Logic and Structure in Computer Science and Beyond. Ed. by Alessandra Palmigiano and Mehrnoosh Sadrzadeh. arXiv: 2011.02895 [math.L0].

Melliès, Paul-André and Noam Zeilberger (15th Jan. 2015). "Functors Are Type Refinement Systems". In: 42nd ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages (POPL 2015). poi: 10.1145/2676726.2676970. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01096910 (visited on 24/03/2021).

## More examples

