



Sweet SIXTEEN

Automation via Embedding into Classical Higher-Order Logic¹

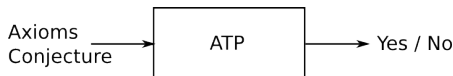
Alexander Steen Christoph Benz Müller
Freie Universität Berlin

Non-Classical Logic. Theory and Applications. Seventh Edition.
Torun, Poland, 2015

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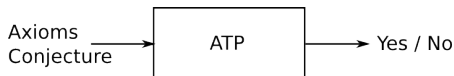
Why use Automation?

- ▶ Use automated deduction tools for assistance in verifying/refuting arguments
 - ▶ Especially interested in using higher-order ATP



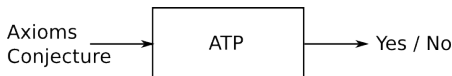
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 - ▶ *Feasible automation often hard*



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 - ▶ *Feasible automation often hard*
- ▶ Applications in linguistics, computer science and philosophy
 - ▶ *Formalization of arguments in domain-specific logic*



Can anything (non-trivial) be done with it?

Yes, at least to some extent

- ▶ Some reasoning tools reached maturity and offer fair usability, e.g. Isabelle [NipkowPaulsenWenzel,202]
- ▶ Proof of *Kepler's conjecture* (Flyspeck project) [Hales et al., 2014]
- ▶ Formal verification/inspection of *Gödel's ontological proof* and various versions of it [BenzmüllerWoltzenlogel Paleo, ECAI 2014]



We want

- ▶ Automation of non-classical logics
- ▶ Reasoning with uncertainty, vagueness

But often

- ▶ Proof calculi suited for automation scarce
- ▶ and so are tools

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Instead, we

- ▶ exploit the expressiveness of classical higher-order logic
- ▶ and encode the target logic within HOL

Here: Focus on SIXTEEN [ShramkoWansing,2011]

Truth-values given by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{16} &= 2^{2^{\{T,F\}}} \\ &= 2^{\{N,T,F,B\}} \\ &= \{\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{NT}, \mathbf{NF}, \dots, \mathbf{NTFB}\}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Generalization of well-known Dunn/Belnap 4-valued system
- ▶ yielding *Trilattice* ($\mathbf{16}$, \sqcap_i , \sqcup_i , \sqcap_t , \sqcup_t , \sqcap_f , \sqcup_f)

Orders

by information:

$$x \leq_i y :\Leftrightarrow x \subseteq y$$

by truthhood:

$$x \leq_t y :\Leftrightarrow x^t \subseteq y^t \wedge y^{-t} \subseteq x^{-t}$$

by falsehood:

$$x \leq_f y :\Leftrightarrow x^f \subseteq y^f \wedge y^{-f} \subseteq x^{-f}$$

Operations

for each (independent) axis

Meet	\sqcup_\star	Join	\sqcap_\star
Inversion	$-_\star$	for $\star \in \{i, t, f\}$	

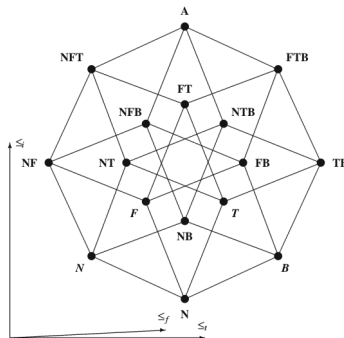


Image: Shramko, Wansing, Truth and Falsehood

Languages

$$\mathcal{L}_t: A ::= x \mid \sim_t A \mid A \wedge_t A \mid A \vee_t A$$

$$\mathcal{L}_f: A ::= x \mid \sim_f A \mid A \wedge_f A \mid A \vee_f A$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{tf}: A ::= x \mid \sim_t A \mid \sim_f A \mid A \wedge_t A \mid A \vee_t A \mid A \wedge_f A \mid A \vee_f A$$

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Value of formulae

$$v(A \wedge_\star B) = v(A) \sqcap_\star v(B)$$

$$v(A \vee_\star B) = v(A) \sqcup_\star v(B)$$

$$v(\sim_\star A) = -_\star v(A)$$

Validity

$$A \models_\star B :\Leftrightarrow v(A) \leq_\star v(B) \text{ for all valuations } v$$

for $\star \in \{t, f\}$

Sadly, no deduction system is available!

- ▶ in fact, for many non-classical logics

To that end:

We embed \mathcal{L}_\star in classical higher-order logic (HOL).

Higher Order Logic (HOL)

Due to Alonzo Church's "Simple type theory"

[Church, J.Symb.L., 1940]

- ▶ Simple types T generated by **base types** and \rightarrow
- ▶ Typically, base types are o and i

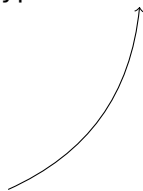
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Type of truth-values

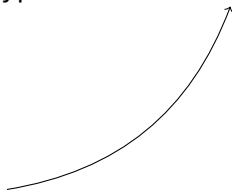


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Type of individuals



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$$s, t ::= p_{\alpha} \mid X_{\alpha}$$

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$$s, t ::= p_\alpha \mid X_\alpha \\ \mid (\lambda X_\alpha. s)_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \mid (s_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} t_\alpha)_\beta$$

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- ▶ Formulae of HOL are those terms with type o

Definition (Models for HOL)

A *model* for HOL M is a tuple $M = (D, I)$ such that

- ▶ $D = \{D_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in T}$ is a frame, that is, a family of non-empty sets D_α s.t.
 - ▶ $D_o = \{T, F\}$ is the set of truth and falsehood
 - ▶ $D_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}$ is a set of functions mapping D_α into D_β
- ▶ $I = \{I_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in T}$ is a family of typed interpretation functions mapping each p_α to an element of D_α

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 - ▶ M is a *standard model* iff $D_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} = D_\beta^{D_\alpha}$
 - ▶ ... a *Henkin model* iff $D_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \subseteq D_\beta^{D_\alpha}$ and $\|\cdot\|^{M,g}$ is a total function

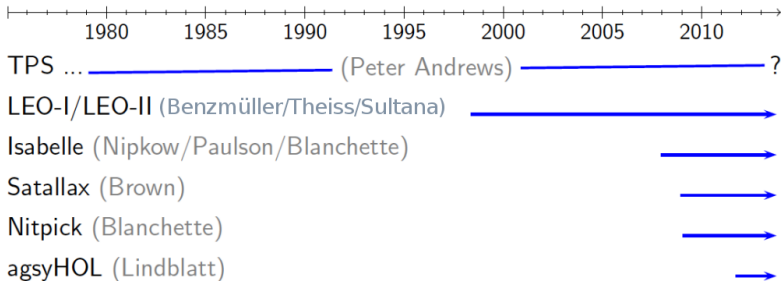
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- ▶ Validity \models^{HOL} is then defined as $M, g \models^{HOL} s_o :\Leftrightarrow \|s_o\|^{M,g} = T$

- ▶ Quite a number of systems available

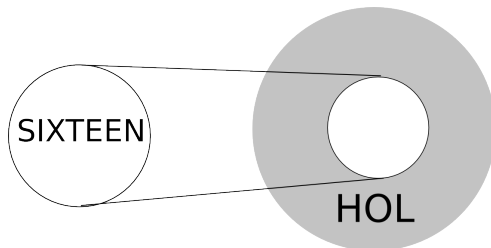


- ▶ TPTP THF Syntax [SutcliffeBenzmüller, J. Form. Reas., 2009]
- ▶ Can be called remotely via SystemOnTPTP at Miami [Sutcliffe, J. Autom. Reas., 2009]

Encoding of SIXTEEN in HOL

We now encode ($\star \in \{t, f\}$)

- ▶ the truth-degrees of SIXTEEN
- ▶ the orderings \leq_\star
- ▶ the operations $\sqcup_\star, \sqcap_\star, -_\star$



Truth-degree mapping

Sets in HOL

Sets M are represented by their characteristic function

$$f_M(x) = \begin{cases} T & , \text{ iff } x \in M \\ F & \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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Set representation

<i>Object</i>	\longrightarrow	<i>Representation in HOL</i>
Set M of objects of type α	\longrightarrow	$f_M : \alpha \rightarrow o$
e.g. $\{x \in T \mid P(x)\}$	\longrightarrow	$\lambda x_T. P_{T \rightarrow o} x$

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Truth-degrees as HOL sets

Truth-degrees of SIXTEEN are sets of sets of Booleans, thus of type

$$(o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o$$

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$$(o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o$$

Example

Encoding of **F** (the singleton set $\{\mathbf{F}\}$):

$$\mathbf{F} \equiv \lambda n_{oo}. \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{some Boolean valued term}}$$

Example

Encoding of **F** (the singleton set $\{\mathbf{F}\}$):

$$\mathbf{F} \stackrel{?}{\equiv} \lambda n_{oo}. n F$$

Example

Encoding of **F** (the singleton set $\{\mathbf{F}\}$):

$$\mathbf{F} \equiv \lambda n_{oo}. n F \wedge \neg n T$$

Truth-degree mapping

N	=	$\lambda n_{00}. F$
N	=	$\lambda n_{00}. \neg n F \wedge \neg n T$
T	=	$\lambda n_{00}. \neg n F \wedge n T$
F	=	$\lambda n_{00}. n F \wedge \neg n T$
B	=	$\lambda n_{00}. n F \wedge n T$
NF	=	$\lambda n_{00}. \neg n T$
NT	=	$\lambda n_{00}. \neg n F$
NB	=	$\lambda n_{00}. (\neg n F \wedge \neg n T) \vee (n F \wedge n T)$
FT	=	$\lambda n_{00}. (n F \wedge \neg n T) \vee (\neg n F \wedge n T)$
FB	=	$\lambda n_{00}. n F$
TB	=	$\lambda n_{00}. n T$
NFT	=	$\lambda n_{00}. \neg n F \vee \neg n T$
NFB	=	$\lambda n_{00}. n F \vee \neg n T$
NTB	=	$\lambda n_{00}. \neg n F \vee n T$
FTB	=	$\lambda n_{00}. n F \vee n T$
A	:=	NFTB = $\lambda n_{00}. T$

Encoding of all 16 truth-degrees

Operations in HOL (*operations based on falsehood omitted*)

$$\leq_t := \lambda v_{o(oo)}. \lambda w_{o(oo)}. \forall n_{oo}. ((v^t n) \supset (w^t n)) \wedge ((w^{-t} n) \supset (v^{-t} n))$$

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$$\sqcup_t := \lambda v_{o(oo)}. \lambda w_{o(oo)}. v^t \cup w^t \cup (w^{-t} \cap v^{-t})$$

$$\sqcap_t := \lambda v_{o(oo)}. \lambda w_{o(oo)}. v^{-t} \cup w^{-t} \cup (w^t \cap v^t)$$

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with auxillary definitions :

$$(v)_{o(o o)}^t := \lambda n_{o o}. (v n) \wedge (n \top) \quad (v)_{o(o o)}^{-t} := \lambda n_{o o}. (v n) \wedge \neg(n \top)$$

Embedding a proof task

Input:

$$x \wedge_t y \models_t x$$

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Translation to a HOL proof task:

$$[x \wedge_t y] [\leq_t] [x]$$

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↓

Expansion of definitions,
 β -normalization:

$$\underbrace{x^{-t} \cup y^{-t} \cup (x^t \cap y^t)}_{=:A} [\leq_t] x$$

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Translation to a HOL proof task:

$$\begin{array}{c} \llbracket x \wedge_t y \rrbracket \llbracket \leq_t \rrbracket \llbracket x \rrbracket \\ \Downarrow \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ \forall n_{oo}. ((\lambda n_{oo}. ([A] n) \wedge (n \top) n) \supset (\lambda n_{oo}. (x n) \wedge (n \top) n)) \\ \wedge ((\lambda n_{oo}. (x n) \wedge \neg(n \top) n) \supset (\lambda n_{oo}. ([A] n) \wedge \neg(n \top) n)) \end{array}$$

\Downarrow
...

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$$\begin{aligned} & \Downarrow \\ & \dots \end{aligned}$$

Can now be passed to standard HOL ATP

- ▶ Embedding successfully employed
- ▶ Encoded in TPTP THF and Isabelle/HOL
- ▶ Some meta-logical properties verified

Example: Verification of

Prop. 3.2 (from Shramko and Wansing, Truth and Falsehood):

$\mathbf{B} \in S \wedge \mathbf{B} \in T \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{B} \in S \sqcup T$	9 ms
$\mathbf{F} \in S \vee \mathbf{F} \in T \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{F} \in S \sqcup T$	8 ms
\vdots	\vdots
(16 overall)	Σ 131 ms

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Example: Verification of

Prop. 3.4 (from Shramko and Wansing, Truth and Falsehood):

$\mathbf{B} \in \neg_t S \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{F} \in S$	8 ms
$\mathbf{F} \in \neg_t S \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{B} \in S$	9 ms
\vdots	\vdots
(8 overall)	$\Sigma \quad 69 \text{ ms}$

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Example: Verification of

Def. 3.6 (from Shramko and Wansing, Truth and Falsehood):

$S \leq_t T \Rightarrow \neg_t T \leq_t \neg_t S$	421 ms
$S \leq_f T \Rightarrow \neg_t S \leq_f \neg_t T$	422 ms
\vdots	\vdots
(8 overall)	$\Sigma 1734 \text{ ms}$

Conclusion

- ▶ embedding of SIXTEEN into HOL
- ▶ currently, no automated deduction systems available
- ▶ embedding allows automation using common HOL ATPs
- ▶ **and** using interactive proof assistants (e.g. Coq)
- ▶ ... including reasoning *about* SIXTEEN

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Outlook: Towards HOL based universal reasoning

- ▶ augment SIXTEEN embedding with quantification (of arbitrary order?)
- ▶ many quantified non-classical logics are fragments of HOL
- ▶ logic combinations: e.g. SIXTEEN with modalities
- ▶ out-of-the-box automation via HOL ATPs for free