Extending the TPTP Language to Higher-Order Logic with Automated Parser Generation

System Description

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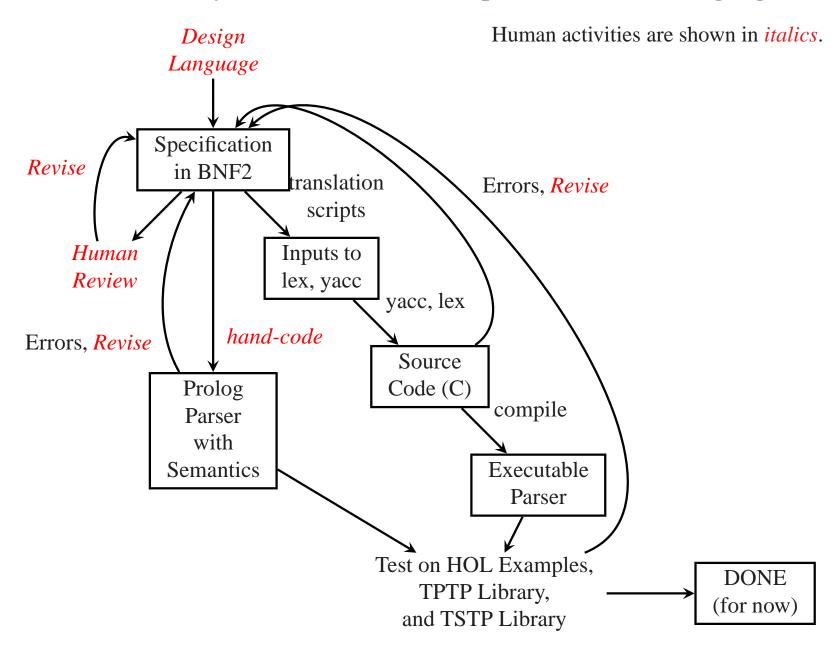
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http://www.cse.ucsc.edu/~avg/TPTPparser/

http://www.cs.miami.edu/~tptp/

Overview of the System to Evaluate a Proposed HOTPTP Language



BNF2 – A Two-Level Specification Language

Traditional BNF (Backus-Naur Form) has one syntax for all grammar symbols.

Modern practice uses two levels of symbols

- *tokens* are defined by regular expressions, and are treated as terminal symbols in the context-free part of the grammar.
- grammar symbols are the nonterminal symbols of the context-free grammar.

Meta-	Rule		
Symbol	Type	Examples (some	are simplified from the TPTP language)
::=	Grammar	<nonassoc op=""></nonassoc>	::= <annotated formula=""> <comment> ::= <=> => <= <~> ::= <lower word=""></lower></comment></annotated>
:==	Semantic	<formula role=""></formula>	:== axiom conjecture lemma theorem negated_conjecture
::-	Token	<lower word=""></lower>	::- <lower><alphanum>*</alphanum></lower>
::=	Macro		::: [a-z] ::: [A-Za-z0-9_]

Proposed HOTPTP Syntax, Extending TPTP to Higher-Order Logic

New operators continue TPTP tradition that operators are logical symbols:

- Lambda abstraction: ^ (synonym lambda)
- Function application: @
- "Maps to" for types: -> (synonym >)
- "Defined as": := (Hudak [1989] uses \equiv which looks reflexive.)

Colon operator (:) has several new meanings.

The lambda expression shown is:

```
\lambda A:\tau. \lambda D:((A \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o). \lambda X:A. \exists S:(A \rightarrow o). ((D @ S) \wedge (S @ X)).
```

More details and examples at http://www.cse.ucsc.edu/~avg/TPTPparser/.

To be discussed at TPTP Tea Party.