

Combinatory Logic Synthesis and Alternation

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Combinatory Logic Synthesis

- Using combinatory logic (CL) as a foundation for synthesis by type inhabitation
- Components from a repository
- Component-based Synthesis is (re-)emerging research topic
- Combinatory logic
 - Schönfinkel and Curry (1920's)
 - Variable-free
 - Hilbert-style

Alternation

- Alternating Turing Machine (ATM)
- Chandra, Kozen and Stockmeyer (1981)
- Existential / universal states
- Acceptance rules adapted

Simply Typed λ -calculus (λ_{\rightarrow})

$$e ::= x \mid \lambda x.e \mid (e \ e')$$

$$\tau ::= a \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau'$$

$$\Gamma = \{x : \tau, \dots\}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau} (\text{var})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (e \ e') : \tau'} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.e : \sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\rightarrow I)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \quad \tau \leq \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau'} (\leq)$$

Type inhabitation

Does there exist λ -term e with $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$?

Curry-Howard Isomorphism

Propositions-as-types correspondence

$\lambda_{\rightarrow} \leftrightarrow$ minimal intuitionistic propositional logic

Types \leftrightarrow propositions

λ_{\rightarrow} terms \leftrightarrow proofs

Inhabitation \leftrightarrow provability

Statman's theorem

Provability in intuitionistic logic is PSPACE-complete.

Fixed-base CL (Hilbert-style System)

$$S : (\sigma \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \rho$$

$$K : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \sigma$$

$$I : \tau \rightarrow \tau$$

$$\frac{[S \text{ is substitution}]}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : S(\tau)} (\text{var})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (e \ e') : \tau'} (\rightarrow E)$$

Relativized Inhabitation

Set of given combinators is *not fixed* but given as part of the input.

Given Γ and τ does there exist CL-term e with $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$?

Related Results

Relativized inhabitation in CL for simple types is undecidable.
(Linial-Post)

Example Repository

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma = \{ & \\ & Tr : () \rightarrow D((R, R), R, R), \\ & pos : D((R, R), R, R) \rightarrow ((R, R), R), \\ & cdn : ((R, R), R) \rightarrow (R, R), \\ & fst : (R, R) \rightarrow R, \\ & snd : (R, R) \rightarrow R, \\ & \vdots \\ & \}\end{aligned}$$

Example Repository with Semantic Specification

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma = \{ & \\ & Tr : () \rightarrow D((R, R) \cap \text{Cart}, R \cap \text{GPST}, R \cap \text{Cel}), \\ & pos : D((R, R) \cap \epsilon, R \cap \mu, R) \rightarrow ((R, R) \cap \epsilon, R \cap \mu) \cap \text{Pos}, \\ & cdn : ((R, R) \cap \epsilon, R) \cap \text{Pos} \rightarrow (R, R) \cap \epsilon, \\ & fst : ((R, R) \cap \text{Coord} \rightarrow R) \cap (\text{Cart} \rightarrow \text{Cx}) \cap (\text{Polar} \rightarrow \text{Radius}), \\ & snd : ((R, R) \cap \text{Coord} \rightarrow R) \cap (\text{Cart} \rightarrow \text{Cy}) \cap (\text{Polar} \rightarrow \text{Angle}), \\ & \vdots \\ & \}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash ? : R \cap \text{Angle} \text{ has inhabitant } ? = snd(cdn(pos \ Tr \ ()))$$

Relation of Inhabitation in λ_{\rightarrow} and Alternation

Solving $\Gamma \vdash ? : \tau$

To answer $\Gamma \vdash ? : \tau$ apply one of the following tactics:

- for $\tau = \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$, ask $\Gamma \cup \{\tau_1\} \vdash ? : \tau_2$
- for $\tau = a$, **choose** $x \in \Gamma$ with $x : \sigma_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \sigma_n \rightarrow a$
then ask $\Gamma \vdash ? : \sigma_i$ **for all** $1 \leq i \leq n$. Success if $n = 0$.

Alternation

- Nondeterminism: **choose** $x \in \Gamma$
- Alternation: **all** $\Gamma \vdash ? : \sigma_i$ must be solved in parallel

Finite Combinatory Logic $FCL(\cap, \leq)$

$$\tau ::= a \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau \mid \tau \cap \tau$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau} (\text{var})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (e \ e') : \tau'} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \cap \tau_2} (\cap I)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \quad \tau \leq \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau'} (\leq)$$

RU, TLCA 2011

	Complexity	lower-bound	upper-bound
FCL	P _{TIME}		
FCL(\cap)	EXPTIME	bottom-up TA	top-down ATA
FCL(\cap, \leq)	EXPTIME	bottom-up TA	ATM

Bounded Combinatory Logic $BCL_k(\cap, \leq)$

$$\tau ::= a \mid \alpha \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau \mid \tau \cap \tau$$

$$\frac{[S : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_k]}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : S(\tau)} (\text{var})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (e \ e') : \tau'} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \cap \tau_2} (\cap I)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \quad \tau \leq \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau'} (\leq)$$

DMRU, CSL 2012

	Complexity	lower-bound	upper-bound
$BCL_k(\leq)$	EXPTIME	ATM	ATM
$BCL_k(\cap, \leq)$	2+k-EXPTIME	ATM	ATM

Complexity of Inhabitation Problems

System	Complexity	Authors
$FCL(\leq)$	P _{TIME}	RU, TLCA 2011
$FCL(\cap, \leq)$	EXPTIME	RU, TLCA 2011
$BCL_k(\leq)$	EXPTIME	DMRU, CSL 2012
$BCL_k(\cap, \leq)$	$(k+2)$ -EXPTIME	DMRU, CSL 2012
$CL(\mathbf{SK}) \rightarrow$	PSPACE	S, 1979
$\lambda(- \cap I)$	EXPSPACE	RU, KF 2012
$\lambda^{r^2}\cap$	EXPSPACE	U, TLCA 2009
$\lambda\cap$	∞	U, 1999
$CL(\cap)$	∞	DH, 1992 + U, 1999

Open Research Questions

- Relation between LTL-style and combinatory synthesis
- Generally: relation to MSO synthesis

ATM for Inhabitation in $BCL_k(\cap, \leq)$

Input : Γ, τ

```
1    // loop
2    CHOOSE  $(x : \sigma) \in \Gamma$ ;
3     $\sigma' := \bigcap \{S(\sigma) \mid S : \text{Var}(\Gamma, \tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_k(\Gamma, \tau)\}$ ;
4    CHOOSE  $n \in \{0, \dots, \|\sigma'\|\}$ ;
5    CHOOSE  $P \subseteq \mathbb{P}_n(\sigma')$ ;

6    IF  $(\bigcap_{\pi \in P} \text{tgt}_n(\pi) \leq \tau)$  THEN
7        IF  $(n = 0)$  THEN ACCEPT;
8        ELSE
9            FORALL  $(i = 1 \dots n)$ 
10                 $\tau := \bigcap_{\pi \in P} \text{arg}_i(\pi)$ ;
11            GOTO LINE 2;
12    ELSE REJECT;
```