## Positive logic is not elementary

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(joint work with Aleksy Schubert and Paweł Urzyczyn)

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In intuitionistic logic:

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#### In classical logic:

Every formula is classically equivalent to one of the form:

$$Q_1x_1Q_2x_2\ldots Q_kx_k$$
. Body $(x_1x_2,\ldots,x_k)$ ,

where Body has no quantifiers

## The language we study

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This fragment is known to be undecidable

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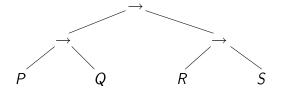
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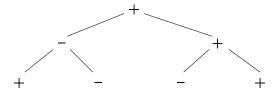
Mints hierarchy (1968): consider the quantifier prefix a formula would get, if classically normalized

 $\forall$  quantifiers occurring at *positive* positions will remain  $\forall$  in the prefix

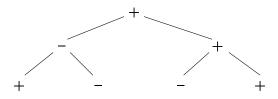
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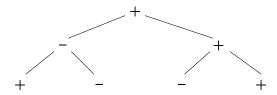
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 not positive

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 not positive  $((\forall x P(x)) \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow R$  positive

Positive first-order intuitionistic logic is decidable: Mints (1968), Dowek, Jiang (2006), Rummelhoff (2007)

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 $\varphi \approx \text{state}$ 

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proof-search process  $\approx$  computation

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Proofs ≈ Automaton

 $\varphi \approx \text{state}$ 

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proof-search process  $\approx$  computation

proof completed  $\approx$  accept

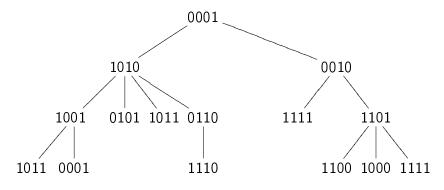
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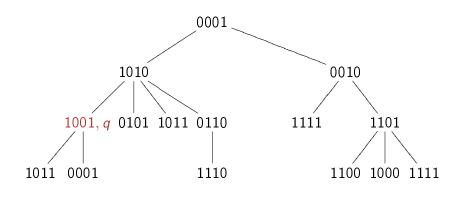
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- fixed number of registers in each node;

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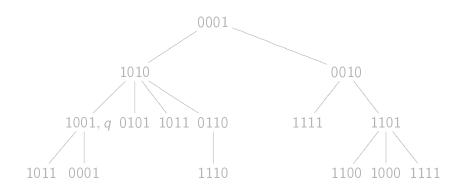
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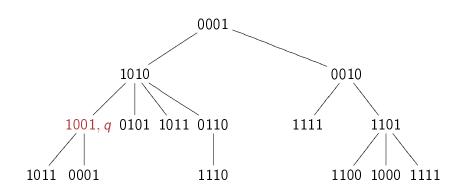


Automata configuration: <tree, node, state>

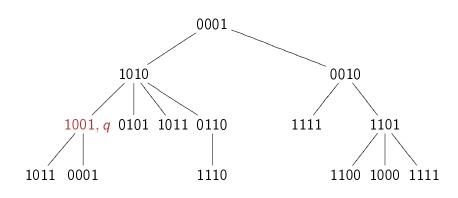


No input, initially one node  $0000, q_I$ 

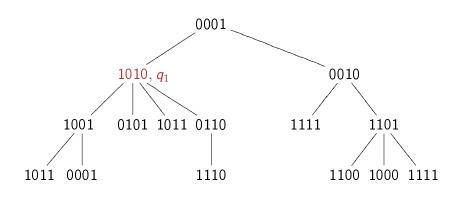




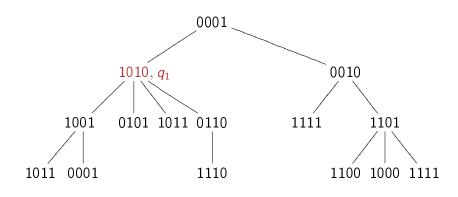
Move up to the father



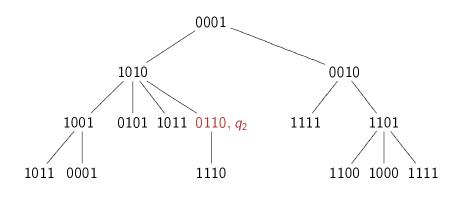
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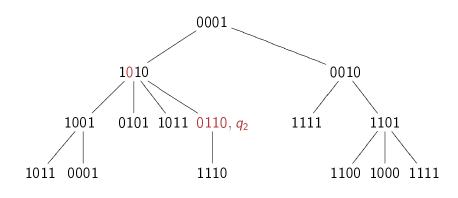
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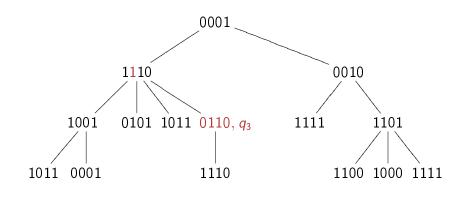
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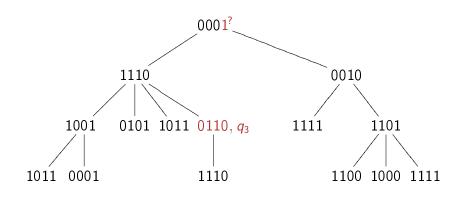
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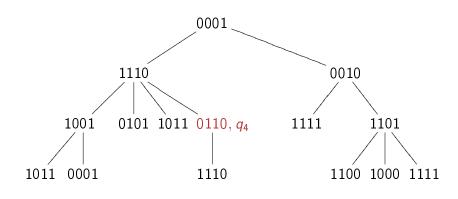
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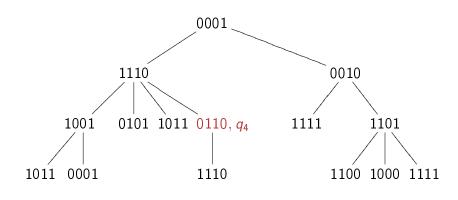
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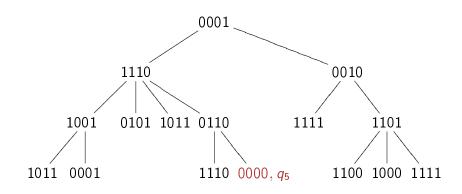
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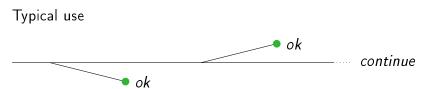
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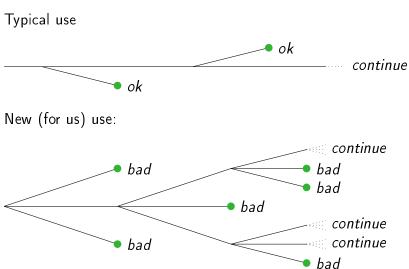
Bounded memory: one can access only bounded memory, even though the tree is unbounded

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### Contributions

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Moral: The positive logic is not elementary.

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