

POPL2 (08-04-2020)

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Logic programming

- Computation as deduction
- Represent natural numbers 0, 1, 2, . . . as terms of the form z , $s(z)$, $s(s(z))$, . . ., using two function symbols (z of arity 0 and s of arity 1)

$$\frac{}{\text{even}(z)} \text{ evz} \qquad \frac{\text{even}(N)}{\text{even}(s(s(N)))} \text{ evs}$$

goal directed strategy $\text{even}(s(s(s(z))))$.

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \text{even}(s(z)) \end{array}}{\text{even}(s(s(s(z))))} \text{ evs.}$$

Logic programs to compute values

- Represent natural numbers $0, 1, 2, \dots$ as terms of the form $z, s(z), s(s(z)), \dots$, using two function symbols (z of arity 0 and s of arity 1)
- compute sums and differences of natural numbers
- Predicate $\text{plus}(m,n,p)$
- Inference rules

$$\frac{\text{plus}(M, N, P)}{\text{plus}(s(M), N, s(P))} \text{ ps} \qquad \frac{}{\text{plus}(z, N, N)} \text{ pz.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (m + 1) + n &= (m + n) + 1 \\ 0 + n &= n \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 1 = ?$$

- Goal : $\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)$
- Search not only constructs a proof, but also a term t for R such that $\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), t)$ is true.

$$1 + 1 = ?$$

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- $$\frac{\text{plus}(M, N, P)}{\text{plus}(s(M), N, s(P))} \text{ ps} \qquad \frac{}{\text{plus}(z, N, N)} \text{ pz.}$$
- $$\vdots$$
- $$\frac{\text{plus}(z, s(z), P)}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } R = s(P)$$

$$1 + 1 = ?$$

- Goal : $\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)$

$$\frac{\text{plus}(M, N, P)}{\text{plus}(s(M), N, s(P))} \text{ ps}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{plus}(z, N, N)} \text{ pz.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \frac{\text{plus}(z, s(z), P)}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } R = s(P) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\frac{}{\text{plus}(z, s(z), P)} \text{ pz} \quad \text{with } P = s(z)}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } R = s(P)$$

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$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \text{plus}(z, s(z), P) \end{array}}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } R = s(P)$$

$$\frac{\text{plus}(z, s(z), P)}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } R = s(P) \quad \text{pz} \quad \text{with } P = s(z)$$

$$\frac{\text{plus}(z, s(z), s(z))}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ ps} \quad \text{pz}$$

$1 + 1 = ?$

Query

Logic variables

- Goal : $\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)$
- Search not only constructs a proof, but also a term t for R such that $\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), t)$ is true.

$$\frac{\vdots \quad \text{plus}(z, s(z), P)}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } R = s(P)$$

$$\frac{\text{pz} \quad \text{with } P = s(z) \quad \text{plus}(z, s(z), P)}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } R = s(P)$$

$$\frac{\text{pz} \quad \text{plus}(z, s(z), s(z))}{\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ ps}$$

Answer
substitution

Backtracking

- **Choice point** : during proof search if the goal matches the conclusion of more than one rule.
- **Backtracking** : pick the first among the rules that match, in the order they were presented.
- **Example** : Perform subtraction $2-1 = ?$

Subtraction

- Query : $\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))$ % M s.t. $M+1 = 2 \Rightarrow M = 2-1$

Substraction

- Query : $\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))$ % M s.t. $M+1 = 2 \Rightarrow M = 2-1$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \text{plus}(M_1, s(z), s(z)) \end{array}}{\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } M = s(M_1)$$

Subtraction

- Query : $\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))$ % M s.t. $M+1 = 2 \Rightarrow M = 2-1$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \text{plus}(M_1, s(z), s(z)) \end{array}}{\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ ps } \text{ with } M = s(M_1)$$

Both ps and pz matches

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \text{plus}(M_2, s(z), z) \end{array}}{\text{plus}(M_1, s(z), s(z))} \text{ ps } \text{ with } M_1 = s(M_2)$$

$$\frac{\text{plus}(M_1, s(z), s(z))}{\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ ps } \text{ with } M = s(M_1)$$

Substraction

- Query : $\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))$ % M s.t. $M+1 = 2 \Rightarrow M = 2-1$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \text{plus}(M_1, s(z), s(z)) \end{array}}{\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } M = s(M_1)$$

Both ps and pz matches

$$\frac{\frac{\text{plus}(M_1, s(z), s(z))}{\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ pz} \quad \text{with } M_1 = z}{\text{plus}(M, s(z), s(s(z)))} \text{ ps} \quad \text{with } M = s(M_1)$$

answer substitution $M = s(z)$.