Logic and Language: Exercise (Week 6)

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1 Syntax

1.1

First, we define the rules of rightward extraction $\widehat{\alpha}_{\diamond}^r$, $\widehat{\sigma}_{\diamond}^r$:

$$\frac{f:A\otimes (B\otimes \Diamond C)\to D}{\widehat{\alpha}_{\diamond}^r f:(A\otimes B)\otimes \Diamond C\to D} \qquad \qquad \frac{f:(A\otimes \Diamond C)\otimes B\to D}{\widehat{\sigma}_{\diamond}^r f:(A\otimes B)\otimes \Diamond C\to D}$$

We can now proceed with the derivation of

$$n \otimes ((n \setminus n)/(s/\Diamond \Box np)) \otimes ((np/n) \otimes n) \otimes ((np \setminus s)/np)) \to n$$

as follows:

$$\frac{\overline{np \vdash np}}{\frac{np \vdash np}{(np \nmid n) \otimes n \vdash np}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\triangleright} \frac{\overline{n \vdash n}}{\overline{s \vdash s}} \stackrel{1_{n}}{\triangleright} \frac{\overline{np \vdash np}}{\frac{np \vdash np}{(np \vdash np}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\triangleright} \frac{\overline{np \vdash np}}{\frac{np \vdash np}{(np \vdash np}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\triangleright} \frac{\overline{np \vdash np}}{\sqrt{-1}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\triangleright} \frac{\overline{np \vdash np}}{\sqrt{-1}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\stackrel{1}{\triangleright} np \vdash np}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\triangleright} \frac{\overline{np \vdash np}}{\sqrt{-1}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\stackrel{1}{\triangleright} np \vdash np}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\nearrow} \frac{\overline{np \vdash np}}{\sqrt{-1}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\stackrel{1}{\triangleright} np \vdash np}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\stackrel{1}{\triangleright} np}} \stackrel{1_{np}}{\stackrel{1}{\triangleright} np$$

2 Interpretation

2.1

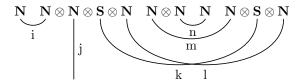
2.2

By working our way from the leaves of the proof tree, we get the following generalized Kronecker delta:

$$\mathbf{island}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{that}_{j,k,l,m} \otimes \mathbf{the}_{n,o} \otimes \mathbf{hurricane}_{p} \otimes \mathbf{destroyed}_{q,r,s} \xrightarrow{\delta_{j,t,r,s,q,p}^{i,k,l,m,n,o}} \mathbf{v}_{r}^{obj} \in \mathbf{N}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{r}^{obj} = \mathbf{island}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{that}_{i,j,k,l} \otimes \mathbf{the}_{m,n} \otimes \mathbf{hurricane}_{n} \otimes \mathbf{destroyed}_{m,k,l} \quad \text{(relabeled)}$$

We give the matching diagram in the figure below:



2.3

In order to calculate the semantic value for the relative clause body 'the hurricane destroyed', we first apply \mathbf{the}_{MN} to $\mathbf{hurricane}_N$. The operation yields the noun-phrase \mathbf{the} $\mathbf{hurricane}_M$, represented by a row-vector equal to that of $\mathbf{hurricane}$. The verb $\mathbf{destroyed}_{MKL}$ is then applied to the resulting vector, thereupon we obtain the final result \mathbf{the} $\mathbf{hurricane}$ $\mathbf{destroyed}_{KL}$. Concretely, \mathbf{the} $\mathbf{hurricane}$ $\mathbf{destroyed}_{KL} = \mathbf{destroyed}_{MKL}(\mathbf{the}_{MN}\mathbf{hurricane}_N)$ is a 2 by 3 matrix, the elements of which are:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & -19 & 3 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

given by:

 $\mathbf{the\ hurricane\ destroyed}(k,l) = \sum_{m \epsilon M} \mathbf{hurricane}(m) \times \mathbf{destroyed}(m,k,l), \ \forall \ k \ \epsilon \ K, \ l \ \epsilon \ L$

The corresponding Python code is given below:

```
import numpy as np
hurricane, island = np.array([3,-5,5]), np.array([-5,4,0])
the = np.eye(3)
destroyed = np.array([[[4,-3,1],[5,5,2]], [[-1,-2,2],[2,-3,0]], [[-1,-4,2],[0,-4,-1]]])
the_hurricane = np.matmul(the, hurricane) # == hurricane
the_hurricane_destroyed = np.tensordot(the_hurricane, destroyed, axes=1)
```

2.4

The interpreted type for the relative pronoun is:

$$\lceil (n \setminus n)/(s/\lozenge \Box np) \rceil = \lceil n \setminus n \rceil \otimes \lceil s/\lozenge \Box np \rceil = \lceil n \rceil \otimes \lceil n \rceil \otimes \lceil s \rceil \otimes \lceil \lozenge \Box np \rceil = N \otimes N \otimes S \otimes N$$

We can now give the following Frobenius recipe for **that**:

$$I \cong I \otimes I \xrightarrow{\eta_N \otimes \eta_N} N \otimes N \otimes N \otimes N \otimes N \cong N \otimes N \otimes I \otimes N \xrightarrow{1_N \otimes \mu_N \otimes \zeta_S \otimes 1_N} N \otimes N \otimes S \otimes N$$

In order to obtain the final interpretation, we do the following (dictated from the above recipe):

1. Reduce the rank of the transitive verb by summing over the S component, thus obtaining the following matrix:

$$\mathbf{collapsed_destroyed} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \left(& 9 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\ \left(& 1 & -5 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\ \left(& -1 & -8 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

2. Apply collapsed_destroyed to the_hurricane in subject position:

$$the_hurricane_destroyed = (17 -9 4)$$

3. Multiply ${\bf the_hurricane_destroyed}$ element-wise with ${\bf island}$:

```
island\_that\_the\_hurricane\_destroyed = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} -85 & -36 & 0 \end{array} \right)
```

The corresponding Python code is given below:

```
import numpy as np
hurricane, island = np.array([3,-5,5]), np.array([-5,4,0])
destroyed = np.array([[[4,-3,1],[5,5,2]], [[-1,-2,2],[2,-3,0]], [[-1,-4,2],[0,-4,-1]]])
the = np.eye(3)
the_hurricane = np.matmul(the, hurricane) # == hurricane
collapsed_destroyed = np.sum(destroyed, axis=1) # sum over the S dimension
the_hurricane_destroyed = np.matmul(hurricane, collapsed_destroyed)
island_that_the_hurricane_destroyed = island * hurricane_destroyed # element-wise
```