

# Logic and Language: Exercise (Week 5)

Orestis Melkonian [6176208], Konstantinos Kogkalidis [6230067]

## 1 LG: continuation semantics

### 1.1

TERM	TYPE	TYPE <sup>ℓ</sup>
<b>[some]</b>	$(np^\perp \otimes n)^\perp$	$(e^\perp \otimes e^\perp)^\perp$
<b>[popular]</b>	$(n^\perp \otimes n)^\perp$	$(e^{\perp\perp} \otimes e^\perp)^\perp$
<b>[saint]</b>	$n$	$e^\perp$
<b>[arrived]</b>	$(np \otimes s^\perp)^\perp$	$(e \otimes t^\perp)^\perp$
$\alpha$	$s^\perp$	$t^\perp$
$z$	$np$	$e$
$y$	$n$	$e^\perp$

### 1.2

SOURCE TYPE	CONSTANT	$[\cdot]^\ell$
$n/n$	<b>popular</b>	$\lambda\langle c, y \rangle. (c (\lambda z. \wedge (y z) (\text{POPULAR } z)))$

### 1.3

1. We compute the interpretation below:

$$[\ddagger] = \lambda a_0. ([\text{arrived}] \langle \lambda \beta_0. ([\text{some}] \langle \beta_0, \lambda \gamma_0. ([\text{popular}] \langle \gamma_0, \lambda a_1. ([\text{saint}] a_1) \rangle) \rangle), a_0 \rangle)$$

2. The adjucted  $\cdot^\ell$  translations are the following:

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{some}]^\ell &= \lambda \langle x, k \rangle. (\exists \lambda z. (\wedge (k \lambda \theta. (\theta z)) (x z))) \\ [\text{popular}]^\ell &= \lambda \langle c, k \rangle. (c (\lambda z. (\wedge (\text{POPULAR } z) (k \lambda \theta. (\theta z)))))) \\ [\text{saint}]^\ell &= \lambda c. (c \text{ SAINT}) \\ [\text{arrived}]^\ell &= \lambda \langle k, c \rangle. (k \lambda z. (c (\text{ARRIVED } z))) \end{aligned}$$

We can now corroborate the  $\alpha$ -equivalence of the two  $\cdot^\ell$  translations:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lceil \dagger \rceil^\ell &= \lambda a_0. (\lambda \langle k, c \rangle. (k \lambda z. (c \text{ (ARRIVED } z)))) \\
&\quad \langle \lambda \beta_0. (\lambda \langle x, k \rangle. (\exists \lambda z. (\wedge (k \lambda \theta. (\theta z)) (x z))) \langle \beta_0, \lambda \gamma_0. ( \\
&\quad \lambda \langle c, k \rangle. (c (\lambda z. (\wedge (\text{POP } z) (k \lambda \theta. (\theta z)))) \langle \gamma_0, \lambda a_1. (\lambda c. (c \text{ SAINT } a_1)))) \rangle, a_0 \rangle) \\
&\rightarrow_\beta^* \lambda a_0. (\lambda \langle x, k \rangle. (\exists \lambda z. (\wedge (k \lambda \theta. (\theta z)) (x z))) \langle \lambda z. (a_0 \text{ (ARRIVED } z)), \lambda \gamma_0. ( \\
&\quad \lambda \langle c, k \rangle. (c (\lambda z. (\wedge (\text{POPULAR } z) (k \lambda \theta. (\theta z)))) \langle \gamma_0, \lambda a_1. (\lambda c. (c \text{ SAINT } a_1)))) \rangle) \\
&\rightarrow_\beta^* \lambda a_0. (\exists \lambda z. (\wedge (\lambda \langle c, k \rangle. (c (\lambda z. (\wedge (\text{POPULAR } z) (k \lambda \theta. (\theta z)))) \\
&\quad \langle \lambda \theta. (\theta z), \lambda a_1. (\lambda c. (c \text{ SAINT } a_1))) \rangle (a_0 \text{ (ARRIVED } z)))) \\
&\rightarrow_\beta^* \lambda a_0. (\exists \lambda z. (\wedge (\lambda \theta. (\theta z) (\lambda z. (\wedge (\text{POPULAR } z) (\lambda c. (c \text{ SAINT } (\lambda \theta. (\theta z)))))) (a_0 \text{ (ARRIVED } z)))) \\
&\rightarrow_\beta^* \lambda a_0. (\exists \lambda z. (\wedge (\wedge (\text{POPULAR } z) (\text{SAINT } z)) (a_0 \text{ (ARRIVED } z)))) \\
&\rightarrow_\alpha \lambda c. (\exists \lambda z. (\wedge (\wedge (\text{POPULAR } z) (\text{SAINT } z)) (c \text{ (ARRIVED } z)))) \\
&\rightarrow_\alpha \lambda c. (\exists \lambda x. (\wedge (\wedge (\text{POPULAR } x) (\text{SAINT } x)) (c \text{ (ARRIVED } x)))) \\
&= \lceil \dagger \rceil^\ell
\end{aligned}$$

## 2 Pregroups

### 2.1

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& (\rightarrow) & (\leftarrow) \\
(4) & \frac{\frac{}{1^l \rightarrow 1^l 1} (1) \quad \frac{}{1^l 1 \rightarrow 1} (2)}{1^l \rightarrow 1} \rightarrow & \frac{\frac{}{1 \rightarrow 1^l 1} (2) \quad \frac{}{1^l 1 \rightarrow 1^l} (1)}{1 \rightarrow 1^l} \rightarrow
\end{array}$$

(5)  $(\rightarrow)$ :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\frac{}{A^{rl} \rightarrow A^{rl} 1} (1) \quad \frac{}{1 \rightarrow A^r A} (2)}{A^{rl} \rightarrow A^{rl} (A^r A)} \rightarrow \\
\frac{\frac{}{A^{rl} \rightarrow (A^{rl} A^r) A} (1) \quad \frac{}{A^{rl} A^r \rightarrow 1} (2)}{A^{rl} \rightarrow 1 A} \rightarrow \frac{}{1 A \rightarrow A} (1) \rightarrow \\
A^{rl} \rightarrow A
\end{array}$$

$(\leftarrow)$ :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\frac{}{A \rightarrow A 1} (1) \quad \frac{}{1 \rightarrow A^r A^{rl}} (2)}{A \rightarrow A (A^r A^{rl})} \rightarrow \\
\frac{\frac{}{A \rightarrow (A A^r) A^{rl}} (1) \quad \frac{}{A A^r \rightarrow 1} (3)}{A \rightarrow 1 A^{rl}} \rightarrow \frac{}{1 A^{rl} \rightarrow A^{rl}} (1) \rightarrow \\
A \rightarrow A^{rl}
\end{array}$$

(6) ( $\rightarrow$ ):

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow (1(AB))^l} \rightarrow \overline{1 \rightarrow (B^l A^l)^r (B^l A^l)}}{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r (B^l A^l))(AB))^l} \rightarrow} \quad (3) \\
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r ((B^l A^l)(AB)))^l}}{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r (B^l (A^l (AB))))} \rightarrow} \quad (1) \\
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r (B^l (A^l (AB))))} \rightarrow \overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r (B^l ((A^l A)B)))} \rightarrow} \quad (1) \\
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r (B^l (1B)))^l} \rightarrow \overline{A^l A \rightarrow 1} \rightarrow} \quad (2) \\
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r (B^l B))^l} \rightarrow \overline{1B \rightarrow B} \rightarrow} \quad (1) \\
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r (B^l B))^l} \rightarrow \overline{B^l B \rightarrow 1} \rightarrow} \quad (2) \\
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r 1)^l} \rightarrow \overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r)^l} \rightarrow} \quad \text{todo} \quad \overline{(B^l A^l)^r 1 \rightarrow (B^l A^l)^r} \rightarrow (B^l A^l)^r \\
\frac{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow ((B^l A^l)^r)^l} \rightarrow \overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow B^l A^l}}{\overline{(AB)^l \rightarrow B^l A^l}} \quad (5)
\end{array}$$

## 2.2

We first calculate the pregroup translation of the given sequent:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{(p/((q/q)/r))/r} \\
&= \overline{(p/((q/q)/r))} \ r^\ell \\
&= p \ \overline{((q/q)/r)}^\ell \ r^\ell \\
&= p \ \overline{(q/q)}^\ell \ r^\ell \ r^\ell \\
&= p \ ((q \ q^\ell) \ r^\ell)^\ell \ r^\ell \\
&= p \ (q \ (q^\ell \ r^\ell))^\ell \ r^\ell \quad \{\text{rule (1) from 2.1}\} \\
&= p \ (q^\ell \ r^\ell)^\ell \ q^\ell \ r^\ell \quad \{\text{rule (6) from 2.1}\} \\
&= p \ r^{\ell\ell} \ q^{\ell\ell} \ q^\ell \ r^\ell \quad \{\text{rule (6) from 2.1}\}
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we prove the sequent by drawing a string diagram:

$$\begin{array}{c}
p \ r^{\ell\ell} \ q^{\ell\ell} \ q^\ell \ r^\ell \\
| \quad \frown
\end{array}$$