

# Interpolation and Quantifiers in Ortholattices

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**EPFL**

# Propositional Reasoning

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- Abstractions?
  - Need: soundness
  - Want: predictability, efficiency

- Intuitionistic Logic



# Weakening Boolean Algebras

- Intuitionistic Logic
  - Validity — PSPACE-Complete <sup>1</sup>

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Propositional Logic	$\leftrightarrow$	Boolean Algebras
Intuitionistic Logic	$\leftrightarrow$	Heyting Algebras
<b>Orthologic</b>	$\leftrightarrow$	<b>Ortholattices</b>

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# Ortholattices

Commutativity	$x \vee y = y \vee x$
Associativity	$x \vee (y \vee z) = (x \vee y) \vee z$
Reflexivity	$x \vee x = x$
One	$x \vee 1 = 1$
Zero	$x \vee 0 = x$
Double Negation	$\neg\neg x = x$
Excluded Middle	$x \vee \neg x = 1$
De Morgan	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$
Distributivity	$x \vee (z \wedge y) = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$

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Distributivity <b>X</b>	$x \vee (z \wedge y) = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$
<i>Absorption</i>	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$

- incomplete but sound approximation for Boolean algebras
- quadratic-time normalization procedure
- found use recently in formula caching for verification <sup>3</sup>
- as well as in interactive theorem proving <sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Guilloud, Bucev, Milovančević, and Kunčak. *“Formula normalizations in verification”*. In: CAV 2023

<sup>4</sup>Guilloud, Gambhir, and Kunčak. *“LISA - A Modern Proof System”*. In: ITP 2023



- Proof System for Quantified Orthologic (QOL)
- Failure of Quantifier Elimination
- Failure of Refutation-based Interpolation
- Proof of Implicational Interpolation

# Moving to a Sequent Calculus

Sequent

$$\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots \vdash \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots$$

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Proof rules

$$\frac{}{\phi \vdash \phi} \text{ Hypothesis}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi \quad \Gamma \vdash \psi}{\Gamma \vdash \phi \wedge \psi} \text{ RightAnd}$$

## From Ortholattices to Orthologic

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$$\phi \vdash \psi$$

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For convenience, written with left/right annotations, e.g.  $\phi^L, \psi^R$

$$\frac{}{\phi^L, \phi^R} \text{Hyp}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \psi^R \quad \psi^L, \Delta}{\Gamma, \Delta} \text{Cut}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma, \Delta} \text{Weaken}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi^L}{\Gamma, (\phi \wedge \psi)^L} \text{LeftAnd}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi^R \quad \Gamma, \psi^R}{\Gamma, (\phi \wedge \psi)^R} \text{RightAnd}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi^L \quad \Gamma, \psi^L}{\Gamma, (\phi \vee \psi)^L} \text{LeftOr}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi^R}{\Gamma, (\phi \vee \psi)^R} \text{RightOr}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi^R}{\Gamma, (\neg \phi)^L} \text{LeftNot}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \phi^L}{\Gamma, (\neg \phi)^R} \text{RightNot}$$

- Proofs in orthologic are at most quadratic in size of the formula
- Proofs can be found in cubic-time in the presence of axioms<sup>1</sup>

### <sup>1</sup>**Orthologic with Axioms**

*Simon Guilloud*, Viktor Kunčák

POPL 2024, 19 Jan Friday 16:50



Given that

$$A_{\bar{x}, \bar{y}} \implies B_{\bar{y}, \bar{z}}$$

# Interpolation

Given that

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find  $I_{\bar{y}}$  such that  $A_{\bar{x}, \bar{y}} \implies I_{\bar{y}}$ , and  $I_{\bar{y}} \implies B_{\bar{y}, \bar{z}}$ .

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- Focus search to relevant facts
- Better counterexamples
- Abstraction generalization <sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>McMillan. “Interpolation and Model Checking.” In: Handbook of Model Checking

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$$A_{\bar{x}, \bar{y}} \implies B_{\bar{y}, \bar{z}}$$

With quantifiers, we get some interpolants for free:

- $I_1 : \exists \bar{x}. A_{\bar{x}, \bar{y}}$
- $I_2 : \forall \bar{z}. B_{\bar{y}, \bar{z}}$

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By quantifier elimination for Boolean algebras, the quantifier-free formulas  $QE(I_1)$  and  $QE(I_2)$  can be computed.

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By quantifier elimination for Boolean algebras, the quantifier-free formulas  $QE(I_1)$  and  $QE(I_2)$  can be computed.

Better: we get least and most general interpolants. <sup>6</sup>

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$$\begin{array}{cc} \frac{\Gamma, \phi[x := \gamma]^L}{\Gamma, (\bigwedge x.\phi)^L} \text{ LeftForall} & \frac{\Gamma, \phi[x := x']^R}{\Gamma, (\bigwedge x.\phi)^R} \text{ RightForall} \\ & (x' \text{ not free in } \Gamma) \\ \frac{\Gamma, \phi[x := x']^L}{\Gamma, (\bigvee x.\phi)^L} \text{ LeftExists} & \frac{\Gamma, \phi[x := \gamma]^R}{\Gamma, (\bigvee x.\phi)^R} \text{ RightExists} \\ & (x' \text{ not free in } \Gamma) \end{array}$$

## **Theorem (Soundness)**

*For every sequent  $S$ , if  $\vdash S$  then  $\models S$ .*

## **Theorem (Completeness)**

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**Theorem (Completeness)**

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Inequalities correspond directly to sequents:

$$\gamma \leq \delta \iff \vdash (\gamma^L, \delta^R)$$

# Quantifier Elimination

Given a formula  $\phi$  with quantifiers, produce an equivalent quantifier-free formula  $QE(\phi)$ ,

$$\phi \iff QE(\phi)$$

# Quantifier elimination in Orthologic

## Theorem

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Quantifier elimination must contain only  $y$ :  $0, 1, y, \neg y, \dots$



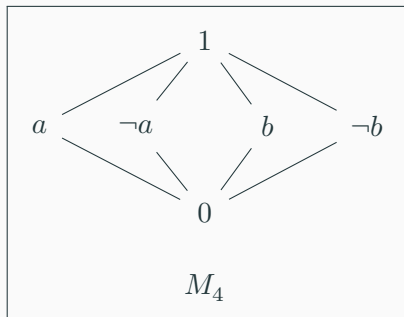
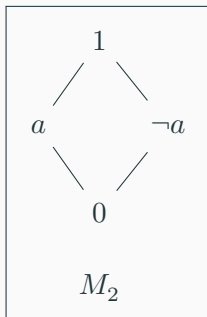
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## Refutation-based Interpolation

Given two sequents  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ , and a proof of contradiction assuming  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ , find an interpolant sequent  $I$ , such that

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No sequent  $I$  containing only  $y$  can be a refutation-based interpolant for this example.



## Implicational Interpolation for Ortholattices

Given two ortholattice formulas  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ , such that  $\gamma \leq \delta$  wrt laws of OL, an implicational interpolant is a formula  $I$  such that

- $\gamma \leq I$
- $I \leq \delta$
- $FV(I) \subset FV(\gamma) \cap FV(\delta)$

# Implicational Interpolation for Ortholattices

Given a provable sequent  $\Gamma, \Delta$ , an implicational interpolant is a formula  $I$  such that

- $\Gamma, I^R$
- $I^L, \Delta$
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*Orthologic admits implicational interpolation.*

- linear-time in size of the proof
- thus quadratic-time in size of the sequent

# Implicational Interpolation for Ortholattices

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*Orthologic admits implicational interpolation.*

## **Proof.**

Base case:

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Interpolant is  $I = \phi$ , and we trivially have proofs of  $\phi^L, I^R$  and  $I^L, \phi^R$ . □

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Inductive hypothesis: there is an interpolant  $C$  for  $\Gamma, \phi^L$ , such that there are proofs of

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$$\Gamma, C^R \qquad C^L, \phi^L$$

We have the interpolant  $I = C$  inductively, and OL proofs of interpolation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, C^R}{\Gamma, C^R} \qquad \frac{C^L, \phi^L}{C^L, \phi \wedge \psi^L} \text{ LeftAnd}$$

Starting with

- Orthologic, weakening of classical propositional logic
- Sound and complete proof system

We show

- Semantics of Quantified Orthologic
- Absence of quantifier elimination
- Absence of refutation-based interpolation
- Existence of implicational interpolation

# References

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- [1] Richard Statman. **“Intuitionistic propositional logic is polynomial-space complete.”** In: *Theoretical Computer Science* 9.1 (1979), pp. 67–72. ISSN: 0304-3975. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3975\(79\)90006-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3975(79)90006-9). URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0304397579900069>.
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