# **Proof nets for first-order additive linear logic**

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# Additive linear logic

## **Formulas**

$$A ::= a \mid \overline{a} \mid A + A \mid A \times A$$

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$$\mathsf{A} \; ::= \; \mathsf{a} \; \mid \; \overline{\mathsf{a}} \; \mid \; \mathsf{A} + \mathsf{A} \; \mid \; \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$$

**Sequents** 

 $\vdash A, B$ 

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**Sequents** 

**Proofs** 

$$\frac{}{\vdash a, \overline{a}}^{\text{ax}} \qquad \frac{\vdash A, B_i}{\vdash A, B_1 + B_2} + R, i \qquad \frac{\vdash A, B \quad \vdash A, C}{\vdash A, B \times C} \times R$$

**Compact:** Proof search on  $\vdash$  A, B is  $\mathcal{O}(|A| \times |B|)$  propositionally<sup>1</sup>, and *NP-complete* for first-order<sup>2</sup>

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Duality \overline{\overline{A}} = A (player/opponent),

meta-level linear implication/par \vdash A, B (parallellism)
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Interesting: Two-player parallel games,
Communication along a two-way channel,
the Blass problem (sequential strategies don't compose
associatively)<sup>3</sup>

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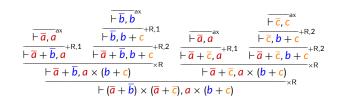
Well-behaved: Canonical proof nets<sup>4</sup>, also with units<sup>5</sup>, Fixed-point formulae (mu-lattice hierarchy)<sup>6</sup>

 $^{1}$ [Galmiche & Marion 1995]  $^{2}$ [Heijltjes & Hughes 2015]  $^{3}$ [Abramsky 2003]  $^{4}$ [Hughes & Van Glabbeek 2005]  $^{5}$ [Heijltjes 2011]  $^{6}$ [Santocanale 2002]



#### Proof net = sequent + linking





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$$(\overline{a} + \overline{b}) \times (\overline{a} + \overline{c})$$

$$- \overline{a}, \underline{a}^{ax} + \overline{b}, \underline{a}^{+R,1} + \overline{b}, \underline{b} + \underline{c}^{+R,1} + \overline{b}, \underline{b} + \underline{c}^{+R,2} + \overline{a} + \overline{b}, \underline{a} \times (\underline{b} + \underline{c})$$

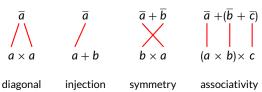
$$- \overline{a} \times (\underline{b} + \underline{c})$$

$$- \overline{a} \times (\underline{b} + \underline{c}) + \overline{a} \times (\underline{b} + \underline{c})$$

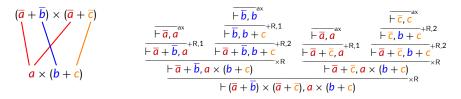
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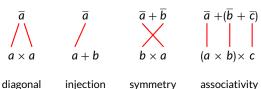
#### More examples:



#### Proof net = sequent + linking



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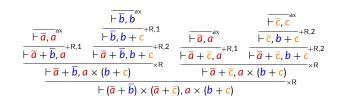


These generate all additive proof nets.

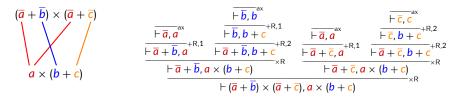


#### Proof net = sequent + linking

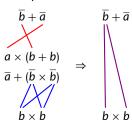




#### Proof net = sequent + linking



#### Cut elimination = relational composition



(1) Slicing:



[Hughes & Van Glabbeek 2003]

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#### (1) Slicing:



[Hughes & Van Glabbeek 2003]

#### (2) Coalescence:



[Heijltjes & Hughes 2015]

# additive linear logic

#### **Formulas**

$$A ::= a \mid \overline{a} \mid A + A \mid A \times A$$

**Sequents** 

$$\vdash A, B$$

**Proofs** 

$$\frac{\vdash A, B_i}{\vdash A, B_{\bar{a}}} \xrightarrow{\text{PR}, i} \frac{\vdash A, B \vdash A, C}{\vdash A, B \times C} \times R$$

# First-order additive linear logic

#### **Formulas**

$$A ::= a \mid \overline{a} \mid A + A \mid A \times A \mid \exists x.A \mid \forall x.A$$

$$a ::= P(t_1, \dots, t_n)$$

$$t ::= f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \mid x$$

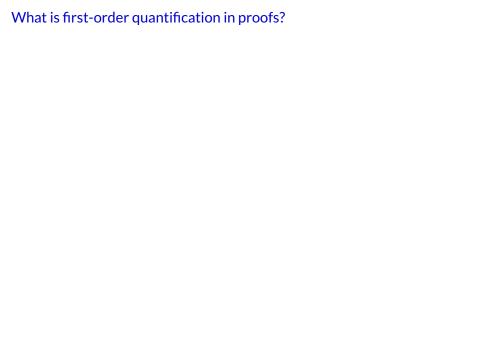
## Sequents

$$\vdash A, B$$

#### **Proofs**

$$\frac{\vdash A, B_i}{\vdash A, B_1 + B_2} + R, i \qquad \frac{\vdash A, B \vdash A, C}{\vdash A, B \times C} \times R$$

$$\frac{\vdash A, B[t/x]}{\vdash A, \exists x.B} \exists R, t \qquad \frac{\vdash A, B}{\vdash A, \forall x.B} \, \forall R \, (x \notin FV(A))$$



# What is first-order quantification in proofs?

Commonly: expansion + substitution<sup>1</sup>

$$\exists x.A \quad \Rightarrow \quad A[t_1/x] + \ldots + A[t_n/x]$$

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$$\frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(s), P(s)}}{\vdash \exists x.\overline{P}(x), P(s)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,s} \frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(t), P(t)}}{\vdash \exists x.\overline{P}(x), P(t)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,t}$$

$$\vdash \exists x.\overline{P}(x), P(s) \times P(t)$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For classical logic: [Herbrand 1930, Miller 1987, Heijltjes 2010]

# What is first-order quantification in proofs?

Commonly: expansion + substitution<sup>1</sup>

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \exists x.A & \Rightarrow & A[t_1/x] + \ldots + A[t_n/x] \\ \\ & \frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(s), P(s)}}{\vdash \exists x.\overline{P}(x), P(s)} & \frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(t), P(t)}}{\vdash \exists x.\overline{P}(x), P(t)} \\ \\ & \vdash \exists x.\overline{P}(x), P(s) \times P(t) \end{array}$$

**Problem:** Incompatible with sequent + linking and relational composition

Both expansion and substitution destroy the original formula

<sup>1</sup>For classical logic: [Herbrand 1930, Miller 1987, Heijltjes 2010]

#### Two solutions

$$\frac{ \overline{ \vdash \overline{P}(s), P(s)} }{ \vdash \exists x. \overline{P}(x), P(s)} \underset{\exists R, s}{\exists_{R, s}} \frac{ \overline{ \vdash \overline{P}(t), P(t)} }{ \vdash \exists x. \overline{P}(x), P(t)} \underset{\times R}{\exists_{R, t}}$$

Witness nets: explicit substitution

$$\exists x. \overline{P}(x)$$

$$[t/x]$$

$$P(s) \times P(t)$$

Unification nets: first-order unification<sup>1</sup>

$$\exists x.\overline{P}(x)$$
 $P(s) \times P(t)$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For MLL: [Hughes 2018]

## **Proof identity**

If any witness will do, is the choice significant?

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash P(s), \overline{P}(s)}}{\vdash \exists x. P(x), \exists y. \overline{P}(y)} \quad \stackrel{?}{\equiv} \quad \frac{\overline{\vdash P(t), \overline{P}(t)}}{\vdash \exists x. P(x), \exists y. \overline{P}(y)}$$

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What if the quantifier is vacuous?

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash P, \overline{P}}}{\vdash \exists x. P, \overline{P}} \exists R, s \quad \stackrel{?}{=} \quad \frac{\overline{\vdash P, \overline{P}}}{\vdash \exists x. P, \overline{P}} \exists R, t$$

## **Proof identity**

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$$\frac{\overline{| -P(s), \overline{P}(s)|}}{| -\exists x. P(x), \exists y. \overline{P}(y)|} \quad \stackrel{?}{\equiv} \quad \frac{\overline{| -P(t), \overline{P}(t)|}}{| -\exists x. P(x), \exists y. \overline{P}(y)|}$$

What if the quantifier is vacuous?

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash P, \overline{P}}}{\vdash \exists x.P, \overline{P}} \exists R, s \quad \stackrel{?}{=} \quad \frac{\overline{\vdash P, \overline{P}}}{\vdash \exists x.P, \overline{P}} \exists R, t$$

What if a quantified variable occurs only in a weakened formula?

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash P, \overline{P}}}{\vdash P + Q(s), \overline{P}} \stackrel{+R,1}{\vdash \exists x. P + Q(x), \overline{P}} \stackrel{\exists R,s}{=} \frac{\overline{\vdash P, \overline{P}}}{\vdash P + Q(t), \overline{P}} \stackrel{+R,1}{\vdash \exists x. P + Q(x), \overline{P}} \stackrel{\exists R,t}{=}$$

# Generality

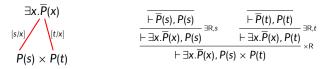
**Witness nets:** make *none* of these identifications (like sequent calculus)

**Unification nets:** make *all* of these identifications



#### Witness nets and Unification nets

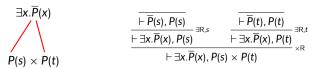
#### Witness net = sequent + linking with substitution



### Witness nets and Unification nets

### Witness net = sequent + linking with substitution

### Unification net = sequent + linking



### Witness nets and Unification nets

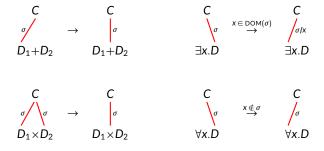
Witness net = sequent + linking with substitution

Unification net = sequent + linking

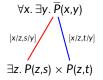
(such that "sequent + linking with mgu" forms a witness net)



### Coalescence for witness nets (rewrite rules)







$$\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(x,s), P(x,s)} \qquad \overline{\vdash \overline{P}(x,t), P(x,t)}$$



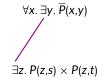
$$\frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(x,s), P(x,s)}}{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s)} \exists R,s} \vdash \overline{\overline{P}(x,t), P(x,t)}$$



$$\frac{\overline{| \overline{P}(x,s), P(x,s)}}{| \overline{\exists y.\overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s)}} \exists R,s \qquad \frac{\overline{| \overline{P}(x,t), P(x,t)}}{| \overline{\exists y.\overline{P}(x,y), P(x,t)}} \exists R,t$$



$$\frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(x,s), P(x,s)}}{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,s} \frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(x,t), P(x,t)}}{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), P(x,t)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,t} \\ \vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s) \times P(x,t)$$



$$\frac{ \frac{\overline{P}(x,s), P(x,s)}{\overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s)}_{\exists Y.\overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,s} \frac{\overline{P}(x,t), P(x,t)}{\overline{P}(x,y), P(x,t)}_{\exists Y.\overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s)}_{\exists R,x}}{\frac{\overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s) \times P(x,t)}{\overline{P}(x,y), \exists z. P(z,s) \times P(z,t)}_{\exists R,x}}$$

$$\forall x. \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y)$$

$$\exists z. P(z,s) \times P(z,t)$$

$$\frac{ \overline{\vdash \overline{P}(x,s), P(x,s)}}{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,s} \frac{\overline{\vdash \overline{P}(x,t), P(x,t)}}{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), P(x,t)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,t} \\ \frac{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), P(x,s) \times P(x,t)}{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), \exists z. P(z,s) \times P(z,t)} \xrightarrow{\exists R,x} \\ \frac{\vdash \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), \exists z. P(z,s) \times P(z,t)}{\vdash \forall x. \exists y. \overline{P}(x,y), \exists z. P(z,s) \times P(z,t)} \xrightarrow{\forall R}$$



#### **Correctness conditions:**

local eigenvariables

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local eigenvariables



- local eigenvariables
- exact coverage



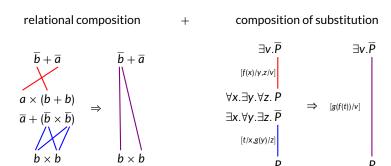
- local eigenvariables
- exact coverage
- slice-correctness (every slice is a singleton)



- local eigenvariables
- exact coverage
- slice-correctness (every slice is a singleton)
- dependency-correctness (dependency relation for each link is a partial order)



## Composition / cut elimination



### **Summary**

	Monomial nets <sup>1</sup>	Witness nets <sup>2</sup>	Unification nets <sup>2</sup>
Canonicity	?	✓	<b>√</b>
Generality	X	×	✓
Direct composition	n <b>X</b>	✓	✓
Coalescence	?	✓	✓
Slicing	✓	✓	?

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Coalescence	?	✓	✓
Slicing	✓	✓	?

