

**Mathematical Synthesis
of
Equational Deduction Systems**

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TLCA 2009
3.VII.2009

Context

concrete theories

meta-theories

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concrete theories

meta-theories

Calculi features:

higher-order,
linearity,
sharing,
graphics,
type dependency,
...

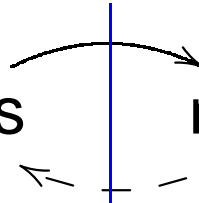
For:

formalisation,
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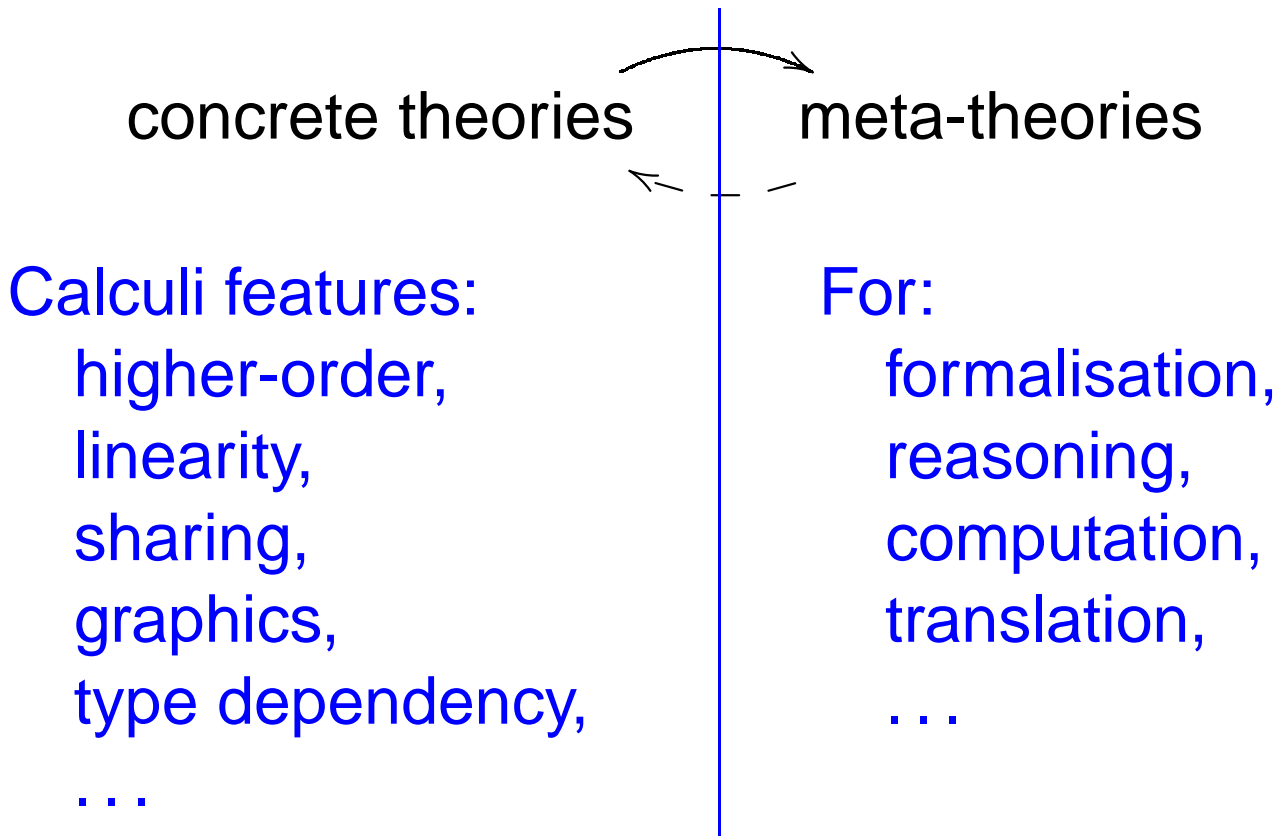
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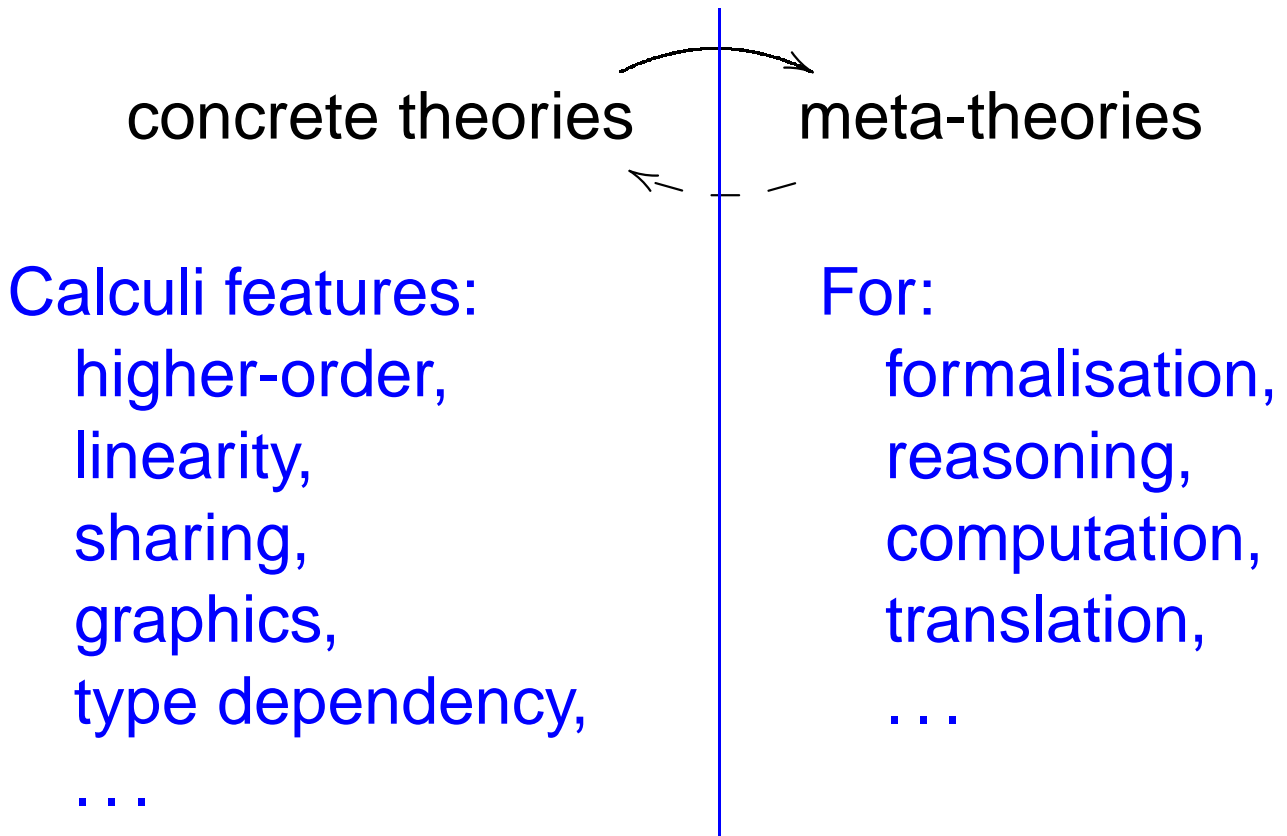
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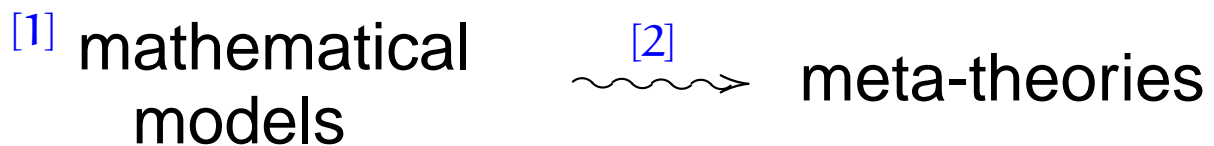
Programme

[1] mathematical
models

Context



Programme



This Talk

Part I

Mathematical *algebraic* framework and methodology for the synthesis of deduction systems for equational reasoning and computation by rewriting.

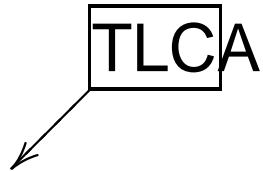
This Talk

Part I

Mathematical *algebraic* framework and methodology for the synthesis of deduction systems for equational reasoning and computation by rewriting.

- ▶ *Semantics*
 - Algebraic model theory
- ▶ *Syntax*
 - Initial-algebra semantics
(\Rightarrow compositionality)
 - structural recursion
 - induction principle
 - theory of translations

This Talk Part II



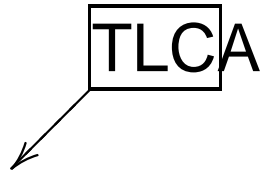
Typed Lambda Calculi:

[simply-typed] λ -calculus,
Martin L of type theory,

...

? What are Typed Lambda Calculi?

This Talk Part II



Typed Lambda Calculi:

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? What are Typed Lambda Calculi?

! Simple Type Theories are
Second-Order Equational Presentations!

Part I

Equational Meta-Logic

Universal Algebra

Syntax

Semantics

Universal Algebra

Syntax

Semantics

signatures:

$$\Sigma = \{ \Sigma_n \in \mathbf{Set} \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

Universal Algebra

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$$\underline{A} = \{ \Sigma_n \times A^n \rightarrow A \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \longrightarrow & T(V) \\ & \searrow \forall \rho & \downarrow \exists! \rho^\# \\ & & \underline{A} \end{array}$$

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terms, variables

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terms, variables,
and substitution:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T(V) \times \underline{A}^V & \longrightarrow & \underline{A} \\ t, \rho & \longmapsto & t[\rho] \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{A} \models t \equiv t' \\ \text{iff } \forall \rho \in \underline{A}^V. t[\rho] = t'[\rho] \end{array}$$

Birkhoff's Deduction Problem

Devise a deduction system such that

$t \equiv t'$ is derivable from a set of equations \mathcal{E}

soundness \Downarrow \Uparrow completeness

for all $\underline{A} \models \mathcal{E}$, $\underline{A} \models t \equiv t'$

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Birkhoff's Equational Logic of Universal Algebra

$$\frac{(t \equiv t') \in \mathcal{E}}{t \equiv t'}$$

$$\frac{t_i \equiv t'_i \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)}{f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \equiv f(t'_1, \dots, t'_n)} \quad (f : n)$$

$$\frac{t \equiv t'}{t[\rho] \equiv t'[\rho]} \quad (\rho \text{ a substitution})$$

Analysis of Universal Algebra

Syntax	Semantics
<p>signatures:</p> $\Sigma = \{ \Sigma_n \in \mathbf{Set} \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$	<p>algebras:</p> $\underline{A} = \{ \Sigma_n \times A^n \rightarrow A \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ <p>free constructions:</p> $ \begin{array}{ccc} V & \longrightarrow & T(V) \\ \searrow \forall \rho & & \downarrow \exists! \rho^\# \\ & & \underline{A} \end{array} $
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Monadic Algebra

Syntax

Semantics

\mathbb{T} a strong monad
on a smc category

algebras:

$$\underline{A} = (TA \rightarrow A)$$

Monadic Algebra

Generalised Syntax

Semantics

generalised terms:

$t : I \rightarrow TV$
(Kleisli maps)

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} I \otimes [V, \underline{A}] & \xrightarrow{[[t]]} & \underline{A} \\ t \otimes \text{id} \downarrow & \nearrow \sigma & \\ TV \otimes [V, \underline{A}] & & \end{array}$$

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Devise a deduction system such that

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Equational Meta-Logic Rules

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$$\text{(Subst)} \frac{\begin{array}{l} t_1 \equiv t'_1 : U \rightarrow TV \\ t_2 \equiv t'_2 : V \rightarrow TW \end{array}}{t_1[t_2] \equiv t'_1[t'_2] : U \rightarrow TW}$$

Equational Meta-Logic Rules

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$$\text{(LocChar)} \frac{\begin{array}{l} \{e_i : U_i \rightarrow U\}_{i \in I} \text{ a cover} \\ t e_i \equiv t' e_i : U_i \rightarrow TV \quad (i \in I) \end{array}}{t \equiv t' : U \rightarrow TV}$$

Equational Meta-Logic Rules

$$\text{(Subst)} \frac{
 \begin{array}{l}
 t_1 \equiv t'_1 : U \rightarrow TV \\
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 \end{array}
 }{
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 \end{array}
 }{
 t \equiv t' : U \rightarrow TV
 }$$

$$\text{(Ext)} \frac{
 t \equiv t' : U \rightarrow TV
 }{
 \langle I \rangle t \equiv \langle I \rangle t' : I \otimes U \rightarrow T(I \otimes V)
 }$$

Soundness

If $t \equiv t' : I \rightarrow TV$ is derivable from \mathcal{E}
then $\underline{A} \models t \equiv t'$, for all $\underline{A} \models \mathcal{E}$.

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Internal Soundness and Completeness

For

\tilde{TV} the free algebra satisfying \mathcal{E}

and

$q : TV \rightarrow \tilde{TV}$ the associated quotient map,

the following are equivalent:

1. $\underline{A} \models t \equiv t' : U \rightarrow TV$, for all $\underline{A} \models \mathcal{E}$
2. $\tilde{TV} \models t \equiv t' : U \rightarrow TV$
3. $q t = q t' : U \rightarrow \tilde{TV}$

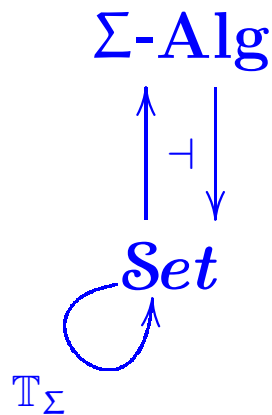
Reconstruction of Birkhoff's Equational Logic

Set

syntactic structure

= signature: $\Sigma = \{ \Sigma_n \in \mathbf{Set} \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

Reconstruction of Birkhoff's Equational Logic



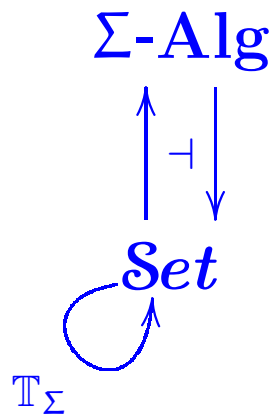
$$T_\Sigma(X) \cong X + \coprod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \Sigma_n \times (T_\Sigma X)^n$$

interpretation ↗
/

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↘ concretion
/

Equational Logic

$$V \vdash t \equiv t'$$

Substitution Rule

$$\text{(Subst)} \frac{V \vdash s \equiv s' \quad \text{(LocChar)} \frac{W \vdash t_x \equiv t'_x \ (x \in V)}{W \vdash \{t_x\}_{x \in V} \equiv \{t'_x\}_{x \in V}}}{W \vdash s[t_x/x]_{x \in V} \equiv s'[t'_x/x]_{x \in V}}$$

Reconstruction of Goguen and Meseguer's Multi-Sorted Equational Logic

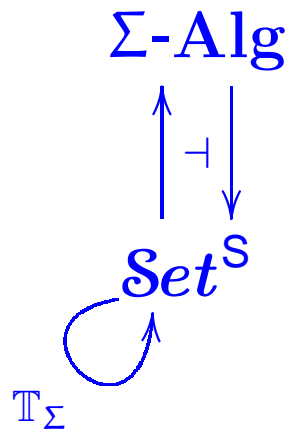
$\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbf{S}}$

syntactic structure

= signature: $\Sigma = \{ \Sigma_{\sigma} \in \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbf{S}} \}_{\sigma \in \mathbf{S}^*}$

General method for the extension from the
mono-sorted to the multi-sorted case.

Reconstruction of Goguen and Meseguer's Multi-Sorted Equational Logic



$$(\text{T}_\Sigma X)_s \cong X_s + \coprod_{\sigma=(s_1 \dots s_n) \in S^*} \Sigma_{\sigma,s} \times \prod_{i=1}^n (\text{T}_\Sigma X)_{s_i}$$

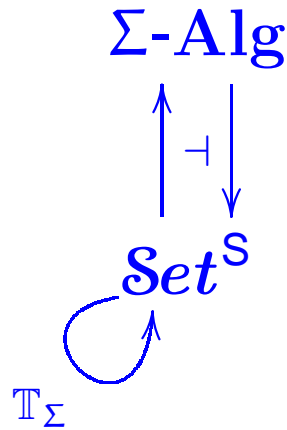
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interpretation ↗

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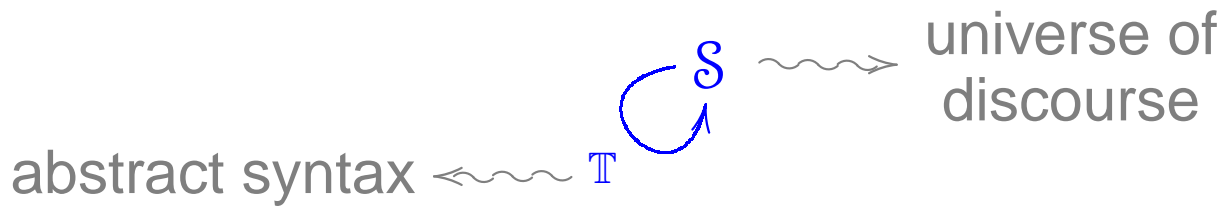
Equational Logic

$$\vec{x} : \vec{\sigma} \vdash t \equiv t' : s$$

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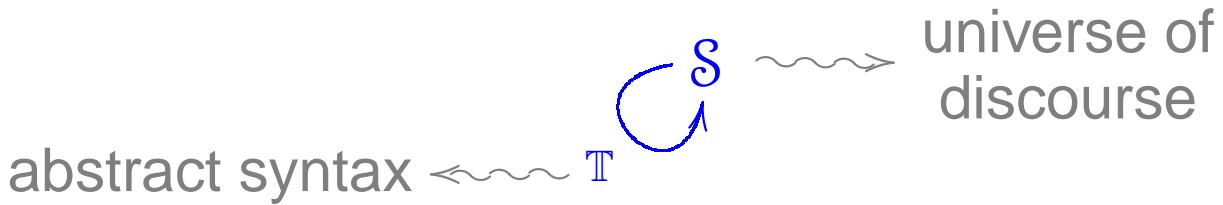
Methodology

Model



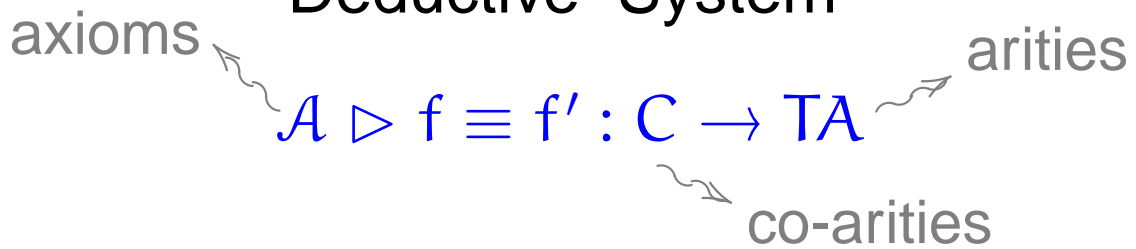
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Theory

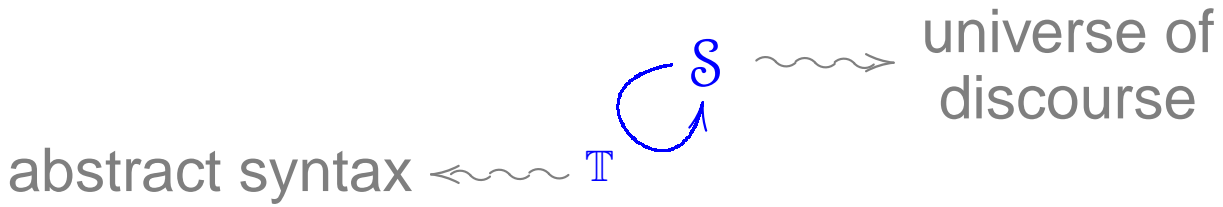
Deductive System



sound for a canonical algebraic model theory
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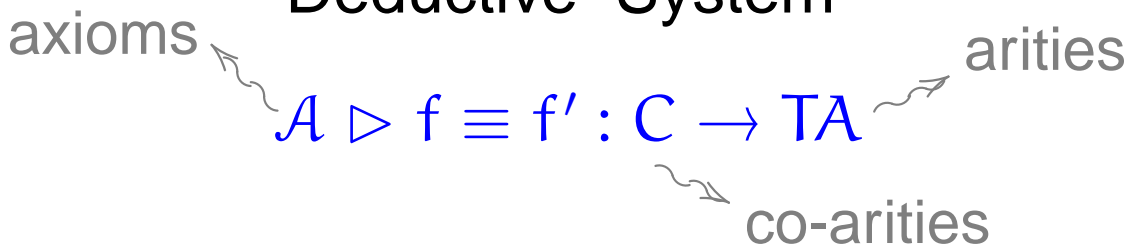
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Equational Logical Framework

$$\mathcal{A} \triangleright \Gamma \vdash t \equiv t'$$

Part II

The Universal Algebra of Simple Type Theory

Simply Typed Theories

types

algebraic

terms

algebraic
with
binding

Simply Typed Theories

algebraic	simply typed theories	dependently typed
-----------	-----------------------------	----------------------

types	unstructured	algebraic	algebraic with binding
terms	algebraic	algebraic with binding	algebraic with binding

- ▶ The paradigmatic simple type theory:
 λ -calculus

$$(\beta) \quad (\lambda x. M) N = M[N/x]$$

$$(\eta) \quad \lambda x. M x = M \quad (x \notin FV(M))$$

- ▶ Simply-typed λ -calculus, computational λ -calculus, . . .

- ▶ The paradigmatic simple type theory:
 λ -calculus

$$(\beta) \quad (\lambda x. M) N = M[N/x]$$

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- ▶ Simply-typed λ -calculus, computational λ -calculus, . . .
- ▶ The syntactic theory should account for:
 - ◆ variables and meta-variables
 - ◆ variable binding and α -equivalence
 - ◆ capture-avoiding and meta substitution
 - ◆ mono and multi sorting

Algebraic Model

syntactic structure =

- ▶ arities: an operator of arity $\vec{n} = (n_1 \dots n_k)$ takes k arguments, respectively binding n_i variables.

Algebraic Model

finite sets (contexts)
and functions (renamings)

$\mathit{Set}^{\mathbb{F}}$

$X \in \mathit{Set}^{\mathbb{F}}$ is a functor $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X\Gamma \ (\Gamma \in \mathbb{F}) \\ \mathbb{F}(\Gamma, \Delta) \rightarrow \mathit{Set}(X\Gamma, X\Delta) \end{array} \right.$

E.g. the object of variables is $\forall \Gamma = \Gamma$

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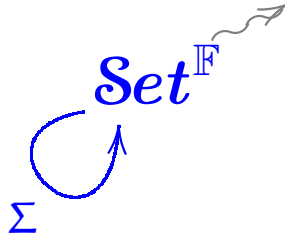
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Algebraic Model

finite sets (contexts)
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$$\Sigma(X) = \coprod_{\vec{n}=(n_1 \dots n_k) \in \mathbb{N}^*} \Sigma_{\vec{n}} \times \prod_{i=1}^k X^{V^{n_i}}$$

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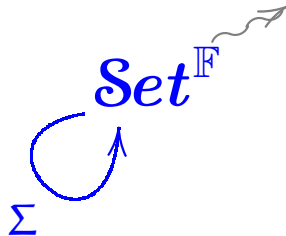
interpretation

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+

► substitution

Algebras with Substitution

(Σ -monoids)

- ▶ algebra structure:

$$\Sigma X \xrightarrow{\xi} X$$

- ▶ substitution structure:

$$\text{monoid } V \xrightarrow{e} X \xleftarrow{m} X \bullet X$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \longrightarrow X\Gamma \longleftarrow X\Delta \times (X\Gamma)^\Delta \\ \equiv \\ \text{subject to the laws of substitution} \end{array} \right)$$

subject to the compatibility condition:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma(X) \bullet X & \longrightarrow & \Sigma(X \bullet X) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma m} & \Sigma X \\ \xi \bullet X \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \xi \\ X \bullet X & \xrightarrow{\quad m \quad} & & & X \end{array}$$

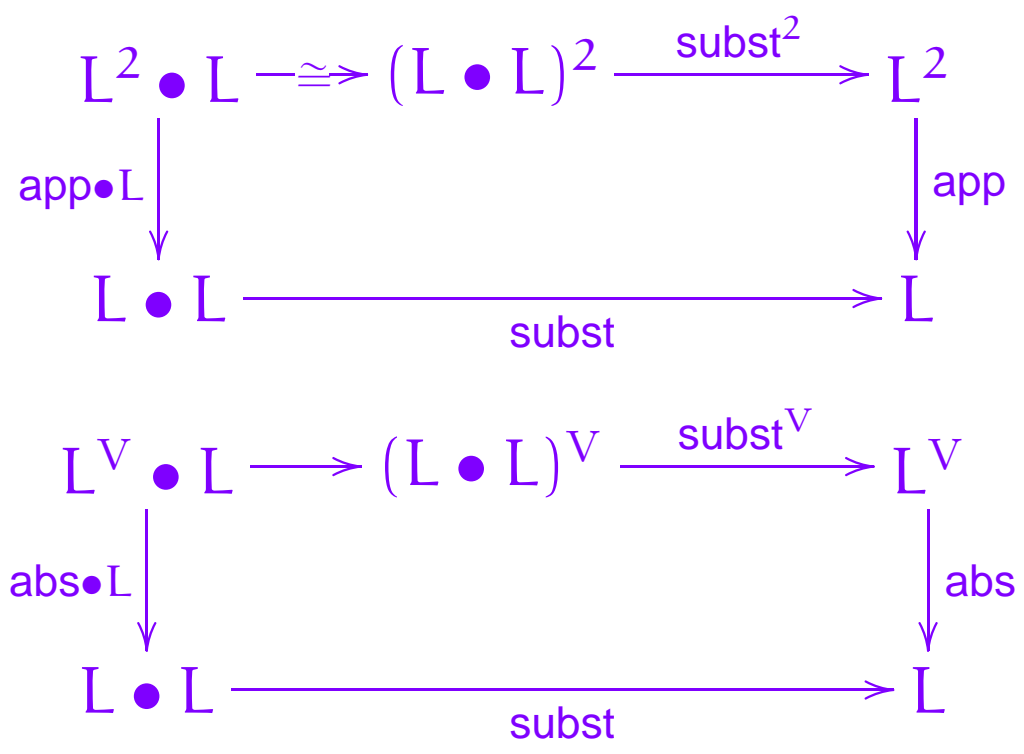
λ Pre-Models with Substitution

► Signature.

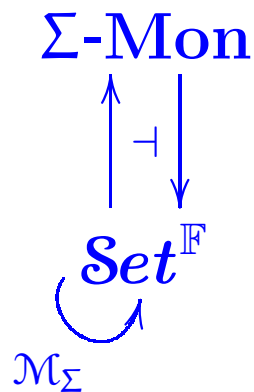
$$\begin{array}{l} \Sigma_\lambda = 0 @ 0 \quad (\text{application}) \\ \quad \quad \quad | \quad \lambda(1) \quad (\text{abstraction}) \end{array}$$

► Algebras.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{app} : L^2 \rightarrow L \quad \text{abs} : L^V \rightarrow L \\ \text{var} : V \longrightarrow L \longleftarrow L \bullet L : \text{subst} \end{array}$$



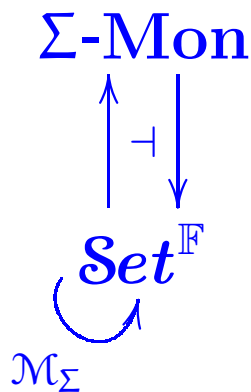
Monadic Model



Thm:

- $$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma}(X) \cong V + X \bullet \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma}(X) + \Sigma(\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma}X)$$

Monadic Model



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1. $\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma}(X) \cong V + X \bullet \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma}(X) + \Sigma(\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma}X)$
2. For Σ induced by a binding signature,
 \mathcal{M}_{Σ} is a strong monad .

/

| concretion

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Syntactic theory for variables, meta-variables,
variable binding, α -equivalence,
capture-avoiding substitution, meta-substitution.

Second-Order Syntactic Theory (I)

► Syntax:

For X an object of meta-variables,

$$t \in \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X)_\Gamma$$

$$::= [x] \quad (x \in \Gamma)$$

$$| M[t_1, \dots, t_\ell] \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} M \in X(\ell) \\ t_i \in (\mathcal{M}_\Sigma X)_\Gamma \end{array} \right)$$

$$| f((\vec{x}_1)t_1, \dots, (\vec{x}_k)t_k) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} f \in \Sigma_{(|\vec{x}_1| \dots |\vec{x}_k|)} \\ t_i \in (\mathcal{M}_\Sigma X)_{\Gamma, \vec{x}_i} \end{array} \right)$$

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► Capture-avoiding substitution:

$$\mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X) \bullet \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X)$$

$$\left(\equiv \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X)_\Delta \times (\mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X)_\Gamma)^\Delta \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X)_\Gamma \right)$$

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► Meta-substitution:

$$\mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X) \times (\mathcal{M}_\Sigma(Y))^X \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(Y)$$

$$\left(\equiv \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(X)_\Gamma \times \prod_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}} X(\ell) \Rightarrow ((\mathcal{M}_\Sigma Y)^{V^\ell})_\Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_\Sigma(Y)_\Gamma \right)$$

Second-Order Syntactic Theory (II)

- ▶ *Canonical specification* and derived *correct definition* of
 - ◆ variable renaming,
 - ◆ capture-avoiding simultaneous substitution,
 - ◆ meta-variable renaming,
 - ◆ meta-substitution.
- ▶ Canonical *algebraic model theory*.

Second-Order Equational Presentations

$$x_1, \dots, x_n; M_1[m_1], \dots, M_k[m_k] \vdash t \equiv t'$$

Second-Order Algebraic Models

$$\llbracket t \rrbracket = \llbracket t' \rrbracket : V^n \times A^{V^{m_1}} \times \dots \times A^{V^{m_k}} \rightarrow A$$

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λ -calculus

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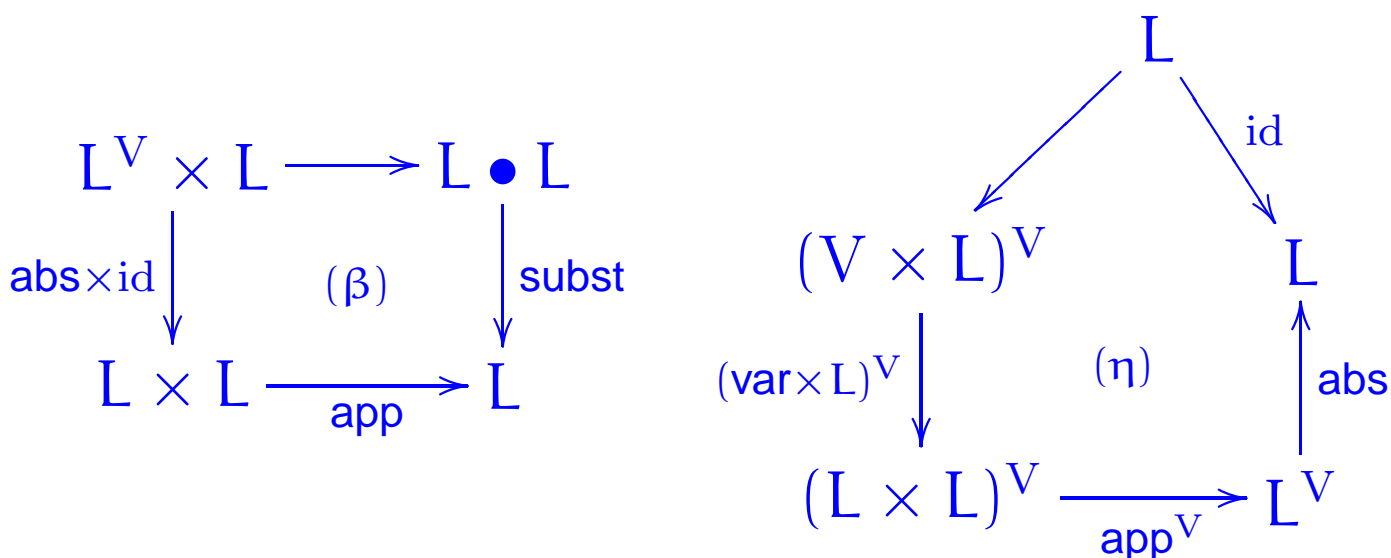
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λ -models with substitution



Second-Order Equational Logic (I)

$$\text{(Subst)} \frac{\begin{array}{l} t_1 \equiv t'_1 : U \rightarrow TV \\ t_2 \equiv t'_2 : V \rightarrow TW \end{array}}{t_1[t_2] \equiv t'_1[t'_2] : U \rightarrow TW}$$

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Substitution Rule

$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{x}; M_1[m_1], \dots, M_k[m_k] \vdash t \equiv u \\ \mathbf{y}_1^{(i)}, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{m_i}^{(i)}; N_1[n_1], \dots, N_\ell[n_\ell] \quad (i = 1, \dots, k) \\ \vdash t_i \equiv u_i \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{x}; N_1[n_1], \dots, N_\ell[n_\ell] \\ \vdash t\{M_i := (\mathbf{y}_1^{(i)}, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{m_i}^{(i)}) t_i\} \\ \quad \equiv u\{M_i := (\mathbf{y}_1^{(i)}, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{m_i}^{(i)}) u_i\} \end{array}$$

Second-Order Equational Logic (II)

$$\text{(LocChar)} \frac{\begin{array}{l} \{ e_i : U_i \rightarrow U \}_{i \in I} \text{ a cover} \\ t e_i \equiv t' e_i : U_i \rightarrow TV \quad (i \in I) \end{array}}{t \equiv t' : U \rightarrow TV}$$

Local Character Rule

$$\iota : \{ x_1, \dots, x_k \} \twoheadrightarrow \{ y_1, \dots, y_\ell \}$$

$$\frac{y_1, \dots, y_\ell; \dots, M_i[m_i], \dots \vdash t[\iota] \equiv u[\iota]}{x_1, \dots, x_k; \dots, M_i[m_i], \dots \vdash t \equiv u}$$

Second-Order Equational Logic (III)

$$\text{(Ext)} \frac{t \equiv t' : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{TV}}{\langle I \rangle t \equiv \langle I \rangle t' : I \otimes \mathcal{U} \rightarrow T(I \otimes \mathcal{V})}$$

Extension Rule

$$\frac{\vec{x}; \dots, M_i[m_i], \dots \vdash t_1 \equiv t_2}{\vec{x}, y_1, \dots, y_\ell; \dots, M_i[m_i + \ell], \dots \vdash t_1^\# \equiv t_2^\#}$$

$$t^\# = t\{M_i := (z_1^{(i)}, \dots, z_{m_i}^{(i)}) M_i[z_1^{(i)}, \dots, z_{m_i}^{(i)}, y_1, \dots, y_\ell]\}$$

Algebraic Simple Type Theory

Algebraic model theory

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Second-order equational logic

for second-order equational presentations

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Theory of translations