#### Harley Eades III Aaron Stump Ryan McCleeary

CL&C 2014





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#### Long-term Goal

#### Inductive Data:

**Coinductive Data:** • , • , • , • , •

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$ 



#### Mixed Ind-Coind Data:



Friday, July 11, 14

- Coq is not type safe [Giménez:1997].

- P. Selinger (2003): Some Remarks on Control Categories. Manuscript.

## Bi-intuitionistic (BINT) Logic

- Intuitionistic logic with perfect duality.
  - The dual of implication is subtraction or exclusion.
    - First studied by the Cycilia Rauszer in the 70's.

## BINT Logic and Type Theory

- <u>Symmetric Comb. Logic</u>: Filinski.
- <u>Subtractive logic</u>: Crolard.
- Logic for Pragmatics: Bellin, and Biasi and Aschieri.
- <u>Nested Sequents</u>: Rajeev Goré, Linda Postniece & Alwen Tiu.
- <u>Labled BINT</u>: Pinto and Uustalu.

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LK+Subtraction:

 $A_1, \ldots, A_j \vdash B_1, \ldots, B_k$ 

Labeled BINT:

 $n_1: A_1, \ldots, n_j: A_j \vdash_G m_1: B_1, \ldots, m_k: B_k$ 

Friday, July 11, 14

- 2009 : Proof Search and Counter-Model Construction for Bi-intuitionistic Propositional Logic with Labelled Sequents.

Labeling System

LK+Subtraction

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Labeling System

LK+Subtraction

 $\frac{n' \notin |G|, |\Gamma|, |\Delta|}{\Gamma, n': T_1 \vdash_{G \cup \{(n,n')\}} n': T_2, \Delta}$  IMPR  $\Gamma \vdash_G n: T_1 \supset T_2, \Delta$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} n'Gn\\ \Gamma \vdash_G n': T_1, \Delta\\ \Gamma, n': T_2 \vdash_G \Delta\\ \hline \Gamma \vdash_G n: T_1 \prec T_2, \Delta \end{array} \text{SubR}
\end{array}$$

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LK+

Labe

 $n^{-}$ 

- 2009 : Proof Search and Counter-Model Construction for Bi-intuitionistic Propositional Logic with Labelled Sequents.

bn

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{G \cup \{(n,n)\}} \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash_G \Delta} \text{ refl}$$

$$\frac{n_1 G n_2}{n_2 G n_3}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{G \cup \{(n_1, n_3)\}} \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash_G \Delta}$$
TRANS

$$\frac{nGn'}{\Gamma, n: T, n': T \vdash_G \Delta}$$
  
$$\frac{\Gamma, n: T \vdash_G \Delta}{\Gamma, n: T \vdash_G \Delta}$$
 Monol

$$\frac{n'Gn}{\Gamma \vdash_G n': T, n: T, \Delta}$$
 MonoR  
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_G n: T, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash_G n: T, \Delta}$$

- A simplification of labeled BINT.
  - A new dualized syntax.
  - Pushed the refl and trans rules to the leaves.
  - Removed the monotonicity rules.

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$$\frac{G \vdash n \preccurlyeq_{p}^{*} n'}{G; \Gamma, p \land @ n, \Gamma' \vdash p \land @ n'} \quad AX \qquad \qquad \overline{G; \Gamma \vdash p \langle p \rangle @ n} \quad \text{UNIT} 
\frac{G; \Gamma \vdash p \land @ n \quad G; \Gamma \vdash p \land @ n}{G; \Gamma \vdash p \land (A \land_{p} \land_{p} \land_{p} ) @ n} \quad \text{AND} 
\frac{G; \Gamma \vdash p \land_{d} @ n}{G; \Gamma \vdash p (\land_{1} \land_{\overline{p}} \land_{2}) @ n} \quad \text{ANDBAR} 
\frac{n' \notin |G|, |\Gamma|}{(G, n \preccurlyeq^{p} n'); \Gamma, p \land @ n' \vdash p \land_{p} @ n'} \quad \text{IMP} 
\frac{G \vdash n \preccurlyeq_{\overline{p}}^{*} n'}{G; \Gamma \vdash p (\land \rightarrow_{p} \land_{p} ) @ n} \quad \text{IMPBAR} 
\frac{G \vdash n \preccurlyeq_{\overline{p}}^{*} n'}{G; \Gamma \vdash p (\land \rightarrow_{\overline{p}} \land_{p} ) @ n} \quad \text{IMPBAR} 
\frac{G; \Gamma, \overline{p} \land_{Q} @ n \vdash + \varPi @ n' \quad G; \Gamma, \overline{p} \land_{Q} @ n \vdash - \varPi @ n'}{G; \Gamma \vdash p \land_{Q} @ n} \quad \text{CUT}$$

#### Labeled BINT:

 $n_1: A_1, \ldots, n_j: A_j \vdash_G m_1: B_1, \ldots, m_k: B_k$ 

#### **DIL:** $G; + A_1 @ n_1, \dots, + A_j @ n_j, - B_2 @ m_2, \dots, - B_k @ m_k \vdash + B_1 @ m_1$ $G; p_1 A_1 @ n_1, \dots, p_2 A @ n_2 \vdash p B @ n$

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Labe  $n_1$ DIL: G; +

G; p

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$$\begin{array}{l}n' \notin |G|, |\Gamma| \\ (G, n \preccurlyeq_{p} n'); \Gamma, p A @ n' \vdash p B @ n' \\ \hline G; \Gamma \vdash p (A \rightarrow_{p} B) @ n\end{array} \qquad \text{IMP}
\end{array}$$

 $m_1$ 

### Consistency and Completeness

- Consistency was proven (in Agda) w.r.t. the following notion of validity\*:
   [[G; Γ ⊢ p A @ n]]<sub>N</sub> = if [[G]]<sub>N</sub> and [[Γ]]<sub>N</sub>, then p[[A]]<sub>(N n)</sub>
- Completeness is shown by reduction to L: If  $\ulcorner G \urcorner$ ;  $\Gamma' \vdash + A @ n$  is an activation of the derivable L-sequent  $\Gamma \vdash_G \Delta$ , then  $\ulcorner G \urcorner$ ;  $\Gamma' \vdash + A @ n$  is derivable.

\* https://github.com/heades/DIL-consistency

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### **Consistency and Completeness**



 $G \vdash n \preccurlyeq^*_p n'$  $\overline{G;\Gamma,x:p\ A\ @\ n,\Gamma'\vdash x:p\ A\ @\ n'}$ Ax UNIT  $\overline{G;\Gamma\vdash \mathbf{triv}:p\left\langle p
ight
angle @n}$  $G; \Gamma \vdash t_1 : p \land @ n \qquad G; \Gamma \vdash t_2 : p \land @ n$ AND  $G; \Gamma \vdash (t_1, t_2) : p(A \wedge_p B) @ n$  $G; \Gamma \vdash t : p A_d @ n$  $\overline{G;\Gamma\vdash\mathbf{in}_d\ t:p\left(A_1\wedge_{\bar{p}}A_2\right)@\ n}$ ANDBAR  $n' \notin |G|, |\Gamma|$  $(G, n \preccurlyeq^{p} n'); \Gamma, x : p A @ n' \vdash t : p B @ n'$  $G; \Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t : p (A \rightarrow_{p} B) @ n$ IMP  $G \vdash n \preccurlyeq^*_{\bar{p}} n'$  $\frac{G; \Gamma \vdash t_1 : \bar{p} \land @ n' \qquad G; \Gamma \vdash t_2 : p \land B @ n'}{G; \Gamma \vdash \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle : p (A \to_{\bar{p}} B) @ n}$ IMPBAR  $G; \Gamma, x : \overline{p} A @ n \vdash t_1 : + B @ n'$  $G; \Gamma, x : \overline{p} \land @ n \vdash t_2 : -B @ n'$ CUT  $G: \Gamma \vdash \nu x.t_1 \bullet t_2 : p A @ n$ 

$$\Gamma' =^{\mathrm{def}} \Gamma, y : -B @ n$$

$$\frac{G; \Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t :+ (A \rightarrow_{+} B) @ n}{G; \Gamma \vdash t' :+ A @ n} \xrightarrow{G; \Gamma' \vdash y :- B @ n} G; \Gamma' \vdash \langle t', y \rangle :- (A \rightarrow_{+} B) @ n}{G; \Gamma \vdash \nu y.\lambda x.t \bullet \langle t', y \rangle :+ B @ n} \xrightarrow{\text{CUT}}$$

#### • Metatheory of DTT:

- Type preservation.
- Strong normalization.
  - By forgetting the labels and proving SN of LK+subtraction using classical realizability.

### Plans for the Future

- Add inductive and coinductive types.
  - Need a categorical model of DTT.
    - Preordered Categories:



#### Plans for the Future

Category: $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ Objects:  $A@n_1, B@n_2, \cdots$ Morphisms:  $A_1@n_1, A_2@n_2, \dots, A_i@n_i \xrightarrow{f^M} B@n$ 

#### DIL-sequent: $G; +A_1@n_1, \dots, +A_2@n_2 \vdash +B@n$ $[A_1]]@[[n_1]], \dots, [A_2]]@[[n_2]] \xrightarrow{f^{[G]}} [B]]@[[n]]$

# Thank you!