

A functional interpretation with state

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LOGIC IN COMPUTER SCIENCE (LICS 18)

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You may have seen proof interpretations in the following contexts:

- **Foundational problems:** $\text{Con}(\mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \text{Con}(\mathcal{T})$.
- **Proof mining:** New quantitative results in numerical analysis, ergodic theory, convex optimization...
- **Category theory:** Dialectica categories as models of linear logic etc.
- **Formal program extraction:** Implementation of proof interpretations in Minlog, Agda Coq...

Motivation

One of my current interests is to understand Gödel's functional interpretation of strong classical theories, using concepts from imperative programming such as

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- Hoare logic.

Why?

1. Applications of proof interpretations in computer science should make use of programming paradigms which are used in practice.
2. The above concepts provide us with a natural means of understanding the functional interpretation of non-trivial classical principles.
3. Combining techniques from two different areas always leads to new ideas!

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Effective reformulation: *For any function f there exists an approximate drinker x such that if x drinks, then person fx drinks.*

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- The **original** functional interpretations extracts an **exact** witness, but requires **decidability** of quantifier-free formulas:

$$\Phi(f) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } P(f0) \\ f0 & \text{if } \neg P(f0) \end{cases}$$

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- **Diller-Nahm** or **Herbrand** variants of the functional interpretation extract a **finite sequence** of witnesses. No longer require decidability.

$$\Phi(f) := [0, f0]$$

Used for theories with non-decidable atomic formulas (e.g. nonstandard analysis) and for applications in category theory.

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- $\Phi_L(f, \pi) := \langle 0, \pi :: P(f0) \rangle$
- $\Phi_R(f, \pi) := \langle f0, \pi :: \neg P(f0) \rangle$

Here, π is a global state of assumptions, which is updated to include new assumptions made during the computation.

Both realizers are correct relative to the state.

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This is a very simple case instance of a much more general framework developed in the paper.

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Theorem

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For any colouring $c : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ and functional $\varepsilon : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, there exists a finite approximation $X_\varepsilon \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ to a monochromatic set, which is valid up to the point $\varepsilon(X_\varepsilon)$.

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From the classical proof of Ramsey's theorem, we would extract a program

$$\Phi : S \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \times S,$$

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- X is a finite approximation to a monochromatic set;
- the π_0 is the output state, which contains atomic formulas of the form $c(m, n) = b$ listing 'interactions with the environment' which occurred during the computation of X .

The main result

Theorem

Suppose that $HA^+ \vdash A(\vec{b})$. Then for any collection of approximations φ_P satisfying $\chi_P \approx_{0 \rightarrow 0} \varphi_P$, there is a corresponding sequence of state-sensitive terms \vec{t} satisfying

$$E-HA_S^\omega \vdash \forall \vec{v} \in \Delta_{\vec{t}}, \pi \left(\left\| A(\vec{b}) \right\|_{\vec{v}}^{\vec{t}\vec{b}} \pi \rightarrow \left\{ A(\vec{b}) \right\}_{\vec{v}}^{\vec{t}\vec{b}} \pi \right)$$

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- The proof involves the state monad and a logical relation on all types.

Application: Herbrand's theorem

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The final state represents a branch in the underlying Herbrand tree. By quantifying over all relevant states we obtain terms t_1, \dots, t_n s.t.

$$A(t_1) \vee \dots \vee A(t_n).$$

Application: Learning semantics

Suppose that we have a collection $P(n, i)$ of primitive recursive formulas. We use the state to record witnesses for $\exists i P(n, i)$ i.e. is an approximation to a Skolem functions for Σ_1 formulas. Suppose that

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- t takes an argument x and a state π representing an approximation to Skolem function;
- t returns a realizer $tx\pi_0$ together with a final state $tx\pi_1 \sqsupseteq \pi$ representing a better approximation to Skolem function, containing what we have learned from computing our realizer.

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Our state is not just for storing information: We can interact with it as well.

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Naturally, we have more sophisticated things in mind!

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