

Functional Interpretations and Games

Paulo Oliva



Queen Mary, University of London, UK
(pbo@dcs.qmul.ac.uk)



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Previously...

- Unifying framework for functional interpretations
(*Dialectica*, *Diller-Nahm*, *mod. realizability*)

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(*Dialectica*, *Diller-Nahm*, *mod. realizability*)
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- Flexibility on treatment of $A \rightarrow B$

... Now

- Linear logic as refinement of intuitionistic logic

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- Flexibility (only) on treatment of $!A$

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- Linear logic as refinement of intuitionistic logic
- Flexibility (only) on treatment of $!A$
- Hyland, de Paiva, Blass, Shirahata

Outline

- 1 Games
- 2 Functional Interpretations
- 3 Characterisation

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Mathematicians are happy with proof or counter-example

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Mathematics is like a game,
mathematicians are always winners
because they play both roles

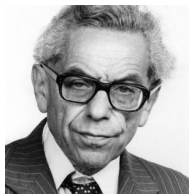
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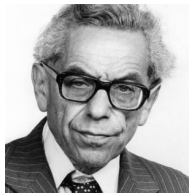
View a mathematical statement as the description of a game

$$\forall n \geq 2 \exists x, y, z \left(\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} \right)$$



Paul Erdős

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Paul Erdős

$$f_0, f_1, f_2 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$n \in \{2, \dots\}$$

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Paul Erdős

$$f_0, f_1, f_2 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^* \quad n \in \{2, \dots\}$$

$$\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{f_0(n)} + \frac{1}{f_1(n)} + \frac{1}{f_2(n)}$$

Games: Formal Description

- **Game**

$$G \equiv (D_1, D_2, R \subseteq D_1 \times D_2)$$

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Eloise and Abelard

- **Two domains of moves**

$$x \in D_1 \text{ and } y \in D_2$$

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- **Adjudication of Winner**

Relation $R(x, y)$ between players' moves

(usually $|G|_y^x$)

Games: Examples

Domain 1

Domain 2

Adjudication

$$x \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$y \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$x + 1 = y \pmod{3}$$

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$$x \in \{0, \dots, 5\}$$

$$y \in \{0, \dots, 5\}$$

$$x + y \text{ is even}$$

Games: Examples

Domain 1	Domain 2	Adjudication
$x \in \{0, 1, 2\}$	$y \in \{0, 1, 2\}$	$x + 1 = y \pmod{3}$
$x \in \{0, \dots, 5\}$	$y \in \{0, \dots, 5\}$	$x + y$ is even
$x \in \mathbb{N}$	$y \in \mathbb{N}$	$x \geq y$

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$x \in \mathbb{N}$	$y \in \mathbb{N}$	$x \geq y$
$f \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$	$y \in \mathbb{N}$	$f(y) \geq y$

Games: Examples

Domain 1	Domain 2	Adjudication
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$x \in \mathbb{N}$	$y \in \mathbb{N}$	$x \geq y$
$f \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$	$y \in \mathbb{N}$	$f(y) \geq y$
$f_i \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^*$	$n \geq 2$	$\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{f_0 n} + \frac{1}{f_1 n} + \frac{1}{f_2 n}$

Goal

A is true (is provable)
iff

Eloise has winning move in game $|A|_y^x$

Symmetry

Game $\neg A$ should be game A with roles reversed

$$|\neg A|_y^x \equiv \neg |A|_x^y$$

$$|\neg\neg A|_y^x \equiv |A|_y^x$$

Interpretation

$$|A \wedge B|_{f,g}^{x,v} \quad :\equiv \quad |A|_{fv}^x \text{ and } |B|_{gx}^v$$

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$$|\forall z A(z)|_{y,z}^f \quad :\equiv \quad |A(z)|_y^{fz}$$

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$$|\exists z A(z)|_f^{x,z} \quad :\equiv \quad |A(z)|_{fz}^x$$

Interpretation

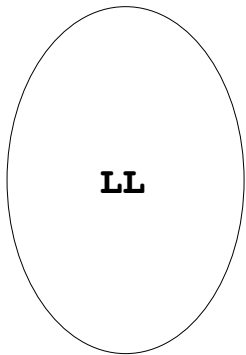
$$|A \otimes B|_{f,g}^{x,v} \quad :\equiv \quad |A|_{fv}^x \text{ and } |B|_{gx}^v$$

$$|A \multimap B|_{x,w}^{f,g} \quad :\equiv \quad |A|_{fw}^x \text{ implies } |B|_w^{gx}$$

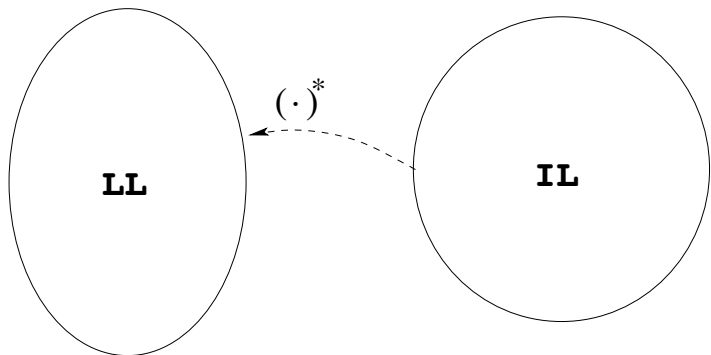
$$|\forall z A(z)|_y^f \quad :\equiv \quad |A(z)|_y^f z$$

$$|\exists z A(z)|_f^x \quad :\equiv \quad |A(z)|_f^x z$$

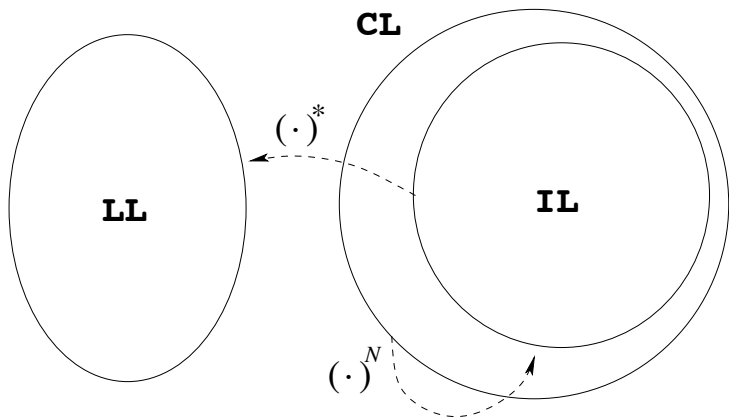
Linear Logic



Linear Logic



Linear Logic



Linear Logic: Duality

$$(A_{\text{at}})^\perp \equiv A_{\text{at}}^\perp \qquad (\exists z A)^\perp \equiv \forall z A^\perp$$

$$(A_{\text{at}}^\perp)^\perp \equiv A_{\text{at}} \qquad (\forall z A)^\perp \equiv \exists z A^\perp$$

$$(A \wp B)^\perp \equiv A^\perp \otimes B^\perp \qquad (?A)^\perp \equiv !(A^\perp)$$

$$(A \otimes B)^\perp \equiv A^\perp \wp B^\perp \qquad (!A)^\perp \equiv ?(A^\perp)$$

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$$A \multimap B \equiv A^\perp \wp B$$

Linear Logic: Structural

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Delta, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash B} \text{ (cut)} \quad A \vdash A \text{ (id)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, B^\perp \vdash A^\perp} (\perp)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\pi\{\Gamma\} \vdash A} \text{ (per)}$$

Linear Logic: Connectives and Quantifiers

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Delta \vdash B}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash A \otimes B} (\otimes) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \multimap B} (\multimap)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma \vdash \forall z^{\rho} A} (\forall)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A[t^{\rho}/z]}{\Gamma \vdash \exists z^{\rho} A} (\exists)$$

Linear Logic: Modalities

$$\frac{!\Gamma \vdash A}{!\Gamma \vdash !A} (!)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma \vdash ?A} (?)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, !A, !A \vdash B}{\Gamma, !A \vdash B} (\text{con})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma, !A \vdash B} (\text{wkn})$$

Exponential Games

$!A$

$?A$

Exponential Games

$!A$ $?A$

$$(1) \quad |!A|^x \quad :\equiv \quad \forall y |A|_y^x$$

$$|?A|_y \quad :\equiv \quad \exists x |A|_y^x$$

Exponential Games

$!A$ $?A$

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$$(2) \quad |!A|_f^x \quad :\equiv \quad \forall y \in fx \quad |A|_y^x$$

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Exponential Games

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$$(3) \quad |!A|_f^x \quad :\equiv \quad |A|_{fx}^x$$

$$|?A|_y^f \quad :\equiv \quad |A|_y^{fy}$$

Theorem

If

$\Gamma \vdash A$ *is provable in linear logic*

then

Eloise wins game $\Gamma \multimap A$

Theorem

If

$\Gamma \vdash A$ is provable in linear logic

then

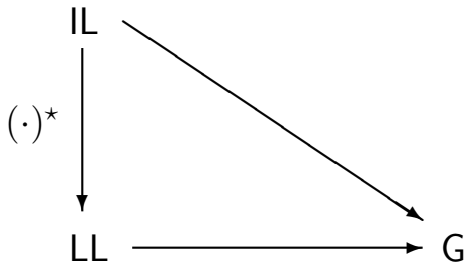
Eloise wins game $\Gamma \multimap A$, i.e.

she has moves t, r such that for all v, y

$$|\Gamma|_{r(y)}^v \vdash |A|_y^{t(v)}$$

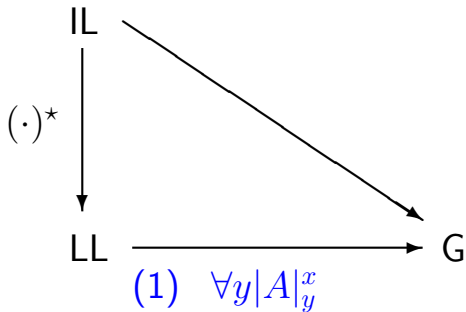
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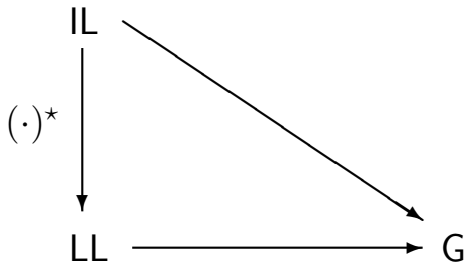
Modified realizability

(Kreisel'1959)



Diller-Nahm interpretation (Diller-Nahm'1974)

Modified realizability (Kreisel'1959)



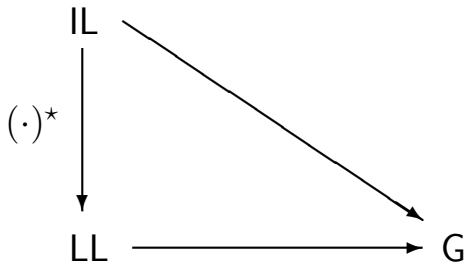
(1) $\forall y |A|_y^x$

(2) $\forall y \in fx |A|_y^x$

Dialectica interpretation (Gödel'1958)

Diller-Nahm interpretation (Diller-Nahm'1974)

Modified realizability (Kreisel'1959)



$$(1) \quad \forall y |A|_y^x$$

$$(2) \quad \forall y \in fx |A|_y^x$$

$$(3) \quad |A|_{fx}^x$$

Parametrised Interpretation

Bounded quantifiers $\forall x^\rho \sqsubset a^{\rho^*} A$ and $\exists x^\rho \sqsubset a^{\rho^*} A$

$$(\forall x \sqsubset a A)^\perp \equiv \exists x \sqsubset a A^\perp$$

$$(\exists x \sqsubset a A)^\perp \equiv \forall x \sqsubset a A^\perp$$

Parametrised interpretation:

$$|!A|_f^x \quad := \quad \forall y \sqsubset fx |A|_y^x$$

$$|?A|_y^f \quad := \quad \exists x \sqsubset fy |A|_y^x$$

Parametrised Interpretation

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma, !A \vdash B}$$

$$c_A : \rho^*$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, !A, !A \vdash B}{\Gamma, !A \vdash B}$$

$$\varepsilon_A : \rho^* \times \rho^* \hookrightarrow \rho^*$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma \vdash ?A}$$

$$\eta_A : \rho \hookrightarrow \rho^*$$

$$\frac{! \Gamma \vdash A}{! \Gamma \vdash !A}$$

$$\mu_A : \rho \rightarrow \tau^* \hookrightarrow \rho^* \rightarrow \tau^*$$

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Characterisation (modified realizability)

$$|A \otimes B|_{f,g}^{x,v} \quad \equiv \quad |A|_{fv}^x \otimes |B|_{gx}^v$$

$$|A \multimap B|_{x,w}^{f,g} \quad \equiv \quad |A|_{fw}^x \multimap |B|_w^{gx}$$

$$|\forall z A(z)|_{y,z}^f \quad \equiv \quad |A(z)|_y^{fz}$$

$$|\exists z A(z)|_f^{x,z} \quad \equiv \quad |A(z)|_{fz}^x$$

$$|!A|^x \quad \equiv \quad !\forall y |A|_y^x$$

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Characterisation (modified realizability)

$$|\Gamma|_{r[y]}^v \vdash |A|_y^{t[v]}$$

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$$\forall w \exists v |\Gamma|_w^v \vdash \exists x \forall y |A|_y^x$$

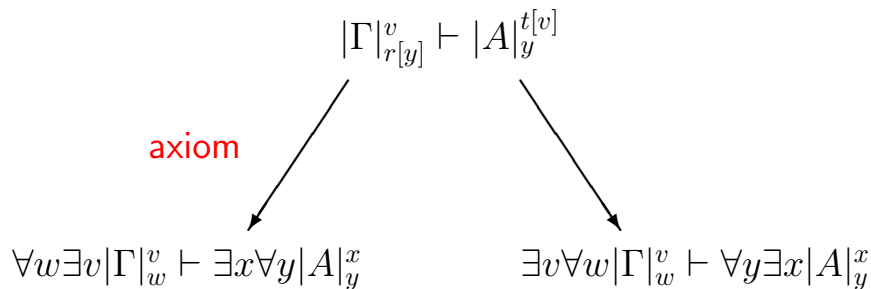
Characterisation (modified realizability)

$$|\Gamma|_{r[y]}^v \vdash |A|_y^{t[v]}$$

axiom

$$\forall w \exists v |\Gamma|_w^v \vdash \exists x \forall y |A|_y^x$$

Characterisation (modified realizability)



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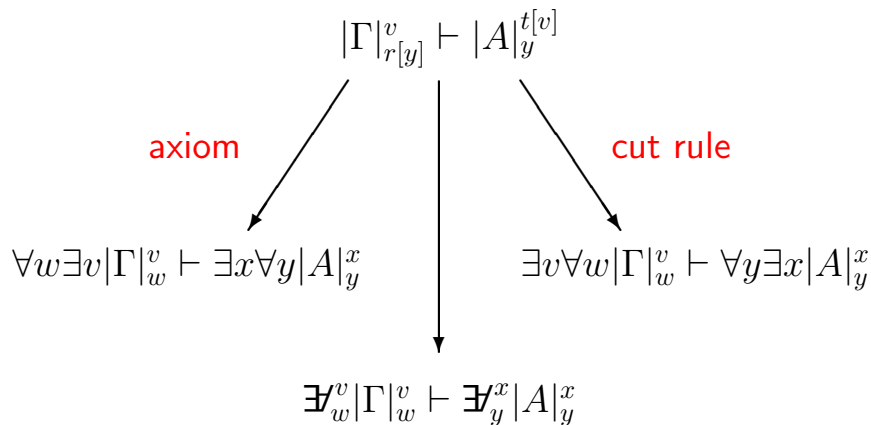
axiom

cut rule

$$\forall w \exists v |\Gamma|_w^v \vdash \exists x \forall y |A|_y^x$$

$$\exists v \forall w |\Gamma|_w^v \vdash \forall y \exists x |A|_y^x$$

Characterisation (modified realizability)



Simultaneous Quantifier

$$\frac{A_0(a_0, y_0), \dots, A_n(a_n, y_n)}{\exists_{y_0}^{x_0} A_0(x_0, y_0), \dots, \exists_{y_n}^{x_n} A_n(x_n, y_n)} (\exists)$$

y_i may only appear free in the terms a_j , for $j \neq i$

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y_i may only appear free in the terms a_j , for $j \neq i$

$$\frac{(x = y), (x \neq y)}{\exists_y^x (x = y), \exists_x^y (x \neq y)} (\exists)$$

New Principles

- Sequential choice

$$\forall z \exists y^x A(x, y, z) \dashv\vdash \exists y^f_{y,z} A(fz, y, z)$$

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- Sequential choice

$$\forall z \exists_y^x A(x, y, z) \multimap \exists_{y,z}^f A(fz, y, z)$$

- Parallel choice

$$\exists_y^x A(x) \wp \exists_w^v B(v) \multimap \exists_{y,w}^{f,g} (A(fw) \wp B(gy))$$

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- Trump advantage

$$!\exists_y^x A \multimap \exists x !\forall y A$$

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$$! \exists_y^x A \multimap \exists x ! \forall y A$$

Theorem

These are sufficient for deriving the equivalence between A and its interpretation $\exists_y^x |A|_y^x$.

Summary

- Functional interpretations of linear logic
Usual interpretations of IL derivable
- Interesting use of (simple) branching quantifier
Characterisation using branching quantifier
- Sound extensions of linear logic