#### Modified Realizability of Linear Logic

#### Paulo Oliva



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

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#### Truth semantics

### $A \wedge B$ A and B are true $\forall z A(z)$ A(z) is true for all z $A \rightarrow B$ if A is true then B is true



#### Construction semantics

# $A \wedge B$ constructions for A and B $\forall zA(z)$ construction turning z into<br/>a const. for A(z) $A \rightarrow B$ construction turning const.<br/>for A into const. for B



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 Mathematicians are happy with a proof or counter-example (which also requires a proof)

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

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- Mathematicians are happy with a proof or counter-example (which also requires a proof)
- Mathematics is like a game, mathematicians are always winners because they plays both roles
- But, imagine two mathematicians are betting on a conjecture

(PE) 
$$\forall n \ge 2 \exists x, y, z(\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z})$$

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#### • Players

Eloise and Abelard



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#### Adjudication of Winner

Relation between players' moves For game G we denote relation as  $|G|_y^x$ 

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1)  $|(\mathsf{BF})|_y^x \equiv x > y$ 

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$$|(\mathsf{BF})|_y^x \equiv x > y$$

2)  $|(\mathsf{BE})|_y^f \equiv f(y) > y$ 

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#### Adjudication of Winner

Relation between players' moves For game G we denote relation as  $|G|_{u}^{x}$ 

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#### • For instance

1) 
$$|(\mathsf{BF})|_y^x \equiv x > y$$
  
2)  $|(\mathsf{BE})|_y^f \equiv f(y) > y$   
3)  $|(\mathsf{PE})|_n^{f,g,h} \equiv \frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{fn} + \frac{1}{an} + \frac{1}{h}$ 

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



# $|A \wedge B|_{f,g}^{x,v} \equiv |A|_{fv}^x \wedge |B|_{gx}^v$ $|\forall z A(z)|_{y,z}^f \equiv |A(z)|_y^{fz}$



$$|A \wedge B|_{f,g}^{x,v} \equiv |A|_{fv}^x \wedge |B|_{gx}^v$$
$$|\forall z A(z)|_{y,z}^f \equiv |A(z)|_y^{fz}$$
$$|A \rightarrow B|_{x,w}^{f,g} \equiv |A|_{fw}^x \rightarrow |B|_w^{gx}$$



## Eloise has no winning strategy for game $A \to A \wedge A$

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 $|A \otimes B|_{f,g}^{x,v} \equiv |A|_{fv}^x \otimes |B|_{gx}^v$  $|\forall z A(z)|_{y,z}^f \equiv |A(z)|_y^{fz}$  $|A \longrightarrow B|_{x,w}^{f,g} \equiv |A|_{fw}^x \longrightarrow |B|_w^{gx}$ 



!A



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 $\begin{cases} !A \multimap !A \otimes !A \\ (A \to B)^{\star} :\equiv !A^{\star} \multimap B^{\star} \end{cases}$ 



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$$!A \qquad \begin{cases} !A \multimap !A \otimes !A \\ (A \to B)^{\star} :\equiv !A^{\star} \multimap B^{\star} \end{cases}$$

(1) 
$$|!A|^x \equiv !\forall y|A|^x_y$$



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$$!A \qquad \begin{cases} !A \multimap !A \otimes !A \\ (A \to B)^{\star} :\equiv !A^{\star} \multimap B^{\star} \end{cases}$$

(1) 
$$||A|^x \equiv |\forall y|A|^x_y$$
  
(2)  $||A|^x_f \equiv |\forall y \in fx |A|^x_y$ 



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$$!A \qquad \begin{cases} !A \multimap !A \otimes !A \\ (A \to B)^* :\equiv !A^* \multimap B^* \end{cases}$$

(1) 
$$|!A|^x \equiv !\forall y |A|^x_y$$
  
(2)  $|!A|^x_f \equiv !\forall y \in fx |A|^x_y$   
(3)  $|!A|^x_f \equiv !|A|^x_{fx}$ 



#### Theorem

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



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

$$\Gamma \vdash A \quad \stackrel{(??)}{\Leftarrow} \quad |\Gamma|_{r[y]}^v \vdash |A|_y^{t[v]}$$



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



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

$$\forall w \exists v |\Gamma|_{w}^{v} \vdash \exists x \forall y |A|_{y}^{x}$$



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#### • Interpretation of (classical) linear logic



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- Interpretation of (classical) linear logic
- Stronger existence property for LL



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- Stronger existence property for LL
- Conservation results for choice principles



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- Refinement and better understanding of
  - ∃-free formulas
  - Markov and IP principles
  - Choice principles



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- Stronger existence property for LL
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Interesting (well-behaved) branching quantifier



Dialectica interpretation (Gödel'1956) Diller-Nahm interpretation (Diller-Nahm'1974) Modified realizability (Kreisel'1959) IL → IL

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#### New principles validated

Trump advantage (TA)  $!\exists'_y A \multimap \exists x! \forall y A$ 



#### New principles validated

Trump advantage (TA)  $!\exists'_y A \multimap \exists x! \forall y A$ 

Sequential choice (AC<sub>s</sub>)  $\forall z \exists y_y^x A(x, y, z) \multimap \exists y_{y,z}^f A(fz, y, z)$ 



#### New principles validated

Trump advantage (TA)  $!\exists'_y A \multimap \exists x! \forall y A$ 

Sequential choice (AC<sub>s</sub>)  $\forall z \exists J_y^x A(x, y, z) \multimap \exists J_{y,z}^f A(fz, y, z)$ 

Parallel choice (AC<sub>p</sub>)  $\mathcal{B}_{f,g}^{x,v}(A(fv) \otimes B(gx)) \multimap \mathcal{B}_{y}^{x}A(y) \otimes \mathcal{B}_{w}^{v}B(w)$ 



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

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

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

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Delta, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash B} \text{ (cut)} \quad A_{\mathsf{at}} \vdash A_{\mathsf{at}} \quad \text{(id)}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, !A, !A \vdash B}{\Gamma, !A \vdash B} \text{ (con)} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma, !A \vdash B} \text{ (wkn)}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, B^{\perp} \vdash A^{\perp}} (\bot) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\pi\{\Gamma\} \vdash A} \text{ (per)}$$

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#### $A\multimap A\otimes A$

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$$A \multimap A \otimes A$$

$$|A|_{\Phi fg}^{x} \multimap |A|_{f(\Delta_{1}x)}^{\Delta_{0}x} \otimes |A|_{g(\Delta_{0}x)}^{\Delta_{1}x}$$



$$A \multimap A \otimes A$$

$$|A|^x_{\Phi fg} \multimap |A|^{\Delta_0 x}_{f(\Delta_1 x)} \otimes |A|^{\Delta_1 x}_{g(\Delta_0 x)}$$

$$|A|^x_{\Phi fg} \multimap |A|^x_{fx} \otimes |A|^x_{gx}$$

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$$A \multimap A \otimes A$$

$$|A|_{\Phi fg}^{x} \multimap |A|_{f(\Delta_{1}x)}^{\Delta_{0}x} \otimes |A|_{g(\Delta_{0}x)}^{\Delta_{1}x}$$

$$|A|_{\Phi fg}^{x} \multimap |A|_{fx}^{x} \otimes |A|_{gx}^{x}$$

$$(x \ge \Phi fg) \multimap (x \ge fx) \otimes (x \ge gx)$$