The Flower Calculus

Pablo Donato

2024-04-16

SYCO 12, Birmingham

Based on <u>arXiv:2402.15174</u>

• Goal: intuitive **GUI** for interactive theorem provers

- Goal: intuitive **GUI** for interactive theorem provers
- Methodology:

- Goal: intuitive **GUI** for interactive theorem provers
- Methodology:

• (Peirce, 1896): existential graphs (EGs) for classical logic

- Goal: intuitive **GUI** for interactive theorem provers
- Methodology:

- (Peirce, 1896): **existential graphs (EGs)** for *classical* logic
- (Oostra 2010; Ma and Pietarinen 2019): EGs for intuitionistic logic

- Goal: intuitive **GUI** for interactive theorem provers
- Methodology:

- (Peirce, 1896): **existential graphs (EGs)** for *classical* logic
- (Oostra 2010; Ma and Pietarinen 2019): EGs for intuitionistic logic
- → Flower calculus: intuitionistic variant that is analytic

- Goal: intuitive **GUI** for interactive theorem provers
- Methodology:

- (Peirce, 1896): **existential graphs (EGs)** for *classical* logic
- (Oostra 2010; Ma and Pietarinen 2019): EGs for intuitionistic logic
- → Flower calculus: intuitionistic variant that is analytic

Disclaimer: no category theory in this talk!

Outline of this talk

- 1. Classical Logic: Existential Graphs
- 2. Intuitionistic Logic: Flowers
- 3. Reasoning with Flowers
- 4. Metatheory: Nature vs. Culture
- 5. The Flower Prover

Classical Logic: Existential Graphs

Three diagrammatic proof systems for classical logic:

- Alpha: propositional logic
- · Beta: first-order logic
- · Gamma: higher-order and modal logics

Three diagrammatic proof systems for classical logic:

- · Alpha: propositional logic
- · Beta: first-order logic
- · Gamma: higher-order and modal logics

· Sheet of assertion

· Sheet of assertion

7

· Sheet of assertion

 $a \mapsto a \text{ is true}$

· Sheet of assertion

$$a \mapsto a \text{ is true}$$
 $\mapsto T \text{ (no assertion)}$

· Sheet of assertion

$$a \mapsto a \text{ is true}$$
 $\mapsto T \text{ (no assertion)}$

Juxtaposition

$$G$$
 H

· Sheet of assertion

$$a \mapsto a \text{ is true}$$
 $\mapsto T \text{ (no assertion)}$

Juxtaposition

$$G H \mapsto G \text{ and } H \text{ are true}$$

· Sheet of assertion

$$a \mapsto a \text{ is true}$$
 $\mapsto T \text{ (no assertion)}$

Juxtaposition

$$G H \mapsto G \text{ and } H \text{ are true}$$

· Cut



· Sheet of assertion

$$a \mapsto a \text{ is true}$$
 $\mapsto T \text{ (no assertion)}$

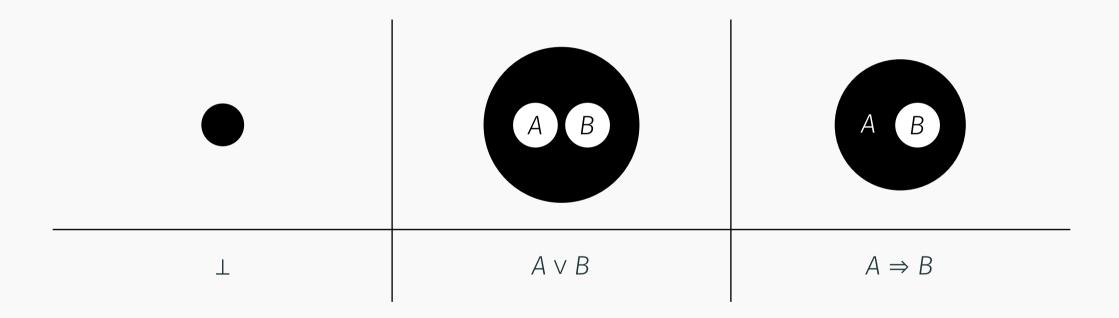
Juxtaposition

$$G H \mapsto G \text{ and } H \text{ are true}$$

Cut

$$G \mapsto G \text{ is } \text{not true}$$

Relationship with formulas



Only 4 edition principles!		

Only 4 edition principles!

Iteration (copy-paste)		
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$		
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$		

Only 4 edition principles!

Iteration (copy-paste)	Deiteration (unpaste)	
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$	$G H G \rightarrow G H $	
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$	$G H[G] \rightarrow G H[]$	

Only 4 edition principles!

Iteration (copy-paste)	Deiteration (unpaste)	Insertion
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$ $G H \longrightarrow G H G$	$G H G \rightarrow G H \square$ $G H G \rightarrow G H \square$	\rightarrow G

Only 4 edition principles!

Iteration (copy-paste)	Deiteration (unpaste)	Insertion	Deletion
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$ $G H \longrightarrow G H G$	$G H G \rightarrow G H \square$ $G H G \rightarrow G H \square$	\rightarrow G	$G \rightarrow$

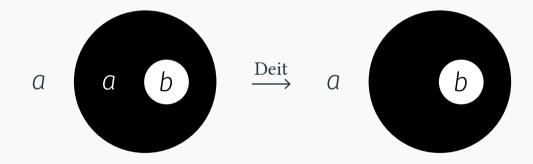
Only 4 edition principles!

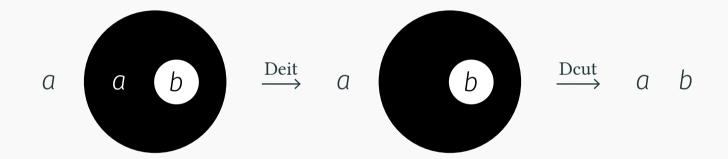
Iteration (copy-paste)	Deiteration (unpaste)	Insertion Del	etion
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$	$G H G \rightarrow G H$		
$G H \longrightarrow G H G$	$G H[G] \rightarrow G H[G]$	\rightarrow G G	G →

and a space principle, the **Double-cut** law:



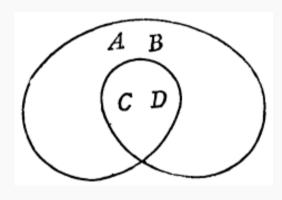






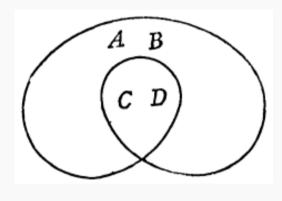


Intuitionistic Logic: Flowers



I thought I ought to take the general form of argument as the basal form of composition of signs in my diagrammatization; and this necessarily took the form of a "scroll", that is [...] a curved line without contrary flexure and returning into itself after once crossing itself.

— (Peirce 1906, pp. 533-534)

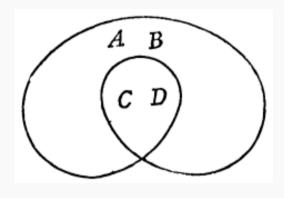


$$A \wedge B \Rightarrow C \wedge D$$

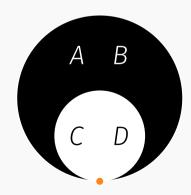
I thought I ought to take the general form of argument as the basal form of composition of signs in my diagrammatization; and this necessarily took the form of a "scroll", that is [...] a curved line without contrary flexure and returning into itself after once crossing itself.

— (Peirce 1906, pp. 533-534)

"conditional de inesse" = classical implication



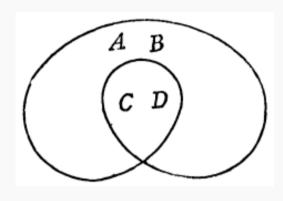
 $A \wedge B \Rightarrow C \wedge D$



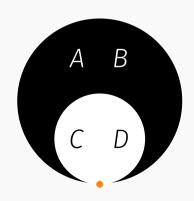
I thought I ought to take the general form of argument as the basal form of composition of signs in my diagrammatization; and this necessarily took the form of a "scroll", that is [...] a curved line without contrary flexure and returning into itself after once crossing itself.

— (Peirce 1906, pp. 533-534)

- "conditional de inesse" = classical implication
- ⇒ scroll = two nested cuts



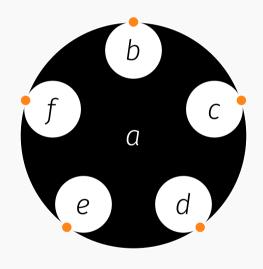
$$A \wedge B \Rightarrow C \wedge D$$



I thought I ought to take the general form of argument as the basal form of composition of signs in my diagrammatization; and this necessarily took the form of a "scroll", that is [...] a curved line without contrary flexure and returning into itself after once crossing itself.

— (Peirce 1906, pp. 533-534)

- "conditional de inesse" = classical implication
- ⇒ scroll = two nested cuts
- Peirce also introduced ⇒ in logic! (Lewis 1920, p. 79)

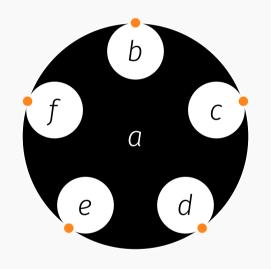


$$n = 5$$

Classical

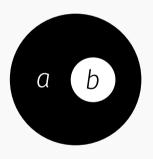


bvc



$$n = 5$$

Classical

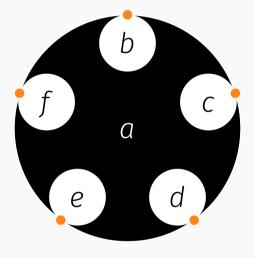


$$a \Rightarrow b$$

Classical



bvc



 $a \Rightarrow b \lor c \lor d \lor e \lor f$

n = 5

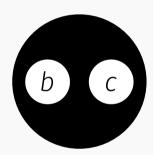
Classical



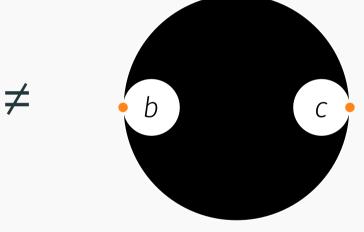
 $a \Rightarrow b$

Continuity!

Intuitionistic



 $\neg(\neg b \land \neg c)$



bvc

n = 2

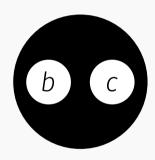
Classical



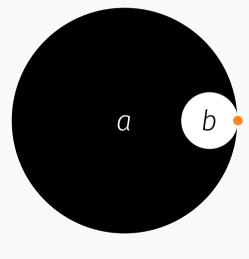
 $a \Rightarrow b$

Continuity! Generalizes Peirce's scroll

Intuitionistic



$$\neg(\neg b \land \neg c)$$



 $a \Rightarrow b$

$$n = 1$$

Intuitionistic



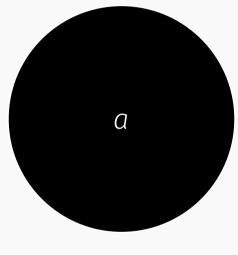
$$\neg(a \land \neg b)$$

Continuity! Generalizes Peirce's scroll and cut

Intuitionistic



$$\neg(\neg b \land \neg c)$$



$$\neg a \triangleq a \Rightarrow \perp$$

$$n = 0$$

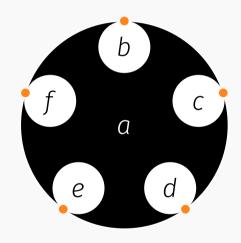
Intuitionistic



$$\neg(a \land \neg b)$$

Blooming

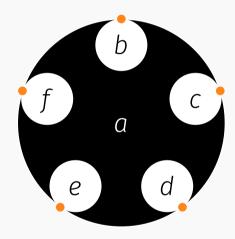
(Me, 2022)

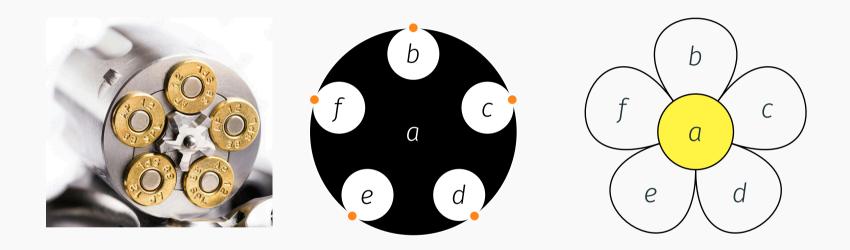


Blooming

(Me, 2022)



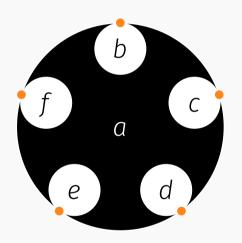


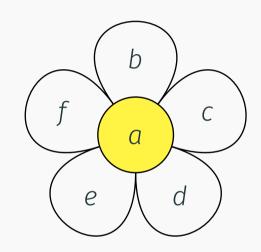


Turn inloops into petals.

Blooming (Me, 2022)









<u>"Make love, not war"</u>

Corollaries

The original "theorems" of geometry were those propositions that Euclid proved, while the **corollaries** were simple deductions from the theorems inserted by Euclid's commentators and editors. They are said to have been marked the figure of a little garland (or corolla), in the origin.

— Peirce, MS 514 (1909) (Peirce 1976)

Corollaries

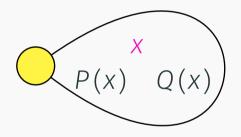
The original "theorems" of geometry were those propositions that Euclid proved, while the **corollaries** were simple deductions from the theorems inserted by Euclid's commentators and editors. They are said to have been marked the figure of a little garland (or corolla), in the origin.

— Peirce, MS 514 (1909) (Peirce 1976)

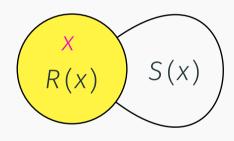
Petals = (possible) corolla-ries of pistil!

Gardens

$\exists/\forall = \frac{\mathsf{binder}}{\mathsf{in}} \, \mathsf{petal/pistil}$



$$\exists x. P(x) \land Q(x)$$

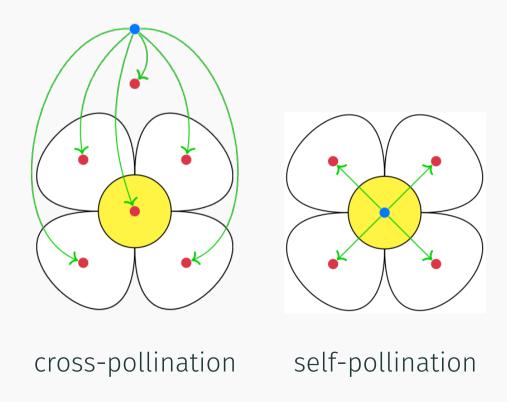


$$\forall x.R(x) \Rightarrow S(x)$$

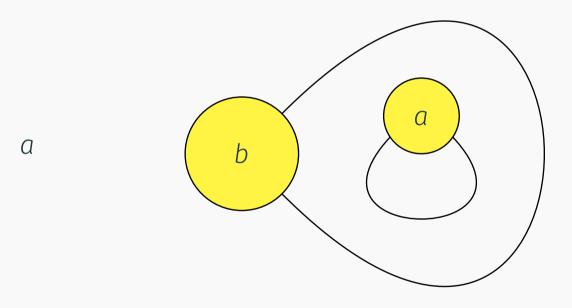
garden = content of an area (binders + flowers)

Reasoning with Flowers

Justify a target flower by a source flower

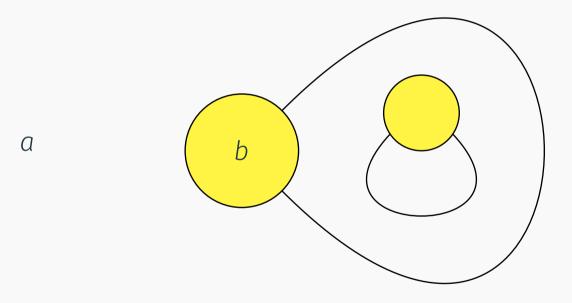


Works at arbitrary depth!



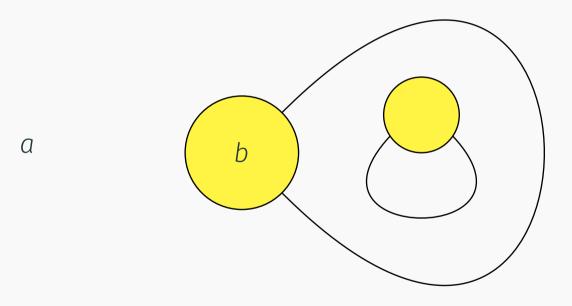
Cross-pollination

Works at arbitrary depth!



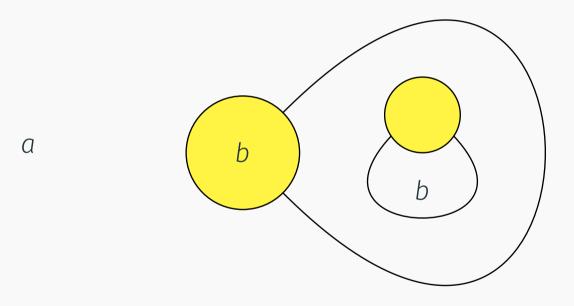
Cross-pollination

Works at arbitrary depth!



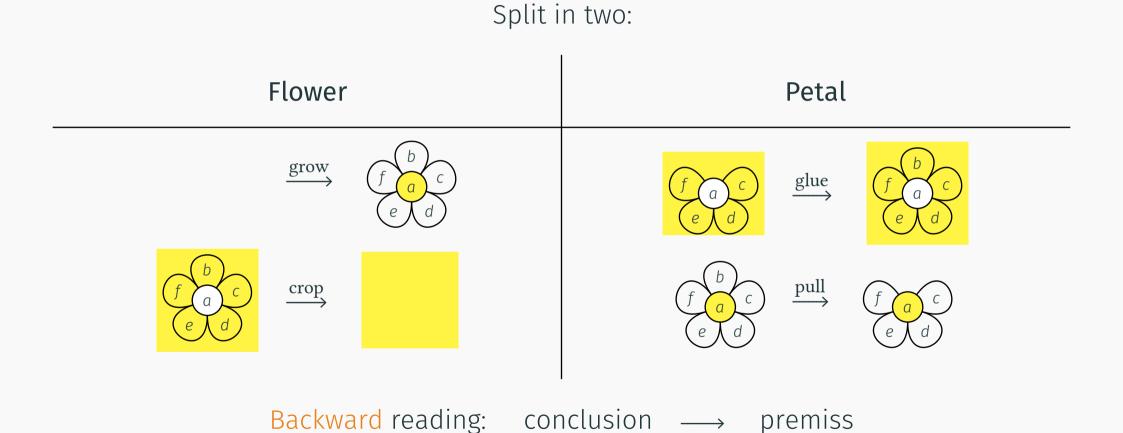
Self-pollination

Works at arbitrary depth!



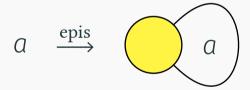
Self-pollination

Insertion and Deletion

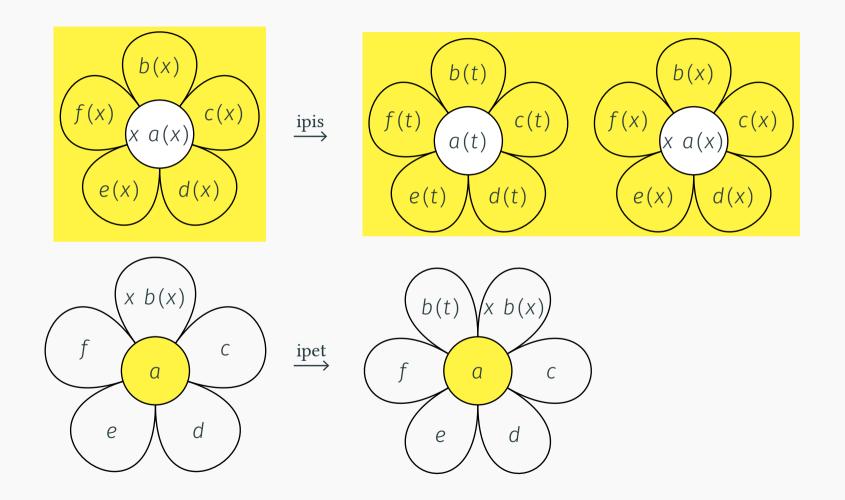


Scrolling

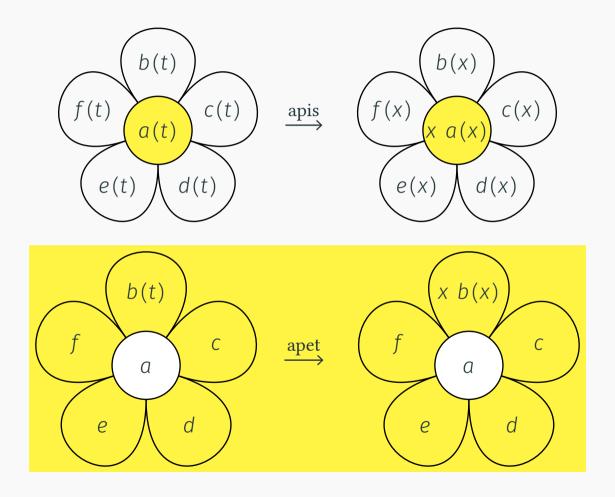
Intuitionistic restriction of double-cut principle:



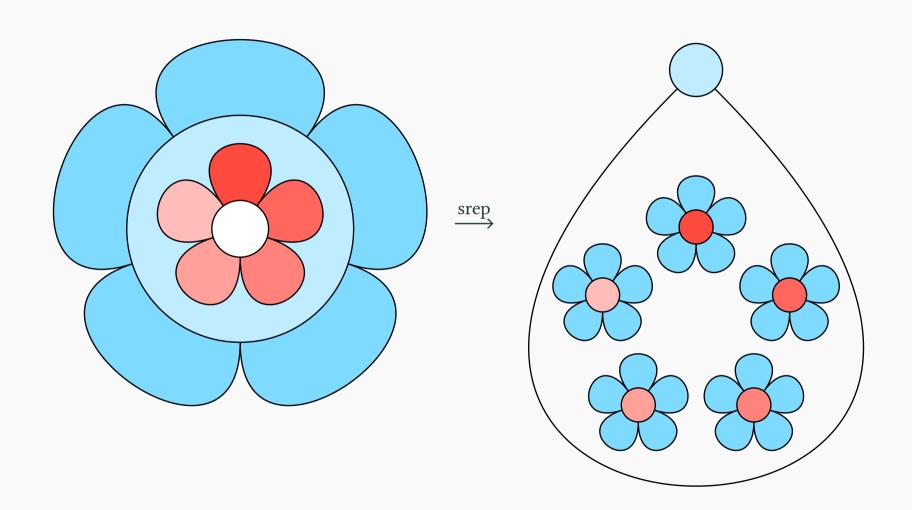
Instantiation



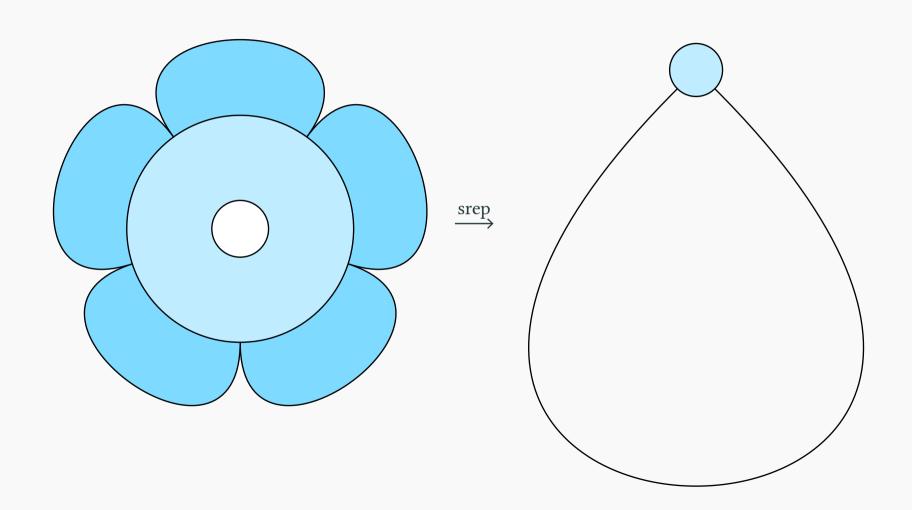
Abstraction

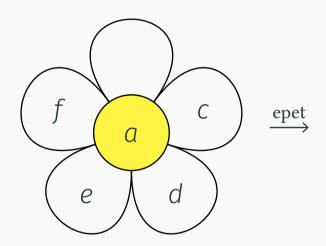


Case reasoning



Ex falso quodlibet





Metatheory: Nature vs. Culture

Let Φ , Ψ be bouquets, i.e. multisets of flowers.

All rules are:

• Invertible: if $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then Ψ equivalent to Φ

Let Φ , Ψ be bouquets, i.e. multisets of flowers.

All rules are:

- Invertible: if $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then Ψ equivalent to Φ
- → "Equational" reasoning

Let Φ , Ψ be bouquets, i.e. multisets of flowers.

All rules are:

- Invertible: if $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then Ψ equivalent to Φ
- → "Equational" reasoning
- Analytic: if $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ and a occurs in Ψ then a occurs in Φ

Let Φ , Ψ be bouquets, i.e. multisets of flowers.

All rules are:

- Invertible: if $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then Ψ equivalent to Φ
- → "Equational" reasoning
- Analytic: if $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ and a occurs in Ψ then a occurs in Φ
- → Reduces proof-search space

Cultural rules **×**

Cultural rules **×**

- · All rules are non-invertible
- Some rules are non-analytic

Hypothetical provability

• Remember our paradigm:

Hypothetical provability

• Remember our paradigm:

• This works in arbitrary contexts X (i.e. one-holed bouquets)

Hypothetical provability

• Remember our paradigm:

- This works in arbitrary contexts X (i.e. one-holed bouquets)
- Formally:

Definition: For any bouquets Φ and Ψ , Ψ is *provable* from Φ , written $\Phi \vdash \Psi$, if for any context X in which Φ occurs and *pollinates* the hole of X, we have

$$X[\Psi] \longrightarrow X$$

Theorem (Soundness): If $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then $\Psi \stackrel{\mathscr{K}}{\vDash} \Phi$ in every Kripke structure \mathscr{K} .

Theorem (Soundness): If $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then $\Psi \models^{\mathscr{K}} \Phi$ in every Kripke structure \mathscr{K} .

Theorem (Completeness): If $\Phi \stackrel{\mathcal{K}}{\models} \Psi$ in every Kripke structure \mathcal{K} , then $\Phi \stackrel{\mathfrak{D}}{\vdash} \Psi$.

Theorem (Soundness): If $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then $\Psi \stackrel{\mathscr{K}}{\models} \Phi$ in every Kripke structure \mathscr{K} .

Theorem (Completeness): If $\Phi \stackrel{\mathcal{K}}{\models} \Psi$ in every Kripke structure \mathcal{K} , then $\Phi \stackrel{\mathbf{C}}{\vdash} \Psi$.

Corollary (Admissibility of): If $\Phi \vdash \Psi$ then $\Phi \vdash \Psi$.

Theorem (Soundness): If $\Phi \longrightarrow \Psi$ then $\Psi \stackrel{\mathscr{K}}{\models} \Phi$ in every Kripke structure \mathscr{K} .

Theorem (Completeness): If $\Phi \stackrel{\mathcal{K}}{\models} \Psi$ in every Kripke structure \mathcal{K} , then $\Phi \stackrel{\mathbf{C}}{\vdash} \Psi$.

Corollary (Admissibility of): If $\Phi \vdash \Psi$ then $\Phi \vdash \Psi$.

Completeness of analytic fragment **!**

The Flower Prover

A <u>demo</u> is worth a thousand pictures!

Related works (non-exhaustive)

Structural proof theory:

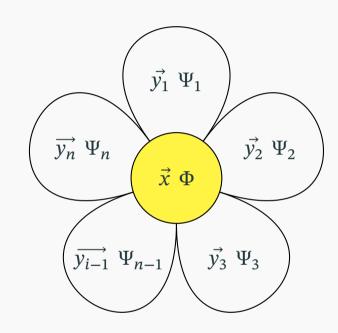
- ► (Guenot 2013): rewriting-based **nested sequent** calculi
- ► (Lyon 2021; Girlando et al. 2023): **fully invertible** labelled sequent calculi

Proof assistants:

► (Ayers 2021): Box datastructure similar to flowers

· Categorical logic:

- ► (Johnstone 2002): coherent/geometric formulas in topos theory
- ► (Bonchi et al. 2024): algebra of Beta (previous talk!)



$$\forall \vec{x}. \left(\bigwedge \Phi \Rightarrow \bigvee_{i} \exists \vec{y}_{i}. \Psi_{i} \right)$$

Bibliography

Bibliography

Ayers, Edward W. 2021. "A Tool for Producing Verified, Explainable Proofs."

Bonchi, Filippo, Alessandro Di Giorgio, Nathan Haydon, and Pawel Sobocinski. 2024. "Diagrammatic Algebra of First Order Logic". arXiv. January 2024. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2401.07055

Girlando, Marianna, Roman Kuznets, Sonia Marin, Marianela Morales, and Lutz Straßburger. 2023. "Intuitionistic S4 Is Decidable". In 2023 38th Annual ACM/IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science (LICS), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1109/LICS 56636.2023.10175684

Bibliography

- Guenot, Nicolas. 2013. "Nested Deduction in Logical Foundations for Computation". https://pastel.archives-ouvertes.fr/pastel-00929908
- Johnstone, Peter T. 2002. *Sketches of an Elephant: A Topos Theory Compendium*. Vol. 2. Oxford Logic Guides. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press
- Lewis, C. I. 1920. "A Survey of Symbolic Logic". *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods* 17 (3): 78–79. https://doi.org/10.2307/2940631
- Lyon, Tim. 2021. "Refining Labelled Systems for Modal and Constructive Logics with Applications". https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2107.14487

Bibliography

- Ma, Minghui, and Ahti-Veikko Pietarinen. 2019. "A Graphical Deep Inference System for Intuitionistic Logic". *Logique Et Analyse* 245 (January): 73–114. https://doi.org/10.2143/LEA.245.0.3285706
- Oostra, Arnold. 2010. Los Gráficos Alfa De Peirce Aplicados a La Lógica Intuicionista. Cuadernos De Sistemática Peirceana. Centro de Sistemática Peirceana
- Peirce, Charles Sanders. 1906. "Prolegomena to an Apology for Pragmaticism". *The Monist* 16 (4): 492–546. https://www.jstor.org/stable/27899680
- Peirce, Charles Sanders. 1976. "Mathematical Miscellanea. 1". Edited by Carolyn Eisele. New Elements of Mathematics. De Gruyter