

CAS 734 Winter 2005

08 The Little Theories Method

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Revised: 15 March 2005

Little Theories Method

- A complex body of mathematical knowledge is represented as a **network of theories**.
 - Bigger theories are composed of smaller theories.
 - Theories are linked by **interpretations**.
 - Both knowledge and reasoning are distributed over the network.
- Benefits:
 - Mathematics can be developed in the right language at the right level of abstraction.
 - Emphasizes reuse: if A is a theorem of T , then A may be reused in any “instance” of T .
 - Enables perspective switching.
 - Enables parallel development.
 - Possible inconsistency can be isolated.
- Implemented in IMPS.

Theory Interpretations

- A **translation** Φ from T to T' is a function that maps the primitive symbols of T to expressions of T' satisfying certain syntactic conditions.
- Φ determines:
 - A mapping of expressions of T to expressions of T' .
 - A set of sentences called **obligations**.
- Φ is an **interpretation** if it maps the theorems of T to theorems of T' .
 - Sufficient condition: the obligations of Φ are theorems of T' .
- **Interpretations are information conduits!**

Uses of Theory Interpretation

- In logic:
 - Showing properties of theories, e.g., decidability.
 - Comparing the “strength” of theories.
- In computer science:
 - Formalizing the notion of refinement.
 - Module instantiation.
 - Computational complexity.
- In informal and formalized mathematics:
 - Organization of mathematical knowledge.
 - Reuse of theorems, definitions, computations, etc.
 - Problem transference.
 - Trustable communication between mathematical systems.

Applications of the Little Theories Method

- Software specification systems.

Examples: EHDM, IOTA, KIDS, OBJ, Specware.

- Theorem proving systems.

Examples: Coq, Ergo, IMPS, PVS.

- Computer algebra systems.

Example: Axiom.

Theory Interpretations in IMPS

- A **translation** Φ from T_1 to T_2 is a pair of functions
$$\mu : \text{atomic-sorts}(T_1) \rightarrow \text{sorts}(T_2) \cup \text{sets}(T_2) \cup \text{unary-predicates}(T_2)$$
$$\nu : \text{constants}(T_1) \rightarrow \text{expressions}(T_2)$$
satisfying certain syntactic conditions.
- Φ determines:
 - A mapping from $\text{expressions}(T_1)$ to $\text{expressions}(T_2)$ that is a homomorphism with respect to the logic's expression constructors.
 - A set of sentences called **obligations** derived from the axioms and sorting information of T_1 .
- Φ is a **interpretation** of T_1 in T_2 if, for each sentence A , $T_1 \models A$ implies $T_2 \models \Phi(A)$.

Basic Theorems

Interpretation Theorem. Φ is an interpretation if each of its obligations is valid in T_2 .

Relative Satisfiability. If Φ is an interpretation and T_2 is satisfiable, then T_1 is satisfiable.

Uses of Interpretations in IMPS

- Reuse of theorems and definitions.
- Isolation of possible inconsistency.
- Theory instantiation.
- Polymorphic operators.
- Symmetry and duality proofs.
- Theory ensembles.
- Theorem finding via translation matching.

Partial Orders

```
(def-language LANGUAGE-FOR-PARTIAL-ORDER
  (base-types uu)
  (constants (prec "[uu,uu -> prop]")))

(def-theory PARTIAL-ORDER
  (language language-for-partial-order)
  (component-theories h-o-real-arithmetic)
  (axioms
    (prec-transitivity
      "forall(a,b,c:uu, a prec b and b prec c implies a prec c)")
    (prec-reflexivity
      "forall(a:uu, a prec a)")
    (prec-anti-symmetry
      "forall(a,b:uu, a prec b and b prec a implies a = b))))

(def-constant REV%PREC
  "lambda(a,b:uu, b prec a)"
  (theory partial-order))
```

Partial Orders Symmetry

```
(def-translation ORDER-REVERSE
  (source partial-order)
  (target partial-order)
  (fixed-theories h-o-real-arithmetic)
  (constant-pairs
    (prec rev%prec)
    (rev%prec prec))
  (theory-interpretation-check using-simplification))
```

```
(def-renamer FIRST-RENAMER
  (pairs (prec%increasing rev%prec%increasing)
         (prec%majorizes prec%minorizes)
         (prec%sup prec%inf)))
```

```
(def-transported-symbols
  (prec%increasing prec%majorizes prec%sup)
  (translation order-reverse)
  (renamer first-renamer))
```

Metric Spaces

```
(def-language METRIC-SPACES-LANGUAGE
  (embedded-languages h-o-real-arithmetic)
  (base-types pp)
  (constants
    (dist "[pp,pp -> rr]")))

(def-theory METRIC-SPACES
  (component-theories h-o-real-arithmetic)
  (language metric-spaces-language)
  (axioms
    (positivity-of-distance
      "forall(x,y:pp, 0<=dist(x,y))" transportable-macete)
    (point-separation-for-distance
      "forall(x,y:pp, x=y iff dist(x,y)=0)" transportable-macete)
    (symmetry-of-distance
      "forall(x,y:pp, dist(x,y) = dist(y,x))" transportable-macete)
    (triangle-inequality-for-distance
      "forall(x,y,z:pp, dist(x,z)<=dist(x,y)+dist(y,z))"
      transportable-macete)))
```

Metric Spaces Theory Ensemble

```
(def-theory-ensemble METRIC-SPACES)

(def-constant OPEN
  "lambda(o:sets[pp], forall(x:pp,
    x in o
    implies
    forsome(delta:rr,0<delta and ball(x,delta) subseteq o)))"
  (theory metric-spaces)
  (usages transportable-macete))

(def-theory-ensemble-multiple metric-spaces 2)

(def-theory-ensemble-overloadings metric-spaces (1))

(def-constant CONTINUOUS
  "lambda(f:[pp_0 -> pp_1],
    forall(v:sets[pp_1], open(v) implies open(inv_image(f,v))))"
  (theory metric-spaces-2-tuples))
```

Group Actions

```
(def-language GROUP-ACTION-LANGUAGE
  (embedded-language groups-language)
  (base-types uu)
  (constants
    (act "[uu,gg -> uu]")))

(def-theory GROUP-ACTIONS
  (language group-action-language)
  (component-theories groups)
  (axioms
    (act-id
      "forall(alpha:uu,g:gg, act(alpha,e) = alpha)"
      rewrite transportable-macete)
    (act-associativity
      "forall(alpha:uu,g,h:gg,
        act(alpha,g mul h) = act(act(alpha,g),h))"
      transportable-macete)))
```

Group Actions Interpretations

```
(def-translation ACT->RIGHT-MUL
  (source group-actions)
  (target groups)
  (fixed-theories h-o-real-arithmetic)
  (sort-pairs
    (uu "gg"))
  (constant-pairs
    (act "mul"))
  (theory-interpretation-check using-simplification))
```

```
(def-translation ACT->SET%CONJUGATE
  (source group-actions)
  (target groups)
  (fixed-theories h-o-real-arithmetic)
  (sort-pairs
    (uu "sets[gg]"))
  (constant-pairs
    (act "set%conjugate"))
  (theory-interpretation-check using-simplification))
```

Example: Theory of Computer Networks

- Theory name: Networks.
- Language: A language of many-sorted first-order logic with the following sorts and function symbols:

Sorts	Function symbols
boxes	box-of-interface
wires	wire-of-interface
interfaces	address-of-interface
addresses	

- Example axioms:
 - “Every box has a unique loopback interface”.
 - “The address of a loopback interface is 127.0.0.1”.

Example: Theory of Bipartite Graphs

- Theory name: Bipartite Graphs.
- Language: A language of many-sorted first-order logic with the following sorts and function symbols:

Sorts

red-nodes

blue-nodes

edges

Operators

red-node-of-edge

blue-node-of-edge

- No explicit axioms.

Example: Bipartite Graphs to Networks

- Let $\Phi_{BG \rightarrow N}$ be the translation from Bipartite Graphs to Networks defined by:
 - red-nodes \mapsto boxes.
 - blue-nodes \mapsto wires.
 - edges \mapsto interfaces.
 - red-node-of-edge \mapsto box-of-interface.
 - blue-node-of-edge \mapsto wire-of-interface.
- $\Phi_{BG \rightarrow N}$ has no obligations.
- $\Phi_{BG \rightarrow N}$ is an interpretation.
 - “Transitivity of red-to-red connectivity” maps to “transitivity of box-to-box connectivity”.

Example: Symmetry Interpretation

- Let $\Phi_{BG \rightarrow BG}$ be the translation from Bipartite Graphs to Bipartite Graphs defined by:
 - red-nodes \mapsto blue-nodes.
 - blue-nodes \mapsto red-nodes.
 - edges \mapsto edges.
 - red-node-of-edge \mapsto blue-node-of-edge.
 - blue-node-of-edge \mapsto red-node-of-edge.
- $\Phi_{BG \rightarrow BG}$ has no obligations.
- $\Phi_{BG \rightarrow BG}$ is an interpretation.
 - “Transitivity of red to red connectivity” maps to “transitivity of blue to blue connectivity”.

Translation Matching

- Let E_i be an expression of theory T_i for $i = 1, 2$.
 - E_1 is the pattern.
 - E_2 is be “matched” against E_1 .
- **E_2 translation matches E_1** if there is an interpretation Φ from T_1 to T_2 and a substitution σ such that
$$E_2 = \sigma(\Phi(E_1)).$$
- Φ “instantiates” the primitive symbols in E_1 .
- σ instantiates the variables in $\Phi(E_1)$.

Translation Matching Algorithm

- The interpretation is computed as follows:
 1. From E_1 and E_2 generate a “partial translation” $\tilde{\Phi}$ from T_1 to T_2 .
 2. Find an interpretation Φ from a super theory of T_1 to a subtheory of T_2 that extends $\tilde{\Phi}$.
 3. If step 2 fails, check to see if $\tilde{\Phi}$ is an interpretation from T_1 to T_2 .
- The substitution is computed in a routine fashion.

Example: Translation Matching

- Let E_1 be red-node-of-edge(e) = r where e : edges and r : red-nodes.
- Let E_2 be box-of-interface(I-34) = Sun-78.
- Does E_2 translation match E_1 ?
- The partial translation is $\tilde{\Phi}$ where:
 - red-nodes \mapsto boxes.
 - blue-nodes \mapsto ?
 - edges \mapsto interfaces.
 - red-node-of-edge \mapsto box-of-interface.
 - blue-node-of-edge \mapsto ?
- The interpretation is $\Phi_{\text{BG} \rightarrow \text{N}}$ that extends $\tilde{\Phi}$.
- The substitution maps e to I-34 and r to Sun-78.

Trustable Communication between Mathematical Systems

- Basic scheme for trustable communication:
 - Each system has one or more **interfaces** that provide **services** to other systems.
 - A **connection** from an interface I_1 to an interface I_2 is an asymmetric pair $C = (\text{export}, \text{import})$ of translations such that import is an interpretation.
 - A **request** for a service θ provided by I_2 is sent from I_1 to I_2 via the export translation, and an **answer** to the request is sent back from I_2 to I_1 via the import interpretation.
- The answer received by interface I_1 is correct provided:
 - The answer produced by the service θ is a theorem of the underlying theory of I_2 .
 - The import translation is an interpretation.