

# Some ideas for a finite geometry of interaction model of second-order MLL

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unfinished work which has been stagnating for a few months

# Motivations

Originally: looking for a finite & effective semantics of 2nd-order Multiplicative(-Additive) Linear Logic (M(A)LL2)

- The need arose in implicit complexity, cf. my DICE-FOPARA talks
- More generally: finiteness is important for applications of denotational semantics

Since then, I realized coherence spaces work better.

Also, looking for a parametric/dinatural model, but the model presented here is neither.

Still, it may convey some interesting intuitions and provide a finite dynamic semantics.

(Alternative dynamic semantics: hypercoherences as positional quotient of Blass games + domain-theoretic polymorphism)

## A syntactic finite model of MLL2

The idea comes from a finiteness proof for a model of MLL2, obtained by a *quotient of the syntax*.

In propositional MLL (MLL0),  
each formula has finitely many cut-free proofs!  
i.e. syntactic model for MLL0 is finite

Difficulty of 2nd order case: arbitrarily large  $\exists$  witnesses.  
Solution: quotient by observational equivalence

- Choose observations which “cannot inspect witnesses”
- Intuition from programming languages:  $\exists$  = abstract types, dual to  $\forall$  = generic programs

# Equivalence for propositional observations

## Definition

Let  $A$  be a MLL2 formula and  $\pi, \pi' : A$ . Define  $\pi \sim_A \pi'$  as: for any *propositional* MALL formula  $B$ , for any proof  $\rho$  of  $A \vdash B$ ,  $\mathbf{cut}(\pi, \rho)$  and  $\mathbf{cut}(\pi', \rho)$  have the same normal form.

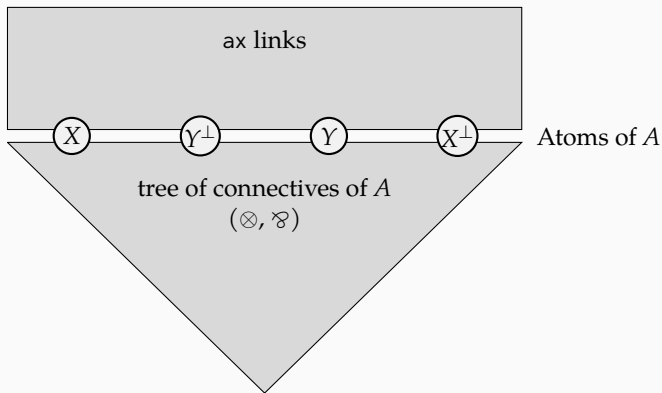
- $\sim$  is a congruence: the quotient is a model of MLL2
- $A$  existential-free  $\Rightarrow \sim_A$  trivial
- Example: the proofs of  $\exists X. X$  cannot be distinguished
  - 2nd-order encodings of units work, e.g.  $\top \equiv \exists X. X$ .

## Theorem

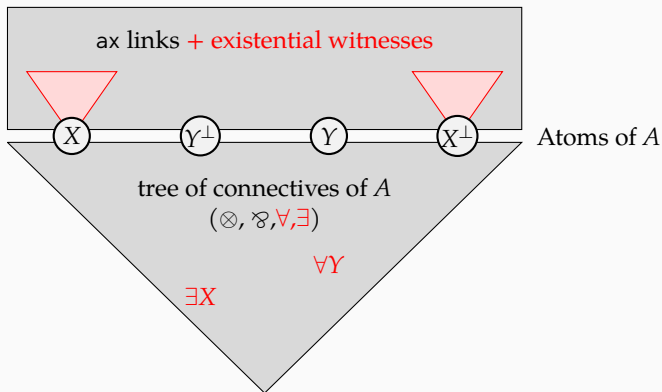
For any MLL2 formula  $A$ , there are finitely many classes for  $\sim_A$ .

The interesting part is the proof, using *proof nets*.

# What a propositional MLL proof net looks like



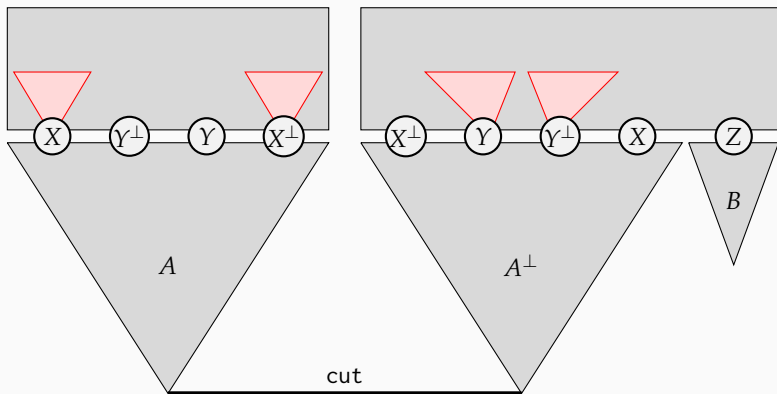
# What a **MLL2** proof net looks like





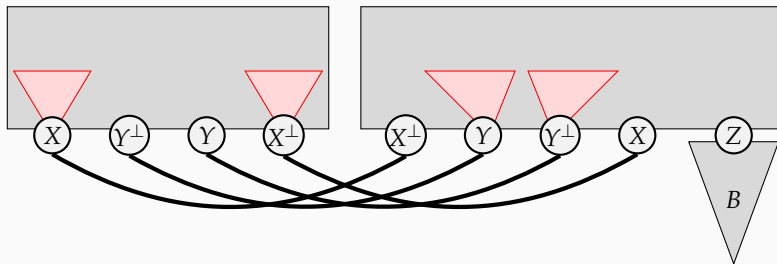
# Finiteness theorem (1): proof/observation interaction

$A$ : MLL2 formula;  $B$ : propositional MLL formula

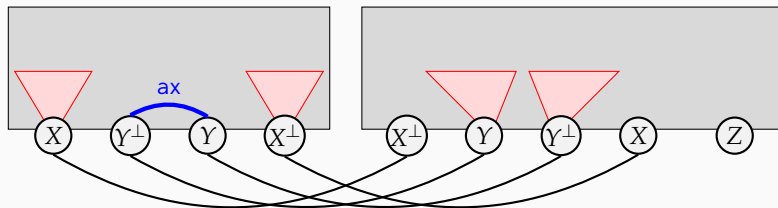


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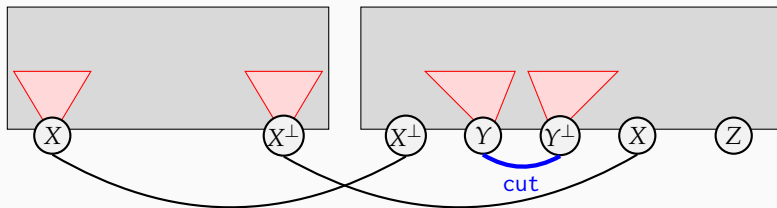
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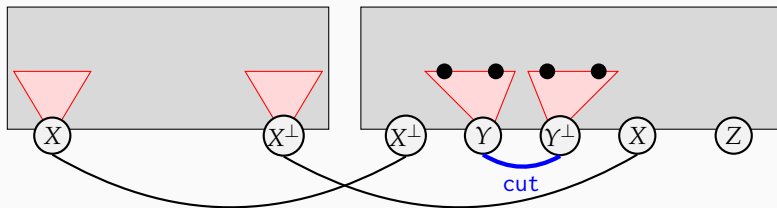
## Finiteness theorem (2): eliminating two cuts



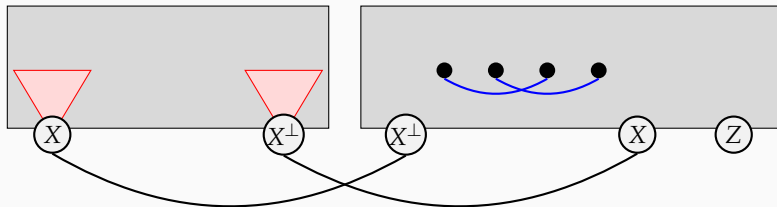
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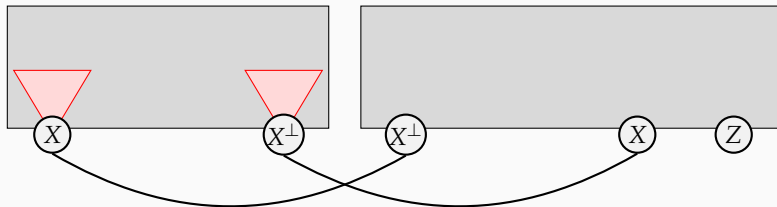
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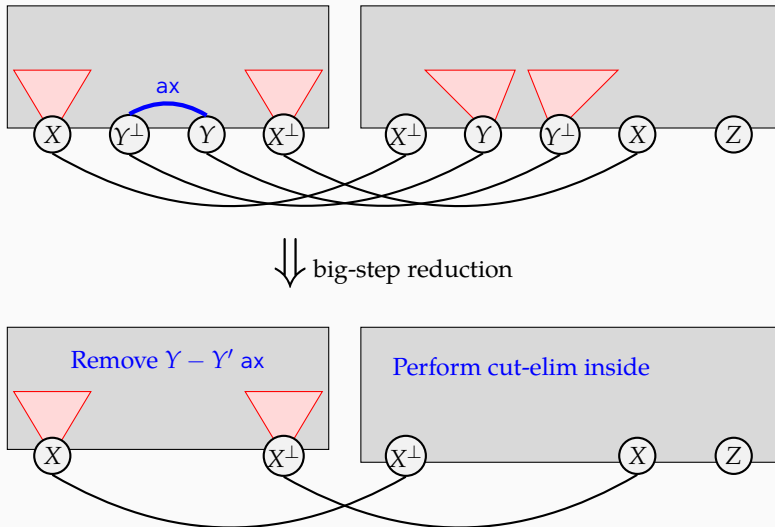
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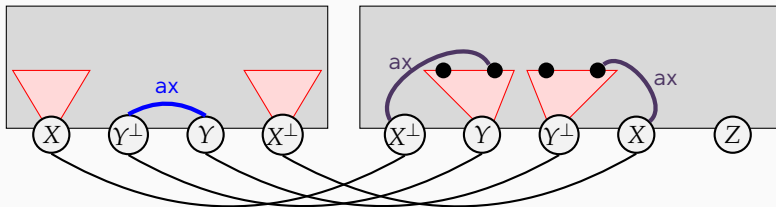
## Finiteness theorem (3): big-step reduction





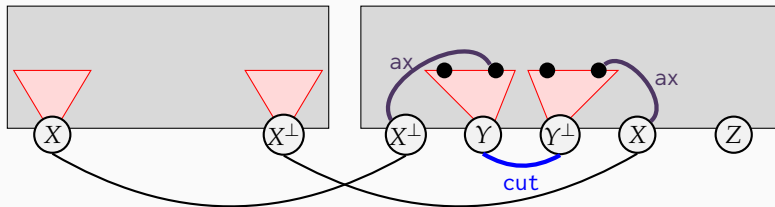
## Finiteness theorem (4): normalization

New redexes may appear during reduction.



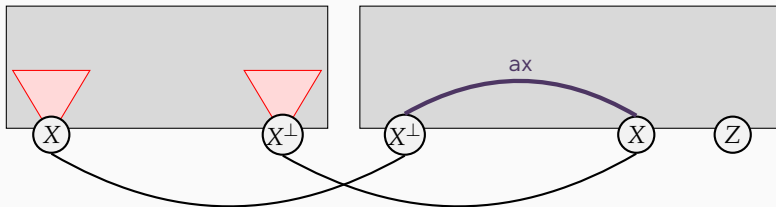
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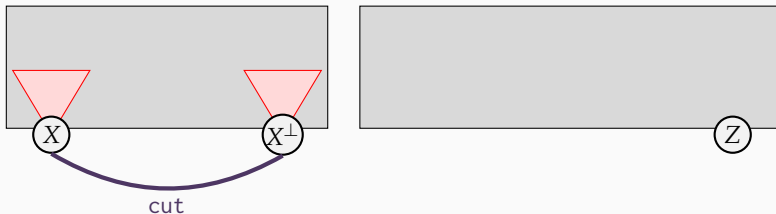
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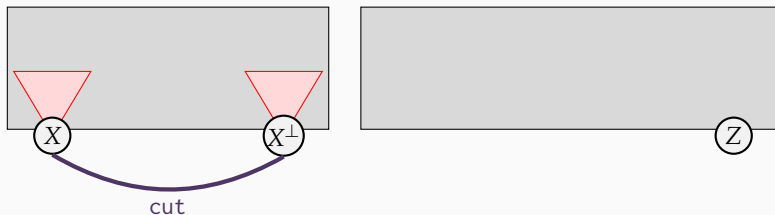
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### Lemma (Progress)

*As long as there remains a cut-link, there is a redex for  $\Rightarrow$ .*

This is the tricky part of the proof.

## MLL2 normalization as a dialogue

One can see this big-step reduction as a *dialogue* between proof and observation, through the interface of the cut formula.

Bound on the number of rounds of the dialogue

$\rightsquigarrow$  bound on number of classes in observational quotient.

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Issue: equivalences classes characterized by an ad-hoc notion of “strategy”, *not compositional*.

Can we build an actual denotation model following this idea?

Issue for game semantics: relationship between order of “moves” and structure of the type is unclear.

## MLL2 normalization as a fixed point

Let  $B$  be a closed MLL2 type.

To a proof of  $B$ , we may associate a function  $\mathcal{L}_{\exists}(B) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\forall}(B)$

- $\mathcal{L}_{\exists}(B)$ : partial linkings of  $\exists$  variables of  $B$
- $\mathcal{L}_{\forall}(B)$ : partial linkings of  $\forall$  variables of  $B$

The “dialogue” then computes a *minimum common fixed point*.  
→ as in the GoI’s *feedback equation*.

A general setting for normalization as feedback:  
the  $\text{Int}$  construction on traced monoidal categories.

$\text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$  is automatically compact closed:  
we get propositional MLL for free.



## The GoI-like model (1): propositional case

We now work in the category  $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$  ( $\mathcal{C}$  monoidal traced):

- objects: pairs  $(A, E)$  of objects of  $\mathcal{C}$
- morphisms  $(A, E) \rightarrow (A', E')$ :  $\mathcal{C}$ -morphisms  $A * E' \rightarrow E * A'$
- composition  $(A, E) \rightarrow (A', E') \rightarrow (A'', E'')$ : take

$$A * E' \rightarrow E * A' \quad A' * E'' \rightarrow E' * A''$$

feed right  $E'$  to left  $E'$ , left  $A'$  to right  $A'$ ,  
and compute minimum fixpoint.

- monoidal product:  $(A, E) * (A', E') = (A * A', E * E')$
- duality:  $(A, E)^\perp = (E, A)$

Intuition: ask  $E$ , answer  $A$ .

Will be used with  $E = \mathcal{L}_\exists(B)$ ,  $A = \mathcal{L}_\forall(B)$ .

## The GoI-like model (2): variable types

This is a model of propositional MLL. How to extend to second-order?

General pattern: type with  $n$  parameters

$\rightsquigarrow$  functor  $F : \text{Int}(\mathcal{C})^n \times (\text{Int}(\mathcal{C})^{\text{op}})^n \rightarrow \text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$ .

And an element of type  $F$  should be a “sufficiently uniform” family of morphisms  $1 \rightarrow F(X, X)$ .

Possible idea: in the case  $F(X, X) = K * X^m * (X^\perp)^n$ , “uniform” means “routing I/O according to some partial linking”

i.e. morphism  $E_K * E^m * A^n \rightarrow A_K * A^m * E^n$  sending

- the  $A$  on the left (from  $X^\perp$ ) to those on the right (from  $X$ )
- the  $E$  on the left (from  $X$ ) to those on the right (from  $X^\perp$ )

## The GoI-like model (3)

The category  $\mathcal{C}$  should contain an object  $L(m, n)$  for the set of partial linkings on  $\{1, \dots, m\} + \{1, \dots, n\}$ .

Take  $\mathcal{C}$  to be e.g. cpo's, or coherence spaces.

Examples of cartesian traced categories  $\rightarrow$  "wave-style" GoI.

Informal conjecture:

$$\forall X. K * X^m * (X^\perp)^n = K * (L(m, n), 1)$$

$$\exists X. K * X^m * (X^\perp)^n = K * (1, L(m, n))$$

$\forall$  adds a part to the answers.

$\exists$  adds a part to the questions.

Note:  $\forall X$  and  $\exists X$  commute with  $(K * -)$  if  $K$  contains no  $X$ .

As expected, since  $* = \otimes = \wp$ .

## The GoI-like model (4)

How to reflect composition of “sufficiently uniform” families

$$K * X^m * (X^\perp)^n \rightarrow K' * X^{m'} * (X^\perp)^{n'} \rightarrow K'' * X^{m''} * (X^\perp)^{n''}$$

as an operation on the  $\forall$ ? Take

$$A * E' \rightarrow E * A' * L(n + m', m + n') \quad A' * E'' \rightarrow E' * A'' * L(n' + m'', m' + n'')$$

Feedback matching input/output, we get:

$$A * E'' \rightarrow E * A'' * L(n + m', m + n') * L(n' + m'', m' + n'')$$

Need morphism

$$L(n + m', m + n') * L(n' + m'', m' + n'') \rightarrow L(n + m'', m + n'')$$

should correspond to execution by alternating paths (à la GoI)!

First resolve dialogue of  $\exists/\forall$ , then propositional normalization.

## Inversion of polarities

Suppose  $\mathcal{C}$  is cartesian traced.

Types of the form  $(A, 1)$  are morally *positive*, they can be duplicated/erased.

Positivation (Hasegawa's exponential):  $!(A, E) = (E \rightarrow A, 1)$ .  
Interprets propositional MELL.

$\forall$  seems to be positive, since it acts on the left of the pair!

In particular  $\forall X. F$ , where the only variable of  $F$  is  $X$ , is interpreted as positive.

As opposed to usual polarities:  $\forall$  inversible, therefore negative.

Morally,  $\forall$  "plays" a set of arcs, it is analogous to a  $\oplus$ ;  
whereas  $\exists$  "reacts", analogously to  $\&$ .