

# CORRECTNESS of Second Order Multiplicative Linear Logic

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PLAN

# PLAN

- 1 - Correctness: Mathematics & Computer Science analogies

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- 1 - Correctness: Mathematics & Computer Science analogies
- 2 - Parsing criterion: Recipe

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- 1 - Correctness: Mathematics & Computer Science analogies
- 2 - Parsing criterion: Recipe
- 3 - Obtaining more criteria

I.

CORRECTNESS

Mathematics x Computer Science

Correctness

# CORRECTNESS

in Mathematics

# CORRECTNESS

in Mathematics

PROOFS

# CORRECTNESS

in Mathematics

PROOFS

is my proof **correct** ?

# CORRECTNESS

in Mathematics

in Computer Science

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PROOFS is my proof **Correct** ?

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PROGRAMS is my program **Correct** ?

# CORRECTNESS

in Mathematics

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(of a proposition A)  
is my proof correct?

in Computer Science

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is my program correct?

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PROOFS (of a proposition A)  
is my proof CORRECT?

in Computer Science

PROGRAMS (of type A)  
is my program CORRECT?

# CORRECTNESS



# CORRECTNESS



(dialogical Logic / Game Semantics)

Does my proof convinces any opponent

# CORRECTNESS

in Mathematics

PROOFS (of a proposition A) - - - -  
is my proof correct?

CURRY  
HOWARD  
CORRESPONDANCE

in Computer Science

PROGRAMS (of type A) - - - -  
is my program correct?

(dialogical logic / Game Semantics)

Does my proof convinces any opponent

My program behaves as expected  
in an evaluation context

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CURRY HOWARD CORRESPONDANCE

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PROGRAMS (of type A) is my program correct?

(dialogical logic / Game Semantics)  
Does my proof convinces any opponent colleague

My program behaves as expected in any evaluation context

Realisability

# CORRECTNESS



(dialogical logic / Game Semantics)  
Does my proof convinces any opponent

colleague  
↓  
"correct"

My program behaves as expected <sup>Realisability</sup>  
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Realisability  
other programs

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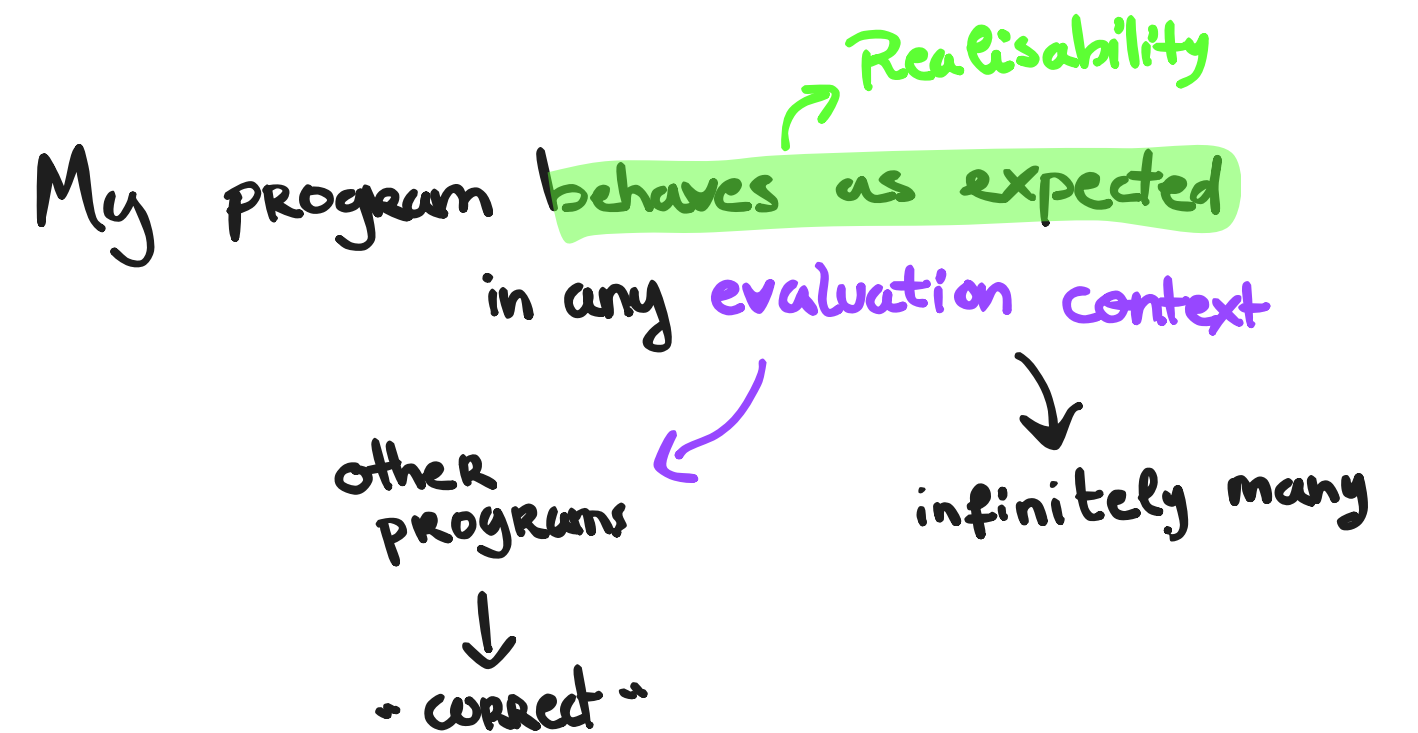
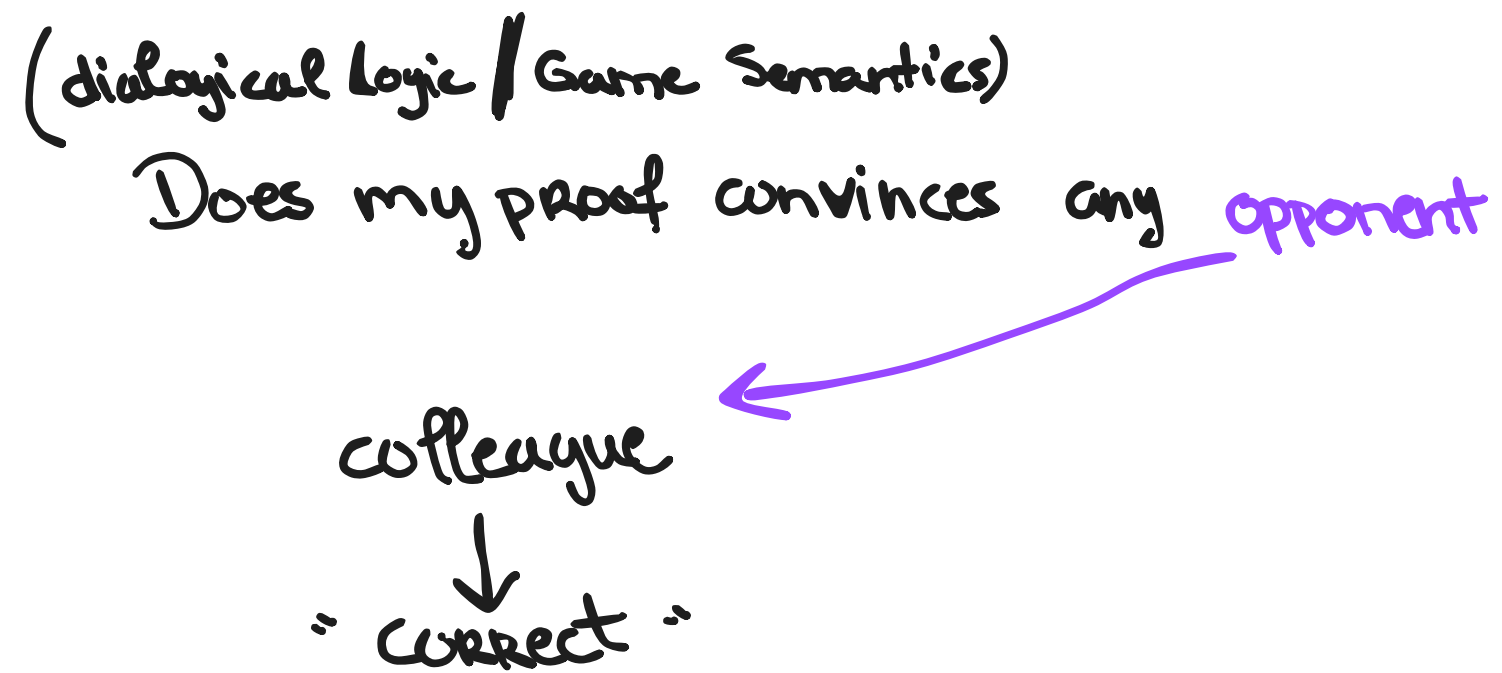
colleague  
↓  
"correct"

Realisability

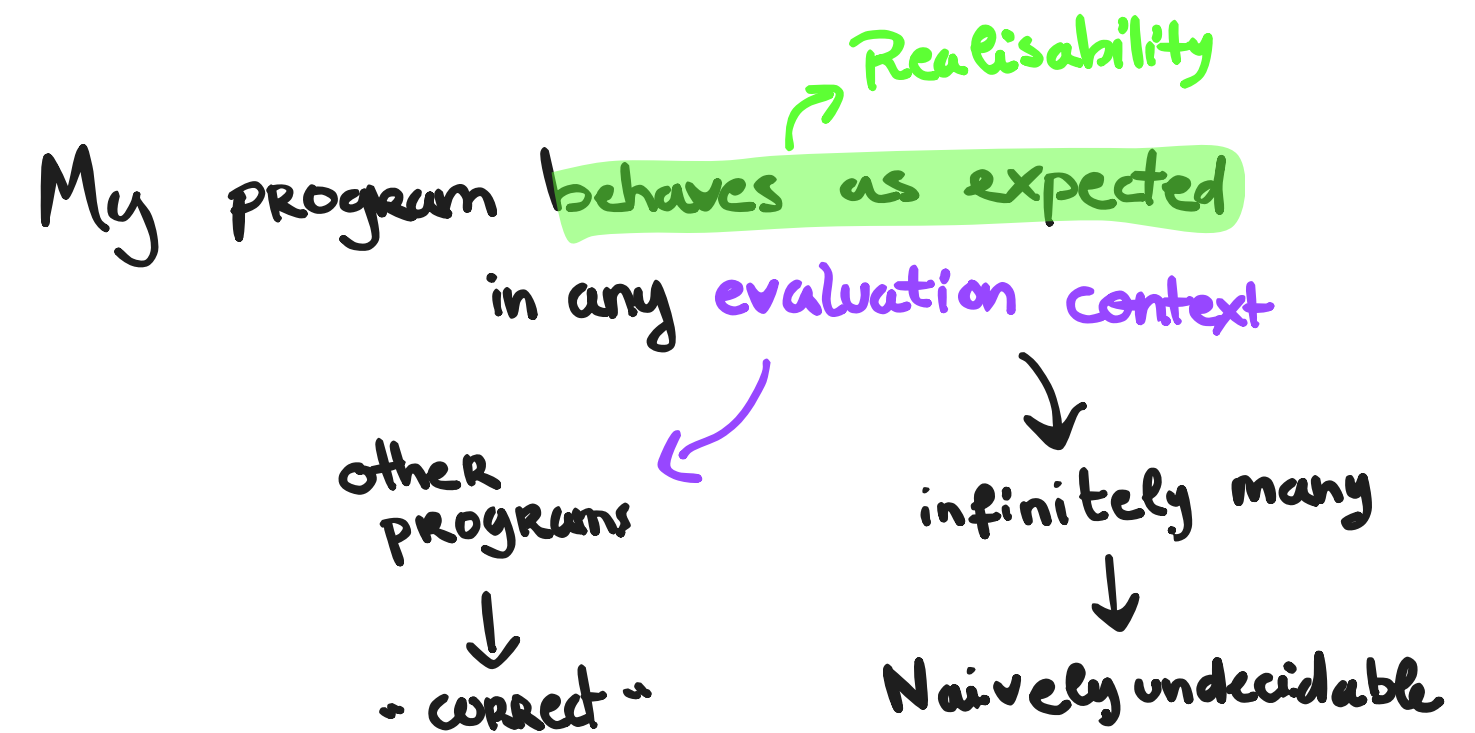
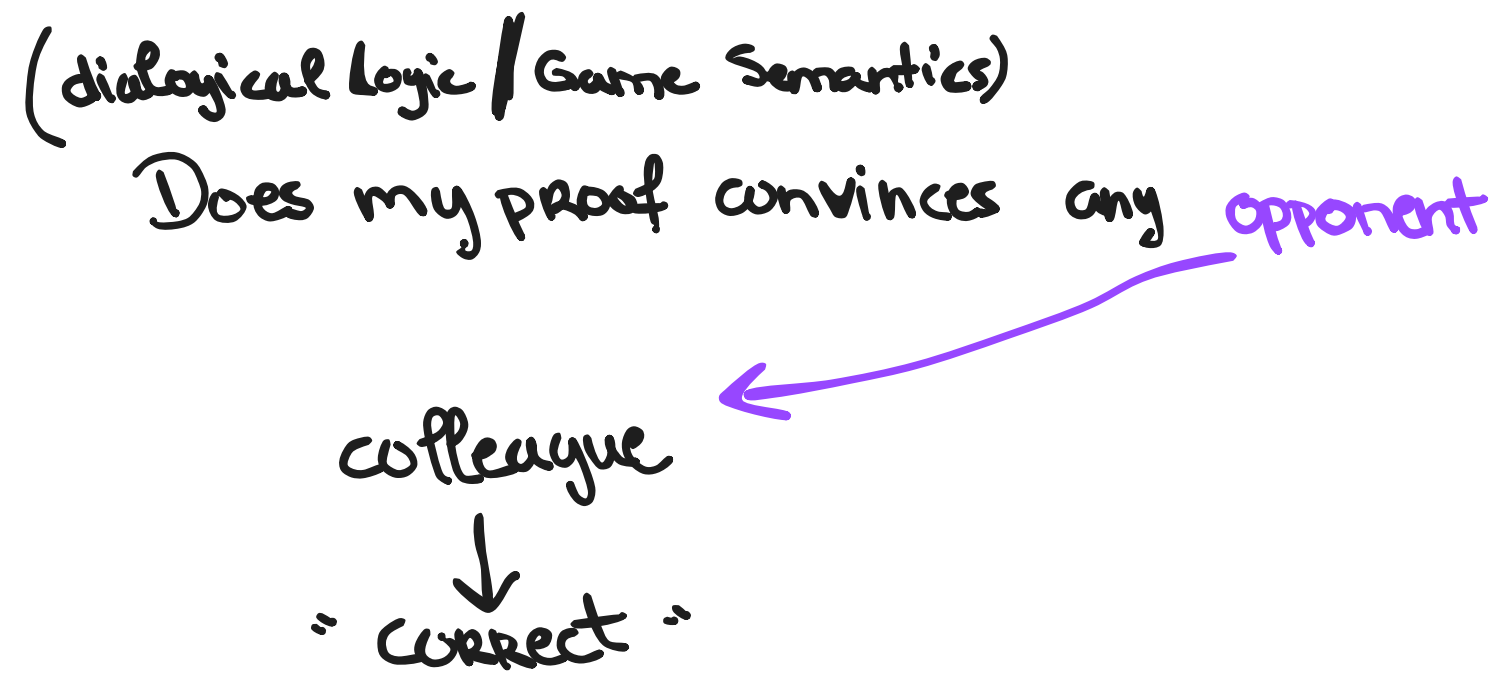
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CURRY HOWARD CORRESPONDANCE

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colleague  
↓  
"correct"

(in) finitely many?

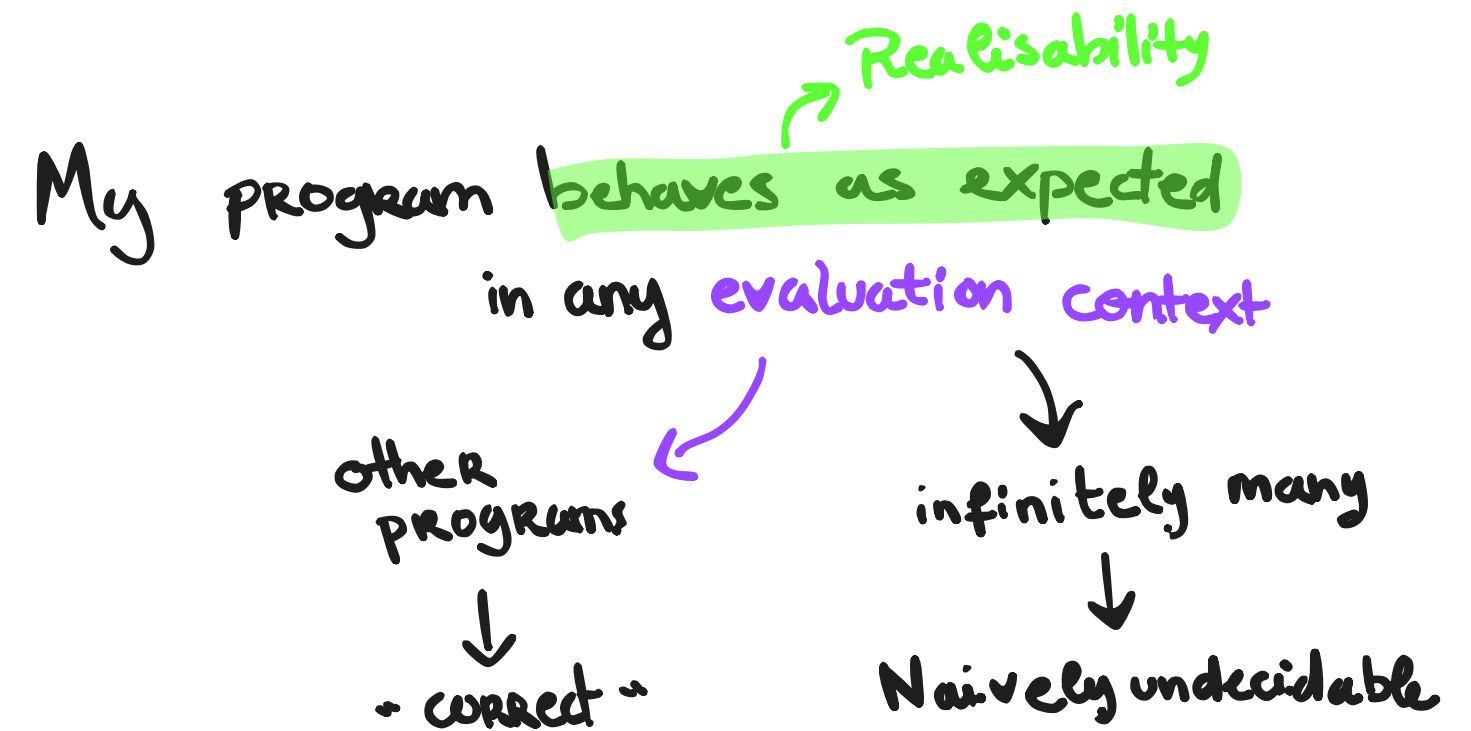
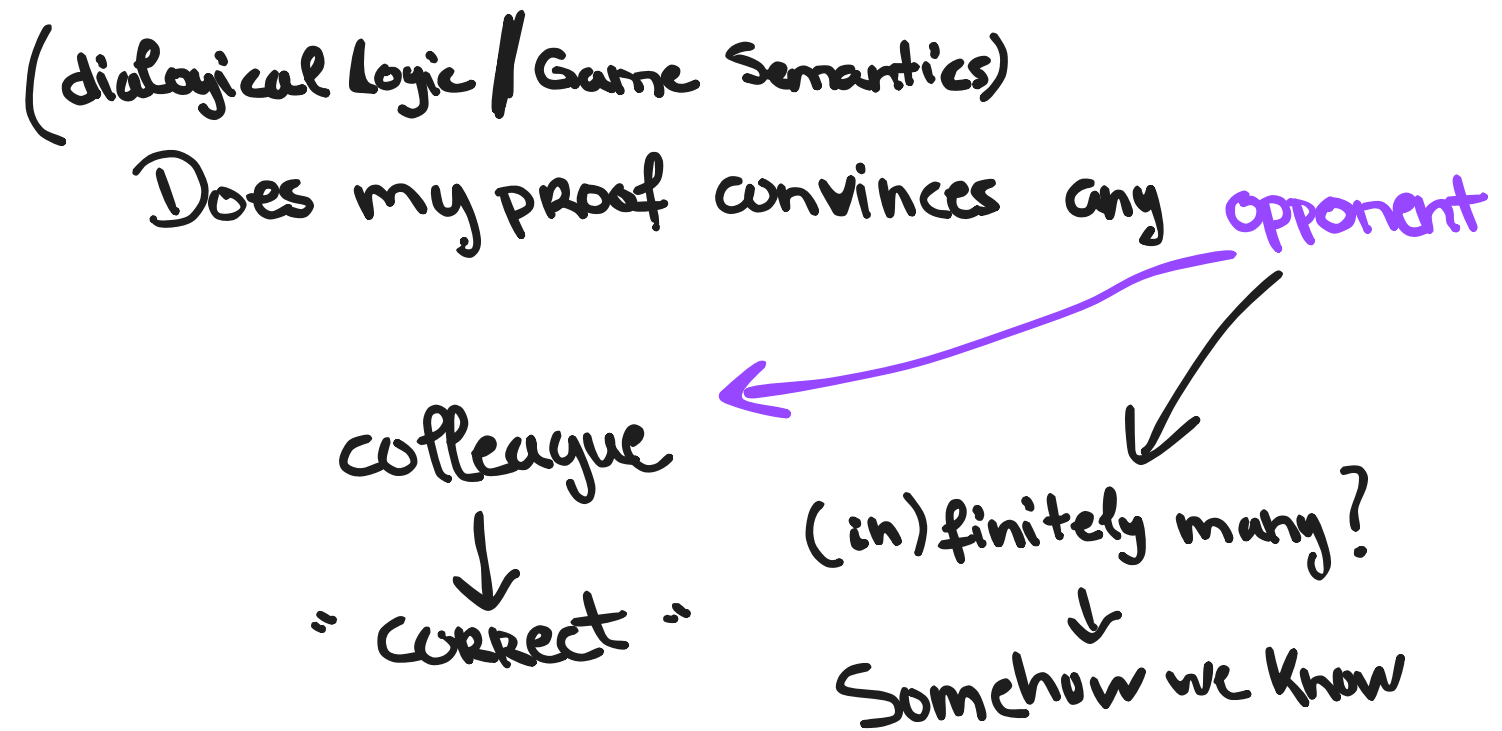
Realisability

My program behaves as expected in any evaluation context

other programs  
↓  
"correct"

infinately many  
↓  
Naively undecidable

# CORRECTNESS



# CORRECTNESS

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PROOFS (of a proposition A) is my proof correct?

CURRY HOWARD Correspondance

in Computer Science

PROGRAMS (of type A) is my program correct?

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Does my proof convinces any opponent

Extended Correspondance?

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Realisability

colleague  
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↓  
Somehow we know

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# CORRECTNESS

in Mathematics

in Computer Science

PROOFS (of a proposition A) is my proof correct?

PROGRAMS (of type A) is my program correct?

CURRY HOWARD CORRESPONDANCE



Extended CORRESPONDANCE?

(dialogical logic / Game Semantics) Does my proof convinces any opponent

My program behaves as expected in any evaluation context

Realisability

colleague  
↓  
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(in) finitely many?  
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Somehow we know

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infinately many  
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Naively undecidable

not the actual way to test correctness

# CORRECTNESS



# CORRECTNESS

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PROOFS (of a proposition A) — — — — —  
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CURRY  
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PROGRAMS (of type A) — — — — —  
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Example (inclusion)

A ::= "if n is an integer, n is a real"

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Example (inclusion)

$A ::=$  "if  $n$  is an integer,  $n$  is a real"

$P_1:A ::=$  let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , since  $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$   
one concludes

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P<sub>1</sub>: A ::= let n ∈ ℕ, since ℕ ⊆ ℝ  
one concludes

P<sub>2</sub>: A ::= Say n = 1 because 1 ∈ ℝ then n ∈ ℝ.  
We conclude that any integer  
belongs to ℝ.

Example (Cast)

A ::= INPUT int n  
OUTPUT float n (corresponding to the  
integer in input)

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$P: A ::=$  function  $x \rightarrow \text{float\_of\_int}(x)$

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correct

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CURRY HOWARD CORRESPONDANCE

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incorrect (partial)

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correct

incorrect (partial)

↳ P<sub>2</sub> behaves as expected when given 1 as input, i.e. in the context

$\lambda f. (f) 1$   
 $\sim$   
 $(\cdot) 1$

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**correct**

**incorrect**  
(partial)

$\hookrightarrow P_2$  behaves as expected  
when given 1 as input, i.e. in the context

$P_2$  fails against  $\lambda f. (f) 2$

$\lambda f. (f) 1$   
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# In Correctness

in Mathematics

Mathematicians want to eliminate incorrectness

in Computer Science

Computer scientists / Programmers  
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(• In practice, programmers seek to  
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• Infinite loops e.g.  $\lambda x. (x)x$

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- proof = tree

Proofs

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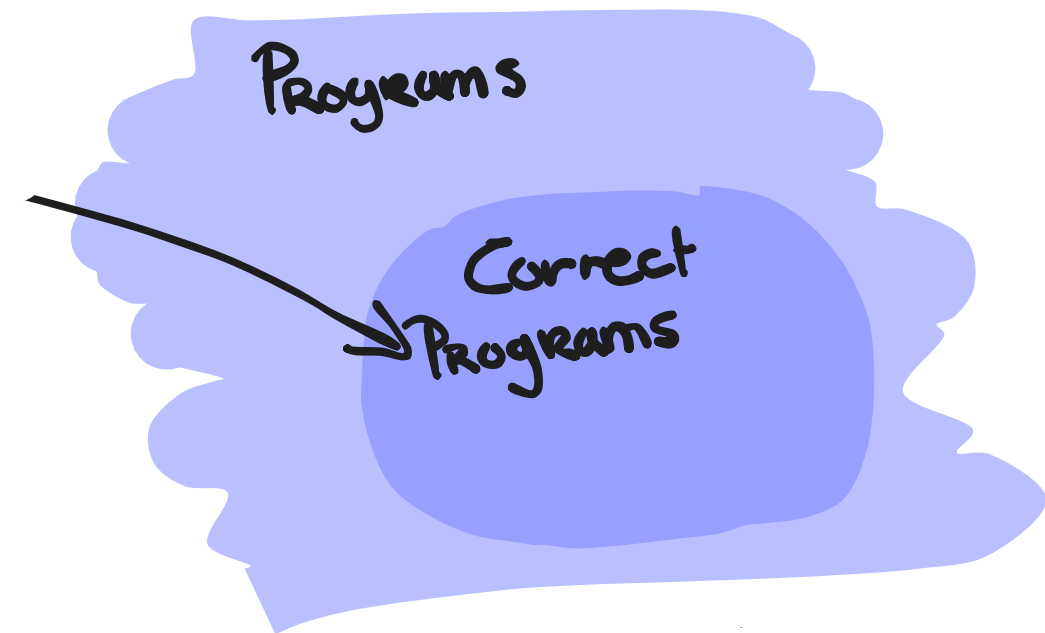


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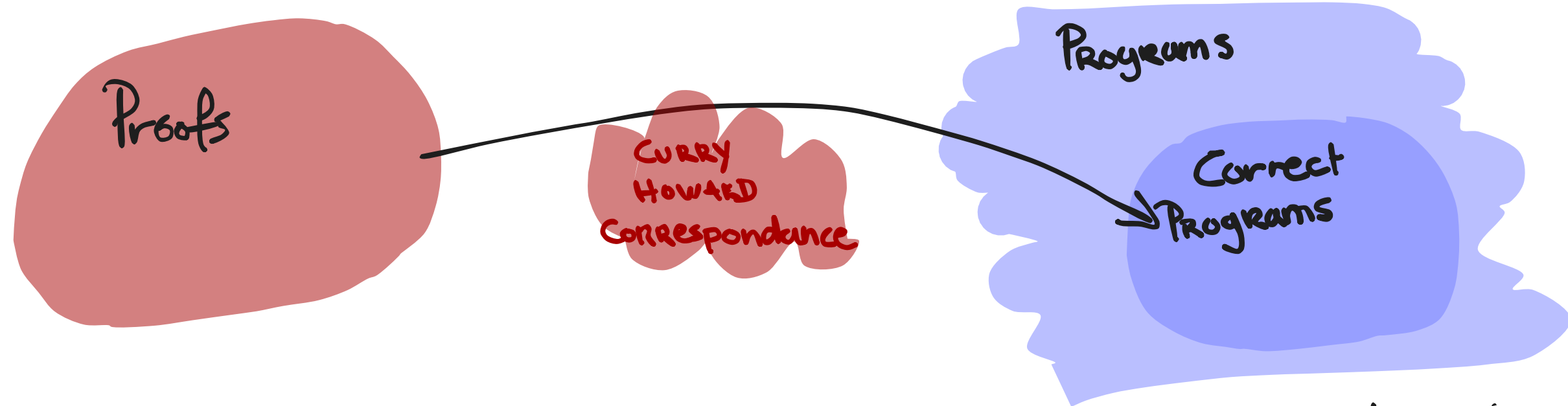
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CORRECT-BY-DESIGN

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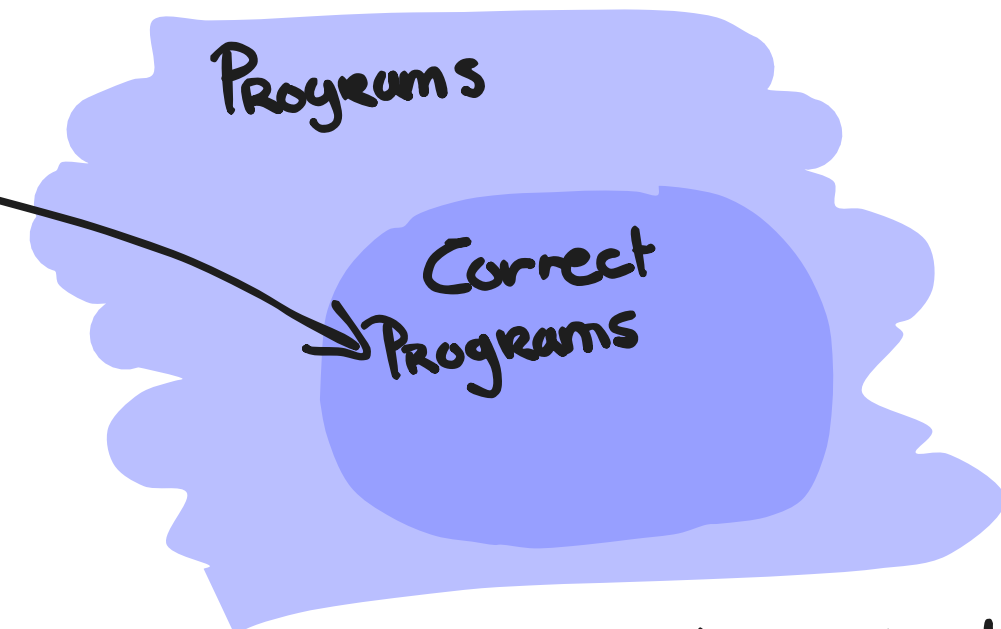
Formalisms:

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CORRECT-BY-DESIGN



CURRY  
HOWARD  
CORRESPONDANCE



Correct Programs have to be identified  
↳ typing inference, Realisability, semantics, ...

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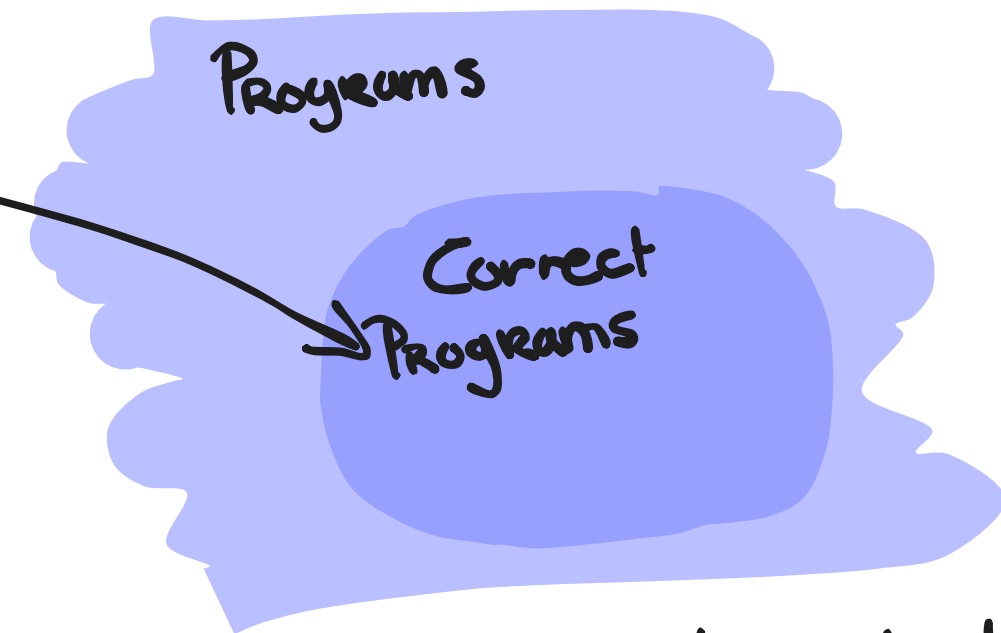
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CURRY  
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CORRECT-BY-DESIGN

→ poorer, less expressive

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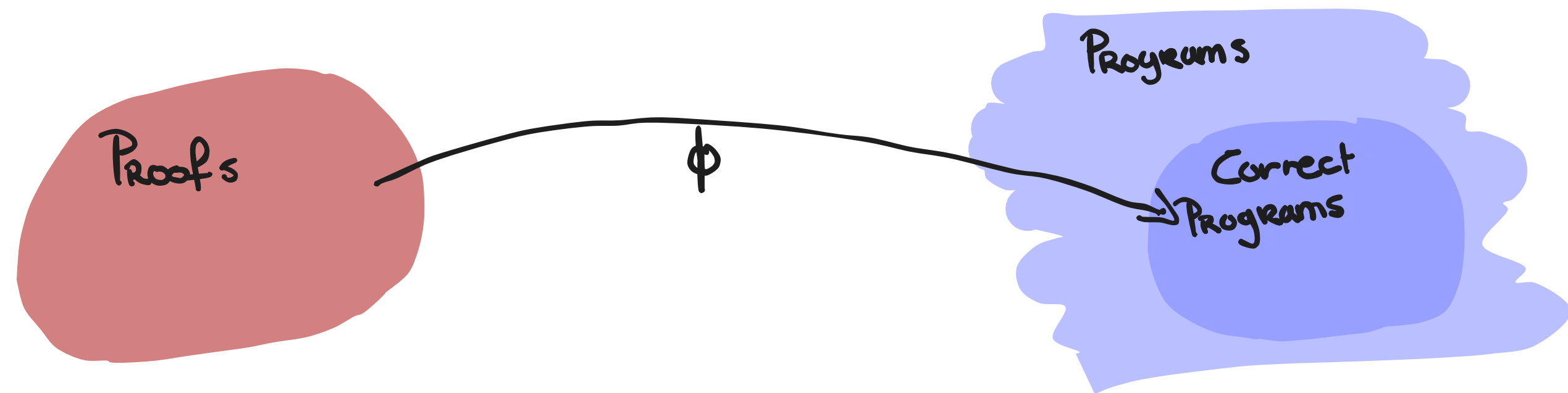
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# The "Philosophy" / Framework

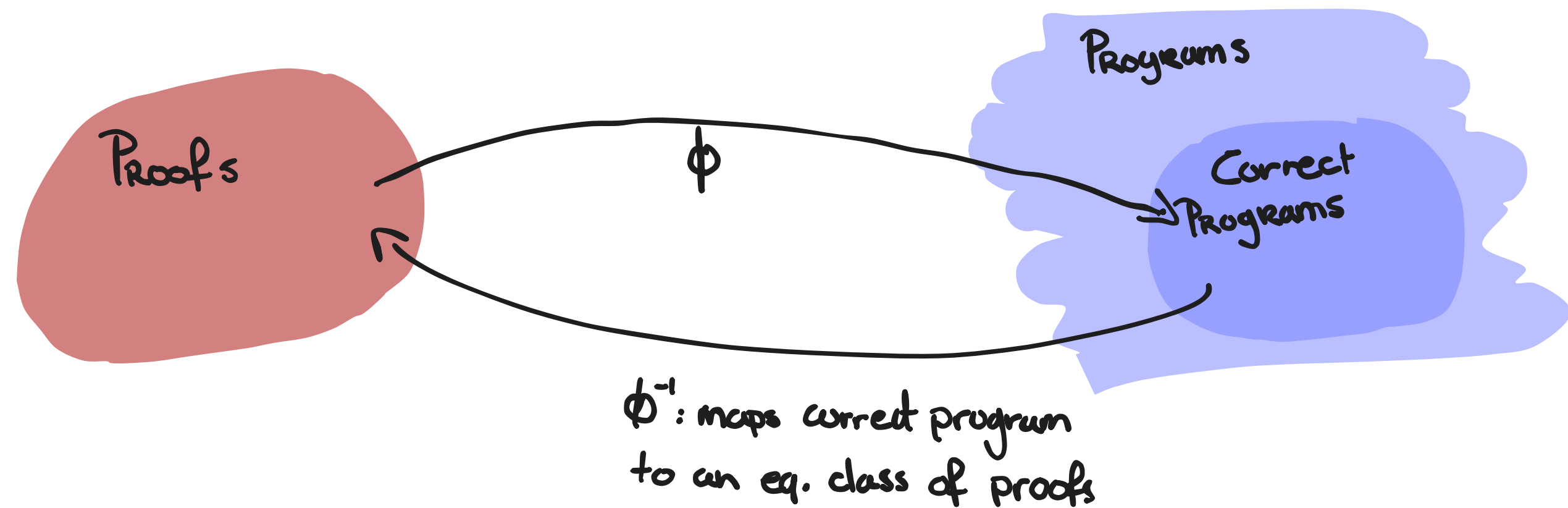
Proofs

Programs  
Correct Programs

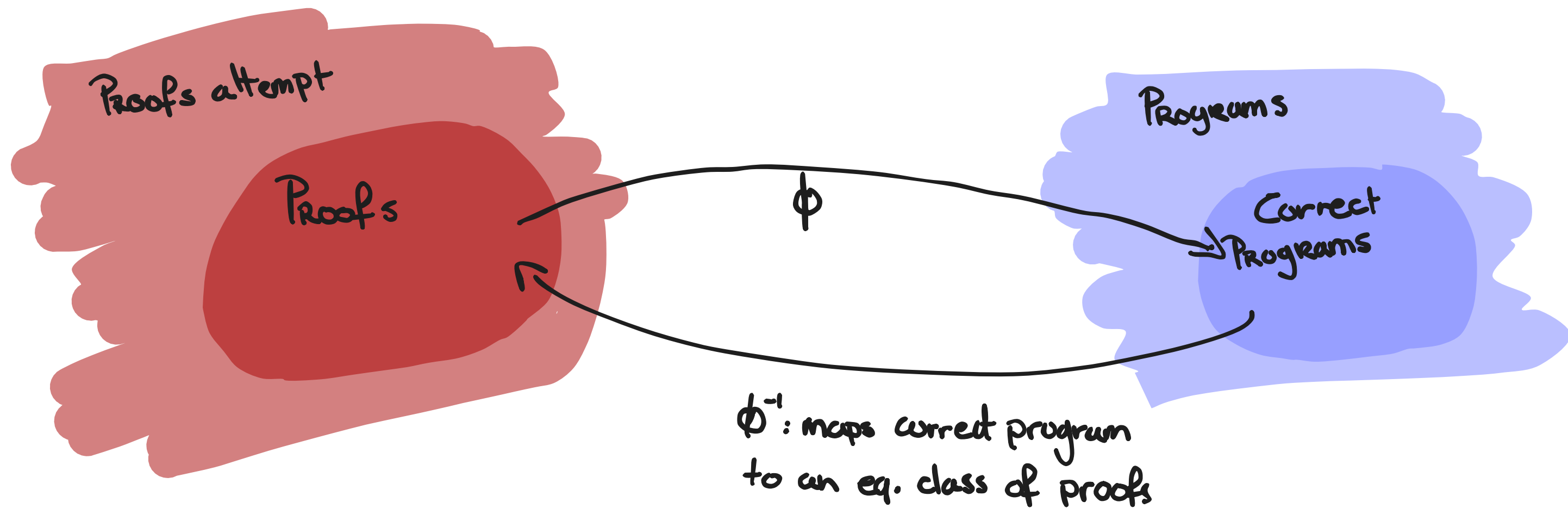
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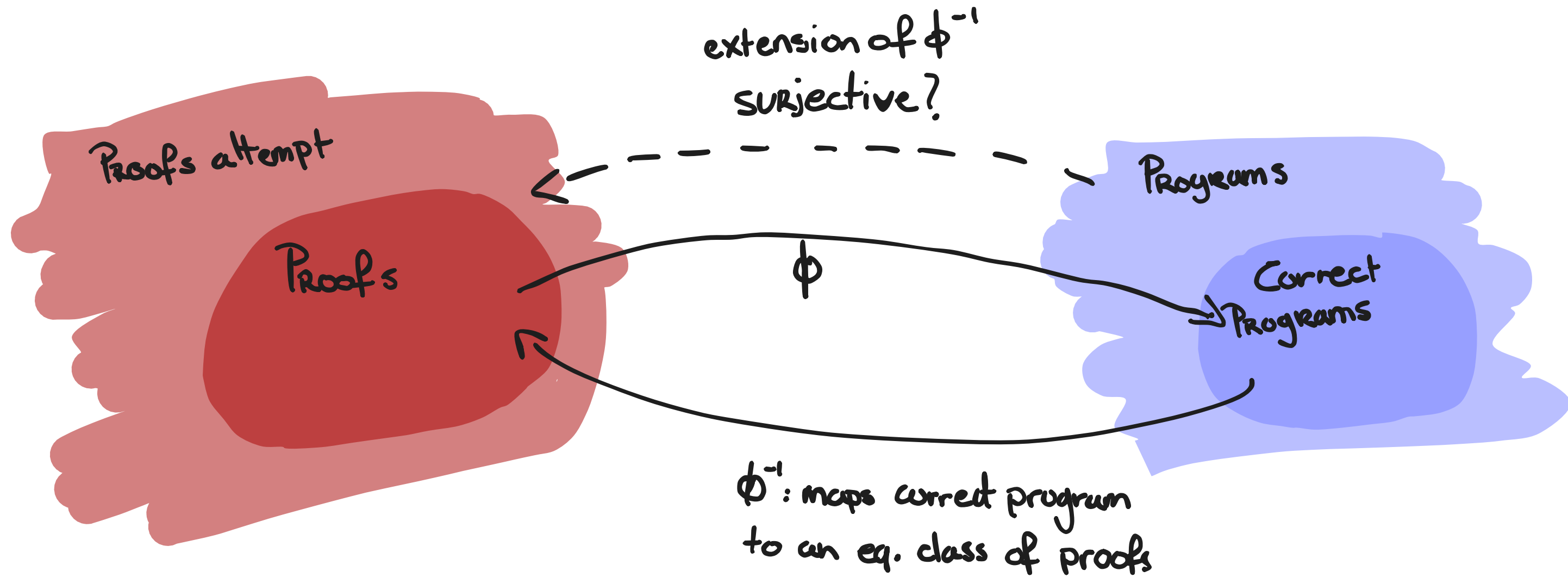
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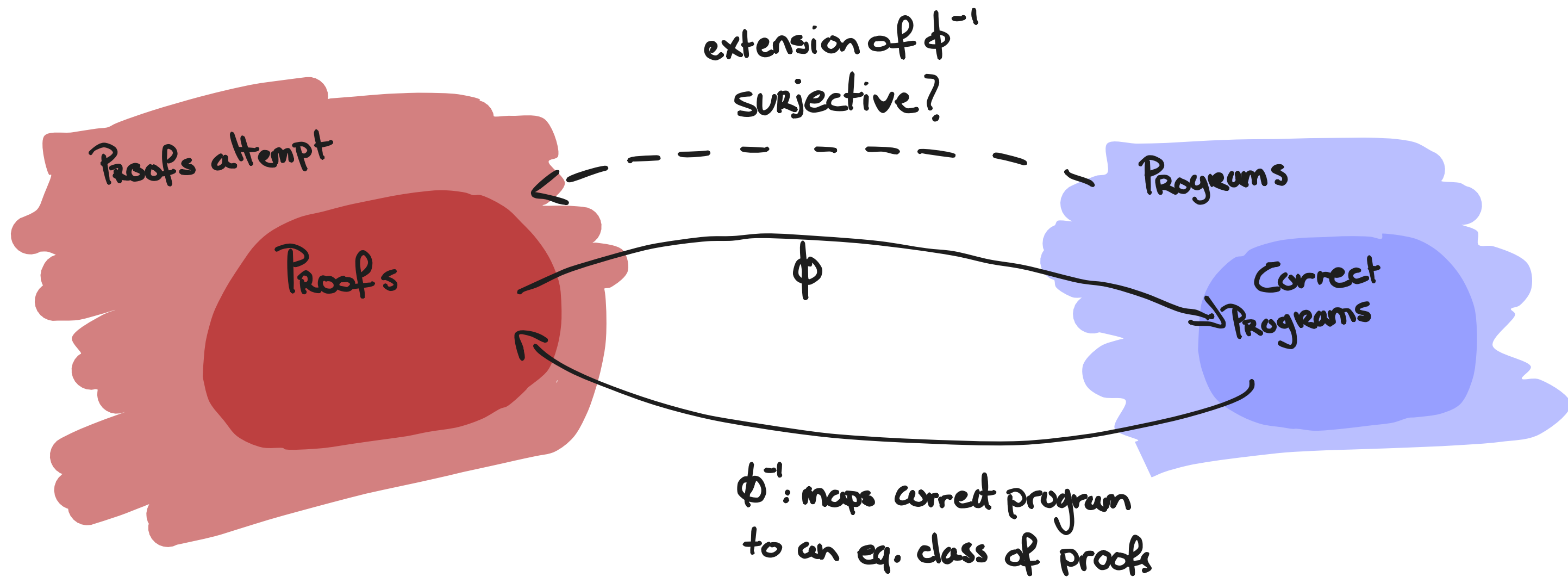
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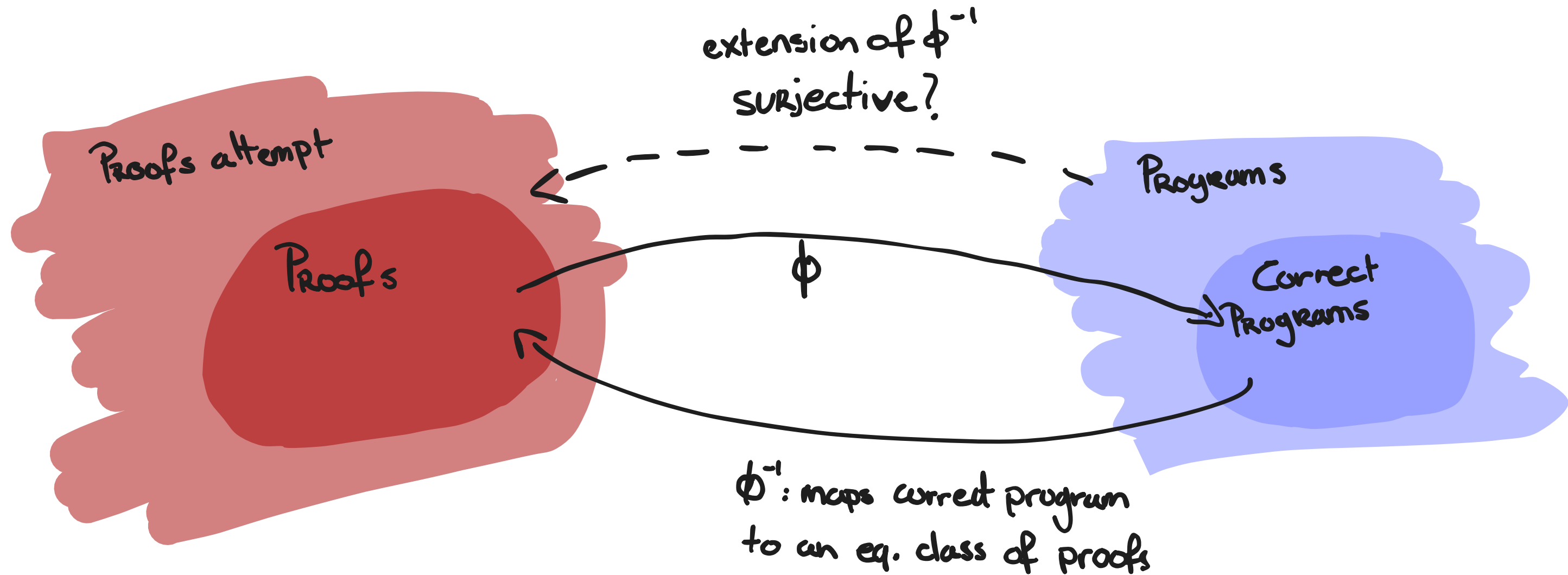


# The "Philosophy" / Framework



Evaluate Correctness  
- semantics, type inference, realisability -

# The "Philosophy" / Framework



~~correct by design~~

Evaluate correctness



Evaluate Correctness  
- semantics, type inference, realisability -

# LINEAR Logic Proof nets

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- We restrict ourselves to *Linear Logic* (Girard, 1987)

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This provides the  
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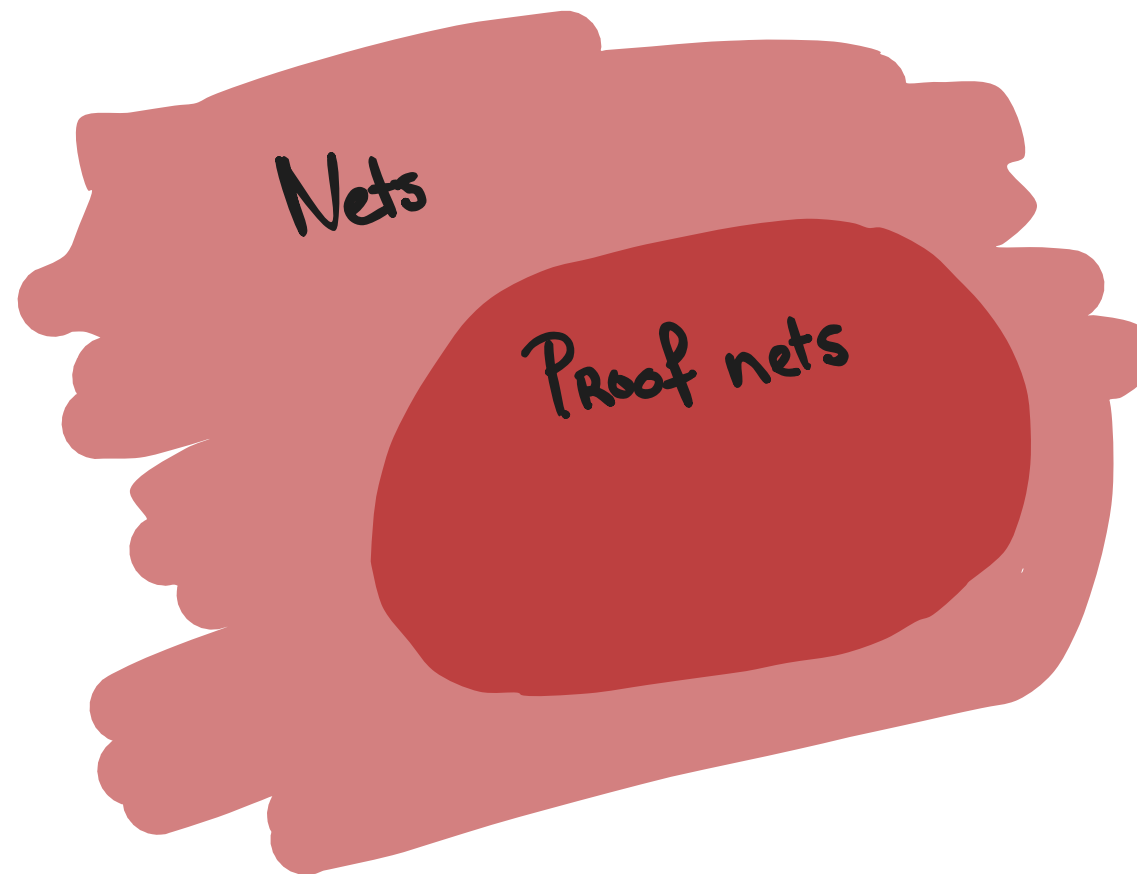
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LL proofs

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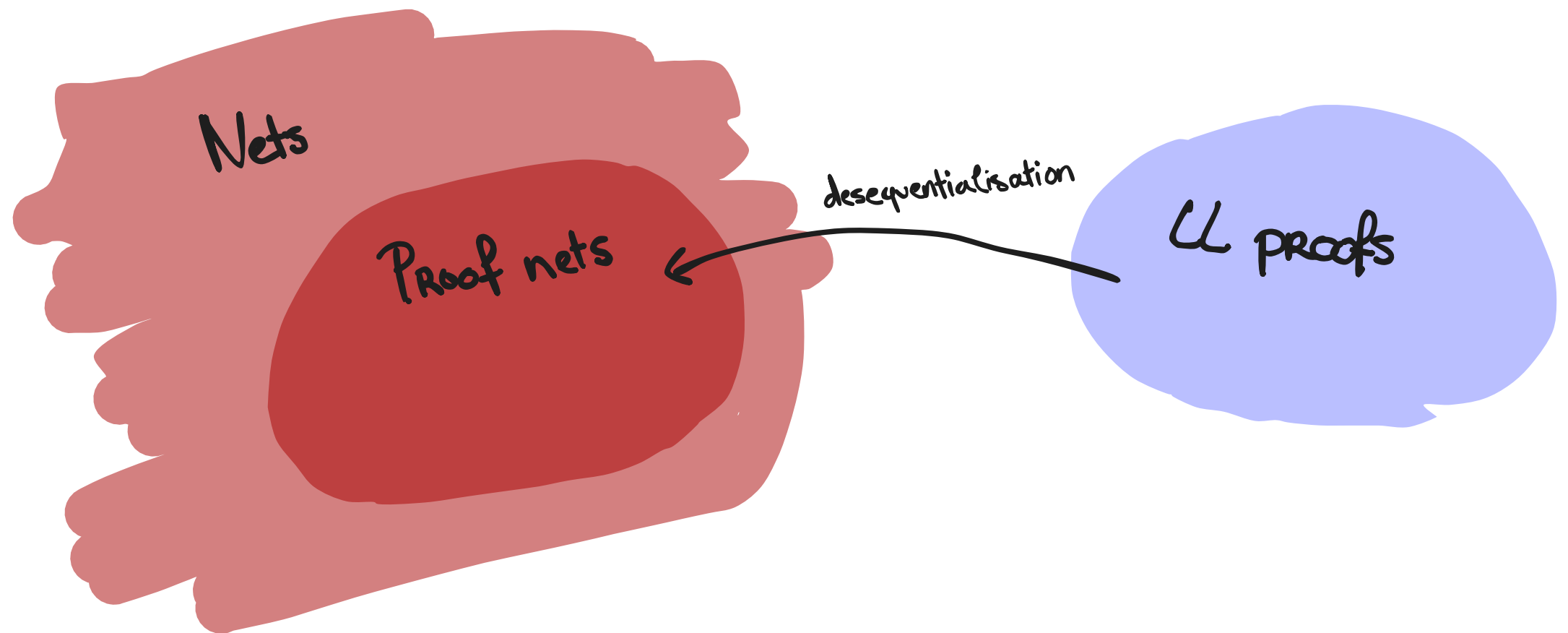
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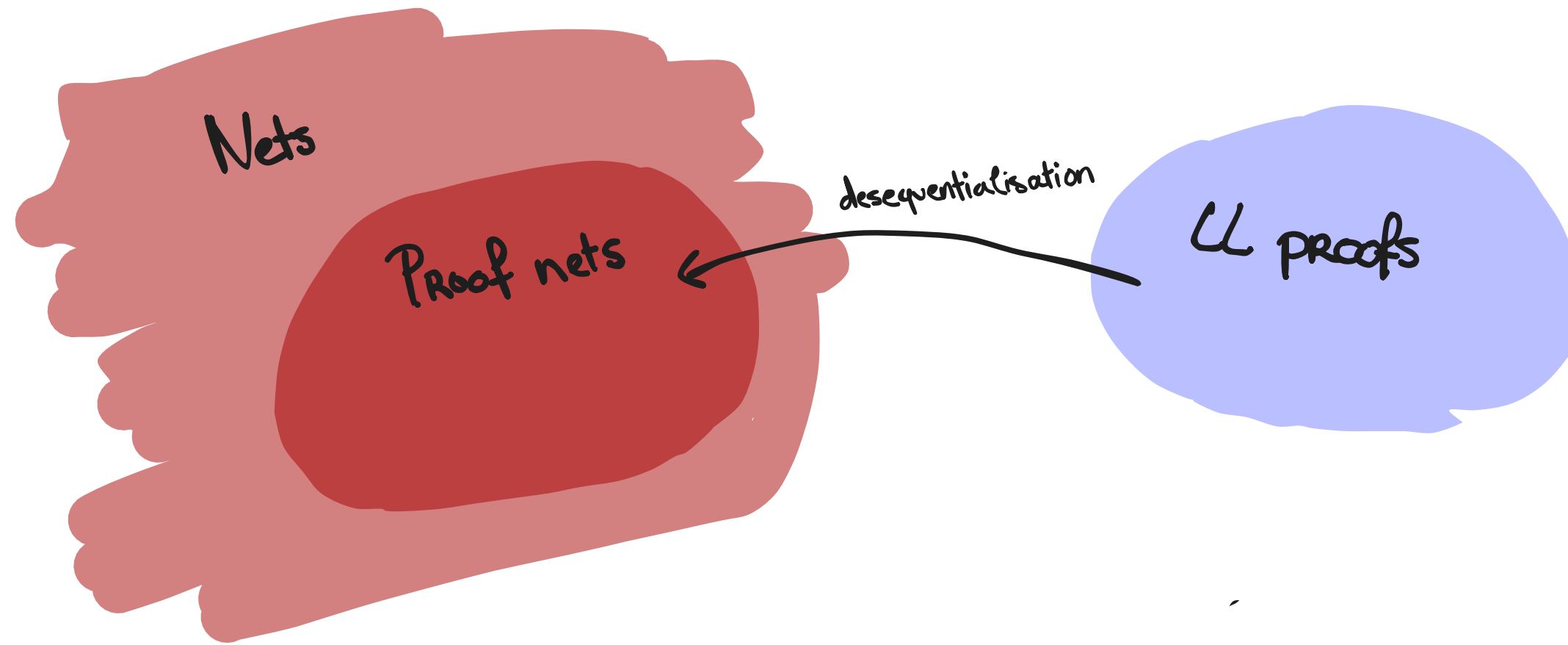
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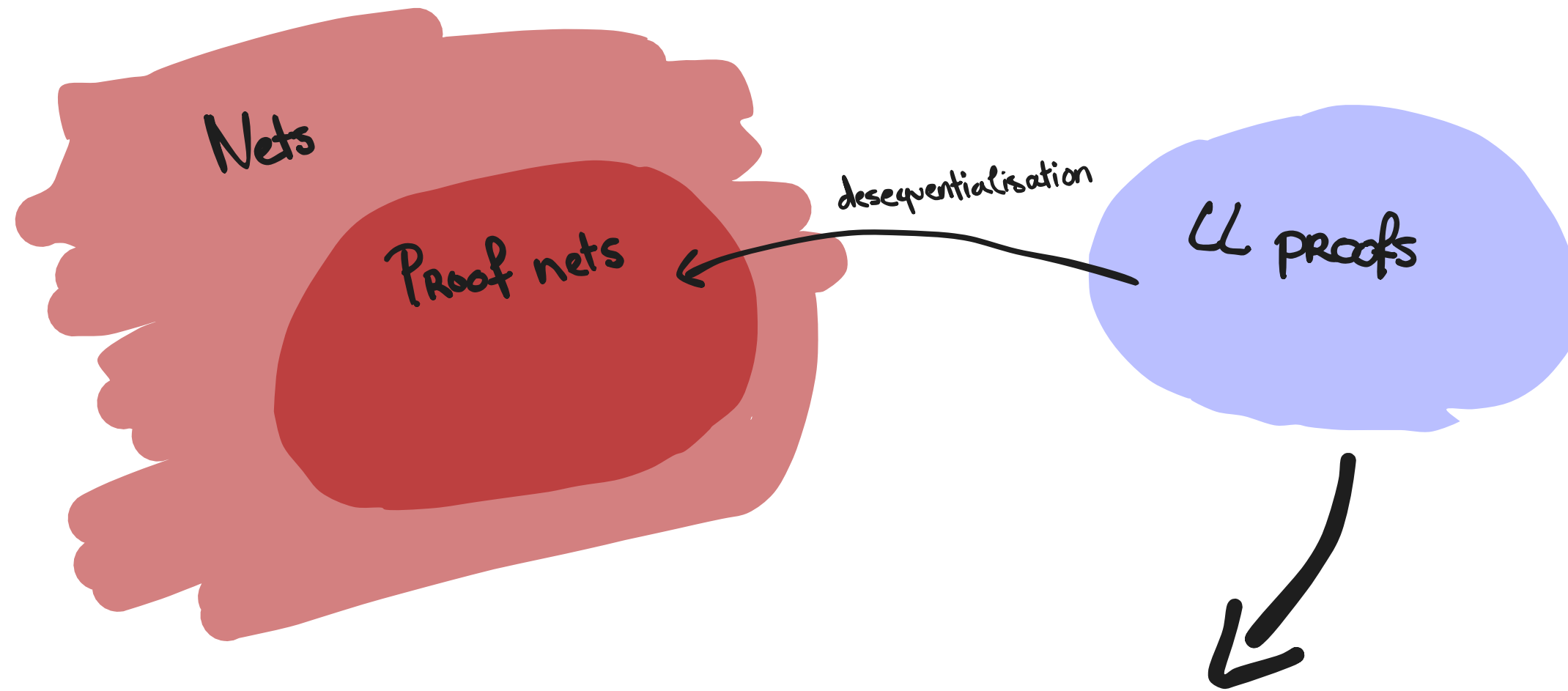
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# MLL2 Sequent Calculus



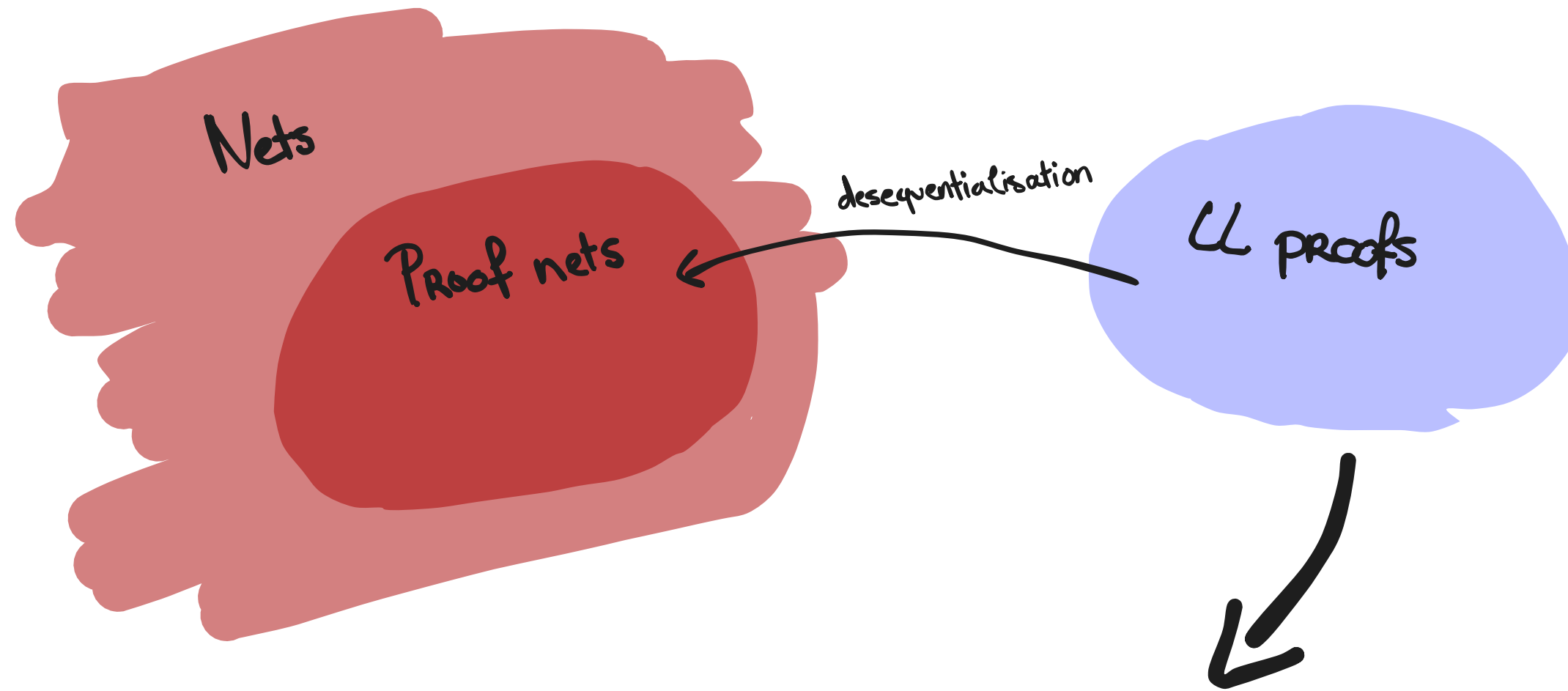
# MLL2 Sequent Calculus



$$\frac{}{A, A^\perp} \text{ax}$$

$$\frac{}{\top} +$$

# MLL2 Sequent Calculus



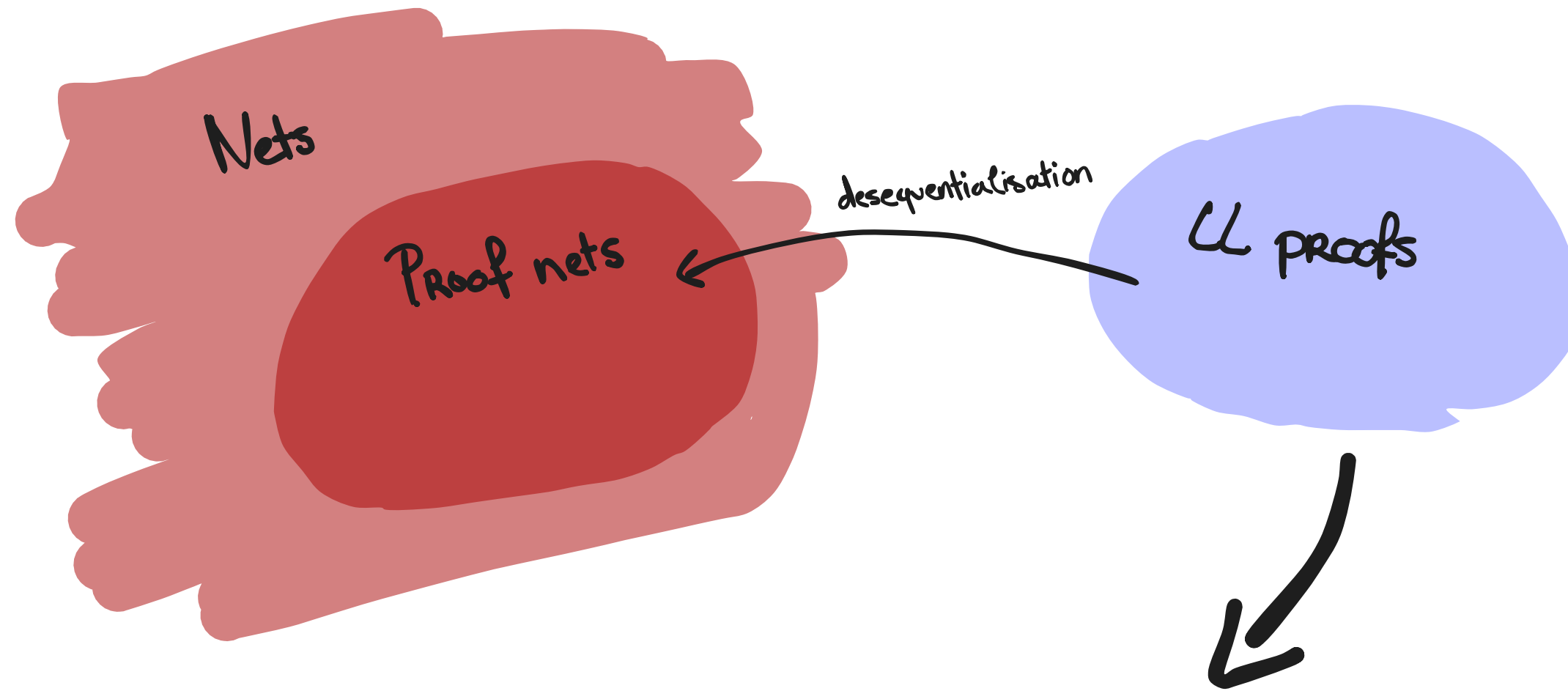
$$\frac{}{A, A^\perp} \text{ax}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma} +$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, B, \Delta}{\Gamma, B, A, \Delta} \text{ex}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Delta, A^\perp}{\Gamma, \Delta} \text{cut}$$

# MLL2 Sequent Calculus



$$\frac{}{A, A^\perp} \text{ax}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, B}{\Gamma, A \otimes B} \otimes$$

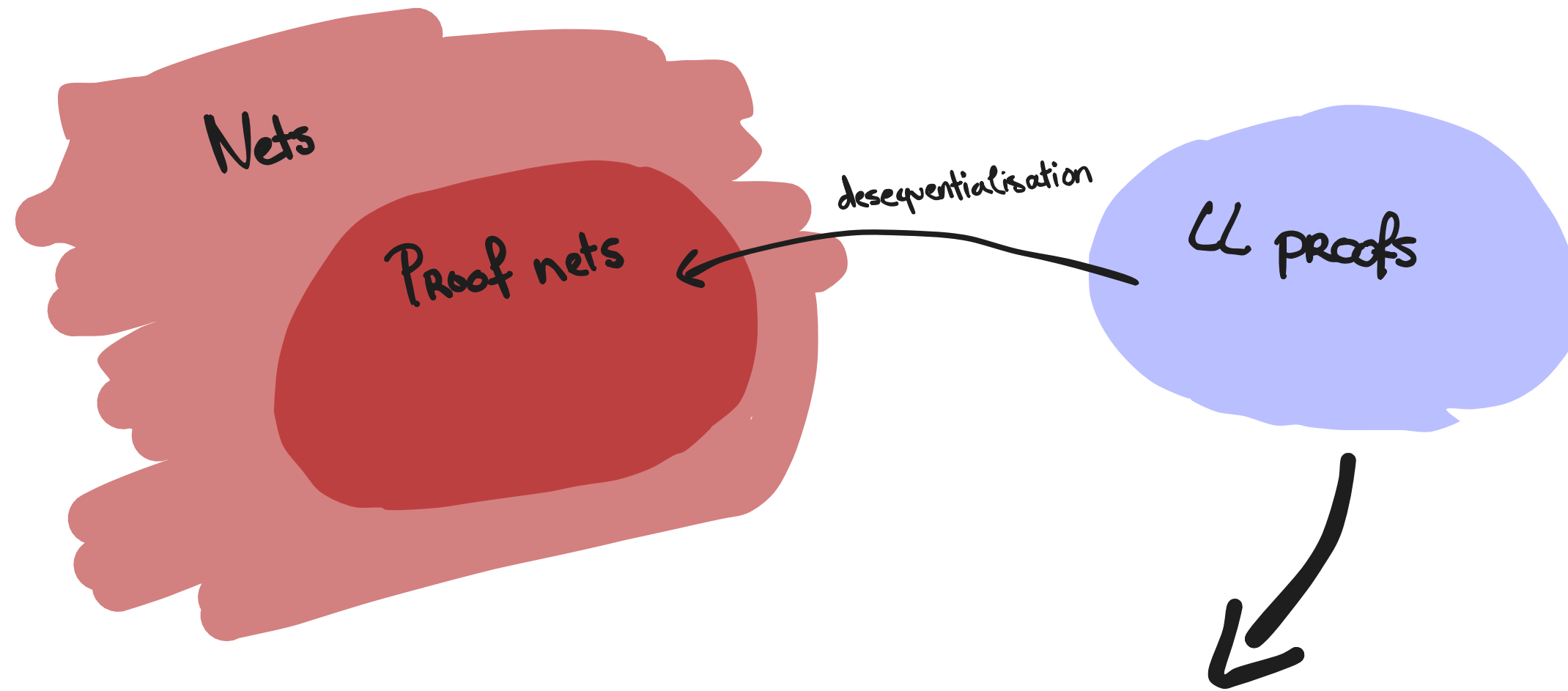
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# MLL2 Sequent Calculus



$$\frac{}{A, A^\perp} \text{ax}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, B}{\Gamma, A \otimes B} \otimes$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma, A[B/x]}{\Gamma, \exists x A} \exists$$

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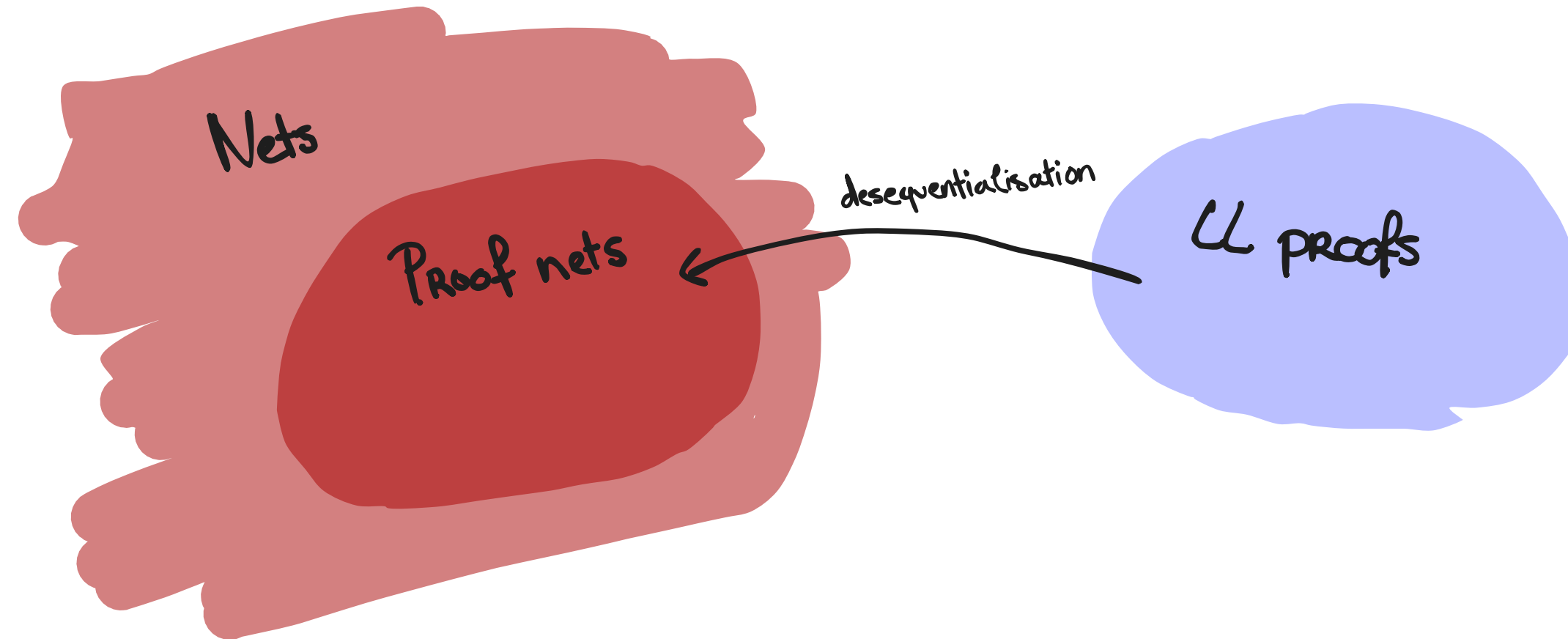
$$\frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Delta, A^\perp}{\Gamma, \Delta} \text{cut}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A}{\Gamma, \forall x A} \forall \quad (x \text{ does not occur free in } \Gamma)$$

# II PARSING CRITERION (RECIPE)

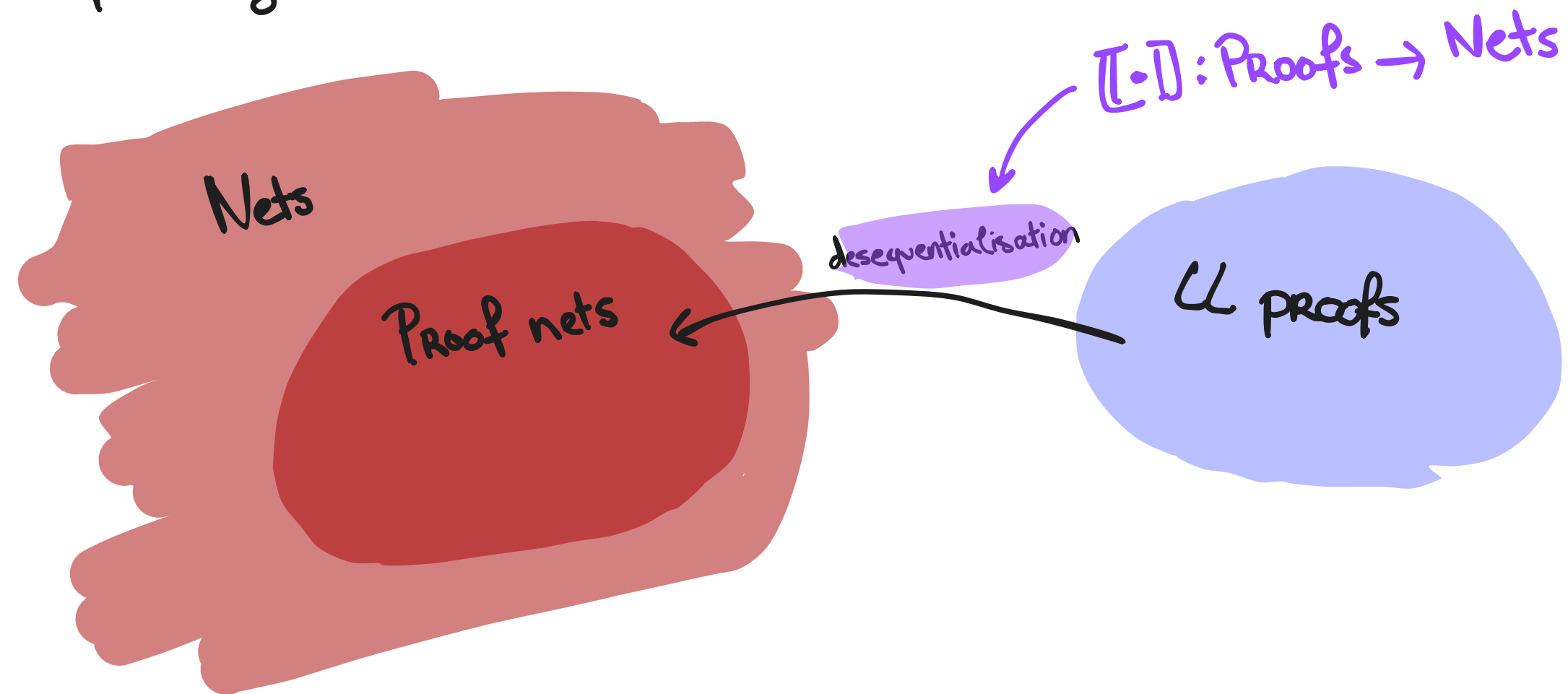
# PARSING

Ingredients for parsing:



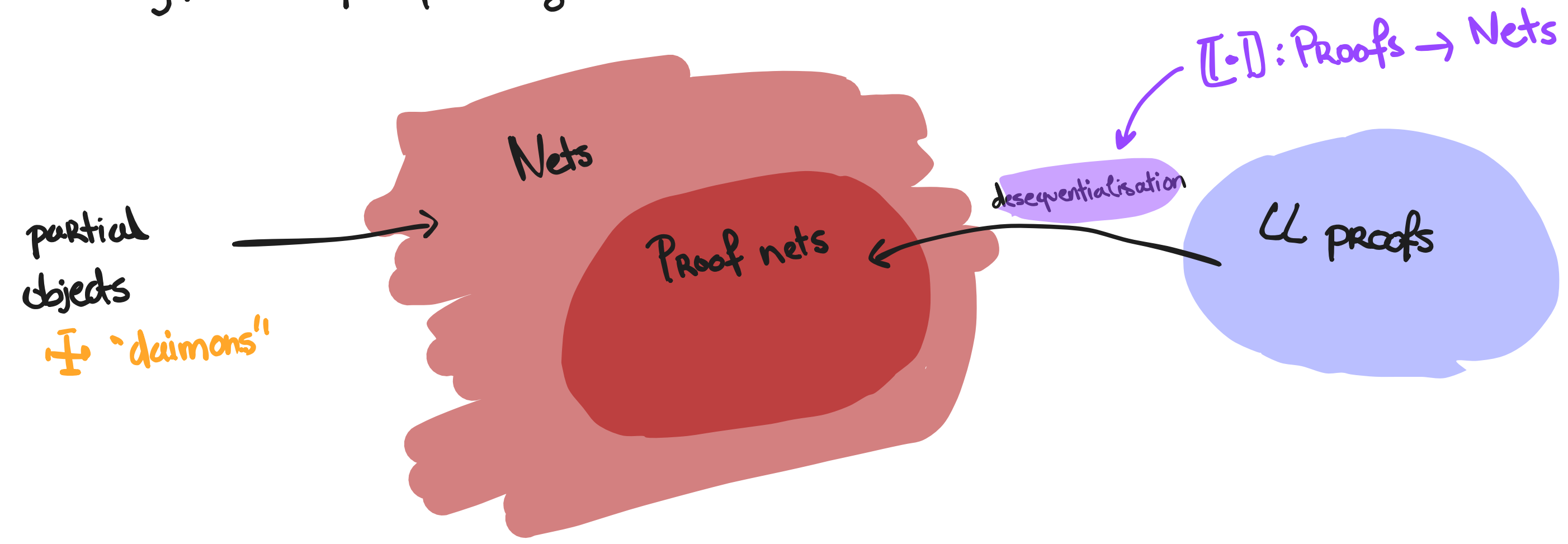
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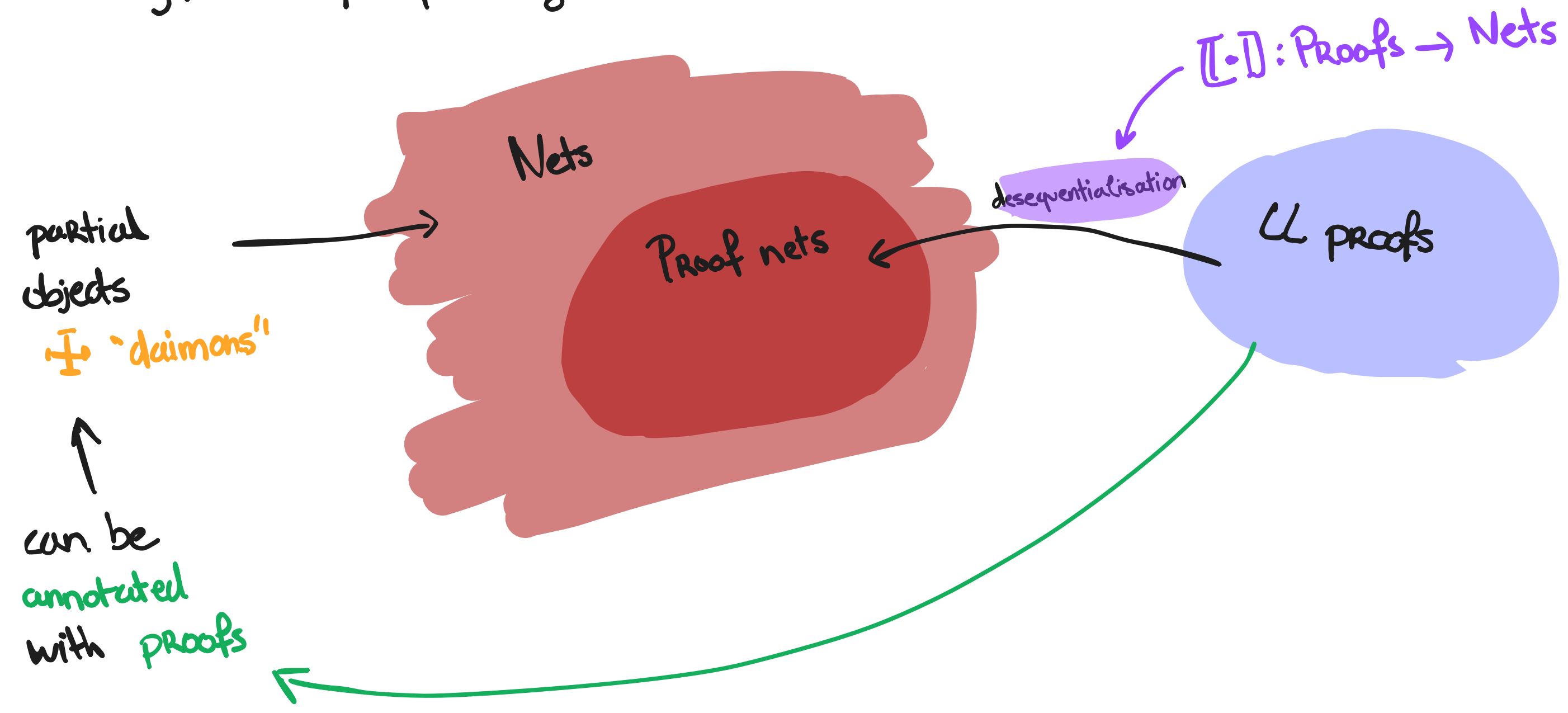
# PARSING

Ingredients for parsing:



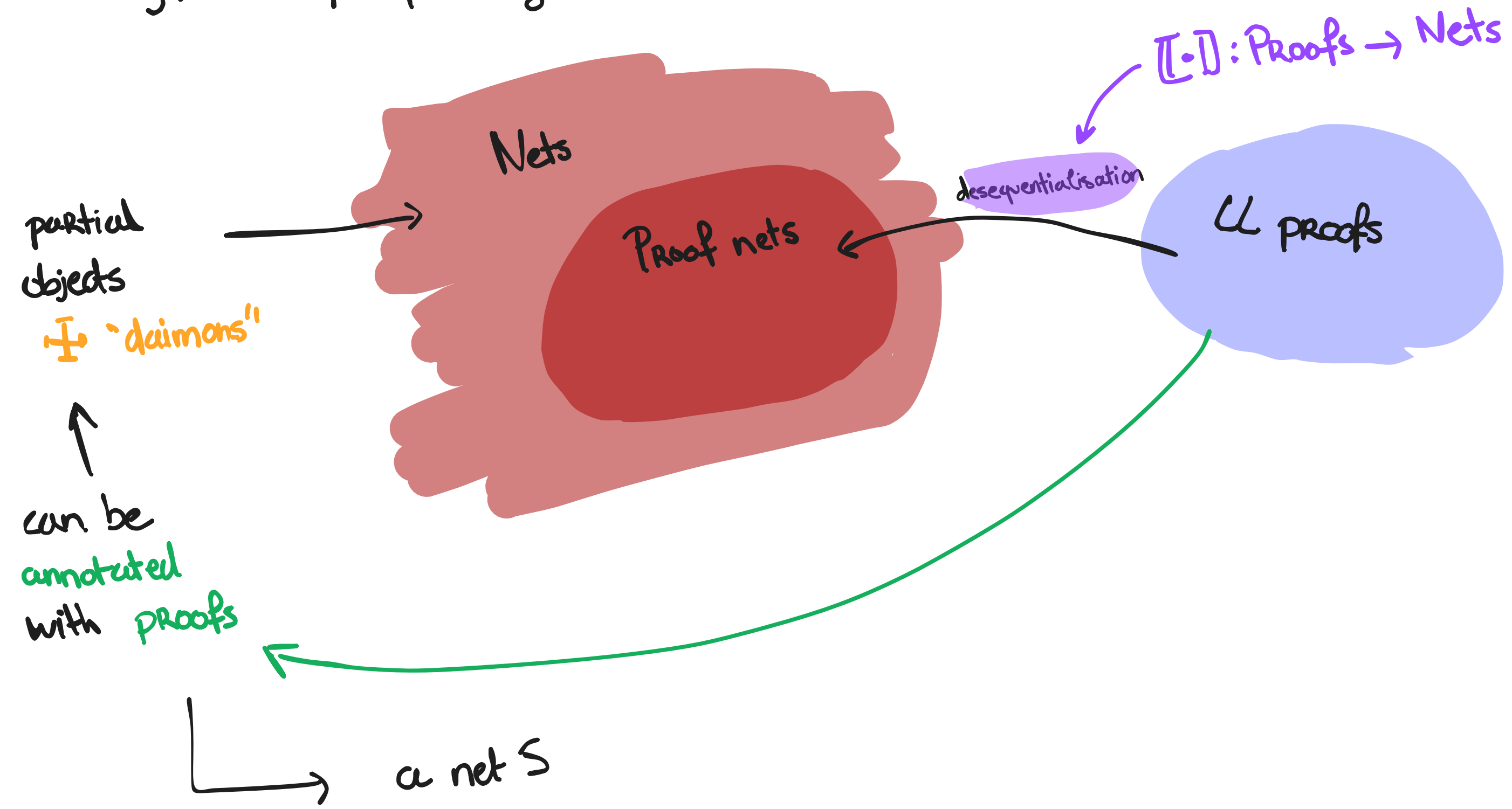
# PARSING

Ingredients for parsing:



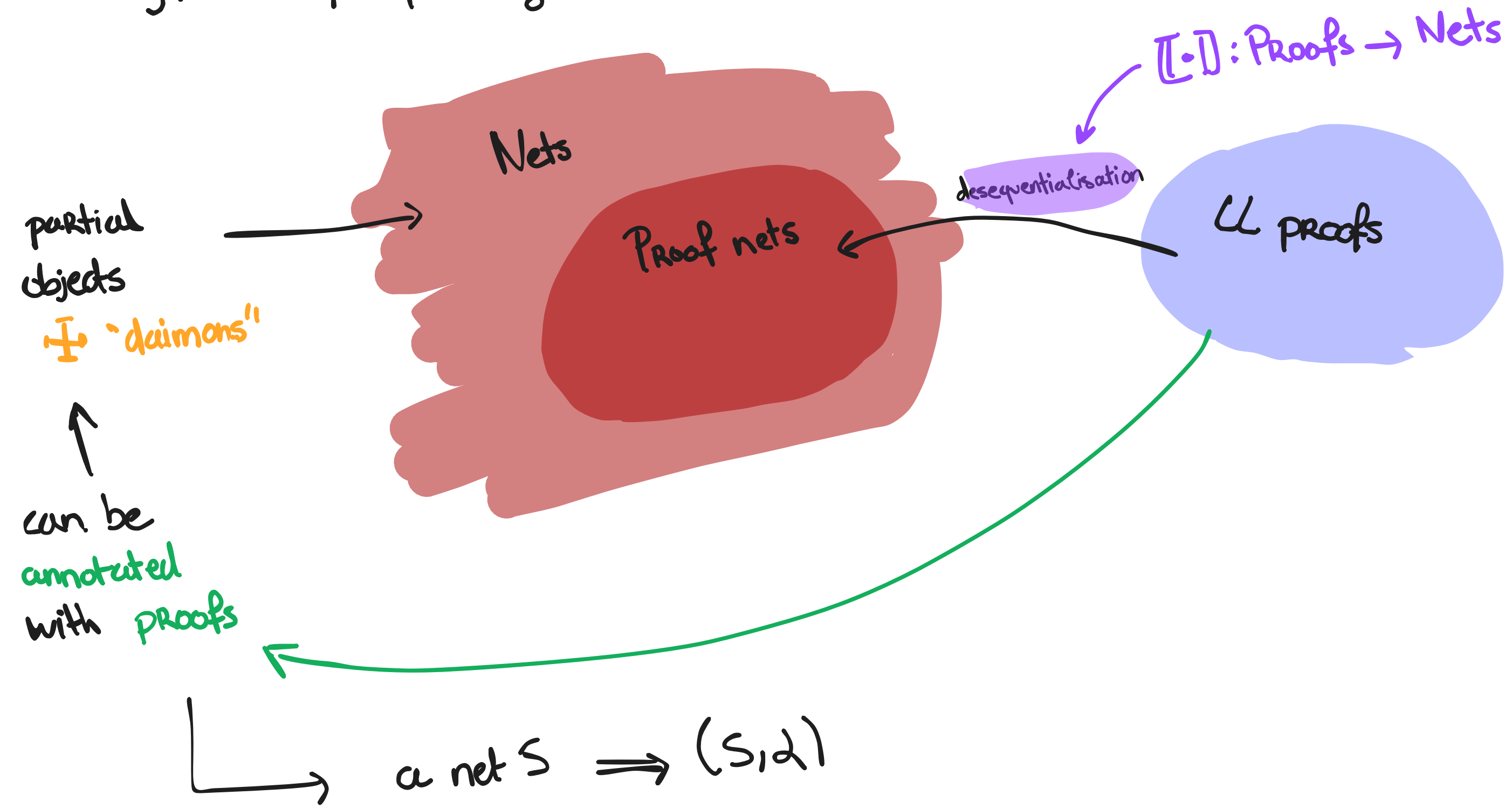
# PARSING

Ingredients for parsing:



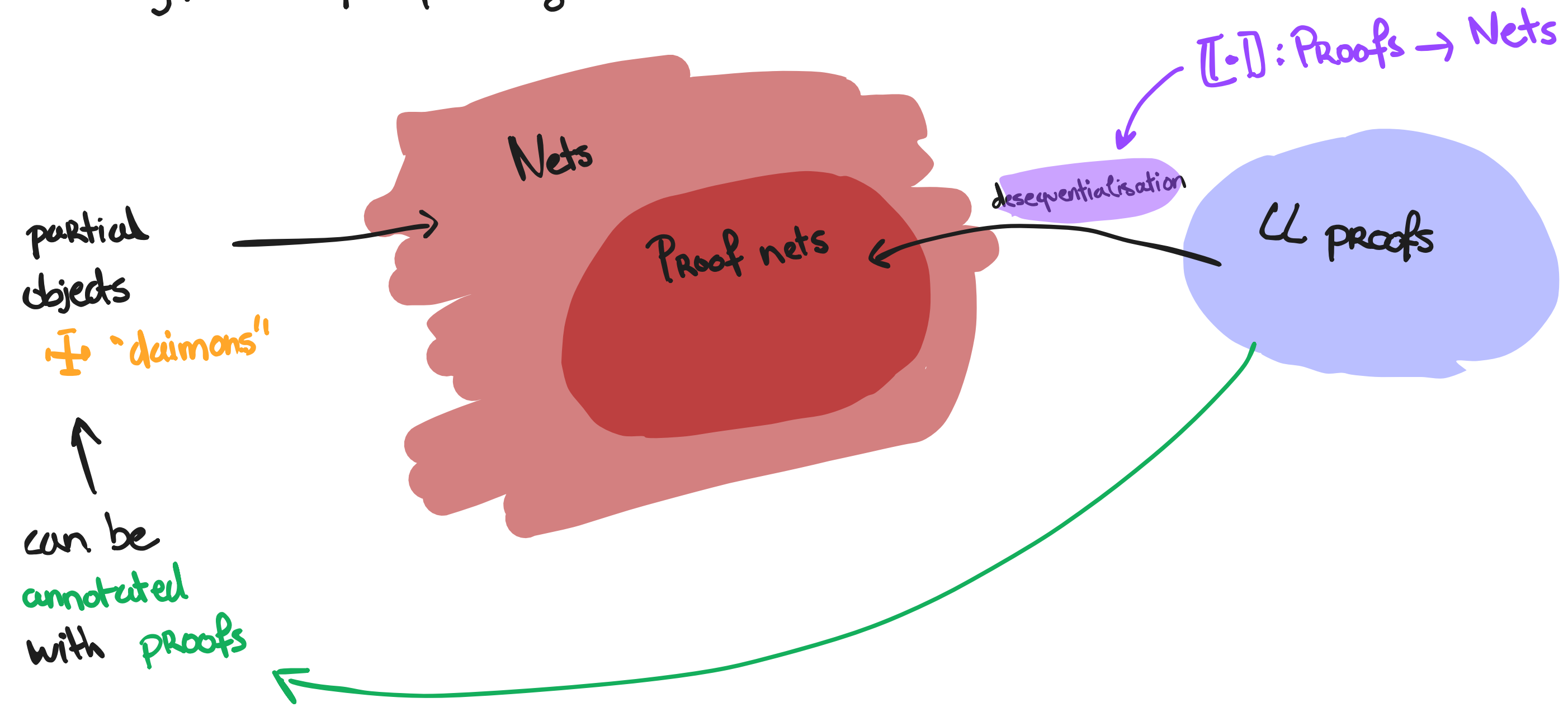
# PARSING

Ingredients for parsing:



# PARSING

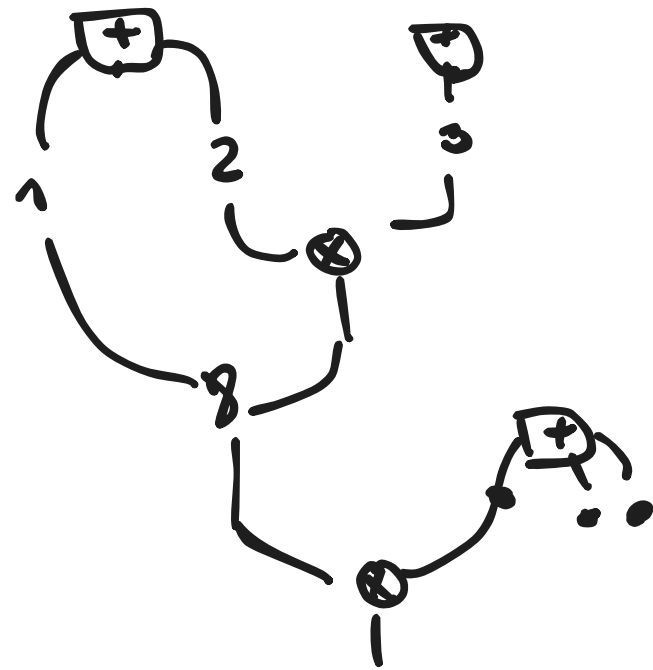
Ingredients for parsing:



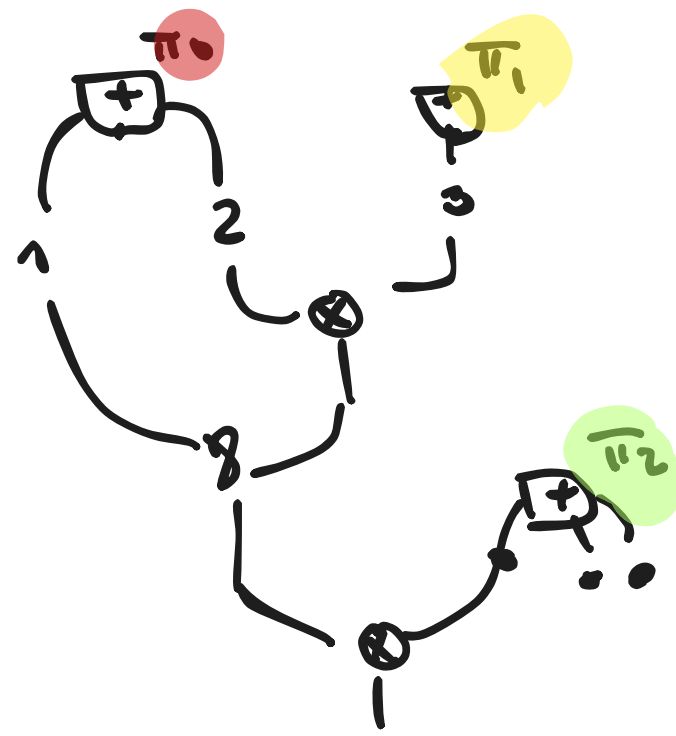
a net  $S \Rightarrow (S, \alpha)$

annotation:  $S^{\text{H}} \rightarrow \text{Proofs}$   
(many)

a net  $S$



an annotated version  $(S, \lambda)$



$$\pi_0 = \frac{}{A, A^+}$$

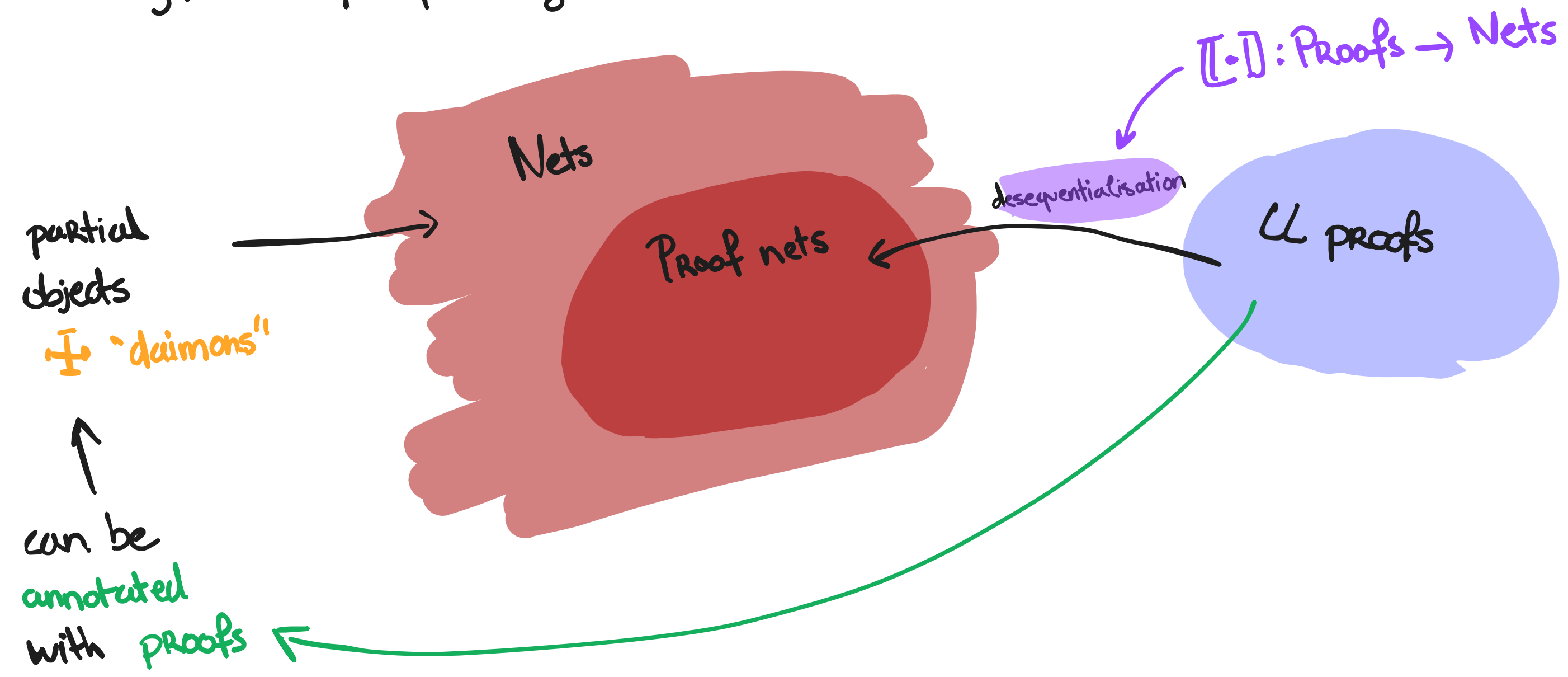
$$\pi_1 = \frac{\overline{A}^+ \quad \overline{B, C}^+}{A \otimes B, C} \otimes$$

$$\frac{}{(A \otimes B) \gamma C}$$

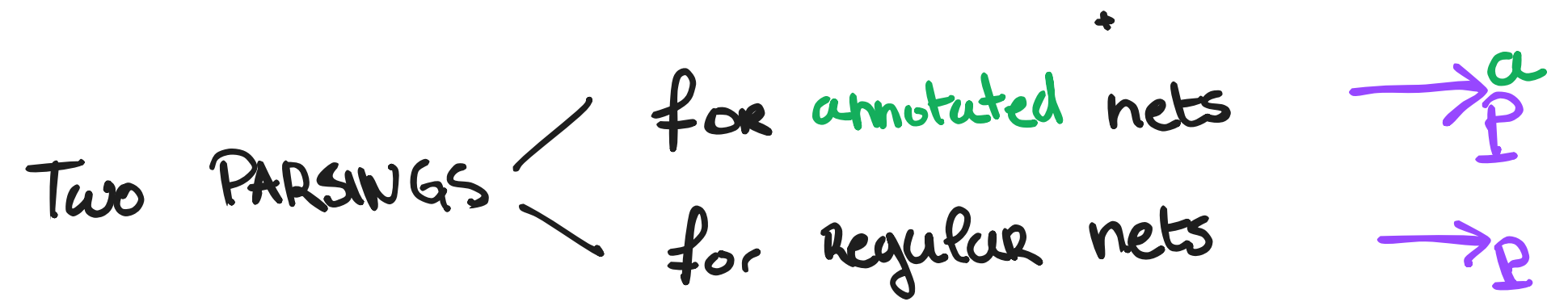
$$\pi_2 = \frac{\overline{A, B, C, D}^+}{A \gamma B, C, D}$$

# PARSING

Ingredients for parsing:



PARSING = REWRITING ON NETS



# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{I} \iff S \text{ is correct}$

# PARSING CRITERION

a net  
with a  
single link



Theorem

$$S \rightarrow p \text{ is correct} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

# PARSING CRITERION

a net  
with a  
single link



Theorem

$S \rightarrow p \perp$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is correct

$(S = [\pi])$   
proof

# PARSING CRITERION

a net  
with a  
single link



Theorem

$$S \rightarrow p \text{ is correct}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is correct

$$(S = \llbracket \pi \rrbracket)$$

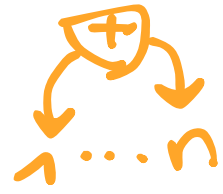
proof

$\llbracket \Leftarrow \rrbracket$  inductively on  $\pi$ .

Should be made easy:

# PARSING CRITERION

a net  
with a  
single link



Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_P \vdash \Leftrightarrow S \text{ is correct}$$

$$(S = \llbracket \pi \rrbracket)$$

↑ proof

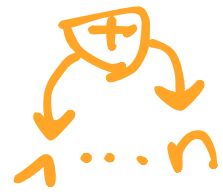
$\llbracket \Leftarrow \rrbracket$  inductively on  $\pi$ .

Should be made easy:

$$\left[ \frac{\overline{\Gamma, A, B}^+}{\Gamma, A \& B} \right] \rightarrow_P \left[ \overline{\Gamma, A \& B}^+ \right]$$

# PARSING CRITERION

a net  
with a  
single link



Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_P \vdash \Leftrightarrow S \text{ is correct}$$

$$(S = \llbracket \pi \rrbracket)$$

↑ proof

$\llbracket \Leftarrow \rrbracket$  inductively on  $\pi$ .

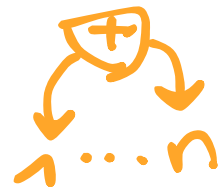
Should be made easy:

$$\left[ \frac{\overline{\Gamma, A, B}^+}{\Gamma, A \& B} \right] \rightarrow_P \left[ \overline{\Gamma, A \& B}^+ \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\overline{\Gamma, A}^+ \quad \overline{\Delta, B}^+}{\Gamma, A \otimes B, \Delta} \otimes \right] \rightarrow_P \left[ \overline{\Gamma, A \otimes B, \Delta}^+ \right]$$

# PARSING CRITERION

a net  
with a  
single link



Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_P \vdash \Leftrightarrow S \text{ is correct}$$

$$(S = \llbracket \pi \rrbracket)$$

↑  
proof

$\llbracket \Leftarrow \rrbracket$  inductively on  $\pi$ .

Should be made easy:

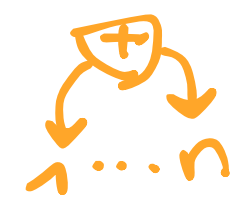
$$\left[ \frac{\overline{\Gamma, A, B}^+}{\Gamma, A \& B} \right] \rightarrow_P \left[ \overline{\Gamma, A \& B}^+ \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\overline{\Gamma, A}^+ \quad \overline{\Delta, B}^+}{\Gamma, A \otimes B, \Delta} \otimes \right] \rightarrow_P \left[ \overline{\Gamma, A \otimes B, \Delta}^+ \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\overline{\Gamma, A}^+}{\Gamma, \forall x A} \forall \right] \rightarrow_P \left[ \overline{\Gamma, \forall x A}^+ \right]$$

# PARSING CRITERION

a net  
with a  
single link



Theorem  
 $S \rightarrow_p \vdash \Leftrightarrow S \text{ is correct}$

$(S = \llbracket \pi \rrbracket)$   
 ↑ proof

$\llbracket \Leftarrow \rrbracket$  inductively on  $\pi$ .  
 Should be made easy:

$$\left[ \frac{\Gamma, A, B}{\Gamma, A \& B}^+ \right] \rightarrow_p \left[ \frac{}{\Gamma, A \& B}^+ \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\Gamma, A^+ \quad \Delta, B^+}{\Gamma, A \otimes B, \Delta} \otimes \right] \rightarrow_p \left[ \frac{}{\Gamma, A \otimes B, \Delta}^+ \right]$$

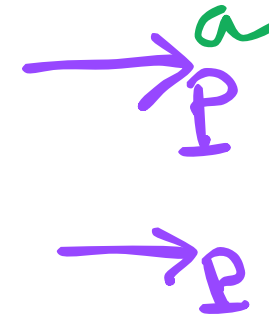
$$\left[ \frac{\Gamma, A^+}{\Gamma, \forall x A} \forall \right] \rightarrow_p \left[ \frac{}{\Gamma, \forall x A}^+ \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\Gamma, A[B/x]}{\Gamma, \exists x A} \exists \right] \rightarrow_p \left[ \frac{}{\Gamma, \exists x A}^+ \right]$$

# PARSING

PARSING = REWRITING ON NETS

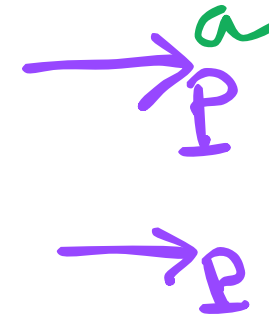
Two PARSINGS  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for annotated nets} \\ \text{for regular nets} \end{array} \right.$



# PARSING

PARSING = REWRITING ON NETS

Two PARSINGS  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for annotated nets} \\ \text{for regular nets} \end{array} \right.$

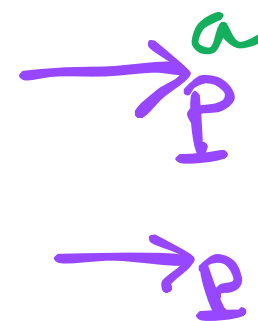


KEY PROPERTIES:

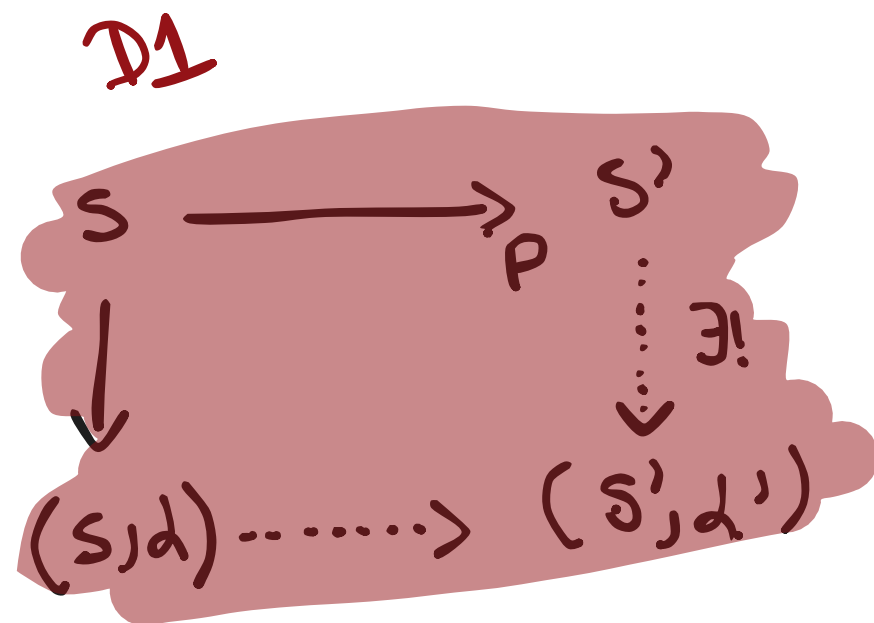
# PARSING

PARSING = REWRITING ON NETS

Two PARSINGS  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for annotated nets} \\ \text{for regular nets} \end{array} \right.$



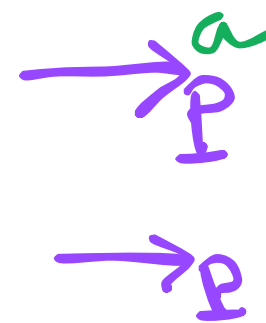
KEY PROPERTIES:



# PARSING

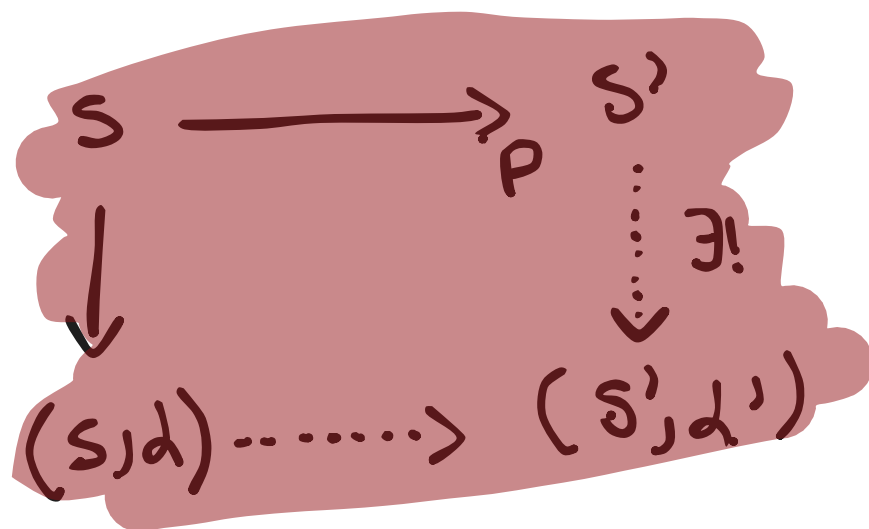
PARSING = REWRITING ON NETS

Two PARSINGS  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for annotated nets} \\ \text{for regular nets} \end{array} \right.$

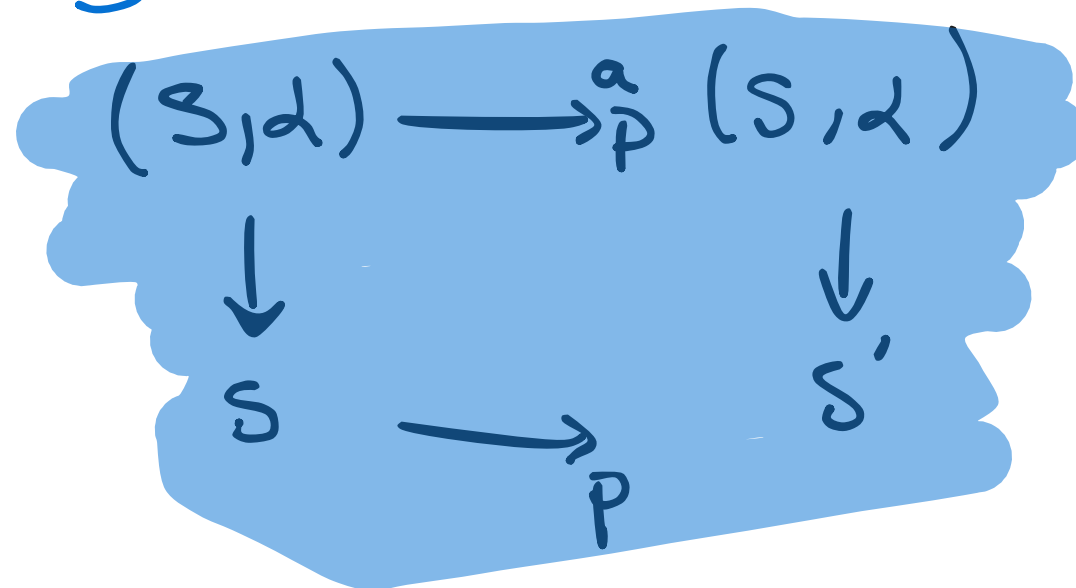


KEY PROPERTIES:

D1



D2



# PARSIN CRITERION: LEMMAS

(S, d) valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$  d maps daimons to proofs

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(S, d) valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$  d maps daimons to proofs

(S, d) elementary  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$  d maps daimons to proofs of the form  $\overline{\pi}^+$

# PARSIN CRITERION: LEMMAS

(S,  $\alpha$ ) valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$   $\alpha$  maps daimons to proofs

(S,  $\alpha$ ) elementary  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$   $\alpha$  maps daimons to proofs of the form  $\overline{\pi}^+$

PROPOSITIONS

# PARSIN CRITERION: LEMMAS

$(S, \alpha)$  valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs

$(S, \alpha)$  elementary  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs of the form  $\overline{\pi}^+$

PROPOSITIONS

P1.  $\rightarrow_p$  preserves validity.

# PARSIN CRITERION: LEMMAS

$(S, \alpha)$  valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs

$(S, \alpha)$  elementary  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs of the form  $\overline{\pi}^+$

## PROPOSITIONS

P1.  $\rightarrow_p$  preserves validity.

P2.  $p \leftarrow$  preserves validity

# PARSIN CRITERION: LEMMAS

$(S, \alpha)$  valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs

$(S, \alpha)$  elementary  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs of the form  $\overline{\pi}^+$

## PROPOSITIONS

P1.  $\rightarrow_P$  preserves validity.

P2.  $P \leftarrow$  preserves validity

P3.  $(\mathbb{H}, \lambda: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \pi) \xleftarrow{P} ([\pi], \beta)$   
proof elementary

# PARSIN CRITERION: LEMMAS

$(S, \alpha)$  valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs

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## PROPOSITIONS

P1.  $\rightarrow_p$  preserves validity.

P2.  $p \leftarrow$  preserves validity

P3.  $(\mathbb{H}, \alpha: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \pi) \xleftarrow[p]{\text{proof}} (\llbracket \pi \rrbracket, \beta) \xleftarrow{\text{elementary}}$

AP1.  $\overset{\text{valid}}{\cdot}$  antiparsing normal forms = elementary annotated net.

# PARSIN CRITERION: LEMMAS

$(S, \alpha)$  valid  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs

$(S, \alpha)$  elementary  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha$  maps daimons to proofs of the form  $\overline{\pi}^+$

## PROPOSITIONS

P1.  $\rightarrow_P$  preserves validity.

P2.  $P \leftarrow$  preserves validity

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proof elementary

AP1.  $\overset{\text{valid}}{\text{antiparsing normal forms}} = \text{elementary annotated net.}$

AP2. antiparsing is SN

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{I} \iff S \text{ is correct}$

$\implies$

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{I} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$



Assume  $S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{I}$

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

$\boxed{\Rightarrow}$

Assume  $S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H}$

- by recursively using (P1),  $(S, \alpha) \rightarrow_p (\mathbb{H}, \text{id}_0: \mathbb{H} \mapsto \pi)$

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

$\boxed{\Rightarrow}$

Assume  $S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H}$

- by recursively using (D1),  $(S, \alpha) \rightarrow_p (\mathbb{H}, \text{id}_0: \mathbb{H} \mapsto \pi)$   
↑  
valid + elementary

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

$\boxed{\implies}$

Assume  $S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H}$

- by recursively using (P1),  $(S, \alpha) \rightarrow_p (\mathbb{H}, \text{id}_0: \mathbb{H} \mapsto \pi)$

$\uparrow$  valid + elementary

$\uparrow$  valid (P1)

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

$\boxed{\Rightarrow}$

Assume  $S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{H}$

- by recursively using (P1),  $(S, \rho) \rightarrow_p (\mathbb{H}, \rho_0: \mathbb{H} \mapsto \pi)$

$\uparrow$  valid + elementary

$\uparrow$  valid (P1)

$\uparrow$  proof

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{I} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

$\boxed{\implies}$

Assume  $S \rightarrow_p \mathbb{I}$

- by recursively using (P1),  $(S, \alpha) \rightarrow_p (\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0: \mathbb{I} \mapsto \pi)$   
 ↑ valid + elementary      ↑ valid (P1)      ↑ proof

-  $(\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0: \mathbb{I} \mapsto \pi) \xrightarrow[p^*]{} ([\pi], \beta)$  (P3)

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_P \mathbb{I} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

$\boxed{\implies}$

Assume  $S \rightarrow_P \mathbb{I}$

- by recursively using (P1),  $(S, \alpha) \rightarrow_P (\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0: \mathbb{I} \mapsto \pi)$   
 ↑ valid + elementary      ↑ valid (P1)      ↑ proof

-  $(\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0: \mathbb{I} \mapsto \pi) \xrightarrow{P^*} ([\pi], \beta)$  (P3)

- Thus any  $(T, \beta) \rightarrow_{P^*} (\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0)$  (AP1 + AP2)  
 is equal to  $([\pi], \beta)$

# PARSING CRITERION

Theorem

$$S \rightarrow_P \mathbb{I} \iff S \text{ is correct}$$

$\boxed{\implies}$

Assume  $S \rightarrow_P \mathbb{I}$

- by recursively using (P1),  $(S, \alpha) \rightarrow_P (\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0: \mathbb{I} \mapsto \pi)$   
 ↑ valid + elementary      ↑ valid (P1)      ↑ proof

-  $(\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0: \mathbb{I} \mapsto \pi) \xrightarrow{P^*} ([\pi], \beta)$  (P3)

- Thus any  $(T, \beta) \rightarrow_{P^*} (\mathbb{I}, \alpha_0)$  (AP1 + AP2)  
 is equal to  $([\pi], \beta)$

- hence  $(S, \alpha) = ([\pi], \beta)$  and so  $S = [\pi]$   $\square$

III

Deriving more

criteria

# New CRITERIONS

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathbb{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathbb{P}$

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(a)  $S$  is  $\mathbb{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathbb{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathbb{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathbb{P}$

# NEW CRITERIONS

- (a)  $S$  is  $\mathbb{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathbb{P}$
- (b)  $S'$  is  $\mathbb{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathbb{P}$
- (c)  $S$  is contractible and  $\mathbb{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

# NEW CRITERIONS

- (a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$
- (b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$
- (c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ ,

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is  $\mathcal{P}$   
by (b) we derive  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

by (b) we derive  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Leftarrow$  Assume  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$ ,

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is  $\mathcal{P}$   
by (b) we derive  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Leftarrow$  Assume  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$ , compute the contracted form of  $S$

$S \rightarrow_p^* S'$

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is  $\mathcal{P}$   
by (b) we derive  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Leftarrow$  Assume  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$ , compute the contracted form of  $S$   
 $S \rightarrow_p^* S'$ , by (a) then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  (and contracted)

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

by (b) we derive  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Leftarrow$  Assume  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$ , compute the contracted form of  $S$

$S \rightarrow_p^* S'$ , by (a) then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  (and contracted)

by (c),  $S' = \mathbb{H}$ .

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(b)  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

(c)  $S$  is contracted and  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

by (b) we derive  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$

$\Leftarrow$  Assume  $S$  is  $\mathcal{P}$ , compute the contracted form of  $S$

$S \rightarrow_p^* S'$ , by (a) then  $S'$  is  $\mathcal{P}$  (and contracted)

by (c),  $S' = \mathbb{H}$ . Thus  $S \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ .  $\square$

# NEW CRITERIONS

(a)  $S$  is **ACC** and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S'$  is **ACC**

(b)  $S'$  is **ACC** and  $S \rightarrow_p S'$  then  $S$  is **ACC**

(c)  $S$  is contracted and **ACC**  $\Rightarrow S = \mathbb{H}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Assume  $S \rightarrow_p^* \mathbb{H}$ , since  $\mathbb{H}$  is **ACC**

by (b) we derive  $S$  is **ACC**

$\Leftarrow$  Assume  $S$  is **ACC**, compute the contracted form of  $S$

$S \rightarrow_p^* S'$ , by (a) then  $S'$  is **ACC** (and contracted)

by (c),  $S' = \mathbb{H}$ . Thus  $S \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ .  $\square$

## THEOREM

$S$  is correct

$\Leftrightarrow$

$S$  is **ACC**

EXTRAS

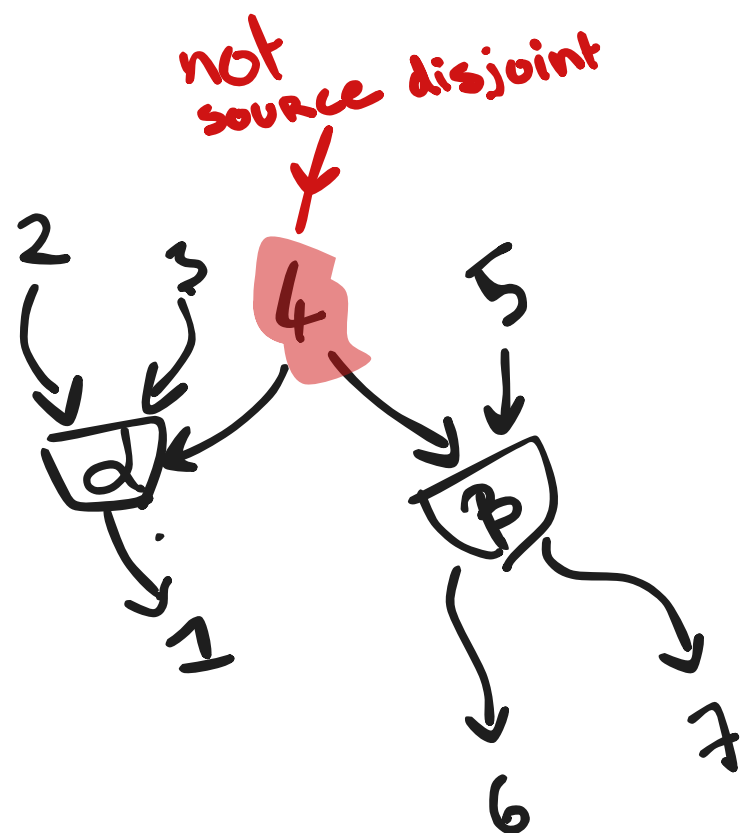
# Properties of hypergraphs

(1) target surjective  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} V = \bigcup_{e \in E} t(e)$

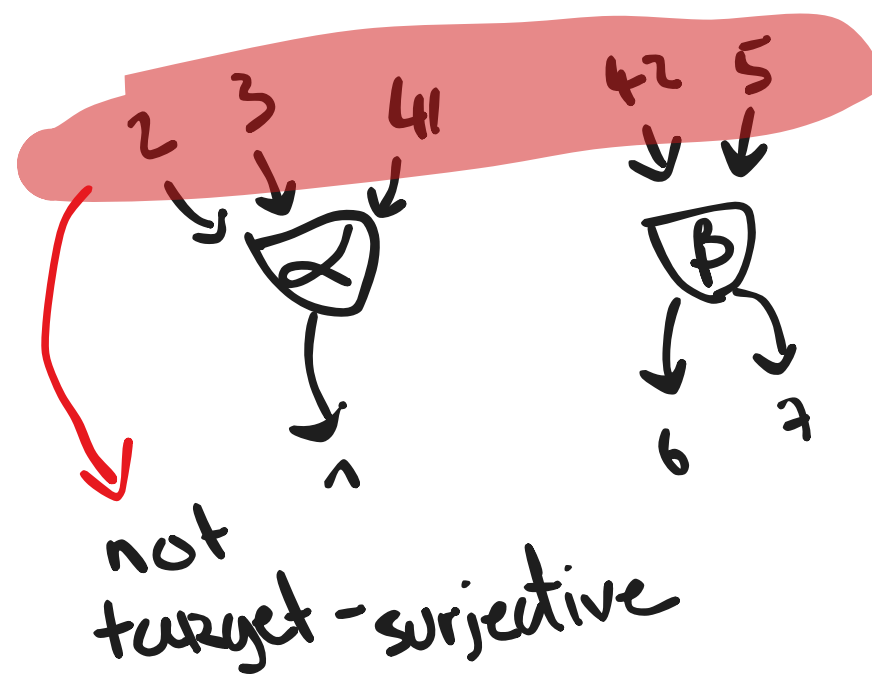
(2) target disjoint  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall e, e' \in E, t(e) \cap t(e') = \emptyset$

(3) source disjoint  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall e, e' \in E, s(e) \cap s(e') = \emptyset$

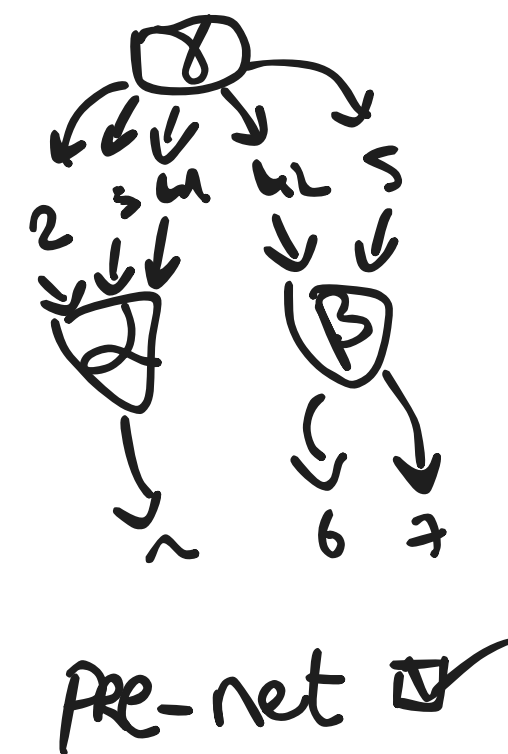
Pre-Net = target disjoint + source disjoint + target surjective Hypergraph



$\implies$

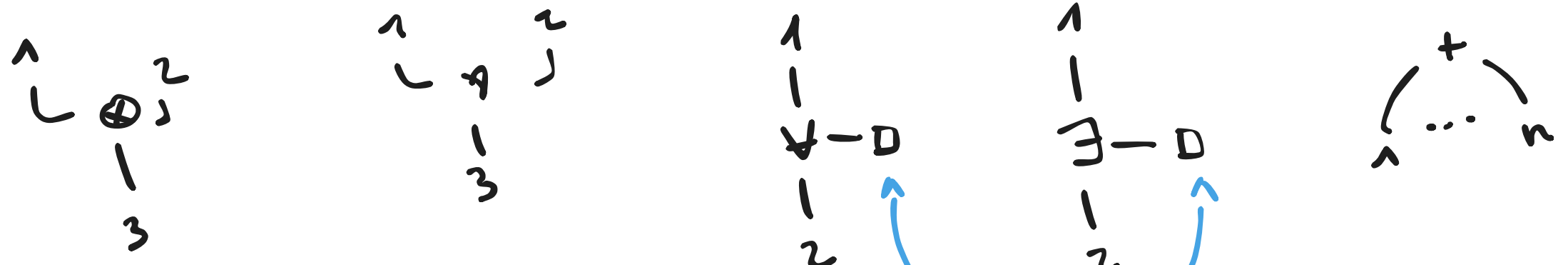


$\implies$



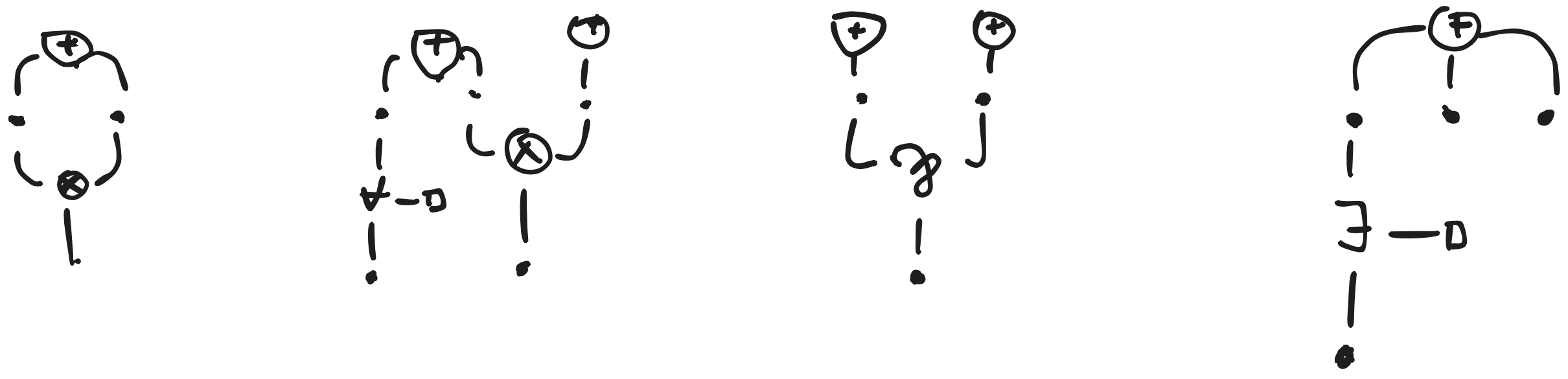
CONVENTION

with LABELS = {  $\oplus$ ,  $\otimes$ ,  $+$ ,  $\forall$ ,  $\exists$  } and the following hyperedges (links)



pointer positions.  
(POS = REG + POINT)

examples of pre-net

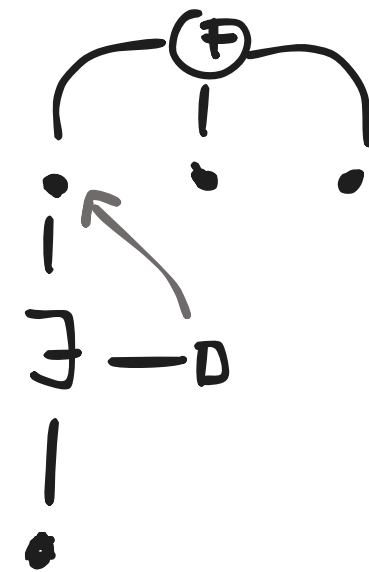
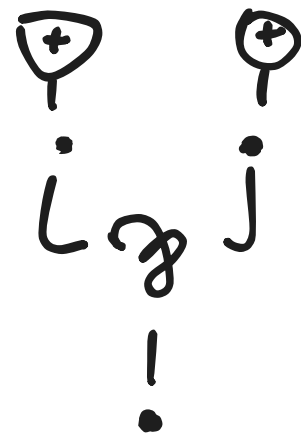


pointer link = link with  $\begin{cases} \text{one source} \\ \text{one target} \end{cases}$   $\rightarrow$  one of these two is a pointer position.

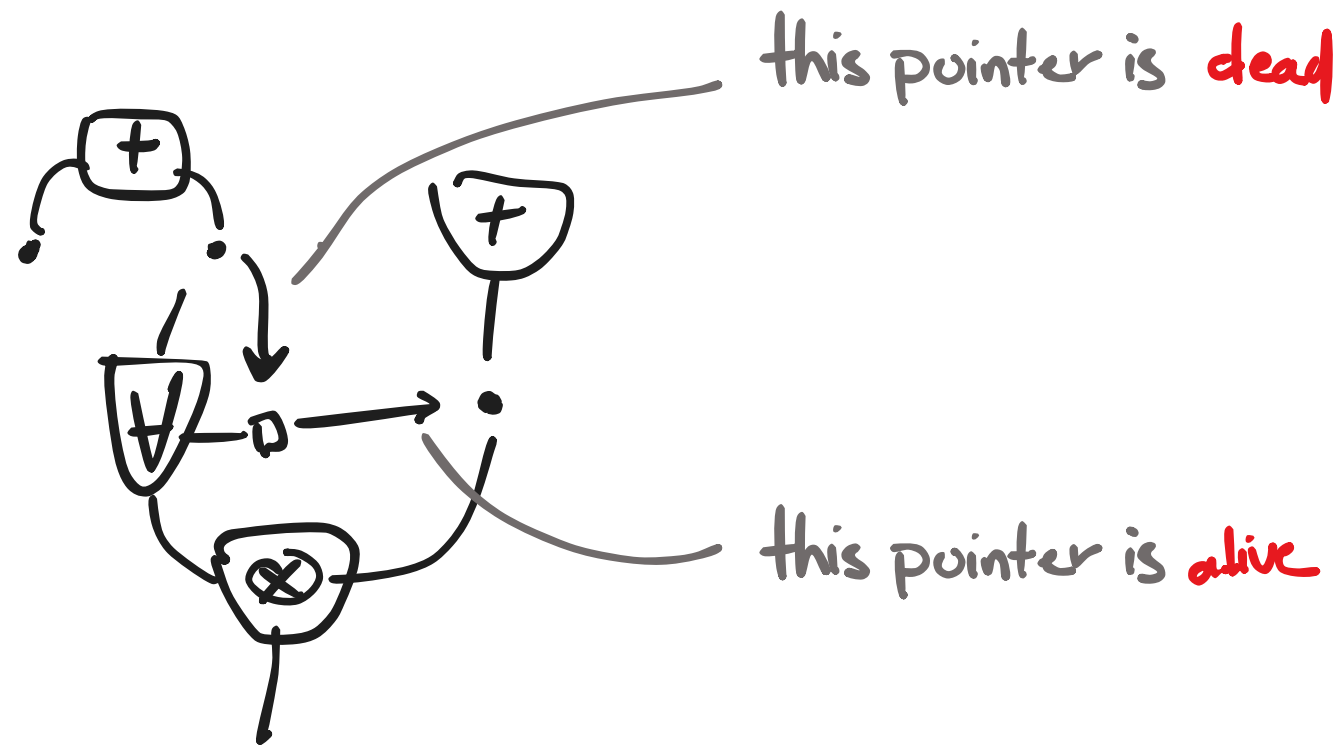
a pointer  $e$  is  $\begin{cases} \text{alive} & \text{if } s(e) \text{ is POINT-POS} \\ \text{dead} & \text{if } s(e) \text{ isn't POINT-POS} \end{cases}$

- net = pre-net + pointers +  $\zeta$
- alive net = pre-net + alive pointers +  $\zeta$

examples of ~~pre-net~~



- regular position •
- pointer position ◻
- pointer →
- hyperedge ⊕
- alive pointer ◻→◻
- dead pointer ◻→◻



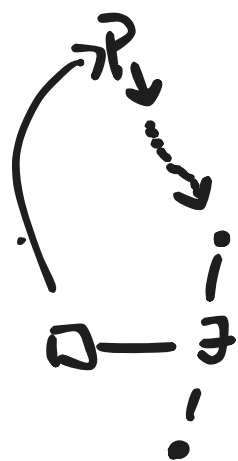
### Additional convention ⊆

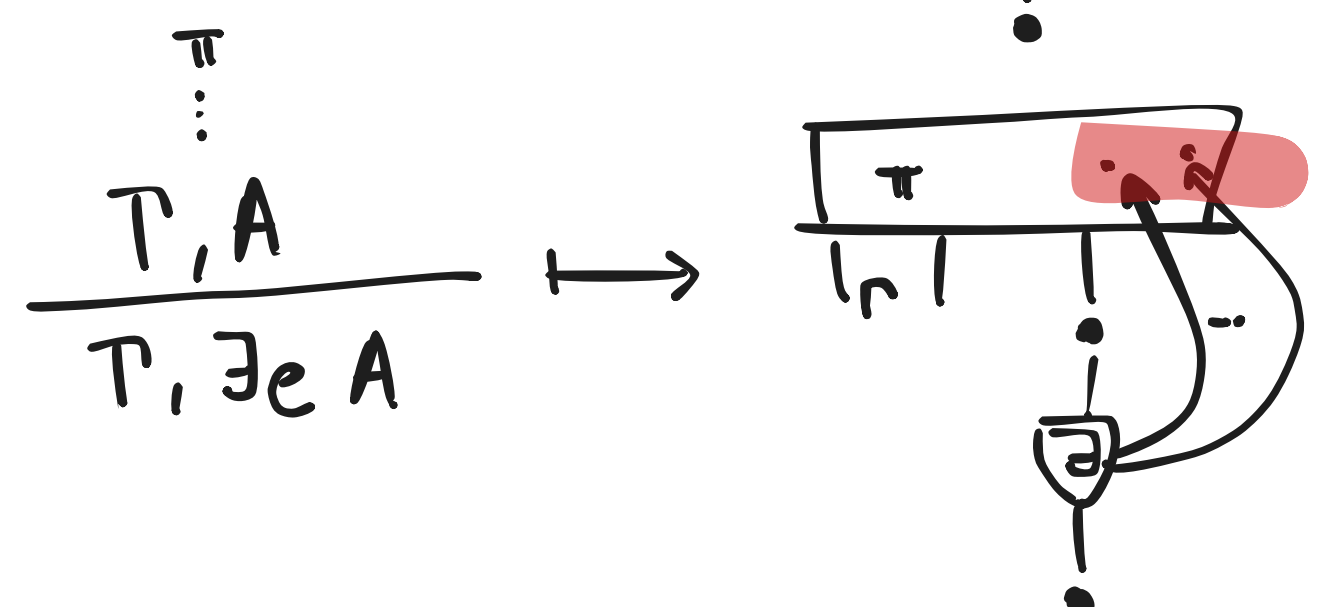
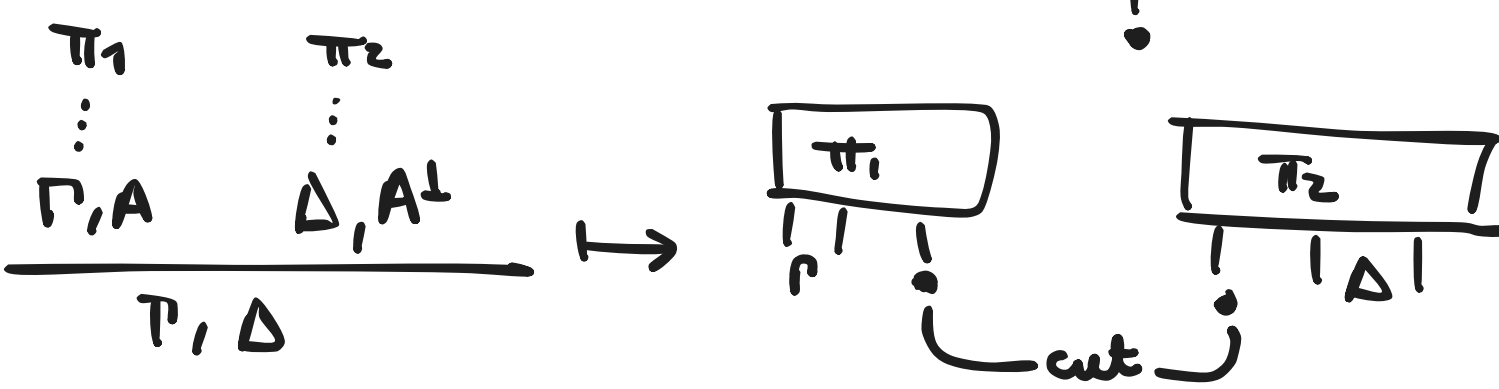
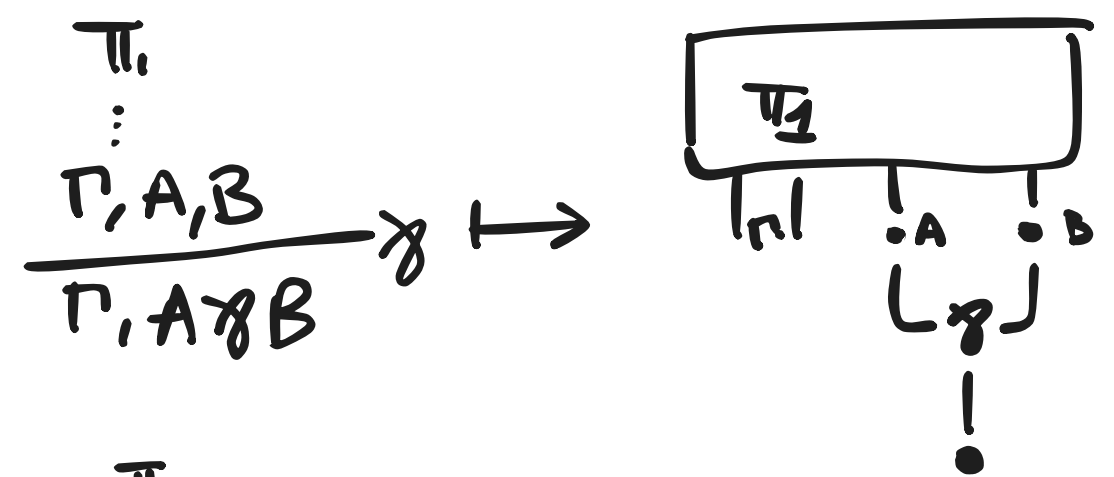
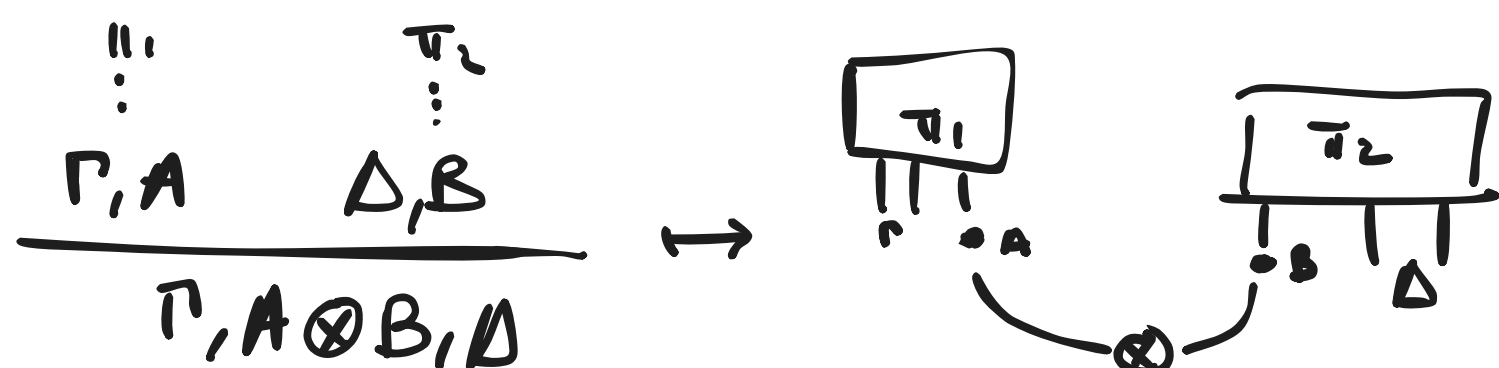
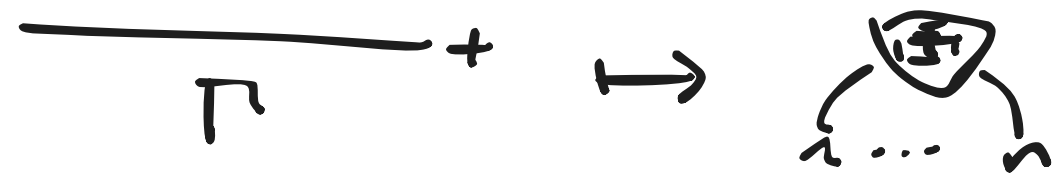
- $\forall$  pointers  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \square \rightarrow \bullet P \\ \text{OR} \\ \bullet P \rightarrow \square \end{array} \right.$

imply  $P$  is initial

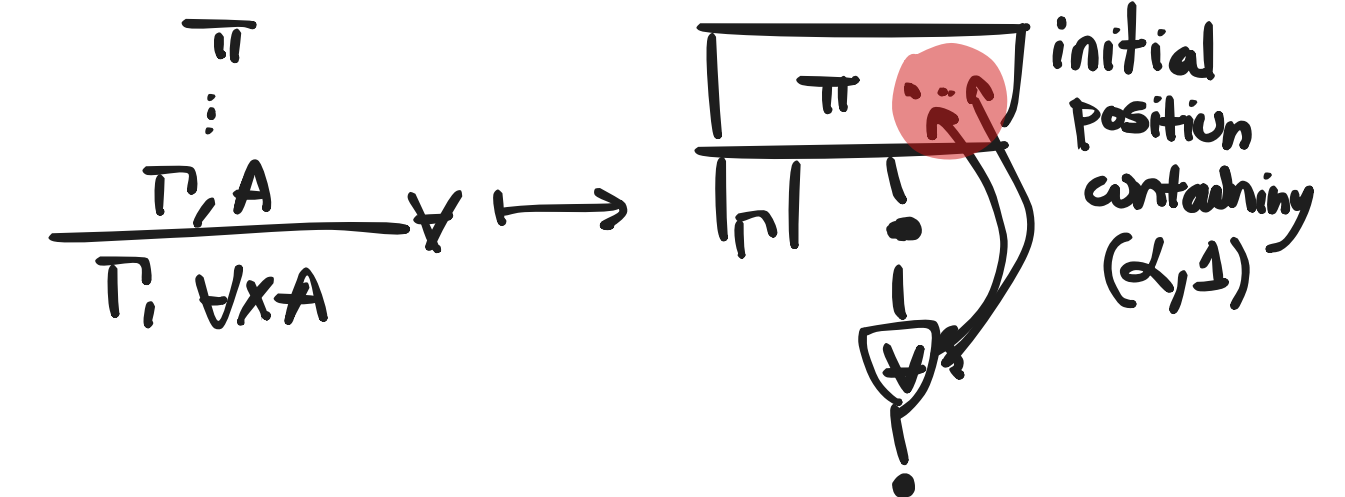
- $\exists$  pointers are only alive

- $\exists$  pointers  $\square \rightarrow \bullet P$  are such that





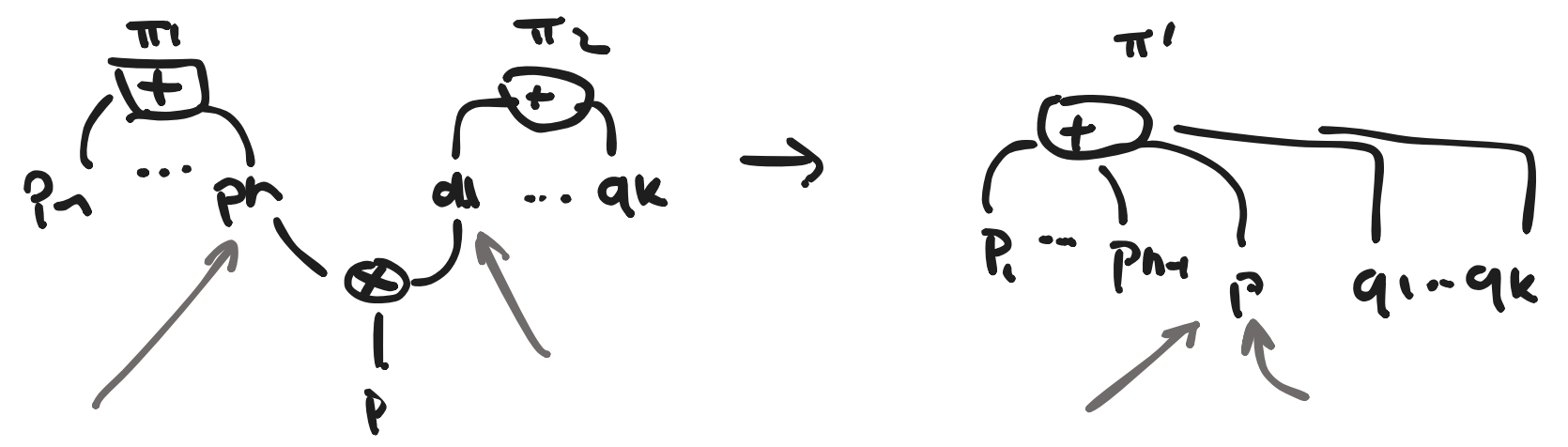
position containing e



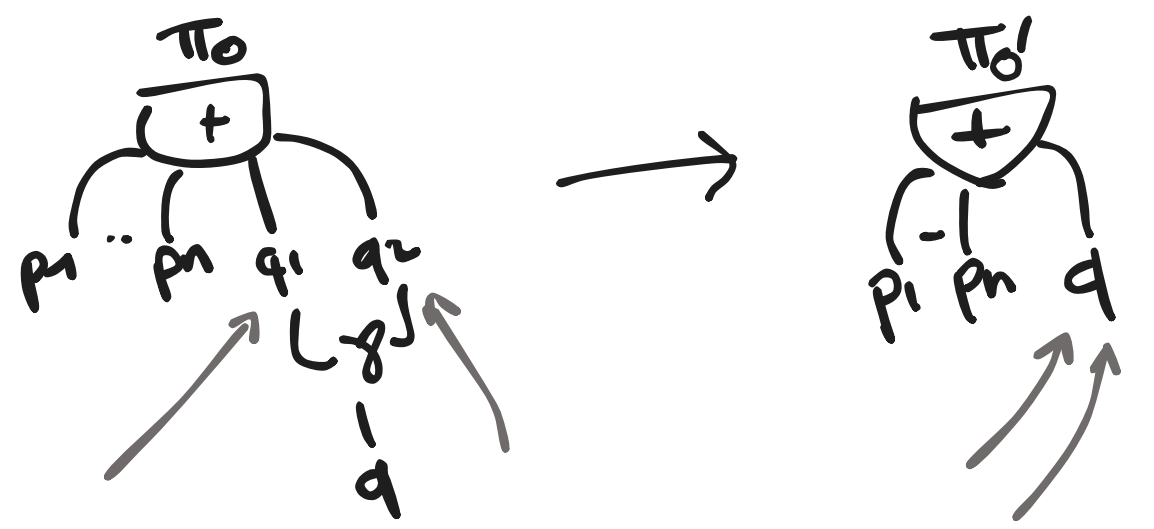
- ALL POINTERS ARE ALIVE

# PARSING (1/2)

Key idea: parsing = inverse of desequentialisation



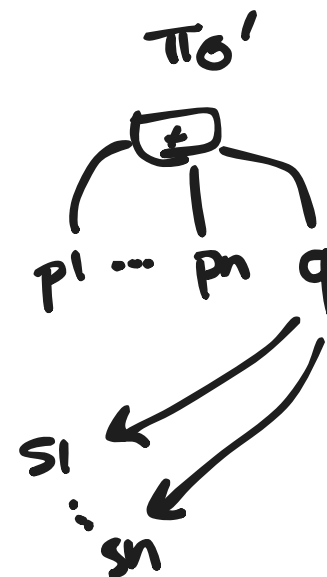
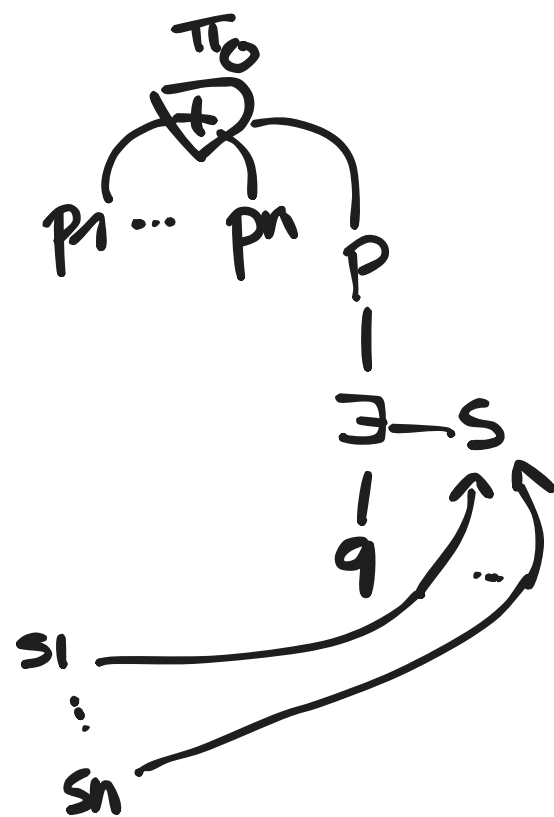
with  $\pi'_2 = \frac{\begin{matrix} \pi_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_1 \dots p_n \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \pi_2 \\ \vdots \\ q_1 \dots q_k \end{matrix}}{p_1 \dots p_{n-1}, p(p_n, q_1), q_1 \dots q_k} \otimes$



with  $\pi_0' = \frac{\begin{matrix} \pi_0 \\ \vdots \\ p_1 \dots p_n, q_1, q_2 \end{matrix}}{p_1 \dots p_n, q(q_1, q_2)}$

# PARSING (2/2)

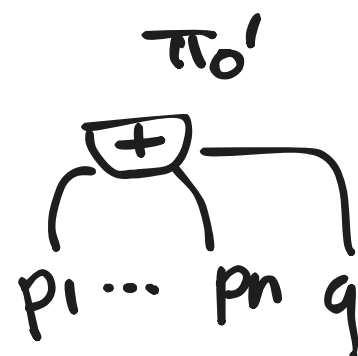
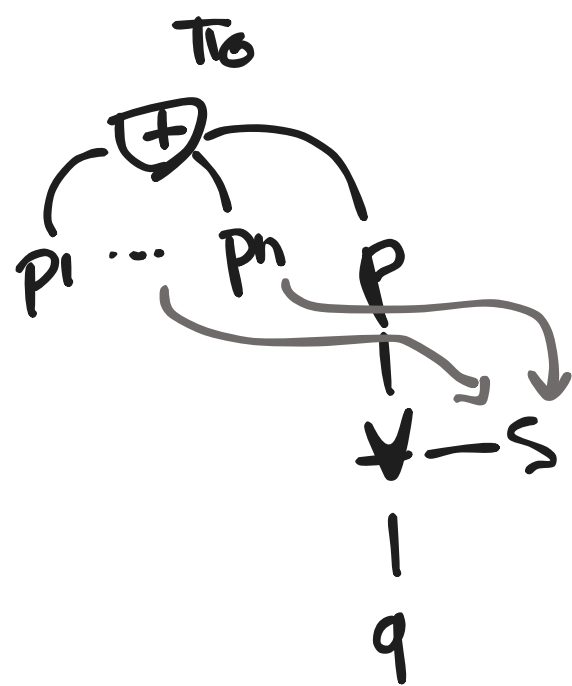
Key idea: parsing = inverse of desequentialisation



Parsing is performed on **rerouted nets**

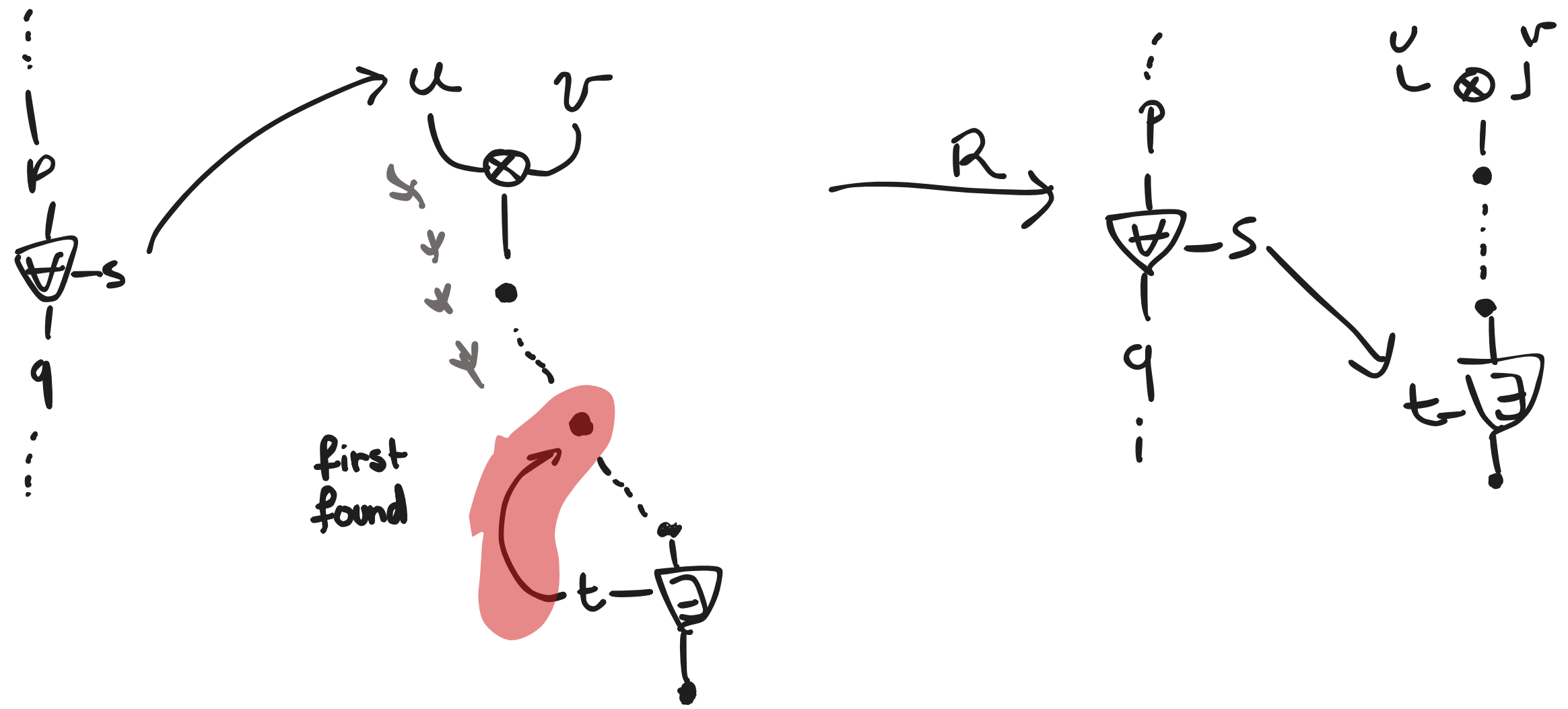
(for confluence of  $\rightarrow p$ )  
 $\downarrow$   
 only  $\forall$ -pointers remain

with  $\pi_0' = \frac{\begin{matrix} \pi_0 \\ \vdots \\ p_1 \dots p_n, p \end{matrix}}{p_1 \dots p_n, q (\exists e q)}$

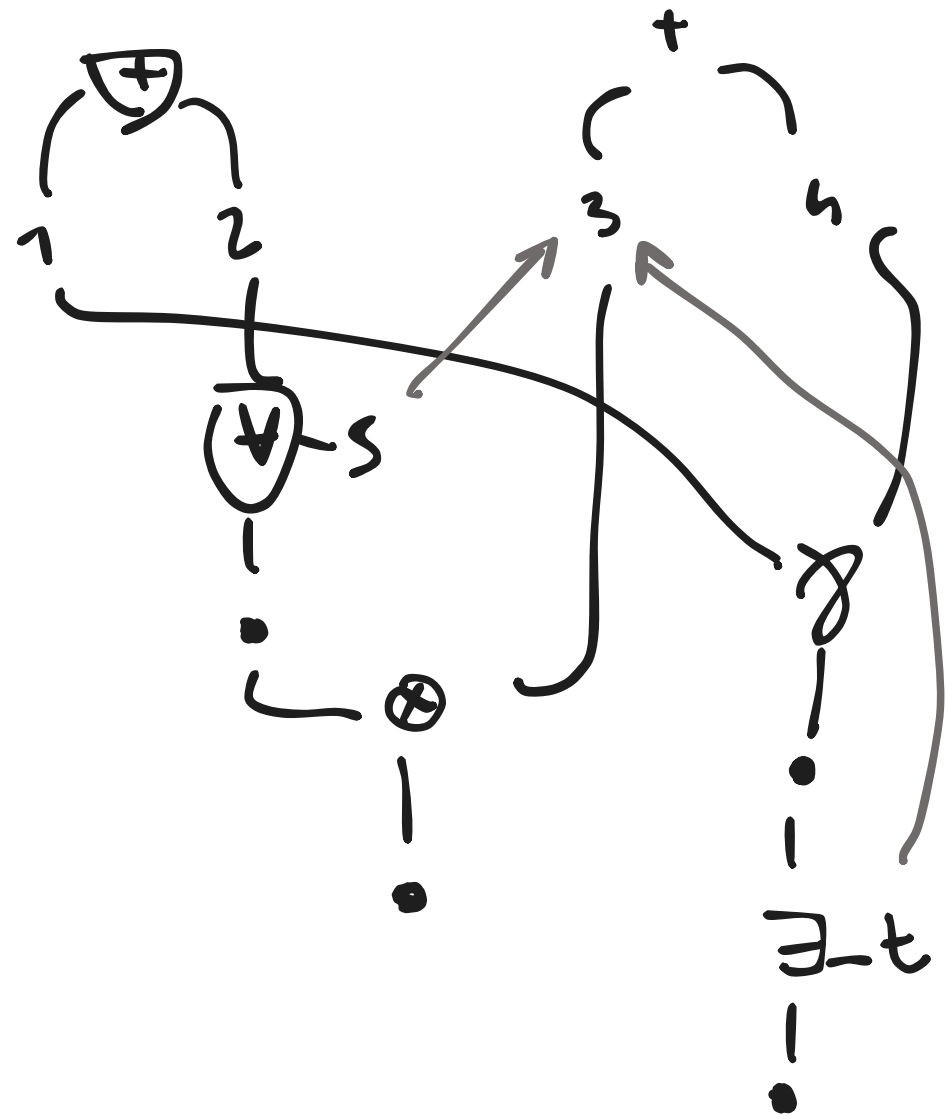


with  $\pi_0' = \frac{\begin{matrix} \pi_0 \\ \vdots \\ p_1 \dots p_n, p \end{matrix}}{p_1 \dots p_n, q (\forall v p)}$

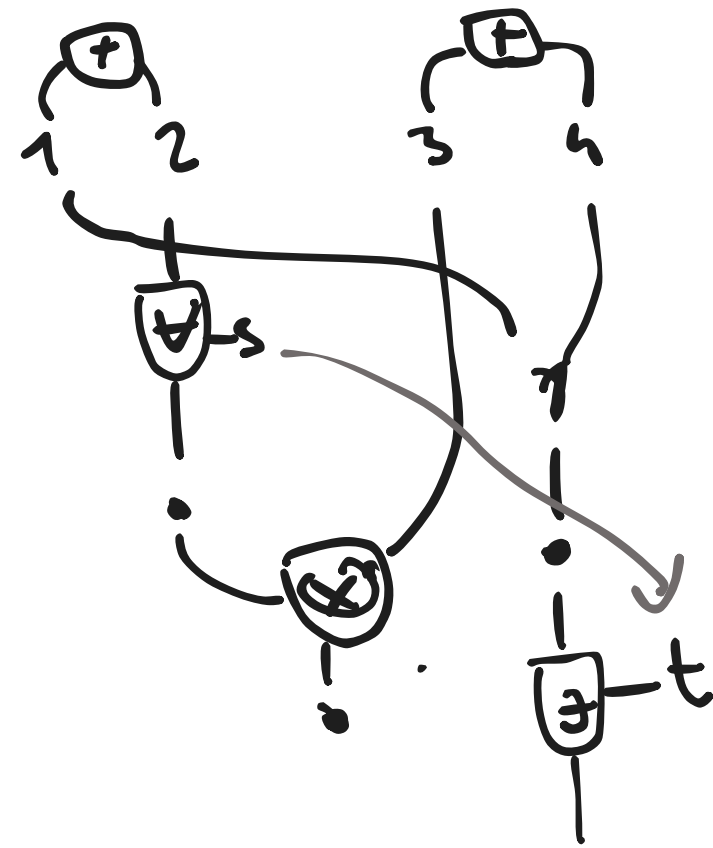
# Rerouting of $\forall$ -pointers



Rerouting of a net  $S =$  normalize for  $R$   
 + forget  $\exists$ -pointers



$\Rightarrow$



cannot be  
parsed

Thank you.