

Not not to be or not to be?

Andrej Bauer

Institute for Mathematics, Physics, and Mechanics
University of Ljubljana
Slovenia

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What is wrong with these theorems?

Theorem: Three points are either collinear or not.

Theorem: A non-constant polynomial has a complex root.

Theorem: Most functions are everywhere discontinuous.

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Theorem: Most functions are everywhere discontinuous.

But such functions are irrelevant for computer science.

Branches of Math tailored for Comp. Science

- Theory of computability
- Computational complexity & algorithms
- Numerical analysis
- Domain theory
- Cryptography
- Queueing theory
- Finite model theory
- Machine learning
- Type theory
- ...

Did you ever ask yourself . . .

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One way to do this is *realizability theory*.

Overview

1. Building a Realizability World
2. Life in a Realizability World
3. Practical Considerations

How do we create a world of mathematics?

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1. Find a category that describes our view of the world.

category = objects + morphisms

2. Apply tools of categorical logic to study it.

Take categorical logic course in the Philosophy Dept.

Computational Views of the World

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- The *relative* view:
 1. Which data can be *represented*?
 2. How do we *compute* with data?

Relative Computability

- **Data:** contents of infinite RAM
- **Computation:** (finite) program

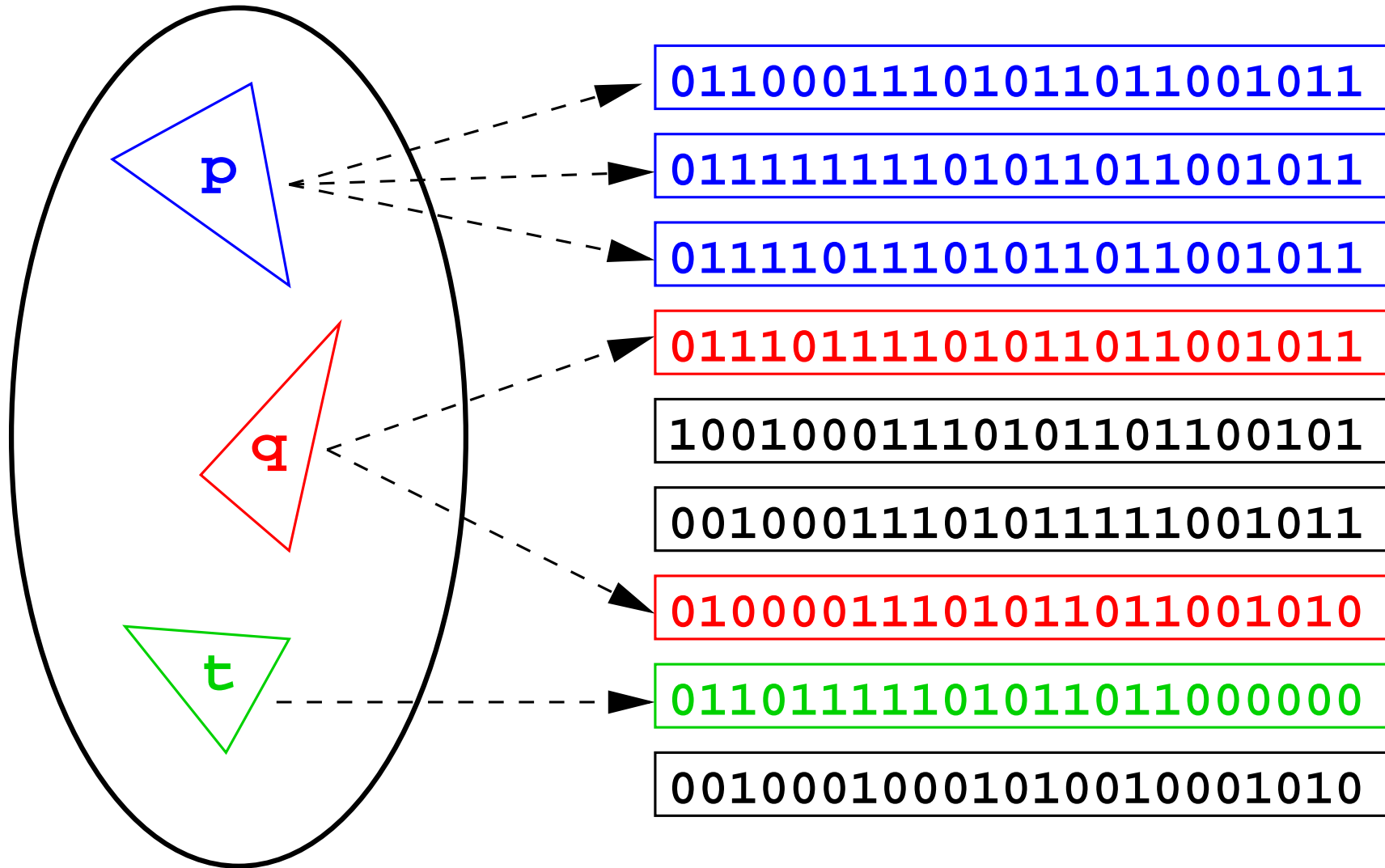
Relative Computability

- **Data:** contents of infinite RAM
 - *all* configurations possible, also non-computable
 - other sources of data (input streams) can be added
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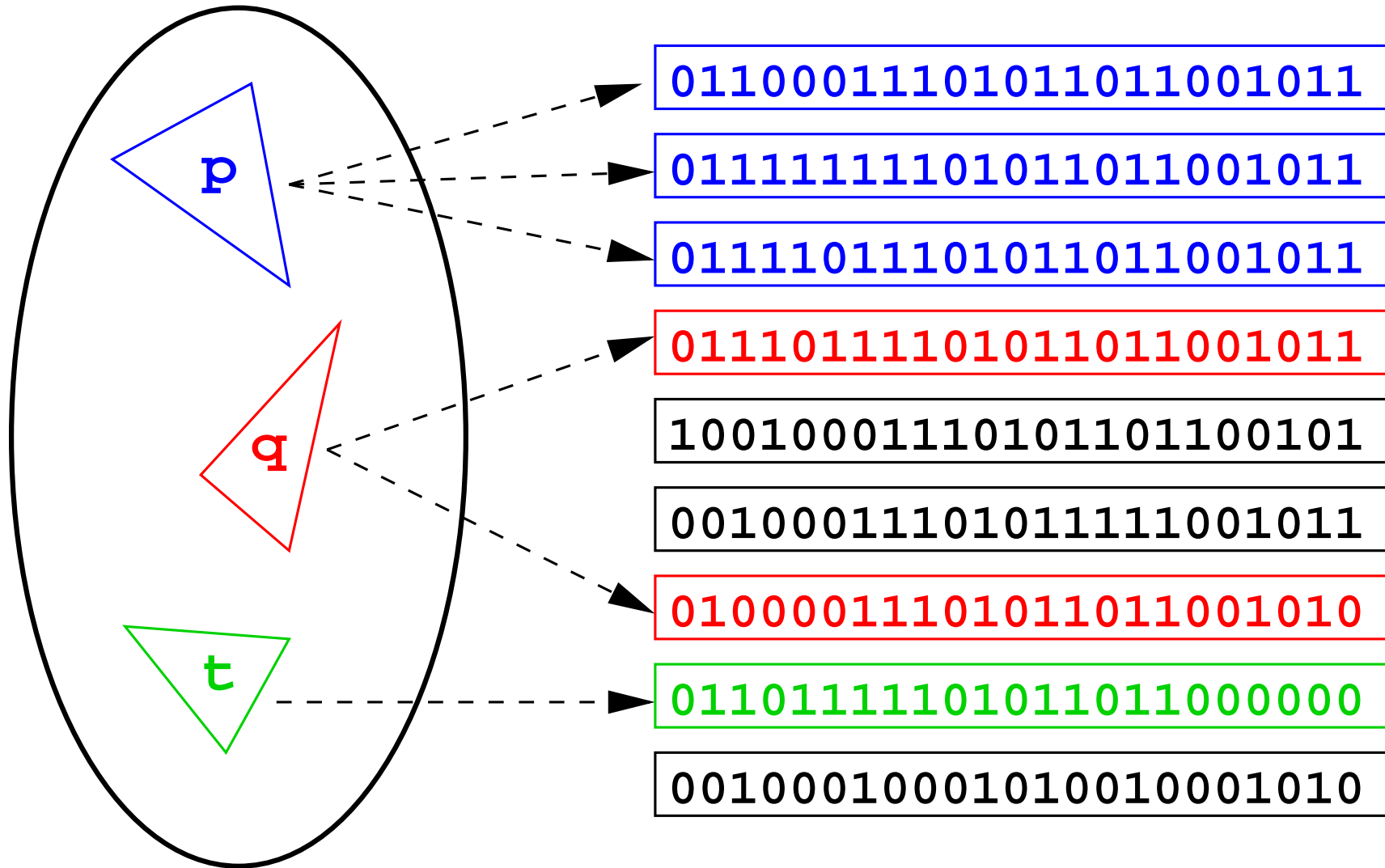
Relative Computability

- **Data:** contents of infinite RAM
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 - other sources of data (input streams) can be added
- **Computation:** (finite) program
 - any chosen general programming language
 - different language features give different worlds

Modest Sets



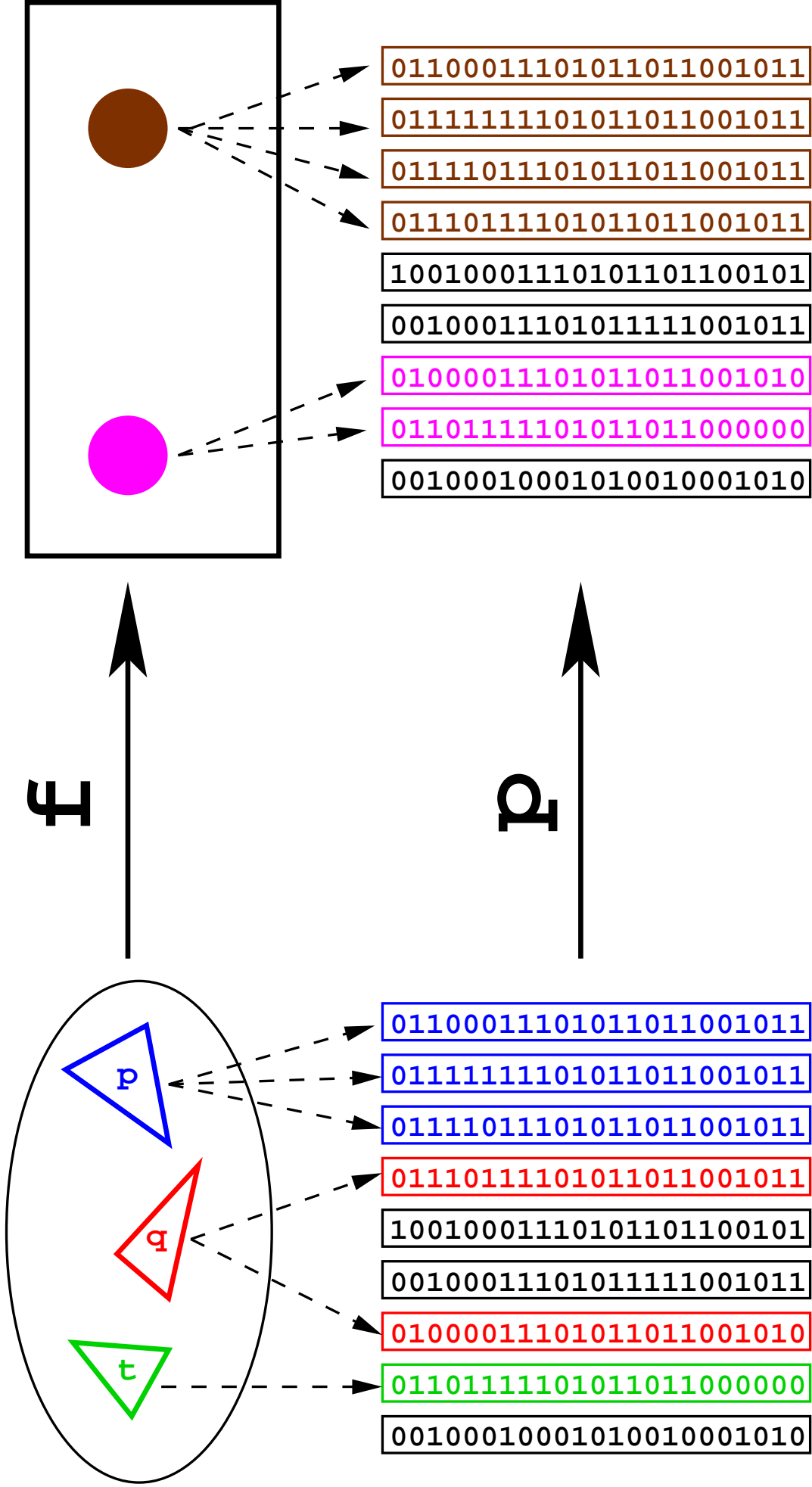
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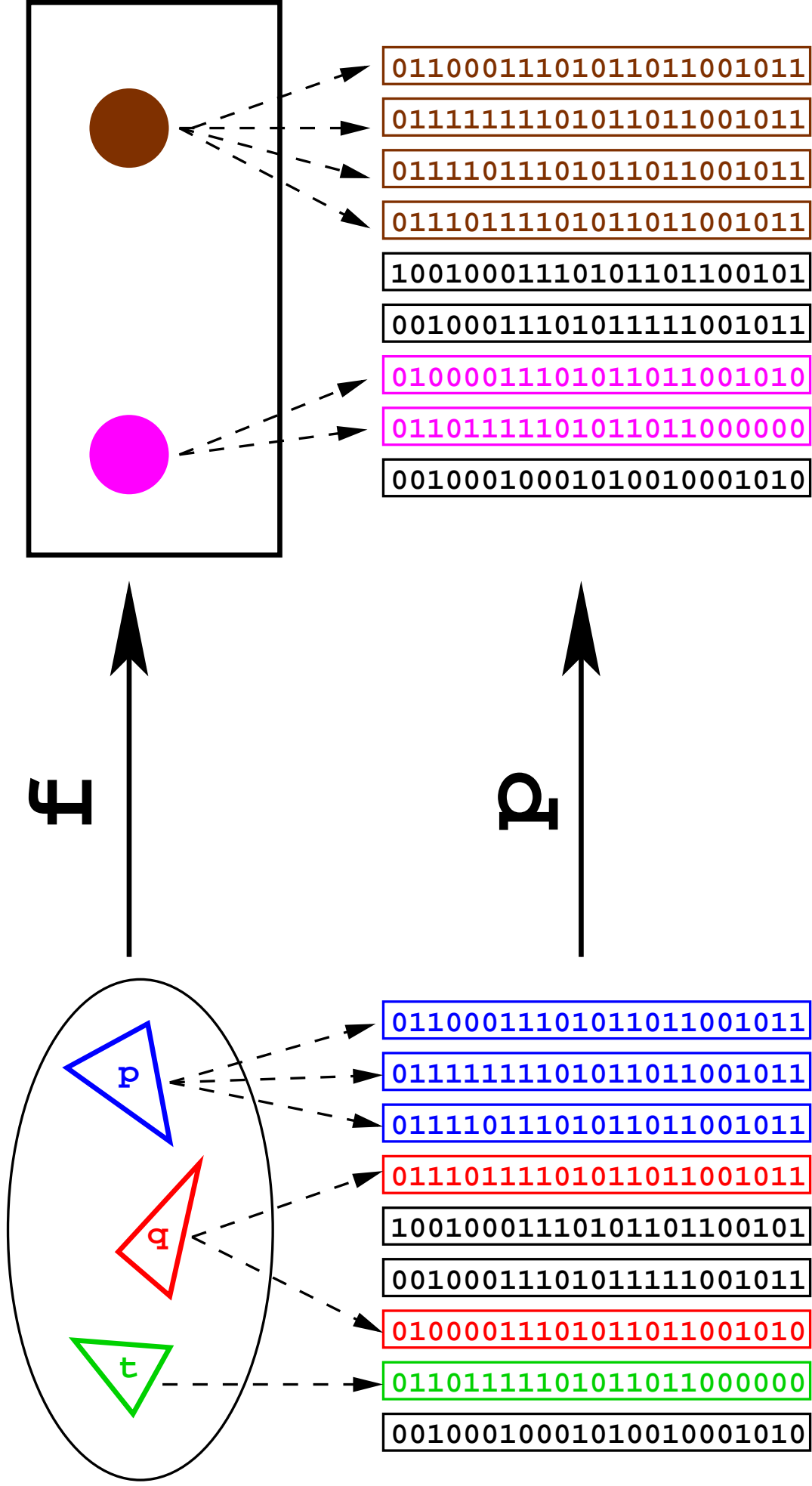
$c \Vdash x$

“ c realizes (represents) x ”

Realized Functions



Realized Functions



If $c \Vdash x$ then $p(c) \Vdash f(x)$.

Computation-aware Sets and Functions

Foundation of classical mathematics:

sets & functions

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Foundation of classical mathematics:

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Foundation of *computation-aware* mathematics:

modest sets & realized functions

Category Theory at Work

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3. Inductive sets (lists, trees, ...)

4. Cartesian product $A \times B$

5. Function space $A \rightarrow B$

Example: real numbers \mathbb{R}

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- exponent $e \in \mathbb{Z}$
- *signed* binary digit representation:

$$x = 2^e \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_k}{2^{k+1}}$$

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☞ Life in a Realizability World

3. Practical Considerations

The Particle Physics of Realizability

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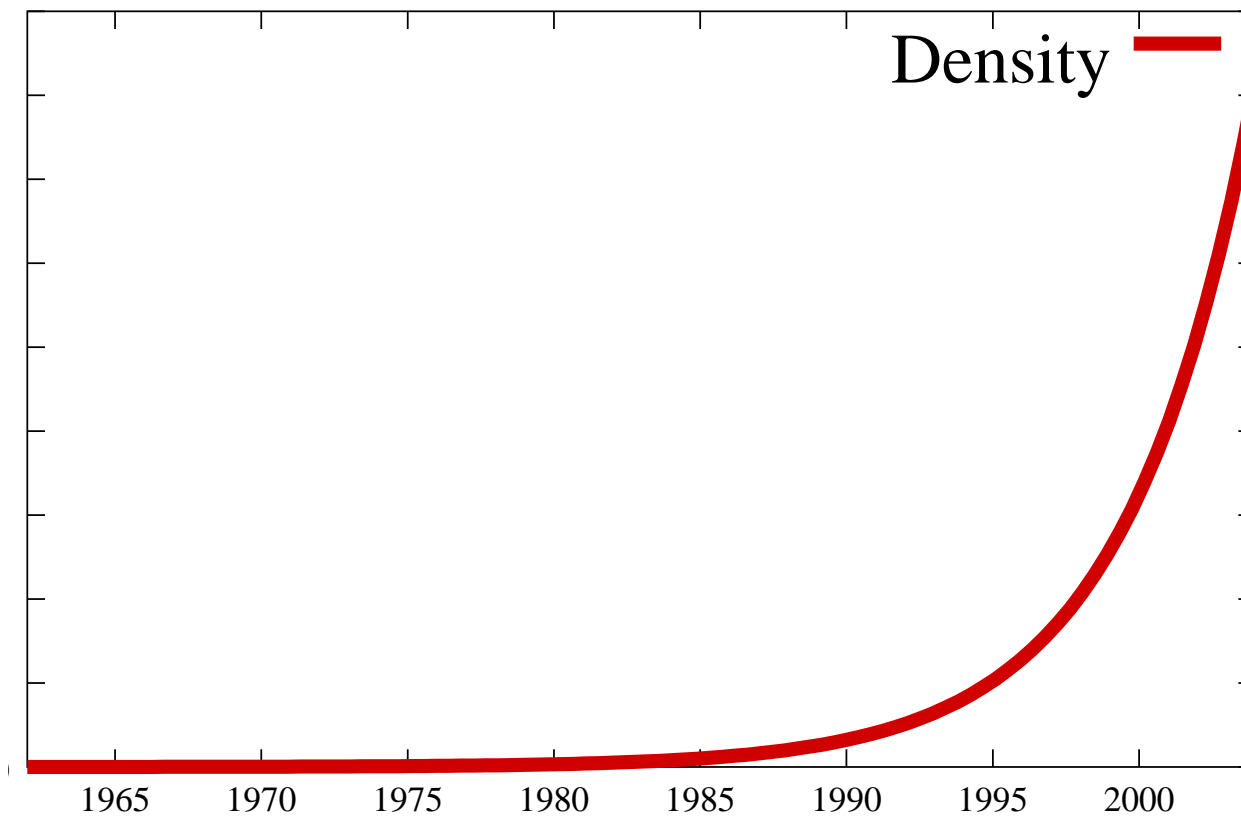
“The two basic realizers are S and K.”

$$Kxy = x \quad Sxyz = (xz)(yz)$$

The Cosmology of Realizability

“The universe is becoming denser at an exponential rate.”

(Gordon Moore, 1965)



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is a program p such that, for $\langle d, e \rangle \Vdash_{\mathbb{R}} x$,

$$p(d, e) = 0 \quad \text{if } x < 0$$

$$p(d, e) = 1 \quad \text{if } x \geq 0$$

Intuitionistic Logic

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This is a good thing!

Markov's Principle

If elements of a set A can be enumerated and $\varphi(x)$ is a semi-decidable predicate then

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If elements of a set A can be enumerated and $\varphi(x)$ is a semi-decidable predicate then

$$(\neg \forall x \in A. \neg \varphi(x)) \implies \exists x \in A. \varphi(x)$$

Witnessed by a program which iterates through all elements x_1, x_2, \dots of A and tests $\varphi(x_i)$ until one is found to hold.

All functions are continuous

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Witnessed by a program which, given $p \Vdash f$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, finds a $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that p reads only k digits of input to produce n digits of output.

Such a witness exists only if we can use a throw-catch programming construct, or a similar control mechanism.

The “not not” translation

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Classical

Intuitionistic

$$\varphi \implies \psi$$

$$\neg\neg(\varphi^* \implies \psi^*)$$

$$\varphi \wedge \psi$$

$$\neg\neg(\varphi^* \wedge \psi^*)$$

$$\varphi \vee \psi$$

$$\neg\neg(\varphi^* \vee \psi^*)$$

$$\exists x. \varphi(x)$$

$$\neg\neg\exists x. \varphi(x)^*$$

$$\forall x. \varphi(x)$$

$$\neg\neg\forall x. \varphi(x)^*$$

Not not a Classic Masterpiece

Not not, not to not be, or not to be:

not that is not the question:

Not not, whether not 'tis not nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,

Or not to not take arms against a sea of troubles,

And not by not opposing not not end them?

(not not Hamlet)

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Finite combinatorics is pretty much the same.

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From the construction of a set or a function
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We prove correctness of an implementation
by showing it realizes the desired specification.

A Question for Hardware Designers

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Would negative digits be useful in hardware implementation of floating point arithmetic?

A Challenge for Computational Geometers

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Prove theorems without using the dichotomy

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}. (x < 0 \vee x \geq 0)$$

Use instead

$$\forall \epsilon > 0. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. (x < \epsilon \vee x > -\epsilon)$$

A Task for Programming Language Designers

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Ordinary if-then-else control mechanism is inappropriate for exact arithmetic.

Design practical data structures for real numbers *and* invent new control mechanisms for programming with them.

In Conclusion

The world of realizability is *your* world.