

On the Normative Power of Logical Frameworks

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In Memory of Gilles Dowek

Carnegie Mellon University

July 18, 2026

- Gilles' thesis on [Automated Theorem Proving in the Calculus of Constructions](#)
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- Both employed higher-order unification
 - I assumed type inference to be undecidable, but couldn't find a reduction from higher-order unification (as I had for a form of polymorphic type inference)
 - Gilles found a **surprising** reduction from the *Post Correspondence Problem* to prove undecidability of type inference for $\lambda\Pi$ [[Dowek 1993](#)]

Collaboration, continued

- With Thérèse Hardin and Claude Kirchner [Dowek et al.'95], Gilles had developed an implementation of **higher-order unification** based on Abadi et al.'s calculus of explicit substitutions [Abadi et al.'91]

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- Gilles, Thérèse, Claude, and I adapted their earlier work to higher-order patterns [Dowek'96]
- Carsten and I made this the algorithm at the core of Twelf [Pf. & Schürmann'99]
 - For type checking and reconstruction (see also [Pientka'13])
 - For logic programming (see also [Pientka & Pf.'03] [Pientka'06])
 - For meta-theorem proving and proof checking (see also [Schürmann & Pf.'98,'03] [Schürmann'00])

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- Metalanguage for deductive systems
 - Specification
 - Algorithms
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- Consisting of two parts
 - A formal metalanguage
 - A representation methodology

The LF Logical Framework

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- Representation methodology
 - Judgments-as-types
 - Hypothetical judgments as function types
 - Adequacy of representation via a **compositional bijection** between proofs and terms
 - Reduces proof checking to type checking

Example: Natural Deduction

- Judgment A *true*

$$\left[\frac{}{\Gamma, x:A \text{ true} \vdash A} \text{hyp}_x \right] \quad \frac{\Gamma, x:A \text{ true} \vdash B \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash A \supset B} \supset I^x \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \supset B \text{ true} \quad \Gamma \vdash A \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash B \text{ true}} \supset E$$

- Type $\text{true} \ulcorner A \urcorner$

`true : prop -> type.`

`impI : (true A -> true B) -> true (imp A B).`

`impE : true (imp A B) -> true A -> true B.`

- In LF

$$\ulcorner \Gamma \urcorner \vdash \ulcorner \mathcal{D} \urcorner : \text{true} \ulcorner A \urcorner$$

- These are not inductive types (in the usual sense)

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- Rules

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:A \text{ ante}, y:B \text{ ante} \vdash C \text{ succ}}{\Gamma, z:A \wedge B \text{ ante} \vdash C \text{ succ}} \wedge L \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ succ} \quad \Gamma \vdash B \text{ succ}}{\Gamma \vdash A \wedge B \text{ succ}} \wedge R$$
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- In LF ?

```
andL : (ante A -> ante B -> succ C)
      -> (ante (and A B) -> succ C).
andR : succ A -> succ B
      -> succ (and A B).
id  : ante A -> succ A.
cut : succ A -> (ante A -> succ C)
      -> succ C.
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Limits of Hypothetical Judgments

- This rule is subtle:

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- Defined semantically by **linear substitution**

Substructural extensions and alternatives

- Linear Logical Framework LLF [Cervesato & Pf.'96]
 - Linear hypothetical judgments as linear function types
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 - Proofs are not terms

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- Foundational and pragmatic issues
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Adequacy is no longer a bijection
- All computations (except substitution) become deductions / trace terms
Representations are bloated

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- Research program
 - Establish for specific encodings
 - Design general criteria (confluence, termination)

- Constraints and rewriting for LF
 - Constraint logic programming [Michaylov & Pf.'93]
 - Higher-order superposition [Virga'96]
 - Higher-order rewriting with dependent types [Virga'99]

My related attempts

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 - Higher-order superposition [Virga'96]
 - Higher-order rewriting with dependent types [Virga'99]
- Higher-order pattern unification [Dowek, Hardin, Kirchner, Pf.'96]
- Implementation of Twelf in ML using higher-order pattern unification with constraints with Carsten Schürmann, Brigitte Pientka, Roberto Virga, Kevin Watkins, and many others

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- Solves the problem of fixed equality with LF

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- I miss Gilles, both personally and professionally

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