

Display Logics for Classical and Boolean Bunched Implication

Presentation by Robert J. Simmons
Separation Logic, April 8, 2009

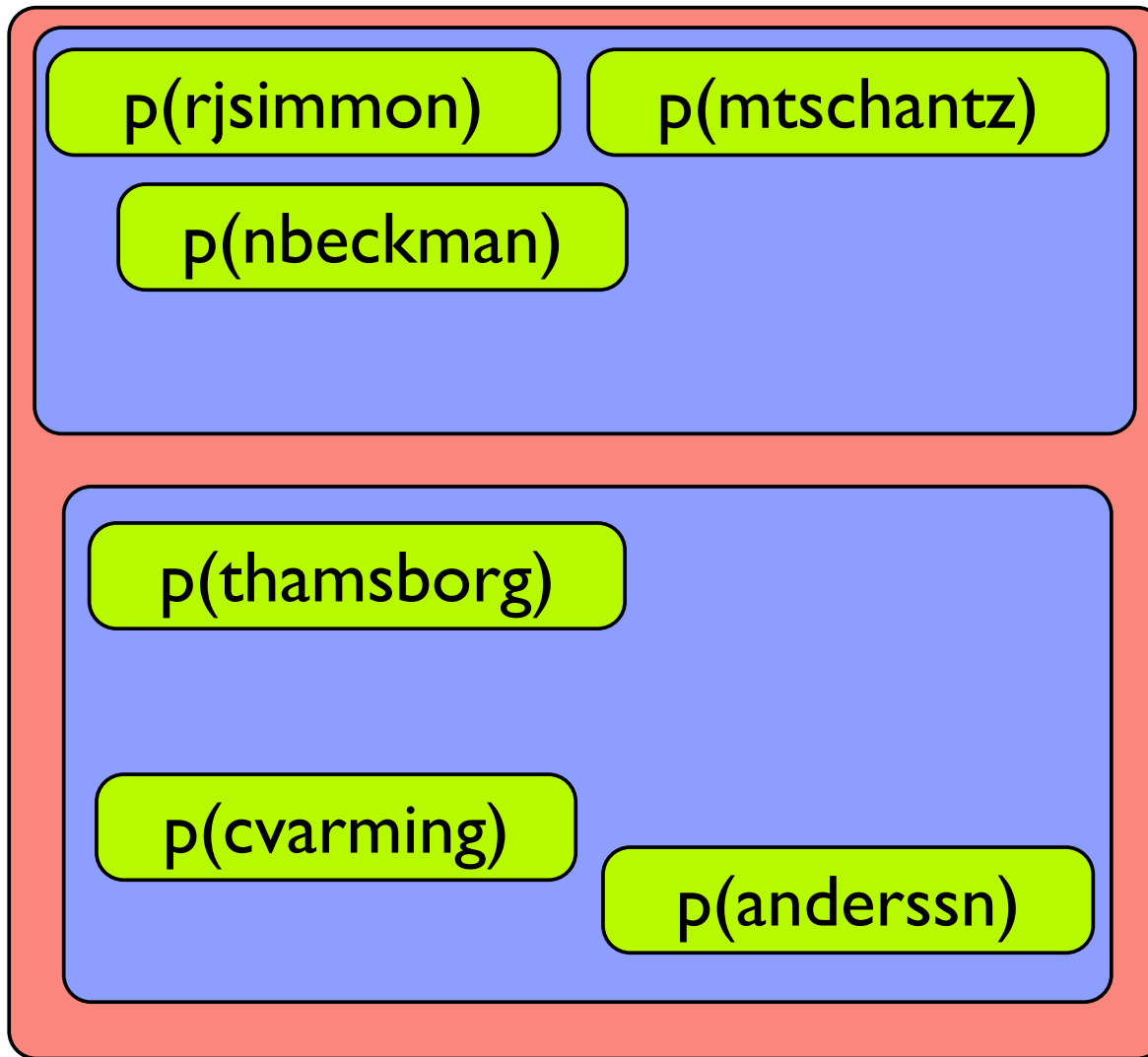
Last time:

- Bunchy contexts
- Bunchy “Natural Deduction”
- Bunchy Sequent Calculus

This time:

- Multiple-conclusion (classical) sequent calculi
- Display Logic
- Classical Bunched Implication
- Boolean Bunched Implication

First, international collaboration



$$\vdash \exists x, y. \\ p(x) * p(y) * \top$$

First, international collaboration

usa(rjsimmon)

usa(mtschantz)

usa(nbeckman)

den(thamsborg)

den(cvarming)

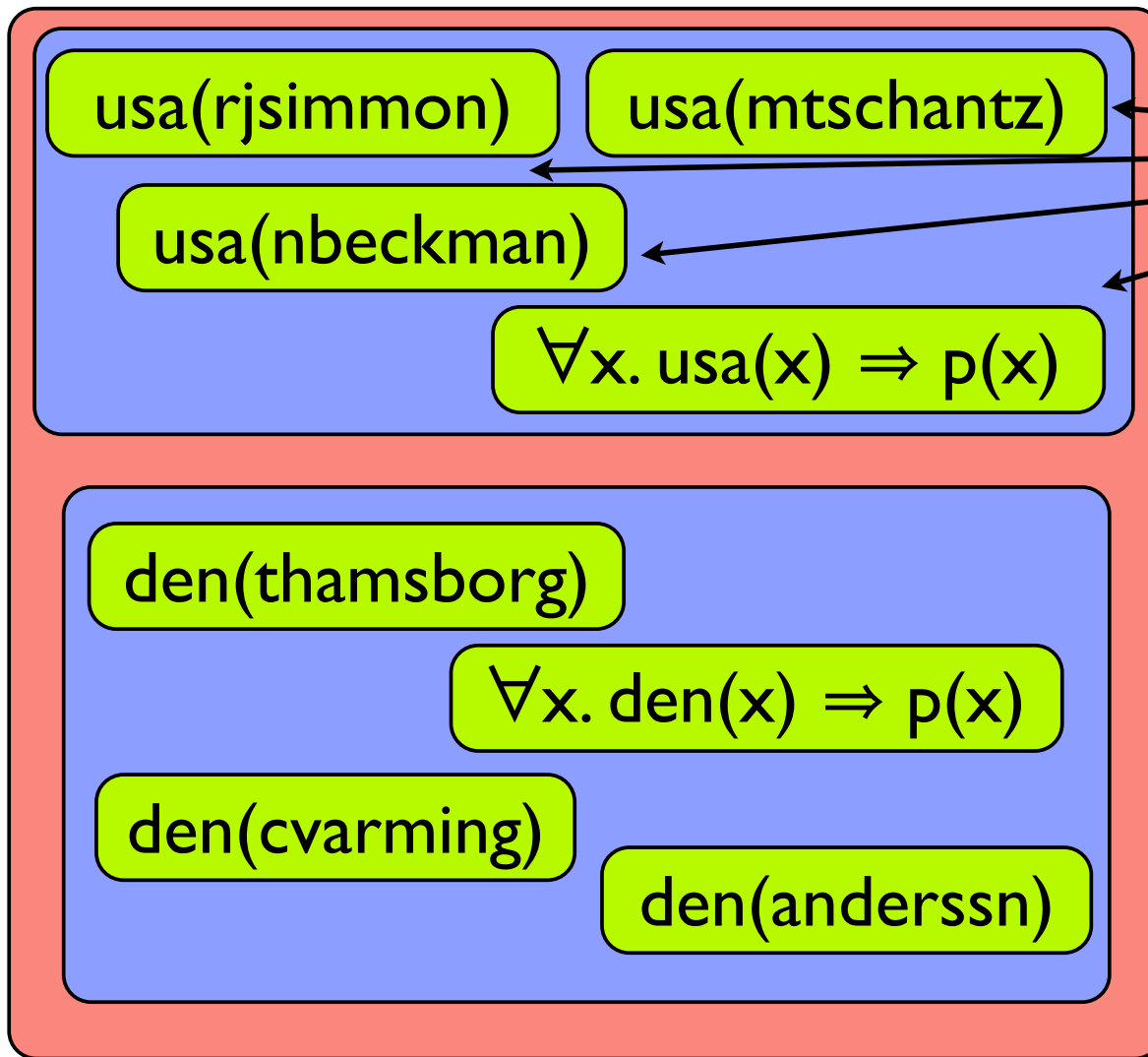
den(anderssn)

$$\forall x. \text{usa}(x) \Rightarrow p(x)$$

$$\forall x. \text{den}(x) \Rightarrow p(x)$$

$$\vdash \exists x, y. \\ p(x) * p(y) * \top$$

First, international collaboration



implication-ey
stuff needs to be
stuck in the
same (**additive**)
bunch as the
stuff it will

$$\vdash \exists x, y. \quad \text{modify} \\ p(x) * p(y) * \top$$

(possibility: treat
these things as
pure, or perhaps
notice they
already are?)

Multiple conclusion sequent calculi

$$A; B; C; D \vdash E; F; G; H$$



Assuming all of these are true
(conjunction)...



We can conclude that
one of these are true
(disjunction)...

$$A, B, C, D \vdash E, F, G, H$$



Assuming we've got all of these
(conjunction)...



We can get... one of these also
using the dual of the resources
from the other ones?

("Par exists to confuse us" -
Neel K.)

Multiple conclusion sequent calculi

$$A; B; C; D \vdash E; F; G; H$$



Assuming all of these are true
(conjunction)...



We can conclude that
one of these are true
(disjunction)...

$$\frac{\Gamma; A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \neg A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma; \text{true} \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \text{false}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma; \text{false} \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \text{true}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta; A}{\Gamma; \neg A \vdash \Delta}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \text{true}}{\Gamma; \text{false} \vdash \Delta}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \text{false}}{\Gamma; \text{true} \vdash \Delta}$$

Multiple conclusion sequent calculi

$$A; B; C; D \vdash E; F; G; H$$



Assuming all of these are true
(conjunction)...



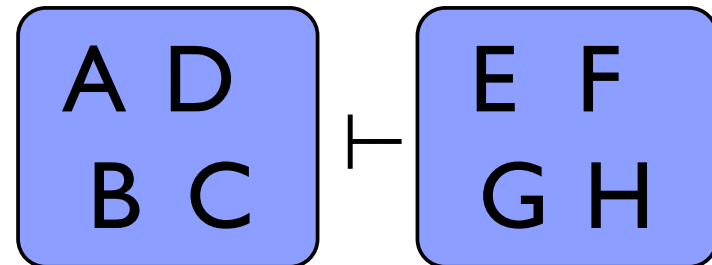
We can conclude that
one of these are true
(disjunction)...

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \hline
 A \vdash A \\
 \hline
 \emptyset_a \vdash A; \neg A \\
 \hline
 \emptyset_a \vdash A \vee \neg A
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{id} \\
 \neg R \\
 \vee R
 \end{array}$$

Display logic:

Extend negation to contexts

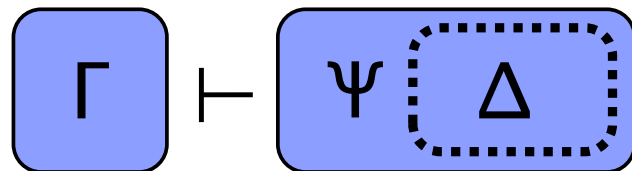
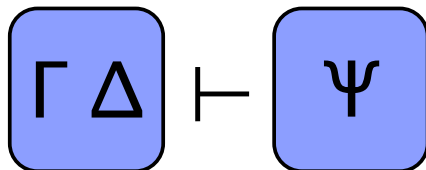
$A; B; C; D \vdash E; F; G; H$
 $A; D; C; B \vdash G; E; H; F$



$\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Psi$
 $\Gamma \vdash \# \Delta; \Psi$

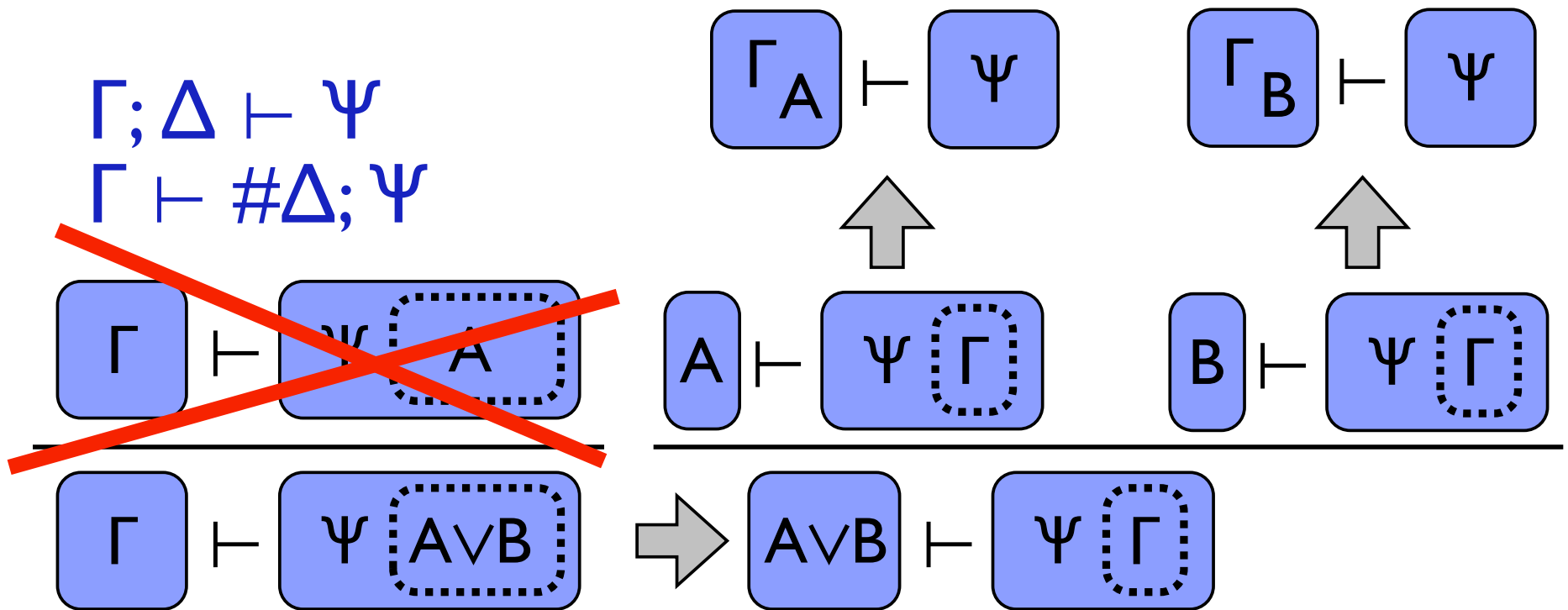
$\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \Psi$
 $\Gamma; \# \Delta \vdash \Psi$
 $\Gamma \vdash \Psi; \Delta$

$\Gamma \vdash \Delta$
 $\# \Delta \vdash \# \Gamma$
 $\#\# \Gamma \vdash \Delta$



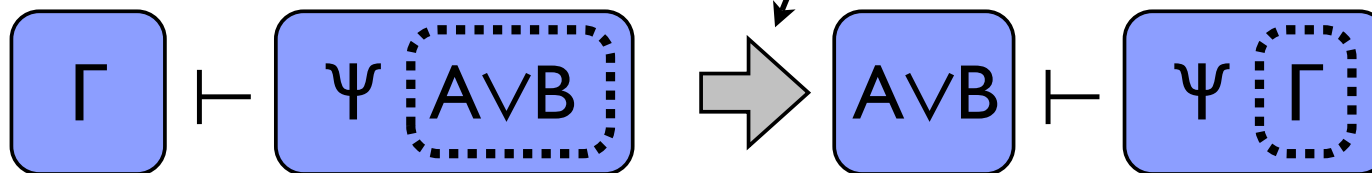
Display logic:

Extend negation to contexts

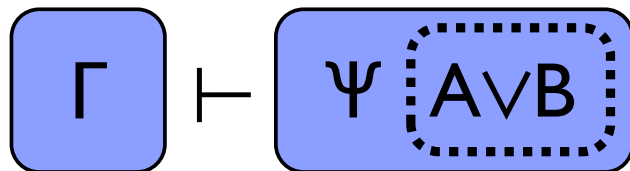
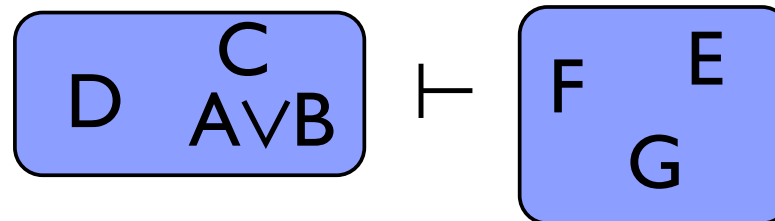
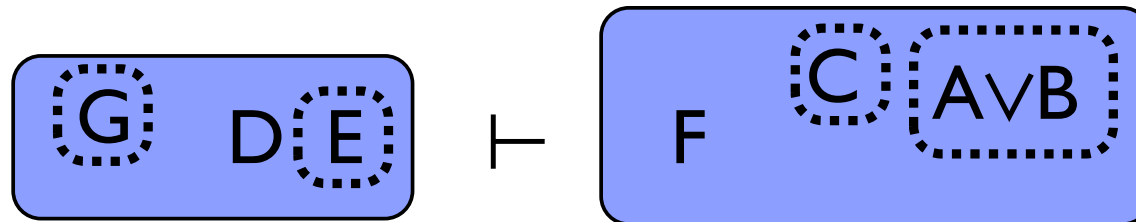
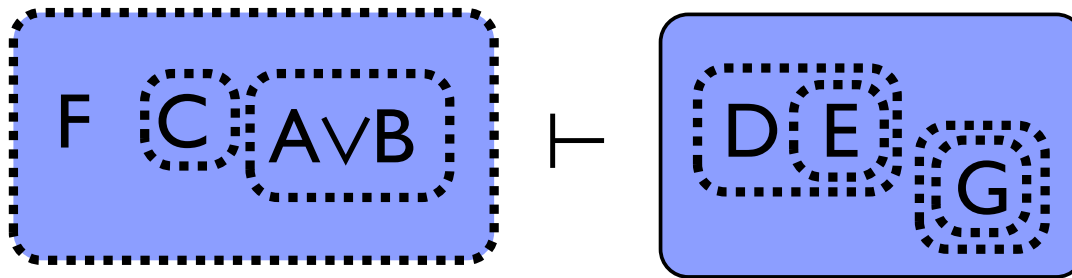


Display logic: Extend negation to contexts

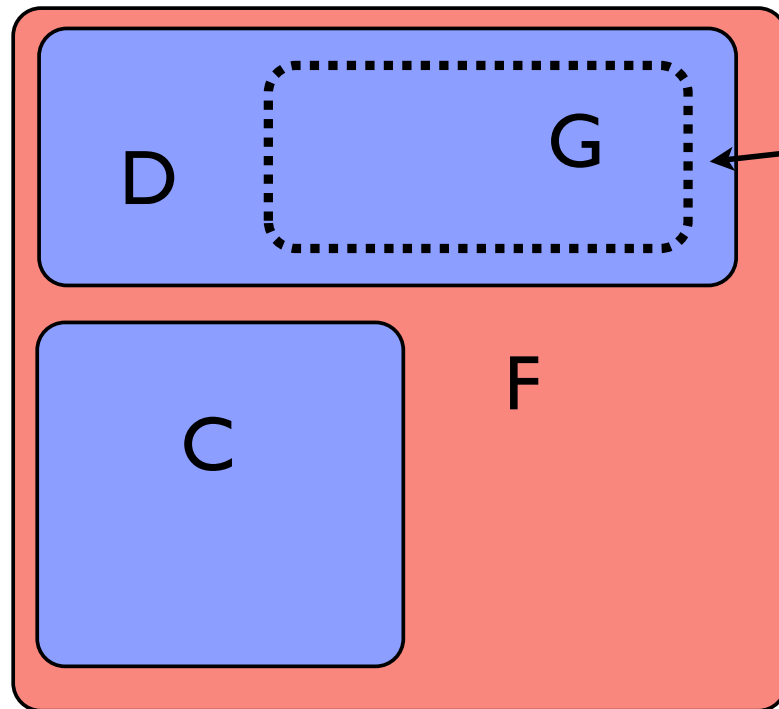
display theorem
says this always
works



Display logic is overkill



Display logic is $\neg$ overkill



negated
contexts will be
stuck in the
same bunch they
are formed in

Classical BI

Straightforward BI-like display logic with both forms of negation (the additive one and the multiplicative one)

$$\frac{\#A \vdash \Gamma}{\neg A \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \#A}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A} \quad \frac{A; B \vdash \Gamma}{A \wedge B \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash B}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash A \wedge B}$$

$$\frac{\flat A \vdash \Gamma}{\sim A \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \flat A}{\Gamma \vdash \sim A} \quad \frac{A, B \vdash \Gamma}{A * B \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash B}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash A * B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A; B}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B} \quad \frac{A \vdash \Delta \quad B \vdash \Gamma}{A \vee B \vdash \Delta; \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma; A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash A \quad B \vdash \Gamma}{A \Rightarrow B \vdash \# \Delta; \Gamma}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, B}{\Gamma \vdash A \dot{\vee} B} \quad \frac{A \vdash \Delta \quad B \vdash \Gamma}{A \dot{\vee} B \vdash \Delta, \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \multimap B} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash A \quad B \vdash \Gamma}{A \multimap B \vdash \flat \Delta, \Gamma}$$

Why are both $\triangleright$ and $\#$ needed?

Imagine there's only $\#$ that acts as both

Using display and commutative monoid equations, we can get a contradiction that “ $\emptyset_a, \emptyset_a$ ” implies “ $\emptyset_m$ ”, which is wrong

$$\emptyset_a \vdash \emptyset_a$$

$$\# \# \emptyset_a \vdash \emptyset_a$$

$$\emptyset_a; \# \# \emptyset_a \vdash \emptyset_a$$

$$\emptyset_a \vdash \# \emptyset_a; \emptyset_a$$

$$\emptyset_a \vdash \# \emptyset_a$$

$$\emptyset_a \vdash \# \emptyset_a, \emptyset_m$$

$$\emptyset_a, \emptyset_a \vdash \emptyset_m$$

Classical BI (Figure 5 in CBI paper)

$$\boxed{\sim\neg A} \vdash \boxed{\neg\sim A}$$

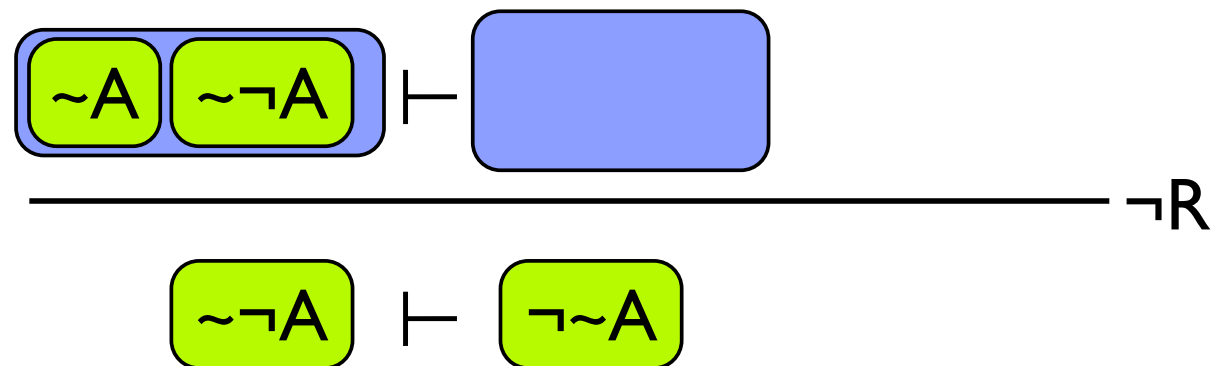
Classical BI

$$\frac{\boxed{\sim \neg A} \vdash \boxed{\sim A}}{\boxed{\sim \neg A} \vdash \boxed{\neg \sim A}} \neg R$$

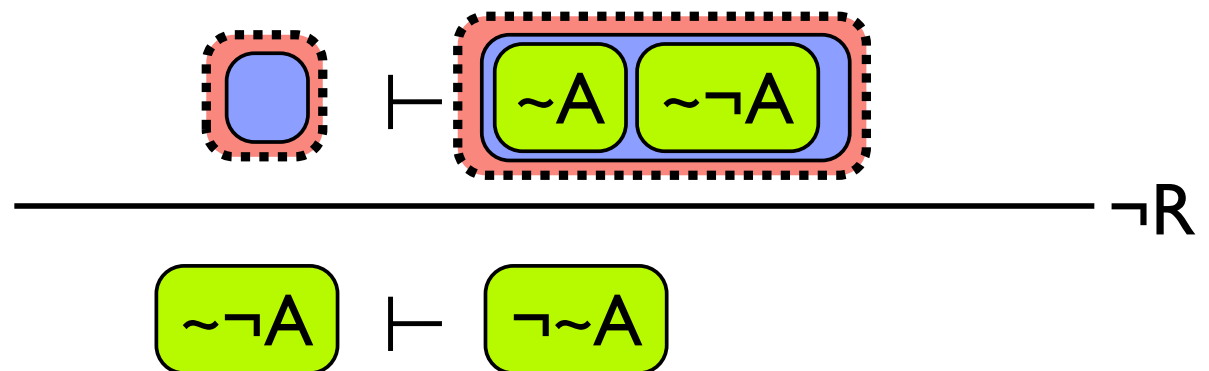
Classical BI

$$\frac{\sim\neg A \vdash \boxed{\sim A}}{\sim\neg A \vdash \neg\sim A} \neg R$$

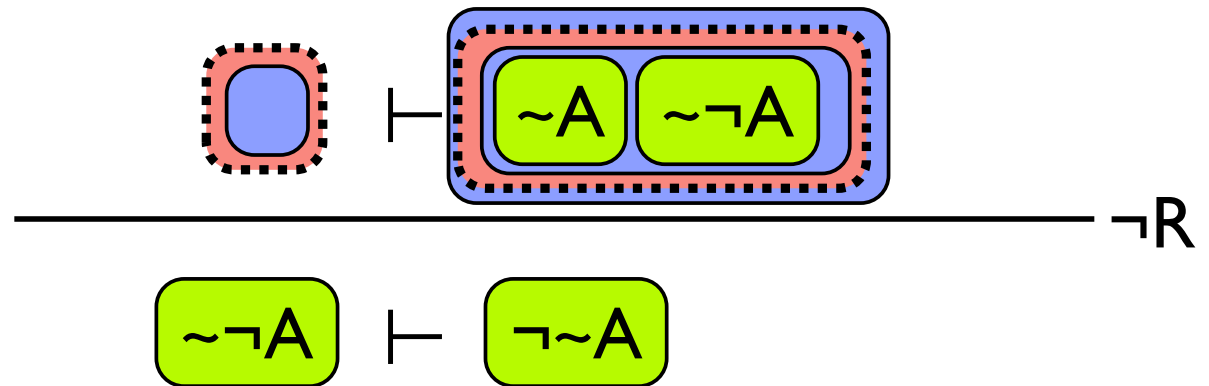
Classical BI



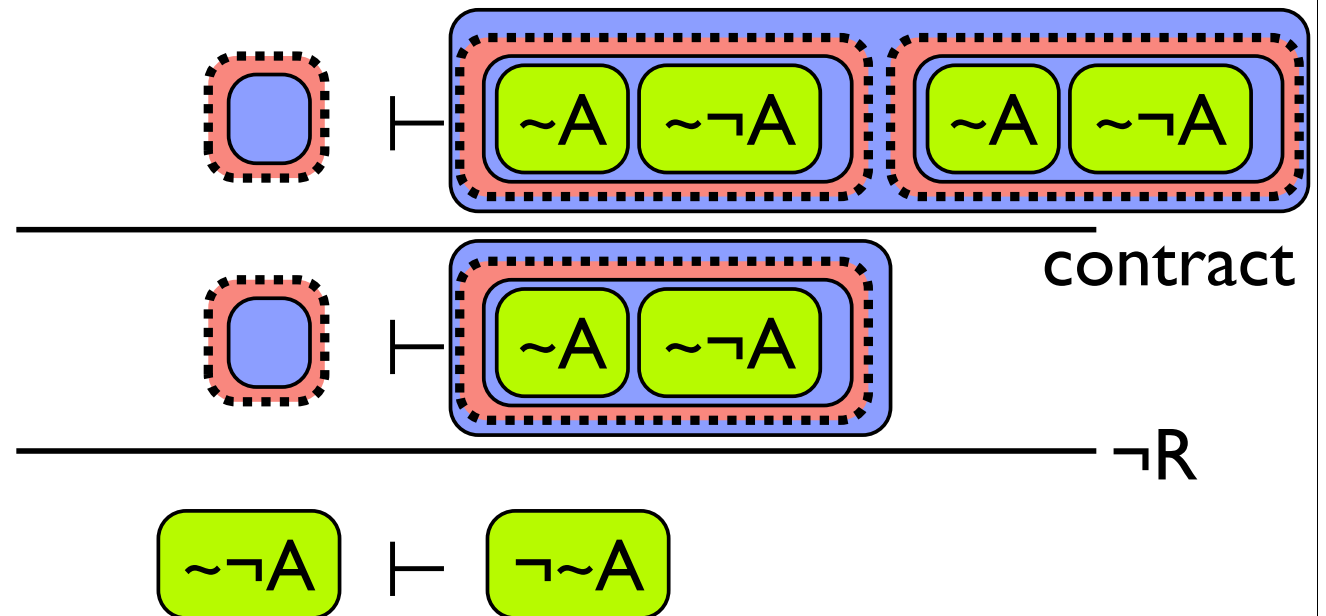
Classical BI



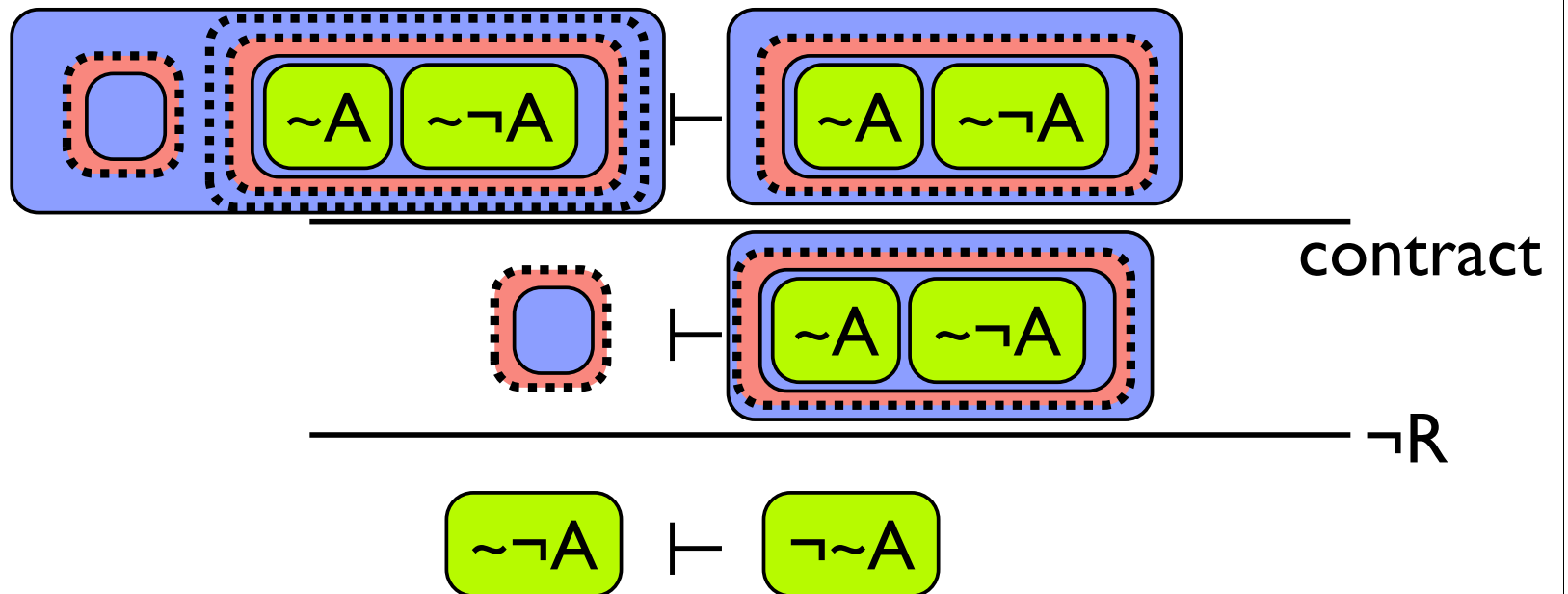
Classical BI



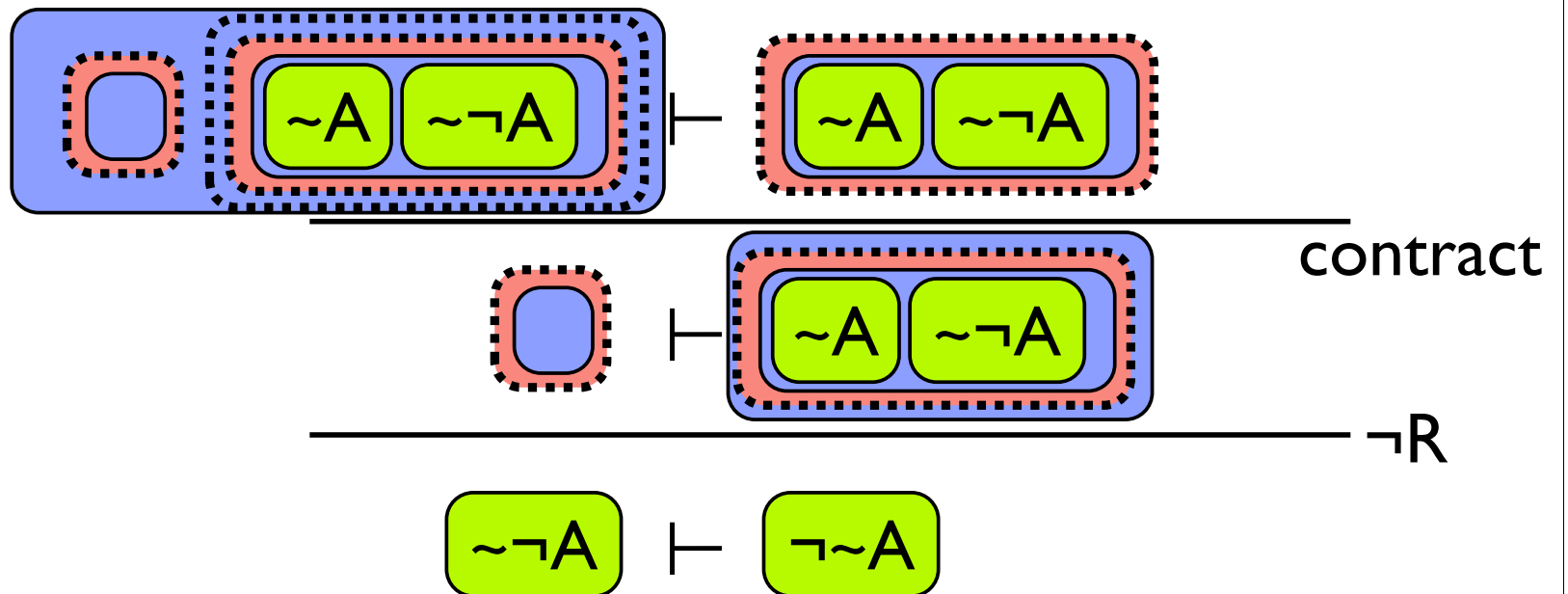
Classical BI



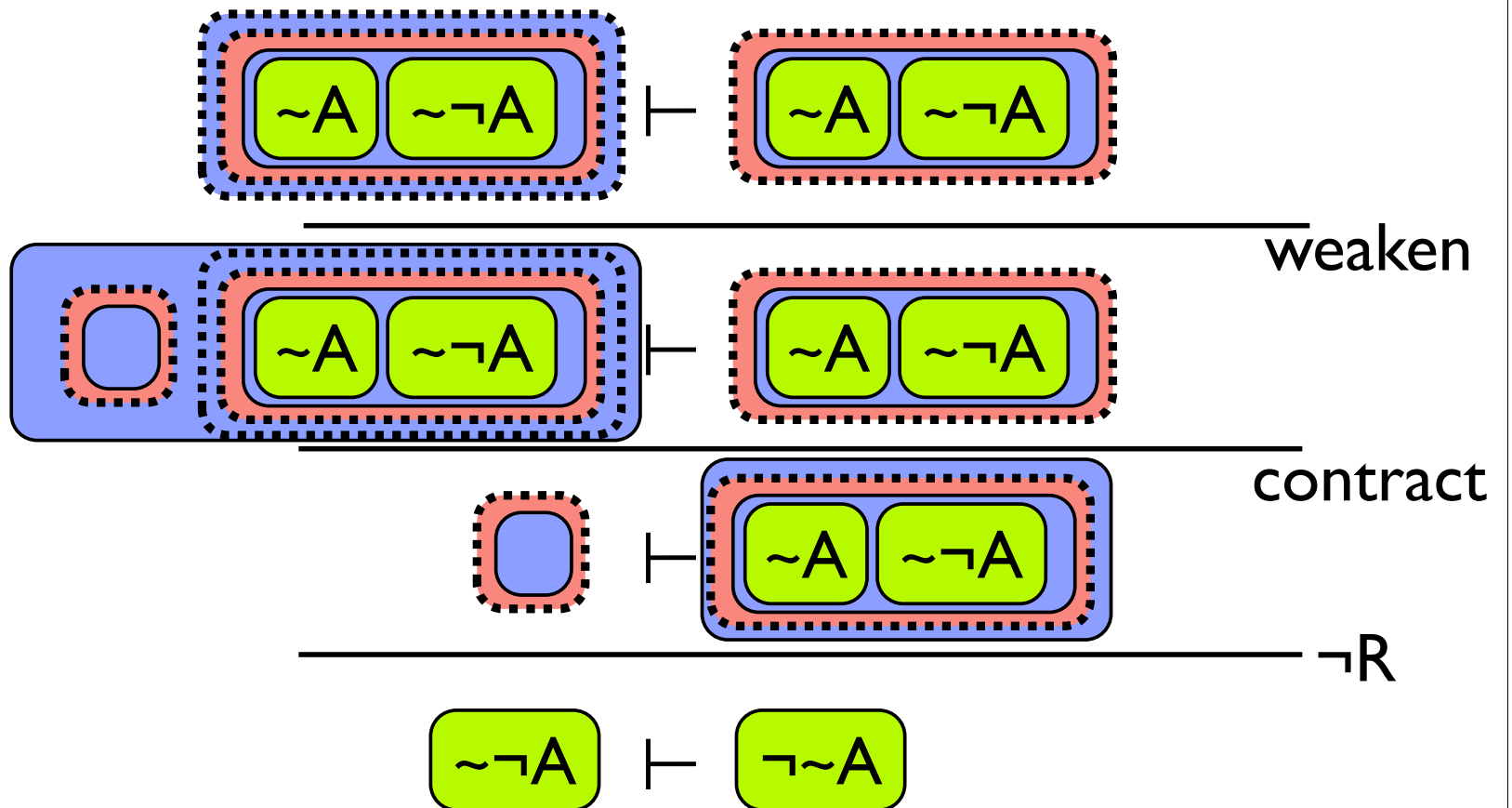
Classical BI



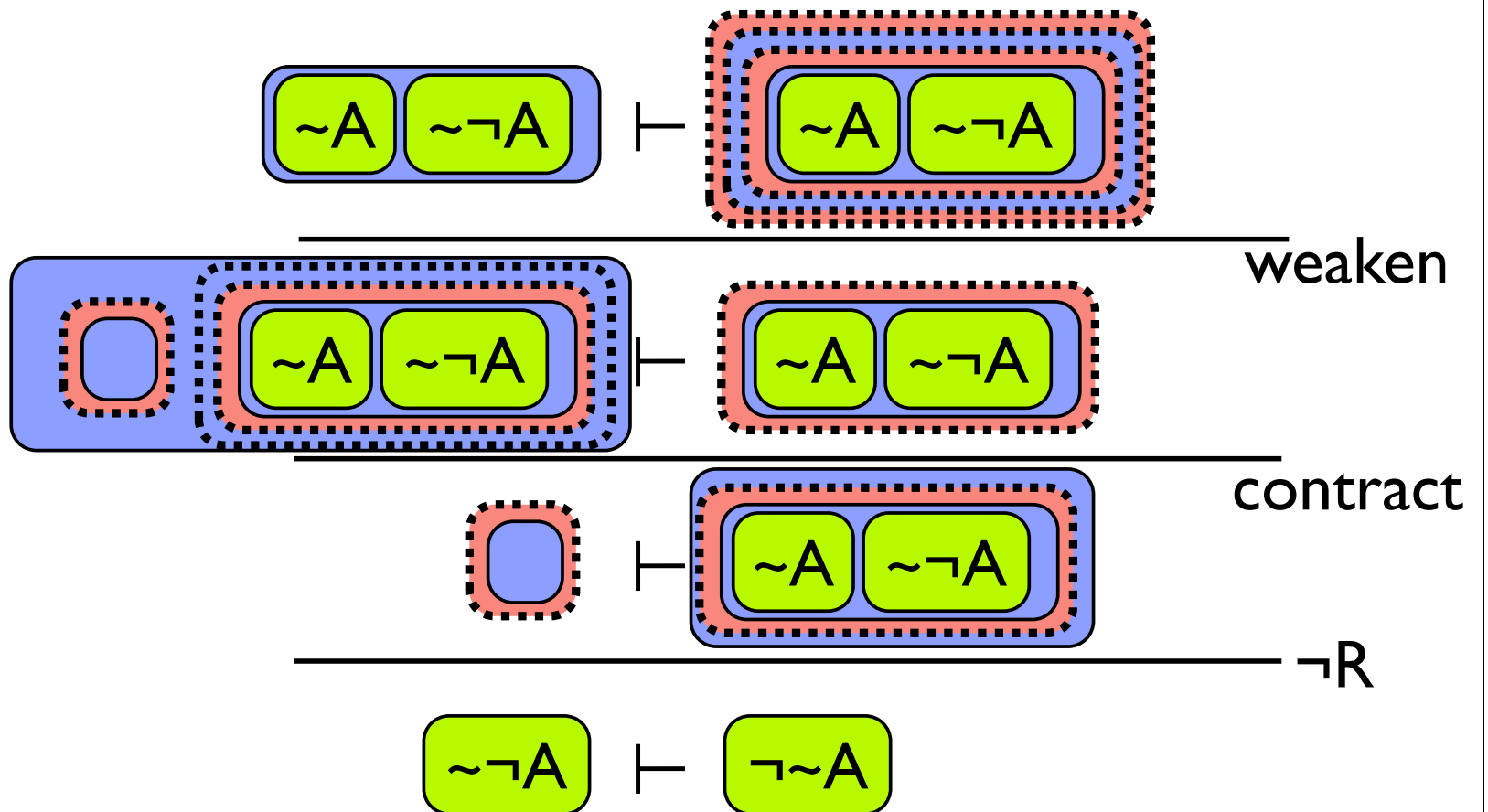
Classical BI



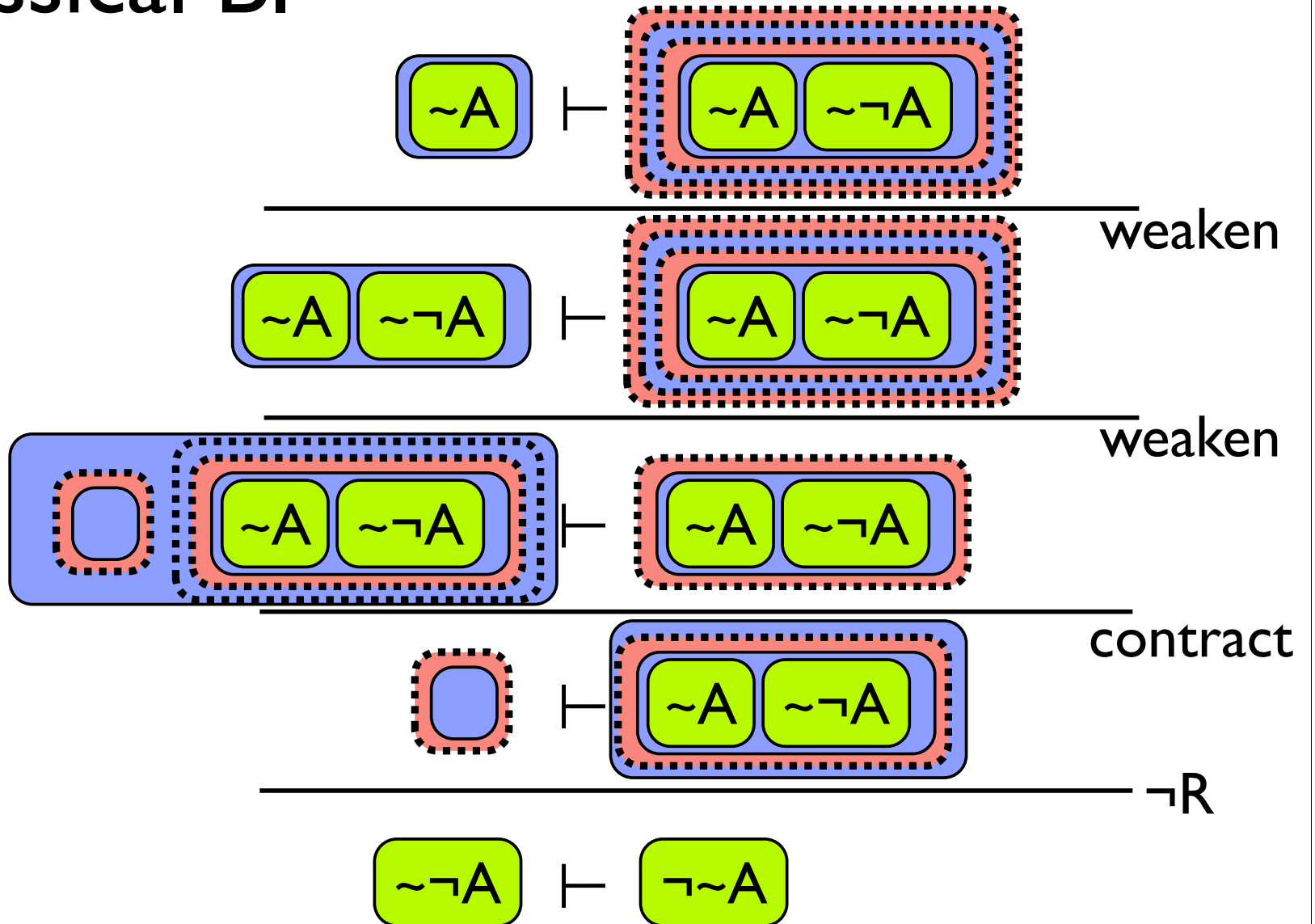
Classical BI



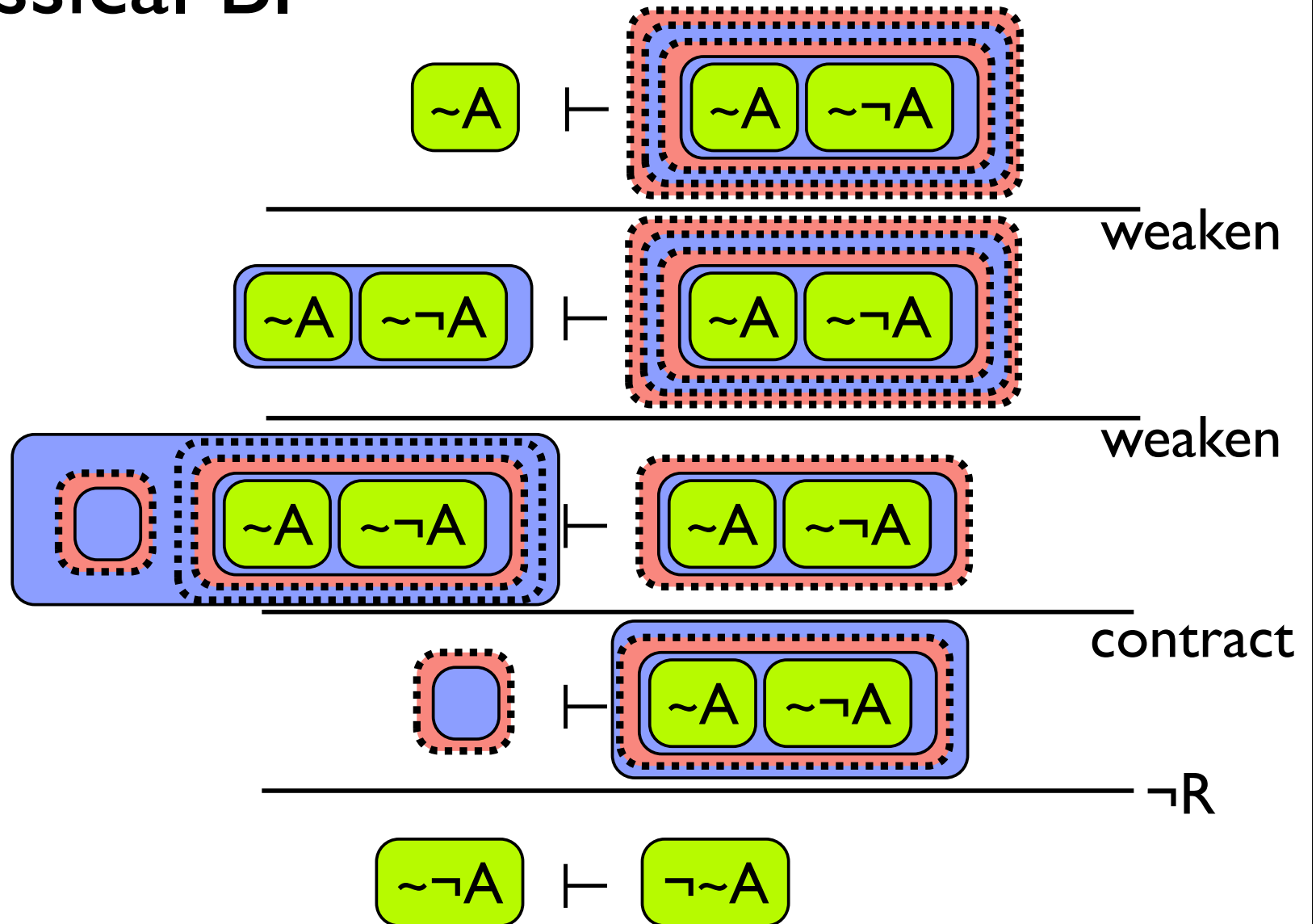
Classical BI



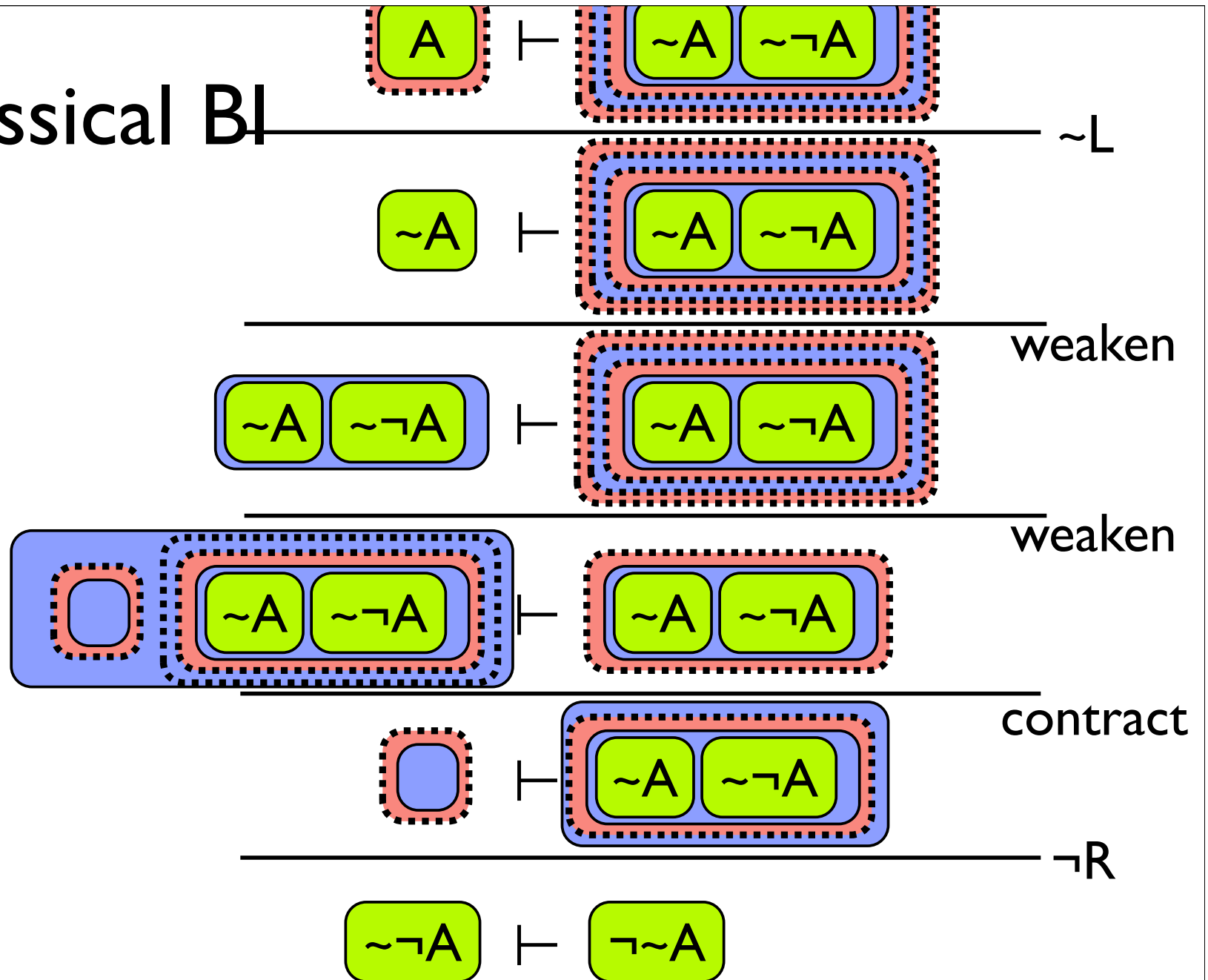
Classical BI



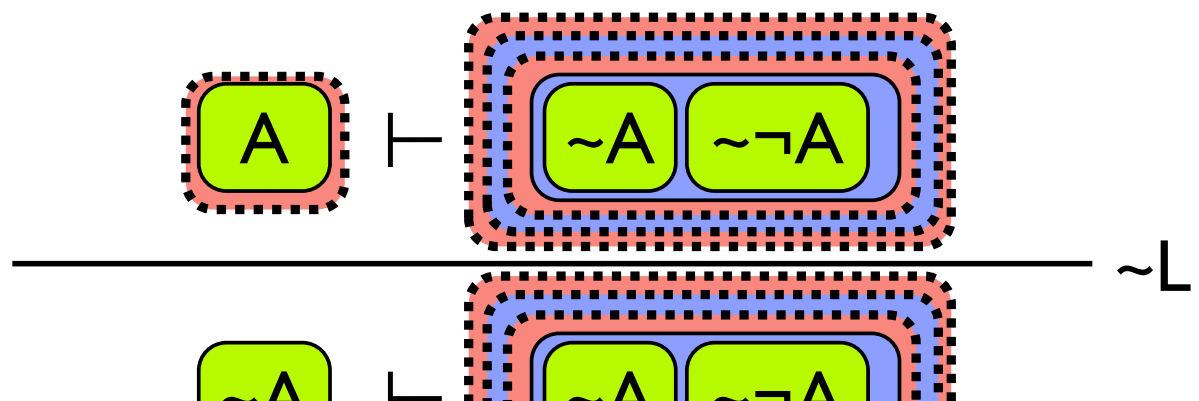
Classical BI



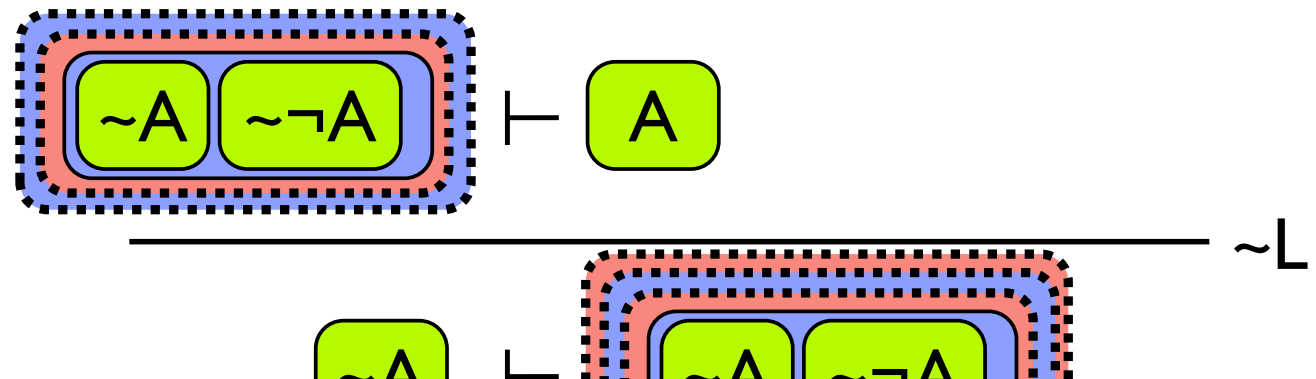
Classical BI



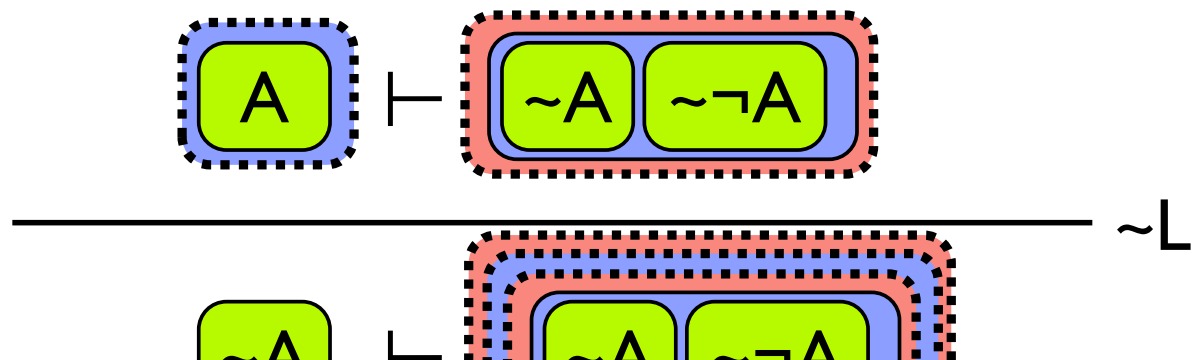
Classical BI



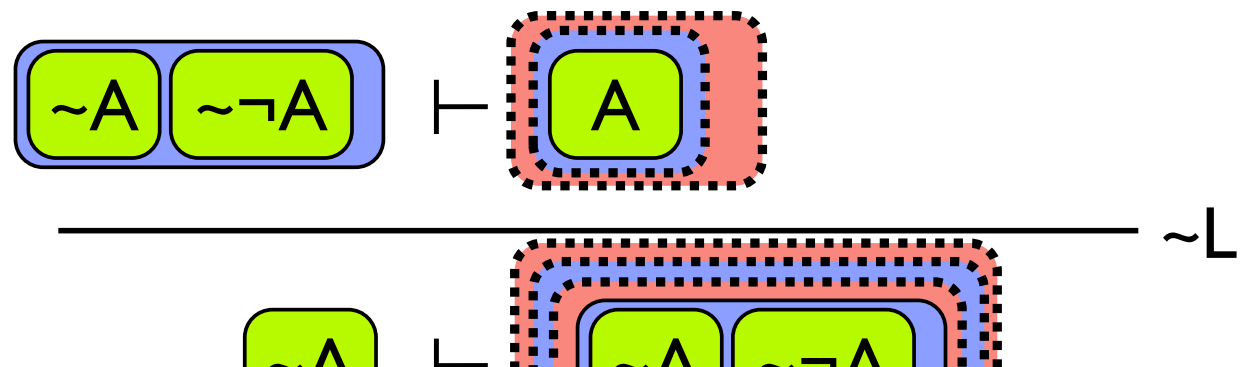
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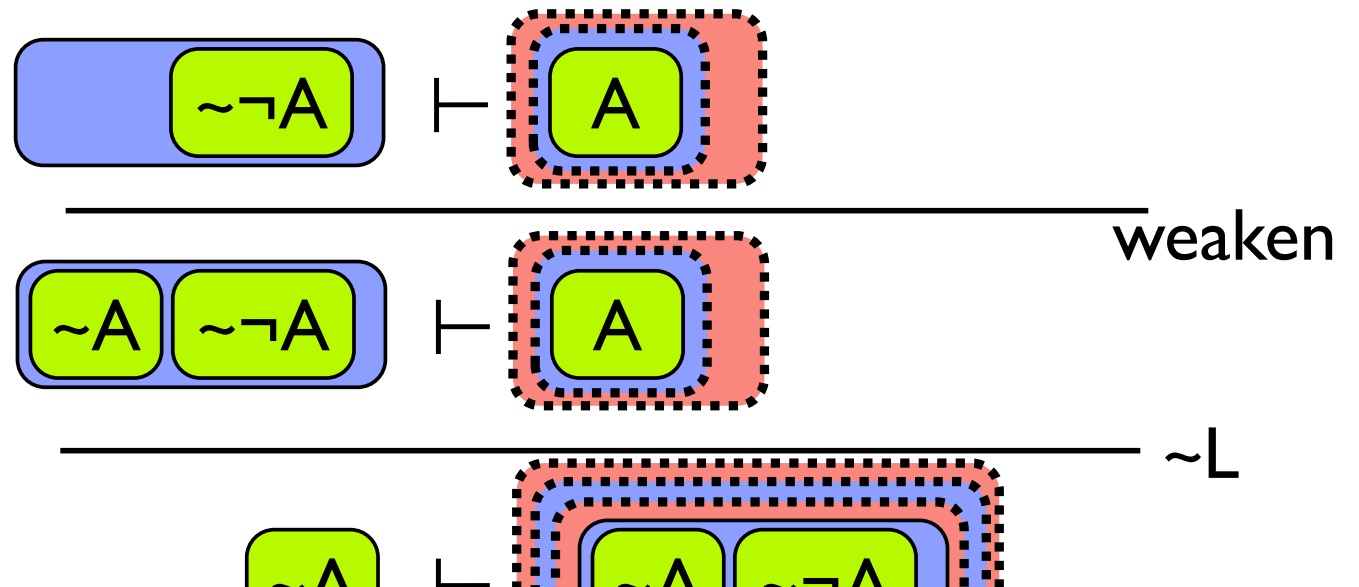
Classical BI



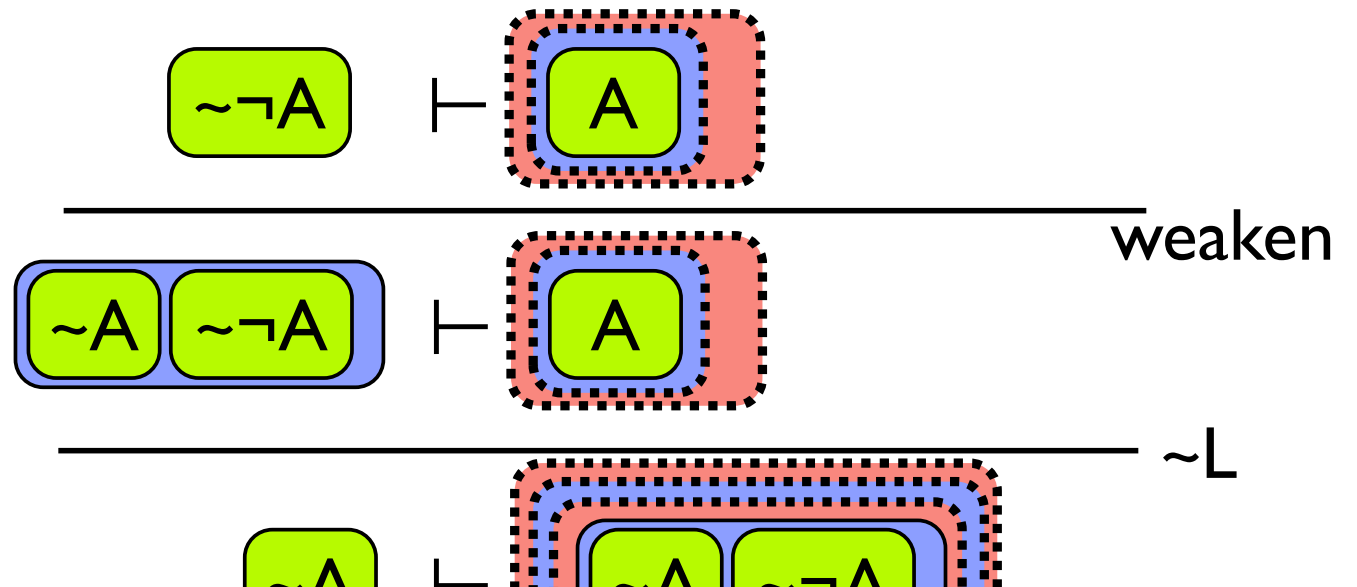
Classical BI



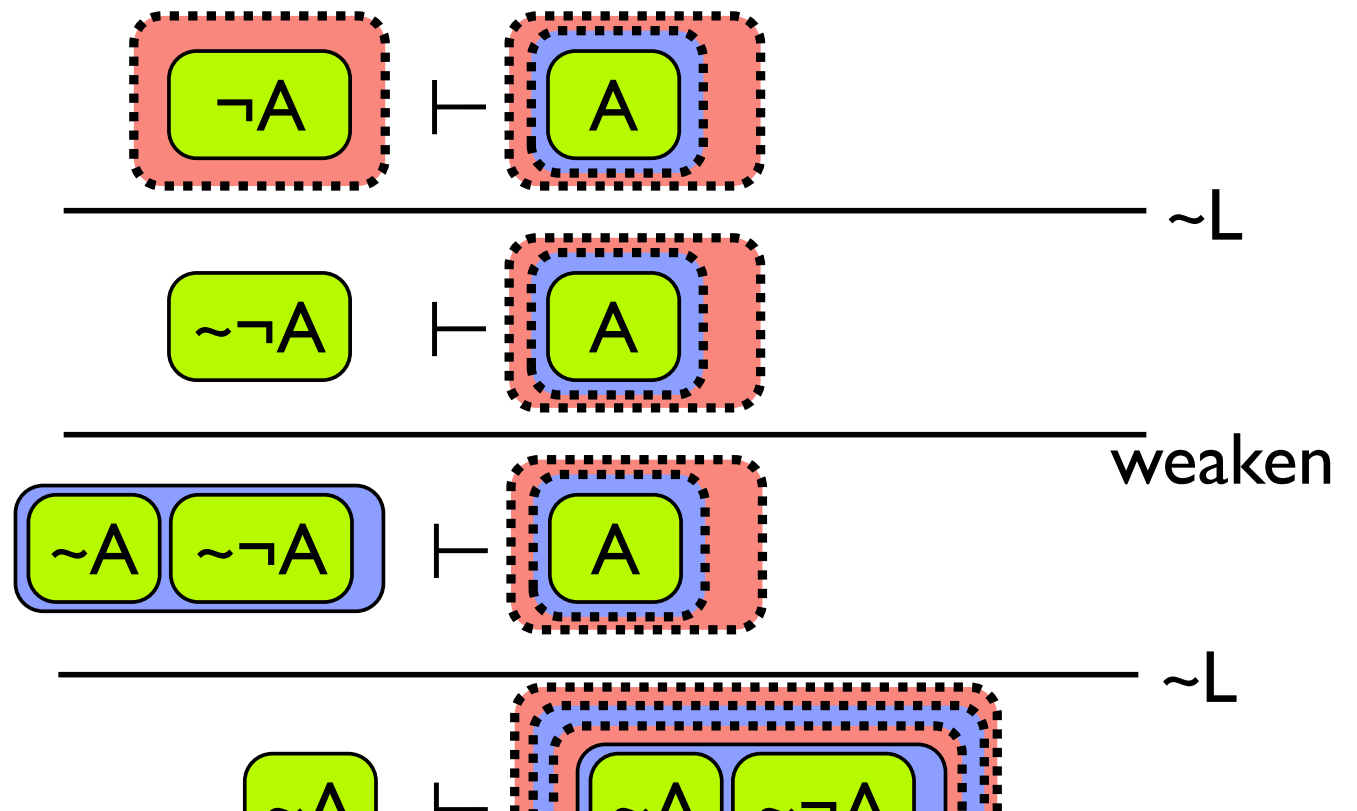
Classical BI



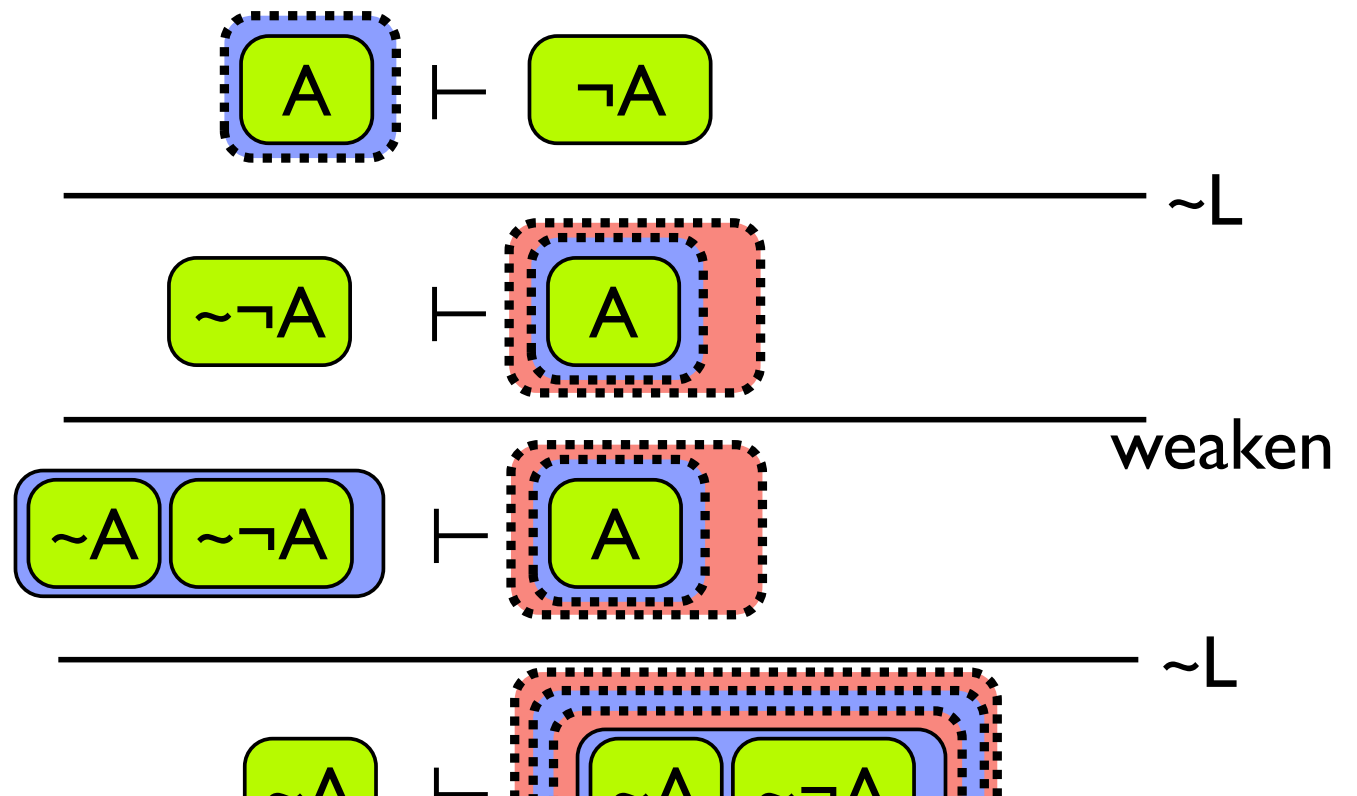
Classical BI



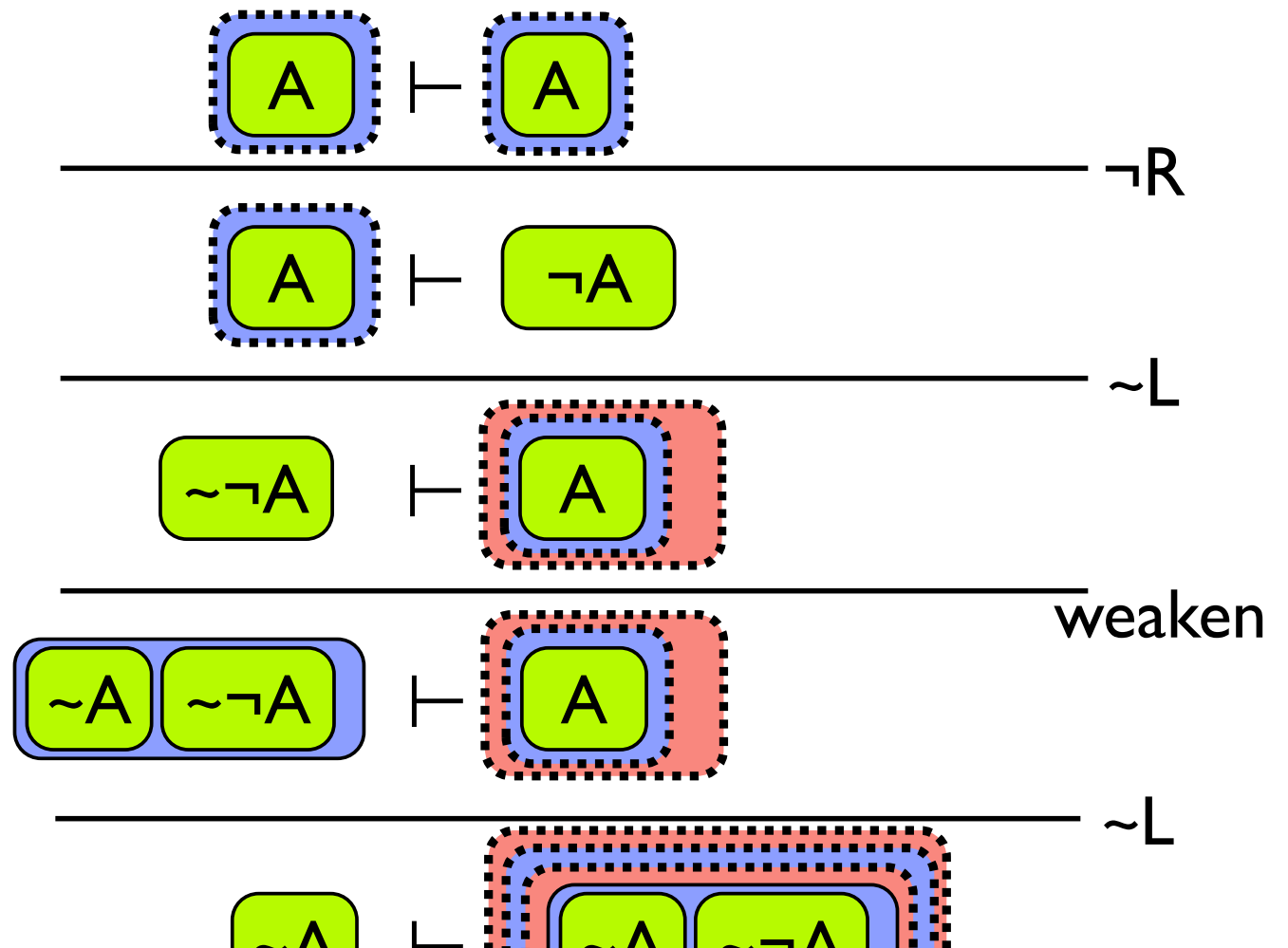
Classical BI



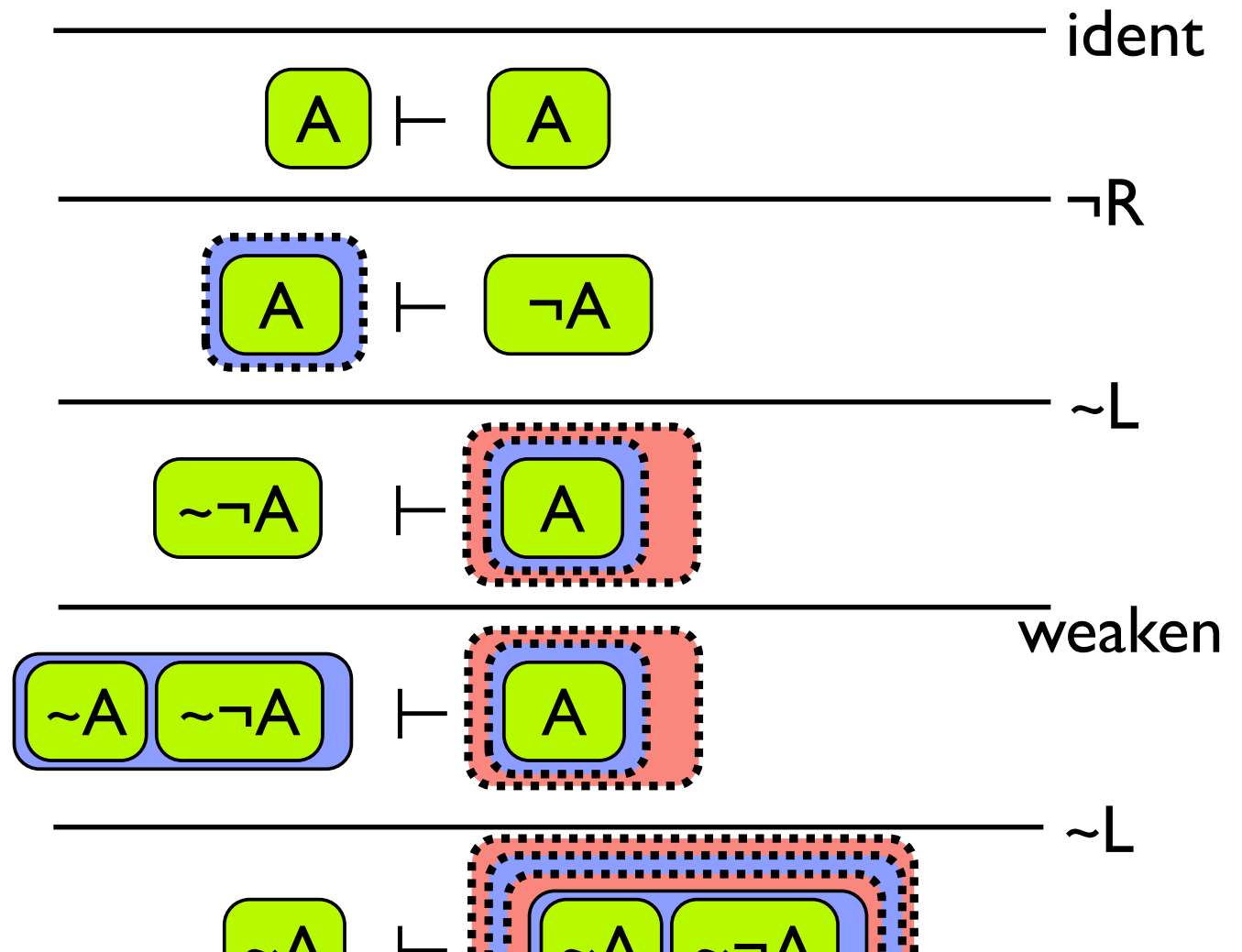
Classical BI



Classical BI



Classical BI



Classical BI to Boolean BI

All of these assumptions

$\vdash$

$\vdash$

One of these conclusions

All of these resources

$\vdash$

$\vdash$

...

Classical BI to Boolean BI

All of these assumptions $\vdash$

All of these resources $\vdash$

$$\Gamma = A \mid \emptyset_a \mid \Gamma ; \Gamma \mid \emptyset_m \mid \Gamma, \Gamma$$

Classical BI to Boolean BI

All of these assumptions $\vdash$

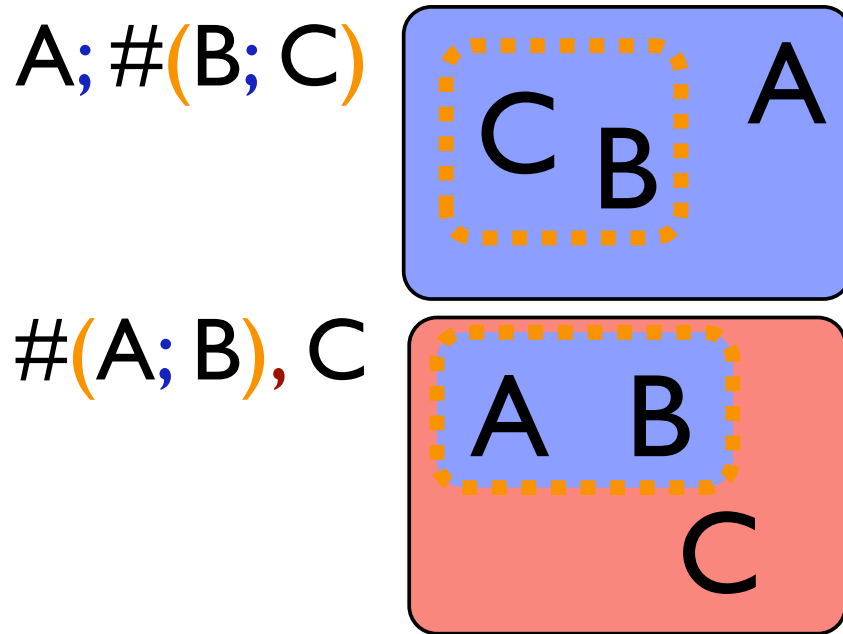
$\vdash$ One of these conclusions

All of these resources $\vdash$

$$\Gamma = A \mid \cancel{\emptyset}_a \mid \Gamma; \Gamma \mid \cancel{\emptyset}_m \mid \Gamma, \Gamma$$

$$\Delta = A \mid \cancel{\emptyset}_a \mid \Delta; \Delta$$

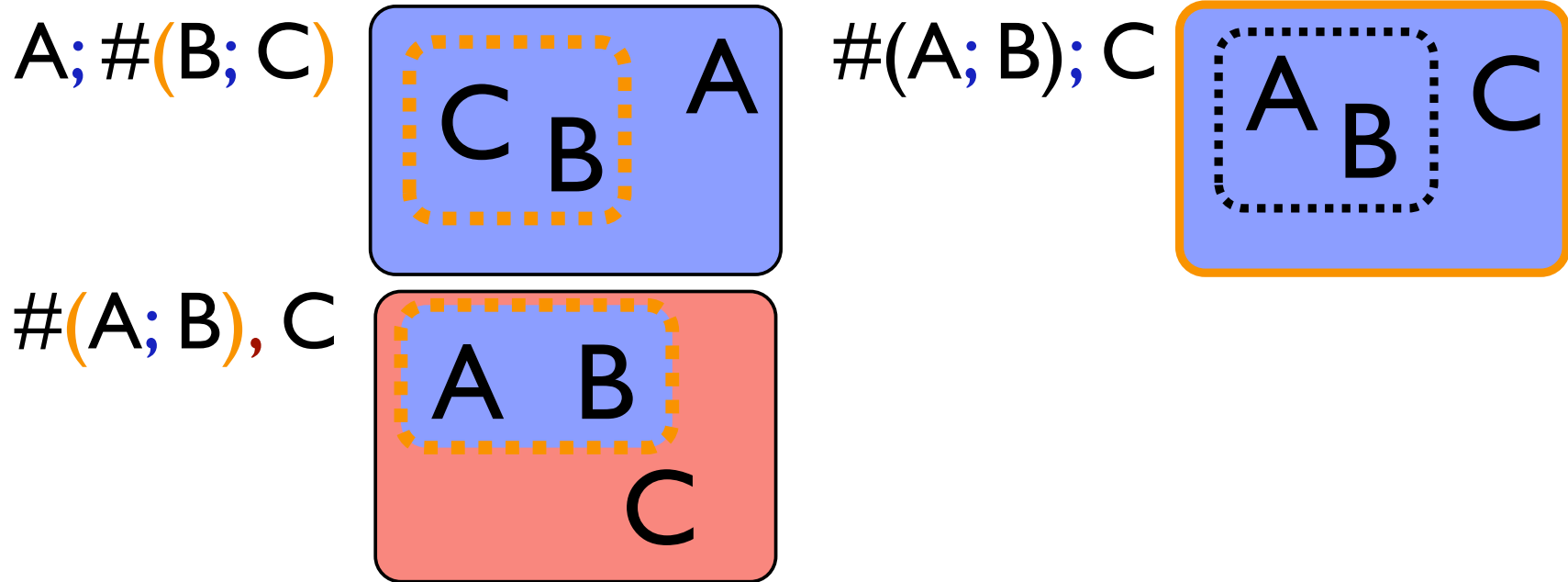
Classical BI to Boolean BI



$$\Gamma = A \mid \emptyset_a \mid \Gamma; \Gamma \mid \emptyset_m \mid \Gamma, \Gamma \mid \# \Delta$$

$$\Delta = A \mid \emptyset_a \mid \Delta; \Delta$$

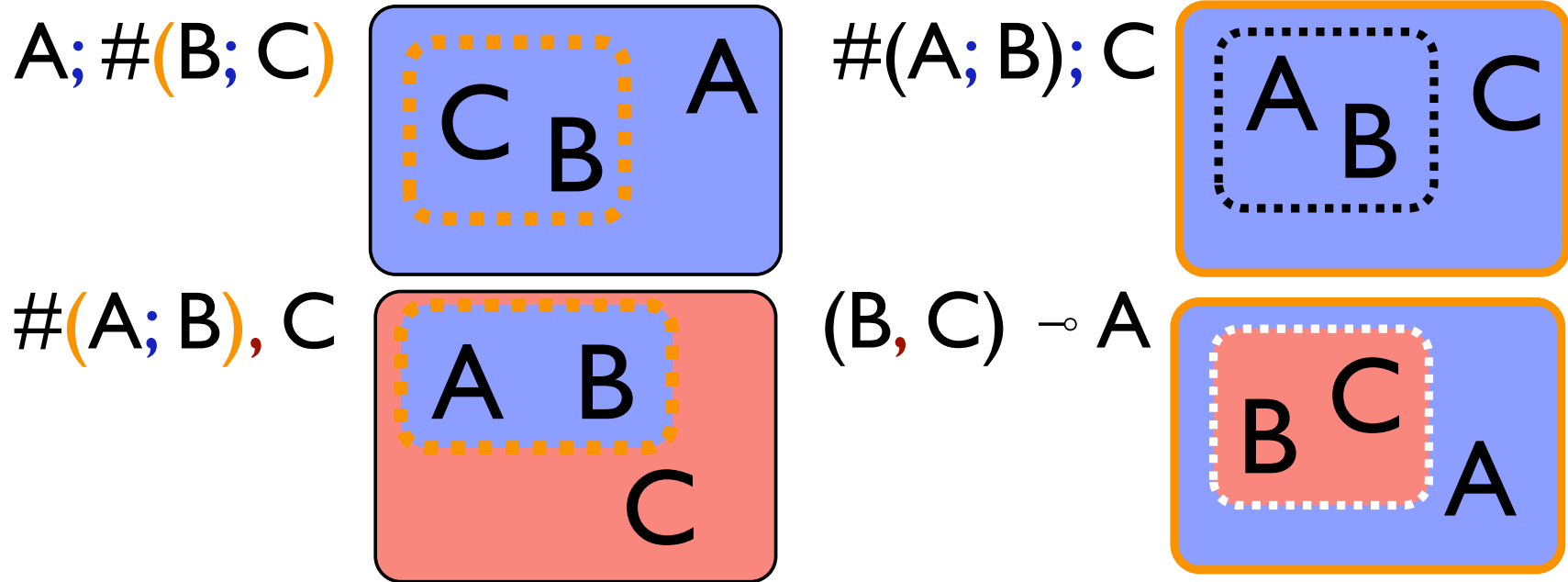
Classical BI to Boolean BI



$$\Gamma = A \mid \emptyset_a \mid \Gamma; \Gamma \mid \emptyset_m \mid \Gamma, \Gamma \mid \# \Delta$$

$$\Delta = A \mid \emptyset_a \mid \Delta; \Delta \mid \# \Gamma$$

Classical BI to Boolean BI

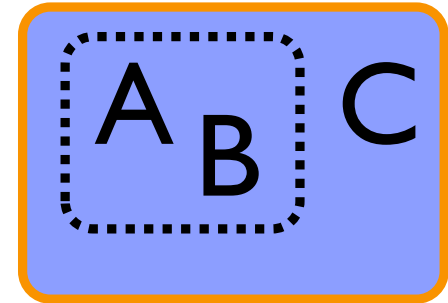


$$\Gamma = A \mid \emptyset_a \mid \Gamma; \Gamma \mid \emptyset_m \mid \Gamma, \Gamma \mid \# \Delta$$

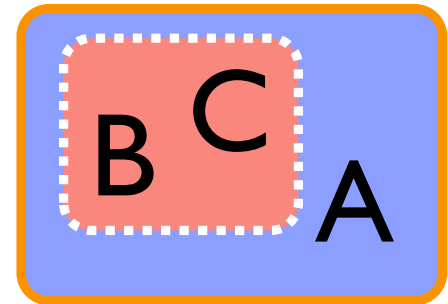
$$\Delta = A \mid \emptyset_a \mid \Delta; \Delta \mid \# \Gamma \mid \Gamma \multimap \Delta$$

Classical BI to Boolean BI

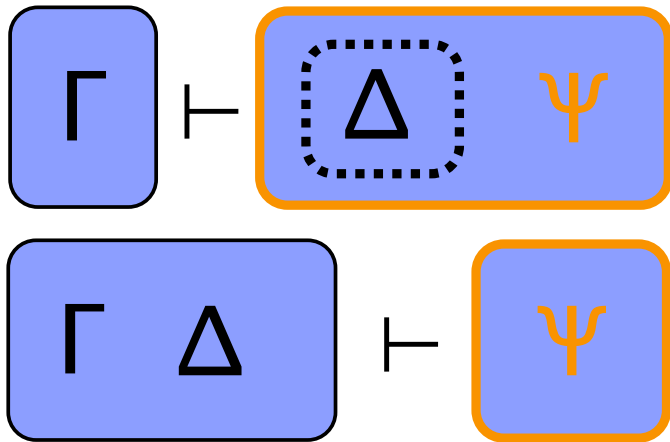
“Anti-contexts” can be weakened away
(same as for weakening on the left...)



“Holes” *can't* be weakened away



Classical BI to Boolean BI

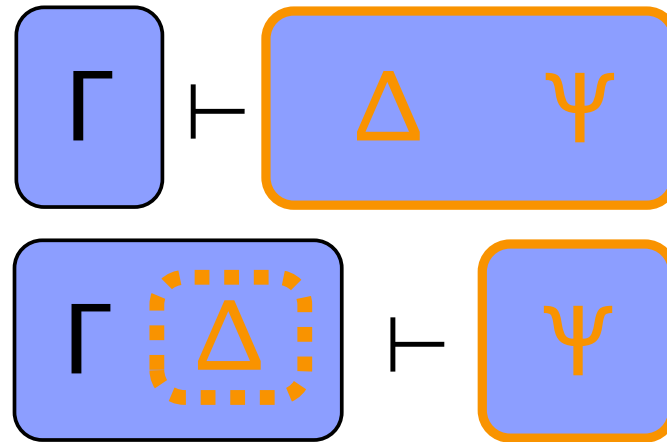


$\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Psi$

$\Gamma \vdash \# \Delta; \Psi$

$\Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Psi$

Classical BI to Boolean BI



$\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Psi$

$\Gamma \vdash \# \Delta; \Psi$

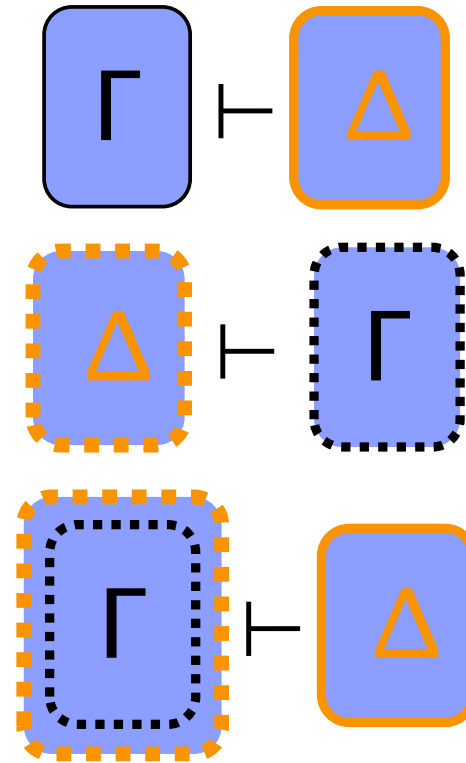
$\Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Psi$

$\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \Psi$

$\Gamma; \# \Delta \vdash \Psi$

$\Gamma \vdash \Psi; \Delta$

Classical BI to Boolean BI



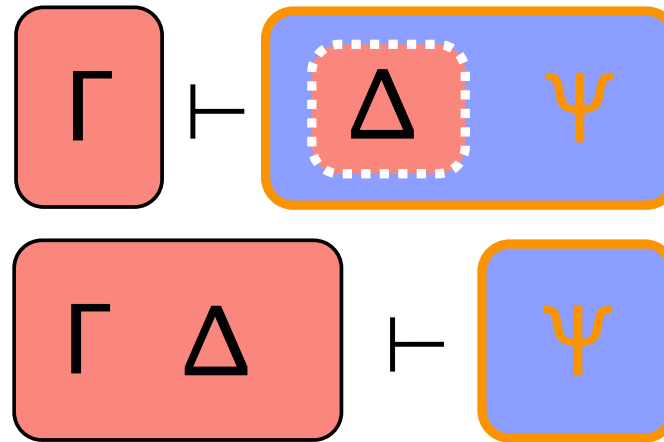
$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Psi \\ \Gamma \vdash \# \Delta; \Psi \\ \Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Psi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \Delta; \Psi \\ \Gamma; \# \Delta \vdash \Psi \\ \Gamma \vdash \Psi; \Delta \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \Delta \\ \# \Delta \vdash \# \Gamma \\ \#\# \Gamma \vdash \Delta \end{array}$$

Classical BI to Boolean BI

$\Gamma, \Delta \vdash \Psi$
 $\Gamma \vdash \Delta \multimap \Psi$
 $\Delta, \Gamma \vdash \Psi$



$\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Psi$
 $\Gamma \vdash \# \Delta; \Psi$
 $\Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Psi$

$\Gamma \vdash \Delta; \Psi$
 $\Gamma; \# \Delta \vdash \Psi$
 $\Gamma \vdash \Psi; \Delta$

$\Gamma \vdash \Delta$
 $\# \Delta \vdash \# \Gamma$
 $\#\# \Gamma \vdash \Delta$

Classical BI to Boolean BI

$$\frac{\#A \vdash \Gamma}{\neg A \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \#A}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A} \quad \frac{A; B \vdash \Gamma}{A \wedge B \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash B}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash A \wedge B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A; B}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B} \quad \frac{A \vdash \Delta \quad B \vdash \Gamma}{A \vee B \vdash \Delta; \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma; A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad B \vdash \Delta}{A \Rightarrow B \vdash \# \Gamma; \Delta}$$

Boolean BI

$$\frac{\#A \vdash \Gamma}{\neg A \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \#A}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A} \quad \frac{A; B \vdash \Gamma}{A \wedge B \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash B}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash A \wedge B}$$

$$\frac{A, B \vdash \Gamma}{A * B \vdash \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash B}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash A * B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A; B}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B} \quad \frac{A \vdash \Delta \quad B \vdash \Gamma}{A \vee B \vdash \Delta; \Gamma} \quad \frac{\Gamma; A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad B \vdash \Delta}{A \Rightarrow B \vdash \# \Gamma; \Delta}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \multimap B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad B \vdash \Delta}{A \multimap B \vdash \Gamma \multimap \Delta}$$

Display Logic

```
@article{belnap82display
  author = {Nuel D. Belnap},
  title = {Display logic},
  journal = {Journal of Philosophical Logic},
  volume = {11},
  number = {4},
  year = {1982},
  pages = {375-417},
  ee = {http://www.springerlink.com/content/b765t2nk68n0602p}
}
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Classical Bunched Implications

```
@inproceedings{1480923,
  author = {Brotherston,, James and Calcagno,, Cristiano},
  title = {Classical BI: a logic for reasoning about dualising resources},
  booktitle = {POPL '09: Proceedings of the 36th annual ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT symposium on Principles of programming languages},
  year = {2009},
  isbn = {978-1-60558-379-2},
  pages = {328--339},
  location = {Savannah, GA, USA},
  doi = {http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1480881.1480923},
  publisher = {ACM},
  address = {New York, NY, USA},
}
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Boolean Bunched Implications

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@inproceedings{375719,
  author = {Ishtiaq,, Samin S. and O'Hearn,, Peter W.},
  title = {BI as an assertion language for mutable data structures},
  booktitle = {POPL '01: Proceedings of the 28th ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT symposium on Principles of programming languages},
  year = {2001},
  isbn = {1-58113-336-7},
  pages = {14--26},
  location = {London, United Kingdom},
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@misc{brotherston-bbi,
  author = {James Brotherston},
  title = {A Cut-Free Proof Theory for Boolean BI},
  note = {In preparation},
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