

1 — AN ENTANGLED RELATION

- Relation *question/answer:* abuse of *presuppositions*.
- What is an *answer?*

Meaning should be expelled. Basic opposition: implicit/explicit. Explicitation a.k.a. *normalisation.*

• What is a *question?*

Chosen to ensure *explicitability.* Basic opposition: formatted/informal. Rules set through deontic dialogue.

• What conveys *certainty*?

Schizophrenia production/utlisation vs. rights/duties. Identity axiom: duties *do* ensure rights. Cut rule: rights *should* match duties. Purely conjectural.

I — FIRST LIGHT: ANSWERS

2 — EXPLICIT VS. IMPLICIT

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- Reliable inefficiency vs. unreliable efficiency.
- *Explicit* answers.

Mathematics: numerical equations 2 + 2 = 4. Computers: *constative* keyboard: \triangleleft . Economy: barter.

• Implicit answers.

Mathematics: theorems yield *corollaries.* Computers: *performative* keyboard launches *programs:* 4. Economy: cheques can be *cashed.*

• Gentzen (1934) distinguishes between:

Implication: \Rightarrow explicit.

Entailment: \vdash implicit.

Relative: explicit = no meaning, no further use, *analytic.*

3 — **TRANSPARENCY**

- *Reasoning:* about what we don't have, don't fully control.
- Transparency: totalitarian reduction implicit → explicit.
 Politics: Big Brother, Jeremy Bentham, NSA.
 Economics: replace money with barter.
 Semantics: replace consequence with subsequence.
- Failsafe ideology at war with intelligence. Stumbles on: Too many data: no way of processing them. Explicit bank should milk cows! Incompleteness: consequence ≠ subsequence.
- *Gödel* 1931, *Turing* 1936:

Reduction implicit/explicit: hazardous. Unanswerable question, even by cheating. Complexity: refutation of concrete transparency.

4 — STARS & CONSTELLATIONS

- Analytic space of answers: meaningless.
 Explicitation only matters: no relation with questions.
 Unification (matching) as a universal paradigm.
- Equations t = u between functional terms. Literal solution by unification: $t\theta \equiv u\theta$. Most general unifier: mother of all unifiers (*Herbrand* 1930).
- Star $\llbracket t_1, \ldots, t_n \rrbracket$ with $n \neq 0$ rays.

Rays with the same variables and disjoint (not *matchable*).

- Constellation: finite set of stars.
 Rays pairwise disjoint.
- Coloured stars, constellations, e.g., [[t, u, v]].
 Distinct colours considered disjoint.

5 — NORMALISATION

- Explicit/implicit as monochrome/coloured.
 Normalisation as elimination of colours.
 Complementary colours: red/cyan, magenta/green.
- Diagrams of a constellation: trees built from its stars.
 Edges: formal vertices t = u.
 Correct iff formal vertices can be matched.
- Strong normalisation: finitely many correct diagrams.
 Open: always a free ray.
 Acyclic: free rays of complementary colours don't match.
 Normal form: all correct (reduced) monochrome diagrams.
- Church-Rosser: in presence of two pairs of colours.
 Either: normalise red/cyan, then magenta/green.
 Or: identify red = magenta, cyan = green then normalise.

II — SECOND LIGHT: QUESTIONS

6 — FORMATTED VS. INFORMAL

• The *format* at work in all activities.

Art: musical forms (symphony, sonata, etc.).
Politics: systems (democracy, tyranny, etc., laws, the family.
Computation: programming language, typing systems.
Logic: formal systems.
Categories: morphisms preserve the format.

- Shell of the tortoise: useful, but what a burden!
 Protective: education as formation.
 Repressive: education as formatting.
- *Richard* 1905: smallest integer not definable in ≤ 20 words. Unformatted definability yields antinomy. Formatted definability DEFINABLE too restrictive. Richard with DEFINABLE: definition, but not DEFINITION.

7 — QUALUNQUISM

- Down with formats! Direct access to « reality. »
 Populists, libertarians: no politicians, no state!
 Analytical philosophy: don't think, ask logic.
- *Hidden* formats: « some were more equal than others. »
 Duce interprets free will of *l'uomo qualunque*.
 God: how to say it logically? ∞? Is God denumerable?
- The *treasure hunt* format, e.g., *whodunits*, selects clues.
 Shady-looking = evil: true *conjecture* for Sherlock Holmes.
 Abduction: qualunquist mistake, e.g., expensive ⇒ better.
- Logical formatting ensures strong normalisation.
 Use is limited: not all combinations allowed (typing).
 Meaning created by format through use.

8 — THE DEONTIC DIALOGUE

- *Prussian formalism:* don't discuss, obey! Natural deduction.
 - \Rightarrow , \land , \forall : natural w.r.t. tree-like format.
 - \lor , \exists : awkward: reformating by *commutative conversions*.
- Linear logic 1986: too many positive, e.g., ⊗.
 Proof-nets: proofs with *implicit* format.
 Correctness criterion uses *switches*.
- *Herbrand* 1930: prenex form $Q\vec{x}\vec{y}A[\vec{x},\vec{y}]$. Unformatted solution $\vec{Y}[\vec{x}]$ s.t. $A[\vec{x},\vec{Y}[\vec{x}]]$. A posteriori: $x \rightsquigarrow f(y)$ ensures y does not depend on x.
- Logical dialogue: either follow rule or questions it.
 Alethic: (= truth) the winner is right. Negation *refutes.* Deontic: (duties), no winner. Negation *recuses.* Objection, Your Honor! »

9 — VEHICLES AND GABARITS

- Vehicle \mathcal{V} : the upper part of the proof-net. Define: $p_A(x) := p_{A \otimes B}(1 \cdot x), p_B(x) := p_{A \otimes B}(r \cdot x).$ Identity links: binary stars $[\![p_A(x), p_{\sim A}(x)]\!].$
- Ordeal $\mathcal{O}: q_A(x) := p_A(g \cdot x)$; the q_A disjoint. Literals: $\llbracket p_A(x), q_A(x) \rrbracket$. $\otimes: \llbracket q_{A \otimes B}(x), q_A(x), q_B(x) \rrbracket$. $\mathfrak{P}_L: \llbracket q_{A \otimes B}(x), q_A(x) \rrbracket$ and $\llbracket q_B(x) \rrbracket$. $\mathfrak{P}_R: \llbracket q_{A \otimes B}(x), q_B(x) \rrbracket$ and $\llbracket q_A(x) \rrbracket$. Conclusion: $\llbracket q_A(x), p_A(x) \rrbracket$.
- Correctness (= completeness): paint \mathcal{V} in green: \mathcal{V} . Strong normalisation of $\mathcal{V} \cup \mathcal{O}$ with Normal form: $[A_1(x), \dots, A_n(x)]$.
- Gabarit: finite set of ordeals induced by switchings.

III — THIRD LIGHT: CERTAINTY

10 — A MISFIRE: CONSISTENCY

- XIXth century antinomies: *Burali-Forti* 1897, *Russell* 1902.
 Formalism misses nothing; can only *overprove*.
 Hilbert 1925: fix doubts by reducing certainty to:
 Consistency: A, ¬A not both provable.
- Incompleteness (I): system « misses » Gödel sentence.
 Status of limitations: consistency *⇒ confidence.* Paraconsistency: complete loss of confidence.
- Incompleteness (II): even consistency is out of reach.
 XXth century doubts: after 1931 proofs no longer prove.
- Transcendentalism: conditions of possibility of prediction.
 Doubts: failure of apodictic, irrefragable certainty.
 Sufficient conditions: not necessary (≠ Kant).
 Epidictic: reasonable, limited, certainty.

11 — THE BHK APORIA

- General problem with deontic dialogues:
 Infinite: too many ordeals: infinite gabarits?
 Dissension: which test is dismissed? Logical complexity.
 Explains logical law, but cannot enforce it.
- Similar problem with *Brouwer-Heyting-Kolmogoroff* 1930.
 Proofs as « functions »: typically, n → proof of A[n].
 Known in advance: n → verification of A[n].
 Certainty: how come that the trivial function is a proof?
- Failure of *realism* (= fetichism of reality).
 Subsequence cannot explain consequence.
 Incompleteness ≠ non-euclidian geometries.
- Can be ascribed to *dissociation* object/subject. *Derealism.* Épure: object + views of the object, vehicle + gabarit.

12 — **R**IGHTS AND DUTIES

Finiteness of gabarits fails for second order (i.e., ℕ).

Gabarits finite as *virtual* checking: schizophrenia right/duty. Right: production, construction, analytic, meaningless. Duty: utilisation, destruction, synthetic, meaningful.

• Cut-free proofs: analytic, duty-free.

A ⊢ A: utilisation stronger than production.
Dinaturality: hexagonal diagrams.
3-valued logic: not false (side wheels).

- Cut rule: consume our production. Problem of prediction.
 Hexagons don't compose.
 Balanced? Gabarits for A, ~A need not match.
- Everyting analytic, meaningless, but for: Transcendental hypothesis: right and duties do match.

THE END