Quantomatic: a proof assistant for diagrammatic reasoning

Aleks Kissinger Vladimir Zamdzhiev

5 August 2015

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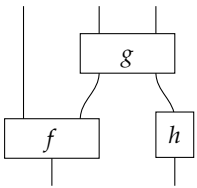
- Instead of terms or formulas, its primitive objects are *string diagrams*:



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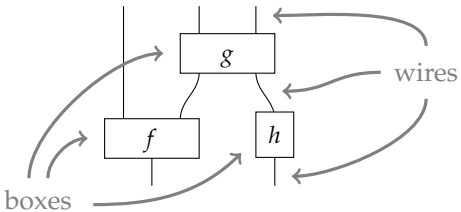

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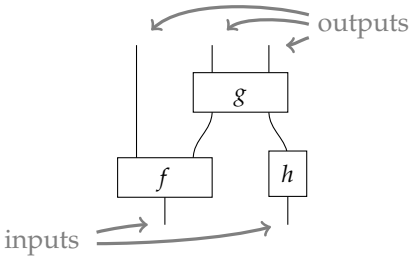

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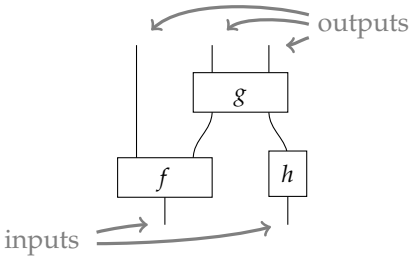


- String diagrams are basically directed (or undirected) graphs, but wires, unlike edges, are allowed to be open, allowing composition (i.e. plugging)
- Proofs are done by substituting sub-diagrams according to *string diagram equations*

String diagrams applications

Applications in:

- Monoidal category theory (sound and complete categorical reasoning)

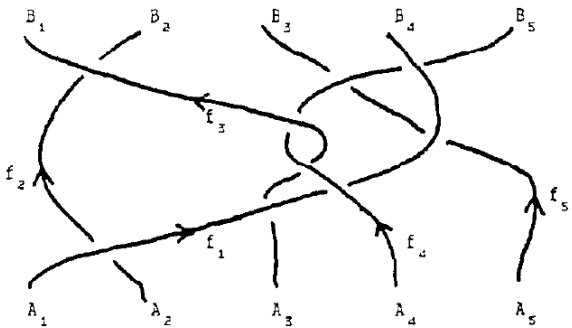


Figure: A. Joyal, R. Street (1991)

Sting diagrams applications

- Quantum computation and information (graphical calculi, e.g. ZX-calculus)

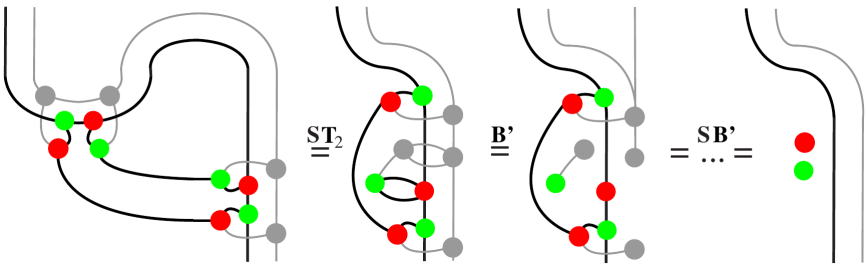


Figure: B. Coecke, R. Duncan (2011)

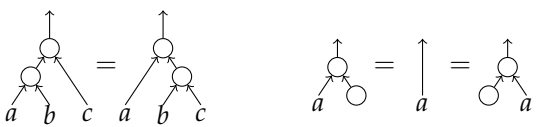
Algebra and rewriting

Algebra and rewriting

- Consider a monoid $(A, \cdot, e)$:

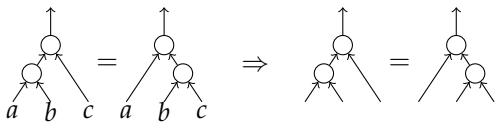
$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c) \qquad \text{and} \qquad a \cdot e = a = e \cdot a$$

- We could also write these equations using trees:



Algebra and rewriting

- Note we can drop the free variables:



- The role of variables is replaced by the fact that the LHS and RHS have a *shared boundary*:

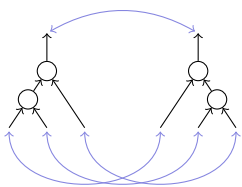


Diagram substitution

- We can apply this rule: '$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$' to rewrite a term like this:

$$w \cdot ((x \cdot (y \cdot e)) \cdot z) \quad \longrightarrow \quad w \cdot (x \cdot ((y \cdot e) \cdot z))$$

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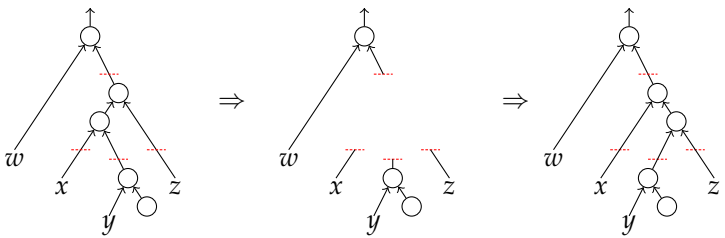

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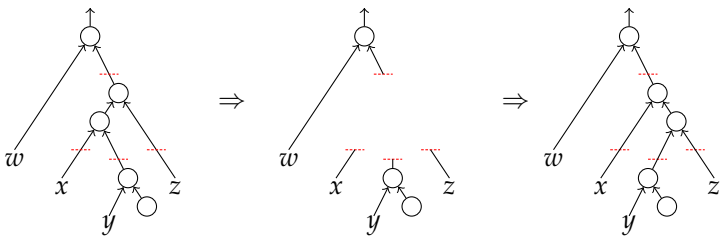
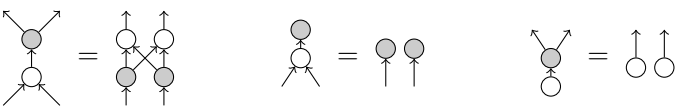


- This treats inputs and outputs symmetrically

Algebra and coalgebra

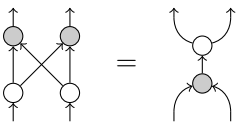
- We can consider structures with many *outputs* as well as inputs.
- *Coalgebraic structures*: algebraic structures "upside-down"

- The most interesting structures consist of algebras *interacting* with coalgebras:

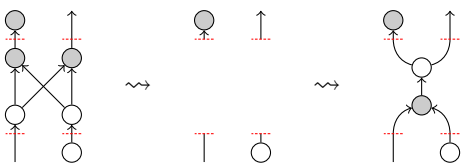


Equational reasoning with diagram substitution

- As before, we can use graphical identities to perform substitutions, but on graphs, rather than trees

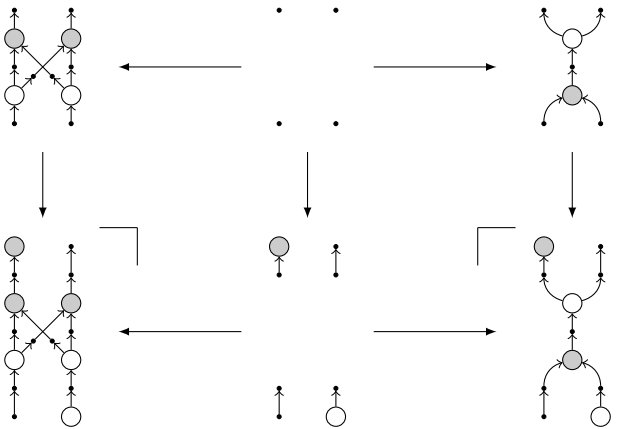


- For example:



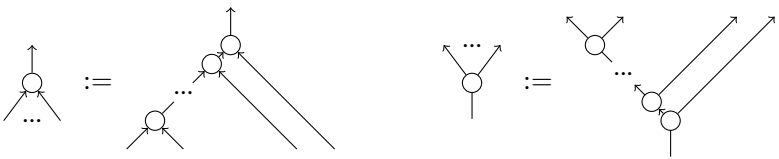
DPO rewriting

- Mechanised by introducing some dummy nodes and doing DPO:

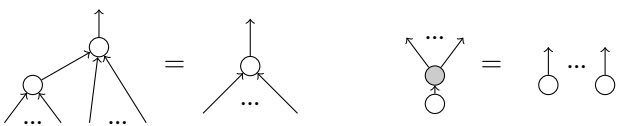


Diagrams with repetition

- If we consider nodes with variable arity, e.g. trees of (co)multiplications:

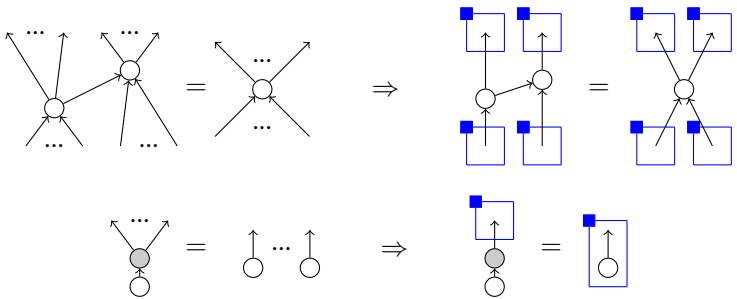


- We can write more general/powerful rules, like:



!-boxes

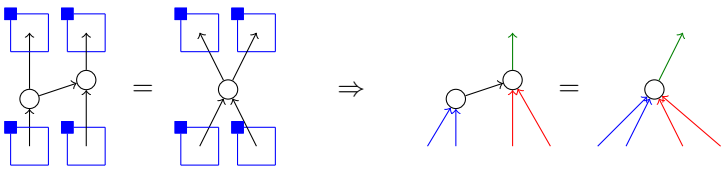
- We can formalise these equations using !-boxes:



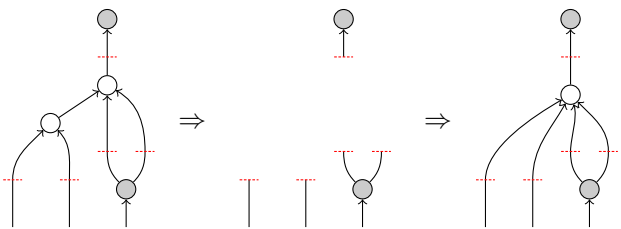
- ...where the box means 'any number of copies'

!-box rewriting

- For rewriting, first instantiate:

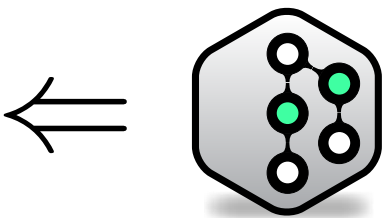


- Then apply:



Quantomatic demo

- Okay, enough of that...



Conclusion and future work

- Quantomatic is a proof assistant for equational reasoning with string diagrams
- Develop more expressive alternative to !-boxes (context-free graph grammars)
- Introduce first-order logic for string diagrams (paper is out already)
- Consider using an *efficient* term language representation under the hood (described already for a subclass of !-graphs)

Thanks!

- Joint work with Aleks Kissinger, Lucas Dixon, Alex Merry, Ross Duncan and David Quick
- See: `quantomatic.github.io`