

Integrating multiple sources to answer questions in Algebraic Topology

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Management
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Introduction

- Different sources of information:

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- Different sources of information:
 - Consult papers or textbooks

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- Different sources of information:
 - Consult papers or textbooks
 - Computations with CAS

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 - Focus to a subset of Algebraic Topology:

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- Different sources of information:
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 - Computations with CAS
 - Check results against tables
 - Verify conjectures with a proof assistant tool
- Aim:
 - Mechanize the management of these sources
 - Focus to a subset of Algebraic Topology:
 - Two Computer Algebra Systems
 - A Theorem Prover
 - A Rule Based System

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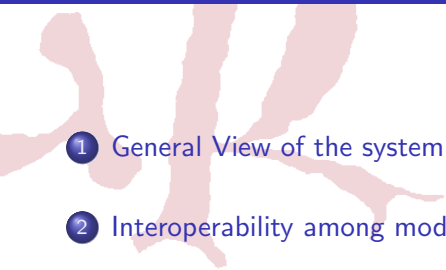
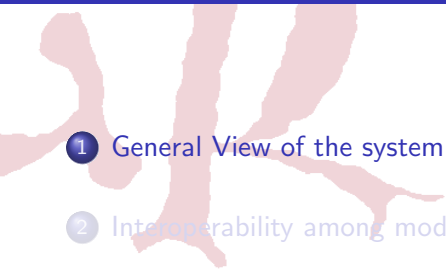
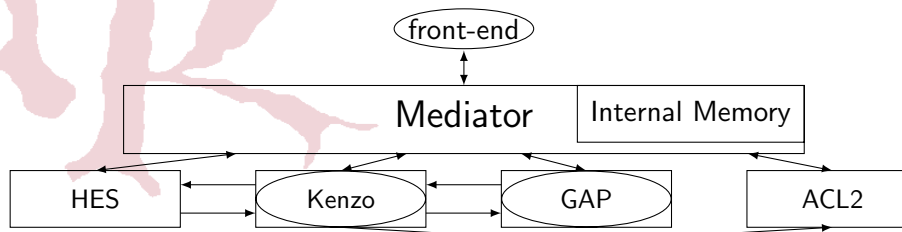
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- 1 General View of the system
 - 2 Interoperability among modules
 - 3 Putting all together
 - 4 Conclusions and Further Work

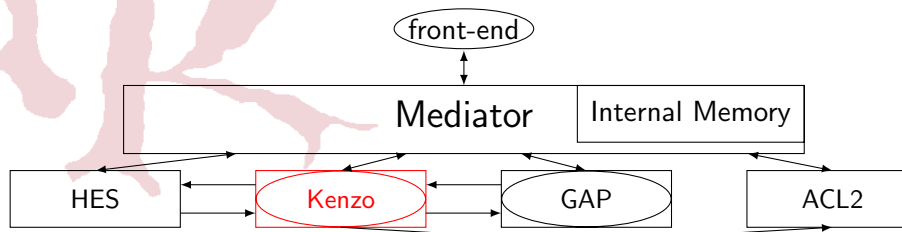
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Architecture of the system



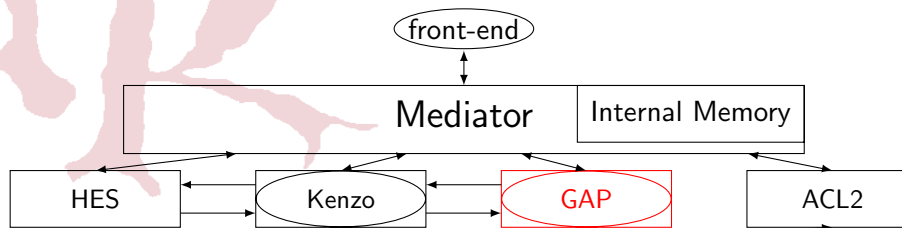
Architecture of the system



- Kenzo:

- Symbolic Computation System devoted to Algebraic Topology
- Homology groups unreachable by any other means
- Core for computations related to homology groups of spaces

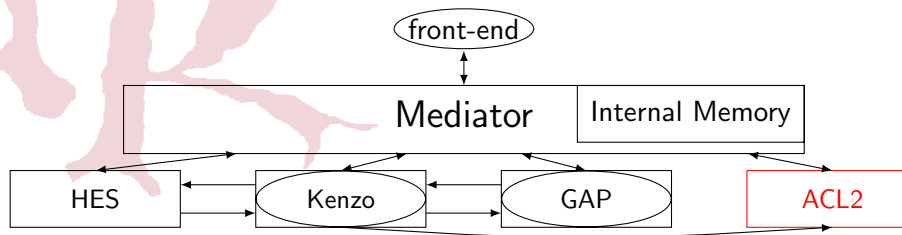
Architecture of the system



- GAP/HAP:

- GAP: Computer Algebra System devoted to Computational Group Theory
- HAP: Homological Algebra library for using with GAP
- Core for computations related to group homology

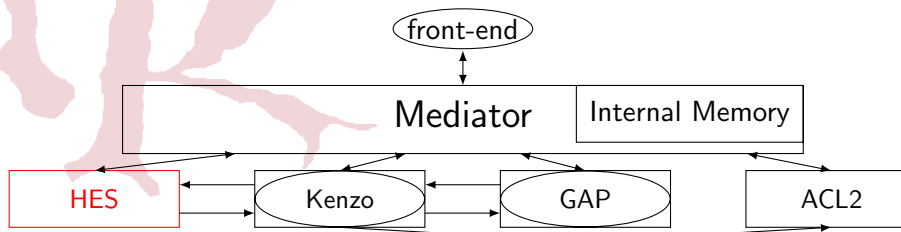
Architecture of the system



- ACL2:

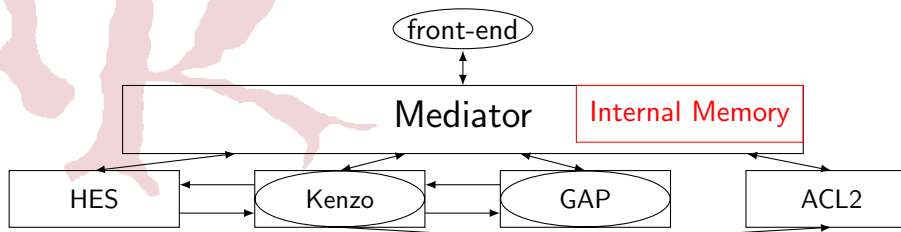
- A Computational Logic for an Applicative Common Lisp
- Programming language, logic and theorem prover
- Kernel for verifying the correctness of statements

Architecture of the system



- Homotopy Expert System:
 - A new rule-based expert system
 - Computation of homotopy groups of spaces

Architecture of the system



- Internal Memory:
 - Memoization
 - Objects decorated with several annotations:
 - type of the object
 - reduction degree
 - ...

Decision procedure

Information guides the mediator to decide which component to use.

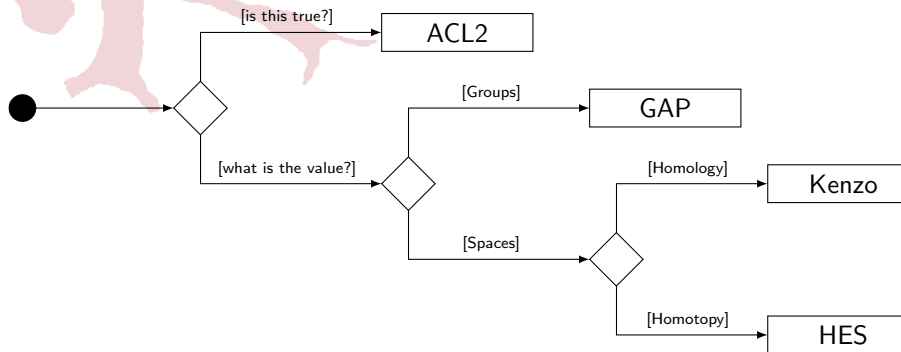
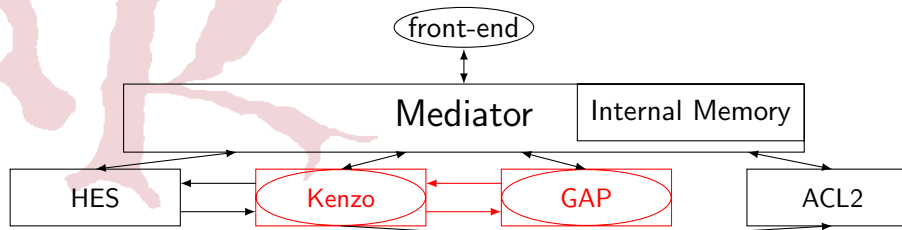


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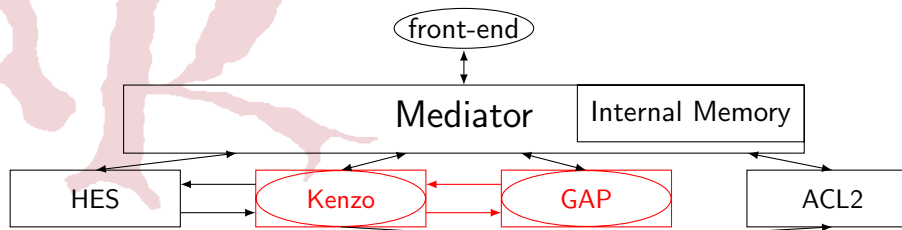
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- 2 Interoperability among modules
 - $\text{Kenzo} \leftrightarrow \text{GAP}$
 - $\text{Kenzo} \rightarrow \text{ACL2}$
 - $\text{Kenzo} \leftrightarrow \text{HES}$
- 3 Putting all together
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Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ GAP



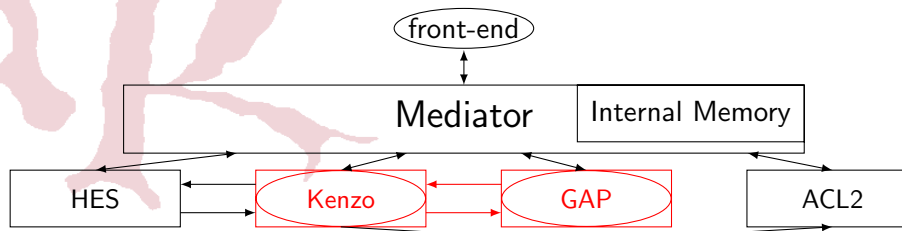
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 - Compute homology groups of Eilenberg-MacLane spaces $K(\pi, n)$

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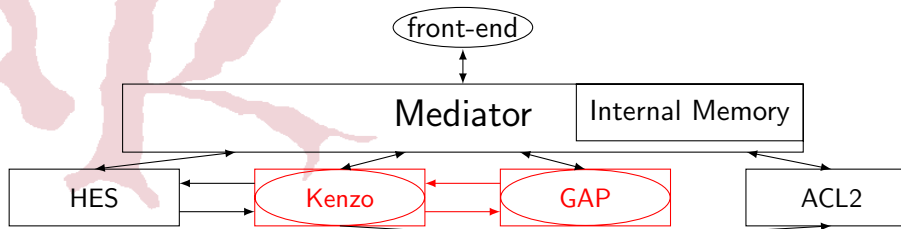
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A. Romero, G. Ellis and J. Rubio. *Interoperating between Computer Algebra Systems: computing homology groups with Kenzo and GAP*. Proceedings of International Symposium on Symbolic and Algebraic Computation, pages 303-310, 2009.

Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ GAP

Previous approach:

- 1 load the necessary packages and files in GAP and Kenzo,
- 2 build the cyclic group G in GAP,
- 3 build a resolution for G using the HAP package,
- 4 export from GAP the resolution in a file using an OpenMath format,
- 5 import the resolution to Kenzo,
- 6 build the cyclic group in Kenzo,
- 7 assign the resolution to the corresponding cyclic group in Kenzo,
- 8 build the space $K(G, 1)$ in Kenzo, using the imported resolution and finally
- 9 compute $H_n(K(G, 1))$ in Kenzo

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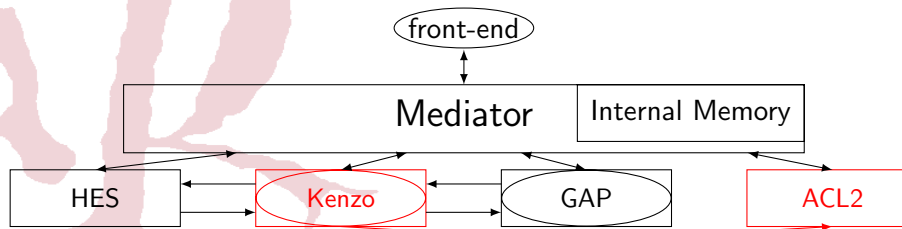
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- Communication Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ GAP
 - SCSCP protocol

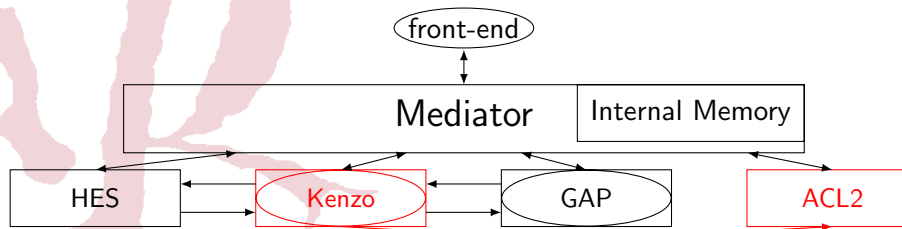
Kenzo $\rightarrow$ ACL2

- Aim: Prove truthfulness of Kenzo statements

```

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> (cyclicgroup 5) ✖
[K1 Abelian-Group]
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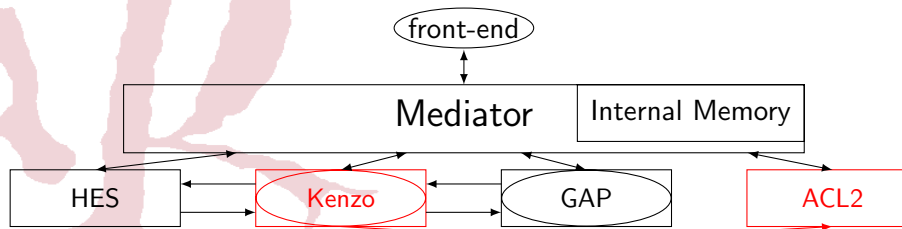
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- Importance:

```

.....
(DEFMETHOD K-G-1 ((group AB-GROUP))
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- Importance:

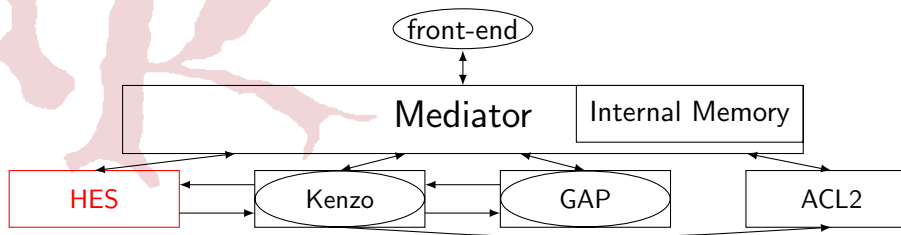
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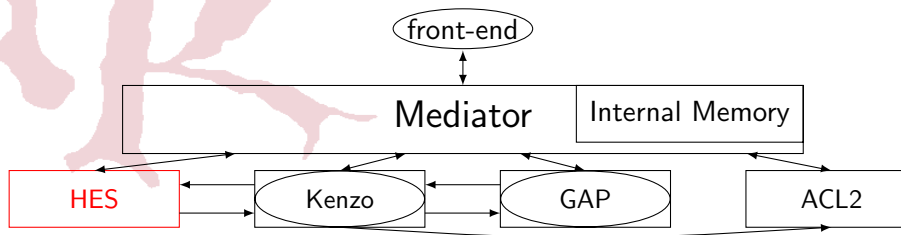
- Communication by means of OMDoc documents

Homotopy Expert System



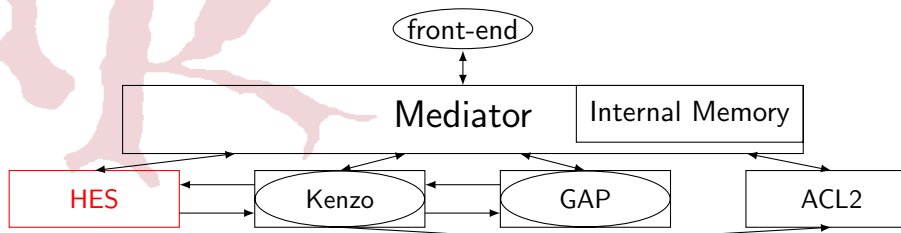
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Homotopy Expert System



- Homotopy Expert System:
 - Rule based expert system

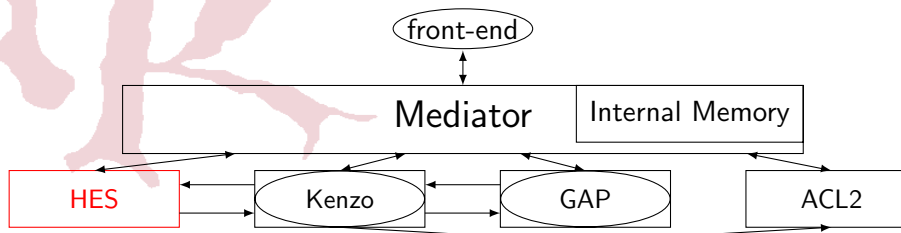
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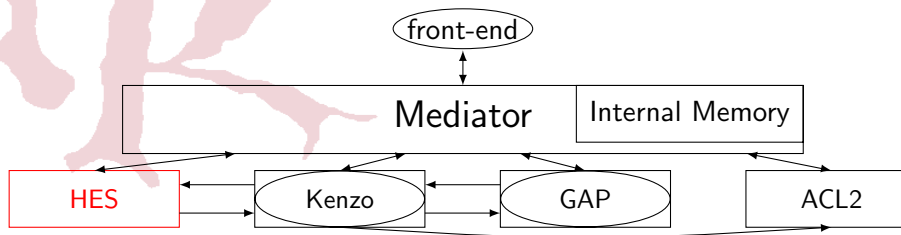
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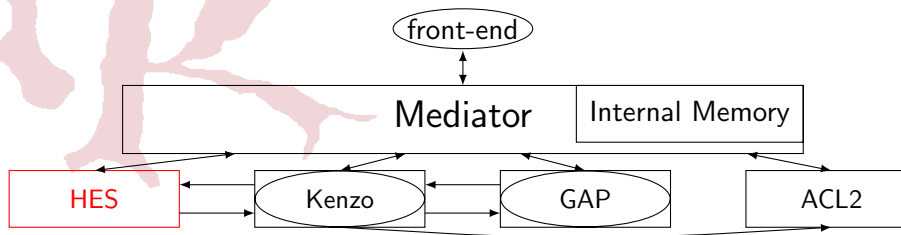
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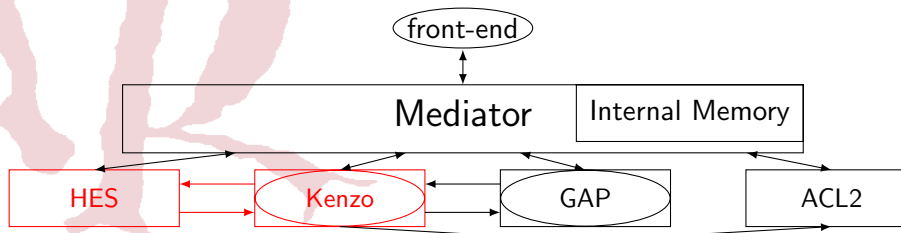
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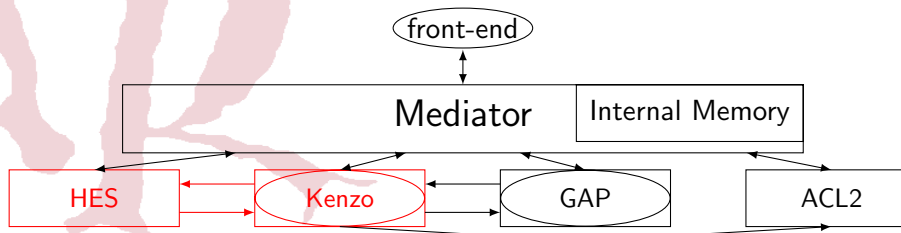
- Rule based expert system
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- Two kinds of facts: static and dynamic
- Rules: RuleML and OMDoc files
- Explanation facility module

Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ HES



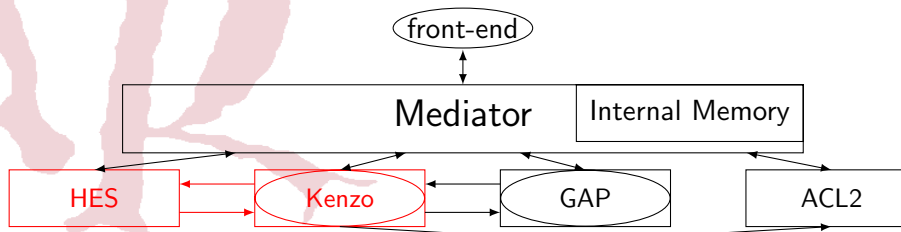
- Aim:
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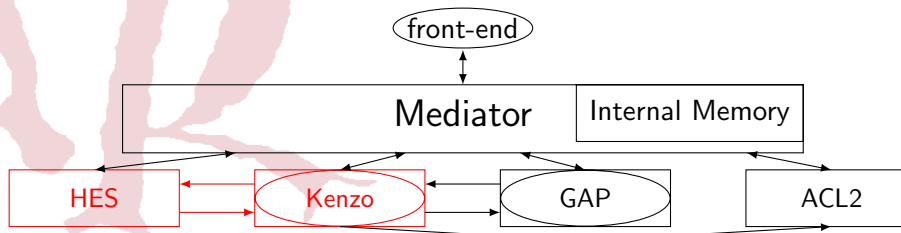
- Aim:
 - Compute homotopy groups of spaces
- Kenzo $\leftarrow$ HES
 - Requests homology groups

Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ HES



- Aim:
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Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ HES



- Aim:
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- Example:
 - Compute $\pi_n(S^3)$ for $n = 1, \dots, 6$

Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ HES

① S^3 is 1-connected

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- ② HES asks to Kenzo:
 - $\exists H_n(S^3) \neq 0$ with $1 \leq n \leq 6$?

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- ⑤ HES applies:
 - | | |
|-------------|--|
| IF | X is a 1-connected space |
| AND | $H_r(X) = 0$ for all $1 \leq r < n$ |
| AND | $H_s(X)$ is computed for all $1 \leq s \leq n$ |
| THEN | $\pi_s(X) = H_s(X)$ |

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 - THEN** $\pi_s(X) = H_s(X)$
 - $\pi_i(S^3) = H_i(S^3) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$

Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ HES

- ① S^3 is 1-connected
- ② HES asks to Kenzo:
 - $\exists H_n(S^3) \neq 0$ with $1 \leq n \leq 6$?
- ③ Kenzo computes these homology groups
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 - $\pi_i(S^3) = H_i(S^3) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$
 - $\pi_3(S^3) = H_3(S^3) = \mathbb{Z}$

Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ HES

- $\pi_i(S^3)$ for $i = 4, 5, 6$?

Kenzo $\leftrightarrow$ HES

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- $\pi_i(S^3)$ for $i = 4, 5, 6$?
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- $\pi_i(S^3)$ for $i = 4, 5, 6$?
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 - high complexity

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Putting all together

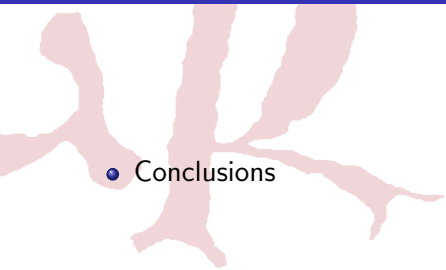
- Demo:

- Computations with Kenzo
- Computations with GAP
- Computations with HES
- Computations with Kenzo + GAP
- Computations with Kenzo + HES
- Certifications with ACL2

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Conclusions and Further Work



• Conclusions

Conclusions and Further Work

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 - Integration of different tools for computing and reasoning

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Conclusions and Further Work

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 - Give more resources
 - Improve interaction with ACL2

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