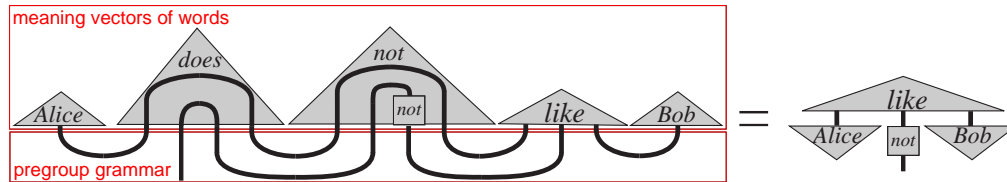
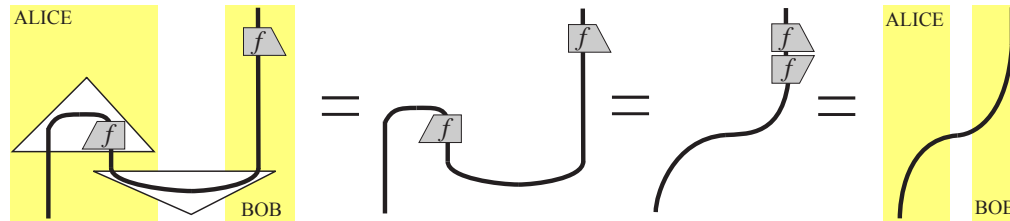


Physics, Language, Maths & Music

(partly in arXiv:1204.3458)

Bob Coecke, Oxford, CS-Quantum

SyFest, Vienna, July 2013

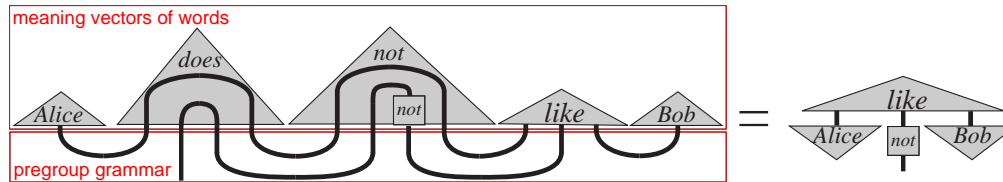
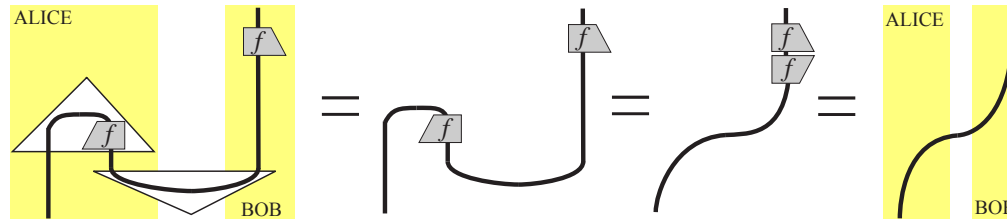


... via (some sort of) Logic

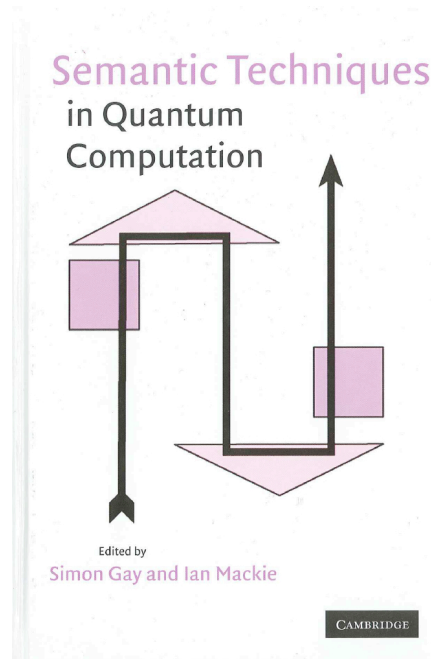
(partly in arXiv:1204.3458)

Bob Coecke, Oxford, CS-Quantum

SyFest, Vienna, July 2013



— PHYSICS —



Samson Abramsky & BC (2004) *A categorical semantics for quantum protocols*. In: IEEE-LICS'04. [quant-ph/0402130](#)

BC (2005) *Kindergarten quantum mechanics*. [quant-ph/0510032](#)

— *genesis* —

[von Neumann 1932] Formalized quantum mechanics
in “*Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik*”

— *genesis* —

[**von Neumann 1932**] Formalized quantum mechanics in “**Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik**”

[**von Neumann to Birkhoff 1935**] “I would like to make a confession which may seem immoral: I do not believe absolutely in Hilbert space no more.” (sic)

— *genesis* —

[**von Neumann 1932**] Formalized quantum mechanics in “**Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik**”

[**von Neumann to Birkhoff 1935**] “I would like to make a confession which may seem immoral: I do not believe absolutely in Hilbert space no more.” (sic)

[**Birkhoff and von Neumann 1936**] **The Logic of Quantum Mechanics** in *Annals of Mathematics*.

— *genesis* —

[**von Neumann 1932**] Formalized quantum mechanics in “**Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik**”

[**von Neumann to Birkhoff 1935**] “I would like to make a confession which may seem immoral: I do not believe absolutely in Hilbert space no more.” (sic)

[**Birkhoff and von Neumann 1936**] **The Logic of Quantum Mechanics** in *Annals of Mathematics*.

[**1936 – 2000**] many followed them,

— *genesis* —

[**von Neumann 1932**] Formalized quantum mechanics in “**Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik**”

[**von Neumann to Birkhoff 1935**] “I would like to make a confession which may seem immoral: I do not believe absolutely in Hilbert space no more.” (sic)

[**Birkhoff and von Neumann 1936**] **The Logic of Quantum Mechanics** in *Annals of Mathematics*.

[**1936 – 2000**] many followed them, ... and **FAILED**.

— *the mathematics of it* —

— *the mathematics of it* —

Hilbert space stuff: continuum, field structure of complex numbers, vector space over it, inner-product, etc.

— *the mathematics of it* —

Hilbert space stuff: continuum, field structure of complex numbers, vector space over it, inner-product, etc.

WHY?

— *the mathematics of it* —

Hilbert space stuff: continuum, field structure of complex numbers, vector space over it, inner-product, etc.

WHY?

von Neumann: only used *it* since *it* was ‘available’.

— *the physics of it* —

— *the physics of it* —

von Neumann crafted **Birkhoff-von Neumann Quantum 'Logic'** to capture the concept of **superposition**.

— *the physics of it* —

von Neumann crafted **Birkhoff-von Neumann Quantum 'Logic'** to capture the concept of **superposition**.

Schrödinger (1935): the stuff which is the true soul of quantum theory is **how quantum systems compose**.

— *the physics of it* —

von Neumann crafted **Birkhoff-von Neumann Quantum 'Logic'** to capture the concept of **superposition**.

Schrödinger (1935): the stuff which is the true soul of quantum theory is **how quantum systems compose**.

Quantum Computer Scientists: Schrödinger is right!

— *the game plan* —

— *the game plan* —

Task 0. Solve:

$$\frac{\text{tensor product structure}}{\text{the other stuff}} = ???$$

— *the game plan* —

Task 0. Solve:

$$\frac{\text{tensor product structure}}{\text{the other stuff}} = ???$$

i.e. **axiomatize “ \otimes ” without reference to spaces.**

— *the game plan* —

Task 0. Solve:

$$\frac{\text{tensor product structure}}{\text{the other stuff}} = ???$$

i.e. **axiomatize** “ \otimes ” **without reference to spaces.**

Task 1. Investigate which assumptions (i.e. which structure) on \otimes is needed to deduce **physical phenomena.**

— *the game plan* —

Task 0. Solve:

$$\frac{\text{tensor product structure}}{\text{the other stuff}} = ???$$

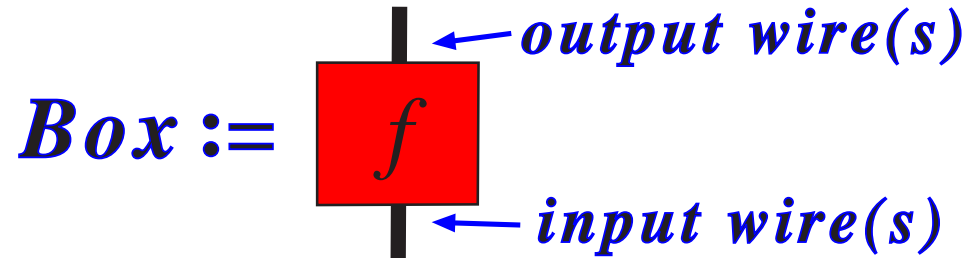
i.e. **axiomatize** “ \otimes ” **without reference to spaces**.

Task 1. Investigate which assumptions (i.e. which structure) on \otimes is needed to deduce **physical phenomena**.

Task 2. Investigate whether such an “interaction structure” appear elsewhere in “**our classical reality**”.

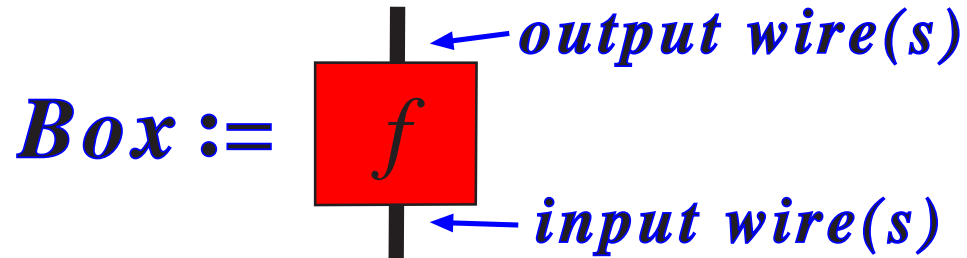
— *wire and box language* —

— *wire and box language* —



Interpretation: wire := **system** ; box := **process**

— *wire and box language* —

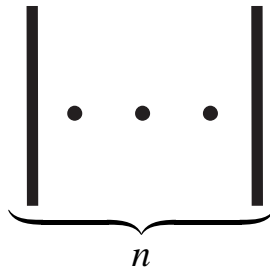


Interpretation: wire := **system** ; box := **process**

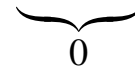
one system:



n subsystems:

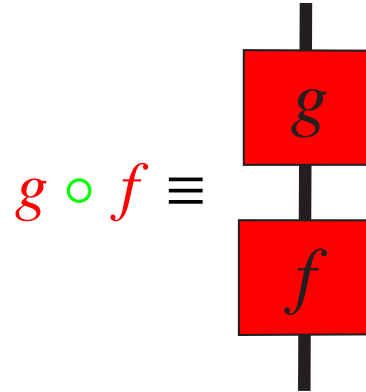


no system:

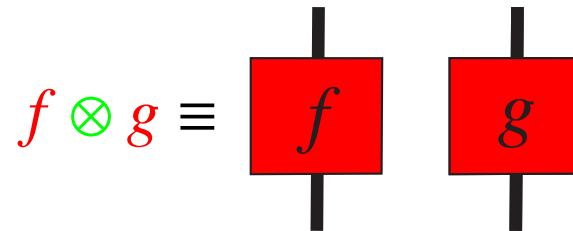


— *wire and box games* —

sequential or *causal* or *connected* composition:

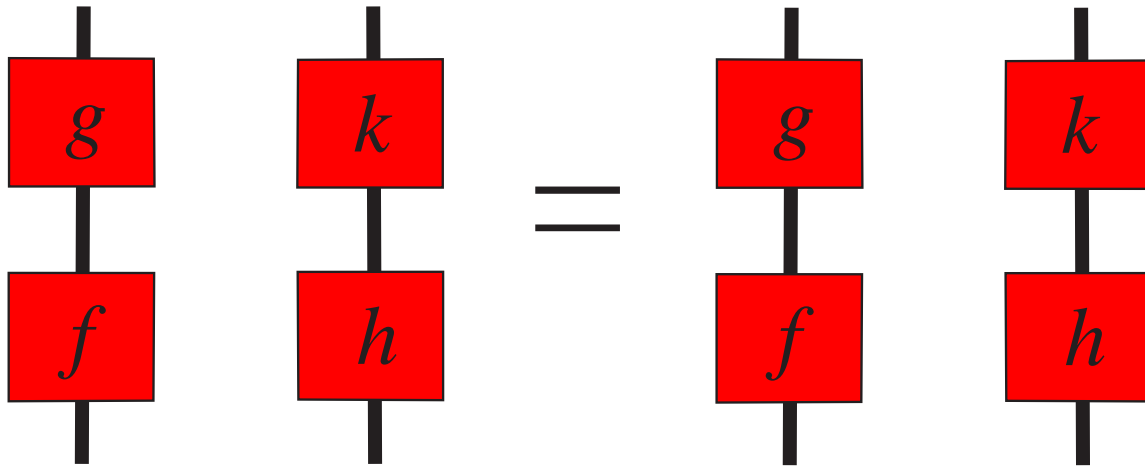


parallel or *acausal* or *disconnected* composition:



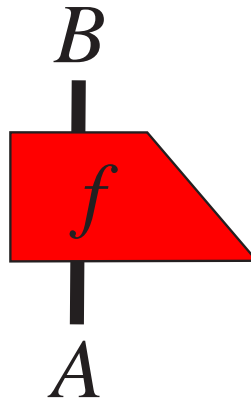
— *merely a new notation?* —

$$(g \circ f) \otimes (k \circ h) = (g \otimes k) \circ (f \otimes h)$$



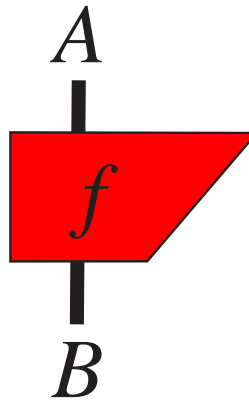
— *quantitative metric* —

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

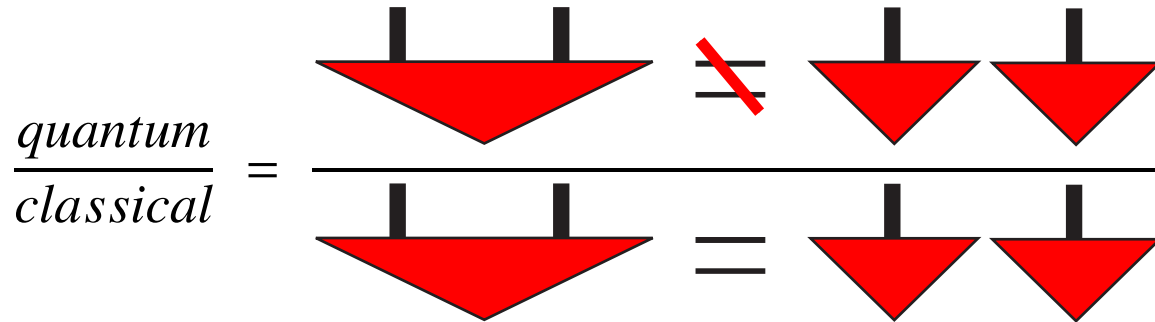


— *quantitative metric* —

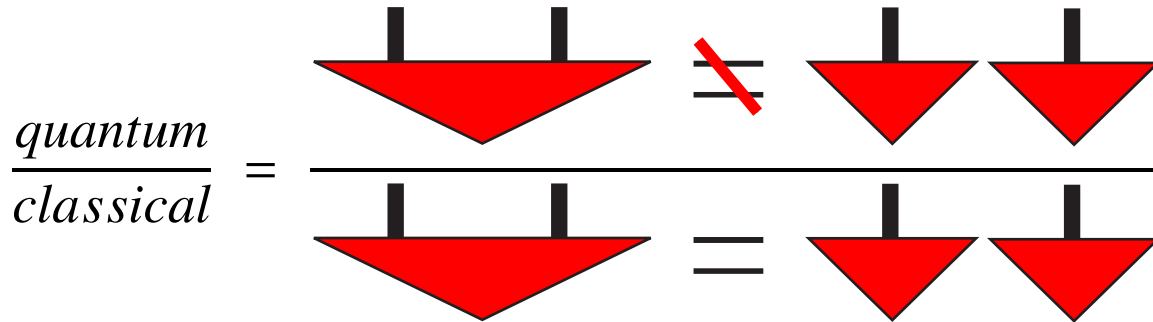
$$f^\dagger : B \rightarrow A$$



— *asserting (pure) entanglement* —



— *asserting (pure) entanglement* —



\Rightarrow introduce ‘parallel wire’ between systems:



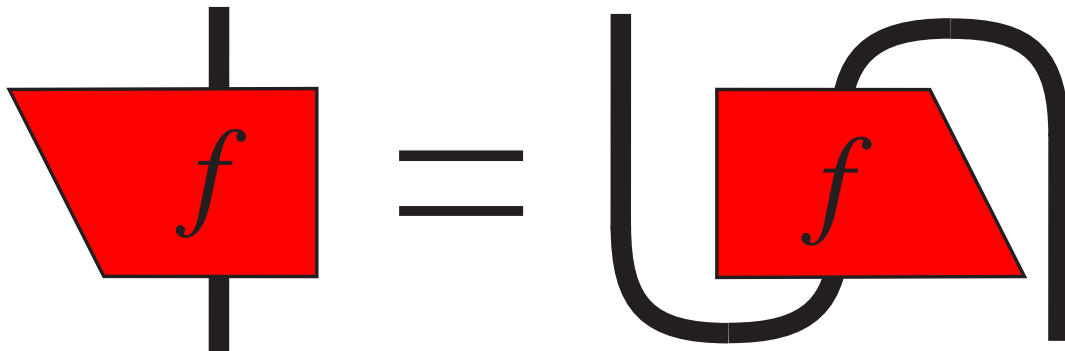
subject to: only topology matters!

— *quantum-like* —

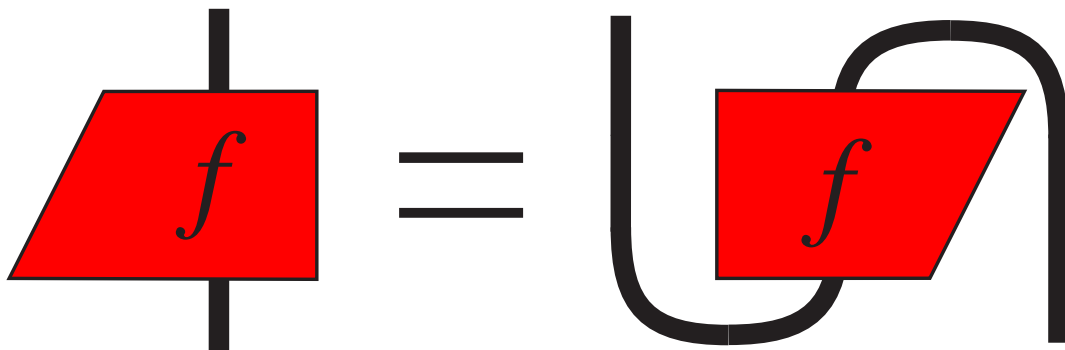
E.g.

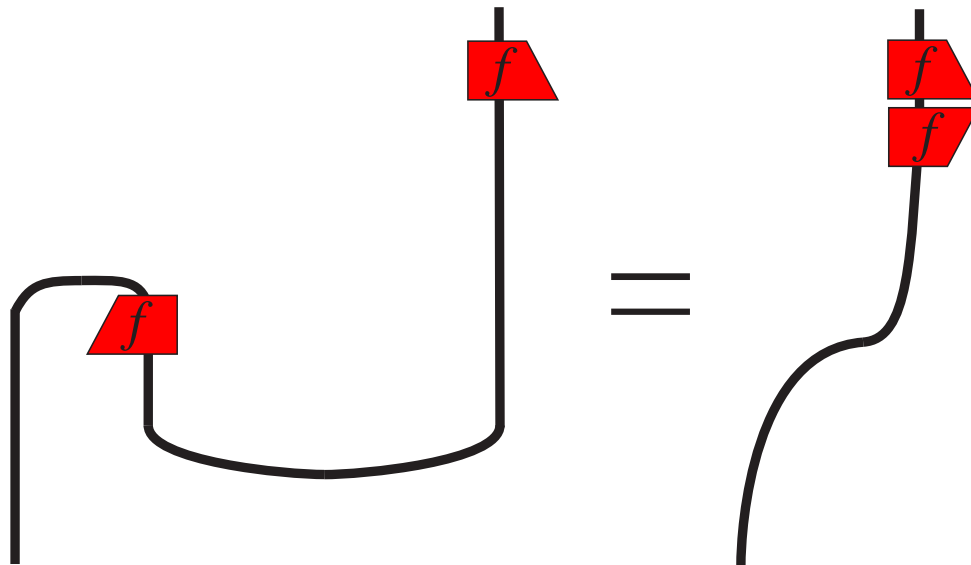


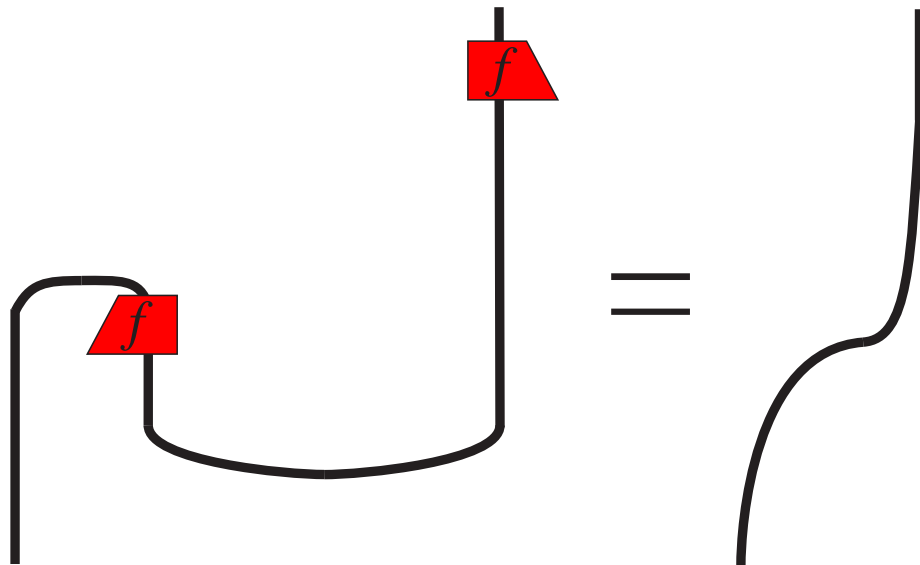
Transpose:

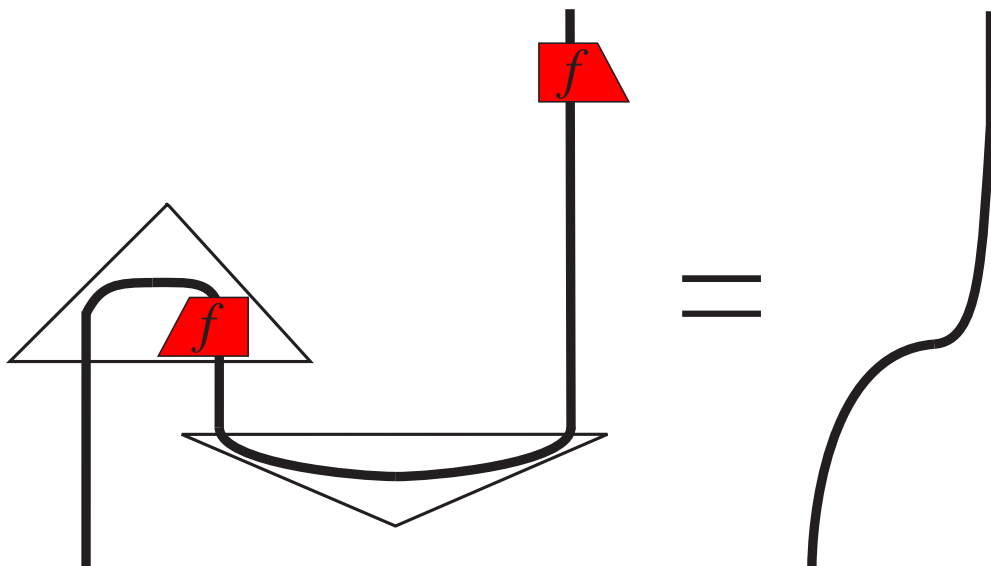


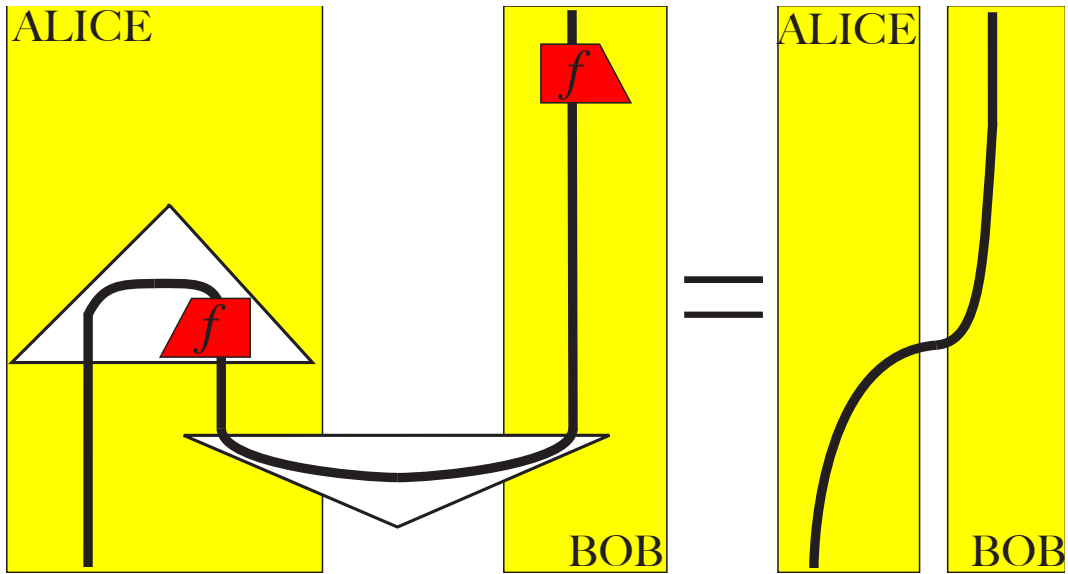
Conjugate:











⇒ quantum teleportation

— *symbolically: dagger compact categories* —

Thm. [Kelly-Laplaza '80; Selinger '05] *An equational statement between expressions in dagger compact categorical language holds if and only if it is derivable in the graphical notation via homotopy.*

Thm. [Hasegawa-Hofmann-Plotkin; Selinger '08] *An equational statement between expressions in dagger compact categorical language holds if and only if it is derivable in the dagger compact category of finite dimensional Hilbert spaces, linear maps, tensor product and adjoints.*

— LANGUAGE —



BC, Mehrnoosh Sadrzadeh & Stephen Clark (2010) *Mathematical foundations for a compositional distributional model of meaning*. arXiv:1003.4394

— *the logic of it* —

WHAT IS “LOGIC”?

— *the logic of it* —

WHAT IS “LOGIC”?

Pragmatic option 1: Logic is structure in language.

— *the logic of it* —

WHAT IS “LOGIC”?

Pragmatic option 1: Logic is structure in language.

“Alice and Bob ate everything or nothing, then got sick.”

connectives (\wedge, \vee): *and, or*

negation (\neg): *not (cf. nothing = not something)*

entailment (\Rightarrow): *then*

quantifiers (\forall, \exists): *every(thing), some(thing)*

constants (a, b): *thing*

variable (x): *Alice, Bob*

predicates ($P(x), R(x, y)$): *eating, getting sick*

truth valuation (0, 1): *true, false*

$(\forall z : Eat(a, z) \wedge Eat(b, z)) \wedge \neg(\exists z : Eat(a, z) \wedge Eat(b, z)) \Rightarrow Sick(a), Sick(b)$

— *the logic of it* —

WHAT IS “LOGIC”?

Pragmatic option 1: Logic is structure in language.

Pragmatic option 2: Logic lets machines reason.

— *the logic of it* —

WHAT IS “LOGIC”?

Pragmatic option 1: Logic is structure in language.

Pragmatic option 2: Logic lets machines reason.

E.g. automated theory exploration, ...

theory[mine]TM
Personalized mathematical theorems



... you could be next!

NEW!

You can now purchase [TheoryMine T-shirts, mouse-pads and mugs!](#)

[Home Page](#)

[Name a Theorem](#)

[F.A.Q.](#)

[About Us](#)

[Gift Packs](#)

[Testimonials](#)

[Login](#)

[1] YOU choose a name

[2] WE discover a theorem

[3] THEY get a great gift

— *the logic of it* —

WHAT IS “LOGIC”?

Pragmatic option 1: Logic is structure in language.

Pragmatic option 2: Logic lets machines reason.

Our framework appeals to both senses of logic, and moreover induces important new applications:

From truth to meaning in natural language processing:

—  (December 2010)

The logo for NewScientist magazine, featuring the text "QUANTUM LINGUISTICS Leap forward for artificial intelligence" above the main title "NewScientist" in a large, bold, blue font. Below the title, it says "WEEKLY 13 December 2010".

Automated theorem generation for graphical theories:



<http://sites.google.com/site/quantomatic/>

— *the from-words-to-a-sentence process* —

Consider meanings of **words**, e.g. as vectors (cf. Google):



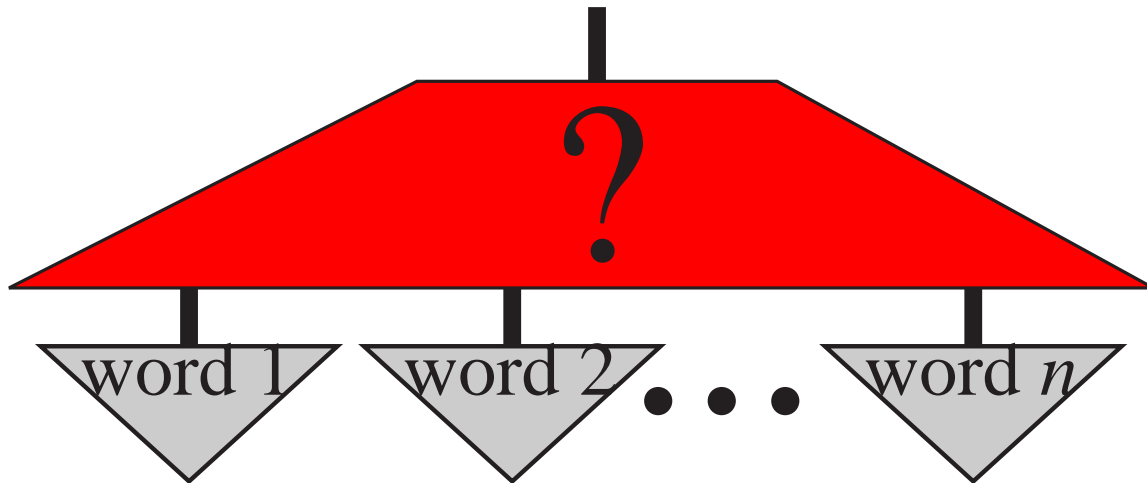
— *the from-words-to-a-sentence process* —

What is the meaning the **sentence** made up of these?



— *the from-words-to-a-sentence process* —

I.e. how do we/machines produce meanings of **sentences**?



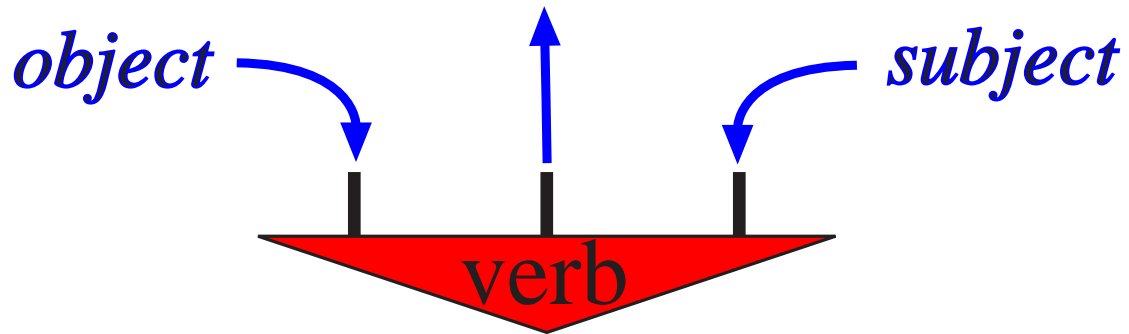
— *the from-words-to-a-sentence process* —

I.e. how do we/machines produce meanings of **sentences**?



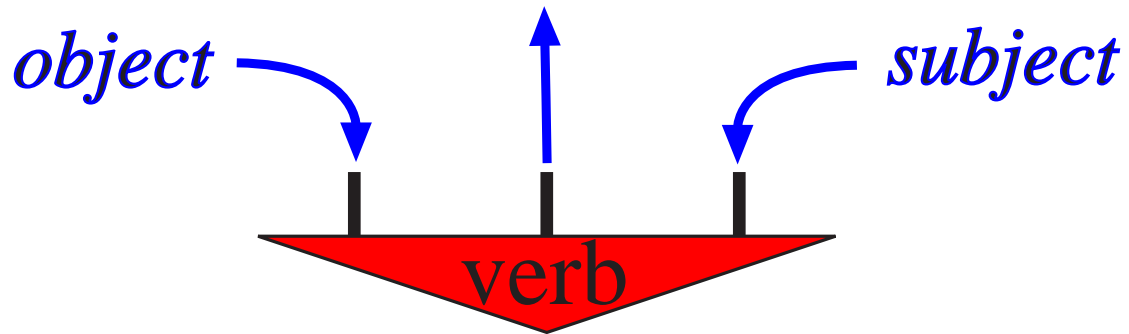
— *the from-words-to-a-sentence process* —

Information flow within a verb:



— *the from-words-to-a-sentence process* —

Information flow within a verb:



Again we have:



— *pregroup grammar* —

Lambek's residuated monoids (1950's):

$$b \leq a \text{ } \circ \text{ } c \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b \leq c \Leftrightarrow a \leq c \text{ } \circ \text{ } b$$

— *pregroup grammar* —

Lambek's residuated monoids (1950's):

$$b \leq a \multimap c \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b \leq c \Leftrightarrow a \leq c \multimap b$$

or equivalently,

$$a \cdot (a \multimap c) \leq c \leq a \multimap (a \cdot c)$$

$$(c \multimap b) \cdot b \leq c \leq (c \cdot b) \multimap b$$

— *pregroup grammar* —

Lambek's residuated monoids (1950's):

$$b \leq a \multimap c \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b \leq c \Leftrightarrow a \leq c \multimap b$$

or equivalently,

$$a \cdot (a \multimap c) \leq c \leq a \multimap (a \cdot c)$$

$$(c \multimap b) \cdot b \leq c \leq (c \cdot b) \multimap b$$

Lambek's pregroups (2000's):

$$a \cdot {}^*a \leq 1 \leq {}^*a \cdot a$$

$$b^* \cdot b \leq 1 \leq b \cdot b^*$$

— *pregroup grammar* —

Lambek's residuated monoids (1950's):

$$b \leq a \multimap c \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b \leq c \Leftrightarrow a \leq c \multimap b$$

or equivalently,

$$a \cdot (a \multimap c) \leq c \leq a \multimap (a \cdot c)$$

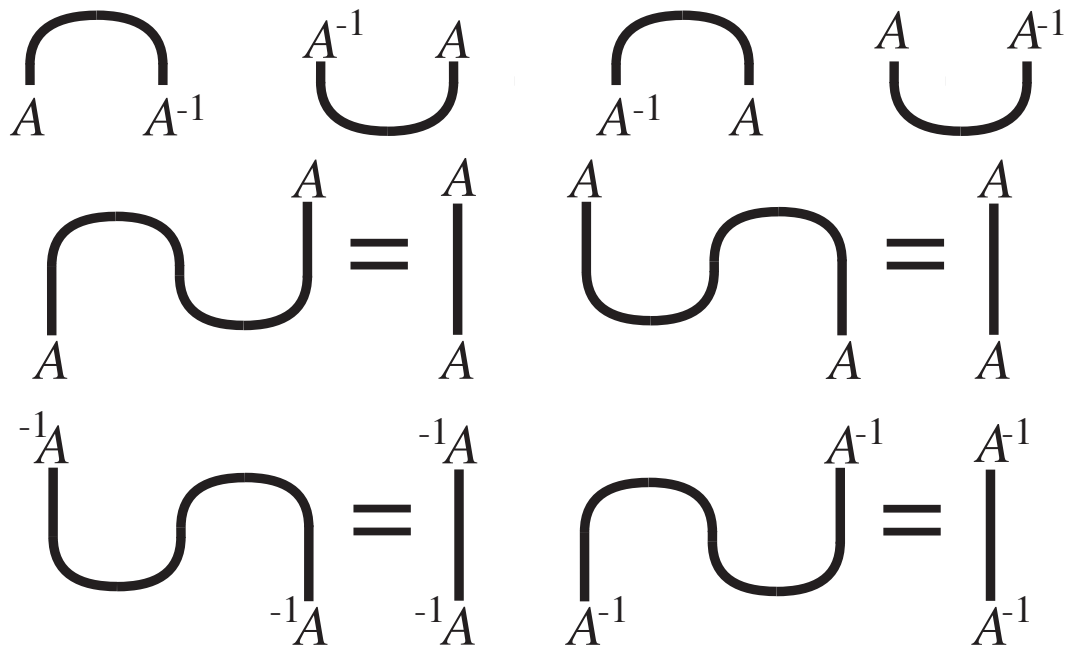
$$(c \multimap b) \cdot b \leq c \leq (c \cdot b) \multimap b$$

Lambek's pregroups (2000's):

$$a \cdot {}^{-1}a \leq 1 \leq {}^{-1}a \cdot a$$

$$b^{-1} \cdot b \leq 1 \leq b \cdot b^{-1}$$

— *pregroup grammar* —



— *pregroup grammar* —

For noun type n , verb type is ${}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1}$, so:

— *pregroup grammar* —

For noun type n , verb type is ${}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1}$, so:

$$n \cdot {}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1} \cdot n$$

— *pregroup grammar* —

For noun type n , verb type is ${}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1}$, so:

$$n \cdot {}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1} \cdot n \leq 1 \cdot s \cdot 1$$

— *pregroup grammar* —

For noun type n , verb type is ${}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1}$, so:

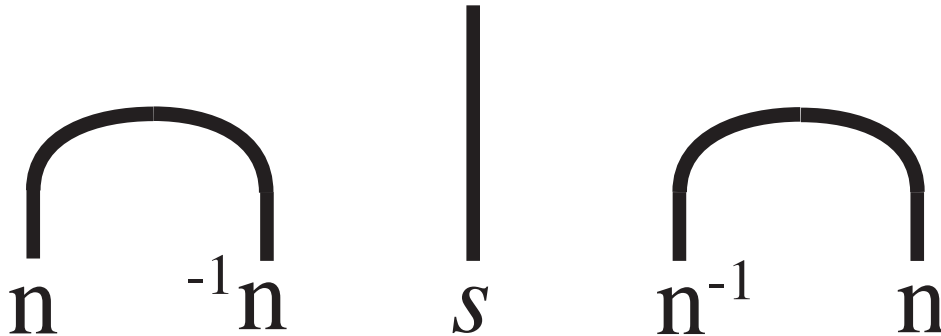
$$n \cdot {}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1} \cdot n \leq 1 \cdot s \cdot 1 \leq s$$

— *pregroup grammar* —

For noun type n , verb type is ${}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1}$, so:

$$n \cdot {}^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1} \cdot n \leq 1 \cdot s \cdot 1 \leq s$$

Diagrammatic type reduction:

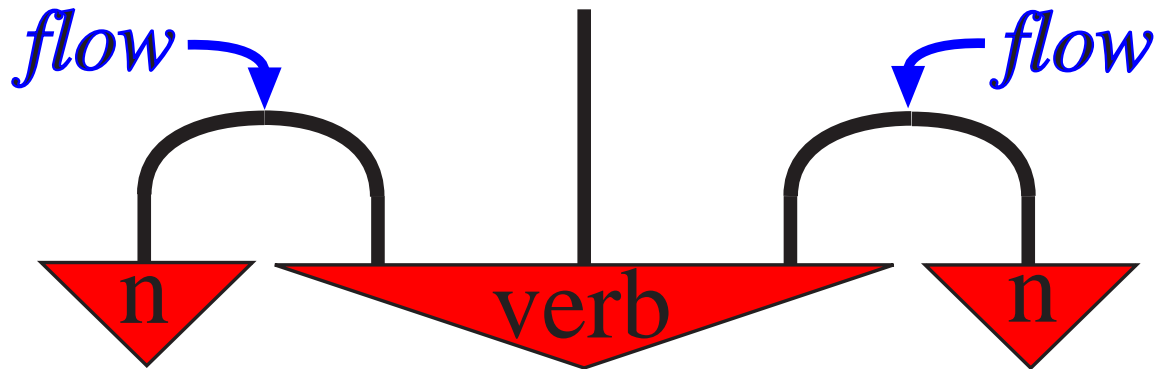


— *pregroup grammar* —

For noun type n , verb type is $^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1}$, so:

$$n \cdot ^{-1}n \cdot s \cdot n^{-1} \cdot n \leq 1 \cdot s \cdot 1 \leq s$$

Diagrammatic meaning:



— *algorithm for meaning of sentences* —

— *algorithm for meaning of sentences* —

1. Perform type reduction:

(word type 1) ... (word type n) \rightsquigarrow sentence type

— *algorithm for meaning of sentences* —

1. Perform type reduction:

(word type 1) ... (word type n) \rightsquigarrow sentence type

2. Interpret diagrammatic type reduction as linear map:

$$f :: \text{cap} \mid \text{cup} \mapsto \left(\sum_i \langle ii \mid \right) \otimes \text{id} \otimes \left(\sum_i \langle ii \mid \right)$$

— *algorithm for meaning of sentences* —

1. Perform type reduction:

(word type 1) ... (word type n) \rightsquigarrow sentence type

2. Interpret diagrammatic type reduction as linear map:

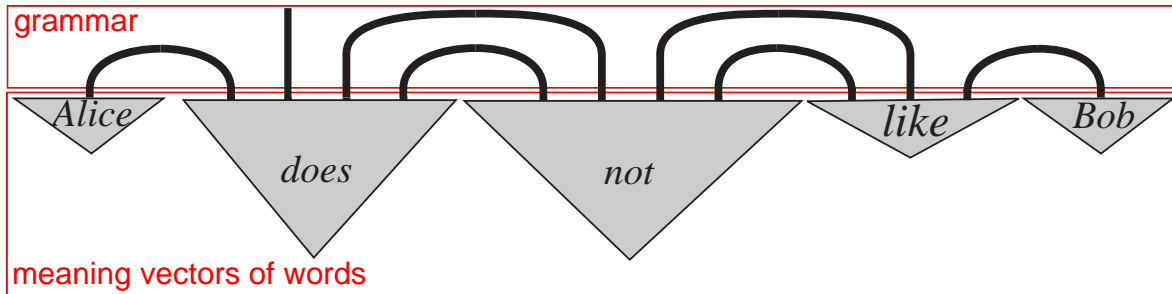
$$f :: \text{cap} \mid \text{cup} \mapsto \left(\sum_i \langle ii \mid \right) \otimes \text{id} \otimes \left(\sum_i \langle ii \mid \right)$$

3. Apply this map to tensor of word meaning vectors:

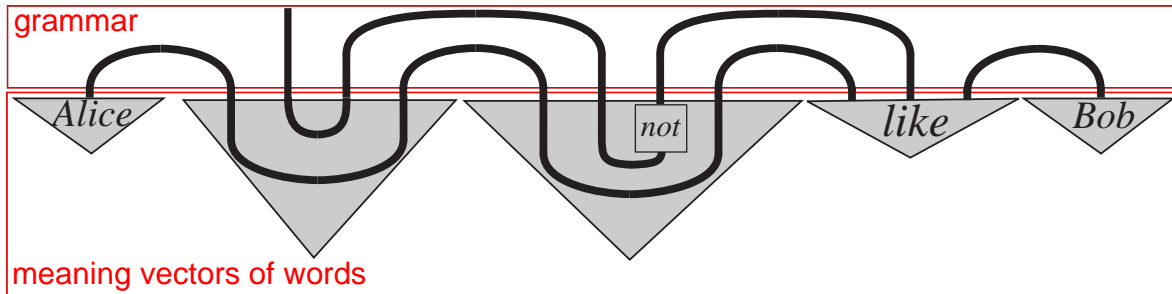
$$f(\vec{v}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \vec{v}_n)$$

— $\overrightarrow{\text{Alice}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{does}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{not}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{like}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{Bob}}$ —

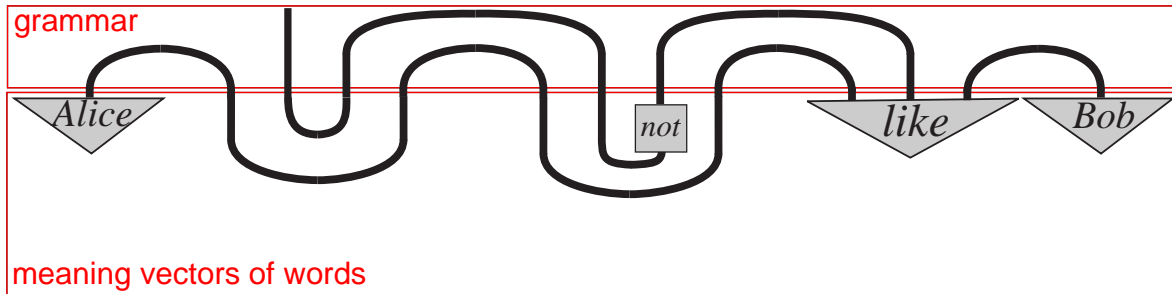
— $\overrightarrow{\text{Alice}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{does}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{not}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{like}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{Bob}}$ —



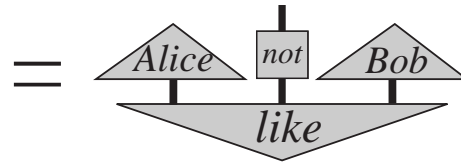
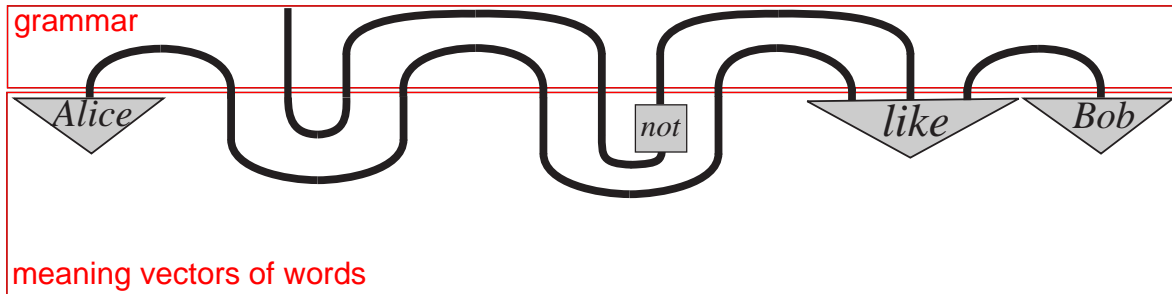
— $\overrightarrow{\text{Alice}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{does}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{not}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{like}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{Bob}}$ —



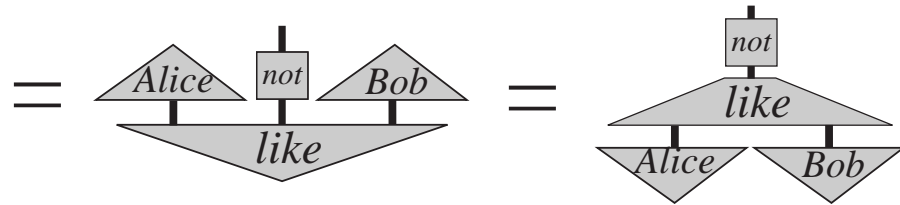
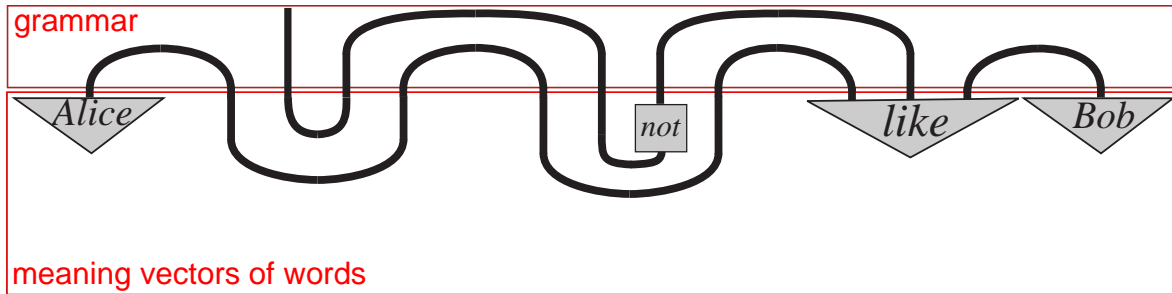
— $\overrightarrow{\text{Alice}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{does}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{not}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{like}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{Bob}}$ —



— $\overrightarrow{\text{Alice}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{does}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{not}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{like}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{Bob}}$ —



— $\overrightarrow{\text{Alice}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{does}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{not}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{like}} \otimes \overrightarrow{\text{Bob}}$ —



Using:



— *experiment: word disambiguation* —

E.g. what is “saw” in: “Alice saw Bob with a saw”.

Model	High	Low	ρ
Baseline	0.47	0.44	0.16
Add	0.90	0.90	0.05
Multiply	0.67	0.59	0.17
Categorical (1)	0.73	0.72	0.21
Categorical (2)	0.34	0.26	0.28
UpperBound	4.80	2.49	0.62

Edward Grefenstette & Mehrnoosh Sadrzadeh (2011) *Experimental support for a categorical compositional distributional model of meaning*. Accepted for: Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP’11).

— *Frobenius algebras* —

— *Frobenius algebras* —

$$\text{'spiders'} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} m \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ n \end{array} \right\}$$

such that, for $k > 0$:

The diagram shows an equality between two expressions. On the left, a large rectangle is divided into four quadrants by a vertical and a horizontal dashed line. The top-left quadrant contains a spider with m top legs and n bottom legs. The bottom-right quadrant contains a spider with n top legs and m bottom legs. The top-right and bottom-left quadrants are empty. The top boundary of the rectangle is labeled $m+m'-k$ and the bottom boundary is labeled $n+n'-k$. On the right, a single spider is shown with $m+m'-k$ top legs and $n+n'-k$ bottom legs, enclosed in a dashed box. An equals sign is placed between the two diagrams.

BC & Dusko Pavlovic (2007) *Quantum measurement without sums*. In: Mathematics of Quantum Computing and Technology. [quant-ph/0608035](https://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0608035)

BC, Dusko Pavlovic & Jamie Vicary (2008) *A new description of orthogonal bases*. Mathematical Structures in Computer Science. [0810.0812](https://arxiv.org/abs/0810.0812)

— *Frobenius algebras* —

$$\text{'spiders'} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} m \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ n \end{array} \right\}$$

such that, for $k > 0$:

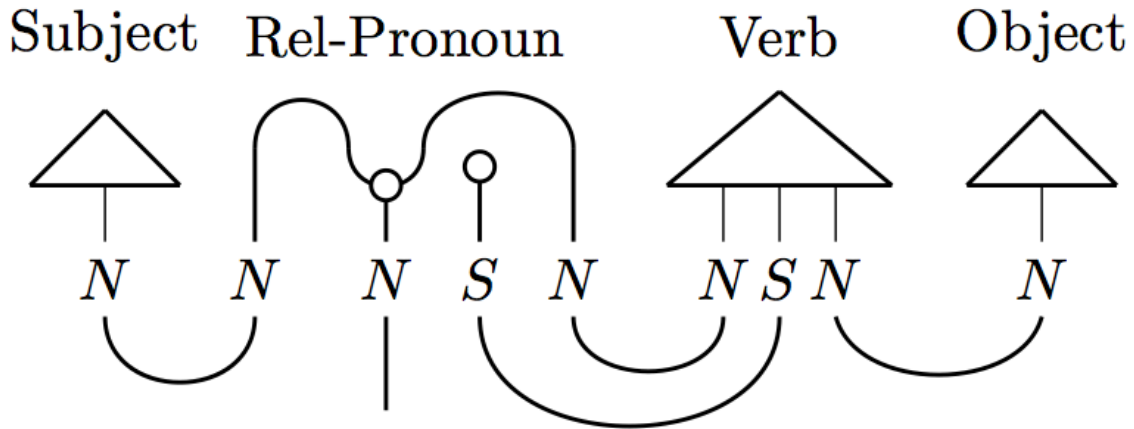
$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{m+m'-k} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n+n'-k} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

BC & Dusko Pavlovic (2007) *Quantum measurement without sums*. In: Mathematics of Quantum Computing and Technology. [quant-ph/0608035](https://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0608035)

BC, Dusko Pavlovic & Jamie Vicary (2008) *A new description of orthogonal bases*. Mathematical Structures in Computer Science. [0810.0812](https://arxiv.org/abs/0810.0812)

— *Frobenius algebras* —

Language-meaning:

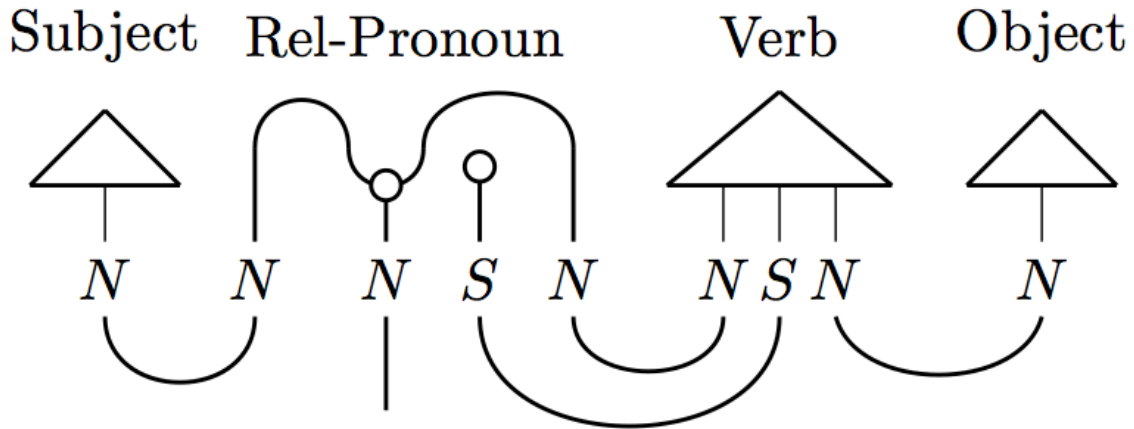


(the) man who Alice hates

Stephen Clark, BC and Mehrnoosh Sadrzadeh (2013) *The Frobenius Anatomy of Relative Pronouns*. MOL '13.

— *Frobenius algebras* —

Language-meaning:

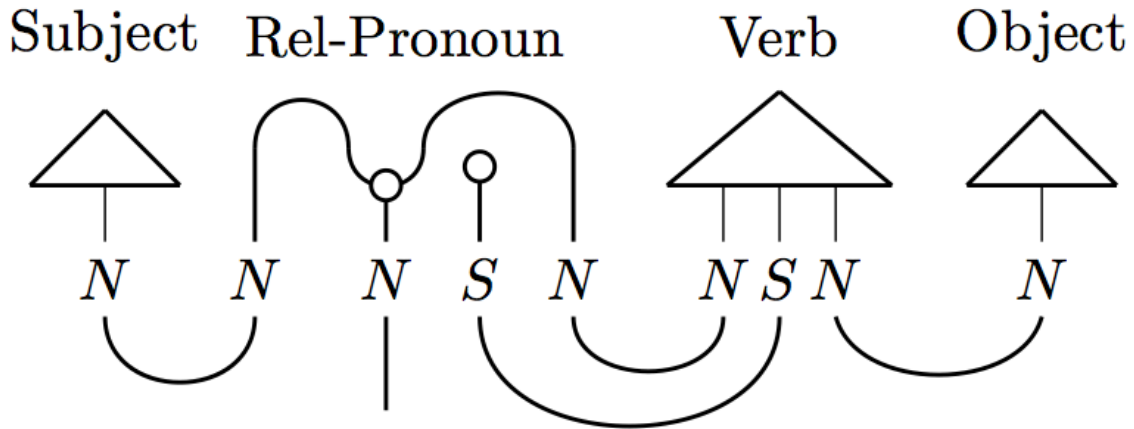


(the) man who Alice hates =

Stephen Clark, BC and Mehrnoosh Sadrzadeh (2013) *The Frobenius Anatomy of Relative Pronouns*. MOL '13.

— *Frobenius algebras* —

Language-meaning:



(the) man who Alice hates = **Bob**

Stephen Clark, BC and Mehrnoosh Sadrzadeh (2013) *The Frobenius Anatomy of Relative Pronouns*. MOL '13.

— MATHS —

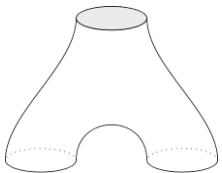
— MATHS —

“Topological” QFT (Atiyah ’88):


$$F :: \text{[Diagram of a pair of pants]} \mapsto f : V \otimes V \rightarrow V$$

— MATHS —

“Topological” QFT (Atiyah ’88):

$$F :: \text{trinion} \mapsto f : V \otimes V \rightarrow V$$


“Grammatical” QFT:

$$F :: \text{cup} \mid \text{cap} \mapsto \left(\sum_i \langle ii | \right) \otimes \text{id} \otimes \left(\sum_i \langle ii | \right)$$


— MUSIC —

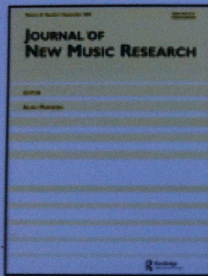
— MUSIC —

This article was downloaded by: [the Bodleian Libraries of the University of Oxford]

On: 27 June 2013, At: 05:24

Publisher: Routledge

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Journal of New Music Research

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/nnmr20>

A pregroup grammar for chord sequences

Richard G. Terrat ^a

^a LIRMM/CNRS, Montpellier, France, IRCAM, Paris

Published online: 16 Feb 2007.

To cite this article: Richard G. Terrat (2005): A pregroup grammar for chord sequences, Journal of New Music Research, 34:4, 355-360

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09298210600578162>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to