The GF Mathematics Library

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What is it?

- ► A *GF* grammar library for *simple* mathematical exercises.
- ► It started as part of the WebALT project (EDC-22253).

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- Repository of exercises
 - Linear algebra
 - Calculus
 - Excluding word problems

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- Split into abstract and concrete
- Naming the rules
- non-terminals become categories

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The abstract part

```
cat
    number ; proposition ;
fun
    lt : number -> number -> proposition ;
    x : number ;
    y : number ;
    abs : number -> number ;
    plus : number -> number ;
```

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- Not only string concatenation
 - strings
 - parameters,
 - finite maps,
 - tuples of all of these
- non-terminals have a *linearizing category* here

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the concrete part

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- More than Context-free grammars
- Discontinuous constituents
- Bidirectional (pasing and linearizing)

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More than one concrete

For natural language

```
lincat
    number = NP ; --- Noun Phrase
    proposition = S : -- Sentence
lin
   x = symb \{ s = "x" \};
    y = symb \{ s = "y" \};
    abs e = DefGenCN absolute_value_CN e ;
    plus a b = DefGenCN sum_CN (both_and a b);
    lt a b = PositiveCl
               (mkCl a (comparative small_A b)) ;
```

The Molto math grammar library (mgl) follows the lines of the webALT library. It will follow the OpenMath directives:

> OpenMath is an extensible standard for representing the semantics of mathematical objects

- Organized into Content Dictionaries
- Abstract part is taken from OpenMath Small Type System (STS)

For X in Bulgarian, German, Catalan, Italian, English, Romanian, Finnish, Spanish, French, Swedish:

Basic Logic1X, Quant1X, Relation1X, Set1X, SetName1X;

Aritmetics Arith1X, Arith2X, Integer1X, Integer2X

- Calculus Calculus1X, Complex1X, Fns1X, Interval1X, Limit1X, MinMax1X, Nums1X, Rounding1X, Transc1X;
 - Linear Algebra LinAlg1X, LinAlg2X, PlanGeo1X, VecCalc1X;

Other SData1X.

The library is organized in 3 layers of increasing complexity: Ground: For literal integers and variables OpenMath: For *OpenMath* objects Operations: Problems, verbalizations, ...

▶ For each language X we have a concrete and a resource module.

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- LexiconX
 - GroundX and VariablesX
 - OpenMathX
 - OperationsX
- Common material is reused.

Some numbers

Total lines	12.544	1			
mathrea	1 160	Bulgarian	568	German	588
mathres	1,102	Catalan	595	Italian	628
MathForms	665	Englich	614	Domonion	725
gf files	425		014	Romanian	155
Abe lines	275	Finnish	693	Spanish	624
Abs lines	215	French	642	Swedish	559
languages	10 + 1	1			

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- Plus Polish and Urdu
- Notice: all languages have a similar complexity

Mathbar

Next steps

- Commanding a CAS by natural language
- Dialog system for assisting in solving word problems

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Example

A farm has ducks and rabbits. There are N animals and they have M legs. How many rabbits and ducks are in the farm?

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Example

David and John are father and son. David is now three times much older than John but in 10 years, he will be only twice older. How old are David and John now?

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- Connecting GF with ontologies
- Part of the MOLTO project
- Adding factual information

$$\forall d \text{ (isa } d \text{ duck}) \Longrightarrow \text{ (has-legs } d \text{ 2)}$$

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- To be rendered as: "a duck has 2 legs" or "ducks have 2 legs"
- ▶ instead of: "for all *d* such that *d* is a duck, *d* has 2 legs"
- Parsing ?

Interacting with a grammar

 The portable grammar format (pgf) allows us to interface it using Haskell, C or Python

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 A grammar can be compiled into JavaScript (js) and into speech recognition systems (gsl)

How to make a new language

- 1. Fill the lexicon
- 2. Compile
- 3. Get a native to correct the treebank

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4. Fix the differences

Conclusion

For now, GF can provide linearizations in multiple languages

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Robust parsing in the future