Bisimilarity via open morphisms and bisimilarity of diagrams

Shonan meeting

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Bisimilarity via open morphisms

Computing systems in the language of category theory

Mainly, two types:

- coalgebraic approach **[Many people here, ...]**
- lifting approach **[Winskel, Joyal, Nielsen, ...]**

approach	class type	system type	bisimulations
coalgebraic	category + functor (monad)	coalgebra	span of morphisms of coalgebras
lifting	category + sub-category	object	span of morphisms with lifting property w.r.t. the sub-category

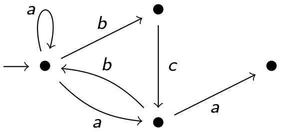
Example : TS I - category of TS

Fix an alphabet Σ.

Transition system :

A **TS** $T = (Q, i, \Delta)$ on Σ is the following data:

- a set Q (of states);
- a initial state $i \in Q$;
- a set of transitions $\Delta \subseteq Q \times \Sigma \times Q$.



Morphism of TS :

A **morphism of TS** $f : T_1 = (Q_1, i_1, \Delta_1) \longrightarrow T_2 = (Q_2, i_2, \Delta_2)$ is a function $f : Q_1 \longrightarrow Q_2$ such that $f(i_1) = i_2$ and for every $(p, a, q) \in \Delta_1$, $(f(p), a, f(q)) \in \Delta_2$.

TS(Σ) = category of TS on Σ and morphisms of TS

Example : TS II - relational bisimulations

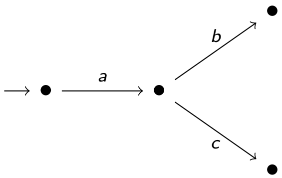
Bisimulations [Park]:

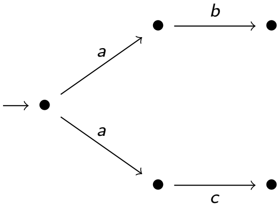
A **bisimulation** between $T_1 = (Q_1, i_1, \Delta_1)$ and $T_2 = (Q_2, i_2, \Delta_2)$ is a relation $R \subseteq Q_1 \times Q_2$ such that:

(i) $(i_1, i_2) \in R$;

(ii) if $(q_1, q_2) \in R$ and $(q_1, a, q_1') \in \Delta_1$ then there is $q_2' \in Q_2$ such that $(q_2, a, q_2') \in \Delta_2$ and $(q_1', q_2') \in R$;

(iii) if $(q_1, q_2) \in R$ and $(q_2, a, q_2') \in \Delta_2$ then there is $q_1' \in Q_1$ such that $(q_1, a, q_1') \in \Delta_1$ and $(q_1', q_2') \in R$.

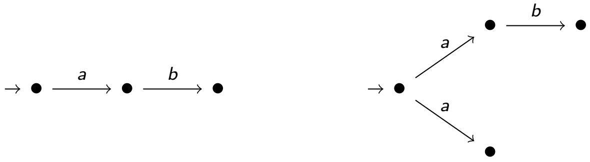




Example : TS III - morphisms and (bi)simulations

$$Graph(f) = \{(q, f(q)) \mid q \in Q\}$$

$Graph(f)$ is always a simulation. But bisimilarity $\neq$ similarity in both directions.



What are the morphisms whose graph is a bisimulation ?

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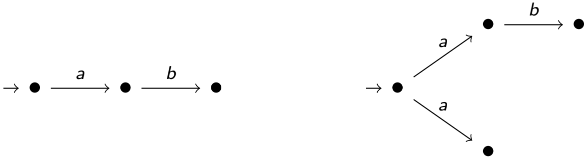
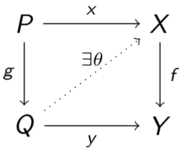


What are the morphisms whose graph is a bisimulation ?

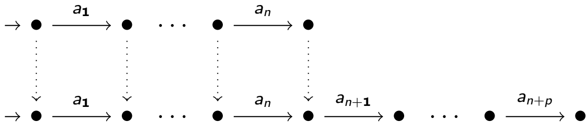
- the morphisms of coalgebras.
- the morphisms that lift transitions. ✓

Example : TS IV - lifting properties and open morphisms

f has the **right lifting property** with respect to g iff



A morphism of TS is **open [Joyal, Nielsen, Winskel]** if it has the right lifting property with respect to every **branch extension**:



Observation:

Two systems are bisimilar iff there is a span of open morphisms between them.

Categorical models

Categorical models:

A **categorical model** is a category $\mathcal{M}$ with a subcategory $\mathcal{P}$ which have a common initial object I.

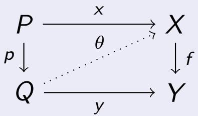
- $\mathcal{M}$ = category of systems (Ex : $\mathbf{TS(\Sigma)}$);
- $\mathcal{P}$ = sub-category of **paths** (Ex : sub-category of branches);
- unique morphism $I \longrightarrow X$ = initial state of X (Ex : $I = *$).

Other examples : 1-safe Petri nets + event structures, event structures/transition systems with indenpendence + pomsets, HDA + paths, presheaves models, ...

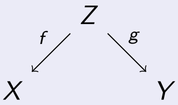
Bisimilarity as spans of open morphisms

$\mathcal{P}$-bisimilarity **[J., N., W.]**:

We say that a morphism $f : X \longrightarrow Y$ of $\mathcal{M}$ is **($\mathcal{P}$-)open** if it has the right lifting property w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}$.



We then say that two objects X and Y of $\mathcal{M}$ are $\mathcal{P}$-**bisimilar** iff there exists a span $f : Z \longrightarrow X$ and $g : Z \longrightarrow Y$ where f and g are $\mathcal{P}$-open.



Ex: strong history-preserving bisimilarity of ES/TSI, ...
Typically, bisimilarity defined by relation on runs.

Path bisimulations

Example : TS V - from states to runs

A bisimulation R between T_1 and T_2 induces a relation R_n between n-branches of T_1 and n-branches of T_2 by:

$$R_n = \{(f_1 : B \longrightarrow T_1, f_2 : B \longrightarrow T_2) \mid \forall i \in [n], (f_1(i), f_2(i)) \in R\}$$

Properties:

- $(\iota_{T_1}, \iota_{T_2}) \in R_0$ by (i);
- by (ii), if $(f_1, f_2) \in R_n$ and if $(f_1(n), a, q_1) \in \Delta_1$ then there is $q_2 \in Q_2$ such that $(f_2(n), a, q_2) \in \Delta_2$ and $(f_1', f_2') \in R_{n+1}$ where $f_i'(j) = f_i(j)$ if $j \leq n$, q_i otherwise;
- symmetrically with (iii);
- if $(f_1, f_2) \in R_{n+1}$ then $(f_1', f_2') \in R_n$ where f_i' is the restriction of f_i to $[n]$.

Fact:

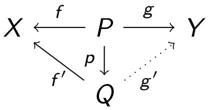
Bisimilarity is equivalent to the existence of such a relation between branches.

Relational bisimilarities in categorical models

Let R be a set of elements of the form $X \xleftarrow{f} P \xrightarrow{g} Y$ with P object of $\mathcal{P}$.
Here are some properties that R may satisfy:

(a) $X \xleftarrow{\iota_X} I \xrightarrow{\iota_Y} Y$ belongs to R;

(b) if $X \xleftarrow{f} P \xrightarrow{g} Y$ belongs to R then for every morphism $p : P \longrightarrow Q$ in $\mathcal{P}$ and every $f' : Q \longrightarrow X$ such that $f' \circ p = f$ then there exists $g' : Q \longrightarrow Y$ such that $g' \circ p = g$ and $X \xleftarrow{f'} Q \xrightarrow{g'} Y$ belongs to R;



(c) symmetrically;

(d) if $X \xleftarrow{f} P \xrightarrow{g} Y$ belongs to R and if we have a morphism $p : Q \longrightarrow P \in \mathcal{P}$ then $X \xleftarrow{f \circ p} Q \xrightarrow{g \circ p} Y$ belongs to R.

(Strong) path bisimulation [J., N., W.]

When R satisfies (a–c) (resp. (a–d)), we say that it is a **path-bisimulation** (resp. **strong path-bisimulation**).

Facts

To make real sense, $\mathcal{P}$ is needed to be small. In this case:

- $\mathcal{P}$-bisimilarity $\Rightarrow$ strong path-bisimilarity $\Rightarrow$ path-bisimilarity **[J., N., W.]**.
- In many cases, $\mathcal{P}$-bisimilarity is equivalent to strong path-bisimilarity. There is a general framework ($\mathcal{P}$-accessible categories) where it is the case **[D., Goubault, Goubault]**.
- A Hennessy-Milner-like theorem holds for both (strong) path-bisimilarities **[J., N., W.]**.

Bisimilarity of diagrams, via open maps

Category of diagrams

A **diagram** in a category $\mathcal{A}$ is a functor F from any small category $\mathcal{C}$ to $\mathcal{A}$

My view:

- $\mathcal{C}$ = category of runs,
- $\mathcal{A}$ = category of values (ex: words),
- F = describe the data of each run and how those data evolve (ex: labelling).

A **morphism of diagrams** from $F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}$ to $G : \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a pair (Φ, σ) of:

- a functor $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$,
- a natural *isomorphism* $\sigma : F \Longrightarrow G \circ \Phi$.

We note **Diag(**$\mathcal{A}$**)** this category.

Example : TS VI - from TS to diagrams

T a TS on Σ.

- $\mathcal{C}_T$ = poset of runs, with the prefix order,
- $\mathcal{A}$ = poset $\Sigma^\star$, with the prefix order,
- F_T = maps a run on its labelling.

From small categorical model to diagrams

$\mathcal{M}$ a categorical model, with a small subcategory $\mathcal{P}$
X object of $\mathcal{M}$.

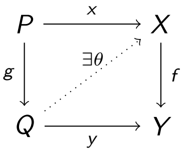
- $\mathcal{C}_X = \mathcal{P} \downarrow X$, whose objects are morphisms in $\mathcal{M}$ from an object of $\mathcal{P}$ to X,
- $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{P}$,
- F_X = projection on the domain of the morphism.

Remarks:

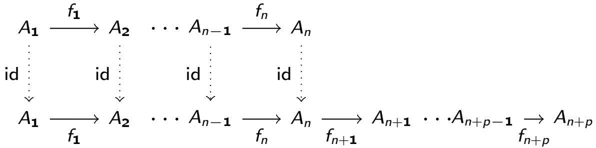
- This defines a functor Π from $\mathcal{M}$ to **Diag(**$\mathcal{P}$**)**.
- When $\mathcal{M}$ is cocomplete, the colimit functor Γ from **Diag(**$\mathcal{P}$**)** to $\mathcal{M}$ is the left adjoint of Π and $\Gamma \circ \Pi$ is the unfolding.
- The counit $\epsilon_X : \Gamma \circ \Pi(X) \longrightarrow X$ is an open morphisms in many cases.

Lifting properties and open morphisms (in **Diag($\mathcal{A}$)**)

f has the **right lifting property** with respect to g iff



A morphism of diagrams is **open** if it has the right lifting property with respect to every **branch extension** ($n \geq 0$):



Definition:

Two diagrams are bisimilar iff there is a span of open morphisms between them.

Simplification of the definition

Proposition [D., G., G.]:

A morphism of diagrams $(\Phi, \sigma) : (F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow (G : \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A})$ is open iff:

- $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is surjective on objects, i.e.,

$$\forall d \in Ob(\mathcal{D}), \exists c \in Ob(\mathcal{C}), \Phi(c) = d$$

- Φ is a fibration (out-surjective), i.e.,

$$\forall j : \Phi(c) \longrightarrow d' \in Mor(\mathcal{D}), \exists i : c \longrightarrow c' \in Mor\mathcal{C}, \Phi(i) = j$$

Open maps of systems vs. open maps of diagrams

Remember the adjunction:

$$\Gamma : \mathbf{Diag}(\mathcal{P}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$$
$$\perp$$
$$\Pi : \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Diag}(\mathcal{P})$$

Proposition [D.]:

If $f : X \longrightarrow Y$ is an open morphism of systems, then $\Pi(f) : \Pi(X) \longrightarrow \Pi(Y)$ is an open morphism of diagrams. In particular, if X and Y are bisimilar, then $\Pi(X)$ and $\Pi(X)$ are bisimilar.

The converse is not true in general.

For example, that is not true in general that if $\Pi(X) \xleftarrow{\Phi} Z \xrightarrow{\Psi} \Pi(Y)$ is a span of open morphisms then $\Gamma \circ \Pi(X) \xleftarrow{\Gamma(\Phi)} \Gamma(Z) \xrightarrow{\Gamma(\Psi)} \Gamma \circ \Pi(Y)$ is a span of open morphisms.

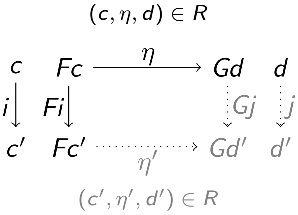
Bisimilarity of diagrams, via bisimulations

Bisimulation of diagrams

Bisimulation between $F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}$ and $G : \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}$
$=$ set R of triples (c, η, d) such that :

- c is an object of $\mathcal{C}$,
- d is an object of $\mathcal{D}$,
- $\eta : F(c) \longrightarrow G(d)$ is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{A}$

satisfying :

- for every object c of $\mathcal{C}$, there exists d and η such that $(c, \eta, d) \in R$
- 

and symmetrically

Bisimilarity and bisimulations

Theorem [D.]:

Two diagrams are bisimilar if and only if there is a bisimulation between them.

Proof sketch:

$\Rightarrow$ Given a span $F \xleftarrow{(\Phi,\sigma)} (H : \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{(\Psi,\tau)} G$ of open maps:

$$\{(\Phi(e), \tau_e \circ \sigma_e^{-1}, \Psi(e)) \mid e \in Ob(\mathcal{E})\}$$

$\Leftarrow$ Given a bisimulation R, construct a diagram H:

- whose domain is R,
- which maps (c, η, d) to $F(c)$.

The projections from H to F and G are open.

A word on (un)decidability

Bisimulation = relation + isomorphisms

In a finite case: guess the relation $\Rightarrow$ problem of isomorphisms in $\mathcal{A}$.

For example, in a vector spaces, we are left with this problem:
Data: a set of equations in matrices of the $X.A = B.Y$
Question: are there invertible matrices X, Y, ... that satisfy the equations ?

Proposition **[D.]**:

In a finite case, bisimilarity is:

- decidable if $\mathcal{A}$ is finite or **FinSet**,
  - a finite number of possible solutions
- undecidable if $\mathcal{A}$ = category of finitely presented groups + group morphisms,
  - isomorphism is undecidable
- decidable if $\mathcal{A}$ = category of finite dimensional real (rational) vector spaces,
  - can be reduced to polynomial equations in reals
- open if $\mathcal{A}$ = category of Abelian groups of finite type.

Bisimulations of systems vs. bisimulations of diagrams

Remember the adjunction, again:

$$\Gamma : \mathbf{Diag}(\mathcal{P}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$$
$$\perp$$
$$\Pi : \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Diag}(\mathcal{P})$$

Proposition **[D.]**:

Bisimulations of diagrams between $\Pi(X)$ and $\Pi(Y)$ are precisely path-bisimulations between X and Y.

Corollary:

$\Pi(X)$ and $\Pi(Y)$ are bisimilar iff X and Y are path-bisimilar.

Remarks:

- This explains why open in systems $\neq$ open in diagrams.
- For transition systems, this implies that two systems are bisimilar iff the diagrams are bisimilar.

What about strong path-bisimulations ?

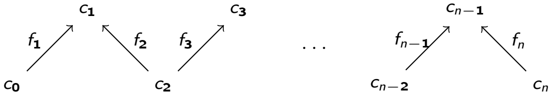
What is missing ?

Being able to reverse paths.

Solution: just add reverse of paths !

Given a category $\mathcal{C}$, define $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$ as the category generated by $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{C}^{op}$, i.e.:

- objects are those of $\mathcal{C}$,
- morphisms are zigzags of morphisms of $\mathcal{C}$



A functor $F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}$ induces a functor $\overline{F} : \overline{\mathcal{C}} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{A}}$ and this extends to a functor $\Delta : \mathbf{Diag}(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Diag}(\overline{\mathcal{A}})$.

Instead of looking at $\Pi(X)$, we look at $\Delta \circ \Pi(X)$.

Bisimulations of systems vs. bisimulations of diagrams II

We still have a adjunction:

$$\Gamma' : \mathbf{Diag}(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$$
$$\perp$$
$$\Delta \circ \Pi : \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Diag}(\overline{\mathcal{P}})$$

Proposition **[D.]**:

Bisimulations of diagrams between $\Delta \circ \Pi(X)$ and $\Delta \circ \Pi(Y)$ are precisely strong path-bisimulations between X and Y.

Corollary:

$\Delta \circ \Pi(X)$ and $\Delta \circ \Pi(Y)$ are bisimilar iff X and Y are strong path-bisimilar.

Remarks:

- In many cases, $\Delta \circ \Pi(X)$ and $\Delta \circ \Pi(Y)$ are bisimilar iff X and Y are $\mathcal{P}$-bisimilar.
- In the $\mathcal{P}$-accessible case, Γ' maps open maps to open maps.

Conclusion

Conclusion

We have a theory of bisimilarity of diagrams:

- defined using open maps,
- equivalent characterization using bisimulations,
- decidability is essentially a problem of isomorphism in the category of values,
- models (strong) path-bisimilarities,
- useful in directed algebraic topology (not in this talk),
- admits a Hennessy-Milner-like theorem (not in this talk).

What is left (inter alia):

- what is the precise relation between this approach and the coalgebraic approach ?
- open morphisms acts like trivial fibrations. Can we make that explicit ?
- there is a deep relation between diagrams and presheaves (and so with topoi),
- (un)decidability in the case of Abelian groups.