

# A categorical model for 2-PDAs with states

Jürgen Koslowski

Department of Theoretical Computer Science  
Technical University Braunschweig

cmat14, Coimbra

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<http://www.iti.cs.tu-bs.de/~koslowj/RESEARCH>

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- ▶ We provide an elegant categorification of **ss2PDAs** that allows states to be incorporated orthogonally to storage. The result bears strong resemblance to the **tile model** of Gadducci and Montanari [2000] for rewriting and abstract concurrent semantics.

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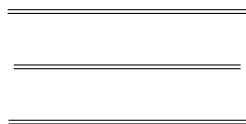
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- ▶ Joyal, Winskel and Nielsen [1994] as well as Cockett and Spooner [1997] approach bisimulations **synthetically**; in an enriched context this has been done by Schmitt and Worytkiewicz [2006].

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- So far we have ignored **initial/final states**. We'd prefer a categorical interpretation rather than selecting arbitrary **subsets of states**. But the attempt to use simulations from, resp., into a special LTS **fails**.
- Instead, one has to use **modules** rather than oplax natural transformations, from, resp., into the **discrete** lax functor  $\Sigma^* \xrightarrow{D} \mathit{rel}$ .



- The **outer bijection** persists, when  $\Sigma / \Sigma^*$  is replaced by an arbitrary graph/category  $\mathbf{X}$ , giving rise to a Grothendieck-type construction. But not all intermediate stages admit a similar generalization, in particular **not coalgebra**.
- **Oplax transformations** as morphisms between lax functors into *rel* translate into **simulations** between LTSs (JK, several talks since 2003, Sobociński [2012]).
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- Instead, one has to use **modules** rather than oplax natural transformations, from, resp., into the **discrete** lax functor  $\Sigma^* \xrightarrow{D} \mathit{rel}$ . In the context of graphs this means that instead of  $\Sigma$  we need to consider the **reflexive graph**  $\Sigma^\epsilon$  with hom-set  $\Sigma + \{\epsilon\}$ .

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- ▶ Walters wanted to illustrate his construction of the **free category with products over a multi-graph**. However, a more direct way of extracting the generated language becomes available with **top-down parsing**, hence we revert to **co-multi-graphs** or **cm-graphs**, for short.

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or simply as  $X \xrightarrow{a} Y_0 \dots Y_{n-1}$ , since  $\gamma$  is faithful.

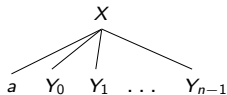
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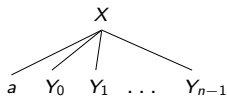
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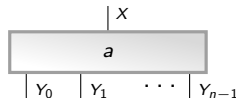


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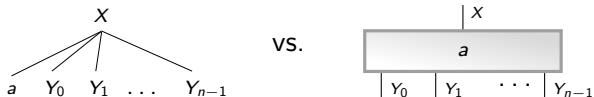


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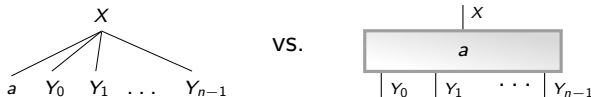
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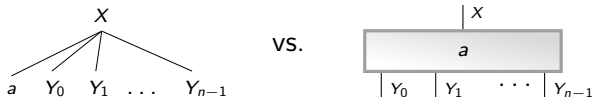
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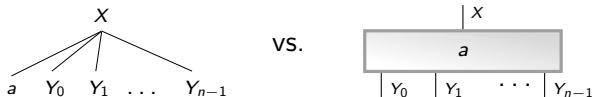


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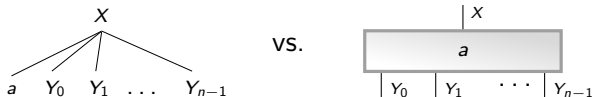
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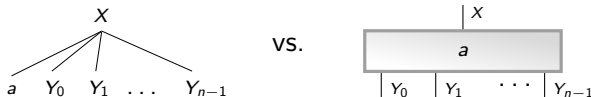
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  - Optionally, one can view  $\Sigma_N$  as a **reflexive cm-graph**, which results in a somewhat simpler free cm-category  $\Sigma_N^*$ .
- ▶ As terminals are **not limited to leaves**, we need to switch from **positional ordering** of trees to **temporal ordering** (rotation by  $\pi/2$  indicates this), which requires some notion of **current position**.

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- ▶ Transitions take the form  $AB \xrightarrow{a} \Gamma\Delta$  with  $A, B$  not both empty (acceptance by empty stack),  $a \in \Sigma + \{\epsilon\}$ , and  $\langle \Gamma, \Delta \rangle \in \mathcal{B}^* \times \mathcal{C}^*$ .

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- ▶ **Left and right moves**  $AB \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \epsilon AB$  and  $AB \xrightarrow{\epsilon} AB\epsilon$  just **change the current position**.

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 \epsilon S \xrightarrow{b} \epsilon SCA \mid \epsilon CA & @B \xrightarrow{b} @\epsilon & B@ \xrightarrow{b} \epsilon@ & X@ \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \epsilon X@ \\
 \epsilon S \xrightarrow{c} \epsilon SAB \mid \epsilon AB & @C \xrightarrow{c} @\epsilon & C@ \xrightarrow{c} \epsilon@ & \text{moves!}
 \end{array}$$

with  $@ \in \{A, B, C, \epsilon\}$  and  $X \in \{A, B, C\}$ .

The derivation of  $\boxed{b} \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{c} \boxed{c} \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{c} \boxed{a}$  can take the form:

$\frac{S}{\star}$  current position

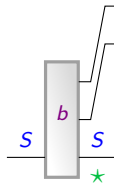
Example:  $MIX = \{ w \in \{a, b, c\}^* : |w|_a = |w|_b = |w|_c \}$

When using the initial stack  $\epsilon S$  and the following transitions

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \epsilon S \xrightarrow{a} \epsilon SBC & | & \epsilon BC & \textcircled{A} A \xrightarrow{a} \textcircled{A} \epsilon & A \textcircled{A} \xrightarrow{a} \epsilon \textcircled{A} & \textcircled{A} X \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \textcircled{A} X \epsilon \\
 \epsilon S \xrightarrow{b} \epsilon SCA & | & \epsilon CA & \textcircled{A} B \xrightarrow{b} \textcircled{A} \epsilon & B \textcircled{A} \xrightarrow{b} \epsilon \textcircled{A} & X \textcircled{A} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \epsilon X \textcircled{A} \\
 \epsilon S \xrightarrow{c} \epsilon SAB & | & \epsilon AB & \textcircled{A} C \xrightarrow{c} \textcircled{A} \epsilon & C \textcircled{A} \xrightarrow{c} \epsilon \textcircled{A} & \text{moves!}
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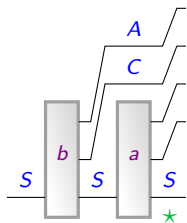
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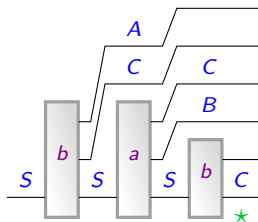
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 \epsilon S \xrightarrow{c} \epsilon SAB & | & \epsilon AB & \quad \quad \quad \textcircled{C} \xrightarrow{c} \textcircled{C}\epsilon & \quad \quad \quad C\textcircled{C} \xrightarrow{c} \epsilon\textcircled{C} & \quad \quad \quad \text{moves!}
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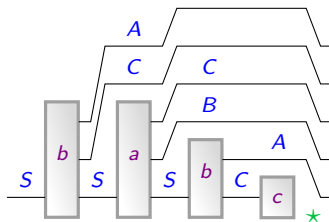
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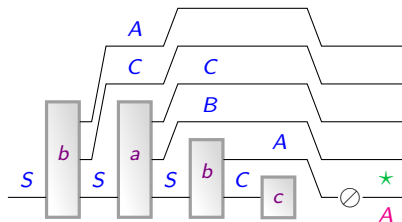
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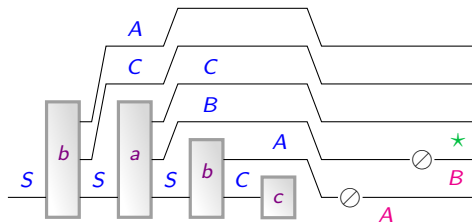
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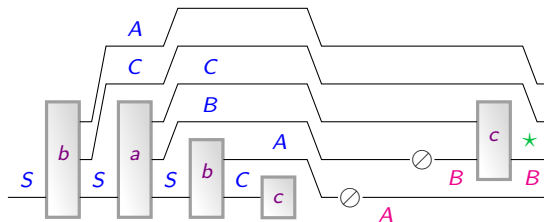
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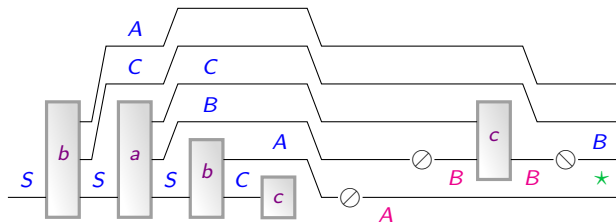
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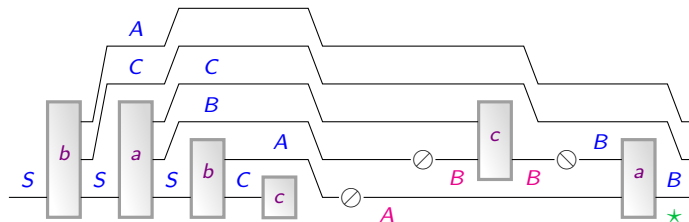
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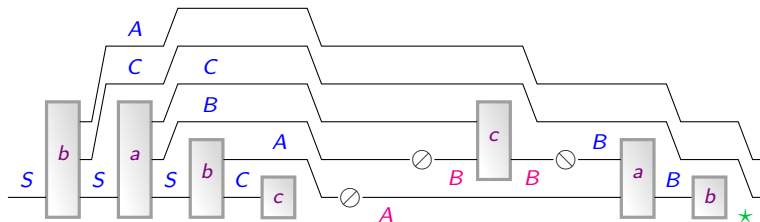
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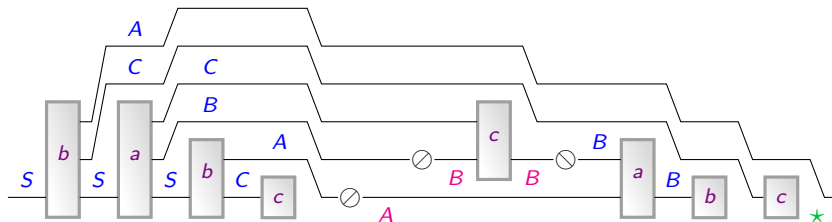
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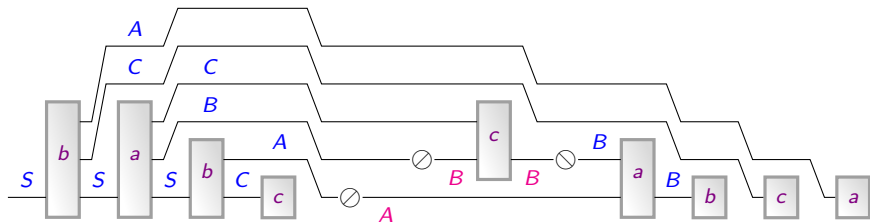
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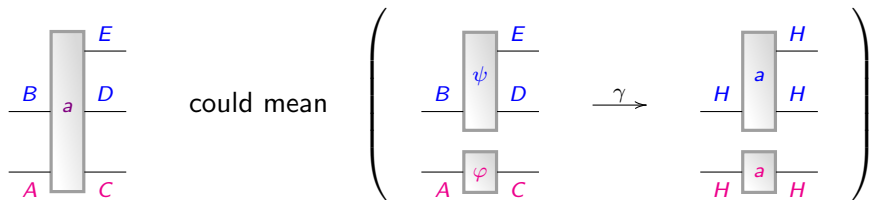


## What's wrong with this picture?

As the diagram above is **not** built from cm-edges of the proposed cm-graph  $G$ , we need to re-interpret its components, *e.g.*, by splitting them up. *E.g.*,

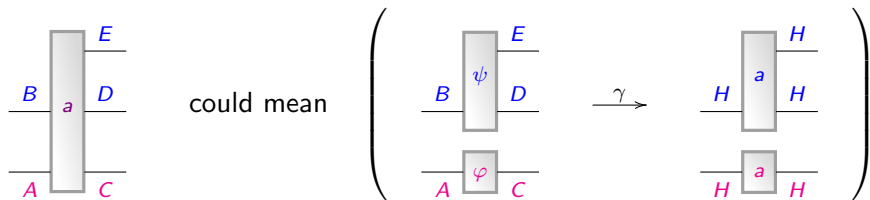
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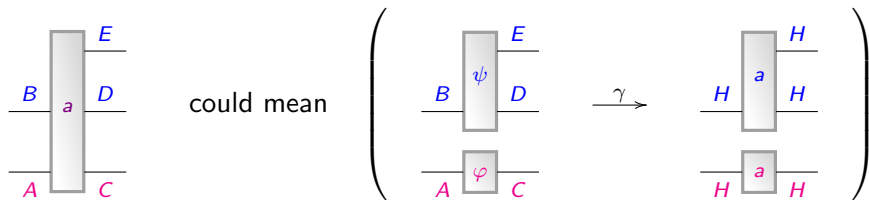
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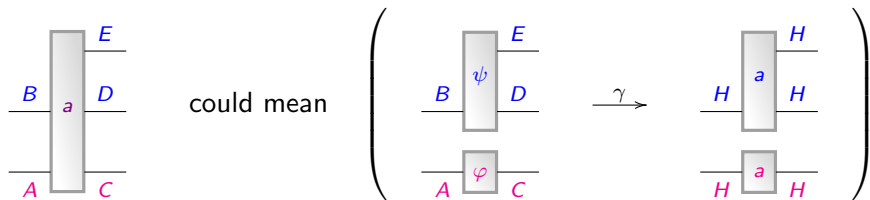
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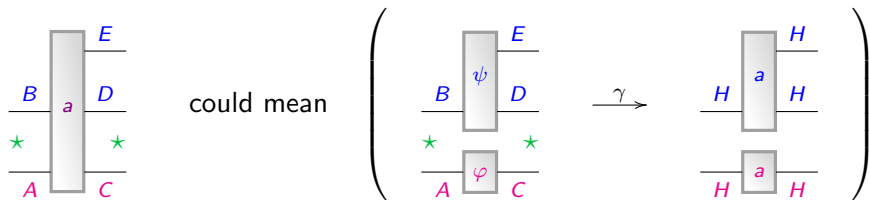


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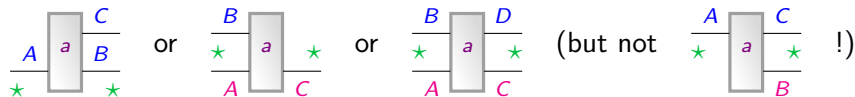


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# The missing ingredient

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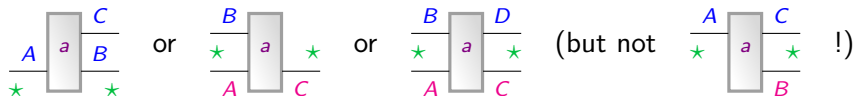
Instead of drawing, e.g.,



where the region of the current position does not really change,

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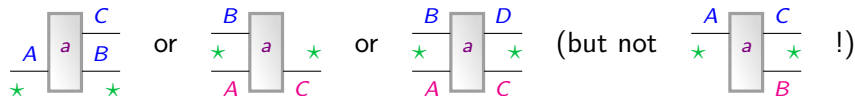
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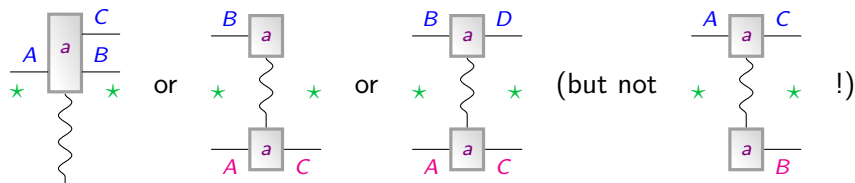
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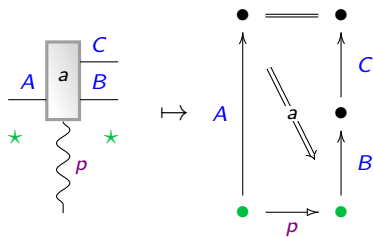


where the region of the current position does not really change, let us introduce **explicit vertical separations**,

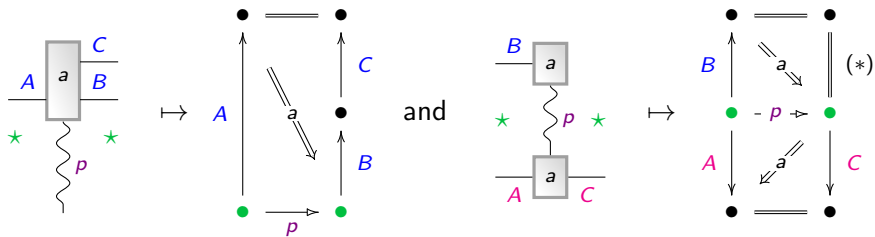


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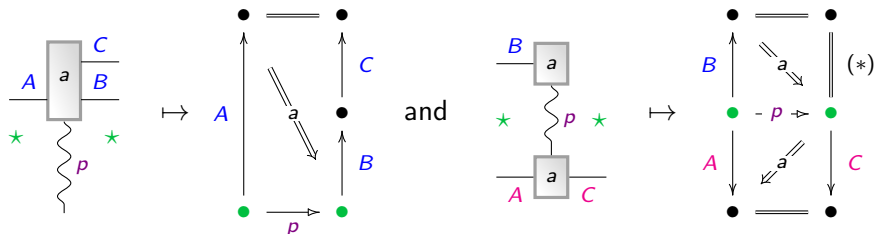


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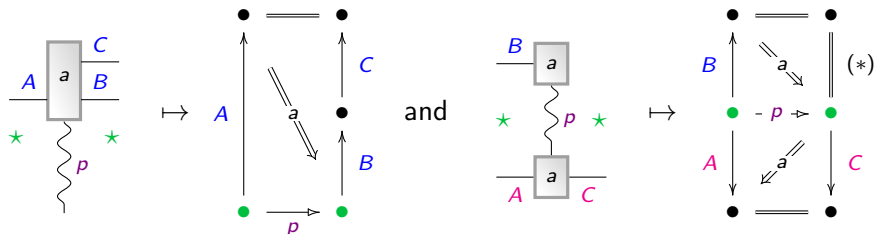


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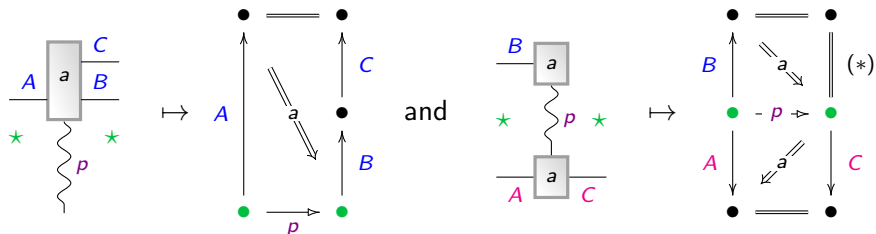
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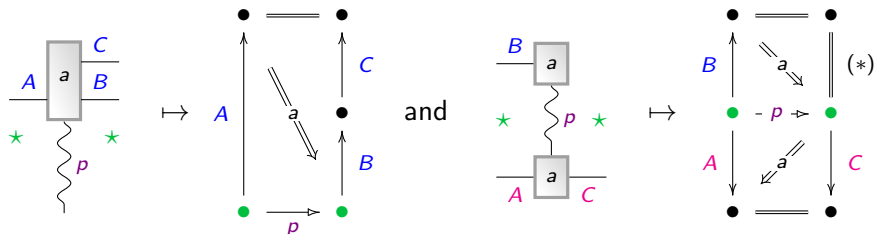
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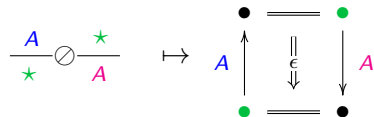


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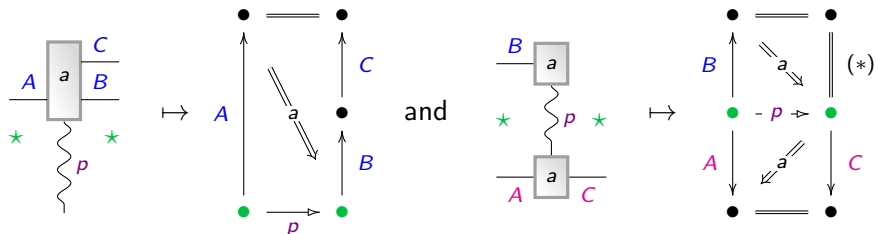
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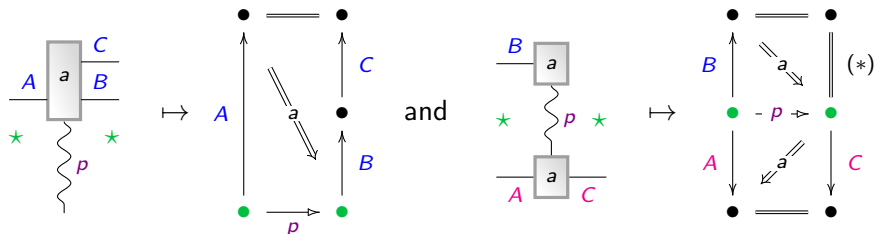
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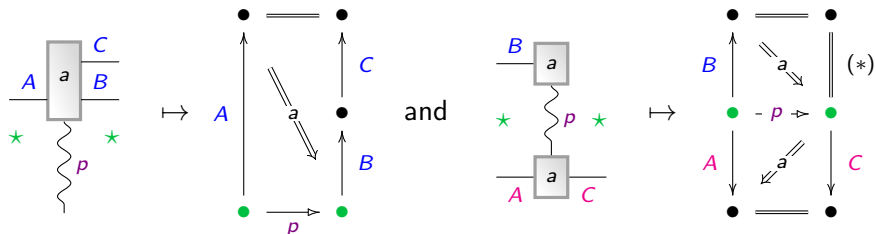


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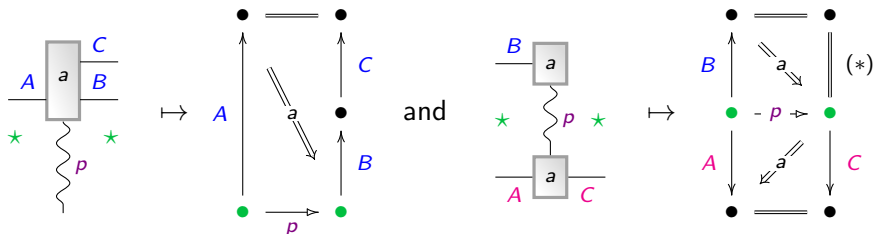


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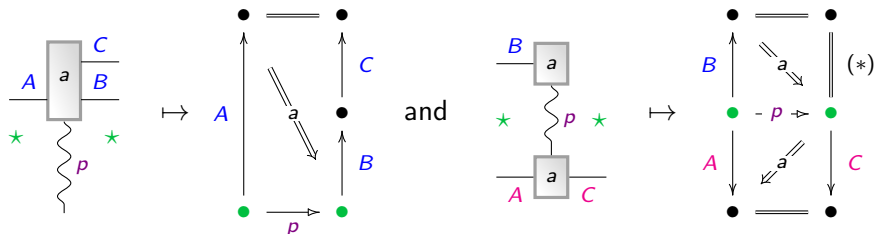
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The diagram shows an equality between two configurations of arrows and cells. On the left, there are two vertical arrows, both labeled  $A$ . The left arrow points upwards from a green dot to a black dot. The right arrow points upwards from a green dot to a black dot. Between these two arrows, there are two cells. The top cell is a square with a black dot at the top-left and a green dot at the top-right. It contains a downward arrow labeled  $\eta$  and a double arrow pointing from the top-left to the top-right. The bottom cell is a square with a black dot at the bottom-left and a green dot at the bottom-right. It contains a downward arrow labeled  $\varepsilon$  and a double arrow pointing from the bottom-left to the bottom-right. On the right, there is a single vertical arrow labeled  $A$  pointing upwards from a black dot to a green dot. A double arrow labeled  $id$  with a small arrowhead points from the left side of the arrow to the right side. The entire diagram is followed by the text "(and the dual)".

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 \bullet \quad \text{---} \quad \bullet \quad \text{---} \quad \bullet \\
 \uparrow \quad \Downarrow \eta \quad \downarrow \quad \Downarrow \varepsilon \quad \uparrow \\
 A \quad \quad \quad A \quad \quad \quad A \\
 \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\
 \bullet \quad \text{---} \quad \bullet \quad \text{---} \quad \bullet
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
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 A \quad \quad \quad A \\
 \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\
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- How does the other side of the Gothenieck construction look like?
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