

# Being Promoted Makes a Difference

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# Once Upon a Time

## De Simone

- 1 How to prove two programs (with holes in them) **equal**?
- 2 Is equality a **congruence**? I.e., Can we **replace equals by equals**?
- 3 Semantics is given in the **SOS** style.



# Once Upon a Time

## SOS Frameworks (Congruence Formats)

$$\text{de Simone}$$
$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{I_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{I} t'}$$

## Bisimilarity

Symmetric relation  $R$  on closed terms is a **bisimulation** relation iff for all  $(p, q) \in R$ :

- $\forall_{l, p'} p \xrightarrow{l} p' \Rightarrow \exists_{q'} q \xrightarrow{l} q' \wedge (p', q') \in R$ ;

$p$  and  $q$  are **bisimilar**, denoted by  $p \underline{\leftrightarrow} q$ , iff there exists a bisimulation relation, relating  $p$  and  $q$ .


## Congruence

Equivalence relation  $R$  on **closed** terms is a **congruence** when for all function symbols  $f$ :

$$\forall_{0 \leq i < ar(f)} \forall_{p_i, q_i} (p_i, q_i) \in R \Rightarrow (f(p_0, \dots, p_{ar(f)-1}), f(q_0, \dots, q_{ar(f)-1})) \in R.$$

## SOS Frameworks (Congruence Formats)

GSOS

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\} \cup \{x_j \xrightarrow{l_j} \mid j \in J\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} C[x_k, y_i]}$$


de Simone

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} C[x_k, y_i]}$$

## SOS Frameworks (Congruence Formats)

GSOS

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\} \cup \{x_j \xrightarrow{l_j} \cdot \mid j \in J\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} C[x_k, y_i]}$$

$\swarrow$   
 $X \xrightarrow{l} y \quad X \doteq t$

de Simone

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} C[x_k, y_i]}$$

## SOS Frameworks (Congruence Formats)

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↙

$$\frac{x \xrightarrow{\tau} y \quad y \xrightarrow{l} z}{x \xrightarrow{l} z}$$

de Simone

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{\quad}$$

## SOS Frameworks (Congruence Formats)

SOS: Structured Op. Sem

GSOS

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\} \cup \{x_j \not\xrightarrow{l_j} \mid j \in J\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} C[x_k, y_i]}$$

↙

Tyft/Tyxt

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) / x \xrightarrow{l} t}$$

↗

de Simone

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} t'}$$

## Variable Dependency Graph

The variable dependency graph of a rule is a graph of which

- the nodes are variables and
- there is an edge **from  $x$  to  $y$**  when  $y$  appears in the **target** of a premise and  $x$  in its **source**.

## Well-foundedness

- 1 well-founded rule: **no infinite backward chain** in the variable dependency graph;
- 2 well-founded TSS: consisting of **well-founded rules**

## Congruence for Well-founded Tyft [Groote&Vaandrager'92] [Fokkink'94]

For a **well-founded** TSS in the **tyft** format, **bisimilarity** is a **congruence**.

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NTyft (PANTH, NTree)

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\} \cup \{t_j \xrightarrow{l_j} \mid j \in J\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} t}$$



GSOS

$$\frac{\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\} \cup \{x_j \xrightarrow{l_j} \mid j \in J\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} C[x_k, y_i]}$$



Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} t}$$



de Simone

$\{x_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}$

## Promoted Frameworks (Congruence Formats)

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$$f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} t$$



$$\overline{c!p.x \xrightarrow{p} x}$$

Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} t}$$

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↙

Promoted Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{g_i(\vec{t}_i)} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{X}) \xrightarrow{g(\vec{Z})} t}$$

↗

Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{X}) \xrightarrow{l} t}$$

## Variable Dependency Graph

The variable dependency graph of a rule is a graph of which

- the nodes are variables and
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- 1 well-founded rule: **no infinite backward chain** in the variable dependency graph;
- 2 well-founded TSS: consisting of **well-founded rules**

## Congruence for Well-Founded Promoted Tyft [Bernstein'98]

For a **well-founded** TSS in the **promoted tyft** format, **bisimilarity** is a **congruence**.

## Promoted Frameworks (Congruence Formats)

### Promoted PANTH

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{\vec{t}''_i} y_i \mid i \in I\} \cup \{t_j \xrightarrow{\vec{t}''_j} \mid j \in J\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{\vec{t}''} t'}$$



NTyft (PANTH, NTree)

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\} \cup \{t_j \xrightarrow{l_j} \mid j \in J\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{l} t}$$



Promoted Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{g_i(\vec{t}''_i)} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{g(\vec{z})} t}$$



Tyft

$$\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}$$

## Bernstein's Conclusions

*In this paper, we have described a rule format that is a simple but expressive **generalization of** Groote and Vaandrager's **tyft/tyxt** rule format. ...*

*There are several open questions related to the work in this paper.*

- 1 It is not clear that the **well-foundedness** property is **necessary** for the **congruence result**.*
- 2 We are not sure how the extensions to **tyft/tyxt** format that allow **negative premises** are compatible with our extensions.*
- 3 It is not clear whether **promoted tyft/tyxt** format is strictly **more expressive** than **tyft/tyxt** format.*

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*In this paper, we have described a rule format that is a simple but expressive **generalization** of Groote and Vaandrager's **tyft/tyxt** rule format. ...*

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- 1 *It is not clear that the **well-foundedness** property is **necessary** for the **congruence result**.*
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## Variable Dependency Graph (recap)

The variable dependency graph of a rule is a graph of which

- the nodes are variables and
- there is an edge **from  $x$  to  $y$**  when  $y$  appears in the **target** of a premise and  $x$  in its **source or label**.

## Well-foundedness (recap)

- 1 well-founded rule: **no infinite backward chain** in the variable dependency graph;
- 2 well-founded TSS: consisting of **well-founded rules**

## Non-well-founded TSS 0

$$\overline{0 \xrightarrow{0} 1} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{0} 0} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{0} y}{1 \xrightarrow{f(x)} x} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{0} y}{0 \xrightarrow{f(x)} y} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{f(y)} y}{f(x) \xrightarrow{1} y}$$

## Provable Transitions

$$\{0 \xrightarrow{0} 1, 1 \xrightarrow{0} 0, 1 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 0, 1 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 1, 0 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 1, 0 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 0, f(1) \xrightarrow{1} 0, f(1) \xrightarrow{1} 1\}$$

## Congruence is ruined

$0 \underline{\leftrightarrow} 1$  but

$f(0) \not\rightarrow$  while  $f(1) \xrightarrow{1} 0; 1$ .

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$$\{ 0 \xrightarrow{0} 1, \quad 1 \xrightarrow{0} 0, \\ 1 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 0, \quad 1 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 1, \quad 0 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 1, \quad 0 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 0, \\ f(1) \xrightarrow{1} 0, \quad f(1) \xrightarrow{1} 1 \}$$

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## Provable Transitions

$$\{0 \xrightarrow{0} 0, 1 \xrightarrow{0} 0, 0 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 0, 0 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 1, 1 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 0, 1 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 0, f(0) \xrightarrow{1} 0\}$$

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## Non-well-founded TSS 2

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \overline{0 \xrightarrow{0} 1} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{0} 0} \quad \overline{0 \xrightarrow{1} 0} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{1} 1} \\
 \overline{x \xrightarrow{0} y} \quad \overline{x \xrightarrow{0} y} \quad \overline{x \xrightarrow{f(y)} y'} \quad \overline{y' \xrightarrow{1} y} \\
 \overline{1 \xrightarrow{f(x)} x} \quad \overline{0 \xrightarrow{f(x)} y} \quad \overline{f(x) \xrightarrow{1} y}
 \end{array}$$

## Provable Transitions

$$\{0 \xrightarrow{0} 1, \quad 1 \xrightarrow{0} 0, \quad 0 \xrightarrow{1} 0, \quad 1 \xrightarrow{1} 1, \\
 0 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 1, \quad 0 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 0, \quad 1 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 0, \quad 1 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 1, \\
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## Non-well-founded TSS 2

$$\overline{0 \xrightarrow{0} 1} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{0} 0} \quad \overline{0 \xrightarrow{1} 0} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{1} 1}$$

$$\frac{x \xrightarrow{0} y}{1 \xrightarrow{f(x)} x} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{0} y}{0 \xrightarrow{f(x)} y}$$

$$\frac{x \xrightarrow{f(y)} y' \quad y' \xrightarrow{1} y}{f(x) \xrightarrow{1} y}$$

### Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{X}) \xrightarrow{l} t}$$

### Promoted Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{g_i(\vec{t}_i)} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{X}) \xrightarrow{g(\vec{Z})} t}$$

Tyft Labels: Constants or Closed Terms

- 1 / is a constant: Tyft syntactically fits in the Promoted Tyft;
- 2 / is a closed term: ?

### Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{l_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{X}) \xrightarrow{l} t}$$

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### Tyft Labels: Constants or Closed Terms

- 1  $l$  is a constant: Tyft syntactically fits in the Promoted Tyft;
- 2  $l$  is a closed term: ?

# Promoted Tyft Does *NOT* Promote Tyft!

Tyft (with Closed Terms as Labels)

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{p_i} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{X}) \xrightarrow{p} t}$$

Promoted Tyft

$$\frac{\{t_i \xrightarrow{g_i(\vec{t}_i)} y_i \mid i \in I\}}{f(\vec{X}) \xrightarrow{g(\vec{Z})} t}$$

Lemma [Bernstein'98]

For a TSS in Promoted Tyft,

if  $p \xrightarrow{f(\vec{p}')} p'' \wedge p \Leftrightarrow q \wedge \vec{p}' \Leftrightarrow \vec{q}'$  then

$\exists q'' q \xrightarrow{f(\vec{q}')} q'' \wedge p'' \Leftrightarrow q''$ .

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# Promoted Tyft Does *NOT* Promote Tyft!

## Lemma [Bernstein'98]

For a TSS in Promoted Tyft,

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$\exists_{q''} q \xrightarrow{f(\vec{q}')} q'' \wedge p'' \Leftrightarrow q''$ .

$$\overline{2 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 2}$$

$0 \Leftrightarrow 1$  and  $2 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 2$  but  $2 \not\xrightarrow{f(1)}$ .

## Tyft is *NOT* Promoted

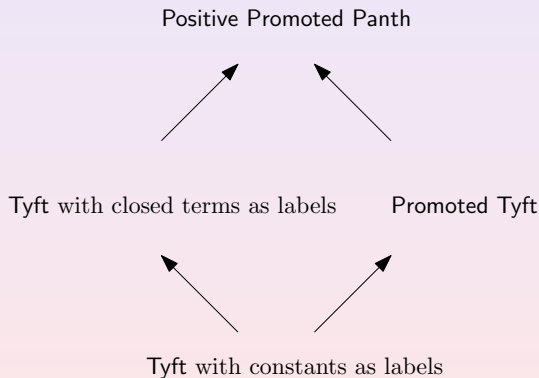
$$\overline{0 \xrightarrow{0} 0} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{0} 0} \quad \overline{0 \xrightarrow{0} 1} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{0} 1}$$

$$\overline{0 \xrightarrow{1} 0} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{1} 0} \quad \overline{0 \xrightarrow{1} 1} \quad \overline{1 \xrightarrow{1} 1}$$

$$\frac{x \xrightarrow{0} y}{0 \xrightarrow{f(x)} 1} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{0} y}{1 \xrightarrow{f(x)} 0} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{f(x)} y}{0 \xrightarrow{f(x)} y} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{f(x)} y}{1 \xrightarrow{f(x)} y} \quad \frac{x \xrightarrow{f(x)} y}{f(x) \xrightarrow{1} y}$$

$$\{0 \xrightarrow{0} 0; 1, 1 \xrightarrow{0} 0; 1, 0 \xrightarrow{1} 0; 1, 1 \xrightarrow{1} 0; 1, \\ 0 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 1, 0 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 0; 1, 1 \xrightarrow{f(0)} 0; 1, 1 \xrightarrow{f(1)} 0, \\ f(0) \xrightarrow{1} 1, f(1) \xrightarrow{1} 0\}$$

# Expressiveness Lattice



## “Nitpicking Corner Cases”?

### Well-foundedness

- **Goal:** To find “minimal” constraints on the congruence format for promoted SOS;
- **Conjecture:** To disallow only “unsafe” cycles in the variable dependency graph.

### Expressiveness

- **Goal:** Show that there is a fundamental gap between promoted and traditional SOS;
- **Conjecture:** The gap shown by the last counter-example cannot be bridged by adding an arbitrary number of auxiliary operators.

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1 Please check out:

[http://www.win.tue.nl/~mousavi/sos\\_bibl.htm](http://www.win.tue.nl/~mousavi/sos_bibl.htm)

2 I'd be happy to send a hard-copy of my thesis, if you would like to have one. Please send an email to:  
`m.r.mousavi@tue.nl`.