

A Graphical Game Semantics for MLL

Florian Hatat Tom Hirschowitz

TACL11



UMR 5127

Context

- Theory of prog. languages
dynamics, composition of programs.
 - ▶ categorical models: good for composition, hide dynamics,
 - ▶ game semantics:
 - ▶ handle both,
 - ▶ not expressed in a general structure (usual framework: SMCC, CCC).

Context

- Theory of prog. languages
dynamics, composition of programs.
 - ▶ categorical models: good for composition, hide dynamics,
 - ▶ game semantics:
 - ▶ handle both,
 - ▶ not expressed in a general structure (usual framework: SMCC, CCC).
- Proof theory for LL.

Context

- Theory of prog. languages
dynamics, composition of programs.
 - ▶ categorical models: good for composition, hide dynamics,
 - ▶ game semantics:
 - ▶ handle both,
 - ▶ not expressed in a general structure (usual framework: SMCC, CCC).
- Proof theory for LL.
- Graphical game semantics for LL.

Context

- Theory of prog. languages
dynamics, composition of programs.
 - ▶ categorical models: good for composition, hide dynamics,
 - ▶ game semantics:
 - ▶ handle both,
 - ▶ not expressed in a general structure (usual framework: SMCC, CCC).
- Proof theory for LL.
- Graphical game semantics for LL.
- Graphical game semantics for MLL.

This attempt

- **Graphical:**
 - ▶ positions are graphs, moves transform graphs,
 - ▶ embedded notion of sites.
- Parallel composition as amalgamation in a stack
- Composition decomposed as amalgamation+hiding.

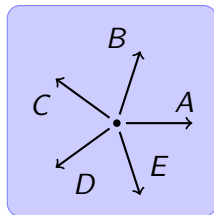
Graphical sequents

A **sequent** $\vdash A, B, C, D, E$:

- A, B, C, D, E formulae:

$$A, B ::= A \mid 1 \mid A \otimes B \mid A^\perp \mid \perp \mid A \wp B$$

- graphical representation.



Cut rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta}$$

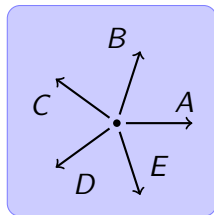
Idea: connect A output to A input:

$$\Gamma \triangleright \bullet \xrightarrow{A} \bullet \triangleleft \Delta$$

Graphical sequents

A **sequent** $\vdash A, B, C, D, E$:

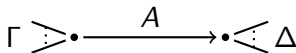
- A, B, C, D, E formulae:
 $A, B ::= A \mid 1 \mid A \otimes B \mid A^\perp \mid \perp \mid A \wp B$
- graphical representation.



Cut rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta}$$

Idea: connect A output to A input:

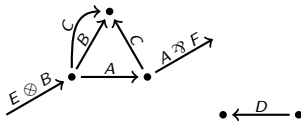


(Pre-)positions

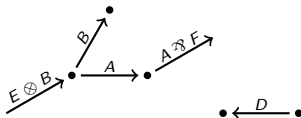
Pre-position: graph which is:

- oriented and labelled by formulae,
- partial: edges possibly without source/target.

up to duality.



Positions: topologically (i.e., forget orientation) acyclic:



Topology

See pre-positions as **topological** spaces:

- points: vertices **and** edges,
- **open** sets: for any vertex, contain all adjacent edges.

With neighbourhoods:

- neighbourhood of an edge: the edge itself,
- neighbourhood of a vertex: vertex plus adjacent edges.

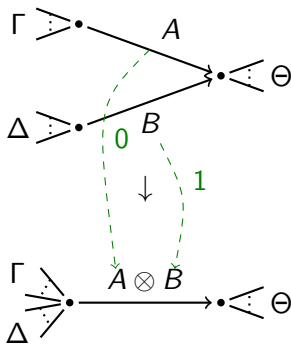
Morphisms

- Pre-positions are topological spaces plus edges and orientation.
- What are continuous maps?
 - ▶ almost graph morphisms, preserving paths,
 - ▶ may collapse an edge to a vertex,
 - ▶ and a few more things, which we will exclude.
- What about labels?
 - ▶ occurrences: formulae in the domain are sub-formulae of the image.
- Orientation: obeys duality.

Examples of morphisms

Morphism $f : U \rightarrow V :$

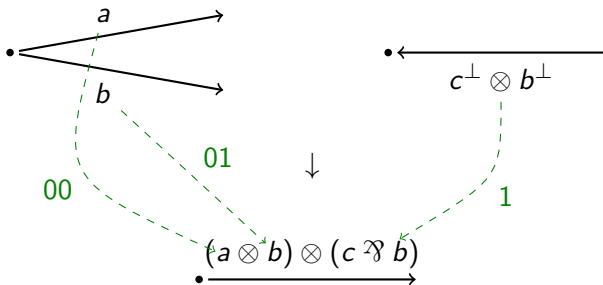
- f continuous $U \rightarrow V$,
- occurrences o_f : “where formulae in U come from.”



Examples of morphisms

Morphism $f : U \rightarrow V$:

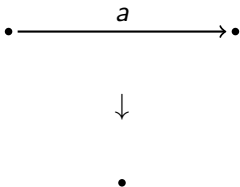
- f continuous $U \rightarrow V$,
- occurrences o_f : “where formulae in U come from.”



Examples of morphisms

Morphism $f : U \rightarrow V :$

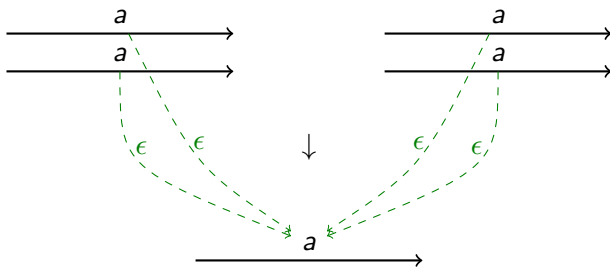
- f continuous $U \rightarrow V$,
- occurrences o_f : “where formulae in U come from.”



Examples of morphisms

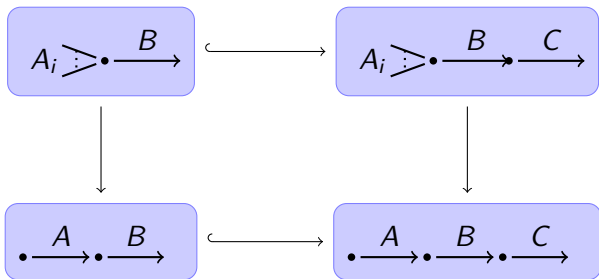
Morphism $f : U \rightarrow V$:

- f continuous $U \rightarrow V$,
- occurrences o_f : “where formulae in U come from.”



Pullbacks along embeddings

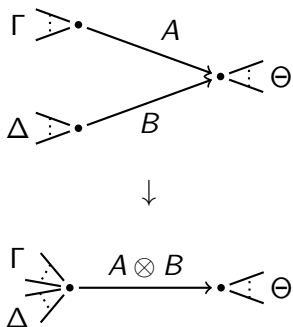
- An (open) embedding $U \hookrightarrow V$:
 - f open embedding: no edge added to vertices in U ,
 - o_f constant, empty occurrence.
- Pullbacks along embeddings (= inverse image):



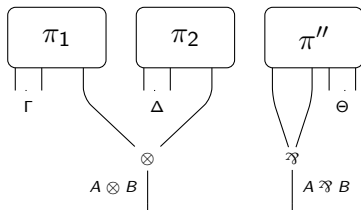
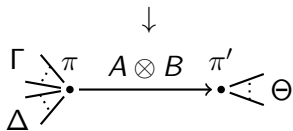
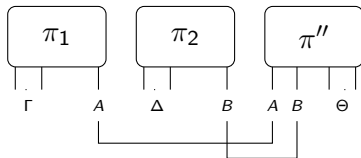
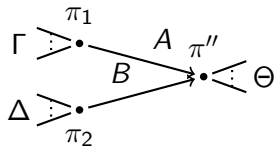
- Restriction** = pullback along an embedding (\rightsquigarrow defined up to iso).

Moves

- Move: transforms a position into another position.
- Basic move, **tensor** :



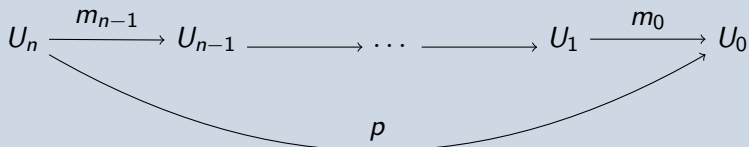
Moves and proof nets



Plays

Definition (Play)

Finite composite of moves:

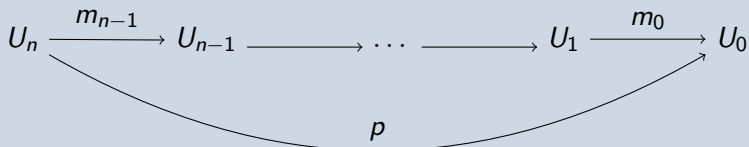


- Guerini, Masini parsing criterion for proof nets

Plays

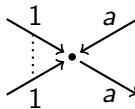
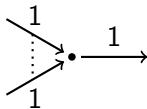
Definition (Play)

Finite composite of moves:



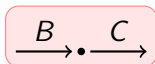
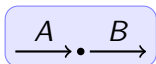
- Guerini, Masini parsing criterion for proof nets

Won positions:

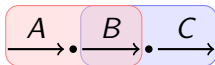


Amalgamating plays

Plays p and q over $A \vdash B$ and $B \vdash C$



Can we amalgamate them to a play r over $A \vdash B \vdash C$?



Stacks

- **Stacks**: weak version of sheaves.
- (U_i) cover of a site S
- Family of $p_i: V_i \rightarrow U_i$
- Compatible up to coherent iso:

$$\xi_{ij}: p_{i|j} \cong p_{j|i}$$

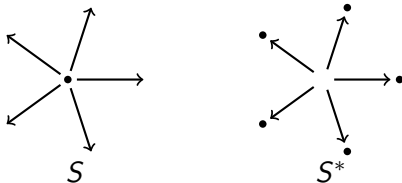
- cocycle condition:

$$\xi_{jk|i} \xi_{ij|k} = \xi_{ki|i}$$

- **then** there exists a unique (up to coherent iso) $p: V \rightarrow U$ s.t.
 $p|_i = p_i$.

Recasting DR criterion

A sequent, and its **adverse** position:

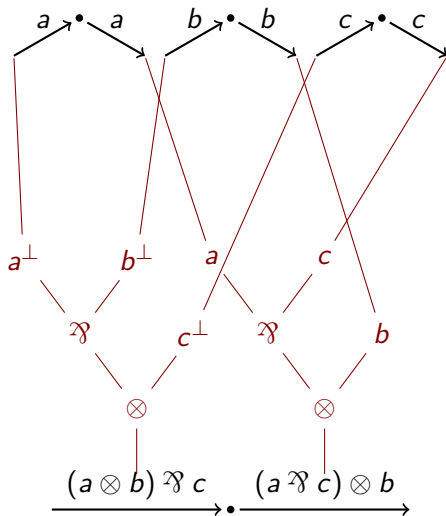


Theorem (Characterization of plays)

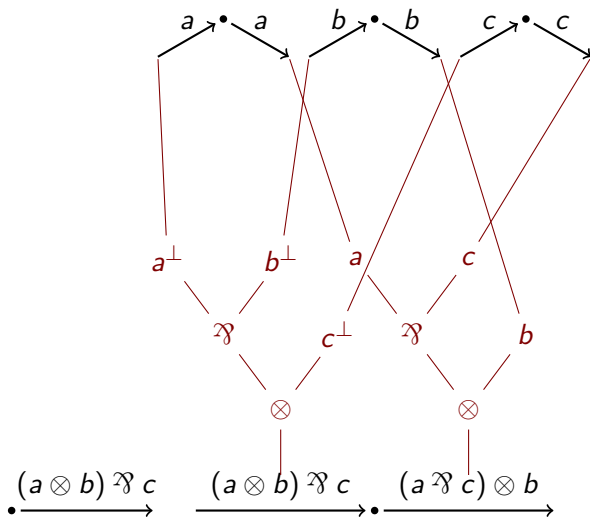
Well-balanced morphism p is a play iff, for any adverse play q compatible with p , $p|q$ is connected and acyclic.

- Adverse plays encode DR switchings of proof-structures,
- Implies that plays are a sub-stack of the stack of morphisms of pre-positions.

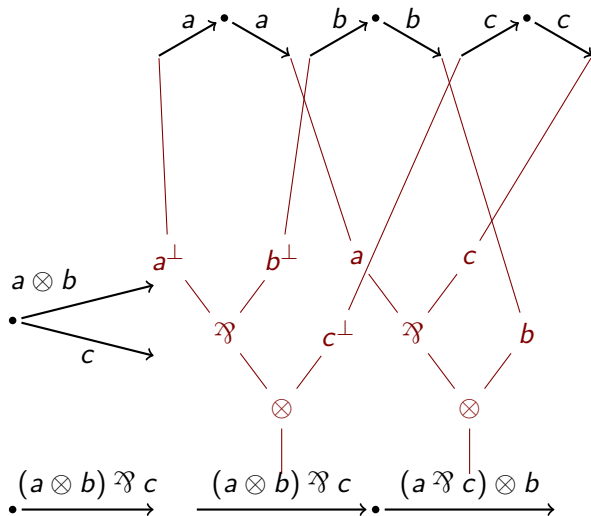
Example of a switching



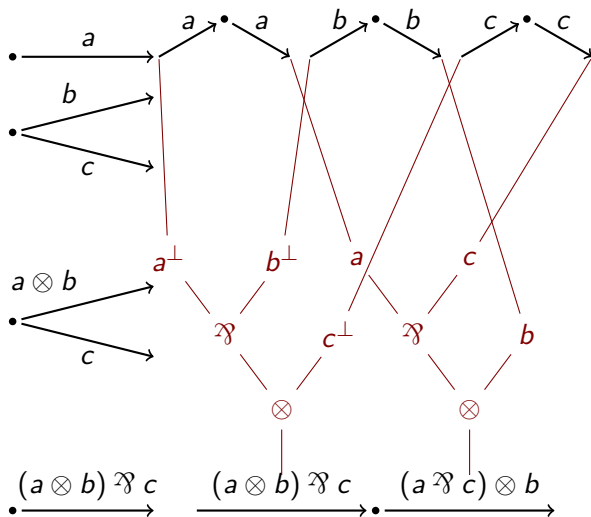
Example of a switching



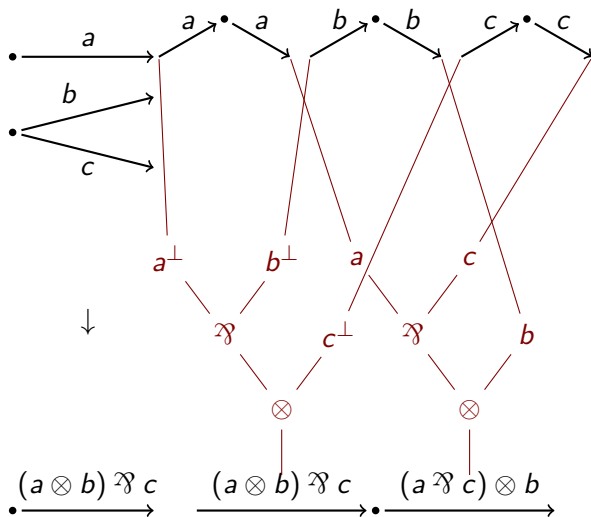
Example of a switching



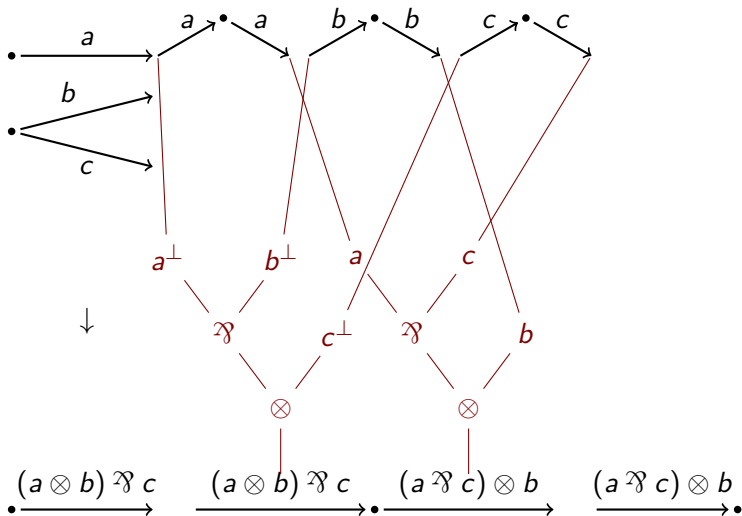
Example of a switching



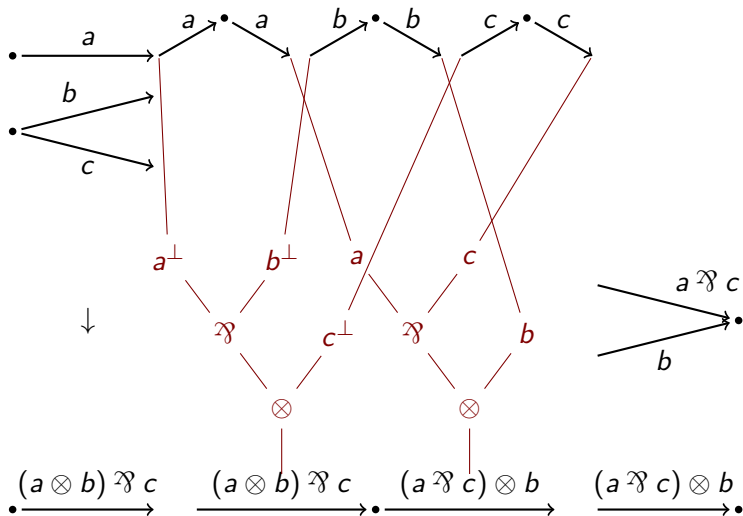
Example of a switching



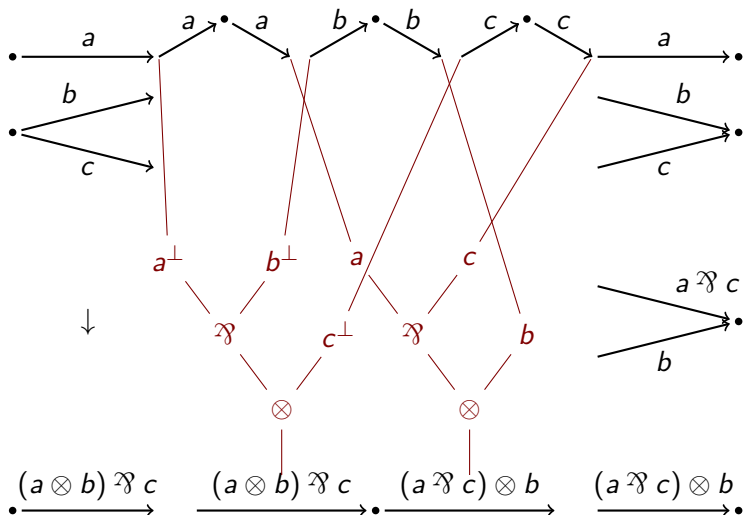
Example of a switching



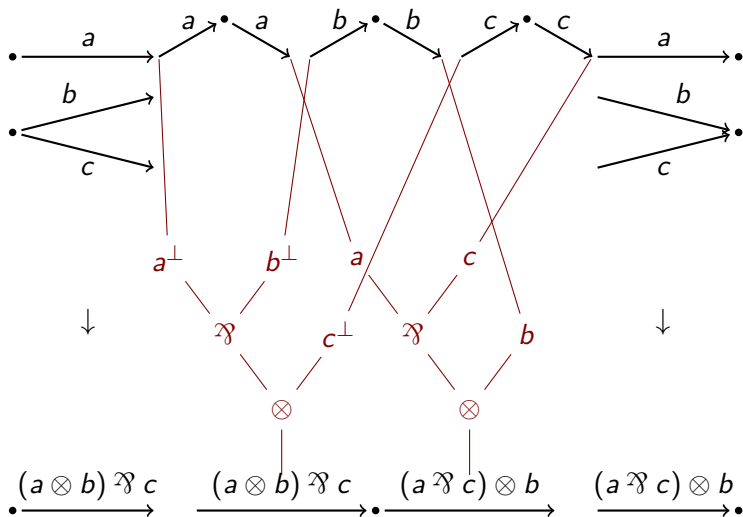
Example of a switching



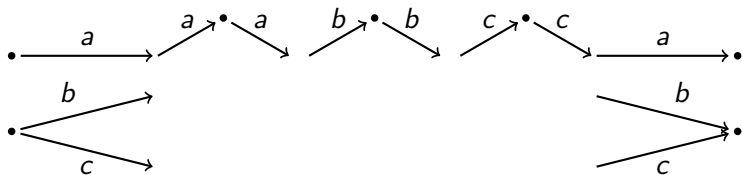
Example of a switching



Example of a switching



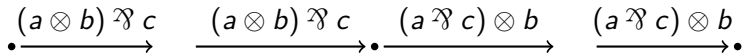
Example of a switching



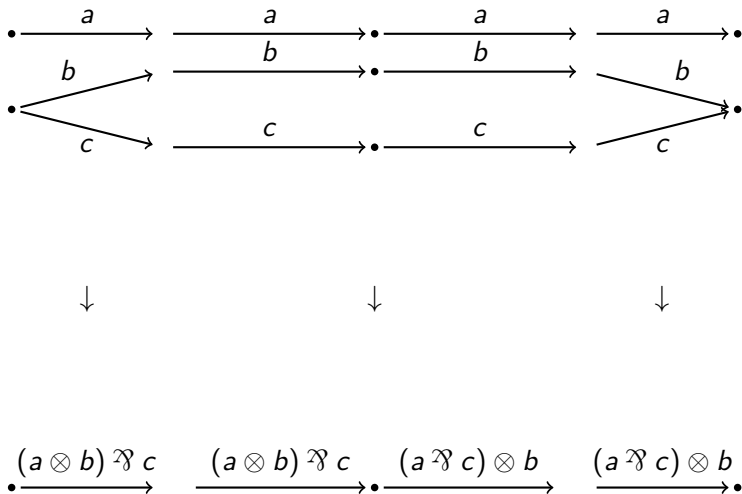
↓

↓

↓



Example of a switching



$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{A})$

Define a category $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{A})$:

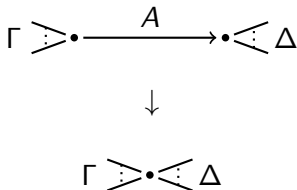
- objects are MLL formulae,
- morphisms $A \rightarrow B$ are won plays over $A \vdash B$.
 - ▶ composition?

Composition in $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{A})$

Amalgamation of plays produces morphisms over positions like:

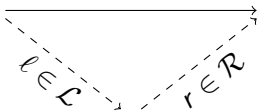


Hiding the middle part with a sequence of **cuts**:



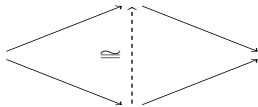
Factorising cuts

Every morphism factors as $r \circ l$:



- \mathcal{L} : generalized cuts,
- \mathcal{R} : “cut-free” morphisms, i.e., never collapse edges.

Uniquely:



Split \star -autonomous category

Theorem

$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{A})$ isomorphic to Hugues' free split \star -autonomous category generated by \mathbb{A} .

- Associativity of composition from diagram chasing using general properties of stacks and factorisation systems.

Further work

- Suitable notion of strategy to deal with Trimble's rewiring
 - ▶ free \star -autonomous, not only "split".
- Full LL:
 - ▶ provability ok,
 - ▶ proof theory?
- Restricted λ -calculus with contractions
 - ▶ Selinger response categories
- Positions as presheaves:
 - ▶ CCS,
 - ▶ implementation of cuts?