

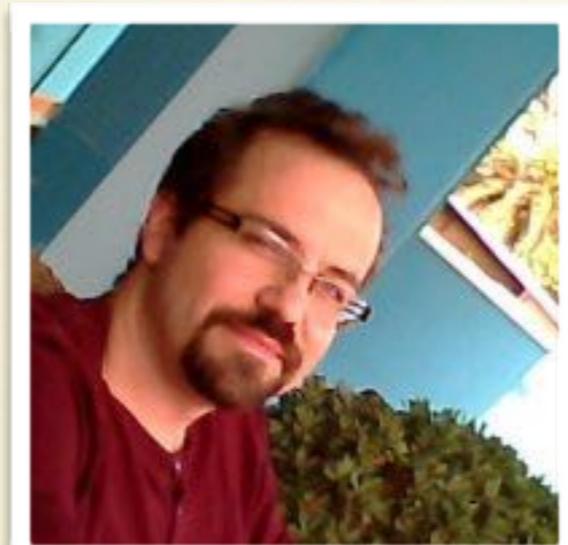
New Foundations for String Diagram Rewriting

Fabio Zanasi
University College London

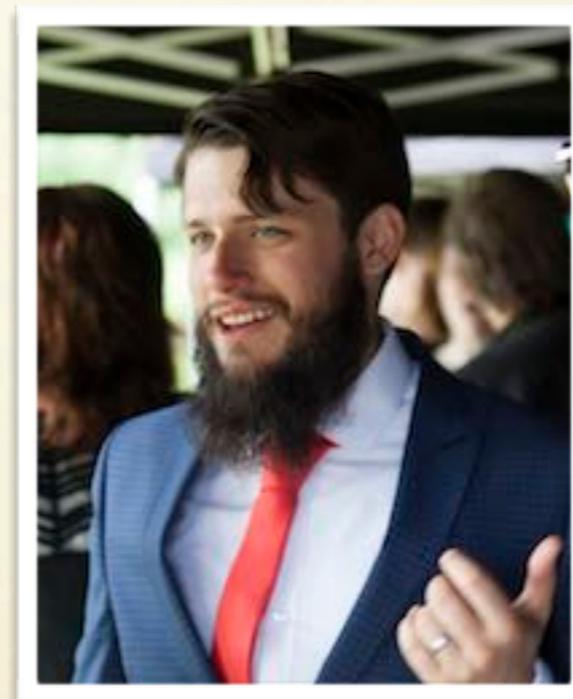
Collaborators



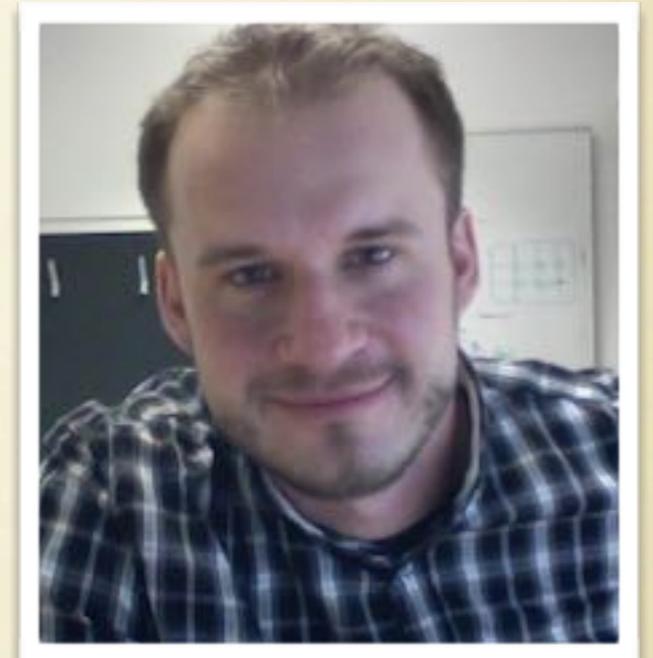
Filippo
Bonchi



Fabio
Gadducci

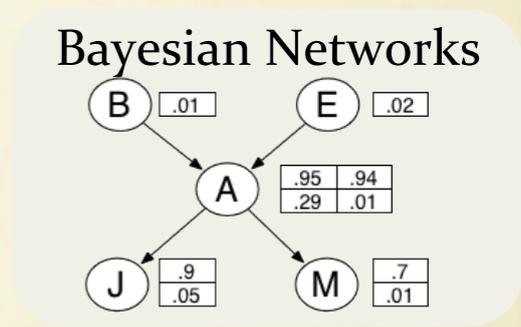
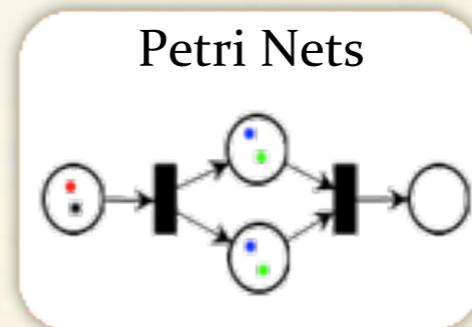
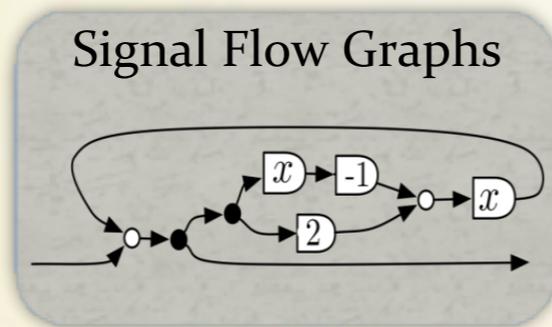
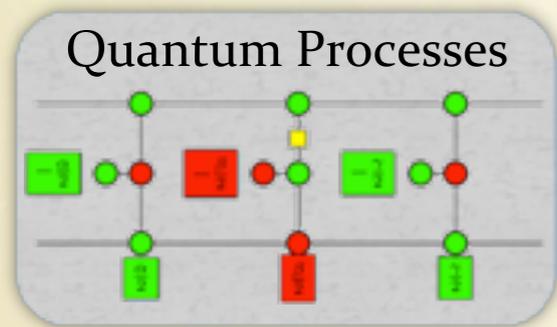


Aleks
Kissinger



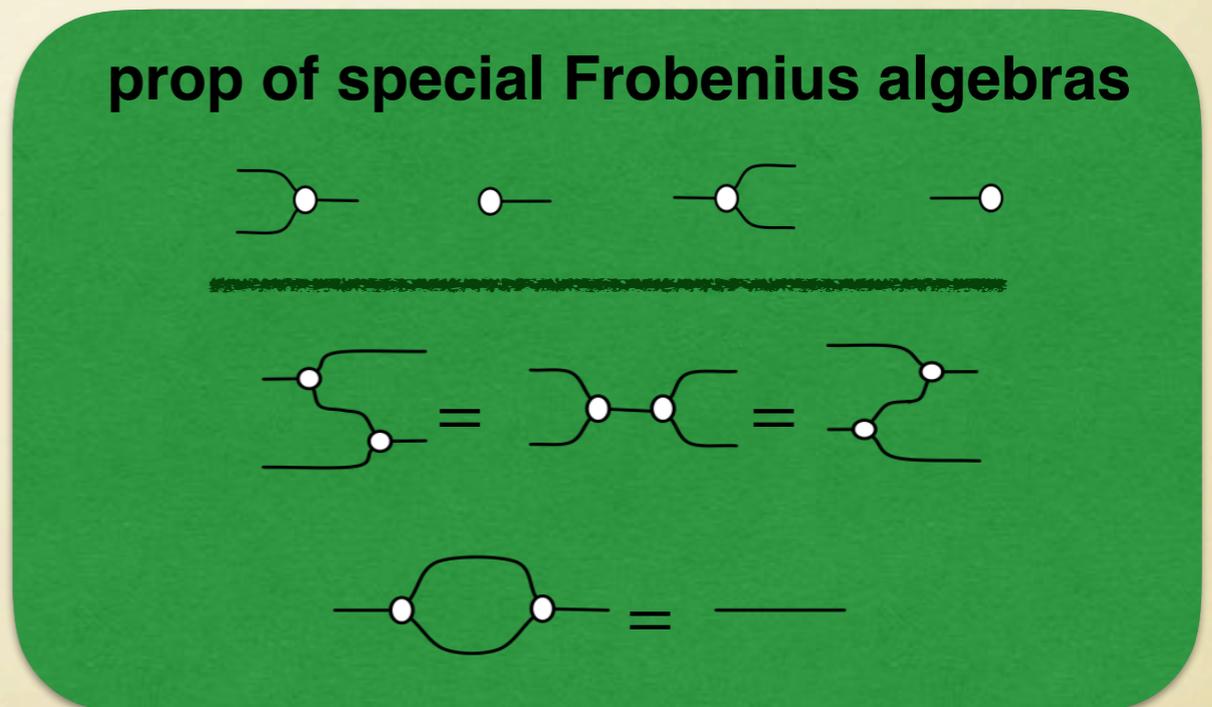
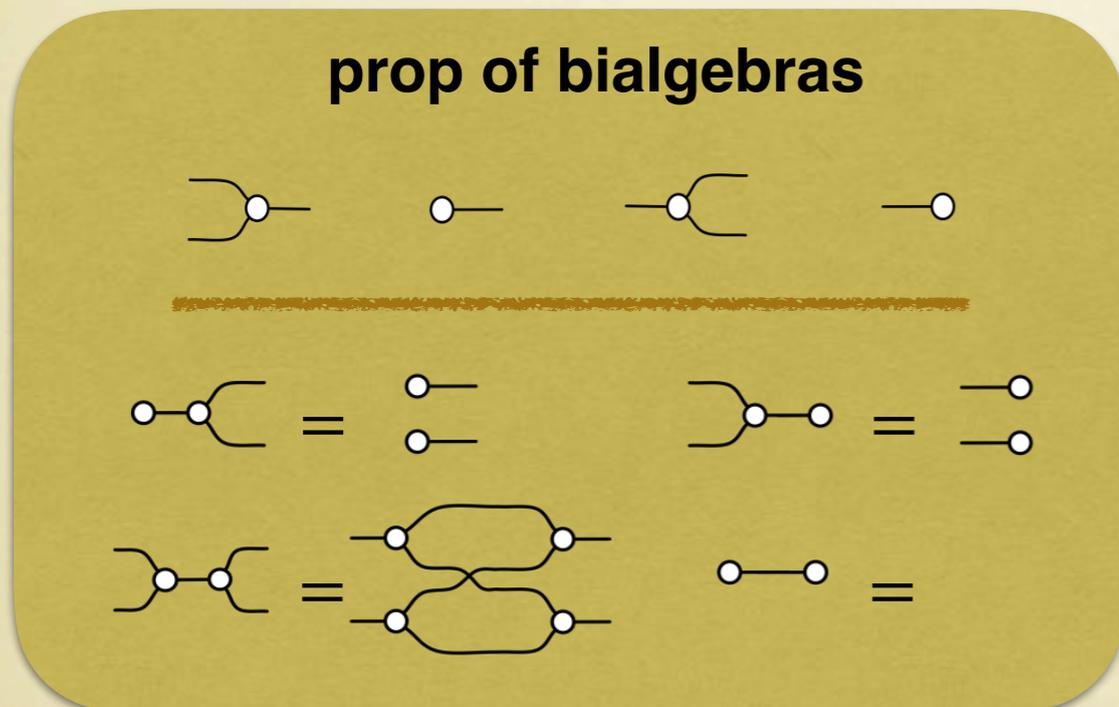
Pawel
Sobocinski

Props: algebras of network diagrams



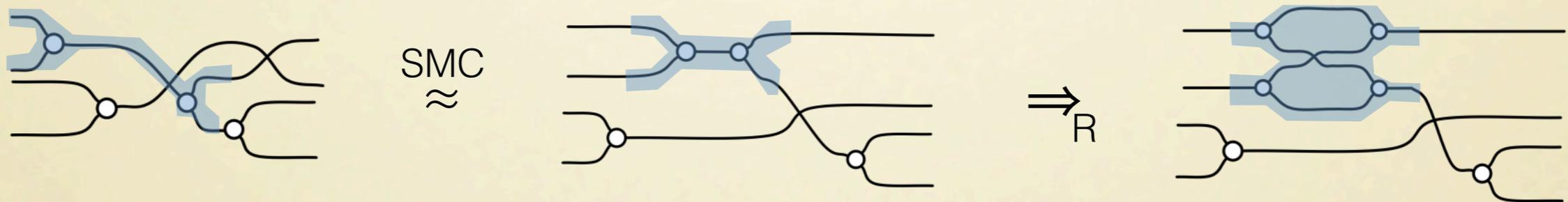
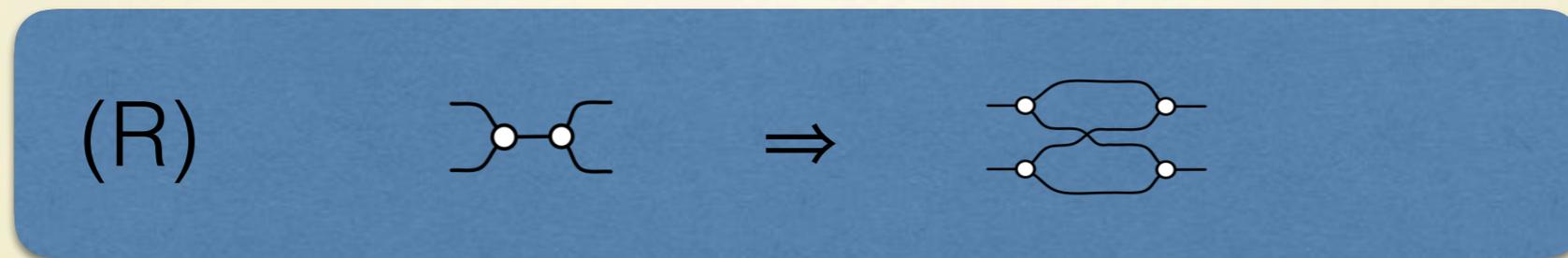
A prop is (just) a symmetric monoidal category with set of objects \mathbb{N}

Props can be freely constructed starting from a signature Σ and equations E



Rewriting in a prop

Perspective of this work:
see E as a **rewriting system** on diagrams



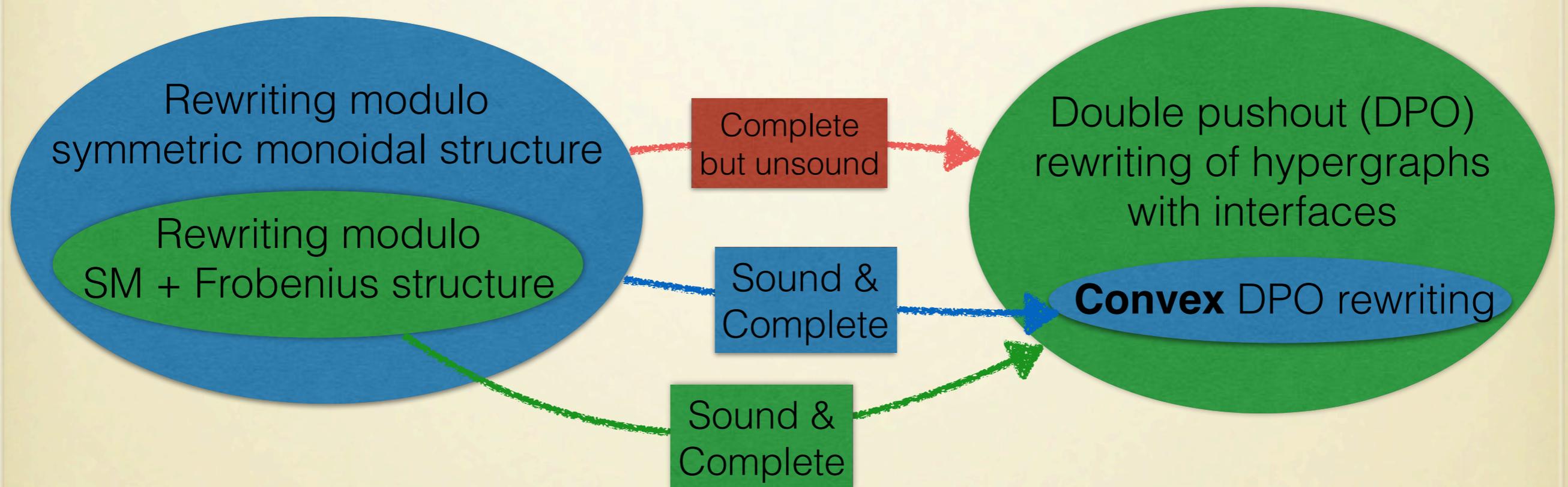
Our question

How to implement rewriting modulo symmetric monoidal structure in a simple, yet rigorous way?

Outline

1. Adequate interpretation

Diagram \mapsto (Some sort of) graph

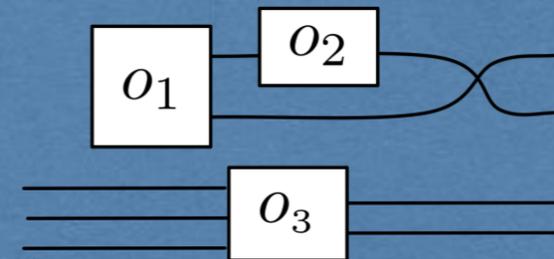


2. Decidability of confluence

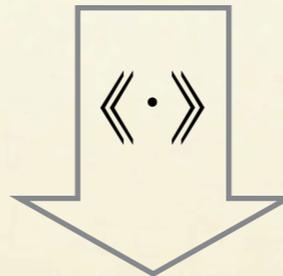
Hypergraph interpretation

prop **Syn**(Σ) of syntax
freely generated by

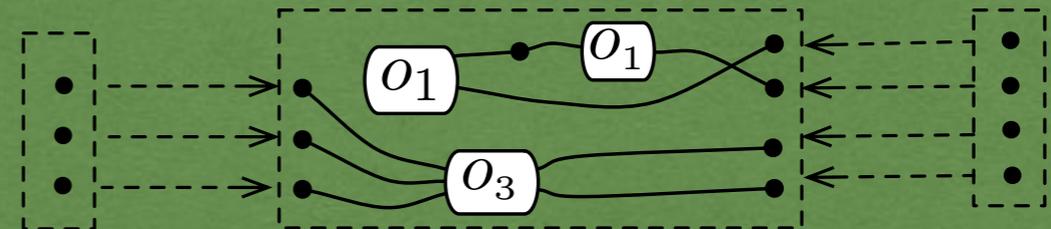
$$\Sigma = \{ \boxed{o_1}, \boxed{o_2}, \boxed{o_3} \}$$



Operations in Σ ~ Hyperedges
L/R boundary ~ Cospan structure



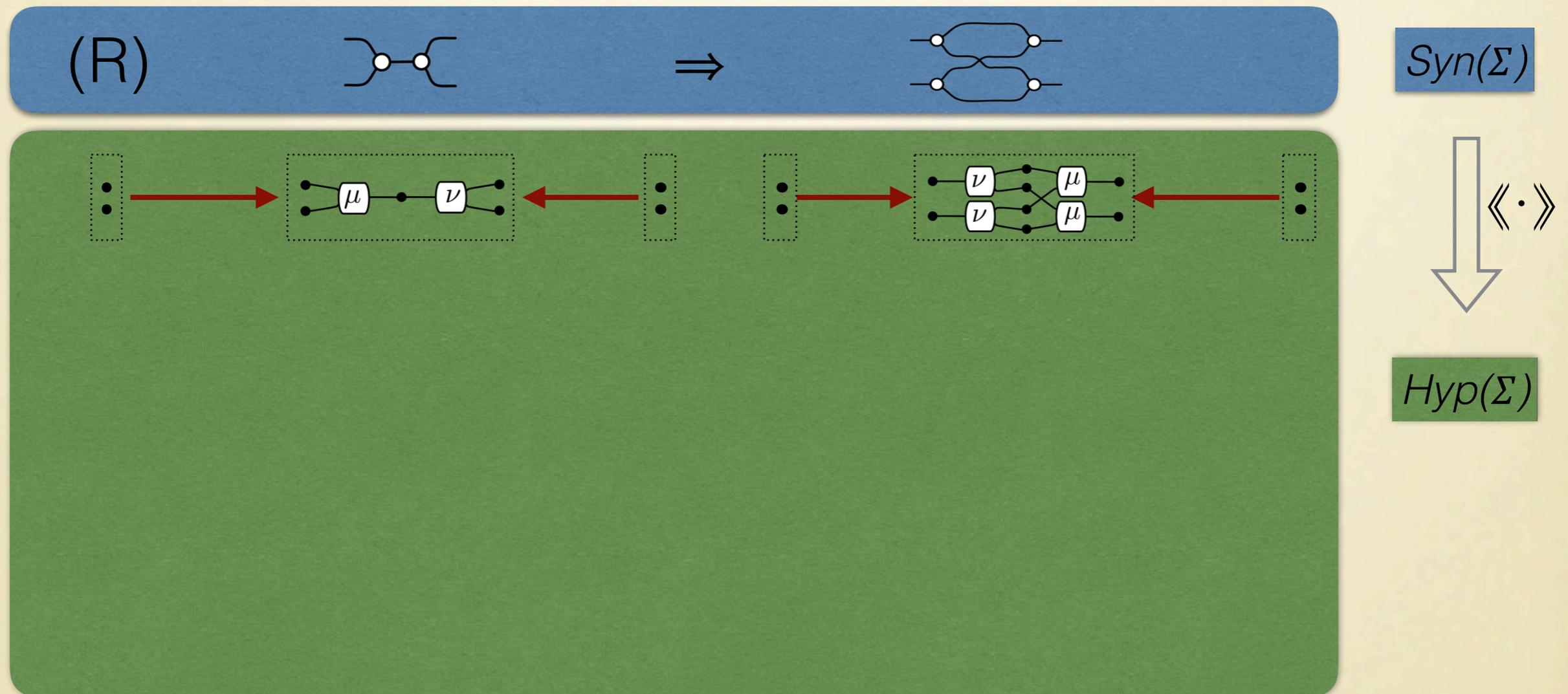
prop **Csp**(**Hyp**(Σ)) of (discrete) cospans
of Σ -labelled hypergraphs



Proposition $\langle\langle \cdot \rangle\rangle : \text{Syn}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \text{Csp}(\text{Hyp}(\Sigma))$ is faithful.

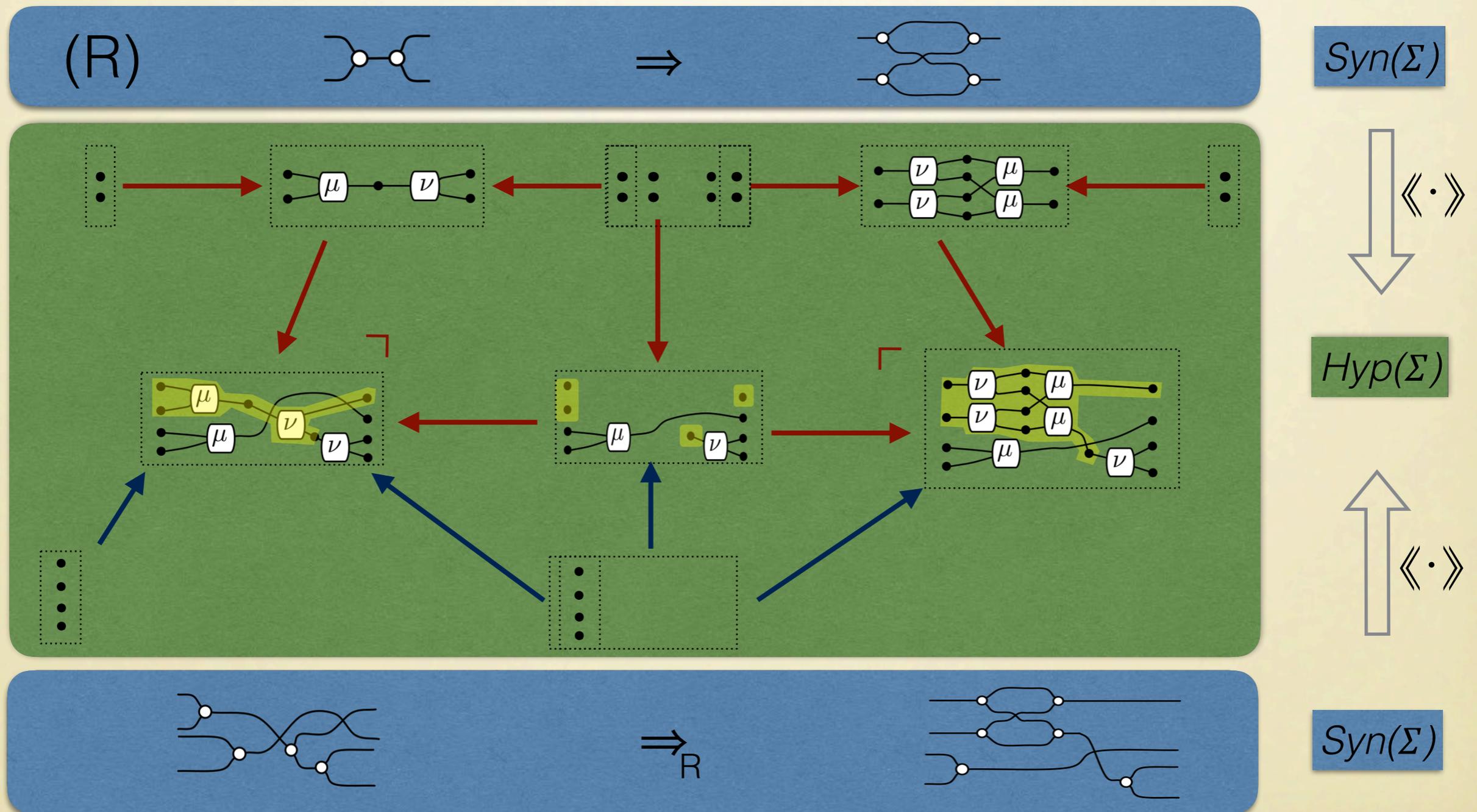
DPO rewriting with interfaces

$Hyp(\Sigma)$ is an *ahdesive category* (Lack & Sobocinski) and thus adapted to DPO rewriting.



DPO rewriting with interfaces

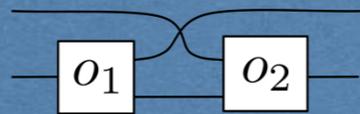
$Hyp(\Sigma)$ is an *ahdesive category* (Lack & Sobocinski) and thus adapted to double-pushout rewriting.



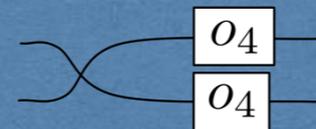
DPO rewriting can be unsound

Rewriting in $Hyp(\Sigma)$ is complete but generally not sound

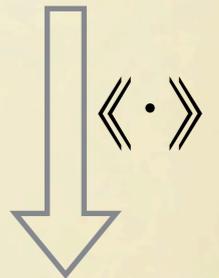
(R)



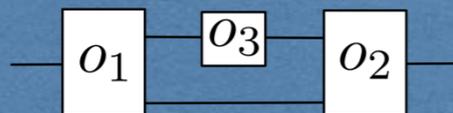
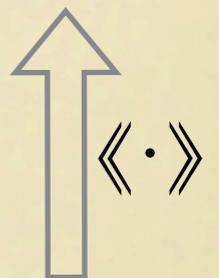
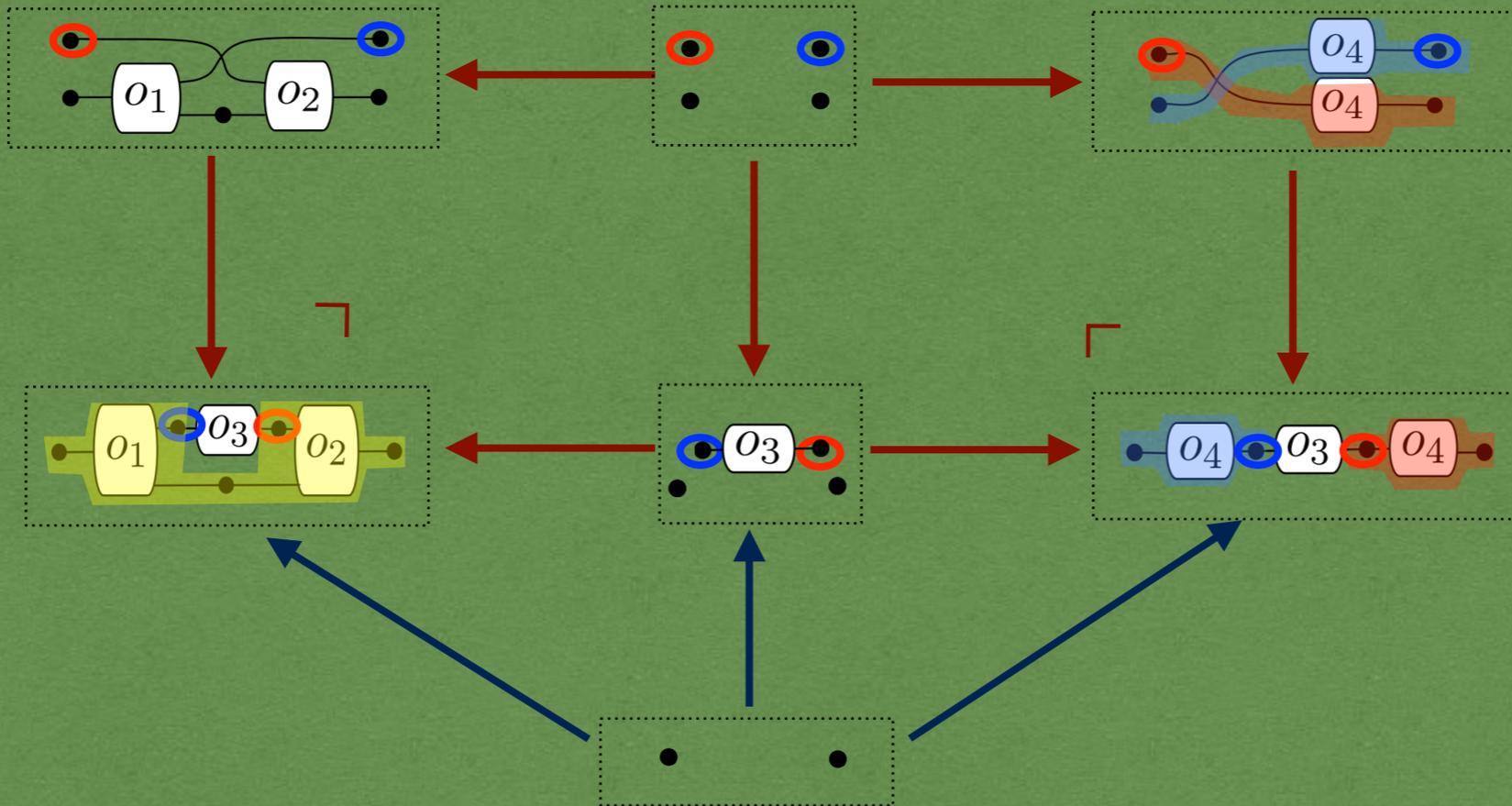
\Rightarrow



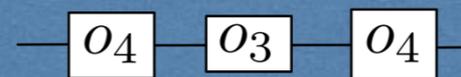
$Syn(\Sigma)$



$Hyp(\Sigma)$



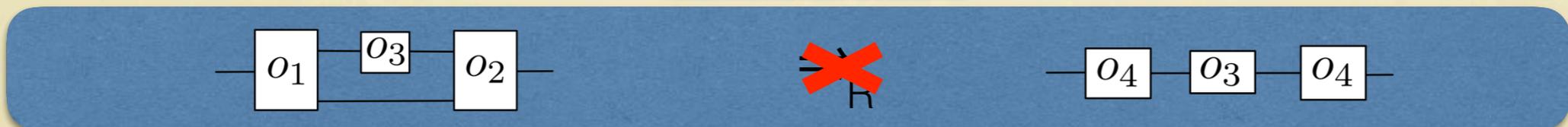
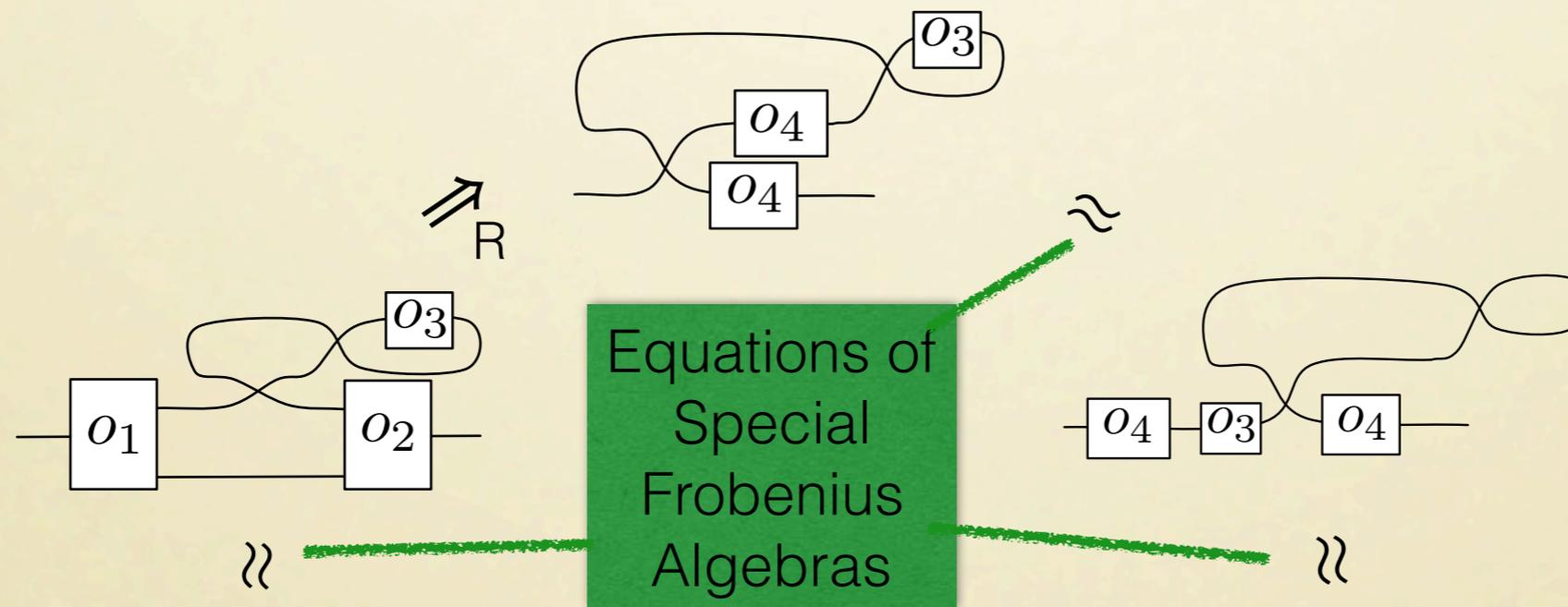
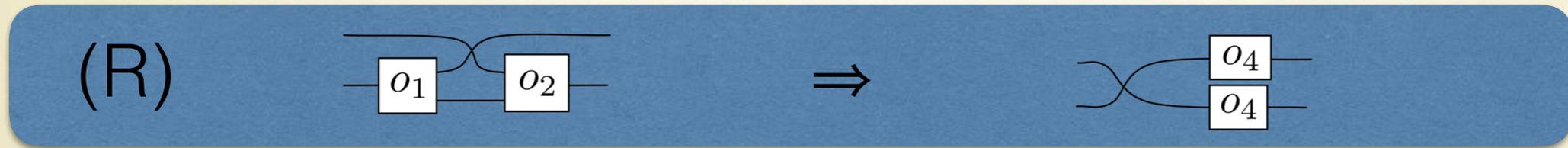
~~\Rightarrow~~



$Syn(\Sigma)$

DPO rewriting can be unsound

Rewriting in $Hyp(\Sigma)$ is complete but generally not sound

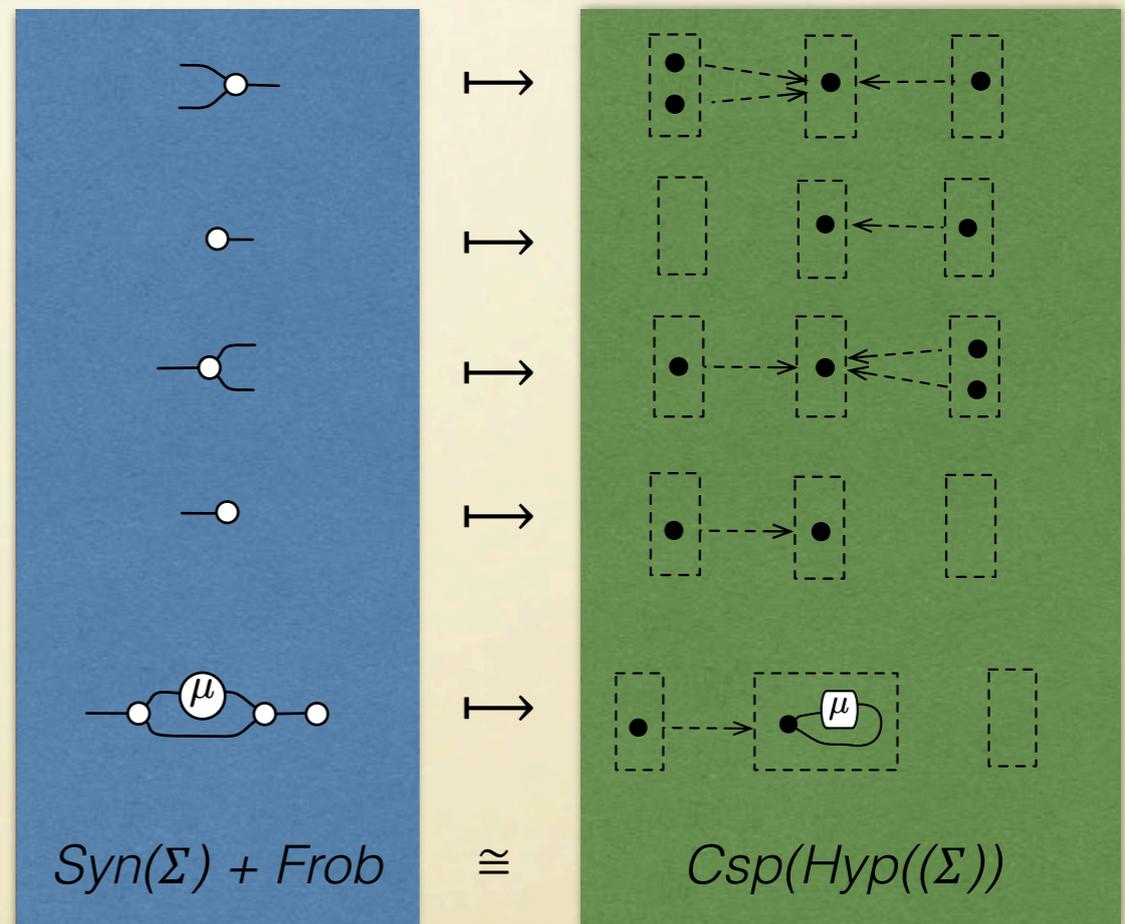
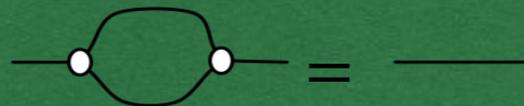
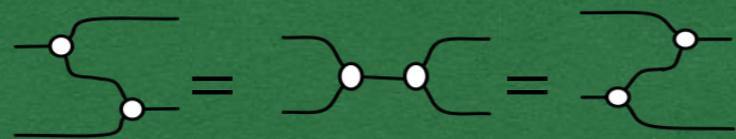


Frobenius makes DPO rewriting sound

Theorem I

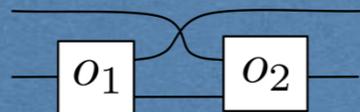
DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

prop of special Frobenius algebras

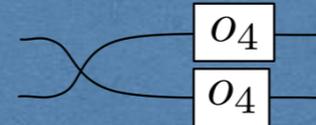


Frobenius makes DPO rewriting sound

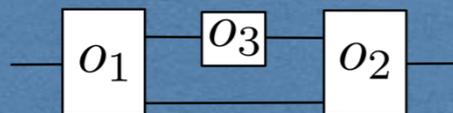
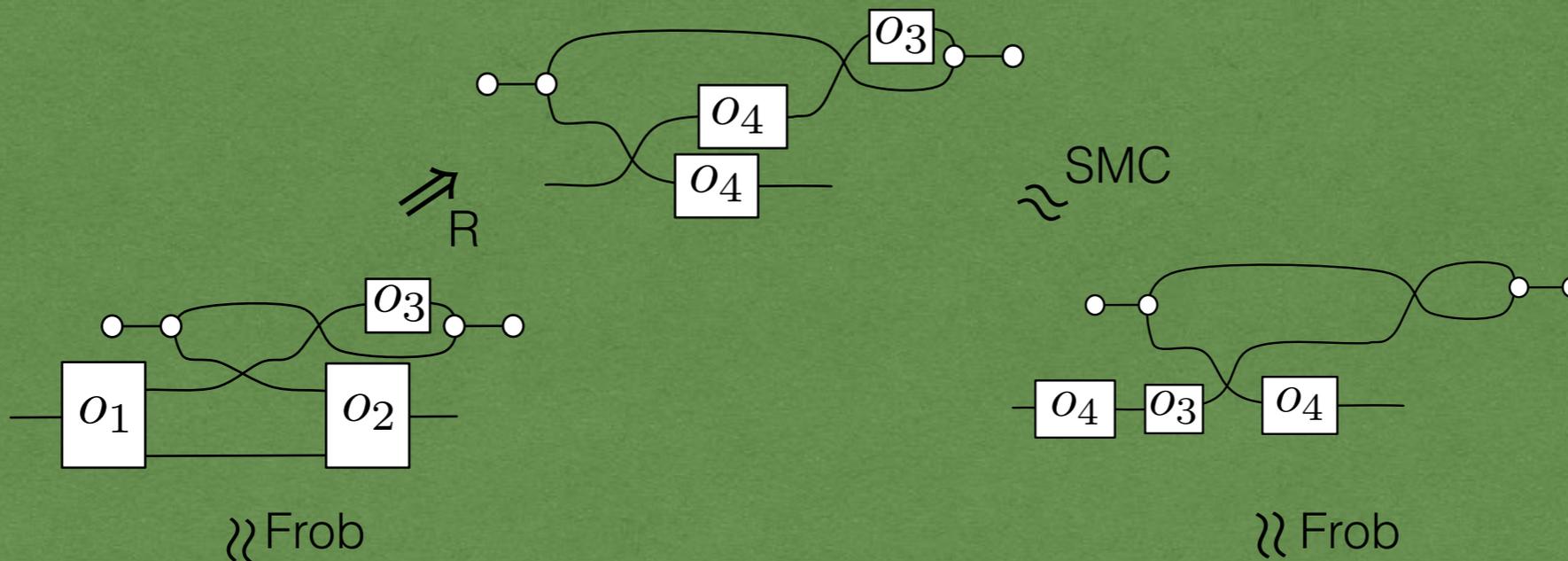
(R)



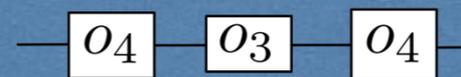
\Rightarrow



Syn(Σ)



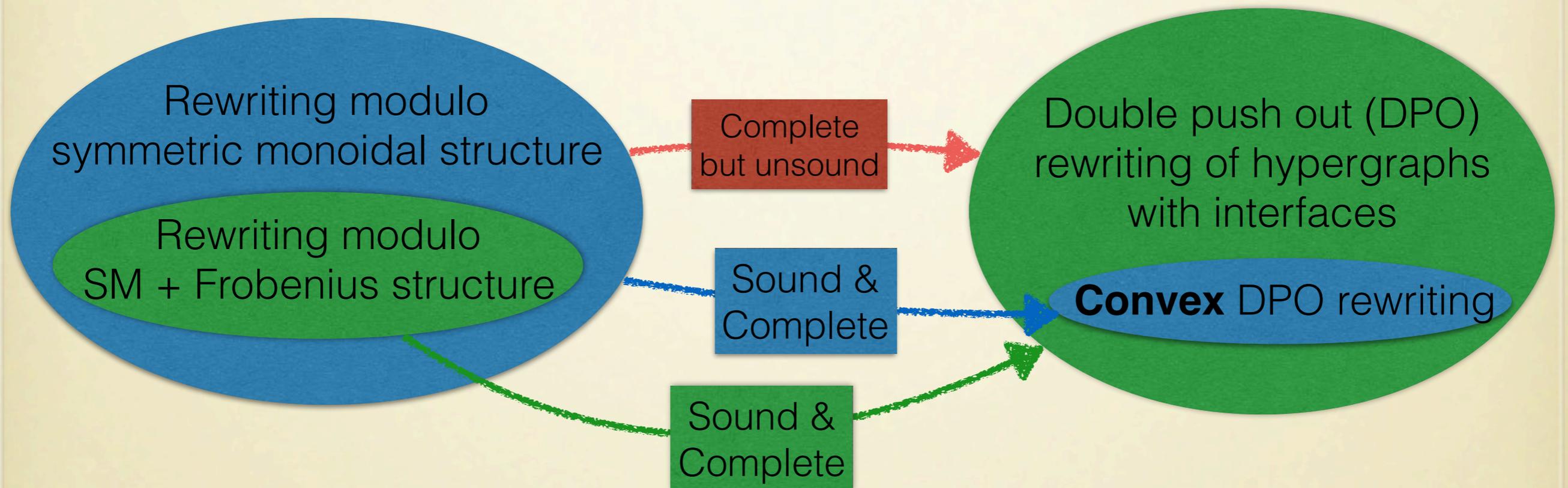
~~\Rightarrow~~
R



Frob
+
Syn(Σ)

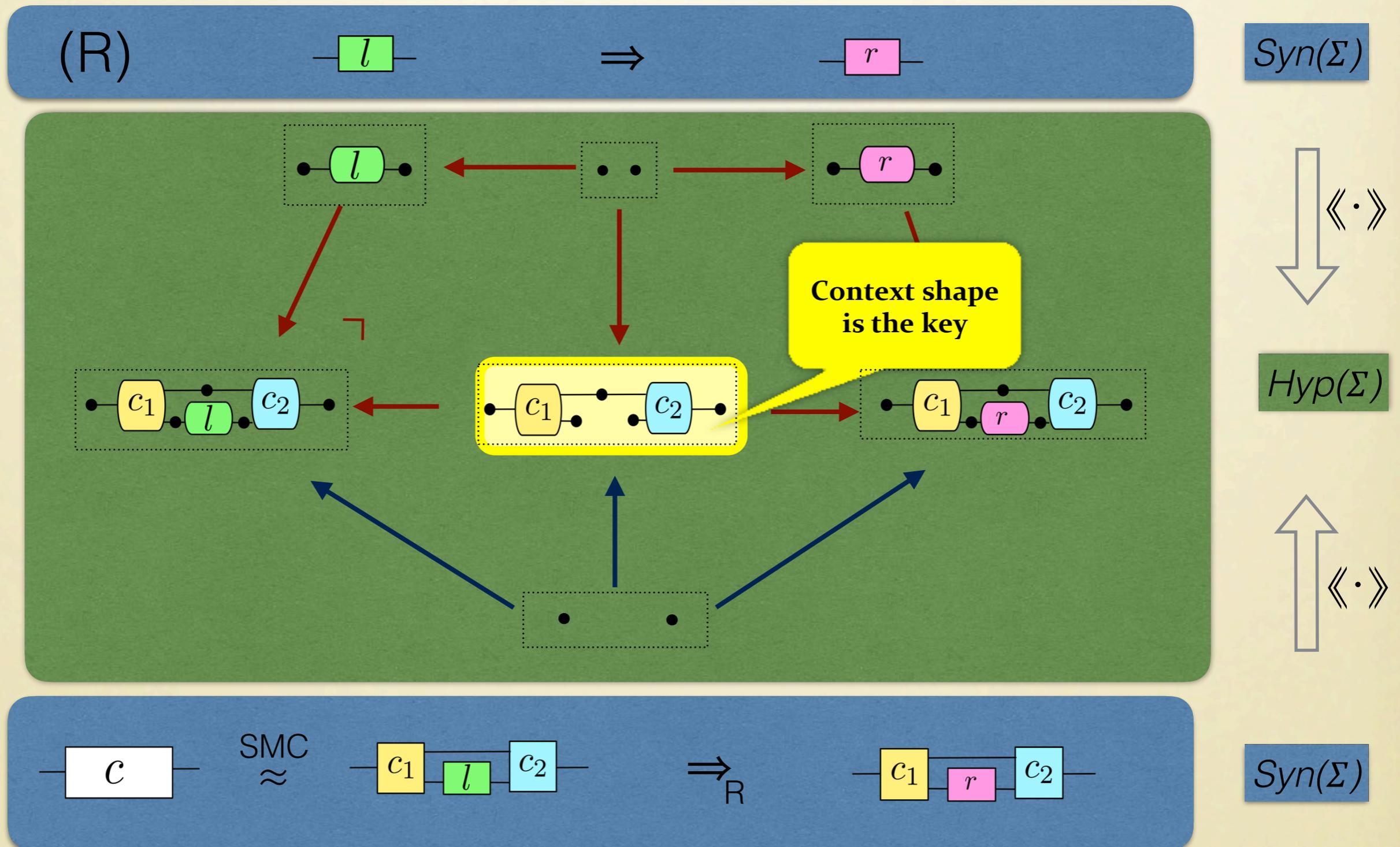
Where we are, so far

1. Adequate interpretation

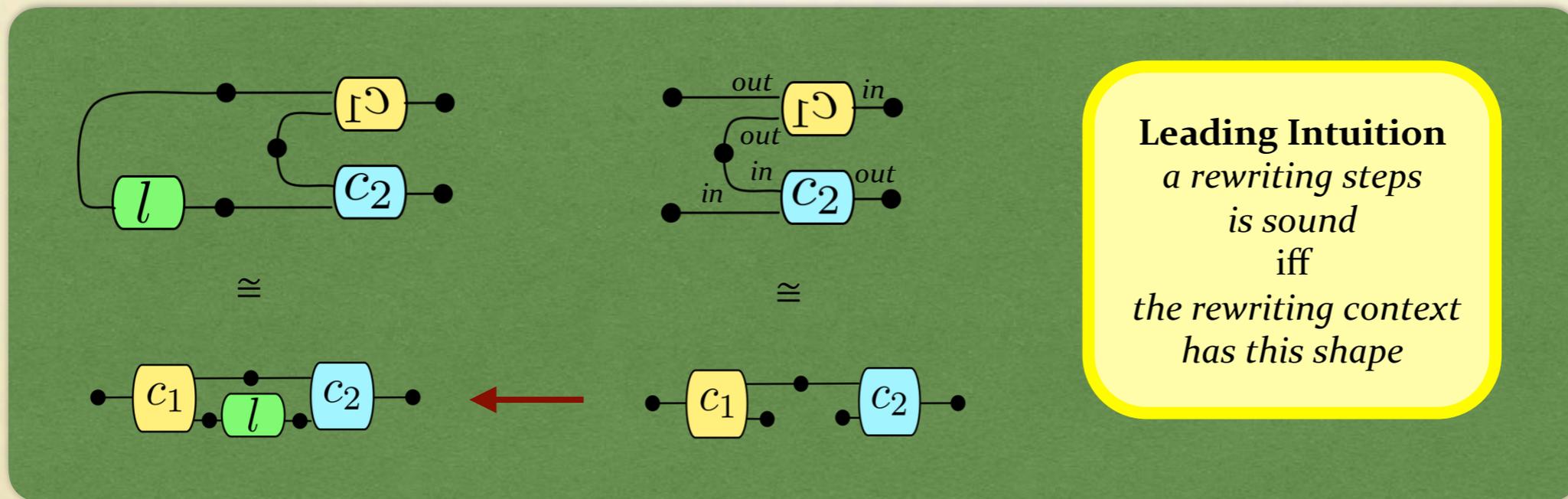


2. Decidability of confluence

How does sound DPO rewriting look like?



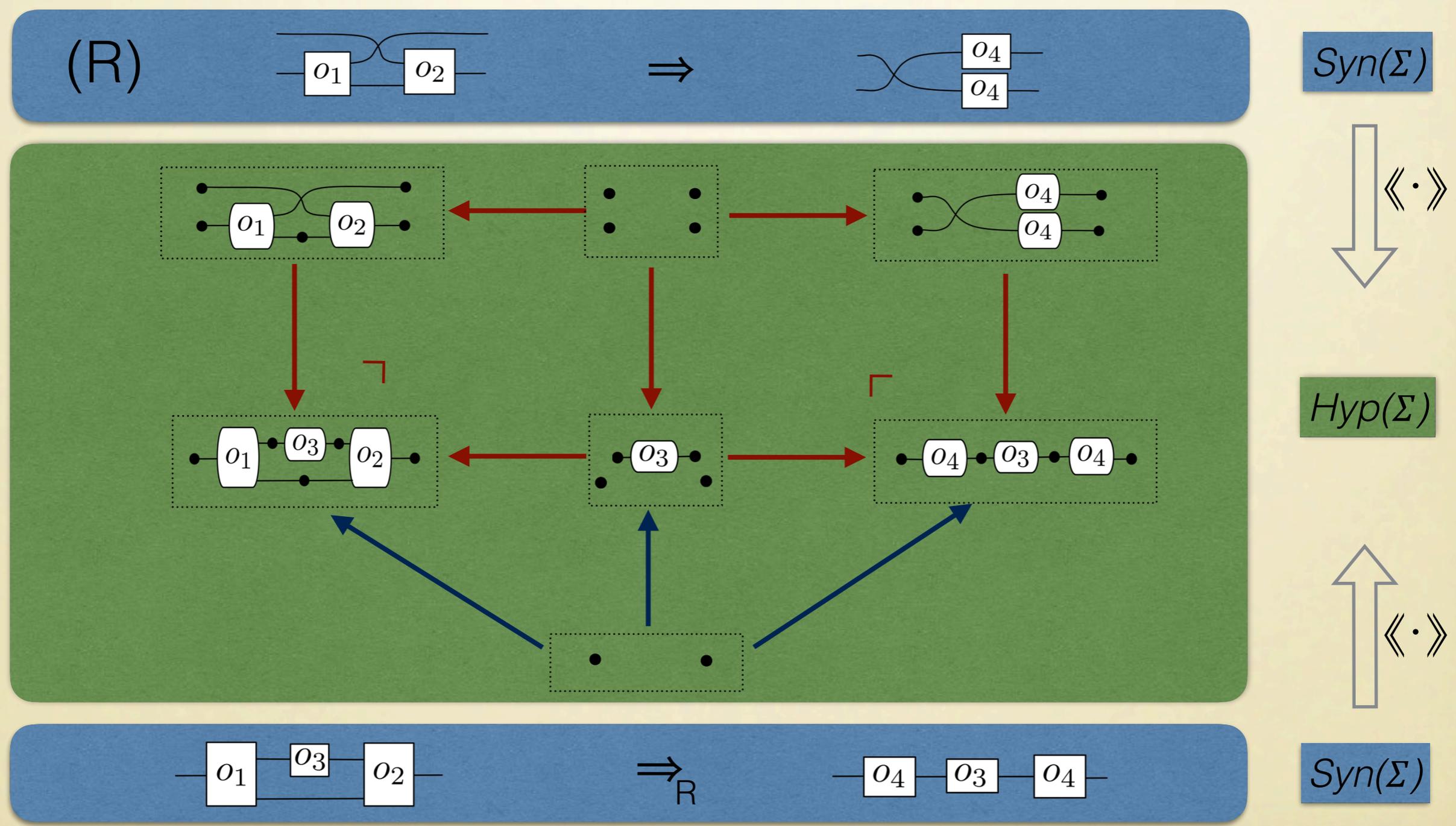
How does sound DPO rewriting look like?



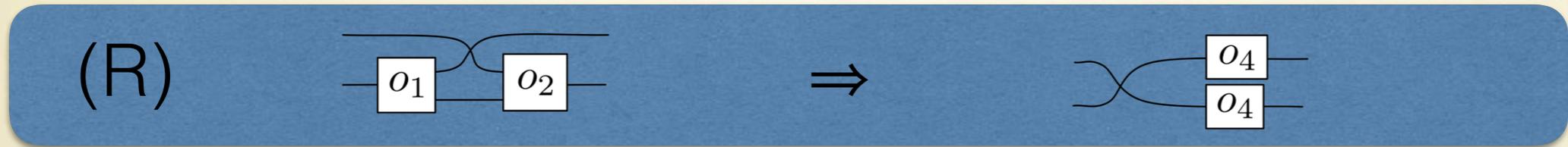
Leading Intuition
*a rewriting steps
 is sound
 iff
 the rewriting context
 has this shape*

Hyp(Σ)

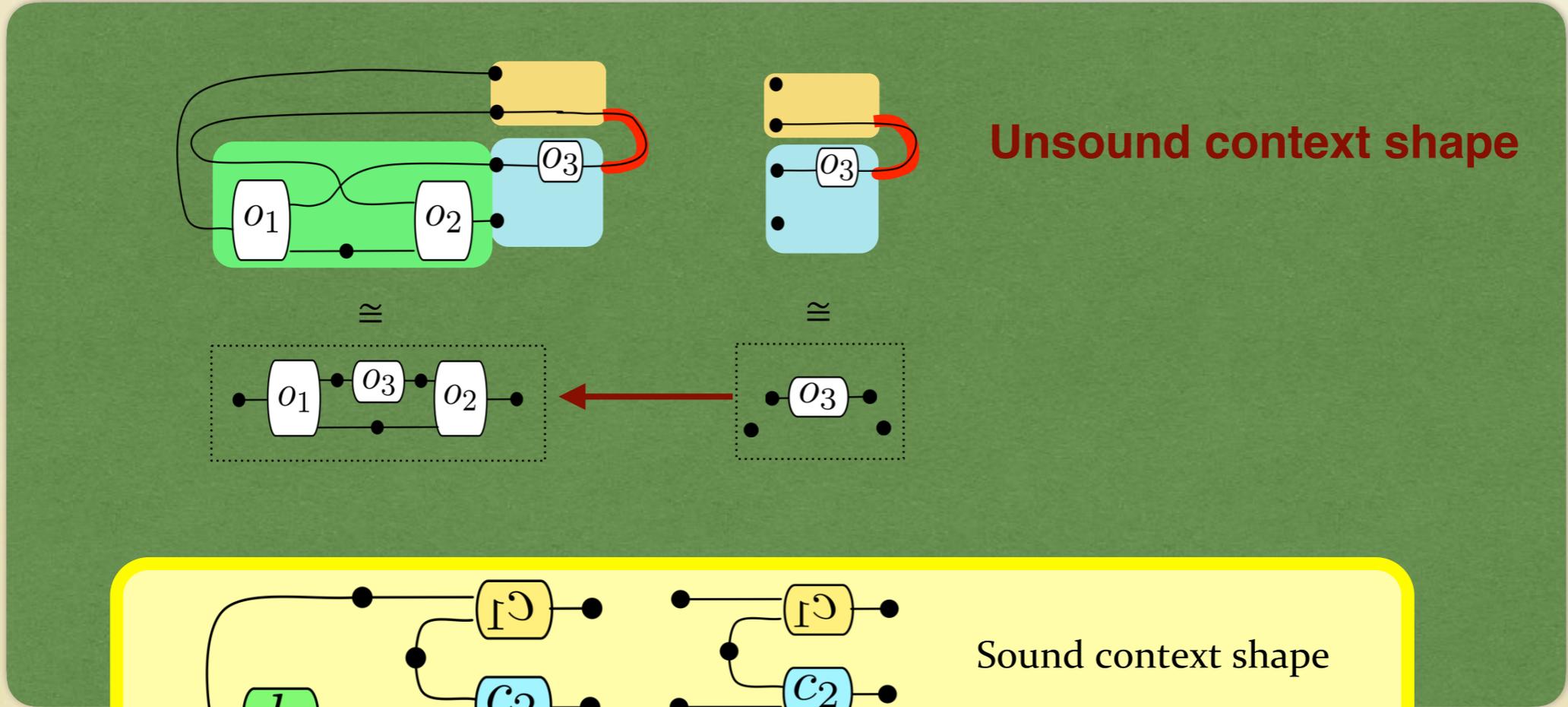
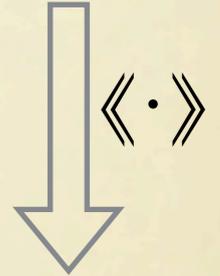
Back to the soundness counterexample



Back to the soundness counterexample



$Syn(\Sigma)$



$Hyp(\Sigma)$

Convex DPO rewriting is sound

Theorem I

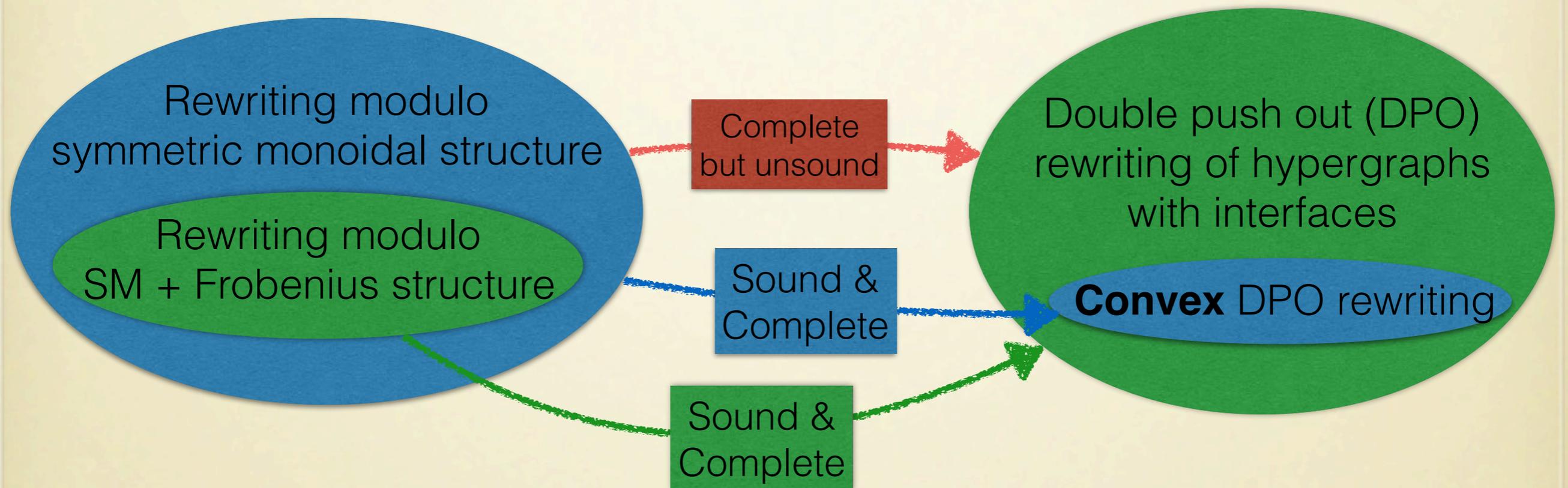
DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

Theorem II

Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

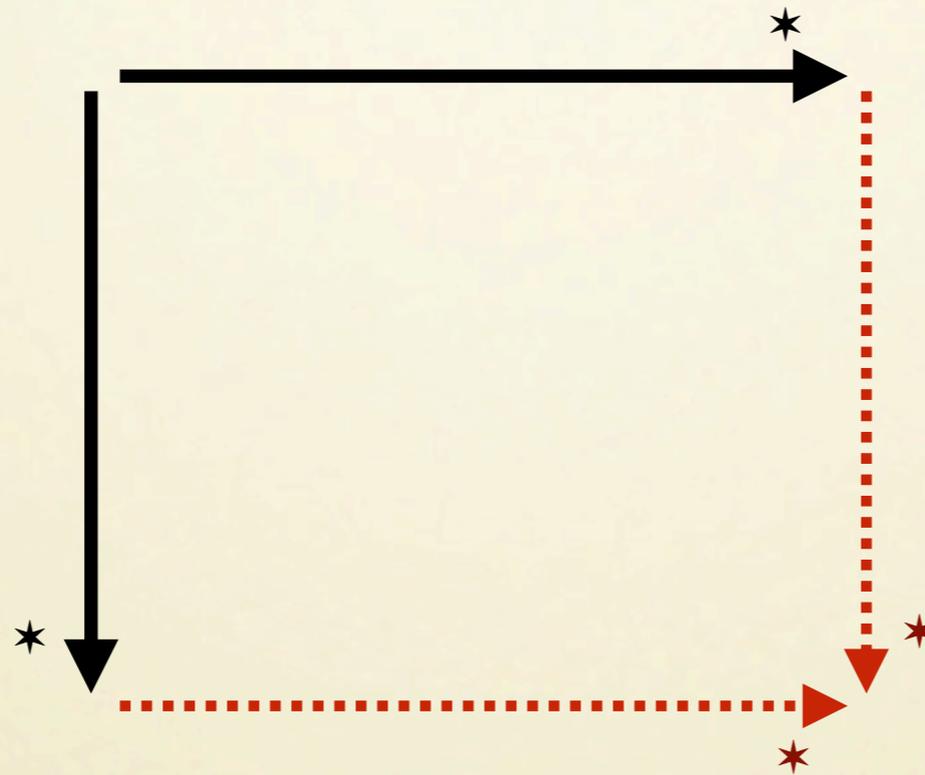
Where we are, so far

1. Adequate interpretation



2. Decidability of confluence

Confluence, abstractly



If E is confluent & terminating
then $x \stackrel{E}{=} y$ becomes decidable.

Decidability of Confluence

In term rewriting, confluence is **decidable** for terminating systems



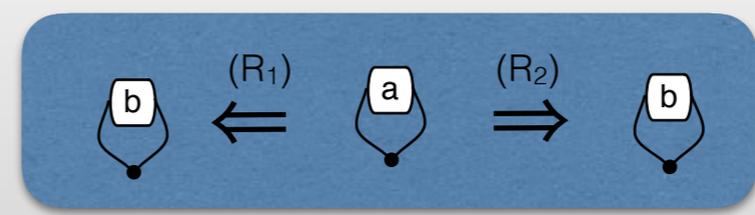
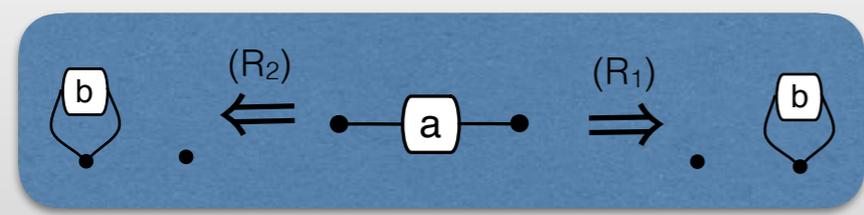
All the critical pairs are joinable



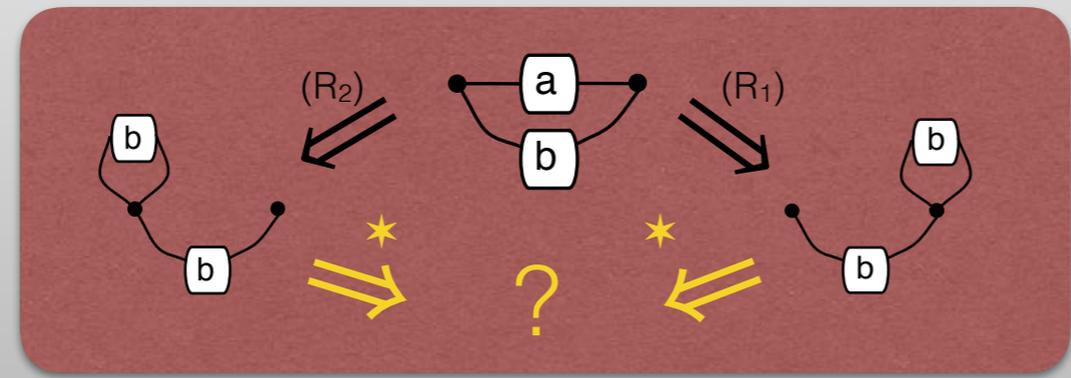
The system is confluent

(Knuth-Bendix)

In DPO (hyper)graph rewriting, confluence is **undecidable** (Plump)

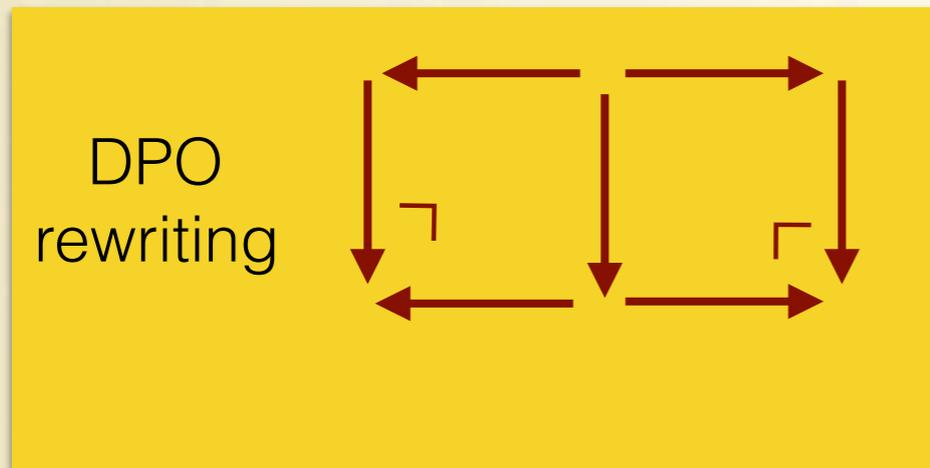


All the critical pairs are joinable...

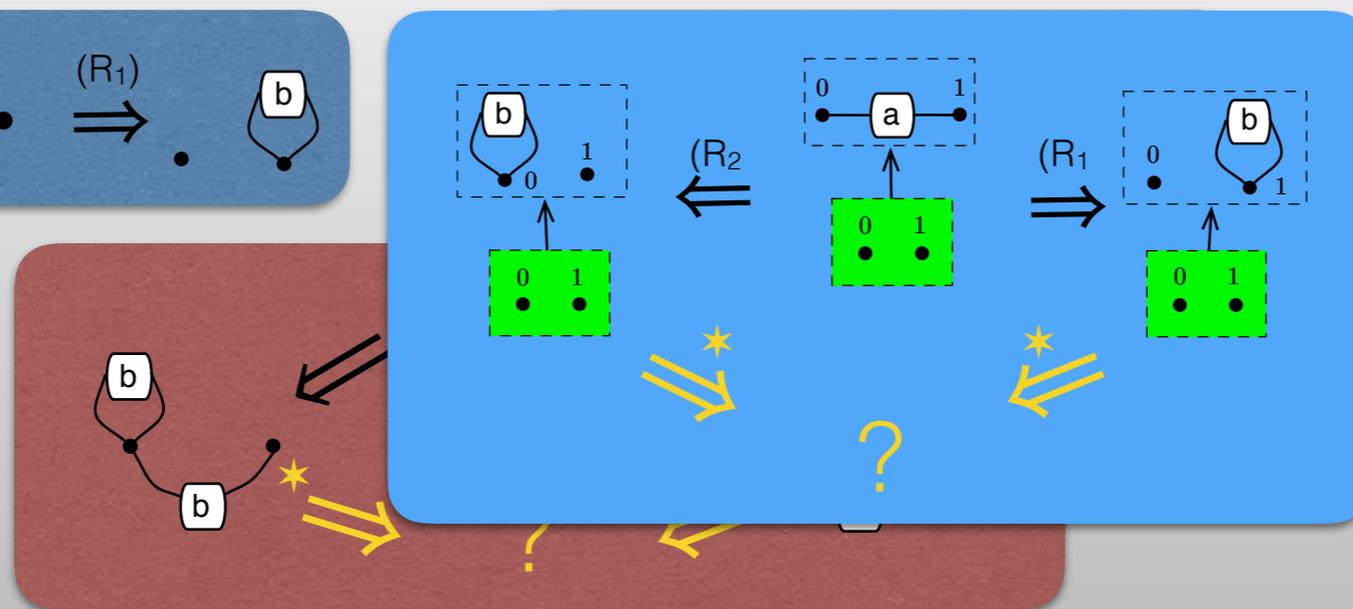
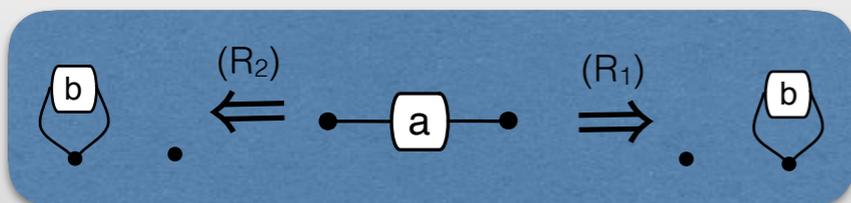
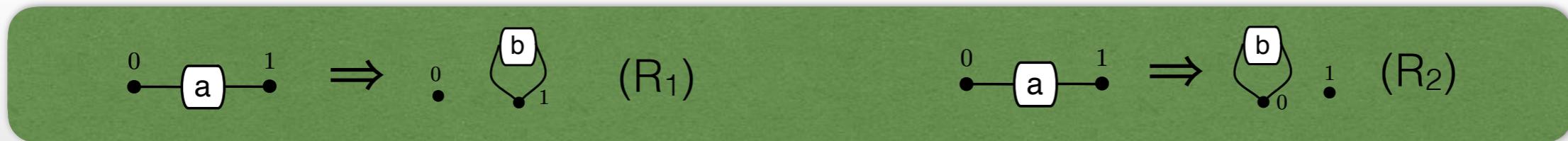
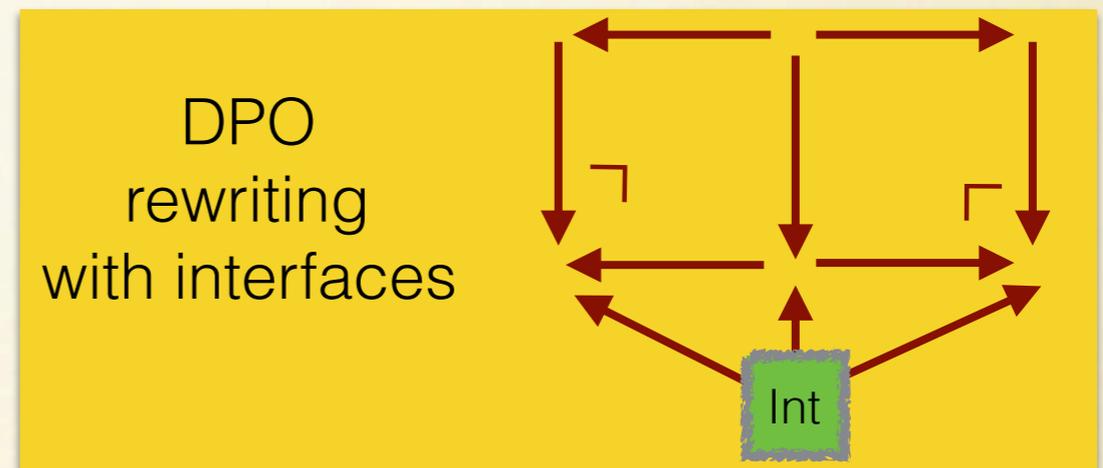


... but the system is not confluent.

Interfaces to the Rescue



VS



All the critical pairs are confluent...

... but the system is not confluent.

Theorem In DPO rewriting *with interfaces*, confluence is decidable.

Confluence is decidable

Theorem I

DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

Theorem II

Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

Confluence is decidable

Theorem I bis

DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

Confluence is decidable for terminating rewriting systems on such categories.

Theorem II

Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

Confluence is decidable

Theorem I bis

DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

Confluence is decidable for terminating rewriting systems on such categories.

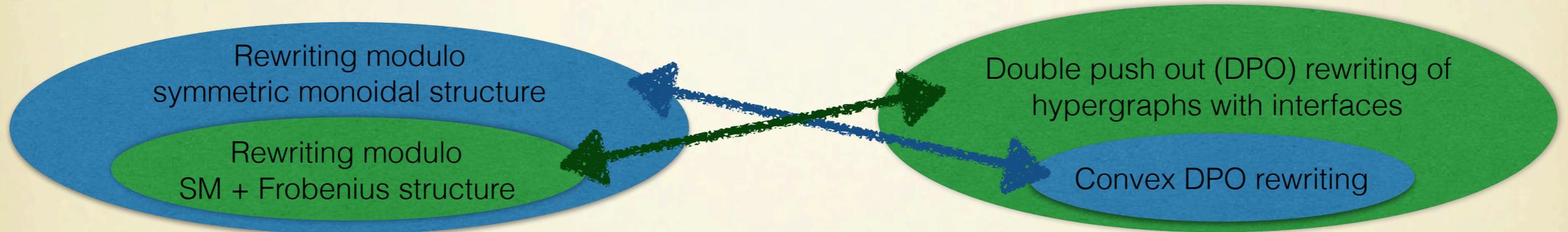
Theorem II bis

Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

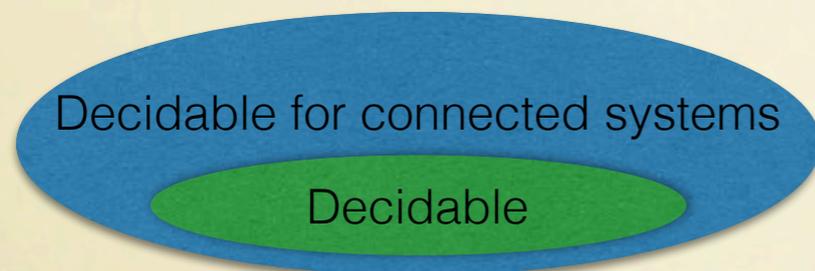
Confluence is decidable for *connected* terminating rewriting systems on such categories.

Conclusions

Adequacy



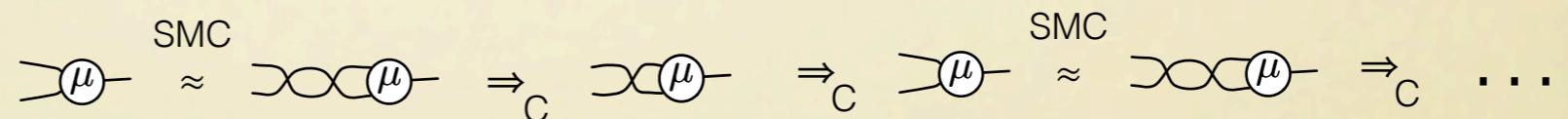
Confluence



	Terminating term rewriting systems	Terminating DPO-with-interface systems
Confluence for ground objects	<i>undecidable (Kapur et al.)</i>	<i>undecidable (Plump)</i>
Confluence	<i>decidable (Knuth-Bendix)</i>	decidable

Termination

Commutativity does not terminate



Proposal: interpret commutative operators as nodes of a new sort

