

Semiring Neighbours

An Algebraic Embedding and Extension of
Neighbourhood Logic

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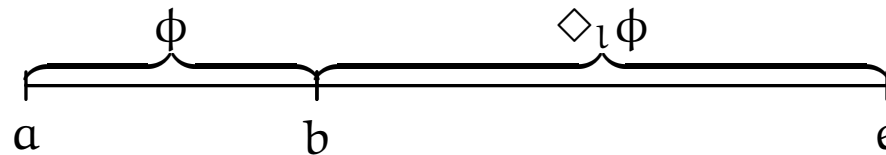
Aim

- embed and extend NL
- get additional results for NL
- generalise the existing results for NL
- adopt the results to other areas, like graphs and hybrid systems

1 About Neighbourhood Logic

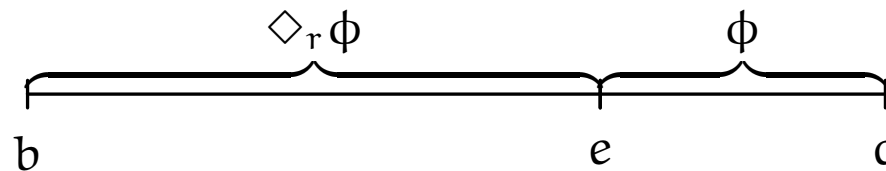
- purpose: reasoning about time intervals
- in particular, about neighbouring intervals
- chop-based interval temporal logics, like ITL and IL, cannot express all desired properties
- first-order interval logic
- introduced by Zhou and Hansen in 1996
expanded by Zhou and Roy
- main idea: *left* and *right neighbourhoods* as primitive intervals

left neighbourhood: $\diamond_l \phi$



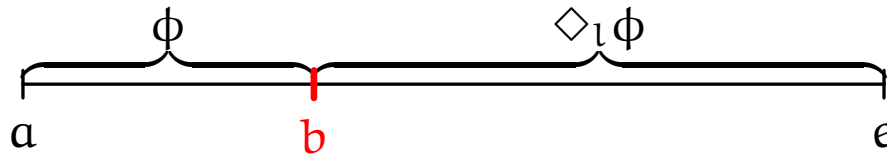
$\diamond_l \phi$ holds on $[b, e]$ iff there exists $a \leq b$ such that ϕ holds on $[a, b]$

right neighbourhood: $\diamond_r \phi$



$\diamond_r \phi$ holds on $[b, e]$ iff there exists $c \geq e$ such that ϕ holds on $[e, c]$

- *expanding* modalities
- neighbours only depends on *contact points*



- characterise those as action points of sequential composition

2 Some short definitions

Definition 2.1 *idempotent semiring* $(S, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$:

- $(S, +, 0)$ commutative monoid ($+$ is choice)
- $(S, \cdot, 1)$ monoid (\cdot is composition)
- multiplication is distributive
$$(a + b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c \quad a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$
- 0 is annihilator
$$0 \cdot a = 0 = 0 \cdot a$$
- $a + a = a$

natural order: $a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a + b = b$

Definition 2.2 *test semiring* $(S, \text{test}(S))$:

- S idempotent semiring
- $\text{test}(S) \subseteq [0, 1]$ Boolean algebra (abstract assertions)

Definition 2.3 *domain semiring* $(S, \lceil _)$:

- S test semiring
- $\lceil : S \rightarrow \text{test}(S)$

$$a \leq \lceil a \cdot a \quad \lceil (p \cdot a) \leq p$$

analogously: *codomain semiring*

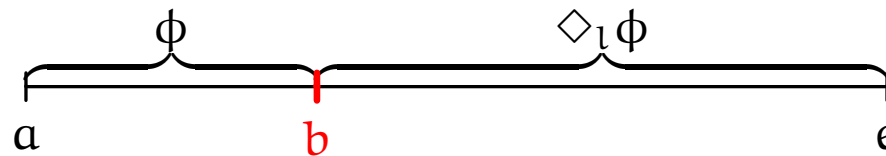
work on semirings with domain *and* codomain

e.g.: [DesharnaisMöllerStruth04]

2.1 Examples

- algebra of intervals
 - elements: sets of intervals
 - \lceil : starting points, i.e., $\lceil I = \{[a, a] : [a, x] \in I\}$
 - \lrcorner : ending points
- algebra of binary relations under relational composition
 - \lceil : domain of a relation, i.e., $\lceil R = \{(a, a) : (a, x) \in R\}$
 - \lrcorner : range of a relation
- path algebra under path fusion
 - elements: sets of paths in a given graph
 - \lceil : starting nodes
 - \lrcorner : ending points
- ...

3 Embedding of NL



- b is starting point of $[b, e]$
- b is ending point of $[a, b]$

Definition 3.1

x is a *left neighbour* of y (or for short: $x \leq \diamond_l y$) iff $\lceil x \rceil \leq \lceil y \rceil$

x is a *right neighbour* of y (or for short: $x \leq \diamond_r y$) iff $\lceil x \rceil \leq \lceil y \rceil$

Let $[[\phi]]$ be the set of all intervals where ϕ holds.

Lemma 3.2

$$\diamond_r \phi \text{ holds on } x \Leftrightarrow x \leq \diamond_l [[\phi]] \Leftrightarrow x^\top \leq \top([[\phi]])$$

$$\diamond_l \phi \text{ holds on } x \Leftrightarrow x \leq \diamond_r [[\phi]] \Leftrightarrow \top x \leq \top([[\phi]])$$

- thus, NL is embedded into semirings
- NL can be adopted to other interpretations, like graphs

more neighbours (briefly)

- perfect neighbours (box operators)

$$\Box_l \phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg \Diamond_l \neg \phi \text{ holds on } x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\llbracket \neg \phi \rrbracket)^{\lceil} \cdot \lceil x \leq 0$$

$$\Box_r \phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg \Diamond_r \neg \phi \text{ holds on } x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \bar{x}^{\rceil} \cdot \lceil (\llbracket \neg \phi \rrbracket) \leq 0$$

$$x \leq \Box_r y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \bar{y}^{\rceil} \cdot \lceil x \leq 0$$

$$x \leq \Box_l y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \bar{x}^{\rceil} \cdot \lceil \bar{y} \leq 0$$

- combinations $\Diamond_l \Diamond_r \phi, \Diamond_r \Diamond_l \phi$

$$\lceil x \leq \lceil y$$

$$\bar{x}^{\rceil} \leq \bar{y}^{\rceil}$$

- boxes of combinations

$$\lceil x \cdot \lceil \bar{y} \leq 0$$

$$\bar{y}^{\rceil} \cdot \bar{x}^{\rceil} \leq 0$$

4 Results

■ underlying theory

- de Morgan dualities
- Galois connections, like

$$\diamondsuit_l x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x \leq \square_r y \qquad \diamondsuit_r x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x \leq \square_l y$$

■ simplifying NL

- at least two axioms of NL can be dropped
- additional box operators
- most of the properties of [ZhouHansen] follow from the Galois connections

- there are explicit expressions for neighbours,

e.g. $\diamondsuit_l y = \top \cdot \bar{y}$

■ almost all results of NL can be lifted to semirings

5 Interpretation in other semirings

- algebra of binary relations:

neighbours: permeability

$$\diamond_r R = \{(x, y) \mid \exists w : (w, x) \in R, y \in M\}$$

perfect neighbours: full permeability

$$\boxplus_r R = \{(x, y) \mid \forall w : (w, x) \in R, y \in M\}$$

the relation you can *only* reach through R

- path algebra:

neighbours: reachability

perfect neighbours: exclusive reachability

Interpretation in hybrid systems

- a *trajectory* is a pair (i, f) of an interval i and a function $f : i \rightarrow V$
- only finite trajectories !
- $(\wp(\text{TRA}), \cup, \circ, \emptyset, \mathbb{1})$ forms a semiring
- allows statements about neighbours
(similar to the original idea)
- interpretation of neighbours:
again some kind of reachability

[HöfnerMöller05]

6 Conclusion and Outlook

done

- embed NL into semirings
- expanded NL by additional operators and theorems
- simplified NL (some axioms are theorems in our approach)

to do

- expand neighbours to Lazy semirings [Möller04]
- include infinite elements
- get interpretation of hybrid systems with trajectories of finite and infinity length [HöfnerMöller05]