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The Process Semantics of Time and Space as Anticipation **Michael Heather** Nick Rossiter nick.rossiter@unn.ac.uk University of Northumbria http://computing.unn.ac.uk/staff/CGNR1/

Outline

- Relationships in Category Theory
 - Pivotal Role of Adjointness
 - Intension-Extension
 - Static/Dynamic
 - All a Question of Typing
- Natural Composition of Systems
 - Godement
 - Satisfy Complex Requirements
- Time-Space and other Examples
 - Relevance to Anticipation

Purpose

 To attempt to show that the natural relationships declared categorically can satisfy those needed in the real world and provide a basis for anticipation

Relationships Dominate Category Theory

- Categories
 - Cartesian closed products
 - Locally cartesian closed pullbacks/comma/slice
 - Intra-category
- Functors
 - Map from one category to another
 - Inter-category
- Natural Transformations
 - Map from one functor to another
 - Inter-functor

Adjointness

- Perhaps most important relationship is that of adjointness
- Discovered by Kan
- Elaborated by Lawvere
- Provides a more general type of relationship then equivalence
 - Suited to real-world where relationships are not always so simple

Inter-relationship between two Categories L, R through Functors F,G If adjointness holds, we write F - G



Features of Adjointness F - G

- Free functor (F) provides openness
- Underlying functor (G) enforces rules
- Natural so one (unique) solution
- Special case
 - GF(L) is the same as L AND
 - FG(R) is the same as R
 - Equivalence relation
- Adjointness in general is a relationship less strict than equivalence

 $-1_L \le GF$ if and only if FG $\le 1_R$

Example of Adjointness



- If conditions hold, then we can write the adjunction F G
- The adjunction is represented by a 4-tuple: – <F,G,η, ε>
- η and ϵ are unit and counit respectively
 - $-\eta : L \rightarrow GFL; \epsilon : FGR \rightarrow R$
 - Measure displacement in mapping on one cycle

Uses of Adjointness

- Representing intension-extension
- Intension-extension is critical for representing information systems
 - Goes back to Port Royal Logic
- Intension is definition of a system
 - The permanent part that does not change
- Extension is time-varying part of a system
 - The time-varying part that is in constant flux

Example 1

- Banking System
- Intension is definition of structures, rules and procedures that specify how the bank operates; can be a preorder with cycles
- Extension is the data values for the banking operation at a particular time; a partial order

Consider one relationship

- Customer (C) : account (A) in context of holds (H)
- For Intension (I) Extension (E) define 2 categories and 3 functors:



Definitions

- C X_H A is the relationship C X A in the context of H
- C is customer, A is account, H is holds
- C + A is all possible values for pairs of C,A; by convention written this way but also includes other pools of possible data values (data soup, data types)

Functors pair 1

- Σ selects values that exist for C, A in E
 Free functor as performing choice
- Δ takes values that exist for relationship between C, A in E and checks conformity with definition in I for C X_H A
 – Underlying functor as checking a rule
- If Σ and Δ are adjoint, we write:



Functors pair 2

- Δ takes values that exist for relationship between C,
 A in E and checks conformity with definition in I for C
 X_H A
 - Because many contexts may exist it is now a free functor as selecting a role (viewpoint is now free)
 - Could have other contexts H', H" ...
 - Note no use of number (Gödel !)
- Π selects values that exist for $\mathsf{CX}_\mathsf{H}\,\mathsf{A}$ in E
 - Underlying functor as checking that values selected in E match the type definition
- If both pairs of adjoints hold, we write:

Σ | Δ | Π

Simultaneity

- In all categorical constructions
 - There is no sequence in the composition
 - The whole structure is evaluated simultaneously (snapped)
- The I-E relationship is an arrow
 Σ Δ Π
 and not any of the categories or functors on their own

Can Build up Relations

- Composition of arrows is natural – Godement calculus
- As I-E relation is an arrow
- Can compose one I-E relation with another
- Can build up complex levels of types and definitions with flexible meta levels

black - objects



Defining Four Levels of Data Typing with Contravariant ^{casys 2009 intension-extension} Functors and Intension-Extension (I-E) Pairs

Composition of I-E pairs

- Higher I-E pair becomes $(\Sigma \mid \Delta \mid \Pi)'$
- Lower I-E pair becomes $(\Sigma \mid \Delta \mid \Pi)$
- Then top-down is

 $(\Sigma \mid \Delta \mid \Pi) \circ (\Sigma \mid \Delta \mid \Pi)'$

and bottom-up is

 $(\Sigma \mid \Delta \mid \Pi)' \circ (\Sigma \mid \Delta \mid \Pi)$

Form of Underlying Categories

- Might represent data structure (static)
 - Pullbacks/ pushouts
 - Comma/ slice categories
- Might represent process (dynamic)

– Monads/comonads





Pullback versus I-E

- Saying much the same thing
- Pullback useful as a descriptive diagram
- I-E is more useful algebraically as it:
 - Spells out the exact nature of the relationship
 - Is an arrow which can be composed with other categorical arrows

Monad



Transaction (ACID): T is one cycle T² is two cycles T³ is three cycles

T is an endofunctor, can be an adjoint: GF or $\Sigma - \Delta - \Pi$, latter as 2 pairs strictly

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Monad

• Monad is an abstract concept:

Monad = <T, η , μ >

- Where T is the endofunctor -- endofunctor is functor with same source and target (often an adjoint)
- η is the unit of adjunction: change in L on one cycle
- μ is the multiplication: change between T² and T (on 2nd cycle looking back)

But can express in more detail:



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Comonad

- Comonad is dual of Monad
- Comonad = <S, ϵ , δ >
- Where S is the endofunctor (often an adjoint)
- ε is the counit of adjunction, measuring change in R on one cycle
- δ is the comultiplication, measuring change between S and S² (looking forward)

Simultaneity

- Monad/comonad are not handled in a sequential fashion
- Cycles are simultaneous
- Structure satisfying the rules is snapped

Time/Space



Time/Space as I-E

- T & S is in the intension
- T || S is in the extension
- Σ Δ Π gives the relationship for a particular context C between:

T & S and T || S

where T & S is the invariant intension (I) and T
|| S is the time-varying extension (E)
Relativistic: η, ε are significant; classical: maybe
not so.

Anticipation 1

- So is anticipation the comultiplication $-\delta: S \rightarrow S^2$
 - taking the comonad forward one cycle
- This is a tempting conclusion
- But it is not so simple
- Anticipation is not one arrow on its own
- Need to consider the full context

Anticipation 2

 Could better be viewed as looking forward:

δ: S → S² (FG → FGFG)

in the context of the monad/comonad adjointness, in particular of the arrow looking back:

$\mu: T^2 \rightarrow T (GFGF \rightarrow GF)$