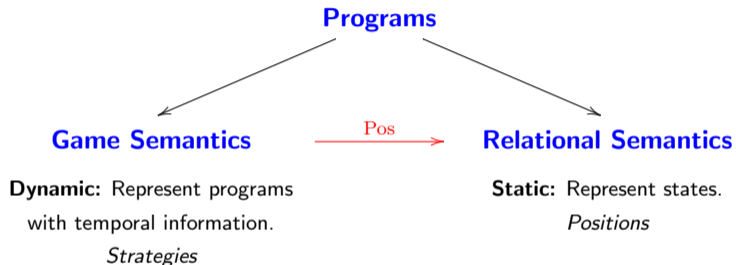
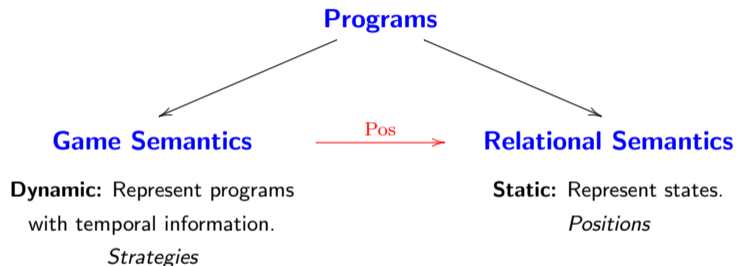


Positional Injectivity for Innocent Strategies

Lison Blondeau-Patissier & Pierre Clairambault
Plume Team, LIP, ENS de Lyon

FSCD 2021





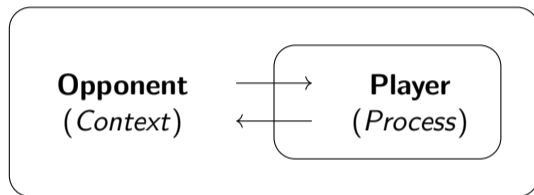
Theorem: Positional Injectivity (for Hyland Ong games)

Pos is injective for total finite innocent strategies.

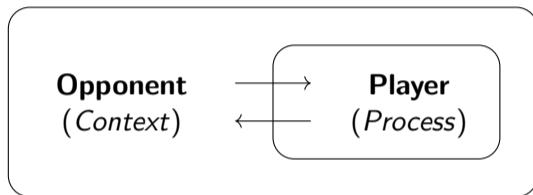
Outline

- 1 Introduction to Game Semantics
 - Arenas
 - Plays
 - Innocent Strategies
- 2 Positional Injectivity
- 3 Proof Method

Introduction to Game Semantics (Hyland-Ong games)



Introduction to Game Semantics (Hyland-Ong games)



Arenas (*Types*): The game with its rules

Plays (*Executions*): A game between two players

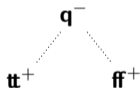
Strategies (*Programs*): Guideline for Player

Arenas (Types)

Definition (Arena)

An **arena** A is a tuple $\langle |A|, \leq_A, \text{pol}_A \rangle$ such that:

- $|A|$ is a set of *events*;
- $\text{pol}_A : |A| \rightarrow \{-, +\}$ is a labelling function;
- \leq_A defines a *negative and alternating* tree.



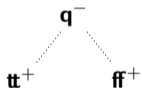
Arena **bool**

Arenas (Types)

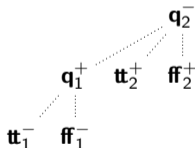
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Arena **bool**



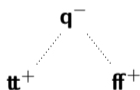
Arena **bool**₁ \Rightarrow **bool**₂

Arenas (Types)

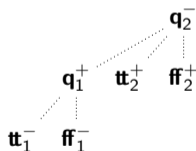
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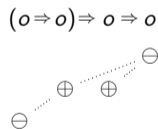
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Arena **bool**



Arena **bool**₁ \Rightarrow **bool**₂



Arena $(o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o$

Plays (Executions)

Definition (Play)

A **play** on arena A is a pointing string $s = s_1 \dots s_n \in |A|^*$ such that:

- If s_i points to s_j , then $s_j \rightarrow_A s_i$;
- $\forall 1 \leq i < n$, $\text{pol}_A(s_i) \neq \text{pol}_A(s_{i+1})$;
- $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n$, either $s_i = \min(A)$ or s_i has a pointer.

$(o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o$



Typical play for $\lambda f^{o \rightarrow o} . \lambda x^o . x$

$(o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o$



Typical play for $\lambda f^{o \rightarrow o} . \lambda x^o . f x$

$(o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o$



Typical play for $\lambda f^{o \rightarrow o} . \lambda x^o . f f x$

Strategies (Programs)

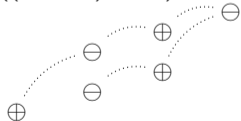
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A **strategy** $\sigma : A$ is a non-empty set $\sigma \subseteq \text{Plays}^+(A)$ satisfying:

prefix-closed: $\forall s \in \sigma, \forall t \sqsubseteq^+ s, t \in \sigma,$

deterministic: $\forall s \in \sigma, sab, sab' \in \sigma \implies sab = sab'.$

$((o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o$



$K_x : \lambda f^{(o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o}. f(\lambda x^o. f(\lambda y^o. x))$

Strategies (Programs)

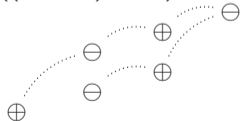
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Innocence

Definition (P-view)

A **P-view** is a play where Opponent moves point to the previous Player move.

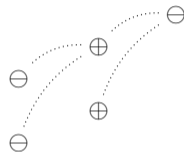
$$((o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o$$



Innocence

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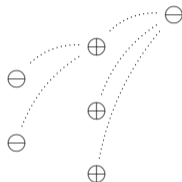
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Innocence

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$$((o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o$$



Definition (Innocent Strategy)

A strategy is **innocent** if Player reacts the same way to every duplication of Opponent moves.

Outline

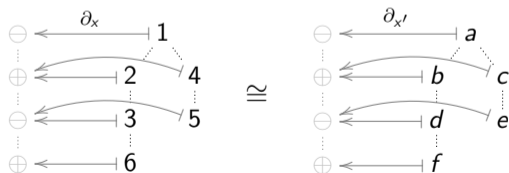
- 1 Introduction to Game Semantics
- 2 Positional Injectivity
 - Configurations
 - Positions
 - Positional Injectivity
- 3 Proof Method

Positions

Definition (Isomorphism of configurations)

An **isomorphism** $\varphi : x \cong y$ is a bijection $\varphi : |x| \cong |y|$ such that:

- for all $a \in |x|$, $\partial_y(\varphi(a)) = \partial_x(a)$,
- for all $a_1, a_2 \in |x|$, we have $a_1 \rightarrow_x a_2$ iff $\varphi(a_1) \rightarrow_y \varphi(a_2)$.

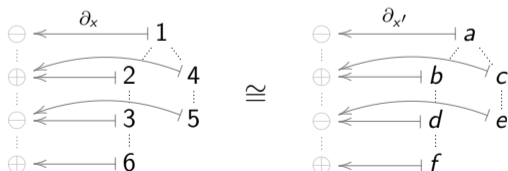


Positions

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Definition (Position)

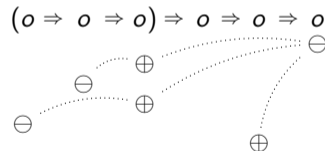
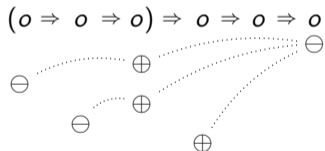
A **position** of A is the isomorphism class of a configuration on A .

Positionality

Definition (Positionality)

A strategy $\sigma : A$ is **positional** if for all $sab, t \in \sigma, ta' \in \text{Plays}(A)$,

$$(sa) = (ta') \Rightarrow \exists ta'b \in \sigma, (sab) = (ta'b).$$



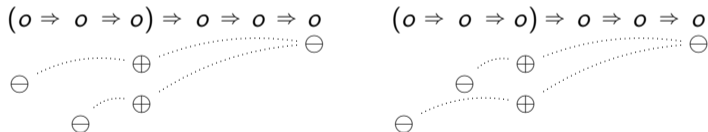
Two maximal P-views for $\lambda f^{o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}. \lambda x^o. \lambda y^o. f(f x x)(f y y)$

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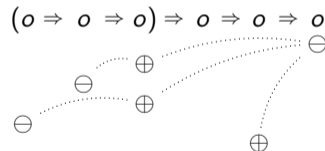
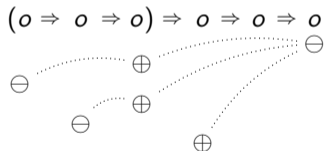
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Two maximal P-views for $\lambda f^{o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}. \lambda x^o. \lambda y^o. f(f x x)(f y y)$

Positional Injectivity

Definition (Positions)

The **positions** of a strategy $\sigma : A$ are $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \{ \langle s \rangle \mid s \in \sigma \}$.

Question (Positional Injectivity)

For any $\sigma, \tau : A$, do we have $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \Rightarrow \sigma = \tau$?

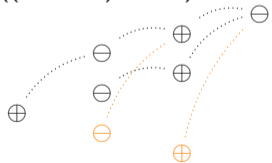
Positional Injectivity

Definition (Positions)

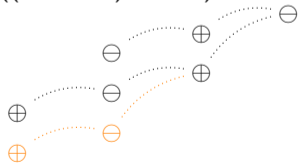
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$$((o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o$$


$$K_x : \lambda f^{(o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o}. f(\lambda x^o. f(\lambda y^o. x))$$

$$((o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o$$


$$K_y : \lambda f^{(o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o}. f(\lambda x^o. f(\lambda y^o. y))$$

Positional Injectivity

Definition (Totality)

A strategy $\sigma : A$ is **total** iff for all $s \in \sigma$,

$$sa \in \text{Plays}(A) \Rightarrow \exists b \text{ such that } sab \in \sigma .$$

Definition (Finiteness)

A strategy $\sigma : A$ is **finite** iff the set of P-views of σ is finite.

Positional Injectivity

Definition (Totality)

A strategy $\sigma : A$ is **total** iff for all $s \in \sigma$,

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Definition (Finiteness)

A strategy $\sigma : A$ is **finite** iff the set of P-views of σ is finite.

Theorem (Positional Injectivity)

For any $\sigma, \tau : A$ innocent total finite, $\sigma = \tau$ iff $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$.

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Game Semantics
- 2 Positional Injectivity
- 3 Proof Method
 - Augmentations
 - Characteristic Augmentations
 - Positional Injectivity

Augmentations

Augmentations = Plays without Opponent's Scheduling

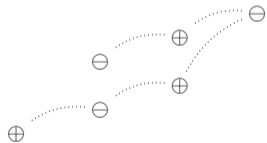
Augmentations

Augmentations = Plays without Opponent's Scheduling
= Positions augmented with causal order

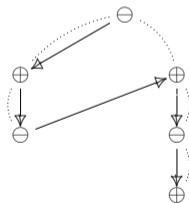
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$((o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o$



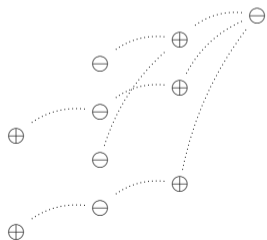
\Rightarrow



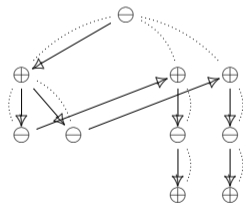
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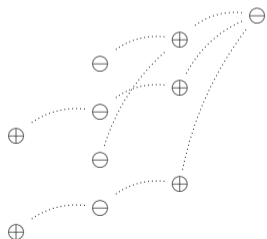
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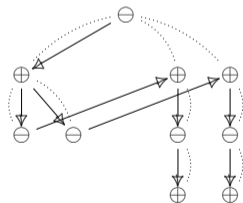
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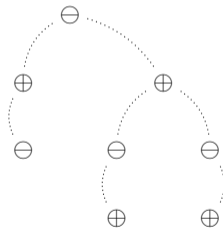


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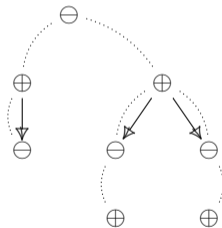


Are **causal games** positionally injective?

Using Duplications of Opponent Moves

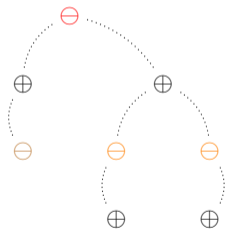


Using Duplications of Opponent Moves

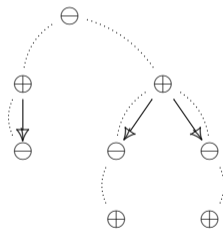


Using Duplications of Opponent Moves

Fork = $\{ \ominus \text{'s with the same parent and arena image} \}$



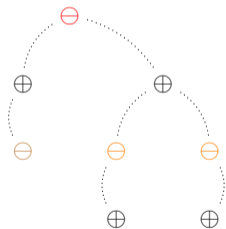
$$\#F_1 = 1 \quad \#F_2 = 1 \quad \#F_3 = 2$$



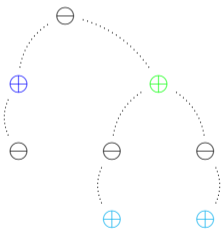
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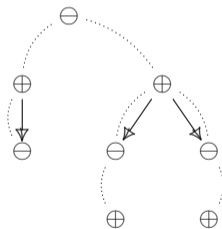
Clone class = $\{ \text{"similar"} \oplus \text{'s} \}$



$$\#F_1 = 1 \quad \#F_2 = 1 \quad \#F_3 = 2$$



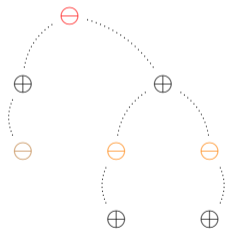
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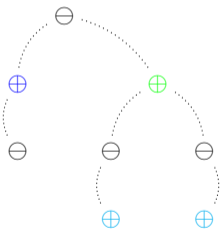
Using Duplications of Opponent Moves

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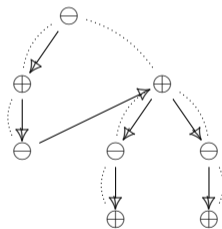
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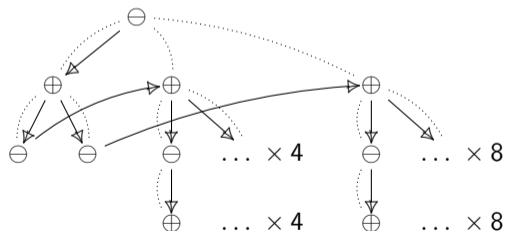
$$\#C_1 = 1 \quad \#C_2 = 1 \quad \#C_3 = 2$$



Characteristic Augmentations

Definition (Characteristic Augmentations)

A **characteristic augmentation** is an augmentation extracted from the maximal P-views of a strategy, such that each fork has for cardinality a unique power of 2.



A characteristic augmentation of K_y

Positional Injectivity

Theorem: Positional Injectivity (for causal games)

For any σ, τ finite causal strategies,

$$\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \iff \sigma = \tau .$$

Positional Injectivity

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Theorem: Positional Injectivity (for Hyland Ong games)

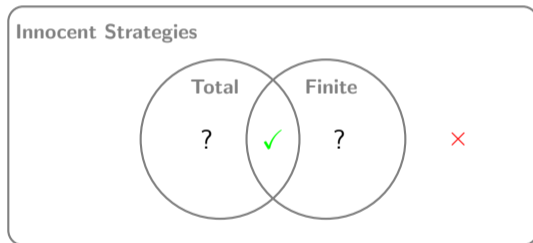
For any σ, τ total finite innocent strategies,

$$\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \iff \sigma = \tau.$$

Conclusion

Theorem: Positional Injectivity

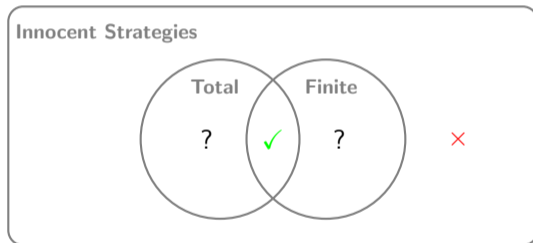
Total finite innocent strategies are positionally injective.



Conclusion

Theorem: Positional Injectivity

Total finite innocent strategies are positionally injective.



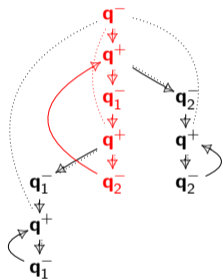
Thank you!

$$T_1 = f T_2 R$$

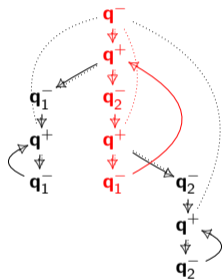
$$T_2 = f L T_1$$

$$L = f L \perp$$

$$R = f \perp R$$



$$\lambda f^{o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}. T_1$$



$$\lambda f^{o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}. T_2$$

