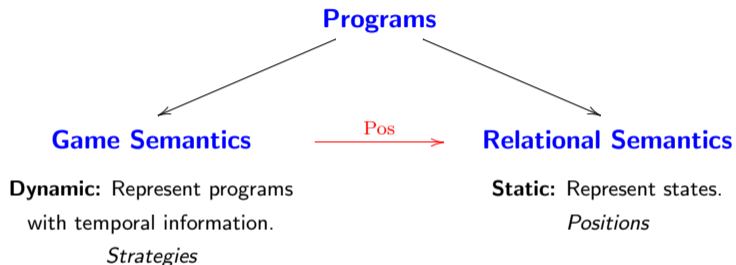
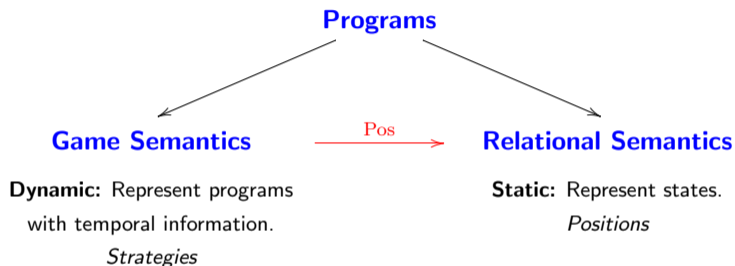


Positional Injectivity for Innocent Strategies

Lison Blondeau-Patissier & Pierre Clairambault
I2M & LIS, AMU, Marseille

Journées du GT Scalp 2021



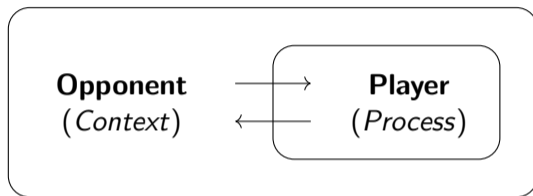


Theorem: Positional Injectivity (for Hyland Ong games)

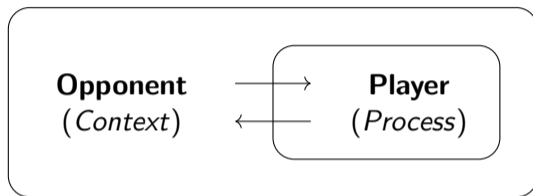
Pos is injective for total finite innocent strategies.

- 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

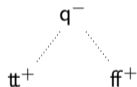
Plays (*Executions*): A game between two players

Strategies (*Programs*): Guideline for Player

Arenas (Types)

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.

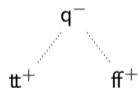


Arena bool

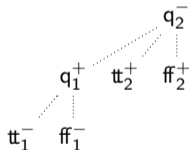
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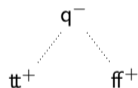


Arena $\text{bool}_1 \Rightarrow \text{bool}_2$

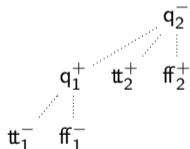
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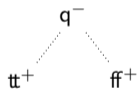
\ominus

Arena \circ

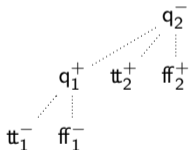
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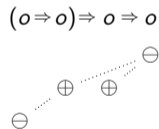
Arena bool



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Arena o

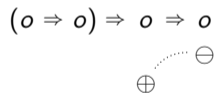


Arena $(o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o$

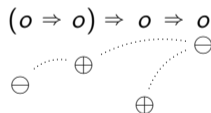
Plays (Executions)

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

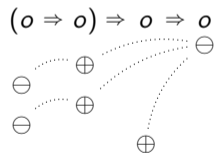
- The pointers respect \rightarrow_A ;
- *alternating*: $\forall 1 \leq i < n, \text{pol}_A(s_i) \neq \text{pol}_A(s_{i+1})$;
- *legal*: $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n$, either $s_i = \min(A)$ or s_i has a pointer.



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



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



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

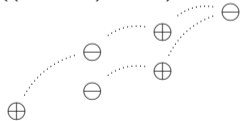
Strategies (Programs)

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

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



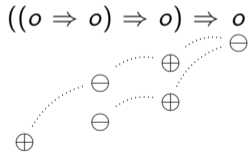
$K_x : \lambda f^{(o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o}. f(\lambda x^o. f(\lambda y^o. x))$

Strategies (Programs)

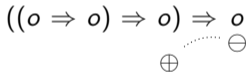
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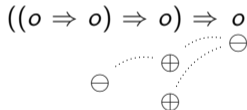
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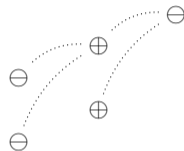
A **P-view** is a play where Opponent moves point to the previous Player move.

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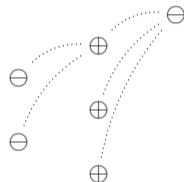
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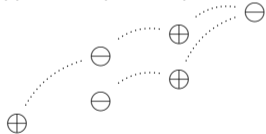


A strategy is **innocent** if Player reacts the same way to every duplication of Opponent moves.

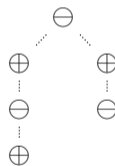
- 1 Introduction to Game Semantics
- 2 Positional Injectivity
 - Positions
 - Positionality
 - Positional Injectivity
- 3 Proof Method

The **position** of a play s , noted $\mathbf{(s)}$, is the desquentialization of s (it is s without its temporal order).

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



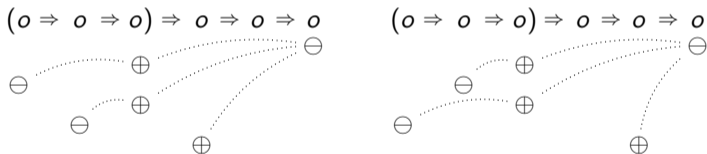
A play s of K_x



$\mathbf{(s)}$

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

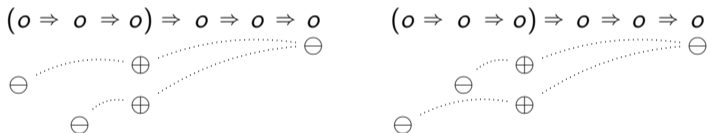
$$(sa) = (ta') \Rightarrow \exists ta'b \in \sigma, (sab) = (ta'b).$$



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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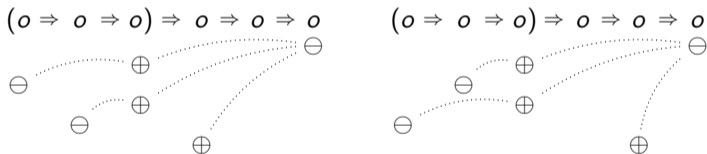
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Positional Injectivity

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

Question (Positional Injectivity)

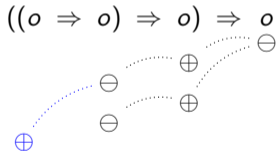
For any $\sigma, \tau : A$, do we have $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \Rightarrow \sigma = \tau$?

Positional Injectivity

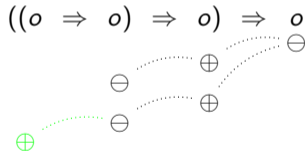
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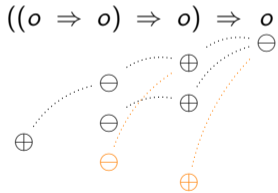
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Positional Injectivity

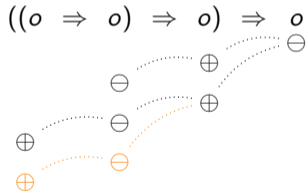
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$K_y : \lambda f^{(o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o}. f(\lambda x^o. f(\lambda y^o. y))$

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

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

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

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

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

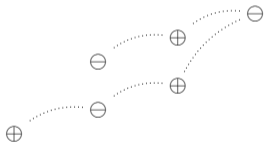
Augmentations = Plays without Opponent's Scheduling

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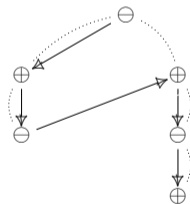
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$((o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o$



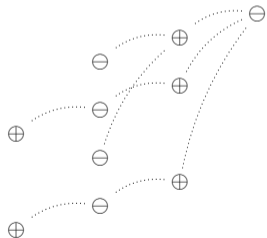
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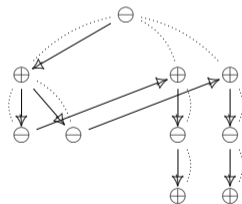
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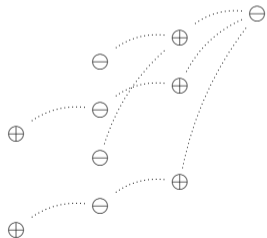
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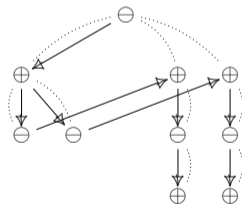
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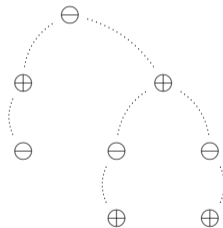


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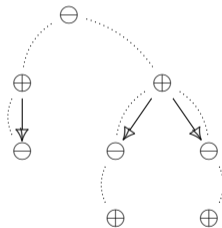


Are **causal games** positionally injective?

Using Duplications of Opponent Moves

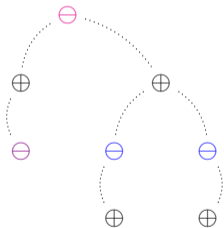


Using Duplications of Opponent Moves

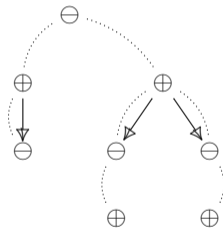


Using Duplications of Opponent Moves

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



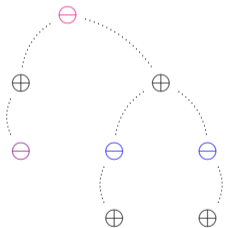
$$\#F_1 = 1 \quad \#F_2 = 1 \quad \#F_3 = 2$$



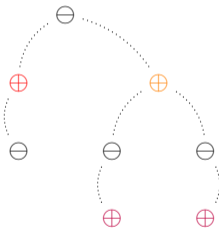
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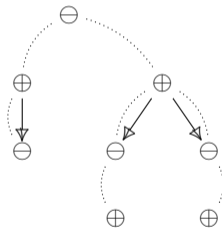
Clone class = $\{ \text{"similar"} \oplus \text{'s} \}$



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



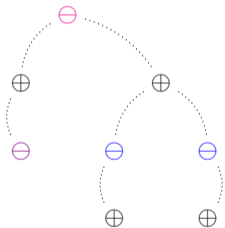
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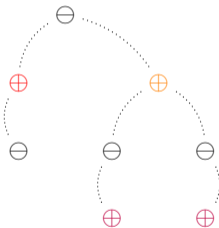
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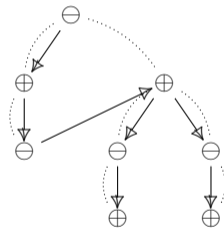
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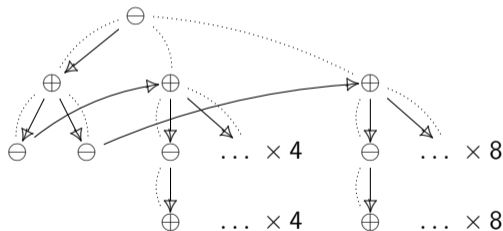


$\#C_1 = 1$ $\#C_2 = 1$ $\#C_3 = 2$



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

Theorem: Positional Injectivity (for causal games)

For any σ, τ finite causal strategies,

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

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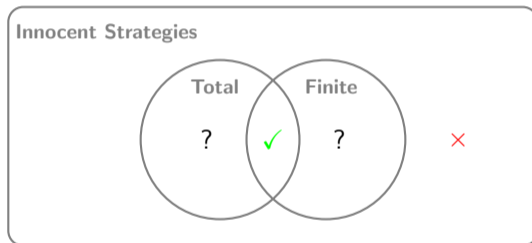
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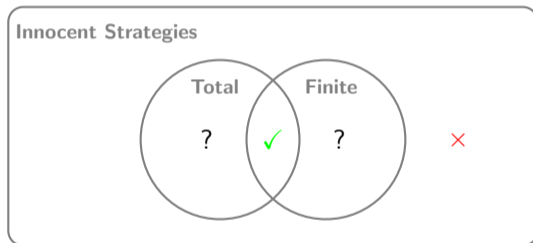
Theorem: Positional Injectivity

Total finite innocent strategies are positionally injective.



Theorem: Positional Injectivity

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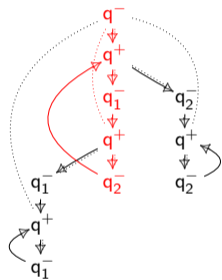
Thank you!

$$T_1 = f T_2 R$$

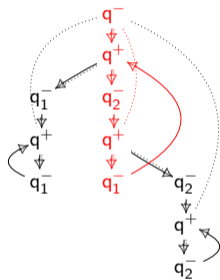
$$T_2 = f L T_1$$

$$L = f L \perp$$

$$R = f \perp R$$



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



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

