Correspondences between codensity and coupling-based liftings, a practical approach

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Introduction: coalgebras, bisimilarity, and quantitative generalisations

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Our work: how do these two constructions relate to one another?

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- 2. exposing our results on the correspondences between the two constructions.

Categorical generalisation: codensity and coupling-based liftings

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If one knows how to compare the states of a system before a transition, then the liftings pave the way towards comparisons after a transition.

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functor \mathcal{D} , with pseudometric $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0,1]$, and $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{D}X$,

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Codensity lifting: adding quantales

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$$\mathcal{D}^{\uparrow} d(\mu, \nu) = \bigwedge_{f: d \to d_{\text{e}} \text{pseudometric morphism}} \mathsf{d}_{\mathsf{e}} \left(\mathbb{E}_{\mu}[f], \mathbb{E}_{\nu}[f] \right)$$

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Codensity lifting: adding arbitrary functors

functor F, with pseudometric $d: X \times X \to \mathcal{V}$, and $x, y \in FX$,

$$F^{\uparrow}d(x,y) = \bigwedge_{f: d \to d_e \text{pseudometric morphism}} d_e\left(\mathbb{E}_x[f], \mathbb{E}_y[f]\right)$$

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Codensity lifting: replacing the expected values by arbitrary modalities functor F, with pseudometric $d: X \times X \to \mathcal{V}$, and $x, y \in FX$, $(\tau : F\mathcal{V} \to \mathcal{V})$ is a kind of modality replacing $\mathbb{E} \colon \mathcal{D}[0,1] \to [0,1]$.

$$F^{\uparrow}d(x,y) = \bigwedge_{f: d \to d_{e} \text{pseudometric morphism}} d_{e} \left(\tau \circ Ff(x), \tau \circ Ff(y) \right)$$

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Important: expected values $\mathbb{E} \colon \mathcal{D}[0,1] \to [0,1]$ are replaced by some modality $\tau \colon \mathcal{FV} \to \mathcal{V}$.

Generalising the Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality?

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Question: for which functors, quantales, and modalities does duality hold?

Correspondences between the codensity and coupling-based liftings

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There is a "duality-like" result for DFA with Γ containing one modality per letter in the alphabet plus one modality for terminal states.

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where the subscripts τ indicate some choices of modality to obtain initial duality results.

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Our work also includes some limitation: we show that some usual notion of bisimulation for conditional transition systems cannot be retrieved using our construction.

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Thank you for your attention!