

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

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# **Introduction: coalgebras, bisimulations, and quantitative generalisations**

# On bisimulations in general

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**We need a quantitative generalisation !**

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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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**Explanation:**  $f$  is chosen so that if  $d(x, y)$  is small, then so is  $|f(x) - f(y)|$ .

We send states in  $X$  to  $[0, 1]$  in a way that “respects”  $d$ , and then evaluates  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  by taking the expected values of  $f$ .

**The liftings coincide.** It is a particular case of the renowned Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality from optimal transport.

**Coupling-based lifting on  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ :**

$$\inf_{\sigma \in \Omega(\mu, \nu)} \mathbb{E}_\sigma[d]$$

**Explanation:**  $\Omega(\mu, \nu)$  is the set of “couplings” of  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ .

We try all possible ways of combining  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  in a single probability distribution on  $X \times X$  and we evaluate the result by taking the expected values of  $d$  under it.

# The liftings exemplified: the case of Markov chains

Fix some probability distributions  $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{D}(X)$  and some pseudometric  $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ .

We want a map  $\mathcal{D}(X) \times \mathcal{D}(X) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ .

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**The liftings coincide.** It is a particular case of the renowned Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality from optimal transport. The goal of this work is to study some generalisations of the Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality.



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**Codensity lifting:** adding quantales

functor  $\mathcal{D}$ , with pseudometric  $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ , and  $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{D}X$ , ( $d_e$  is a kind of Euclidean distance on  $\mathcal{V}$ ),

$$\mathcal{D}^\uparrow d(\mu, \nu) = \bigwedge_{f: d \rightarrow d_e \text{ pseudometric morphism}} d_e(\mathbb{E}_\mu[f], \mathbb{E}_\nu[f])$$

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**Codensity lifting:** adding arbitrary functors

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

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



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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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**Question:** can we find general results on the generalised Kantorovich-Rubinstein duality ?

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There is a “duality-like” result for DFA with  $\Gamma$  containing one modality per letter in the alphabet plus one modality for terminal states.

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$$\begin{aligned} G &::= A \mid \text{Id}_\tau \mid A \times G \mid \coprod G \\ F &::= A \mid \text{Id}_\tau \mid \mathcal{P} \circ G \mid \mathcal{D} \circ G \mid \prod F_i \mid \coprod F_i \end{aligned}$$

where the subscripts  $\tau$  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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- ❖ An example of systems for which this construction is bound to fail is given in the form of conditional transition systems.

# Conclusion

- ❖ Problem of understanding generalised Kantorovich-Rubinstein dualities is extended to a notion of **correspondence** between codensity and coupling-based liftings,
- ❖ In this context, correspondences are shown to be stable under products and coproducts,
- ❖ Along with some new and classic duality results, these stability properties are used to build correspondences for grammars of functors, including some liftings that can be used to retrieve usual qualitative and quantitative notions of bisimulations for some transition systems,
- ❖ An example of systems for which this construction is bound to fail is given in the form of conditional transition systems.

Thank you for your attention !