

# Closure operators associated to partially ordered sets

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Non Classical Models of Automata and Applications

WROCLAW, POLAND, AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 1, 2009

## Semantics of concurrency based on partial orders

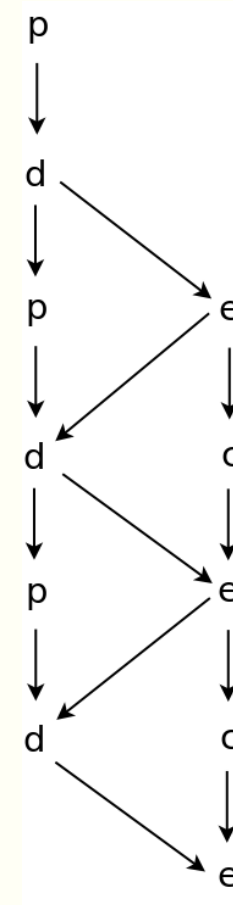
### A producer-consumer system

$P = \text{produce} \rightarrow \text{deposit} \rightarrow P$

$C = \text{extract} \rightarrow \text{consume} \rightarrow C$

$B = \text{deposit} \rightarrow \text{extract} \rightarrow B$

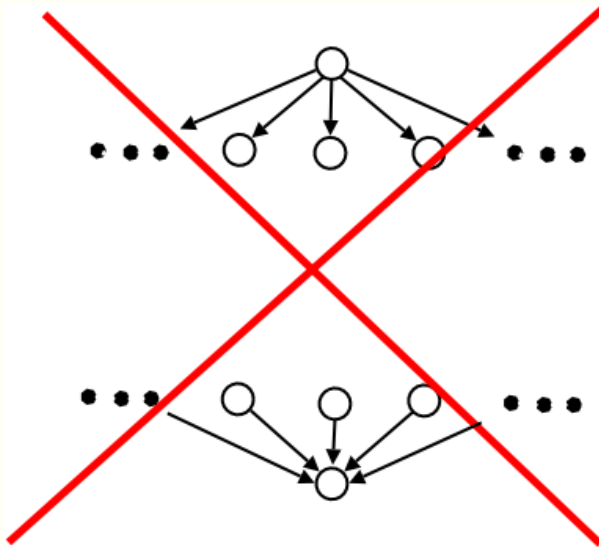
$S = (P \mid C \mid B)$



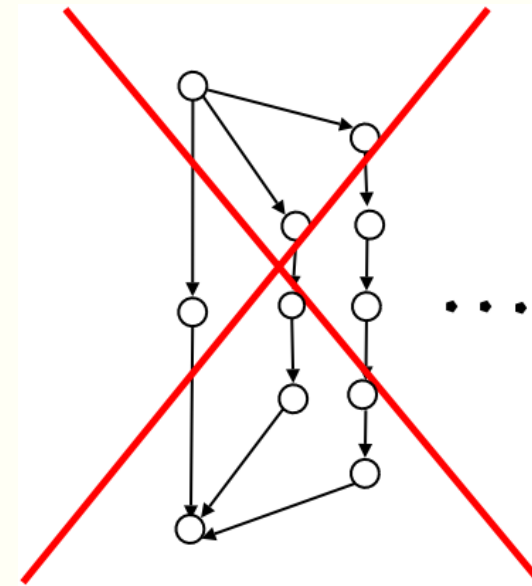
## Partially Ordered Sets

$(X, \leq)$      $li = \leq \cup \geq$      $co = (X \times X) \setminus li$   
 $li$  and  $co$  are **similarities** (symmetric, non-transitive relations)

degree finite



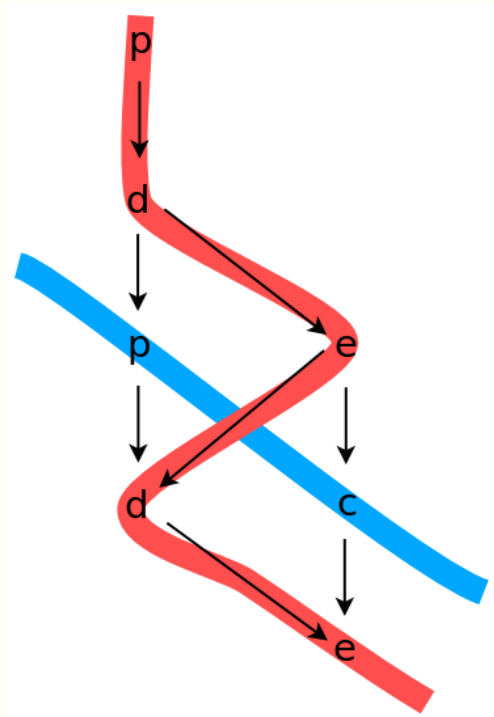
interval finite



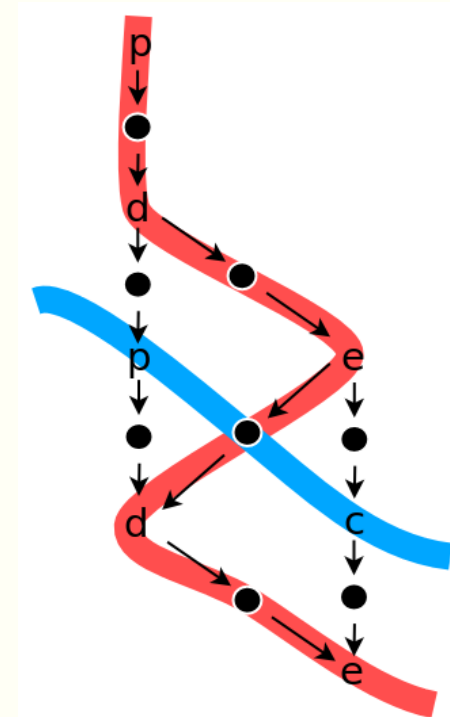
## K-density

$\forall \text{ line}, \forall \text{ cut} : \text{line} \cap \text{cut} \neq \emptyset$   
 (*line* maximal clique of  $li$ ; *cut* maximal clique of  $co$ )

non K-dense



K-dense



## Occurrence Nets

Occurrence nets are a visual representation for a space of flow of signals whose fundamental axes are **causality** and **independence**.

$$N = (B, E, F)$$

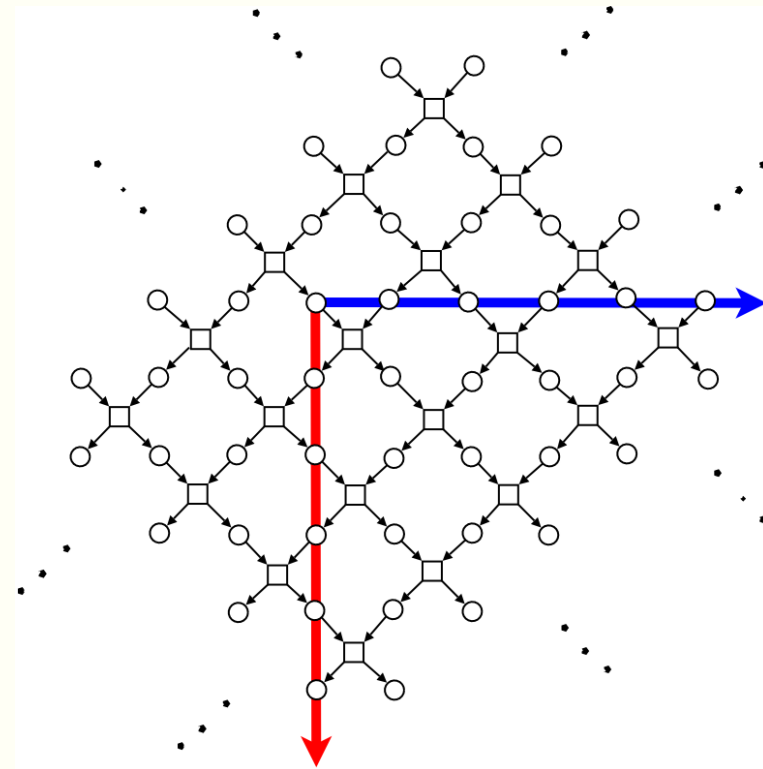
$B = \text{local states}$

$E = \text{events}$

$$X = B \cup E$$

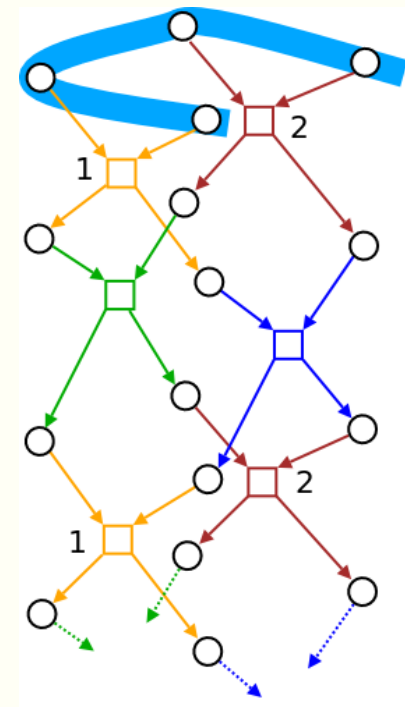
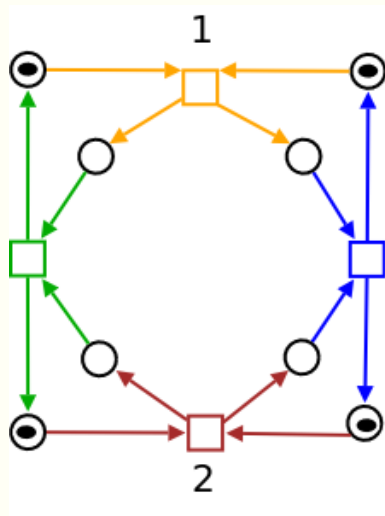
$$\leq = F^*$$

$$(X, \leq), \quad \text{li}, \quad \text{co}$$



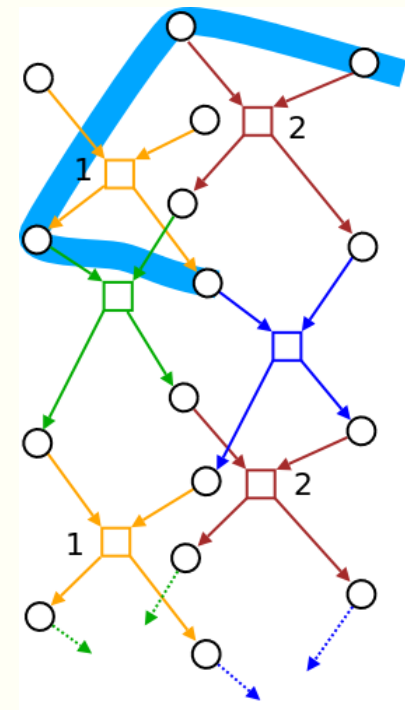
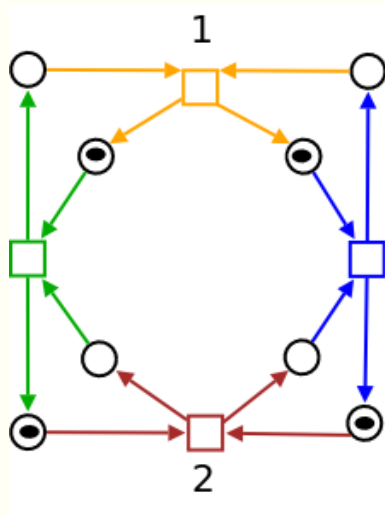
## Occurrence Nets as processes of Net Systems

Events 1 and 2 enabled



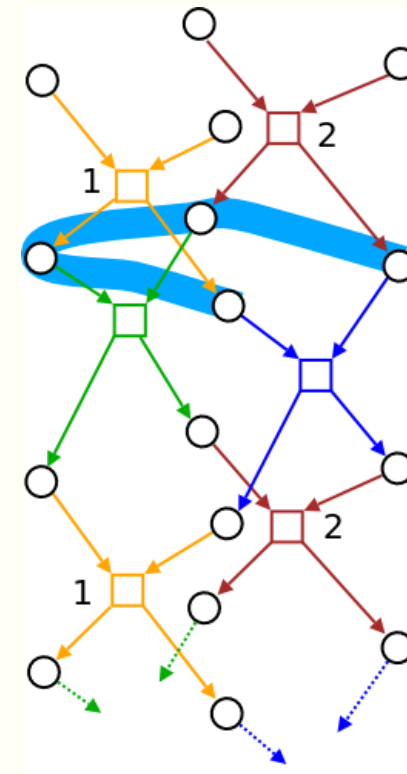
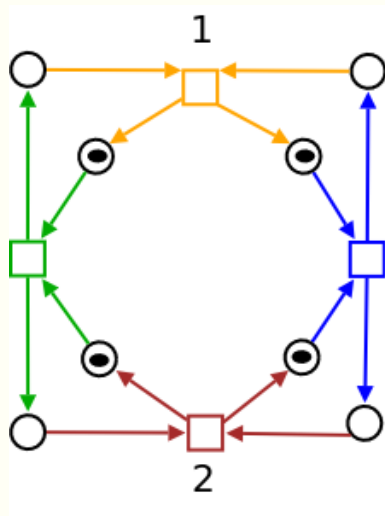
## Occurrence Nets as processes of Net Systems

Case after 1



## Occurrence Nets as processes of Net Systems

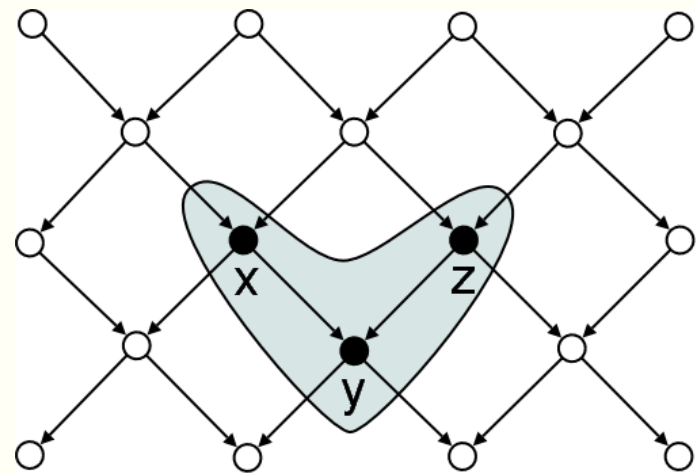
Case after 1 and 2





## A closure operator based on $li$

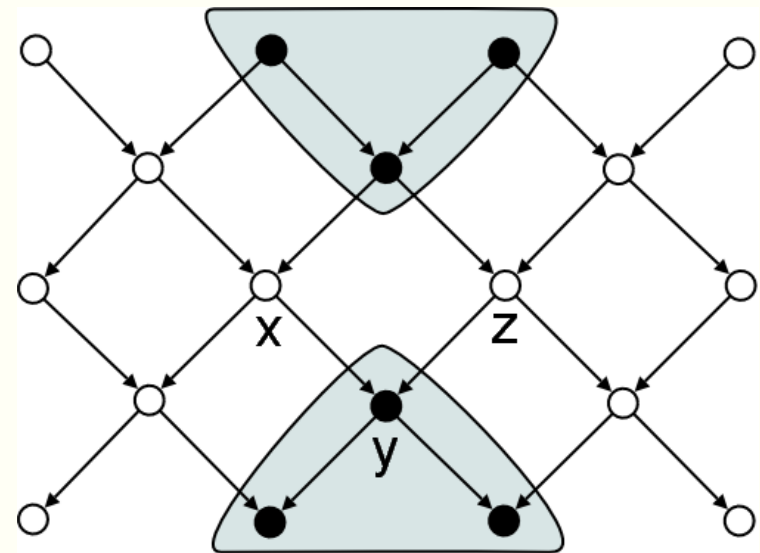
$$(X, \leq), \quad S \subseteq X$$



## A closure operator based on $li$

$$(X, \leq), \quad S \subseteq X$$

$$S^* = \{x \in X \mid \forall y \in S : (x, y) \in li\}$$



## A closure operator based on $li$

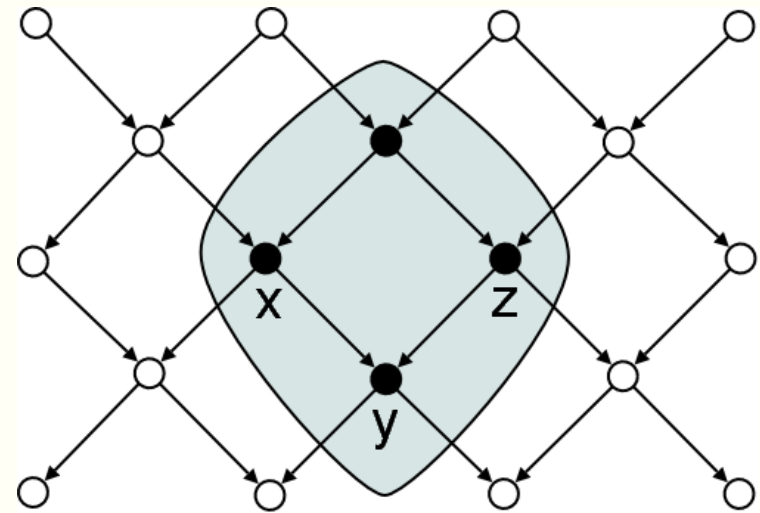
$$(X, \leq), \quad S \subseteq X$$

$$S^* = \{x \in X \mid \forall y \in S : (x, y) \in li\}$$

$$(\cdot)^{**} : \mathbb{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(X)$$

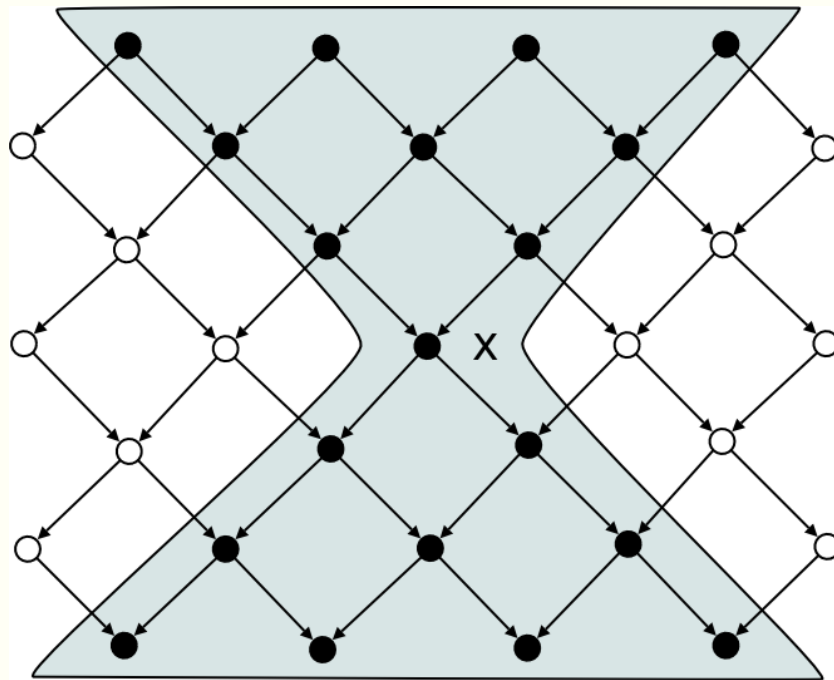
$$S = S^{**} \Leftrightarrow S \text{ is closed}$$

$L(X)$  family of closed sets of  $X$

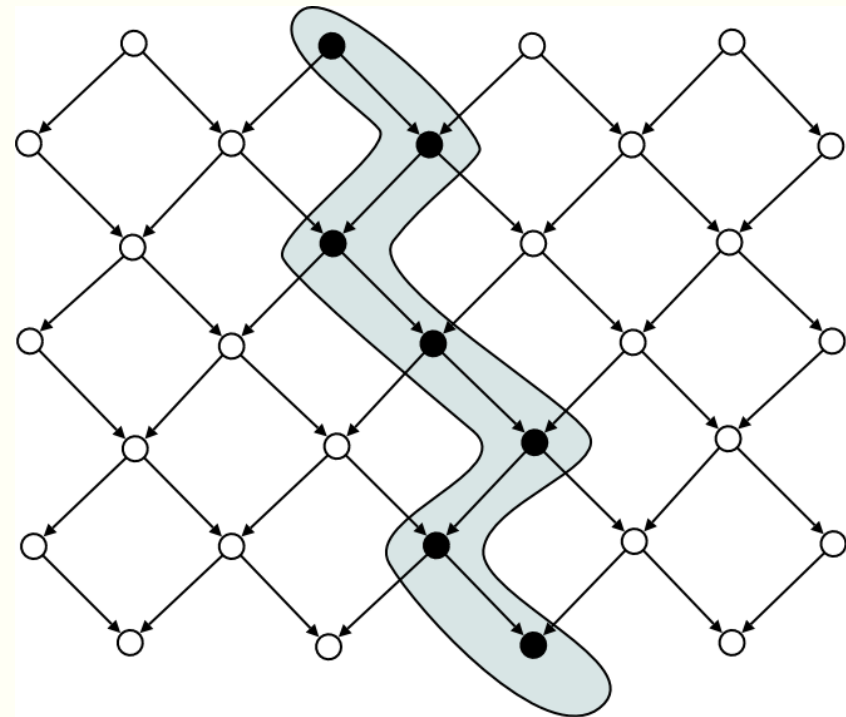


## Examples of closed sets

**cone** ( $cone(x) = \{y \in X \mid x \text{ li } y\}$ )

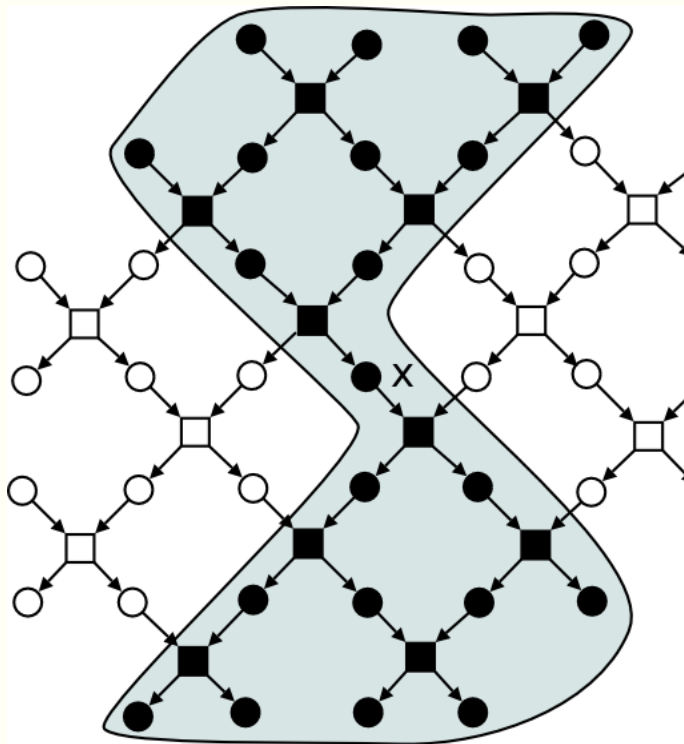


**line** (maximal clique of li)

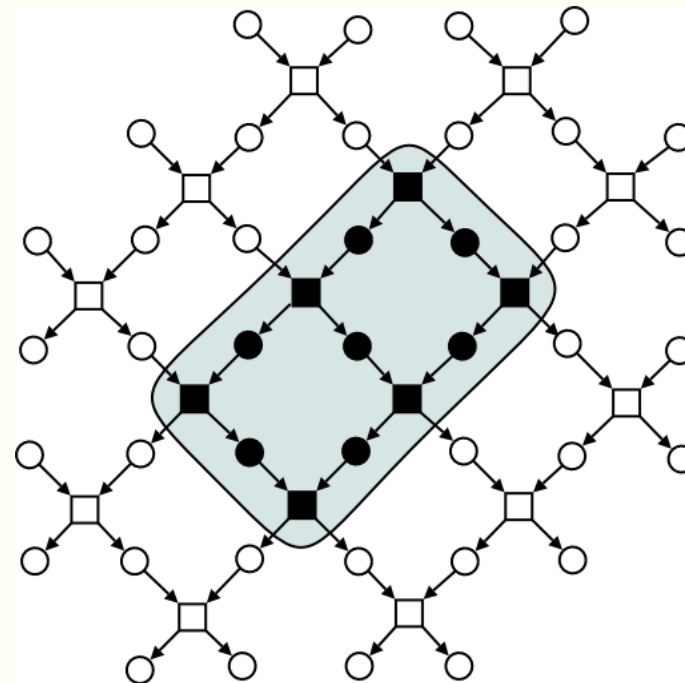


## Examples of closed sets in Occurrence Nets

cone



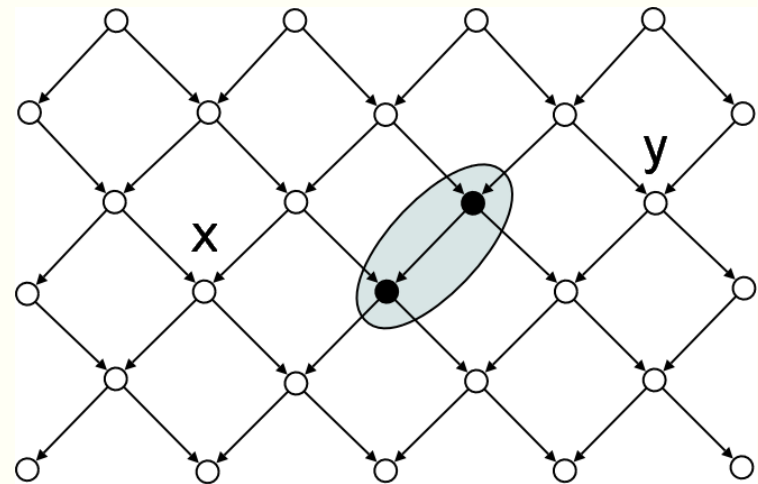
diamond



## Intervals in space

$x \text{ co } y$  then  $z \in [x, y]_{\text{co}}$  if:

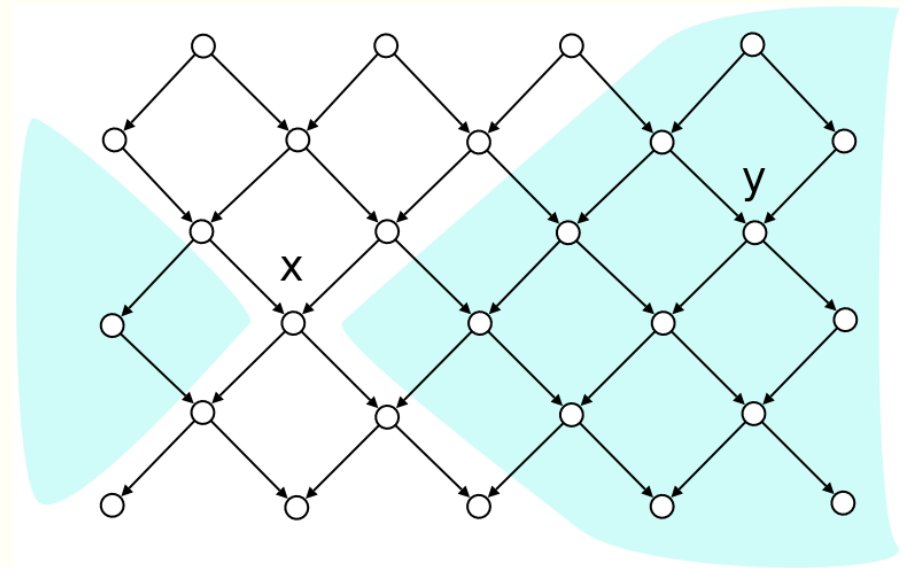
- (i)  $x \text{ co } z \text{ co } y$ ;
- (ii)  $\forall w : w < x, w < y \Rightarrow w < z$ ;
- (iii)  $\forall w : x < w, y < w \Rightarrow z < w$ .



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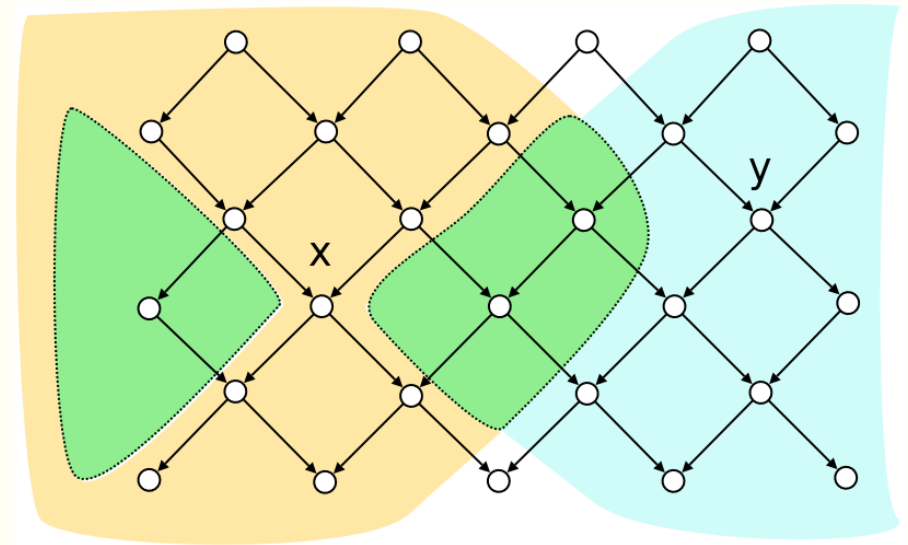
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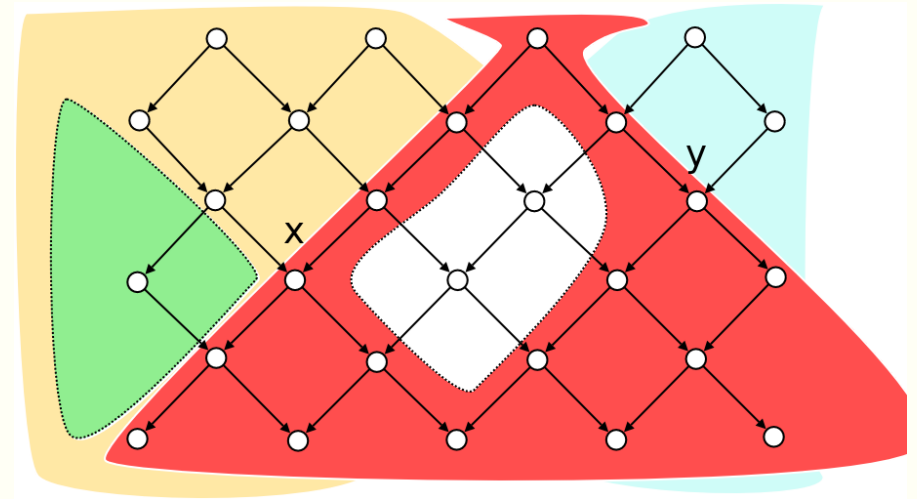




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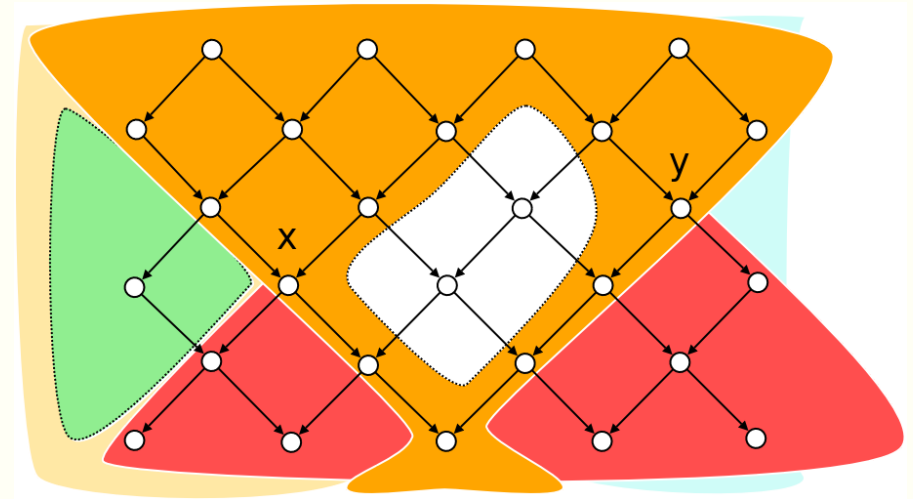
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## Closed sets are spatially convex

### Globally

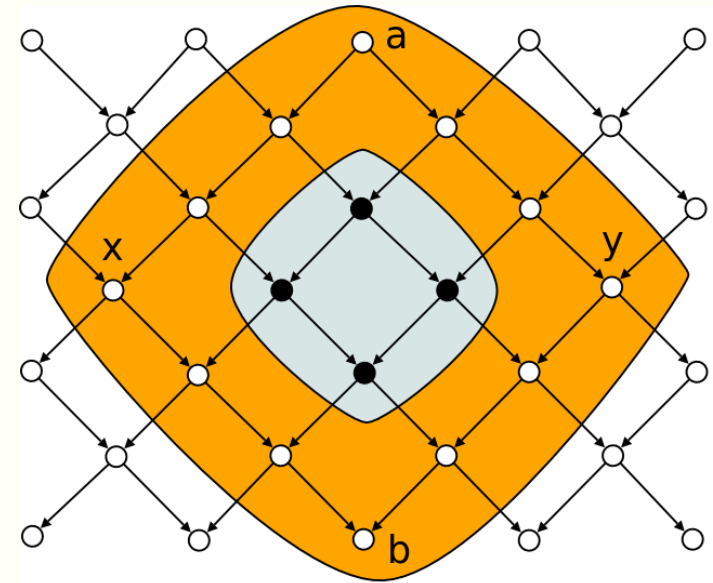
$A \in L(X), \quad x, y \in A, \quad x \text{ co } y;$

then  $[x, y]_{\text{co}} \subseteq A.$

### Locally

$x, y, z \in X, \quad x \text{ co } z \text{ co } y, \quad z \in \{x, y\}^{**};$

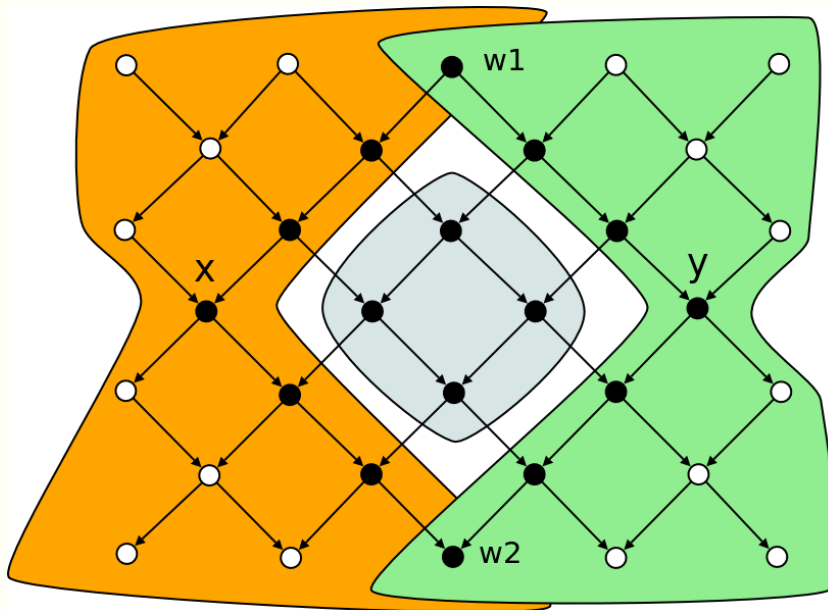
iff  $z \in [x, y]_{\text{co}}.$



## Closed sets and spatially closed sets

$(X, \leq)$ ,  $S \subseteq X$  is *spatially closed* iff  $\forall x, y \in S \quad \forall z \in X$ :

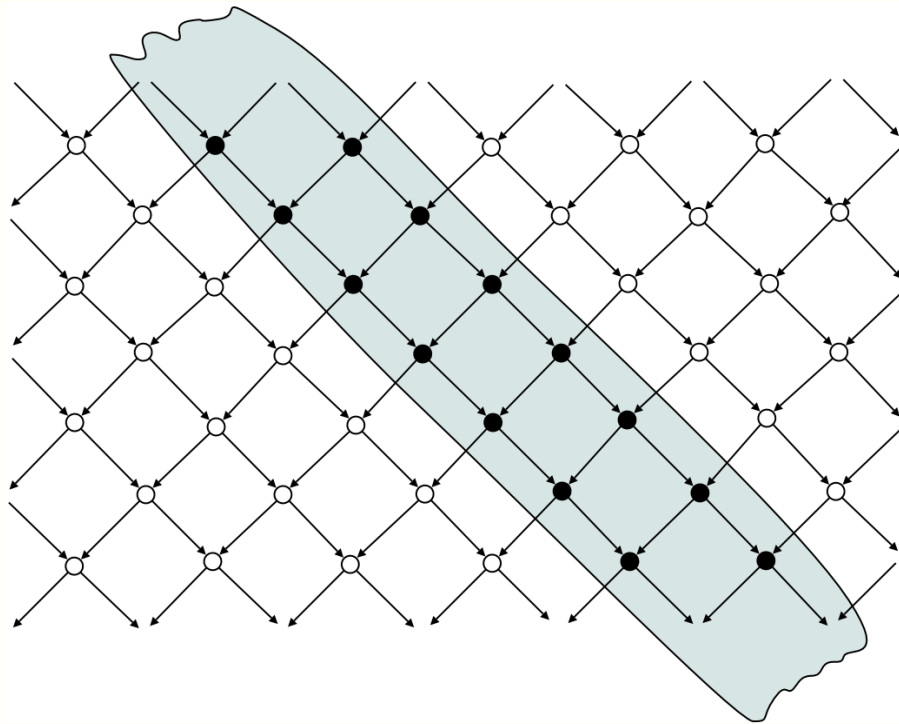
$$\forall w \in \text{cone}(x) \cap \text{cone}(y) \quad z \text{ li } w \Rightarrow z \in S$$



$S \in L(X) \Rightarrow S$  is spatially closed.

## Closed sets and spatially closed sets

$S$  is spatially closed  $\nRightarrow S \in L(X)$



$A$  is spatially closed

$$A^* = \emptyset$$

$$A^{**} = X.$$

## Summary of results on closure operators

$$S^* = \{x \in X \mid \forall y \in S : x \text{ li } y\}$$

$SC(X)$  family of spatially closed sets

$SC(X)$  are spatially convex

$SC(X)$  is a complete (algebraic) lattice

**Conjecture:** for K-dense posets  
 $SC(X) = L_{\text{li}}(X)$ .

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**Conjecture:** for K-dense posets  
 $SC(X) = L_{\text{li}}(X)$ .

$$S^\perp = \{x \mid \forall y \in S : x \text{ co } y\}$$

$L_{\text{co}}(X) = (L_{\text{co}}(X), \subseteq, \emptyset, X, (.)^\perp)$   
 is a complete orthocomplemented lattice.

If  $X$  is N-dense, then  $L_{\text{co}}(X)$  is orthomodular.

**In occurrence nets:** closed sets are *causally closed* subprocesses.

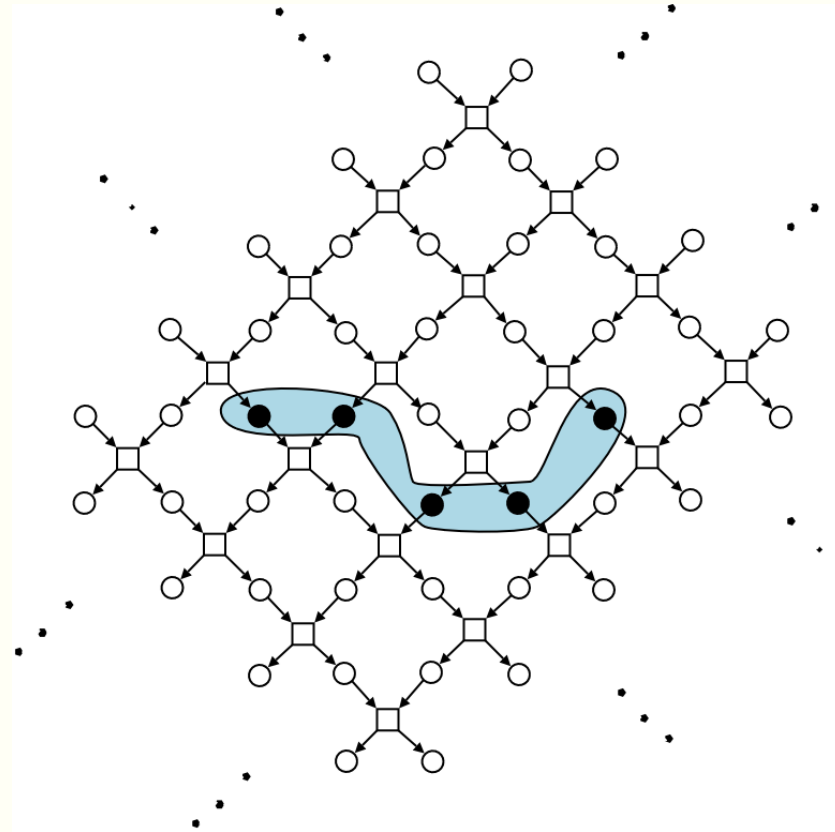
## Causally closed subprocesses

$S$  convex (w.r.t. li)

$e \in S \Rightarrow \bullet e \bullet \subseteq S$

$\bullet e \subseteq S \Rightarrow e \in S$

$e \bullet \subseteq S \Rightarrow e \in S$





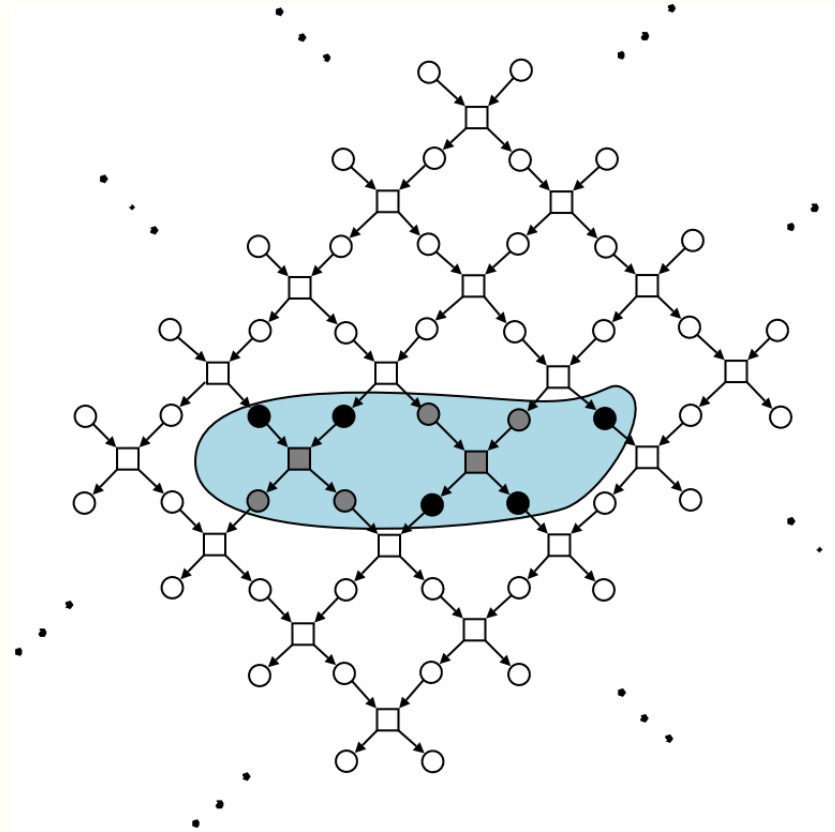
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