

LIF, March 2014.

Causal Graph Dynamics

[ICALP 2012, I&C 2013, arXiv:1202.1098]

Co-author: Gilles Dowek, DR INRIA



Pablo Arrighi (pablo.arrighi@imag.fr) – U. of Grenoble & ENS de Lyon

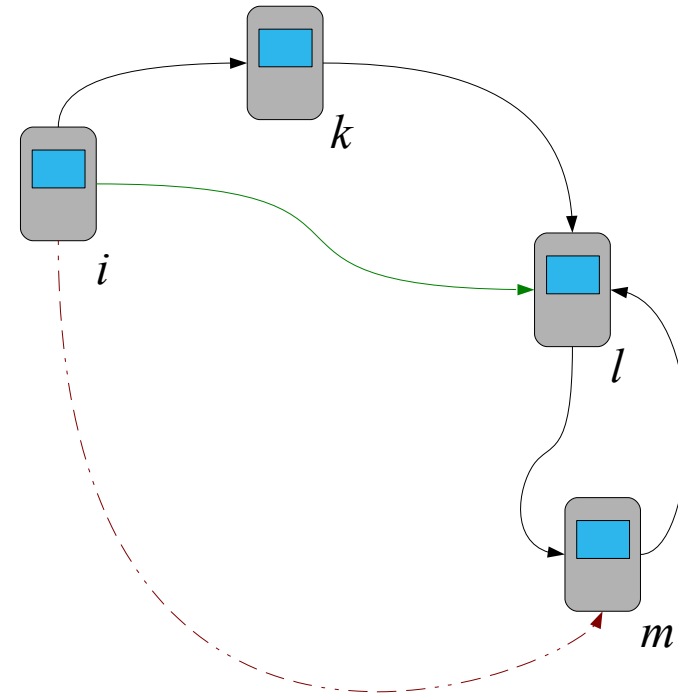
Problem > Understanding the causality property

Ex. Mobile phone network

Phones \mapsto vertices,
Contacts \mapsto Edges,
Internal states \mapsto Labels,
Call duration \mapsto One time step...

Moreover:

- Phones maybe created
- Or thrown out



... naturally the graph evolves *causally*, but...
...try define it!

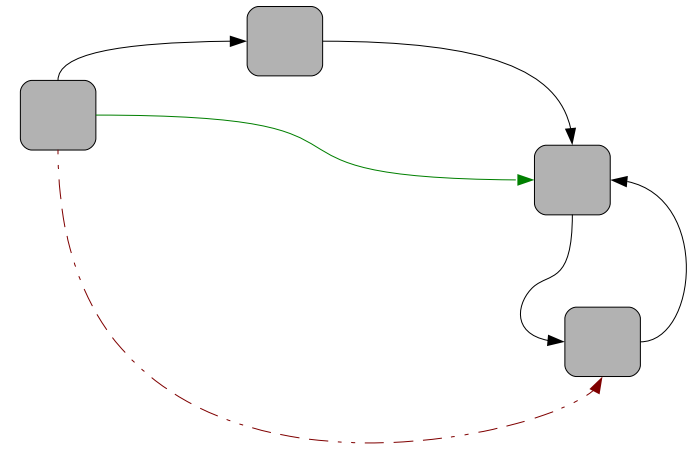
Other

Social networks, epidemiology, Regge calculus...

Problem > Understanding the causality property

Problem: The double role of the notion of Neighbourhood

- Neighbourhood is a constraint upon the evolution
- Neighbourhood is a subject of the evolution



Problem: The notion of antecedent
Needed to state causality.

Ex: New state of a new mobile depends only on neighbours of... whom?

Problem: The notion of translation invariance

Make vertex names made irrelevant... yet they are useful!

Ex: Your behaviour is independent of your phone number.

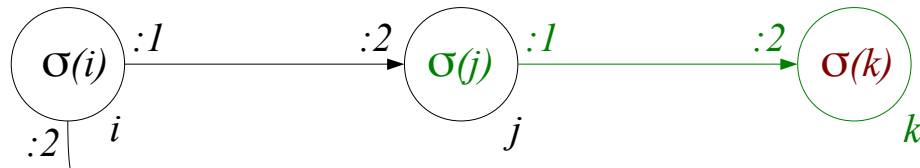
Mathematical definition > Preliminaries

Graphs? In $\mathcal{G}_{\Sigma,\pi}$:



Neighbourhoods?

G_i^0



$G_i^1 \dots$



So, when is a dynamics $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma,\Delta,\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma,\Delta,\pi}$ causal?

Mathematical definition > Causal graph dynamics

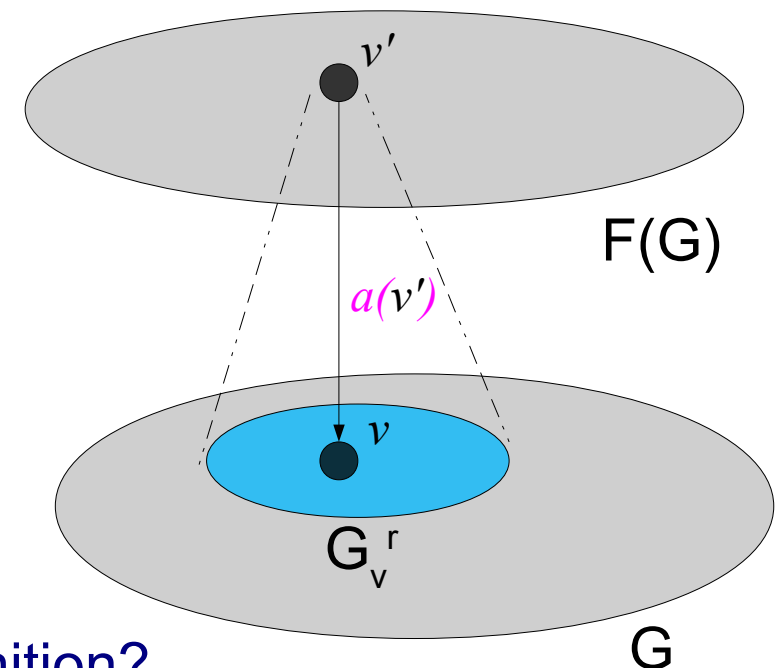
A dynamics $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is causal iff

$\exists r, \forall v', v \in a(v'), \forall G, H,$

$$G_v^r = H_v^r \Rightarrow F(G)_{v'}^0 = F(H)_{v'}^0$$

i.e. the state and connectivity of v' depends on the neighbourhood of one of its antecedents.

Physical, axiomatic, no-signalling condition.
But abstract mathematical object.



Do we have a more concrete alternative definition?

Mathematical definition > **Local rule-induced graph dynamics**

A dynamics $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is causal iff

$$\exists r, \forall v', v \in a(v'), \forall G, H, \quad G_v^r = H_v^r \Rightarrow F(G)_{v'}^0 = F(H)_{v'}^0$$

The physical, axiomatic, no-signalling condition.

But abstract mathematical object.

A dynamics $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is localizable iff

$$\exists r, \exists f, \forall G,$$

$$F(G) = \bigcup_v f(G_v^r)$$

Union of G and H ? OK if they G and H are consistent i.e.:

- σ_G and σ_H do not disagree upon $G \cap H$
- E_G and E_H do not disagree upon $G \cap H$

Mathematical definition > **Local rule-induced graph dynamics**

A **dynamics** $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is causal iff

$$\exists r, \forall v', v \in a(v'), \forall G, H, \quad G_v^r = H_v^r \Rightarrow F(G)_{v'}^0 = F(H)_{v'}^0$$

Physical, axiomatic, no-signalling condition.

But abstract mathematical object.

A **dynamics** $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is localizable iff

$\exists r, \exists f$ a local rule, $\forall G,$

$$F(G) = \bigcup_v f(G_v^r)$$

with f local rule, i.e. a **dynamics** with consistent images.

Concrete, constructive, plausible definition.

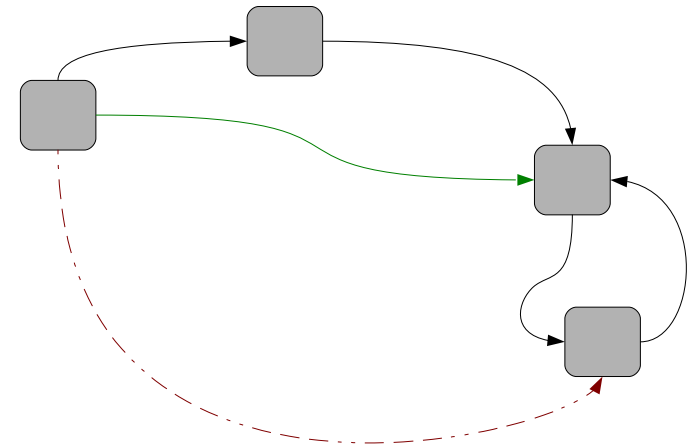
But an ad-hoc construction?

Are the two equivalent?

Problem > Understanding the causality property

Problem: The double role of the notion of Neighbourhood: **SOLVED**

- Neighbourhood is a constraint upon the evolution
- Neighbourhood is a subject of the evolution



Problem: The notion of **antecedent**

Needed to state causality.

Ex: New state of a new mobile depends only on neighbours of... whom?

Problem: The notion of **dynamics**, i.e. “translation invariance”

Make vertex names made irrelevant... yet they are useful!

Ex: Your behaviour is independent of your phone number.

Problem > Understanding the “translation-invariance” property

Difficulty: Make vertex names made irrelevant... but they are useful!

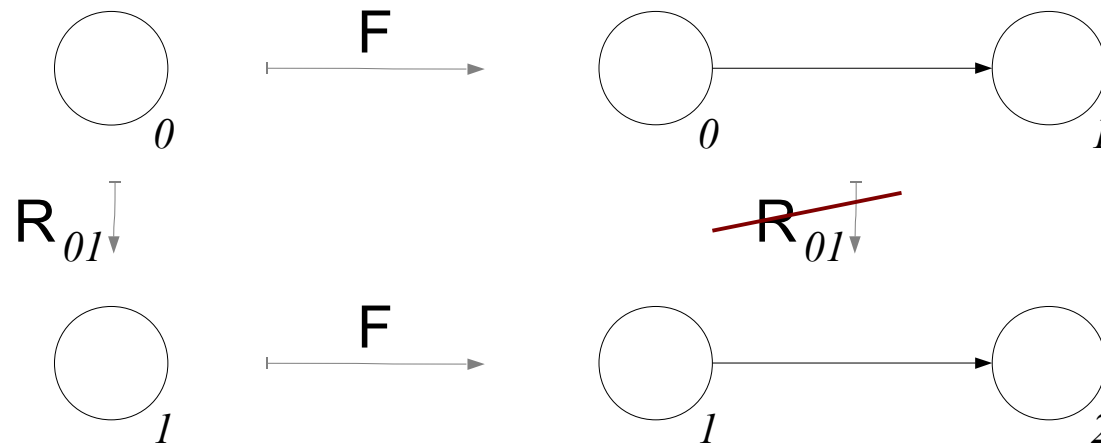
Approach 1: Graphs modulo isomorphisms, but:

- no way to designate a vertex
- no notion of union
- no notion of antecedent

Approach 2: Evolutions commute with isomorphisms

$$\forall R, R \circ F = F \circ R$$

But: no possible node creation:



Problem > Understanding the “translation-invariance” property

Difficulty: Make vertex names made irrelevant... but they are useful!

Approach 1: Graphs modulo isomorphisms, but:

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Approach 2: Evolutions commute with isomorphisms

$$\forall R, R \circ F = F \circ R$$

But: no possible node creation.

Notice this commutation implies:

- Conjugacy: $\forall R, \exists R' / R' \circ F = F \circ R$
- Freshness: $\bigcap G^{(i)} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigcap F(G^{(i)}) = \emptyset$

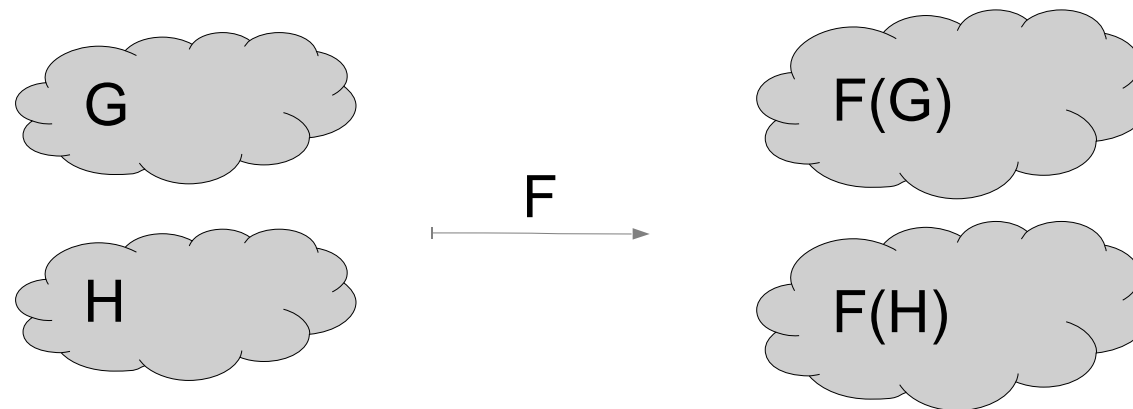
Mathematical definition > Dynamics

Graphs Dynamics

- (i) Conjugacy: $\forall R, \exists R' / R' \circ F = F \circ R$
- (ii) Freshness: $\bigcap G^{(i)} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigcap F(G^{(i)}) = \emptyset$

Why Freshness?

- Also a weakening of commutation
- Disconnected universes remain so
- $F(\emptyset) = \emptyset$



Is a solution:

Makes node names made somewhat irrelevant... and yet useful!

Mathematical definition > Dynamics

Graphs Dynamics...

(i) Conjugacy: $\forall R, \exists R' / R'F = FR$

(ii) Freshness: $G \cap H = \emptyset \Rightarrow F(G) \cap F(H) = \emptyset$

...admit a notion of antecedent...

$v \in a(v') \Leftrightarrow [\forall G, v' \in F(G) \Rightarrow v \in G]$

i.e. the ones that give v' its name.

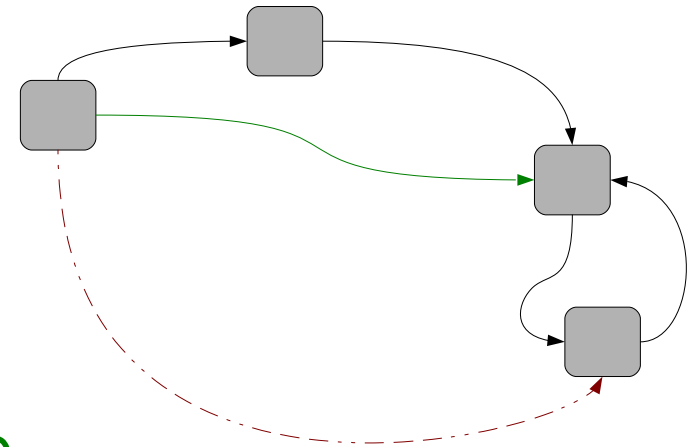
...which is robust:

- Co-dynamicity: $R \circ a = a \circ R'$ whenever $R' \circ F = F \circ R$
- $|a(v')| \geq 1$

Problem > Understanding the causality property

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Problem: The notion of antecedent: **SOLVED**

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Problem: The notion of translation invariance: **SOLVED**

Make vertex names made irrelevant... yet they are useful!

Ex: Your behaviour is independent of your phone number.

Mathematical definition > **Structure theorem**

A dynamics $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is causal iff

$$\exists r, \forall v', v \in a(v'), \forall G, H, \quad G_v^r = H_v^r \Rightarrow F(G)_{v'}^0 = F(H)_{v'}^0$$

Physical, axiomatic, no-signalling condition.

A dynamics $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is localizable iff

$$\exists r, \exists f \text{ a local rule, } \forall G, \quad F(G) = \bigcup_v f(G_v^r)$$

with f local rule, i.e. a dynamics with consistent images.

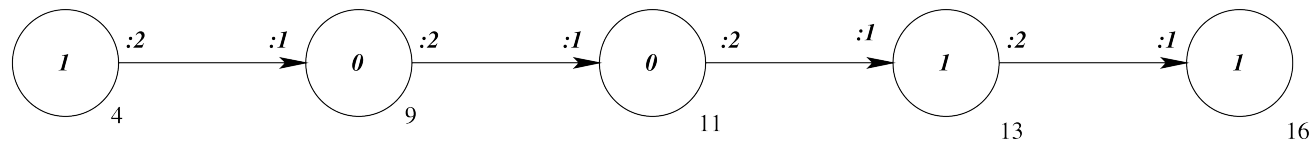
Concrete, constructive, plausible definition.

Theorem

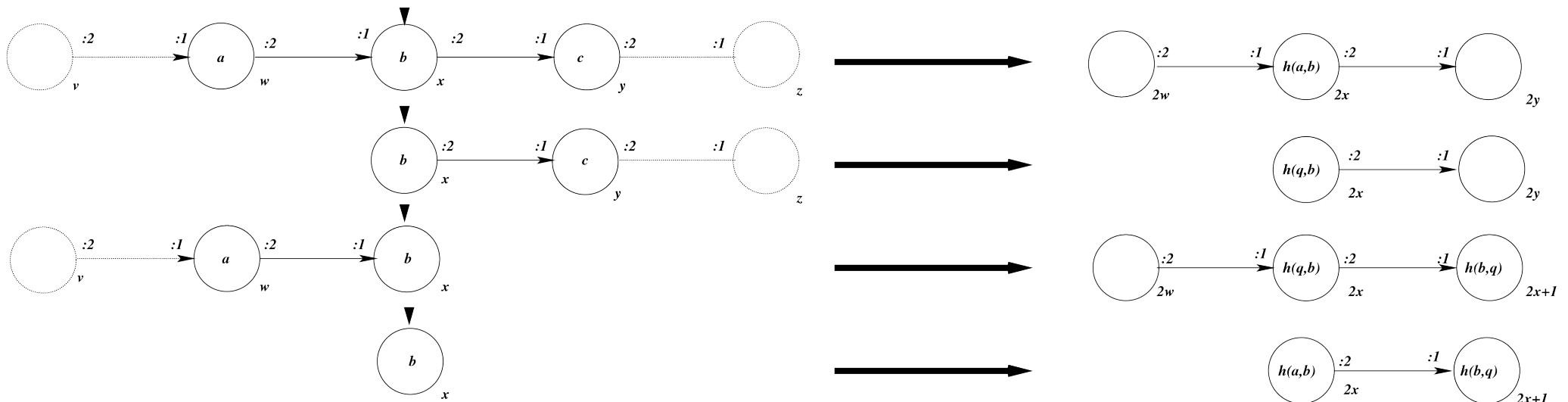
A dynamics $F: \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma, \pi}$ is causal iff it is localizable.

Mathematical definition > Examples > CA

With configurations $\dots qq\Sigma^*qq\dots$ coded by:



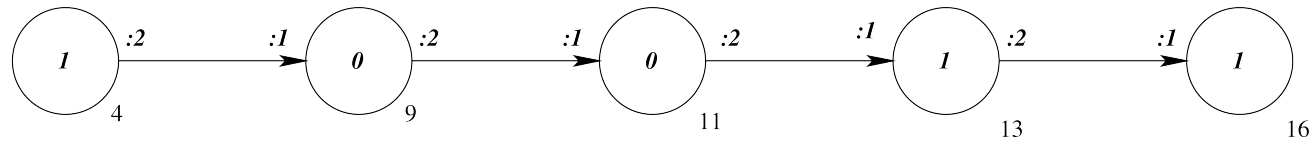
With local rule $h(q,q) = q$ coded by:



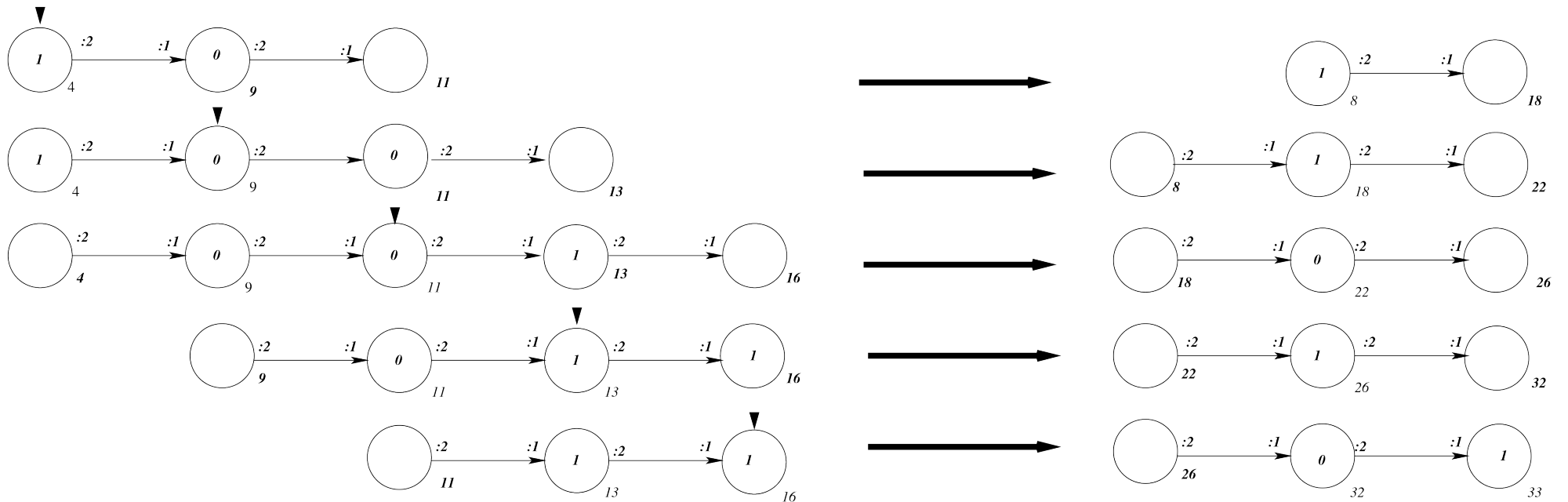
Next, for $q = 0$, $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ and $h(a,b) = a+b \text{ mod } 2$.

Mathematical definition > Examples > CA

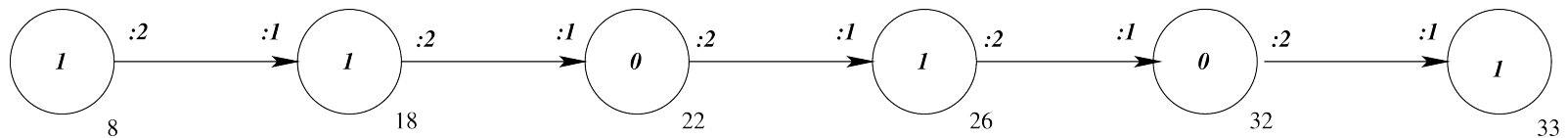
With configuration $\dots qq10011qq\dots$ and rule $h(a,b)=a+b \bmod 2$.



Applying the coded local rule, and glueing...

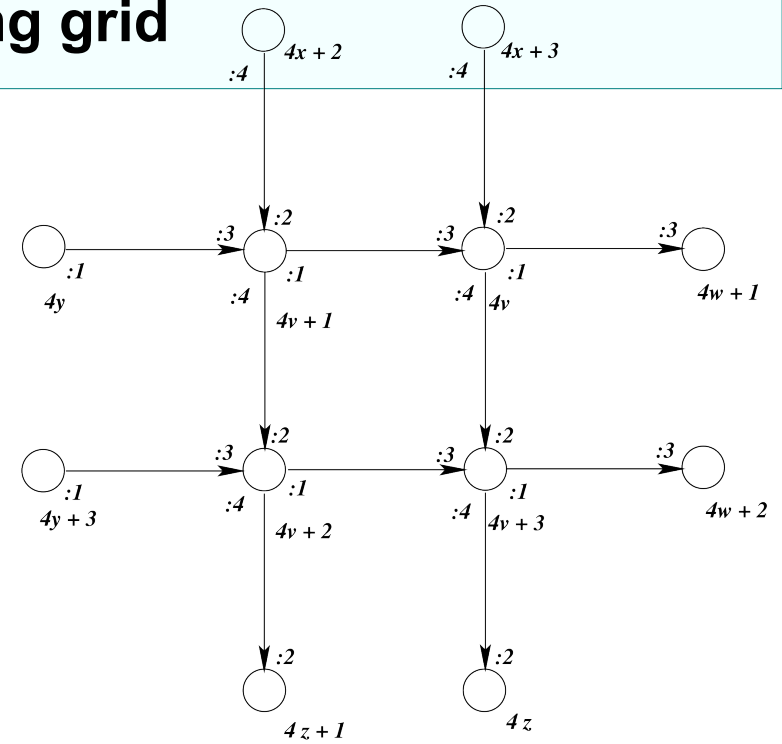
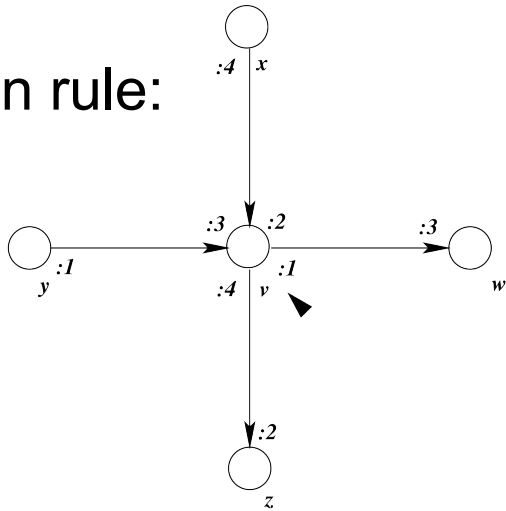


...yields:

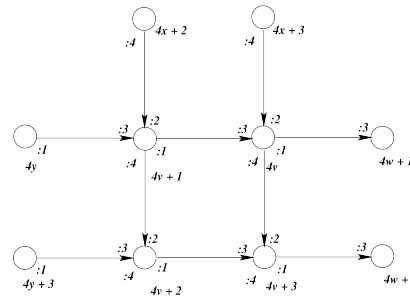
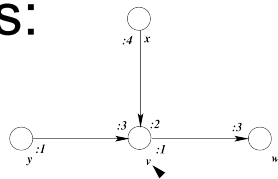


Mathematical definition > Examples > Inflating grid

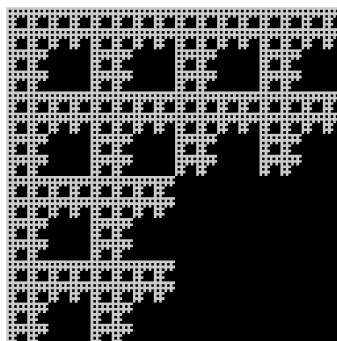
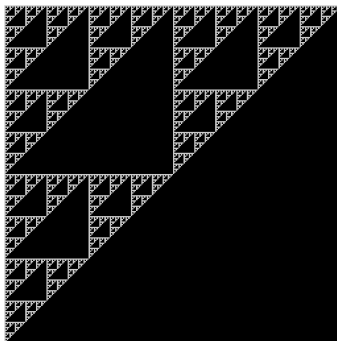
With main rule:



Border cases:



Yields:



Properties > Stability

Theorem: Composability

F_1 causal and F_2 causal implies $F_2 \circ F_1$ causal.

Proposition: Universality of radius one

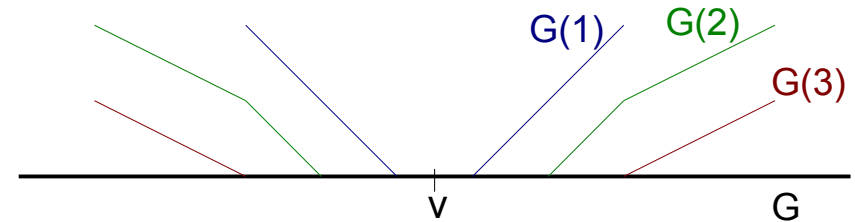
F causal of radius r can be simulated by some F' causal of radius 1.

Properties > Continuity

A notion of Limit

The pointed graph sequence $(r \rightarrow (G(r), v))$ converges to (G, v) iff

$$\forall v, \forall s, \exists r \quad G(r)_v^s = G_v^s$$



A dynamics F is Limit-preserving iff

$(r \mapsto (G(r), v))$ converges to (G, v) implies
 $(r \mapsto (F(G(r)), v))$ converges to $(F(G), a^{-1}(v))$

A dynamics F is continuous iff

$$\forall r', \forall v', v \in a(v'), \forall G, \exists r, H, \quad G_v^r = H_v^r \Rightarrow F(G)_v^0 = F(H)_v^0$$

Proposition: Causal \Rightarrow Continuous \Leftrightarrow Limit-preserving

Theorem

If Σ, π , are finite, Causal \Leftrightarrow Continuous \Leftrightarrow Limit-preserving

Properties > Invertibility

A dynamics F is invertible iff

$$\exists F^{-1} \text{ a dynamics} / F^{-1}F = FF^{-1} = \text{Id} .$$

Proposition: Invertible dynamics are connected-preserving

A causal dynamics F is reversible iff

F is invertible with causal F^{-1} .

Theorem

If Σ , π , are finite,

F causal invertible $\Leftrightarrow F$ causal reversible

Litterature >

Local dynamics, fixed graph

- CA
- Cayley CA [Roka]
- Graph Automata [Papazian, Remila]

3 definitions:

- Physical (causality)
- Constructive (local rule)
- Mathematical (continuous)

(Local) graph rewriting, fixed labels

- Amalgamated Graph Transformations [Löwe]
- Parallel Graph Transformations [Taentzer]

Many specific purpose models

- Epidemiology [Murray,...]
- Self-reproduction [Tomita,...]

Conclusion

Done

A notion of causal graph dynamics in three flavours:

- Physical (causal dynamics)
- Constructive (localizable dynamics)
- Mathematical (continuous dynamics)

- Stability under composition
- Stability under inverse
- Universality of radius one

Done also

- A more topological formulation (gen. Cayley graphs) [A., Martiel]
- Causal Dynamics of Discrete surfaces ($2D$) [A., Martiel] *
- Universal Constructions [Martiel, Martin] *

Future

Doing

- Causal dynamics of discrete manifolds (nD , current)
- More on structure of the reversible case (current)
- The quantum case (static case: tomorrow 12:30 5th floor CPT)
- The probabilistic case.

Needs be done

- Re-evaluate more CA results in this framework.
- The possibility of simulating isotropic phenomena (FEM...)?