

Walking through infinite trees with mixed induction and coinduction

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Mixing induction and coinduction

Why? — Because it is useful in practice and interesting technically.

- Properties of interactive computation/processes, e.g. weak bisimilarity, responsiveness etc. (see our SOS 2010 paper)
- Properties from modal logic ([this talk](#))

My talk

How to traverse binary trees with infinitely deep paths

With predicates on trees via mixed induction-coinduction

How different is our traversal from path oriented traversal á la modal logic?

Infinite binary trees

$$\overline{R : color} \quad \overline{B : color}$$

$$\frac{c : color \quad t_0 : tree \quad t_1 : tree}{\underline{\underline{t_0 \ c \ t_1 : tree}}}$$

Extensional equality on trees defined by coinduction:

$$\frac{t_0 \approx t'_0 \quad t_1 \approx t'_1}{\underline{\underline{t_0 \ c \ t_1 \approx t'_0 \ c \ t'_1}}}$$

\approx is an equivalence. We only consider setoid predicates.
(NB: double horizontal line – coinduction, single – induction)

E(GF) & A(FG)

Two properties on red-black trees are of interest (to us).

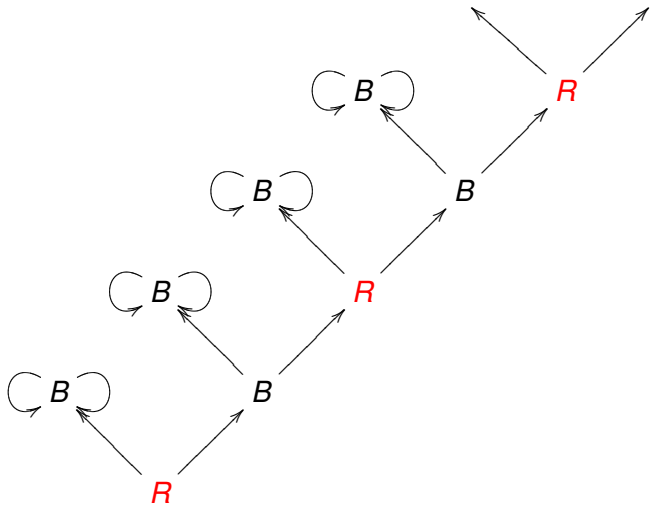
- **Some** path is **infinitely often** red.
- **Every** path is **almost always** black.

NB: we could consider symmetric ones:

- Every path is infinitely often red.
- Some path is almost always black.

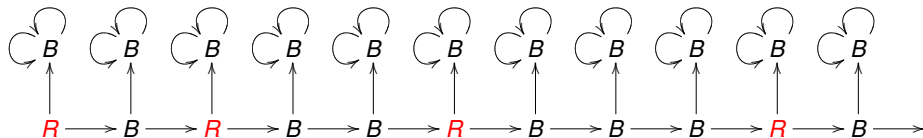
Exists, always, eventually (1)

Some path is infinitely often red.



Exists, always, eventually (2)

Some path is infinitely often red.



Interval is finite but unbounded.

Nesting induction-into-coinduction

$$\nu X. G(\mu Y. F(X, Y), X)$$

$$\frac{X \ t_0}{\text{pop } X \ (t_0 \ R \ t_1)} \quad \frac{X \ t_1}{\text{pop } X \ (t_0 \ R \ t_1)}$$

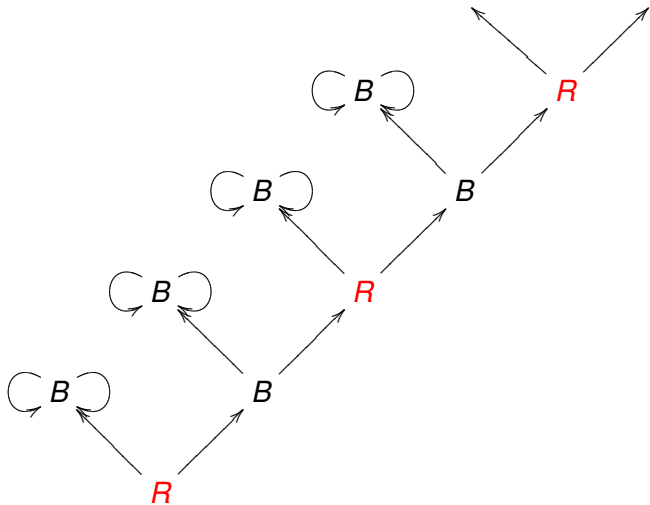
$$\frac{\text{pop } X \ t_0}{\text{pop } X \ (t_0 \ B \ t_1)} \quad \frac{\text{pop } X \ t_0}{\text{pop } X \ (t_0 \ B \ t_1)}$$

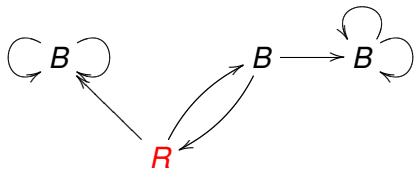
$$\frac{\text{rep } t_0}{\text{rep } (t_0 \ R \ t_1)} \quad \frac{\text{rep } t_1}{\text{rep } (t_0 \ R \ t_1)}$$

$$\frac{\text{pop rep } t_0}{\text{rep } (t_0 \ B \ t_1)} \quad \frac{\text{pop rep } t_1}{\text{rep } (t_0 \ B \ t_1)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{or, equivalently} \\ \frac{X \subseteq \text{rep} \ \text{pop } X \ t_0}{\text{rep } (t_0 \ B \ t_1)} \quad \frac{X \subseteq \text{rep} \ \text{pop } X \ t_1}{\text{rep } (t_0 \ B \ t_1)} \end{array} \right)$$

Some path is infinitely often red.



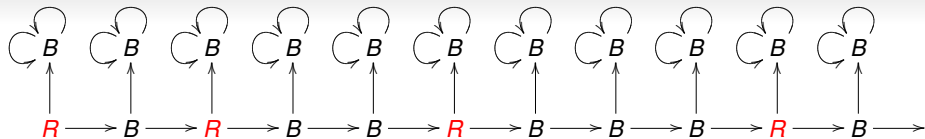


$$\frac{X t_0}{pop X (t_0 R t_1)} \quad \frac{X t_1}{pop X (t_0 R t_1)}$$

$$\frac{pop X t_0}{pop X (t_0 B t_1)} \quad \frac{pop X t_0}{pop X (t_0 B t_1)}$$

$$\frac{rep t_0}{rep (t_0 R t_1)} \quad \frac{rep t_1}{rep (t_0 R t_1)}$$

$$\frac{pop rep t_0}{rep (t_0 B t_1)} \quad \frac{pop rep t_1}{rep (t_0 B t_1)}$$



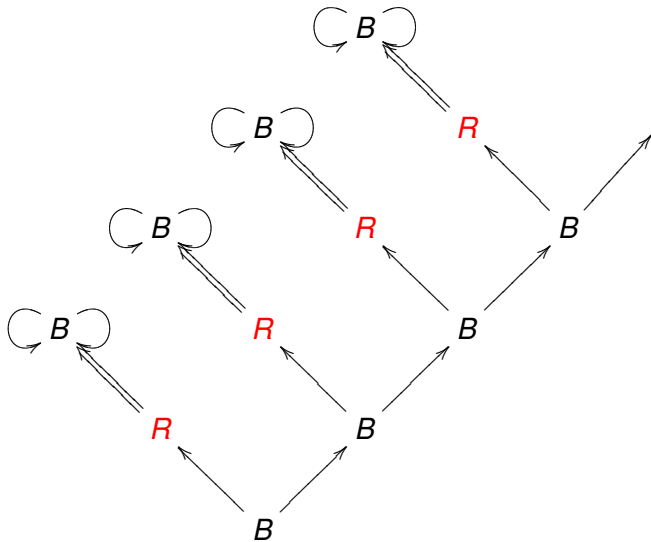
$$\frac{X t_0}{pop X (t_0 R t_1)} \quad \frac{X t_1}{pop X (t_0 R t_1)}$$

$$\frac{pop X t_0}{pop X (t_0 B t_1)} \quad \frac{pop X t_0}{pop X (t_0 B t_1)}$$

$$\frac{rep t_0}{rep (t_0 R t_1)} \quad \frac{rep t_1}{rep (t_0 R t_1)}$$

$$\frac{pop rep t_0}{rep (t_0 B t_1)} \quad \frac{pop rep t_1}{rep (t_0 B t_1)}$$

Every path is almost always black



Nesting coinduction-into-induction

$\mu X. G(\nu Y. F(X, Y), X)$

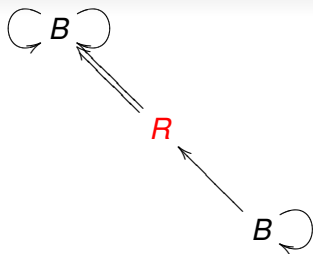
$$\frac{X \ t_0 \quad X \ t_1}{\text{ontrack } X \ (t_0 \ R \ t_1)} \quad \frac{\text{ontrack } X \ t_0 \quad \text{ontrack } X \ t_1}{\text{ontrack } X \ (t_0 \ B \ t_1)}$$

$$\frac{\text{pretrack } t_0 \quad \text{pretrack } t_1}{\text{pretrack } (t_0 \ R \ t_1)}$$

$$\frac{\text{ontrack pretrack } t_0 \quad \text{ontrack pretrack } t_1}{\text{pretrack } (t_0 \ B \ t_1)}$$

or equivalently

$$\left(\frac{X_0 \subseteq \text{pretrack} \quad \text{ontrack } X_0 \ t_0 \quad X_1 \subseteq \text{pretrack} \quad \text{ontrack } X_1 \ t_1}{\text{pretrack } (t_0 \ B \ t_1)} \right)$$



$$\frac{X t_0 \quad X t_1}{\text{ontrack } X (t_0 \text{ } R \text{ } t_1)} \quad \frac{\text{ontrack } X t_0 \quad \text{ontrack } X t_1}{\text{ontrack } X (t_0 \text{ } B \text{ } t_1)}$$

$$\frac{\text{pretrack } t_0 \quad \text{pretrack } t_1}{\text{pretrack } (t_0 \text{ } R \text{ } t_1)}$$

$$\frac{\text{ontrack pretrack } t_0 \quad \text{ontrack pretrack } t_1}{\text{pretrack } (t_0 \text{ } B \text{ } t_1)}$$

Splitting trees with *rep* and *pretrack*

Proposition

$\forall t : \text{tree}, \neg(\text{rep } t \wedge \text{pretrack } t).$

Proof.

Follows from $\forall t, \text{pretrack } t \rightarrow \neg(\text{rep } t)$ proved by induction. \square

Proposition

Classically, $\forall t : \text{tree}, \text{rep } t \vee \text{pretrack } t.$

Proof.

Follows from $\forall t, \neg(\text{pretrack } t) \rightarrow (\text{rep } t)$ proved by coinduction classically. \square

Walking along paths

Every path is almost always black

$$\frac{p : \text{path}}{r \text{ } p : \text{path}} \quad \frac{p : \text{path}}{l \text{ } p : \text{path}} \quad \frac{c : \text{color} : \text{stream}}{c \text{ } s : \text{stream}}$$

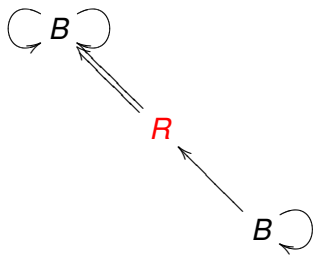
$$[[\cdot]]. : \text{tree} \rightarrow \text{path} \rightarrow \text{stream}$$

$[[p]]_t$ returns a stream, by following t along p .

$$\frac{\mathcal{G} \text{ } s}{\mathcal{G} (B \text{ } s)} \quad \frac{\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{G}} \text{ } s}{\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{G}} (c \text{ } s)} \quad \frac{\mathcal{G} \text{ } s}{\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{G}} \text{ } s}$$

Every path is almost always black, or

$$\forall p. \mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{G}} [[p]]_t$$



$$\frac{\mathcal{G} s}{\underline{\underline{\mathcal{G} (B s)}}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{G}} s}{\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{G}} (c s)}$$

Every path is almost always black, i.e.,

$$\forall p. \mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{G}} \llbracket p \rrbracket_t$$

Every path is almost always black

$$\forall p. \mathcal{F}^G \llbracket p \rrbracket_t \quad \text{pretrack } t$$

where

$$\frac{\mathcal{G} \ s}{\mathcal{G} \ (B \ s)} \quad \frac{\mathcal{F}^G \ s}{\mathcal{F}^G \ (c \ s)}$$

and

$$\frac{\frac{X \ t_0 \ X \ t_1}{\text{ontrack } X \ (t_0 \ R \ t_1)} \quad \frac{\text{ontrack } X \ t_0 \ \text{ontrack } X \ t_1}{\text{ontrack } X \ (t_0 \ B \ t_1)}}{\frac{\frac{\text{pretrack } t_0 \ \text{pretrack } t_1}{\text{pretrack } (t_0 \ R \ t_1)} \quad \text{ontrack } \text{pretrack } t_0 \ \text{ontrack } \text{pretrack } t_1}{\text{pretrack } (t_0 \ B \ t_1)}}$$