

Game comonads – a new kid in the finite model theory playground

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Existential k -pebble game

The game from A to B , rules in each round:

- Spoiler places/moves one of pebbles p_1, \dots, p_k on A ,
- Duplicator moves the corresponding q_1, \dots, q_k on B .

Duplicator wins if after every round the mapping $p_i \mapsto q_i$ is a partial homomorphism $A \rightarrow B$.

Proposition (Kolaitis, Vardi 1990)

For relational structures A, B , the following are equivalent:

- *Duplicator has a winning strategy in the existential k -pebble game from A to B .*
- *$A \Rightarrow_{\exists+\mathcal{L}^k} B$, i.e. \forall positive existential k -variable sentence φ ,
 $A \models \varphi$ implies $B \models \varphi$.*

Semantic reformulation

Proposition (Dawar, Severini, Zapata 2017)

The following are equivalent:

- *Duplicator has a winning strategy in the existential k -pebble game from A to B .*
- *There exists a homomorphism $\mathbb{P}_k(A) \rightarrow B$.*

For a graph/relational structure A ,

$\mathbb{P}_k(A)$ = the structure of Spoiler's plays on A with k pebbles

Formally

$\mathbb{P}_k(A)$ given by

- universe of words $\bar{x} = [(p_1, a_1), \dots, (p_n, a_n)]$
where $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$, $p_1, \dots, p_n \in \{1, \dots, k\}$
 \Rightarrow define projections
 $p(\bar{x}) = p_n$ and $\varepsilon(\bar{x}) = a_n$
- $R^{\mathbb{P}_k(A)}(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n)$ if
 - $R^A(\varepsilon(\bar{x}_1), \dots, \varepsilon(\bar{x}_n))$
 - for all i, j :
 - either $\bar{x}_i = \bar{x}_j \cdot \bar{y}$ and $p(x_i) \notin \bar{y}$
 - or $\bar{x}_j = \bar{x}_i \cdot \bar{y}$ and $p(x_j) \notin \bar{y}$

A comonad is born

Theorem (Abramsky, Dawar, Wang 2017)

$(\mathbb{P}_k, \varepsilon, \overline{(-)})$ is a comonad.

A comonad $(\mathbb{C}, \varepsilon, \overline{(-)})$ given by

- operation on structures/graphs $A \mapsto \mathbb{C}(A)$
- a homomorphism $\varepsilon_A: \mathbb{C}(A) \rightarrow A$ for each A
- extension operation $f: \mathbb{C}(A) \rightarrow B \mapsto \overline{f}: \mathbb{C}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(B)$
satisfying

$$\overline{\varepsilon} = \text{id} \quad \varepsilon \circ \overline{f} = f \quad \overline{g \circ \overline{f}} = \overline{g} \circ \overline{f}$$

Coalgebras and tree-width

$\alpha: A \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k(A)$ is a **coalgebra** if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & & \\ \alpha \downarrow & \searrow \text{id} & \\ \mathbb{P}_k(A) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_A} & A \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathbb{P}_k(A) \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{\text{id}} \\ \mathbb{P}_k(A) & \xrightarrow{\overline{\alpha \varepsilon_A}} & \mathbb{P}_k^2(A) \end{array}$$

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Lemma

For fixed A , there is a one-to-one correspondence between:

- coalgebras $A \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k(A)$
- compatible k -pebble forest covers (A, \leq, p) where $(\leq) \subseteq A \times A$ and $p: A \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$

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Theorem (Abramsky, Dawar, Wang 2017)

A has tree-width $< k$ iff exists coalgebra $A \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k(A)$.

Capturing logics

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- $A \equiv_{\mathcal{C}^k} B$ iff exist $f: \mathbb{P}_k(A) \rightarrow B$ and $g: \mathbb{P}_k(B) \rightarrow A$
s.t. $\bar{g} \circ \bar{f} = \text{id}$ and $\bar{f} \circ \bar{g} = \text{id}$.

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s.t. $\bar{g} \circ \bar{f} = \text{id}$ and $\bar{f} \circ \bar{g} = \text{id}$.
- $A \equiv_{\mathcal{L}^k} B$ iff there is a bisimulation between (coalgebras)
 $(\mathbb{P}_k(A), \sqsubseteq, p)$ and $(\mathbb{P}_k(B), \sqsubseteq, p)$

where

$$\bar{x} \sqsubseteq \bar{y} \iff \bar{x} \text{ is a prefix of } \bar{y}$$

$$p \left([(p_1, a_1), \dots, (p_n, a_n)] \right) = p_n$$

Other game comonads*

Comonad	Combinatorial property	logic fragment
\mathbb{E}_k	tree-depth	qrnk $\leq k$ fragment
\mathbb{P}_k	tree-width	k-variable fragment
\mathbb{M}_k	sync. tree depth	modal depth $\leq k$
\mathbb{PR}_k	path-width	restricted conjunction k-variable
\mathbb{He}_k	k-ary generalised t.-w.	generalised quantifier k-variable extension
\mathbb{G}_k	guarded tree decomp	quantifier-guarded
\mathbb{LG}_k	hypertree-width	k-conjunct guarded
\mathbb{Hy}_k	generated tree-depth	hybrid modal depth
\mathbb{B}_k	generated tree-depth	bounded quantifiers
...

(*) Since 2018, due to Abramsky, Marsden, Shah, Dawar, etc.

Categorical versions of (F)MT theorems

1. Lovász homomorphism counting [Dawar, TJ, Reggio 2021] [Reggio 2022]
uses: comonadicity of forgetful functors + finite rank comonad
2. Feferman–Vaught–Mostowski theorems [TJ, Marsden, Shah 2023]
generalises: tensor products and bilinearity (linear algebra) for monads
3. Courcelle [TJ, Marsden, Shah 2022+]
4. van Benthem–Rosen [Abramsky, Marsden 2022] [Abramsky, Reggio 2023]
5. equi-rank HPT [Abramsky, Reggio 2022+]
uses: model saturation \sim small object argument (algebraic topology)
6. Huges' word construction [Reggio, Riba 2023+]
7. Gaifman/Hanf Locality [TJ tba]

Homomorphism Counting & Interchange of Ideas

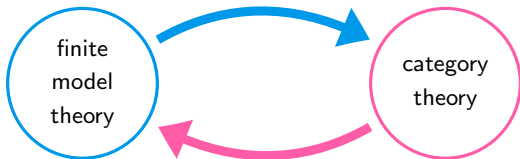


Homomorphism Counting & Interchange of Ideas



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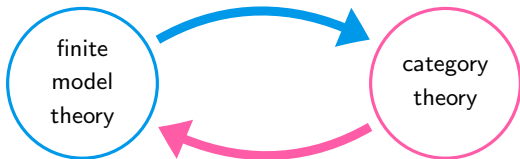
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2. \mathbb{P}_k , new description of tw
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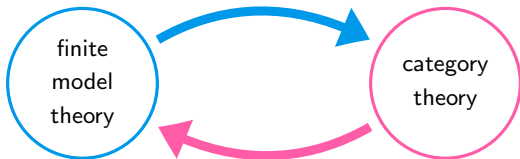
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[Dvořák 2010], [Grohe 2020], ...

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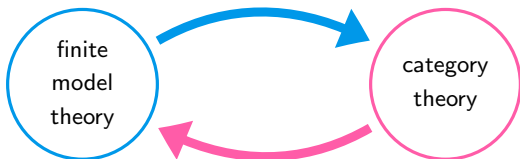
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5. unexpected corollary:
equality elimination for \mathcal{C}^k

Homomorphism Counting & Interchange of Ideas



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[Dvořák 2010], [Grohe 2020], ...

6. [Lichter, Pago, Seppelt 2024]
negative answer to [Conghaile,
Dawar 2021]

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Feferman–Vaught–Mostowski theorems $(\approx$ composition methods)

Theorem (TJ, Marsden, Shah 2023)

Assume \mathbb{C} classifies \mathcal{L} and Ψ is n -ary and functorial. If Ψ has a “Kleisli law” $\mathbb{C}(\Psi(A_1, \dots, A_n)) \rightarrow \Psi(\mathbb{C}A_1, \dots, \mathbb{C}A_n)$,

$$A_i \equiv_{\exists+\mathcal{L}} B_i, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n,$$

implies $\Psi(A_1, \dots, A_n) \equiv_{\exists+\mathcal{L}} \Psi(B_1, \dots, B_n)$.

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Feferman–Vaught–Mostowski theorems $(\approx$ composition methods)

Theorem (TJ, Marsden, Shah 2023)

Assume \mathbb{C} classifies \mathcal{L} and Ψ is n -ary and functorial. If Ψ has a “**smooth Kleisli law**” $\mathbb{C}(\Psi(A_1, \dots, A_n)) \rightarrow \Psi(\mathbb{C}A_1, \dots, \mathbb{C}A_n)$,

$$A_i \equiv_{\mathcal{L}} B_i, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n,$$

implies $\Psi(A_1, \dots, A_n) \equiv_{\mathcal{L}} \Psi(B_1, \dots, B_n)$.

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implies $\Psi(A_1, \dots, A_n) \equiv_{\# \mathcal{L}} \Psi(B_1, \dots, B_n)$.

Many applications, e.g. [Karamlou, Shah 2023+]:

$$A \equiv_{\mathcal{L}} B \implies Q_d(A) \equiv_{\mathcal{L}} Q_d(B)$$

where

$\mathcal{L} =$ guarded $\mathcal{C}_{\infty, k}$, for structures with comeasurable relations

$Q_d(A) =$ projector-valued measurements on A from [Abramsky, Barbosa, de Silva, Zapata 2017], for non-local quantum strategies

Conclusion

- 4 years of work for 2 professors, 3 postdocs, 3 PhDs
- many category theorists learning FMT and vice versa
(including ESSLLI school, ACT Adjoint School)
- great interchange of ideas between the communities!

Open problems

1. comonads for twin-width, flip-width, clique-width, ...
([Abramsky, TJ, Paine 2022] there is uninteresting comonad
for any Δ s.t. $A, B \in \Delta$ iff $A + B \in \Delta$)
2. comonads for fixpoint fragments and non-symmetric games
3. presentations of comonads
4. classification of nowhere dense/monadically stable comonads

Thank you!

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Theory basics and a survey of main achievements:

3. Samson Abramsky, Nihil Shah, Relating structure and power: Comonadic semantics for computational resources. *CMCS 2018 & Journal of Logic and Computation*, Vol. 31(6), 2021.
4. Samson Abramsky. Structure and Power: an emerging landscape. *Fundamenta Informaticae* 186(1-4), 2022.

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Papers introducing further new game comonads

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 9. Bartosz Bednarczyk, Mateusz Urbańczyk. Comonadic semantics for description logics games. Description Logics Workshop @ FLoC 2022.
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- * (more to appear later)

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Categorical (F)MT theorems

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14. for van Benthem-Rosen theorem, see [8]
15. Samson Abramsky and Luca Reggio. Arboreal categories and equi-resource homomorphism preservation theorems. arXiv:2211.15808
16. Luca Reggio, Colin Riba. Finitely accessible arboreal adjunctions and Hintikka formulae. arXiv:2304.12709

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Synthetic finite model theory:

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18. Samson Abramsky, Yoàv Montacute, Nihil Shah. Linear Arboreal Categories. arXiv:2301.10088
19. Further see [15] and [16] for examples of usage of this abstract setting.