



## Intensional properties of polygraphs

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### ► To cite this version:

Guillaume Bonfante, Yves Guiraud. Intensional properties of polygraphs. 4th International Workshop on Computing with Terms and Graphs - TERMGRAPH 2007, Mar 2007, Braga, Portugal. inria-00129391v2

**HAL Id: inria-00129391**

**<https://inria.hal.science/inria-00129391v2>**

Submitted on 2 Mar 2007 (v2), last revised 9 Nov 2007 (v3)

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5 **Abstract** – We present polygraphic programs, a subclass of Albert Burroni’s polygraphs, as a computational model, showing how these objects can be seen as first-order functional programs. We prove that the model is Turing complete. We use polygraphic interpretations, a termination proof method introduced by the second author, to characterize polygraphic programs that compute in polynomial time. We conclude with a characterization of polynomial time functions.

## 10 1 Introduction

Polygraphs are special higher-dimensional categories, introduced by Albert Burroni to provide a unified algebraic setting for rewriting [3]. For example, any term rewriting system can be translated into a polygraph which has, in case of left-linearity, exactly the same properties of termination and confluence [9, 5].

Here, we study how these mathematical objects can be used as a computational model. Informally, 15 computations generated by a polygraph are done by a net of cells which individually behave according to some local transition rules. This model is close to John von Neumann’s cellular automata [15] and Yves Lafont’s interaction nets [8] with notable differences: while von Neumann’s automata are essentially synchronous, interaction nets and polygraphs are asynchronous; polygraphs have a much more rigid geometry than interaction nets: the underlying graphs of the formers are directed acyclic graphs, 20 preventing the "vicious circles" of the latters.

Termgraph rewriting systems provide another model of graphical computation [14]: it is an extension of term rewriting with an additional operation, sharing, that allows for a more correct representation of actual computation. The translation of terms into polygraphs is close to the one into termgraphs and they seem to have the same properties, as suggested by the first results in [7]. For example, let 25 us consider the following term rewriting rule, used to compute the multiplication on natural numbers:  $\text{mult}(x, \text{succ}(y)) \rightarrow \text{add}(x, \text{mult}(x, y))$ . When applied, this rule duplicates the term corresponding to the argument  $x$ . In termgraph rewriting, one is able to share it instead, so that there is no need for extra memory space. This sharing operation can be algebraically formalized as an operation with one input and two outputs, whose semantics is a duplication operation. In polygraphs, one can have many such 30 operations with many outputs, explicitly represented and handled.

This is a key fact in our results on implicit computational complexity: indeed, the interpretations we consider here, called *polygraphic interpretations* [5, 7], can reflect the fact that two outputs of the same operation have some links between them, as we will see with the example of the list splitting function used in "divide and conquer" algorithms. This allows us to give complexity bounds where traditional 35 polynomial interpretations [12] cannot with the method described in [4, 1] or to give better bounds, as indicated here and in [7]. Moreover, the polygraphic interpretations give separated information on the spatial and on the temporal complexities of functions.

This document is an overview of ideas and results from a paper by the same authors [2], containing more comments, technical details and complete proofs. In section 2 we introduce the notion of 40 polygraphic program in an informal way, give the corresponding semantics we consider, introduce the

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leading example we consider, namely the polygraphic program computing the "fusion sort" on lists, and prove that polygraphic programs form a Turing complete model of computation. In section 3, we recall the notion of polygraphic interpretation, give examples, define the notion of simple polygraphic program and prove results on termination of polygraphic programs. In section 4, we give polynomial complexity

45 bounds for simple programs and prove that they characterize the class PTIME of functions computable in polynomial time by a Turing machine.

## 2 Polygraphs as a computational model

The general definition of polygraph can be found in documents by Albert Burroni, Yves Lafont and François Métayer [3, 9, 13, 10, 11]. Here we give a rewriting-minded presentation of a special case of

50 polygraphs, seeing them as rewriting systems on algebraic circuits.

**Definition 2.1.** A *monoidal 3-polygraph* is a composite object consisting of *cells*, *paths* and *compositions* organized into *dimensions*.

*Dimension 1* contains elementary sorts called *1-cells* and represented by wires. Their concatenation  $\star_0$  yields product types called *1-paths* and pictured as juxtaposed vertical wires. The empty product  $*$

55 is also a 1-path, represented by the empty diagram.

*Dimension 2* is made of operations called *2-cells*, with a finite number of typed inputs and outputs. They are pictured as circuit gates, with inputs at the top and outputs at the bottom. Using all the 1-cells and 2-cells as generators, one builds circuits called *2-paths*, using the following two compositions:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \boxed{f} \star_0 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \boxed{g} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \boxed{f} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \boxed{g} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \boxed{f} \star_1 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \boxed{g} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} f \\ g \end{array}}$$

60 The constructions are considered *modulo* some relations, including topological deformation: one can stretch or contract wires freely, move 2-cells, provided one does not create crossings or break wires. Each 2-cell and each 2-path  $f$  has a 1-path  $s_1(f)$  as input, its *1-source*, and a 1-path  $t_1(f)$  as output, its *1-target*. The compact notation  $f : s_1(f) \Rightarrow t_1(f)$  summarizes these facts.

*Dimension 3* contains rewriting rules called *3-cells*. They always transform a 2-path into another

65 one with the same 1-source and the same 1-target. Using all the 1-cells, 2-cells and 3-cells as generators, one can build reductions paths called *3-paths*, by application of the following three compositions, defined for  $F$  going from  $f$  to  $f'$  and  $G$  going from  $g$  to  $g'$ :  $F \star_0 G$  goes from  $f \star_0 g$  to  $f' \star_0 g'$ ; when  $t_1(f) = s_1(g)$ , then  $F \star_1 G$  goes from  $f \star_1 g$  to  $f' \star_1 g'$ ; when  $f' = g$ , then  $F \star_2 G$  goes from  $f$  to  $g'$ . These constructions are identified *modulo* some relations, given in [6], where their 3-dimensional nature was explained.

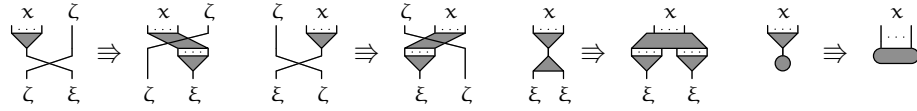
70 The relations allow one to freely deform the constructions in a reasonable way: in particular, they identify paths that only differ by the order of application of the same 3-cells on non-overlapping parts of a 2-path. A 3-path is *elementary* when it contains exactly one 3-cell. Each 3-cell and each 3-path  $F$  has a 2-path  $s_2(F)$  as left-hand side, its *2-source*, and a 2-path  $t_2(F)$  as right-hand side, its *2-target*. The notation  $F : s_2(F) \Rightarrow t_2(F)$  stands for these facts.

75 For monoidal 3-polygraphs, rewriting notions are defined in a similar way as for term rewriting systems, with terms replaced by 2-paths, reduction steps by elementary 3-paths and reduction paths by 3-paths [5]. Hence, a *normal form* in a polygraph  $\mathcal{P}$  is a 2-path  $f$  which is the 2-source of no elementary

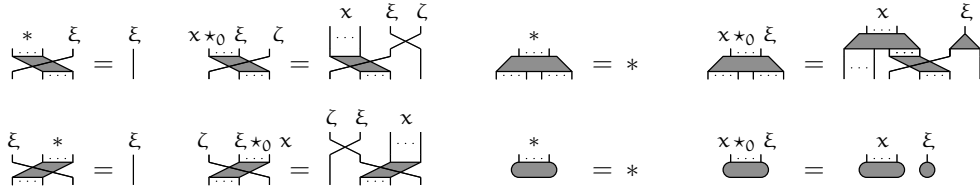
3-path. The polygraph  $\mathcal{P}$  *terminates* when it does not contain infinite families  $(F_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  of elementary 3-paths such that  $t_2(F_n) = s_2(F_{n+1})$  for all  $n$ . Other rewriting properties, such as *confluence* or *convergence* are also defined in an intuitive way.

**Definition 2.2.** A *polygraphic program* is a monoidal 3-polygraph such that:

- Its 2-cells are divided into *structure 2-cells*, *constructors* and *functions*. The structure 2-cells consist of one  $\bowtie : \xi \star_0 \zeta \Rightarrow \zeta \star_0 \xi$  for each pair of 1-cells  $(\xi, \zeta)$ , plus one  $\triangleleft : \xi \Rightarrow \xi \star_0 \xi$  and one  $\bullet : \xi \Rightarrow *$  for each 1-cell  $\xi$ . The constructors are 2-cells such with a 1-cell as 1-target. The functions are any 2-cells.
- Its 3-cells are divided between *structure 3-cells* and *computation 3-cells*. The structure 3-cells are given, for every constructor  $\nabla : x \Rightarrow \xi$  and every 1-cell  $\zeta$ , by:



The 2-targets of the 3-cells of  $\Delta_3^2$  use structure 2-paths built from the structure 2-cells by using the following structural induction rules:



The computation 3-cells are 3-cells whose 2-source is of the shape  $t \star_1 \varphi$ , with  $\varphi$  a function 2-cell and  $t$  a 2-path built only with 1-cells and constructors. Furthermore, there is a finite constant that bounds the number of structure 2-cells in the 2-target of each computation 3-cell.

- For the present study, we assume that there exists a procedure to perform each step of computation: more formally, for every 3-path  $F : f \rightarrow g$  containing exactly one 3-cell, the map giving  $g$  from  $(f, F)$  is computable in polynomial time.

**Example 2.3.** We consider the following polygraphic program with one 1-cell, two constructors  $\circ$  and  $\phi$ , two functions  $\nabla$  and  $\blacktriangledown$  and four computation 3-cells (we do not give the structure cells):



With the constructors, one can represent the natural number  $n$ , using  $\circ$  for 0 and  $\phi$  for the successor operation, yielding a 2-path  $t_n$  with zero input and one output. Furthermore, one can check that this polygraph is convergent and that, given  $t_m$  and  $t_n$ , the normal form of  $(t_m \star_0 t_n) \star_1 \nabla$  is  $t_{m+n}$ , while the one of  $(t_m \star_0 t_n) \star_1 \blacktriangledown$  is  $t_{mn}$ .

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105 Hence this polygraphic program computes the addition and the multiplication on natural numbers: the 1-cells are the data types, the 2-paths  $\xi \Rightarrow *$  built only from constructors are the values, while the result of the application of a function  $\nabla$  with  $n$  inputs to well-typed values  $(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  is the normal form of the 2-path  $(t_1 \star_0 \dots \star_0 t_n) \star_1 \nabla$ . This semantical interpretation is formalized thereafter.

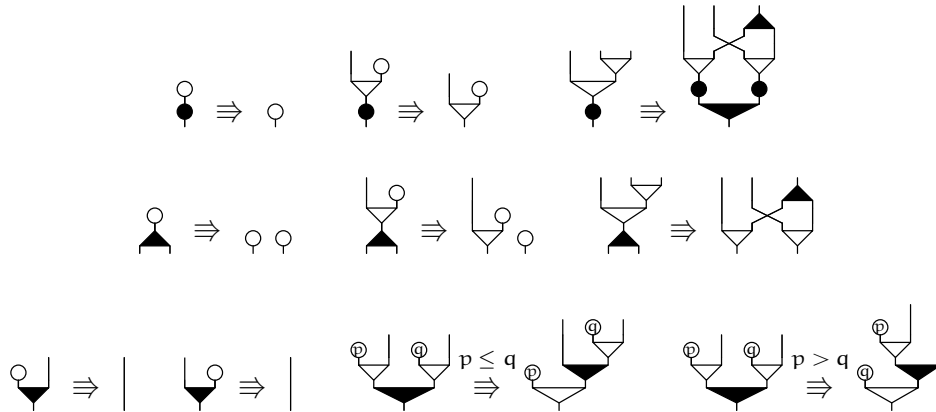
**Definition 2.4** (Semantics). Let us fix a polygraphic program  $\mathcal{P}$ . If  $\xi$  is a 1-cell, a *term of type  $\xi$*  is a 2-path built only with constructors and with  $\xi$  as 1-target. A *value* or *closed term* is a term with no input. The set of values with type  $\xi$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{V}(\xi)$ . The *domain of computation* of  $\mathcal{P}$  is the multi-sorted algebra made of the family of all the sets  $\mathcal{V}(\xi)$  equipped with the operations given, for each constructor  $\gamma : \xi_1 \star_0 \dots \star_0 \xi_n \Rightarrow \xi$ , by the map still denoted by  $\gamma$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma : \mathcal{V}(\xi_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{V}(\xi_n) &\rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\xi) \\ (t_1, \dots, t_n) &\mapsto (t_1 \star_0 \dots \star_0 t_n) \star_1 \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

110 Let us consider a function  $f$  from  $\mathcal{V}(\xi_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{V}(\xi_m)$  to  $\mathcal{V}(\zeta_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{V}(\zeta_n)$ . Then  $\mathcal{P}$  *computes*  $f$  if there exists a 2-path, still denoted by  $f$ , from  $\xi_1 \star_0 \dots \star_0 \xi_m$  to  $\zeta_1 \star_0 \dots \star_0 \zeta_n$ , such that, for every family  $(t_1, \dots, t_m)$  of values in  $\mathcal{V}(\xi_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{V}(\xi_m)$ , the 2-path  $(t_1 \star_0 \dots \star_0 t_m) \star_1 f$  normalizes into the family  $f(t_1, \dots, t_m)$  of values in  $\mathcal{V}(\zeta_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{V}(\zeta_n)$ .

115 **Example 2.5.** Let us consider a polygraphic program that computes, among other functions, the *fusion sort* function on lists of natural numbers. It has two 1-cells,  $\text{nat}$  for natural numbers and  $\text{list}$  for lists of natural numbers. Its other cells, apart from structure ones are:

- Constructors: one  $\oplus : * \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  for each natural number  $n$ , plus  $\circ : * \Rightarrow \text{list}$  for the empty list and  $\nabla : \text{nat} \star_0 \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{list}$  for the list constructor.
- Functions: the main  $\blacklozenge : \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{list}$  for fusion sort, together with  $\blacktriangle : \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{list} \star_0 \text{list}$  for splitting lists and  $\blacktriangledown : \text{list} \star_0 \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{list}$  for merging them.
- Computation 3-cells:



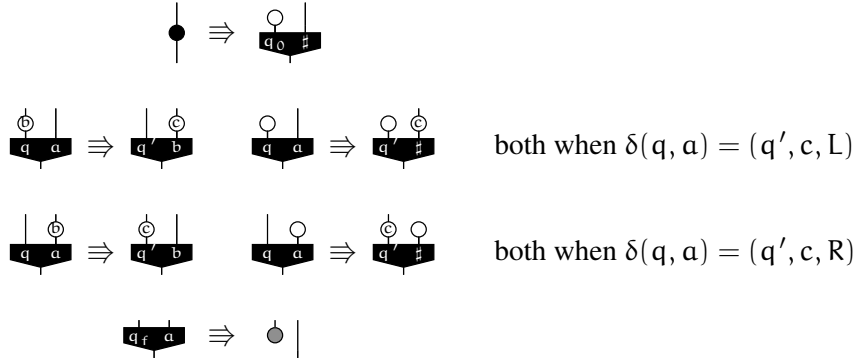
125 Note that the last two rules for the  $\blacktriangledown$  function are not conditional: there is exactly one of them for each pair  $(p, q)$  of natural numbers, depending if  $p \leq q$  or  $p > q$ . However, these two conditions

are computable (in linear time), preventing super-Turing computations. We have chosen a simplified representation of natural numbers which considers them as being predefined, at the "hardware level", together with their predicate  $\leq$ . The reason for this choice is to postpone the study of modularity and of the if-then-else construction to subsequent work.

130 **Theorem 2.6.** *Polygraphic programs form a Turing-complete model of computation.*

*Proof.* Here we give a sketch of the proof, while the complete one can be found in [2]. Any Turing machine can be translated into a polygraphic program whose values are the words written in the alphabet of the machine and whose functions are the transitions steps generated by the machine transition function. More formally, the considered polygraphic program has one 1-cell, plus:

- 135 • Constructors: one  $\circ : 0 \Rightarrow 1$  for the empty word plus one  $\phi : 1 \Rightarrow 1$  for each letter  $a$ .
- Functions: one  $\bullet : 1 \Rightarrow 1$  for the function to be computed plus one  $\text{step}_{q,a} = \text{trapezoid}(q, a) : 2 \Rightarrow 1$  for each state  $q$  and each letter  $a$ , including the blank symbol  $\#$ .
- Computation 3-cells are given thereafter, the first rule initializing the computation, the four subsequent families replicating the transitions of the Turing machine and the final family starting the computation of the result:



Let us assume that the machine is in a state  $q$ , reading a letter  $a$ , with  $w_l$  and  $w_r$  the two words respectively written on the left of  $a$ , from right to left, and on the right of  $a$ , from left to right. Then, this state of the system is represented by the 2-path  $(w_l \star_0 w_r) \star_1 \text{trapezoid}(q, a)$ . It is straightforward to check that each step of the Turing machine corresponds to an elementary 3-path of its polygraphic version. □

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### 3 Polygraphic interpretations and simple programs

Intuitively, a polygraphic interpretation sees 2-paths as electrical circuits, whose components are their 2-cells. The circuits have currents plugged into their inputs, and these currents propagate into the circuits according to the "current maps"  $\varphi_*$  associated to each 2-cell  $\varphi$ . A circuit produces heat, given by the sum of the "heat maps"  $[\varphi]$  of the 2-cells it is made of. In the case of polygraphic programs, we will see that current and heat maps can be used to give information respectively on the spatial size and on the temporal size of computations. Polygraphic interpretations have been introduced, in a more general version, in [5].

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### 3. Polygraphic interpretations and simple programs

**Definition 3.1.** A polygraphic interpretation of a polygraphic program  $\mathcal{P}$  consists into a mapping of each 2-path  $f$  with  $m$  inputs and  $n$  outputs onto two monotone maps  $f_* = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} : \mathbb{N}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^n$  and  $[f] = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} : \mathbb{N}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ , such that the following conditions are satisfied:

- For every 1-path  $x$  of length  $n$ , we have  $x_* = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{N}}^n$  and  $[x] = 0$ .
- For every 2-paths  $f$  and  $g$ , the following equalities hold when defined:

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \star_0 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \star_1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

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Given an interpretation and a 2-cell  $\varphi$ , we denote by  $\varphi_*^j$  the  $j^{\text{th}}$  component of the map  $\varphi_*$ . An interpretation of  $\mathcal{P}$  generates a binary relation denoted by  $\succ$ : it is defined, on 2-paths  $f$  and  $g$  with the same 2-source and the same 2-target, by  $f \succ g$  when the two inequalities  $f_*(\vec{i}) \geq g_*(\vec{i})$  and  $[f](\vec{i}) > [g](\vec{i})$  hold for every possible family  $\vec{i}$  of natural numbers. An interpretation is *compatible* with a 3-cell  $\alpha$  when  $s_2(\alpha) \succ t_2(\alpha)$  and *weakly compatible* with  $\alpha$  if  $s_2(\alpha) \succeq t_2(\alpha)$ .

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It was proved in [5] that an interpretation is entirely determined by its values on the 2-cells of the polygraph, that the binary relation  $\succ$  is a terminating strict order and that context are strictly monotone with respect to it. These are steps towards:

**Theorem 3.2** ([5]). *If a polygraphic program admits an interpretation which is compatible with all of its 3-cells, then it terminates.*

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**Example 3.3.** Let us assume that we have a current map  $(\cdot)_*$  on a polygraphic program such that the following conditions hold:

- If  $\nabla$  is a constructor with  $n$  inputs, then  $\nabla_*(i_1, \dots, i_n) > i_1 + \dots + i_n$ .
- On structure 2-cells, we have  $\bowtie_*(i, j) = (j, i)$  and  $\blacktriangle_*(i) = (i, i)$ .

We define a heat map  $[\cdot]_S$  as follows:

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- If  $\nabla$  is a constructor or a function, then  $[\nabla]_S = 0$ .
- On structure 2-cells, we have  $[\bowtie]_S(i, j) = ij$ ,  $[\blacktriangle]_S(i) = i^2$  and  $[\bullet]_S(i) = i$ .

It is proved in [2] that these values generate a polygraphic interpretation compatible with the structure 3-cells. Hence theorem 3.2 tells us that a polygraphic program without computation 3-cell terminates.

**Definition 3.4.** Given a current map  $(\cdot)_*$  on a polygraphic program that satisfies the conditions of example 3.3, the heat map  $[\cdot]_S$  is called *structure heat* generated by  $(\cdot)_*$ .

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**Definition 3.5.** We denote by  $\mathbb{N}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  the algebra of polynomials in  $n$  variables and coefficients in  $\mathbb{N}$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be a polygraphic program. A polygraphic interpretation is *simple* when the following conditions are met:

- For any 2-cell  $\varphi$  with  $m$  inputs and  $n$  outputs, the maps  $\sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_*^j$  and  $[\varphi]$  are in  $\mathbb{N}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ .

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### 3. Polygraphic interpretations and simple programs

- If  $\gamma$  is a constructor with  $n$  inputs, then  $\gamma_* = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a_\gamma$  with  $1 \leq a_\gamma < a$ , where  $a$  is a constant depending on the program. Moreover,  $[\gamma] = 0$ .
- On structure 2-cells, one has  $\searrow_*(i, j) = (j, i)$  and  $\triangle_*(i) = (i, i)$ . Moreover, structure cells produce no heat:  $[\triangle](i) = 0$ ,  $[\searrow](i, j) = 0$ ,  $[\bullet](i) = 0$ .
- 185 • For every function  $\varphi$  with  $m$  inputs and  $n$  outputs and for every family  $(i_1, \dots, i_m)$  of natural numbers, we have  $\sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_*^j(i_1, \dots, i_m) \geq i_1 + \dots + i_m$ .

A polygraphic program is called *simple* when it admits a simple polygraphic interpretation which is compatible with all of its computation 3-cells.

**Theorem 3.6.** *A simple polygraphic program terminates.*

190 *Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be a simple polygraphic program and let  $(\cdot)_*$  and  $[\cdot]$  be the current and heat maps of a simple interpretation, compatible with all the computation 3-cells of  $\mathcal{P}$ . It is a direct computation to check that such an interpretation is weakly compatible with the structure 3-cells of  $\mathcal{P}$ . Hence, we deduce that  $\mathcal{P}$  terminates if and only if the polygraphic program  $\mathcal{Q}$  does, where  $\mathcal{Q}$  is built from  $\mathcal{P}$  by removal of the computation 3-cells. The map  $(\cdot)_*$  also satisfies the conditions to generate a structure heat map  $[\cdot]_S$  195 proving the termination of  $\mathcal{Q}$ .  $\square$

**Example 3.7.** Let us prove that the polygraphic program of example 2.5 is simple. Let us consider the interpretation generated by these values:

- $\oplus_* = 1$ ,  $\ominus_* = 1$ ,  $\nabla_*(i, j) = i + j + 1$ ;
- $\bullet_*(i) = i$ ,  $\blacktriangle_*(i) = (\lceil i/2 \rceil, \lfloor i/2 \rfloor)$ ,  $\blacktriangledown_*(i, j) = i + j$ ;
- 200 •  $[\bullet](i) = 2i^2$ ,  $[\blacktriangle](i) = i$ ,  $[\blacktriangledown](i, j) = i + j$ .

We have used the notations  $\lceil \cdot \rceil$  and  $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$  for the rounding functions, respectively by excess and by default. This interpretation meets the conditions of definition 3.5 and, thus, is simple. Now, one has to check that it is compatible with all the computation 3-cells: we give some of the computations for the last 3-cell of the function  $\bullet$ . Let us start with  $(\cdot)_*$ . On one hand:

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \nabla \\ \bullet \end{array} \right)_* (i, j, k) = \left( \nabla \right)_* (i, \nabla_*(j, k)) = \bullet_* \circ \nabla_* (i, \nabla_*(j, k)) = i + j + k + 2.$$

And, on the other hand:

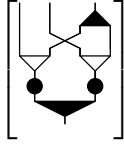
$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \blacktriangle \\ \bullet \end{array} \right)_* (i, j, k) = i + j + \lceil k/2 \rceil + \lfloor k/2 \rfloor + 2 = i + j + k + 2.$$

Now, let us consider  $[\cdot]$ . For the 2-source of the 3-cell, one gets:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \nabla \\ \bullet \end{array} \right] (i, j, k) = [\bullet] (i + j + k + 2) = 2 \cdot (i + j + k + 2)^2.$$



#### 4. Complexity of simple programs

And, for its 2-target,   $(i, j, k)$  is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\blacktriangle] (k) + [\bullet] (i + \lceil k/2 \rceil + 1) + [\bullet] (j + \lfloor k/2 \rfloor + 1) + [\blacktriangledown] (i + \lceil k/2 \rceil + 1, j + \lfloor k/2 \rfloor + 1) \\ &= 2 \cdot (i + \lceil k/2 \rceil + 1)^2 + 2 \cdot (j + \lfloor k/2 \rfloor + 1)^2 + i + j + 2k + 2. \end{aligned}$$

We conclude by considering two cases, depending on the parity of  $k$ .

**Example 3.8.** For the polygraphic program of example 2.3, the following values generate a simple interpretation which is compatible with the four computation 3-cells:

- $\circ_* = 1$ ,  $\phi_*(i) = i + 1$ ,  $\blacktriangle_*(i) = (i, i)$ ,  $\blacktriangledown_*(i, j) = i + j$ ,  $\blacktriangledown_*(i, j) = ij$ ;
- $[\circ] = [\phi] (i) = [\blacktriangle] (i) = [\bullet] (i) = 0$ ,  $[\blacktriangledown] (i, j) = i$ ,  $[\blacktriangledown] (i, j) = (i + 1)j$ .

#### 4 Complexity of simple programs

**Definition 4.1.** Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be a polygraphic program. If  $f$  is a 2-path of  $\mathcal{P}$ , we denote by  $\|f\|$  the number of 2-cells  $f$  is made of. If  $F$  is a 3-path of  $\mathcal{P}$ , we denote by  $\|F\|$  the number of 3-cells  $F$  is made of.

Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be a simple program with a fixed interpretation made of  $(\cdot)_*$  and  $[\cdot]$ . We want to prove that  $(\cdot)_*$  is a good estimation of the size of values computed by  $\mathcal{P}$ , given by  $\|\cdot\|$ , while  $[\cdot]$  is one for the size of the computations, given by  $\|F\|$ . Once again, the complete proofs are in [2]. By induction on the size of values, we prove that  $(\cdot)_*$  is an estimation of the size of values:

**Lemma 4.2.** For every value  $t$ , the inequalities  $\|t\| \leq t_* \leq \alpha \|t\|$  hold in  $\mathbb{N}$ .

Using the properties of the polygraphic interpretation we consider and lemma 4.2, we prove that the size of intermediate and of final values are bounded by a polynomial in the size of the initial values:

**Proposition 4.3.** Let  $\varphi$  be a function with  $m$  inputs and  $n$  outputs. Let  $P_\varphi$  be the polynomial in  $\mathbb{N}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$  defined by  $P_\varphi = \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_*^j(\alpha x_1, \dots, \alpha x_m)$ . Let  $t$  be a family of values of type  $s_1(\varphi)$  and let us assume that  $t \star_1 \varphi$  reduces into a 2-path of the shape  $u \star_1 c$ , where  $u$  has  $p$  outputs. Then the inequality  $\sum_{j=1}^p u_*^j \leq P_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|)$  holds. In particular, if  $u = \varphi(t)$ , the inequality  $\|\varphi(t)\| \leq P_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|)$  holds.

**Example 4.4.** If one computes these polynomials for the simple polygraphic program of example 2.5, one sees that, for any list  $t$ , the sorted list  $\bullet(t)$  and all the intermediate values computed to reach the result have their sizes bounded by the size of  $t$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\bullet}(x) &= \bullet_*(1 \cdot x) = x, & P_{\blacktriangledown}(x, y) &= \blacktriangledown_*(1 \cdot x, 1 \cdot y) = x + y, \\ P_{\blacktriangle}(x) &= \blacktriangle_*^1(1 \cdot x) + \blacktriangle_*^2(1 \cdot x) = \lceil x/2 \rceil + \lfloor x/2 \rfloor = x. \end{aligned}$$

For the polygraphic program of example 2.3, one gets  $P_{\blacktriangledown}(x, y) = x + y$  and  $P_{\blacktriangledown}(x, y) = xy$ . Hence, the current maps give us information on the spatial complexity of the computation, separated from the length of computations.

Now we interest ourselves into polynomial bounds for the length of computations. We start by a technical lemma, which proves that, during a computation, the potential structure heat increase due to the application of a computation 3-cell is polynomially bounded by the size of the arguments.

**Lemma 4.5.** *We denote by  $K$  the constant bounding the number of structure 2-cells in the 2-target of every computation 3-cell. Let  $\varphi$  be a function with  $m$  inputs. We denote by  $S_\varphi$  the polynomial  $K \cdot P_\varphi^2$ . Let  $t$  be a family of values of type  $s_1(\varphi)$ , let  $f$  and  $g$  be 2-paths such that  $t \star_1 \varphi$  reduces into  $f$  which itself reduces into  $g$  by application of a computation rule  $\alpha$ . Then the following inequality holds:*

$$[f]_S + S_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|) \geq [g]_S.$$

*Proof.* The complete, technical proof is in [2]. Here we recall the main reasoning steps. We denote by  $\alpha : a \Rightarrow b$  the computation 3-cell used to reduce  $f$  into  $g$ . We decompose  $f$  and  $g$  to make  $a$  and  $b$  appear and use the properties of current and heat maps to conclude that the inequality  $[f]_S + [b]_S(i_1, \dots, i_m) \geq [g]_S$  holds, for some natural numbers  $i_1, \dots, i_m$ . Then we prove that  $[b]_S(i_1, \dots, i_m)$  is polynomially bounded by the size of  $t$ . By definition of the structure heat,  $[b]_S(i_1, \dots, i_m)$  is the sum of all the structure heats produced by the structure 2-cells  $b$  is made of. Then we use proposition 4.3 to prove that the current incoming in each input of each structure 2-cell of  $b$  is bounded by  $P_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|)$ . Then, by definition of  $[\cdot]_S$  on structure 2-cells, we conclude that the structure heat produced by each one is at most  $P_\varphi^2(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|)$ . Finally, we use the fact that  $b$  is the 2-target of a computation 3-cell to deduce that there is at most  $K$  structure 2-cells in  $b$ .  $\square$

**Example 4.6.** For the polygraphic program of example 2.5 we have  $K = 1$ ,  $S_\bullet(x) = x^2$ ,  $S_\blacktriangle(x) = x^2$  and  $S_\blacktriangledown(x, y) = (x + y)^2$ . For the one of example 2.3, we have  $K = 1$ ,  $S_\blacktriangledown(x, y) = (x + y)^2$  and  $S_\blacktriangledown(x, y) = x^2 y^2$ .

Now let us prove that the length of a computation is polynomially bounded by the size of the arguments.

**Proposition 4.7.** *Let  $\varphi$  be a function with  $m$  inputs. We define the following polynomials:*

$$Q_\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_m) = [\varphi](ax_1, \dots, ax_m) \quad \text{and} \quad R_\varphi = Q_\varphi \cdot (1 + S_\varphi).$$

*Let  $t$  be a family of values of type  $s_1(\varphi)$ , let  $F$  be a 3-path with 2-source  $t \star_1 \varphi$ , made of  $k$  computation 3-cells and  $l$  structure 3-cells. Then the following inequalities hold:*

$$k \leq Q_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|) \quad \text{and} \quad l \leq Q_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|) \cdot S_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|).$$

*As a consequence,  $\|F\| \leq R_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|)$  holds.*

*Proof.* We decompose  $F$  into a  $\star_2$ -composite of elementary computation 3-paths followed by structure 3-paths. Using the fact that the heat map we consider is strictly decreasing on computation 3-cells and weakly decreasing on structure 3-cells, we deduce that  $[t \star_1 \varphi]$  is minored by  $k$ . We use the properties of  $[\cdot]$  and lemma 4.2 to get the bound we seek on  $k$ . Then, we apply proposition 4.7 to each of the structure 3-paths we have isolated. We sum up the resulting inequalities and use the facts that  $[t \star_1 \varphi]_S = 0$  and  $[t_2(F)]_S \geq 0$  to get  $k \cdot S_\varphi(\|t^1\|, \dots, \|t^m\|) \geq l$ . We deduce the inequality on  $l$  from this one and the one on  $k$ . We conclude by using the equality  $\|F\| = k + l$ .  $\square$

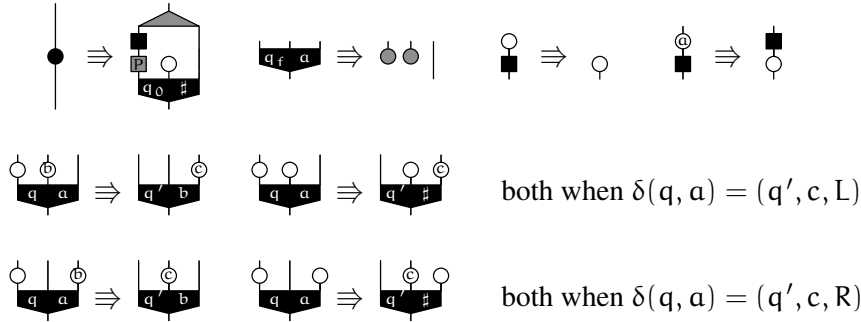
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**Example 4.8.** For the functions of example 2.5, we have  $Q_{\bullet}(x) = 2x^2$ ,  $Q_{\blacktriangle}(x) = x$  and  $Q_{\blacktriangledown}(x, y) = x + y$ . For example, let us fix a list  $t$ . The polynomial  $Q_{\bullet}$  tells us that, during the computation of the sorted list  $\blacklozenge(t)$ , there will be at most  $\|t\|$  applications of a computation 3-cell. The polynomial  $R_{\bullet}$  guarantees that there is no more than  $\|t\|^2(1 + \|t\|^2)$  applications of rules. On the examples we have considered, the polynomial  $Q_{\varphi}$  gives a bound that is close to known ones but the polynomial  $R_{\varphi}$  gives a very overestimated bound. To get a better estimation, we will have to work on the structure heat increase bound  $S_{\varphi}$ .

**Theorem 4.9.** *Functions computed by simple polygraphic programs are exactly PTIME functions.*

*Proof.* We start by proving that functions computed by simple polygraphic programs are in PTIME. Proposition 4.7 tells us that the length of any computation in such a polygraph are polynomially bounded by the size of the arguments. Furthermore, each step of computation can be done in polynomial time with respect to the size of the current 2-path: we find a redex in a directed acyclic graph with decorations then replace it by the corresponding reduce and both operations can be done in polynomial time.

Now let us prove that any PTIME function can be computed by a simple polygraphic program. The first step is to translate a Turing machine equipped with a clock into a polygraphic program. We fix a function  $f$  in PTIME, a Turing machine  $\mathcal{M}$  that computes  $f$  and a polynomial  $P$  that bounds the length of the computation. We consider a copy of the polygraphic program of example 2.3 which computes addition and multiplication of natural numbers, with its 1-source denoted by  $\text{nat}$ . Let us note that this polygraphic program computes any polynomials, including  $P$ . Then we extend it with a variant of the polygraphic Turing machine of section 2, made of a 1-cell  $\text{mon}$ ; its constructors are the empty word  $\circ : \text{mon} \Rightarrow \text{mon}$  and each letter  $\phi : \text{mon} \Rightarrow \text{mon}$  of the alphabet of  $\mathcal{M}$ ; its functions are the main  $\blacklozenge : \text{mon} \Rightarrow \text{mon}$  for  $f$ , plus a size function  $\blacksquare : \text{mon} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ , plus the modified  $\boxed{q \ a} : \text{nat} \star_0 \text{mon} \star_0 \text{mon} \Rightarrow \text{mon}$  for each state  $q$  of  $\mathcal{M}$  and each letter  $a$  in the alphabet of  $\mathcal{M}$ , including the blank symbol  $\#$ ; its computation 3-cells are:



Then, one checks that this polygraphic program mimics the transition of the original Turing machine  $\mathcal{M}$  and, thus, computes  $f$ . We conclude by checking that the following polygraphic interpretation, extending the one already built on natural numbers, is simple and compatible with each computation 3-cell:

- $\circ_* = 1$ ,  $\phi_*(i) = i + 1$ ,  $\blacksquare_*(i) = i$ ,  $\boxed{q \ a}_*(i, j, k) = i + j + k$ ,  $\blacklozenge_*(i) = P_*(i) + i + 1$ .
- $\boxed{\blacksquare}_*(i) = i$ ,  $\boxed{\boxed{q \ a}}_*(i, j, k) = i$ ,  $\boxed{\blacklozenge}_*(i) = [P](i) + P_*(i) + i + 1$ .

□

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