

Avatar Covers

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In this paper I introduce Avatar Covers, which strengthens symmetric self-normal and adjoint paths.

An Avatar Cover is a boolean function that describes the “avatar cover pattern” of normal paths^[1] to themselves. This is used e.g. when working with binary operators for interpreting Avatar Graphs^[2]:

$$f[g_{i \rightarrow n}]_a := \lambda(a : \mathbb{B}, b : \mathbb{B}) = \forall x, y \{ g_n(f(x, y)) = f(\text{if } a \{g_0\} \text{ else } \{id\}(x), \text{if } b \{g_1\} \text{ else } \{id\}(y)) \}$$

$f[g_{i \rightarrow n}]_a : \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$	Uses notation for normal paths $f[g_{i \rightarrow n}]$ with an underscore $_a$
$f : T \times T \rightarrow T$	A binary operator f
$g_{i \rightarrow n} : [T \rightarrow T]$	A list of unary operators $g_{i \rightarrow n}$

Symmetric Avatar Cover is the avatar cover pattern of a symmetric normal path:

$$f[g]_a \quad \text{Underscore } _a \text{ after bracket stands for “avatar cover”}$$

When the Symmetric Avatar Cover is and , it is the same as a symmetric normal path to itself:

$$f[g]_a \leq \Rightarrow \text{and} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f[g] \leq \Rightarrow f$$

This rule is called “Normal Symmetric Avatar Cover Transform” (NS-ACT) in theorem proving. One can use NS-ACT in reverse when NS-ACT holds, since no information is lost using the transform. For example, negation of addition has a symmetric avatar cover and :

$\therefore \quad -(a + b) = (-a) + (-b)$	
$\therefore \quad \text{neg}(\text{add}(a, b)) = \text{add}(\text{neg}(a), \text{neg}(b))$	
$\therefore \quad \text{add}[\text{neg} \times \text{neg} \rightarrow \text{neg}] \leq \Rightarrow \text{add}$	Using equational form of normal paths
$\therefore \quad \text{add}[\text{neg}] \leq \Rightarrow \text{add}$	Using notation for symmetric normal paths
$\therefore \quad \text{add}[\text{neg}]_a \leq \Rightarrow \text{and}$	Using reverse NS-ACT

When the Symmetric Avatar Cover is xor , it is the same as a self-adjoint path^[3] f of $g \cdot f$ by g .

$$f[g]_a \leq \Rightarrow \text{xor} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (g \cdot f)[g \times id \rightarrow id] \leq \Rightarrow (g \cdot f)[id \times g \rightarrow id] \leq \Rightarrow f$$

This rule is called “Adjoint Symmetric Avatar Cover Transform” (AS-ACT) in theorem proving. One can use AS-ACT in reverse when AS-ACT holds, since no information is lost using the transform. For example, negation of multiplication has a symmetric avatar cover xor :

$\therefore \quad -(a \cdot b) = (-a) \cdot b = a \cdot (-b)$	
$\therefore \quad \text{neg}(\text{mul}(a, b)) = \text{mul}(\text{neg}(a), b) = \text{mul}(a, \text{neg}(b))$	
$\therefore \quad \text{mul}[\text{neg} \times id \rightarrow \text{neg}] \leq \Rightarrow \text{mul}[id \times \text{neg} \rightarrow \text{neg}]$	Equational form
$\therefore \quad (\text{neg} \cdot \text{mul})[\text{neg} \times id \rightarrow id] \leq \Rightarrow (\text{neg} \cdot \text{mul})[id \times \text{neg} \rightarrow id]$	Adjoint path form
$\therefore \quad \text{mul}[\text{neg}]_a \leq \Rightarrow \text{xor}$	Reverse AS-ACT

References:

- [1] “Normal Paths”
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