Path Function Product Notation

by Sven Nilsen, 2017-2019

This notation is useful when doing asymmetric path semantics^[1] in a way that can easily be reduced to symmetric path semantics by erasing indices.

A single lowered index annotates a cartesian product:

$$a_i = (a_0, a_1, ..., a_{n-1})$$

 $a_i = (a_0, a_1, ..., a_{m-1})$

'i' and 'j' has paired cardinality with 'n' and 'm' respectively. When 'n' and 'm' are used as lowered indices, they can be thought of as an extra item at the end:

$$a_{in} = (a_i, a_n) = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n)$$

 $a_{jm} = (a_j, a_m) = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}, a_m)$

A common technique in path semantics is to create partial function products, e.g.:

$$a_{in} = (x_i, f(x_i))$$

A lowered index paired with a raised index annotates function application per element:

$$f_i(x^i) = (f_0(x_0), f_1(x_1), ..., f_{n-1}(x_{n-1}))$$

This makes it possible to apply a product of functions to a partial function product:

$$g_{in}(a^{in}) = g_{in}(x^i, f(x_i)) = (g_0(x_0), g_1(x_1), \dots, g_{n-1}(x_{n-1}), g_n(f(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})))$$

For all partial function products of the same function:

$$(a_i = b_i) => (a_n = b_n)$$

A path function product $g_{i\rightarrow n}$ splits the arguments from return value at n:

$$[g_{i \rightarrow n}] = [g_i \rightarrow g_n] = [g_0 \times g_1 \times \dots g_{n\text{-}1} \rightarrow g_n]$$

This means an asymmetric path can be turned into a symmetric path by erasing indices:

$$f[g_{i\rightarrow n}]$$
 asymmetric path $f[g]$ symmetric path

Equations often compare products:

$$\begin{split} g_i(x^i) &= g_i(y^i) \\ (g_0(x_0), \, g_1(x_1), \, \dots, \, g_{n\text{-}1}(x_{n\text{-}1})) &= (g_0(y_0), \, g_1(y_1), \, \dots, \, g_{n\text{-}1}(y_{n\text{-}1})) \end{split}$$

References:

[1] "Algebraic Notation for Asymmetric Paths" Sven Nilsen, 2017

 $\underline{https://github.com/advancedresearch/path_semantics/blob/master/papers-wip/algebraic-notation-for-asymmetric-paths.pdf}$