

Project Presentation

24.07.2020

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1sbZMjxCUx9iFtriptYZbGCkSuMbVUH0Yb_IUIHPoRZY/edit?usp=sharing

Introduction

In the previous presentation we looked at:

- a WA minimization algorithm by [Kiefer et al., 2013]
- a WA equivalence testing algorithm
- some implementation details

Since then:

- Parts of an ODE/CRN reduction algorithm have been implemented

Polynomial Ordinary Differential Equations

- System of equations of the form :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx_h}{dt} &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \prod_{j=1}^k x_j^{p_j} \\ &= a_1 x_1^{p_1} x_2^{p_2} \cdots + a_2 x_1^{p_1} x_2^{p_2} \cdots + \dots\end{aligned}$$

- The superscript p may be power or derivative

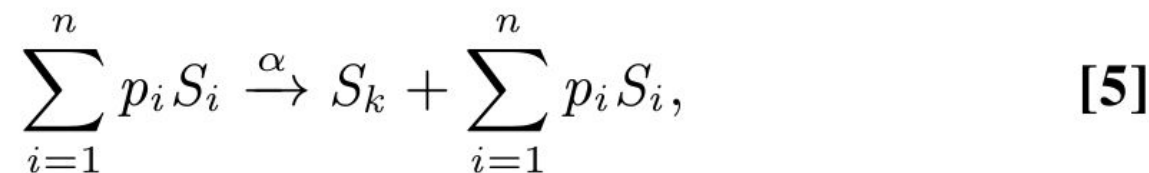
Chemical Reaction Networks

Tuple (S, R) consisting of

- set of species $S = \{S_1, S_2, \dots\}$
- set of reactions $R = \{lhs_1 \rightarrow rhs_1, \dots\}$
- lhs & rhs consists of a multiset of species, i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i S_i$
- Each reaction has a rate $r_i = k_i \prod_j x_j^{a_j}$
- Rate follows mass action kinetics, x_j is the concentration of species j
- Other notions possible, see [Petrov, 2018]

Tribastone et al.: ODE to RN conversion

We encode each variable x_i with species S_i and each monomial $\alpha \prod_i x_i^{p_i}$ appearing in the ODE of x_k with the reaction



where the operator $+$ denotes multiset union and $p_i S_i$ is a multiset with p_i occurrences of S_i .

Tribastone et al.: Partition Refinement for ODEs

Basic schema:

1. actually uses RN structures => use previous method as first step
2. compute a quantity depending on current splitter per Species
3. split species with distinct value in new partition
4. goto 2 until there are no splitters left
5. apply partition to CRN
6. Convert back to ODEs

Quantities to split by

Change of species wrt. the set of reactions
having rho as lhs

$$\phi(\rho, S_i) := \sum_{(\rho \xrightarrow{\alpha} \pi) \in R} (\pi_i - \rho_i) \cdot \alpha$$

Change of all species in a partition wrt. reactions
having rho as lhs

$$\phi(\rho, G) := \sum_{S_i \in G} \phi(\rho, S_i)$$

FDE

$$\mathbf{fr}(S_i, \rho, G) := \frac{\phi(S_i + \rho, G)}{[S_i + \rho]!}$$

BDE

$$\mathbf{br}(S_i, \mathcal{M}, H') := \sum_{S_k \in H'} \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{M}} \frac{\phi(S_k + \rho, S_i)}{|S_k + \rho|_{H'}}$$

Example

A **Reaction Network**

$$A_{u,u} \xrightarrow{k_1} A_{p,u}$$
$$A_{p,u} \xrightarrow{k_2} A_{u,u}$$
$$A_{u,u} \xrightarrow{k_1} A_{u,p}$$
$$A_{u,p} \xrightarrow{k_2} A_{u,u}$$
$$A_{p,u} + B \xrightarrow{k_3} A_{p,u}B$$
$$A_{p,u}B \xrightarrow{k_4} A_{p,u} + B$$
$$A_{u,p} + B \xrightarrow{k_3} A_{u,p}B$$
$$A_{u,p}B \xrightarrow{k_4} A_{u,p} + B$$

B **Current partition**

$$\{\{A_{u,u}, A_{p,u}, A_{u,p}, B, A_{p,u}B, A_{u,p}B\}\}$$

First iteration
Set of splitters

$$\{\{A_{u,u}, A_{p,u}, A_{u,p}, B, A_{p,u}B, A_{u,p}B\}\}$$

\nwarrow *sp*

$$\text{fr}(A_{p,u}, B, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{u,p}, B, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(B, A_{p,u}, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(B, A_{u,p}, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{p,u}B, \emptyset, sp) = 4$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{u,p}B, \emptyset, sp) = 4$$

C **Current partition**

$$\{\{A_{u,u}\}, \{A_{p,u}, A_{u,p}\}, \{B\}, \{A_{p,u}B, A_{u,p}B\}\}$$

Second iteration
Set of splitters

$$\{\{A_{u,u}\}, \{B\}, \{A_{p,u}B, A_{u,p}B\}\}$$

\nwarrow *sp*

$$\text{fr}(A_{u,u}, \emptyset, sp) = -2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{p,u}, \emptyset, sp) = 2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{u,p}, \emptyset, sp) = 2$$

Third iteration
Set of splitters

$$\{\{B\}, \{A_{p,u}B, A_{u,p}B\}\}$$

\nwarrow *sp*

$$\text{fr}(A_{p,u}, B, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{u,p}, B, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(B, A_{p,u}, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(B, A_{u,p}, sp) = -3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{p,u}B, \emptyset, sp) = 4$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{u,p}B, \emptyset, sp) = 4$$

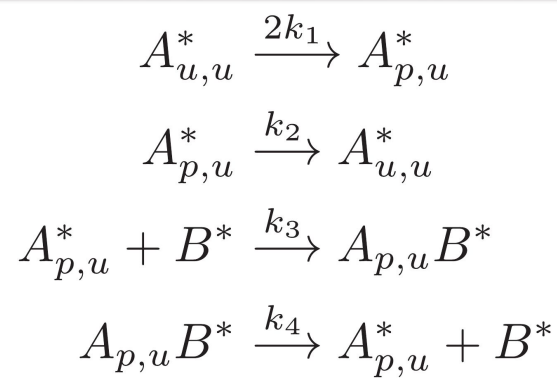
Fourth iteration
Set of splitters

$$\{\{A_{p,u}B, A_{u,p}B\}\}$$

\nwarrow *sp*

$$\text{fr}(A_{p,u}, B, sp) = 3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{u,p}, B, sp) = 3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(B, A_{p,u}, sp) = 3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(B, A_{u,p}, sp) = 3/2$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{p,u}B, \emptyset, sp) = -4$$
$$\text{fr}(A_{u,p}B, \emptyset, sp) = -4$$

	\emptyset	$A_{p,u}$	$A_{u,p}$	B
$A_{u,u}$	0	0	0	0
$A_{p,u}$	0	0	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$
$A_{u,p}$	0	0	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$
B	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0
$A_{u,p}B$	4	0	0	0
$A_{p,u}B$	4	0	0	0



Reminder: WA minimization

Find a basis F of the prefix space using random vectors r_i

- Add the vectors of all prefix words up to length n together and multiply this vector by n different factors yielding $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$
- Factors are derived by random vectors and structure of prefixes
- Base is then the maximally linear independent subset of $\{\alpha, v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

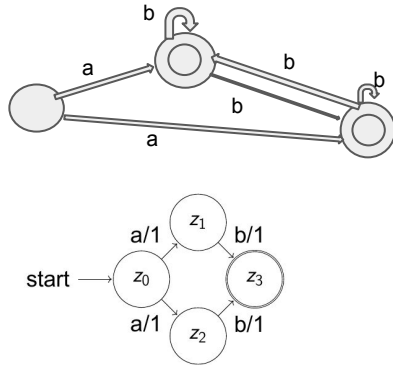
Use basis to do Schützenberger Construction [3]: $\vec{A} = (\vec{n}, \Sigma, \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\mu}, \vec{\eta})$ With

- $\vec{\mu} = \vec{F} \mu \vec{F}^{-1}$ or $\vec{F} \mu = \vec{\mu} \vec{F}$
- $\vec{\alpha} = e_1$
- $\vec{\eta} = \vec{F} \eta$
- $\vec{n} = \text{rank}(\vec{\mu})$

Example:

Weighted automaton $\mathcal{A} = (n, \Sigma, \mu, \alpha, \eta)$ with

- $n = 3,$
- $\Sigma = \{a, b\},$
- $\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0),$
- $\eta = (0, 0, 0, 1),$
- $\mu(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$
- $\mu(b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$



Find basis of prefix space

$$r^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5 & 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 11 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad r^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 12 & 3 & 9 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad r^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 & 9 & 10 \\ 1 & 11 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad r^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 2 & 10 \\ 5 & 9 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha \mu(a) r_i + \alpha \mu(a) \mu(b) r_i = (0, 1, 1, 0) r_i + (0, 0, 0, 2) r_i$$

$$v_1 = 9 \cdot (0, 1, 1, 0) + 9 \cdot 11 \cdot (0, 0, 0, 2) = (0, 9, 9, 198)$$

$$v_2 = 2 \cdot (0, 1, 1, 0) + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot (0, 0, 0, 2) = (0, 2, 2, 12)$$

$$v_3 = 2 \cdot (0, 1, 1, 0) + 2 \cdot 11 \cdot (0, 0, 0, 2) = (0, 2, 2, 44)$$

$$v_4 = 4 \cdot (0, 1, 1, 0) + 4 \cdot 9 \cdot (0, 0, 0, 2) = (0, 4, 4, 72)$$

$$\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 & 198 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

Do Schützenberger construction

$$\vec{F} \mu(\sigma) = \vec{\mu}(\sigma) \vec{F} \equiv \vec{\mu}(\sigma) = \vec{F} \mu(\sigma) \vec{F}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{\mu}(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{24} & \frac{11}{16} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\mu}(b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{-9}{16} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{36} & \frac{-1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\eta} = \vec{F} \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 & 198 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (0, 0, 0, 1)^T = (0, 198, 12)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A} = (3, \{a, b\}, \vec{\mu}, (1, 0, 0), (0, 198, 12)^T)$$

Forward Bisimulation

Let surjective function $\mathcal{R} : \{1, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, m\}$, $n > m$ and $V \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times m}$ with $V(i, j) = 1 \iff i R j$.

Let distributor matrix $W \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times n}$ with $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\} : \sum_{j=1}^n W(i, j) = 1 \wedge W = (\text{diag}(w)V)^T$, $w \in \mathbb{K}^{1 \times n}$.

Let weighted automata $A_1 = (\alpha_1, \mu_1, \eta_1)$, $A_2 = (\alpha_2, \mu_2, \eta_2)$ with n and m states.

$$V \text{ is a forward bisimulation} \iff \alpha_1 V = \alpha_2, W \mu_1 V = \mu_2, W \eta_1 = \eta_2, A_1 \equiv A_2$$

Backward Bisimulation

Similar, but is invariant wrt. weight vectors and uses V^T

$$V \text{ is a backward bisimulation} \iff \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 V^T, V^T \mu_1 = \mu_2 V^T, V^T \eta_1 = \eta_2, A_1 \equiv A_2$$

\Rightarrow *induces equivalence relation* with ~~is~~ quotient map $\{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\} / \sim$

Bisimulation, partition & lumpability

- equivalence relation over space induces quotient space $S \backslash \sim$
- $S \backslash \sim$ is set of equivalence classes, thus a *partition* of S

[Buchholz, 1994]

Definition 1 Let \underline{P} be the irreducible transition matrix of a finite Markov chain X on state space Z and $\Omega = \{\Omega(1) \dots \Omega(N)\}$ a partition of the state space with collector matrix \underline{V} .

- Ω is *ordinarily lumpable*, iff for all $I \in \{1 \dots N\}$ and all $i, j \in \Omega(I)$: $(\underline{e}_i - \underline{e}_j) \underline{P} \underline{V} = \underline{0}$
- Ω is *exactly lumpable*, iff for all $I \in \{1 \dots N\}$ and all $i, j \in \Omega(I)$: $(\underline{e}_i - \underline{e}_j) \underline{P}^T \underline{V} = \underline{0}$
- Ω is *strictly lumpable*, iff it is ordinarily and exactly lumpable.

\underline{e}_i is a row vector with 1.0 in position i and 0 elsewhere.

Kiefer

vs.

Tribastone

Bisimulations using change of basis wrt.
prefix/postfix space for forward/backward

Depends on initial & final vector

Guaranteed to be minimal:

$$\text{Rank}(\mu) = \text{Rank}(\text{forward}) = \text{Rank}(\text{backward})$$

Relies on randomness to find basis, sparsity?

$$\mathcal{O}(n^3) \in P$$

Bisimulation using partition refinement wrt.
stoichiometry

Depends on BDE: initial value
FDE: transitions only

BDE: Species with same solutions at each step
not guaranteed to be minimal [Boreale, 2019]

FDE: Species with same dynamics wrt. all other
minimal?

$$\mathcal{O}(|R||S| \log(|S|))$$

CRN and WA semantics

Exist several CRN to WA encodings e.g.:

- [Petrov, 2018]: state=configuration, transition=reaction changing config
- [Feinberg, 1987]: state=complexes, transition=reaction changing complex

Found nothing on WA to CRN in literature

[Tribastone, 2017]: Minimizes *species*, not complexes or configurations

[Kiefer, 2013]: Requires initial and final vectors to work, CRN has none

=> No direct correspondence wrt. encoding that is required by reduction approaches

WA to CRN (wrt. partition refinement semantics)

For each state add one species

For each nz. entry in transition matrix add reaction with rate according to weight with lhs from state and rhs to state

Initial vector is not needed, for each entry in final add $S_i \rightarrow \emptyset$

Execution semantics not really preserved

$$\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

splitter

$$\{\{s_0, s_1, s_2\}, \{s_3\}\}$$

	\emptyset
s_0	0
s_1	-1
s_2	-1

$$f_r(s_1, \emptyset, \{s_0, s_1, s_2\}) = (-1 \cdot 1) \cdot 1$$

$$f_r(s_2, \emptyset, \{s_0, s_1, s_2\}) = (-1 \cdot 1) \cdot 1$$

Part	considered	split
$\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$	$\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$	$\{s_0\}$
$\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$	$\{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$	$\{s_0, s_2\}$
$\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$	$\{s_1, s_2\}$	—

$$\Rightarrow \{\{s_0\}, \{s_1, s_2\}, \{s_3\}\}$$

$$L(s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3)$$

	\emptyset
s_1	
s_2	

$$f_r(s_1, \emptyset, \{s_1, s_2\}) = \text{Same as before}$$

$$f_r(s_2, \emptyset, \{s_1, s_2\}) = \text{--- n ---}$$

CRN to WA (semantics wrt. partition refinement)

States = species

Transitions = $T \in \mathbb{R}^{|species| \times |species|}$

for s1 in species:

for r in reactions:

if (s1 in r.lhs)

for s2 in r.rhs

$T[s1, s2] -= s1.coeff * rate$

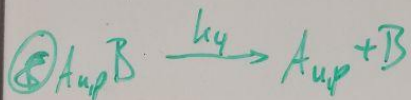
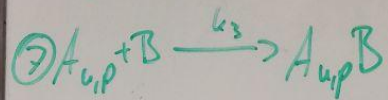
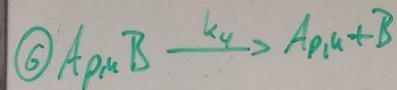
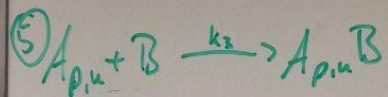
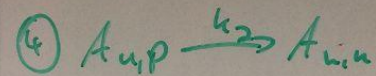
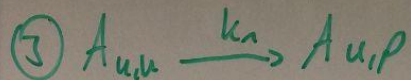
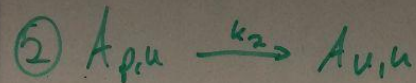
else if (s1 in r.rhs)

for s2 in r.lhs

$T[s1, s2] += s1.coeff * rate$

Apply Kiefer to CRNs

CRN:



- (cons) (lhs)	+ Prod (rhs)
$ \begin{array}{cccccc c} A_{u,u} & & & & & & \\ 0 & k_1 & k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 \\ k_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_2 \\ k_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_2 & k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_2 & k_2 & 5, 7 \\ 0 & k_4 & 0 & k_4 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & k_4 & k_4 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccc c} A_{u,u} & & & & & & \\ 0 & k_2 & k_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_2 \\ k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 & k_1 \\ k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 & k_1 \\ 0 & - & - & 0 & k_1 & k_1 & 6, 8 \\ 0 & k_3 & 0 & k_3 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & k_3 & k_3 & 0 & 0 & 7 \end{array} $

0	$-k_1 + k_2$	$-k_1 + k_2$	0	0	0
$-k_2 + k_1$	0	0	0	$-k_3 + k_4$	0
$-k_2 + k_1$	0	0	0	0	$-k_3 + k_4$
0	0	0	0	$-k_3 + k_4$	$-k_3 + k_4$
0	$-k_4 + k_3$	0	$-k_4 + k_3$	0	0
0	0	$-k_4 + k_3$	$-k_4 + k_3$	0	0

Part	cons (closed)	Spitz
$\{ \dots \}$	$\{ \dots \}$	$\{ A_{u,u} \}$
$\{ \{ A_{u,u} \}, \{ \dots \} \}$	$\{ \dots \}$	$\{ B \}$
$\{ \{ A_{u,u} \}, \{ B \}, \{ A_{u,p}, A_{u,p}, A_{u,p} \}, A_{u,p}B \}$	$\{ A_{u,p}, A_{u,p}, A_{u,p}B, A_{u,p}B \}$	$\{ A_{u,p}, A_{u,p} \}$
$\{ \{ A_{u,u} \}, \{ B \}, \{ A_{u,p}, A_{u,p} \}, \{ A_{u,p}B, A_{u,p}B \} \}$	$\{ A_{u,p}, A_{u,p} \}$	—
$\{ \{ A_{u,u} \}, \{ B \}, \{ A_{u,p}, A_{u,p} \}, \{ A_{u,p}B, A_{u,p}B \} \}$	$\{ A_{u,p}B, A_{u,p}B \}$	—

Conclusion

- At the core both algos find bisimulations, but for different conditions
- Partition refinement asymptotically faster
- Does Tribastone et al. hold for \mathbb{Q} -weighted automata?
- Does Hopcroft suffice and hold for the above?
- There exist connections/embeddings between frameworks
- With restrictions, semantic “problems”
- Hard to figure out encoding preserving semantics and satisfying requirements of the approaches

Extra: ODE, CRN and cont. Petri-Net

ODE

Strat: system of equations: $\dot{x}_i = \sum_j k_{ij} x_j^{\alpha_j}$

e.g. $\dot{x}_1 = 2x_1 + x_2^2$
 $\dot{x}_2 = 1$
 $\dot{x}_3 = 4x_3$

to ODE $\dot{X}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + x_2^2 \\ 1 \\ 4x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

CRN

Species: A_1, A_2, \dots
Reactions: $R = \{ \sum a_i A_i \xrightarrow{k} \sum b_i A_i \}$

e.g. Species: $\{H_2, O_2, H_2O, CO_2\}$
Reactions: $\{ 2H_2 + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_1} 2H_2O, C + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_2} CO_2 \}$

Rate of reaction $r_i(X(t)) = k_i \prod x_j^{\alpha_j}$
 $k_i(T) = A_i \cdot e^{-E_i/RT}$

assumption: Temperature const.
assumption: sufficient molecules so no stochasticity
assumption: Well-stirred

Not strictly equal as the rate can be negative
Rewrite System vs. CRN

CRN

Species: A_1, A_2, \dots
Reactions: $R = \{ \sum a_i A_i \xrightarrow{k} \sum b_i A_i \}$

e.g. Species: $\{H_2, O_2, H_2O, CO_2\}$
Reactions: $\{ 2H_2 + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_1} 2H_2O, C + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_2} CO_2 \}$

Rate of reaction $r_i(X(t)) = k_i \prod x_j^{\alpha_j}$
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assumption: Temperature const.
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Not strictly equal as the rate can be negative
Rewrite System vs. CRN

Continuous Petri-Net

Strat: Triple (P, T, F, M_0, Λ)
with Places $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$
Transitions $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_m\}$
Flow arcs $F \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{P \times T}$ where sign means direction
Multiplicities $M_0 \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n \times P}$
Firing rates $V(M) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times T}$

e.g. $M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

CRN to CPN

CRN: $2H_2 + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_1} 2H_2O$
CPN: $\begin{matrix} H_2 & O_2 & H_2O \\ \text{place} & \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{transition } t_1 \end{matrix}$

to CPN

CPN to PN

CPN: $2H_2 + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_1} 2H_2O$
PN: $\begin{matrix} H_2 & O_2 & H_2O \\ \text{place} & \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{transition } t_1 \end{matrix}$

to PN

PN to CPN

PN: $\begin{matrix} H_2 & O_2 & H_2O \\ \text{place} & \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{transition } t_1 \end{matrix}$
CPN: $\begin{matrix} H_2 & O_2 & H_2O \\ \text{place} & \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{transition } t_1 \end{matrix}$

to CPN

cont. Petri-Net, CTMC Reaction Network Graph

1. MCN / Infinite MC

- No initial state / All states initial
- No final state / All states final
- infinite state space with every possible configuration
- \forall reactions \exists transition Matrix
- Equivalent to all possible Markovs of the Petri-Net

Configurations:

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0

Transitions:

in each state that satisfies the reactants of transition w. weight

$k_1 \cdot x_1^{m_1} \cdot x_2^{m_2} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n^{m_n}$

$[Petriov, 2018]$

Continuous Petri-Net

Triple (P, T, F, M_0, λ)

with Places $P := \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$

Transitions $T := \{t_1, \dots, t_m\}$

Flow arcs $F \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{P \times T}$ when signless input direction

Markings $M \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n \times P}$

Firing rates $V(A) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times T}$

with the empty Marking $M_0 = \vec{0}$

Diagram: A Petri net with two places, H_2 and O_2 , and one transition labeled $V(M)$. There are two arcs from H_2 to the transition, each with weight 2. There is one arc from O_2 to the transition with weight 2. The transition has one outgoing arc to a place labeled H_2O with weight 2.

\Rightarrow States represent Configurations but not Species

\Rightarrow Lieber also works only on finite state space

\Rightarrow restrict state space by defining final & initial vector

\Rightarrow MC is equal to ODE execution with only one Reaction per time step instead of all reactions / time step

2. Reaction Network Structure Graph

- Complexes $(M_1 \text{ or } M_2) \in \text{States}$
- Reactions \equiv Edges with weights $\in \mathbb{R}_0$ Laplacian

$(-f_1(x_1, 1) \quad k_1(x_2) \quad \dots \quad k_n(x_n))$
 $(-f_1(x_1) \quad -f_2(x_2) \quad \dots \quad -f_n(x_n))$

Diagram: A reaction network graph showing two reactions. Reaction 1: $H_2 + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_1} H_2O$. Reaction 2: $C + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_2} CO_2$.

2.5.

\Rightarrow yields Markov Process (A_k is a Transition rate matrix)

\Rightarrow Lieber is applicable (finite state space)

\Rightarrow nodes are complexes instead of species

max complex example:

$A_1 \rightleftharpoons A_2 + A_3$ [Feinberg, 1987]

Concentration

$r_i(\vec{x}) = \frac{\lambda_i(\vec{x})}{V}$

$r_i = k_i \prod_j x_j^{\alpha_j}$

$\lambda_i = C_i \prod_j (a_{ij}^{x_j})$

Note: Continuous deterministic rate can be exchanged with discrete stochastic rate

And instead of solving ODE, solve Chemical Master Eq: x state, V volume

$\frac{dP(x)}{dt} = \sum_{i: x_i > 0} \lambda_i(x_{-i}) P(x_{-i}) - \sum_i \lambda_i(x) P(x)$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sum_i \lambda_i(x) v_i$