Coinduction up to in a fibrational setting
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Abstract

Bisimulation up-to enhances the coinductive proof method for bisimilarity, providing efficient proof techniques for checking properties of different kinds of systems. We prove the soundness of such techniques in a fibrational setting, building on the seminal work of Hermida and Jacobs. This allows us to systematically obtain up-to techniques not only for bisimilarity but for a large class of coinductive predicates modelled as coalgebras. By tuning the parameters of our framework, we obtain novel techniques for unary predicates and nominal automata, a variant of the GSOS rule format for similarity, and a new categorical treatment of weak bisimilarity.

Categories and Subject Descriptors F.3 [Logics and meanings of programs]: F.4 [Mathematical logic and formal languages]

General Terms Theory.

Keywords coalgebras, coinductive predicates, bisimulation up-to, GSOS, up-to techniques, similarity, bialgebras, nominal automata.

1. Introduction

1.1 Coinduction up-to

The rationale behind coinductive up-to techniques is the following. Suppose you have a characterisation of an object of interest as a greatest fixed-point. For instance, behavioural equivalence in CCS is the greatest fixed-point of a monotone function \( B \) on relations, describing the standard bisimulation game. This means that to prove two processes equivalent, it suffices to exhibit a relation \( R \) that relates them, and which is a \( B \)-invariant, i.e., \( R \subseteq B(R) \).

Such a task can however be painful or inefficient, and one could prefer to exhibit a relation which is only a \( B \)-invariant up to some function \( A \), i.e., \( R \subseteq B(A(R)) \).

Not every function \( A \) can safely be used: \( A \) should be sound for \( B \), meaning that any \( B \)-invariant up to \( A \) should be contained in a \( B \)-invariant. Instances of sound functions for behavioural equivalence in process calculi usually include transitive closure, context closure and congruence closure. The use of such techniques dates back to Milner’s work on CCS [21]; a famous example of an unsound technique is that of weak bisimulation up to weak bisimilarity. Since then, coinduction up-to proved useful, if not essential, in numerous proofs about concurrent systems (see [25] for a list of references); it has been used to obtain decidability results [8], and more recently to improve standard automata algorithms [7].

The theory underlying these techniques was first developed by Sangiorgi [27]. It was then reworked and generalised by one of the authors to the abstract setting of complete lattices [24, 25]. The key observation there is that the notion of soundness is not compositional: the composition of two sound functions is not necessarily sound itself. The main solution to this problem consists in restricting to compatible functions, a subset of the sound functions which enjoys nice compositional properties and contains most of the useful techniques.

An illustrative example of the benefits of a modular theory is the following: given a signature \( \Sigma \), consider the congruence closure function, that is, the function \( Cgr \) mapping a relation \( R \) to the smallest congruence containing \( R \). This function has proved to be useful as an up-to technique for language equivalence of non-deterministic automata [7]. It can be decomposed into small pieces as follows: \( Cgr = Trn \circ Sym \circ Ctx \circ Rfl \), where \( Trn \) is the transitive closure, \( Sym \) is the symmetric closure, \( Rfl \) is the reflexive closure, and \( Ctx \) is the context closure associated to \( \Sigma \). Since compatibility is preserved by composition (among other operations), the compatibility of \( Cgr \) follows from that of its smaller components. In turn, transitive closure can be decomposed in terms of relational composition, and context closure can be decomposed in terms of the smaller functions that close a relation with respect to \( \Sigma \) one symbol at a time. Compatibility of such functions can thus be obtained in a modular way.

A key observation in the present work is that when we move to a coalgebraic presentation of the theory, compatible functions generalise to functors equipped with a distributive law (Section 3).

1.2 Fibrations and coinductive predicates

Coalgebras are a tool of choice for describing state based systems: given a functor \( F \) determining its type (e.g., labelled transition systems, automata, streams), a system is just an \( F \)-coalgebra \((X, \xi)\). When \( F \) has a final coalgebra \((\Omega, \omega)\), this gives a canonical notion of behavioural equivalence [17]:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{1} & \Omega \\
\xi & \downarrow & \omega \\
FX & \xrightarrow{F1} & F\Omega 
\end{array}
\]

two states \( x, y \in X \) are equivalent if they are mapped to the same element in the final coalgebra.

When the functor \( F \) preserves weak pullbacks—which we shall assume throughout this introductory section for the sake of

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simplicity—behavioural equivalence can be characterised coinduc-
tively using Hermita-Jacobs bisimulations [14, 30]: given an
\( F \)-coalgebra \((X, \xi)\), behavioural equivalence is the largest B-
invariant for a monotone function \( B \) on \( \text{Rel}_X \), the poset of binary
relations over \( X \). This function \( B \) can be decomposed as
\[
B \triangleq \xi^* \circ \text{Rel}(F)_X : \text{Rel}_X \to \text{Rel}_X
\]
Let us explain the notations used here. We consider the category \( \text{Rel} \)
whose objects are relations \( R \subseteq X^2 \) and morphisms from \( R \subseteq X^2 \)
to \( S \subseteq Y^2 \) are maps from \( X \) to \( Y \) sending pairs in \( R \) to pairs in
\( S \). For each set \( X \) the poset \( \text{Rel}_X \) of binary relations over \( X \)
is a subcategory of \( \text{Rel} \), also called the fibre over \( X \). The functor \( F \)
has a canonical lifting to \( \text{Rel} \), denoted by \( \text{Rel}(F) \). This lifting
restricts to a functor \( \text{Rel}(F)_X : \text{Rel}_X \to \text{Rel}_{FX} \), which in this
case is just a monotone function between posets. The monotone
function \( \xi^* : \text{Rel}_X \to \text{Rel}_X \) is the inverse image of the coalgabra
\( \xi \) mapping a relation \( R \subseteq (FX)^2 \) to \( (\xi \times \xi)^{-1}(R) \).

To express other predicates than behavioural equivalence, one
can take arbitrary liftings of \( F \) to \( \text{Rel} \), different from the canonical
one. Any lifting \( \overline{T} \) yields a functor \( B \) defined as
\[
B \triangleq \xi^* \circ \overline{T}_X : \text{Rel}_X \to \text{Rel}_X
\]
The final coalgebra, or greatest fixed-point for such a \( B \) is called a
coinductive predicate [13, 14]. By taking appropriate \( \overline{T} \), one can
obtain, for instance, various behavioural preorderings: similarity on
labelled transition systems (LTSs), language inclusion on automata,
or lexicographic ordering of streams.

This situation can be further generalised using fibrations. We
refer the reader to the first chapter of [16] for a gentle introduction,
or to Section 2 for succinct definitions. The functor \( p: \text{Rel} \to \text{Set} \)
mapping a relation \( R \subseteq X^2 \) to its support set \( X \) is a fibration,
where the inverse image \( \xi^* \) is just the reindexing functor of \( \xi \). By
choosing a different fibration than \( \text{Rel} \), one can obtain coinductive
characterisations of objects that are not necessarily binary relations,
e.g., unary predicates like divergence, ternary relations, or metrics.

Our categorical generalisation of compatible functions provides
a natural extension of this fibration framework with a systematic
treatment of up-to techniques: we provide functors (i.e., monotone
functions in the special case of the \( \text{Rel} \) fibration) that are compatible
with those functors \( B \) corresponding to coinductive predicates.

For instance, when the chosen lifting \( \overline{T} \) is a fibration map, the
functor corresponding to a technique called “up to behavioural
equivalence” is compatible (Theorem 1). The canonical lifting of
a functor is always such a fibration map, so that when \( F \) is the
functor for LTSs, we recover the soundness of the very first up-to
technique from the literature, namely “bisimulation up to bisimi-
larity” [21]. One can also check that another lifting of this same
functor but in another fibration yields the divergence predicate, and
is a fibration map. We thus obtain the validity of the “divergence
up to bisimilarity” technique.

1.3 Bialgebras and up to context

Another important class of techniques comes into play when con-
sidering systems with an algebraic structure on the state space (e.g.,
the syntax of a process calculus). A minimal requirement for such
systems usually is that behavioural equivalence should be a congru-
ence. In the special case of bisimilarity on LTSs, several rule for-
mats have been proposed to ensure such a congruence property [1].
At the categorical level, the main concept to study such systems is
that of bialgebra. Assume two endofunctors \( T, F \) related by a
distributive law \( \lambda: TF \Rightarrow FT \). A \( \lambda \)-bialgebra consists in a triple
\((X, \alpha, \xi)\) where \((X, \alpha)\) is a \( T \)-algebra, \((X, \xi)\) is an \( F \)-coalgebra,
and a diagram involving \( \lambda \) commutes. It is well known that in such
a bialgebra, behavioural equivalence is a congruence with respect
on cost to \( T \) [31]. This is actually a generalisation of the fact that bisimi-
larity is a congruence for all GSOS specifications [3]: GSOS spec-
fications are in one-to-one correspondence with distributive laws
between the appropriate functors [2, 31].

This congruence result can be strengthened into a compatibility
result [26]: in any \( \lambda \)-bialgebra, the contextual closure function that
corresponds to \( T \) is compatible for behavioural equivalence. By
moving to fibrations, we generalise this result so that we can
obtain up to context techniques for arbitrary coinductive predicates:
unary predicates like divergence, by using another fibration than \( \text{Rel} \); but also other relations than behavioural equivalence, like
the behavioural preorders mentioned above, or weak bisimilarity.

The technical device we need to establish this result is that of
fibrations, fibrations \( p \) whose opposite functor \( p^{op} \) is also a fibratio-

Now, starting from a \( \lambda \)-bialgebra \((X, \alpha, \xi)\), and given two liftings
\( \overline{T} \) and \( \overline{F} \) of \( T \) and \( F \), respectively, the question is whether the
above functor \( C \) is compatible with the functor \( B \) defined earlier
in (1). The simple condition we give in this paper is the following:
the distributive law \( \lambda: TF \Rightarrow FT \) should lift to a distributive law
\( \overline{T} \overline{F} \Rightarrow \overline{F} \overline{T} \) (Theorem 2).

This condition is always satisfied in the bifibration \( \text{Rel} \), when
\( \overline{T} \) and \( \overline{F} \) are the canonical liftings of \( T \) and \( F \). Thus we obtain
as a corollary the compatibility of bisimulation of up to context in
\( \lambda \)-bialgebras, which is the main result from [26]—soundness
was previously observed by Lenisa et al. [19, 20] and then Bartels [2].
The present work allows us to go further in several directions, as
illustrated below.

1.4 Contributions and Applications

The main contribution of this paper is the abstract framework
developed in Section 4; it allows us to derive the soundness of a
wide range of both novel and well-established up-to techniques for
arbitrary coinductive predicates. Sections 5 and 6 are devoted to
several such applications, which we describe now.

When working in the predicate fibration on \( \text{Set} \), one can char-
acterise some formulas from modal logic as coinductive predicates
(see [9] for an account of coalgebraic modal logic). Our frame-
work allows us to introduce up-to techniques in this setting: we
consider the formula \( \nu x.(\tau \gamma) x \) in Section 5.2, and we provide a
technique called “divergence up to left contexts and behavioural
equivalence”. We use it to prove divergence of a simple process us-
ing a finite invariant, while the standard method requires an infinite
one.

One can also change the base category; by considering the fibra-
tion of equivariant relations over nominal sets, we show how to ob-
tain up-to techniques for language equivalence of non-deterministic
nominal automata [4]. In Section 5.3, these techniques allow us to
prove the equivalence of two nominal automata using an orbit-finite
relation, where the standard method would require an infinite one
(recall that the determinisation of a nominal automaton is not nec-
necessarily orbit-finite).
Another benefit of the presented theory is modularity w.r.t.
the liftings chosen to define coinductive predicates: two liftings
can be composed, and we give sufficient conditions for deriving
compatible functors for the composite lifting out of compatible
functors for its sub-components (Section 6). We give two examples
of such a situation: similarity, and weak bisimilarity on LTSs.

By using Hughes and Jacobs’ definition of similarity [15], we
obtain that for “up to context” to be compatible it suffices to start
from a monotone distributive law (Section 6.1). In the special case
of LTSs, this monotonicity condition amounts to the positive GSOS

In Section 6.2 we propose a novel characterisation of weak
bisimilarity on LTSs, that fits into our framework. This allows us
to give a generic condition for “up to context” to be compatible
(and hence weak bisimilarity to be a congruence). In particular,
this condition rules out the sum operation from CCS, which is well
known not to preserve weak bisimilarity.

2. Preliminaries

We refer the reader to [16] for background on fibrations and recall
here basic definitions.

Definition 1. A functor \( p: E \to B \) is called a fibration when for
every morphism \( f: X \to Y \) \in B and every \( R \in E \) with \( p(R) = Y \)
there exists a map \( \overline{f}_R: f^*(R) \to R \) such that \( p(\overline{f}_R) = f \) satisfying
the universal property: For all maps \( g: Z \to X \) in \( E \) and \( u: Q \to R \in E \)
sitting above \( f \) (i.e., \( p(u) = f \) g) there is a unique map \( v: Q \to f^*(R) \) such that
\( u = f g v \) and \( p(v) = g \).

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Q & \xrightarrow{u} & f^*(R) \\
\downarrow{v} & & \downarrow{f g v} \\
Z & \xrightarrow{g} & X \\
\end{array}
\]

For \( X \in B \) we denote by \( E_X \) the fibre above \( X \), i.e., the
subcategory of \( E \) with objects mapped by \( p \) to \( X \) and arrows sitting
above the identity on \( X \).

A map \( f \) as above is called a Cartesian lifting of \( f \) and is unique
up to isomorphism. If we make a choice of Cartesian liftings, the
association \( R \mapsto f^*(R) \) gives rise to the so-called reindexing
functor \( f^*: E_Y \to E_X \).

The fibrations considered in this paper are bicartesian (both \( E \)
and \( B \) have a bicartesian structure strictly preserved by \( p \) and split,
\( R \)). The reindexing functors behave well with respect to composition
and identities: \( (f g)^* = f^* g^* \).

A functor \( p: E \to B \) is called a bifibration if both \( p: E \to B \)
and \( p^{op}: E^{op} \to B^{op} \) are fibrations. A fibration \( p: E \to B \) is a
bifibration if and only if each reindexing functor \( f^*: E_Y \to E_X \) has a left
adjoint \( \int \), see [16, Lemma 9.1.2].

Example 1. Let \( \text{Pred} \) be the category of predicates: objects are pairs
of \( (P, X) \) with \( P \subseteq X \) and morphisms \( f: (P, X) \to (Q, Y) \) are arrows \( f: X \to Y \) that can be restricted to \( f|_P: P \to Q \).

Similarly, we can consider the category \( \text{Rel} \) whose objects are
pairs of \( (R, X) \) with \( R \subseteq X^2 \) and morphisms \( f: (R, X) \to (S, Y) \) are arrows \( f: X \to Y \) such that \( f x = f \) can be restricted to
\( f \) \times \( f \) by \( R \to S \).

The functors mapping predicates, respectively, relations to their
underlying sets are bifibrations. The fibres \( \text{Pred}_X \) and \( \text{Rel}_X \)
above \( X \) are the posets of subsets of \( X \), respectively relations on \( X \),
ordered by inclusion. The reindexing functors are given by inverse
image and their left adjoints by direct image.

Given fibrations \( p: E \to B \) and \( p': E' \to B \) and \( F: E \to B \),
we call \( \overline{F}: E \to E' \) a lifting of \( F \) when \( p'\overline{F} = F p \).
Notice that a lifting \( \overline{F} \) restricts to a functor between the fibres \( E_X \): \( E_X \to E'_X \).

When the subscript \( X \) is clear from the context we will omit it.

A fibration map between \( p: E \to B \) and \( p': E' \to B \) is a pair
(\( \overline{F}, F \)) such that \( \overline{F} \) is a lifting of \( F \) that preserves the
Cartesian liftings: \( (F f)^\overline{F} = \overline{F} (F f) \) for any \( B \)-morphism \( f \).

We denote by \( \text{Bib}(B) \) the category of fibrations with base \( B \).

Example 2. A Set-endofunctor \( T \) has a canonical relation lifting
\( \text{Rel}(T): \text{Rel} \to \text{Rel} \). Represent \( R \in \text{Rel}_X \) as a jointly mono span
\( X \leftarrow R \to X \) and apply \( T \). Then \( \text{Rel}(T)(R) \) is obtained by
factorising the induced map \( TR \to TX \times TX \). When \( T \) preserves
weak pullbacks, \( \text{Rel}(T), T \) is a fibration map (see e.g. [15]).

3. Compatible Functors

Given two monotone functions \( A, B: C \to C \) on a complete lattice
\( C \), \( A \) is said to be \( B \)-compatible if \( AB \subseteq BA \). In [25, Theorem
6.3.9], it is shown that any \( B \)-compatible function \( A \) is sound, that
is, it can be used as an up-to technique: every \( B \)-invariant up to \( A \)
is included in a \( B \)-invariant.

This result is an instance of a more general fact which holds
in any category \( C \) with countable coproducts and for any pair of
endofunctors \( A, B \) equipped with a distributive law \( \gamma: AB \Rightarrow BA \).
Indeed, following the proof of [2, Theorem 3.8], for any \( A \)-coalgebra \( \xi \)
(\( \gamma \)-invariant up to \( A \)) one can find a \( B \)-coalgebra \( \zeta \) (\( \gamma \) is \( B \)-invariant) making the next diagram
commutative.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\kappa} & A^\omega X \\
\downarrow{\xi} & & \downarrow{\zeta} \\
BAX & \xrightarrow{\delta} & BA^\omega X \\
\end{array}
\]

(Here \( A^\omega \) denotes the coproduct \( \coprod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A^n \) of all finite iterations
of \( A \) and \( \kappa, \gamma, \delta \) are the injections of \( X \) and \( AX \) respectively, into
\( A^\omega X \).)

As discussed in the Introduction, the main interest in compatible
functions comes from their nice compositionality properties.
This leads us to define compatibility of arbitrary functors of type
\( C \to C' \) rather than just endofunctors.

Definition 2. Consider two endofunctors \( B: C \to C \) and \( B': C' \to C' \).
We say that a function \( A: C \to C' \) is \( (B, B') \)-compatible
whenever there exists a natural transformation \( \gamma: AB \Rightarrow B'A \).

Notice that the pair \( (A, \gamma) \) is a morphism between endofunctors
\( B \) and \( B' \) in the sense of [20]. Since the examples dealt with in
this paper involve only poset fibrations, we will omit the natural
transformation \( \gamma \) from the notation. Moreover, given an endofunctor
\( B: C \to C \), we will simply write that \( A: C^m \to C'^n \) is
\( B \)-compatible, when \( A \) is \( (B^m, B'^n) \)-compatible.

This definition makes it possible to use the internal notions of
product and pairing to emphasise the compositionality aspect. For
instance, coproduct becomes a compatible functor by itself, rather than a way to compose compatible functors.

**Proposition 1.** Compatible functors are closed under the following constructions:

(i) composition: if $A$ is $(B, C)$-compatible and $A'$ is $(C, D)$-compatible, then $A' \circ A$ is $(B, D)$-compatible;
(ii) pairing: if $(A_i)_{i \in I}$ are $(B, C)$-compatible, then $(A_i)_{i \in I}$ is $(B, C^I)$-compatible;
(iii) product: if $A$ is $(B, C)$-compatible and $A'$ is $(B', C')$-compatible, then $A \times A'$ is $(B \times B', C \times C')$-compatible;

Moreover, for an endofunctor $B : C \to C$,

(iv) the identity functor $\text{id} : C \to C$ is $B$-compatible;
(v) the constant functor to the carrier of any $B$-coalgebra is $B$-compatible, in particular the final one if it exists;
(vi) the coproduct functor $\coprod : C \to (B^i, B)$-compatible.

4. **Up-to Techniques in a Fibration**

Throughout this section we fix a bifibration $p : E \to B$, an endofunctor $F : B \to B$, a lifting $\bar{F} : E \to E$ of $F$ and a coalgebra $\xi : X \to FX$. Intuitively, the studied system lives in the base category $B$ while its properties live in $E_X$, the fibre above $X$. We thus instantiate the category $\mathcal{C}$ from the previous section with $E_X$.

As explained in the Introduction (1), we discuss proof techniques for the properties modelled as final coalgebras of the functor $\xi^* \circ \bar{F}_X : E_X \to E_X$, that we refer hereafter as $\bar{F}_\xi$. In Rel, when $\bar{F}_\xi$ is the canonical lifting, Rel$(F)_\xi$-coalgebras are exactly the Hermida-Jacobs bisimulations [14].

To obtain sound techniques for $\bar{F}_\xi$, it suffices to find $\bar{F}_\xi$-compatible endofunctors on $E_X$. We provide such functors by giving conditions on the lifting $\bar{F}$, abstracting away from the coalgebra $\xi$ at hand.

4.1 **Compatibility of Behavioural Equivalence Closure**

The most basic technique is up to behavioural equivalence, a prime example of which is Milner’s up to bisimilarity [21], where a relation $R$ is mapped into $\sim R \sim$. If $f$ is the unique morphism from $\xi$ to a final $F$-coalgebra (assumed to exist), behavioural equivalence is the kernel of $f$. This leads us to consider the functor

$$Bhv = f^* \circ \coprod_j : E_X \to E_X.$$  

For the fibrations $\text{Pred} \to \text{Set}$ and $\text{Rel} \to \text{Set}$ the functor $Bhv$ maps a predicate, respectively a relation, to its closure under behavioural equivalence. The compatibility of $Bhv$ is an instance of:

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that $(\bar{F}, F)$ is a fibration map. For any $F$-coalgebra morphism $f : (X, \xi) \to (Y, \eta)$, the functor $f^* \circ \coprod_j$ is $\bar{F}_\xi$-compatible.

**Proof sketch.** We exhibit a natural transformation

$$f^* \circ \coprod_j \circ (\xi^* \circ \bar{F}) \Rightarrow (\xi^* \circ \bar{F}) \circ f^* \circ \coprod_j$$

obtained by pasting the 2-cells (a), (b), (c), (d) in the following diagram:

\[
\begin{align*}
E_X & \xrightarrow{\bar{F}} E_{FX} & \xrightarrow{\xi^*} & E_X & \xrightarrow{\coprod_j} & E_{Y} & \xrightarrow{f^*} & E_X \\
\downarrow & & & & & & & \\
E_X & \xrightarrow{f} & E_Y & \xrightarrow{\xi'^*} & E_X & \xrightarrow{\coprod_j} & E_{Y} & \xrightarrow{f^*} & E_X \\
\downarrow & & & & & & & \\
E_X & \xrightarrow{\bar{F}} E_Y & \xrightarrow{\xi'^*} & E_X & \xrightarrow{\coprod_j} & E_{Y} & \xrightarrow{f^*} & E_X \\
\downarrow & & & & & & & \\
E_X & \xrightarrow{(f \xi')^*} & E_{FX} & \xrightarrow{\xi'^*} & E_X & \xrightarrow{\coprod_j} & E_{Y} & \xrightarrow{f^*} & E_X \\
\end{align*}
\]

(a) Since $(\bar{F}, \xi)$ is a fibration map we have that $\bar{F} f^* = (f \xi') \bar{F}$

(b) is a consequence of Lemma 3 in Appendix B.

(c) is a natural isomorphism and comes from the fact that $\xi$ is a coalgebra map and the fibration is split.

(d) is obtained from (c) using the counit of $\coprod_j$ and the unit of $\coprod_j$.

(Not that this proof decomposes into a proof that $\coprod_j$ is $(\bar{F}_\xi, \bar{F}_{\xi'})$-compatible, by pasting (b) and (d), and a proof that $f^*$ is $(\bar{F}_{\xi}, \bar{F}_{\xi'})$-compatible, by pasting (a) and (c). These two independent results can be composed by Proposition 1(i) to obtain the theorem.)

**Corollary 1.** If $F$ is a set-functor preserving weak pullbacks then the behavioural equivalence closure functor $Bhv$ is Rel$(F)_\xi$-compatible.

**Proof.** Rel$(F), F)$ is a fibration map whenever $F$ preserves weak pullbacks (see e.g. [15]).

From Theorem 1 we also derive the soundness of up-to $Bhv$ for unary predicates: the **monotone predicate liftings** used in coalgebraic modal logic [9] are fibration maps [17], thus the hypothesis of Theorem 1 are satisfied.

4.2 **Compatibility of Equivalence Closure**

In this section we show that compatibility of equivalence closure can be modularly derived from compatibility of reflexive, symmetric and transitive closures. For the latter it suffices to prove that relational composition is compatible. Composition of relations can be expressed in a fibrational setting, by considering the category Rel $\times \text{Set}$. Rel obtained as a pullback of the fibration Rel $\to \text{Set}$ along itself:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Rel} \times \text{Set} \text{Rel} & \xrightarrow{j} & \text{Rel} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Rel} & \xrightarrow{i} & \text{Set} \\
\end{array}$$

Then relational composition is a functor $\otimes : \text{Rel} \times \text{Set} \text{Rel} \to \text{Rel}$ mapping $R, S \subseteq X \times X$ to their composition. As we will see as a corollary of Proposition 2, when proving compatibility of relational composition with respect to $\bar{F}_\xi$ we can abstract away from the coalgebra $\xi$ and simply use that $\otimes$ is a morphism of endofunctors from $\bar{F}$ to $\bar{F}$.

Compatibility of symmetric and reflexive closures can be proved following the same principle. This leads us to consider for an arbitrary fibration $E \to B$ its $n$-fold product in the category $\text{Fib}(B)$, denoted by $E^{\times n} \to B$. The objects in $E^{\times n}$ are tuples of objects in $E$ belonging to the same fibre. This product is computed fibrewise, that is, $E^{\times n} = \otimes E^n$. For $n=0$ we have $E^{\times 0} = B$.

Hereafter, we are interested in functors $G : E^{\times n} \to \xi$ that are liftings of the identity functor on $\bar{B}$: for each $X$ in $B$ we have functors $G_X : E^n_X \to E_X$. Then relational composition is just an instance of $G$ for $n=2$.

**Proposition 2.** Let $G : E^{\times n} \to \xi$ be a lifting of the identity, with a natural transformation $G \bar{F}^n \Rightarrow \bar{F} G$. Then $G_X$ is $\bar{F}_{\xi^n}$-compatible.

We list now several applications of the proposition for the fibration Rel $\to \text{Set}$.

\[\left(\begin{array}{l}
n=0 \text{ Let } \text{Rel} \text{ set } \to \text{Rel} \text{ be the functor mapping each set } X \text{ to } \Delta_X, \text{ the identity relation on } X. \text{ Rel} \text{ set is } \bar{F}_{\xi^n} \text{ compatible if}
\end{array}\right.\]

\[\Delta_{FX} \subseteq \bar{F} \Delta_X.\]  

\[\left(\begin{array}{l}
\text{(*)}
\end{array}\right.\]
(n=1) Let $Sym: Rel \to Rel$ be the functor mapping each relation $R \subseteq X^2$ to its converse $R^{-1} \subseteq X^2$. $Sym_X$ is $\overline{T}_\xi$-compatible if for all relations $R \subseteq X^2$

$$\overline{T}(R)^{-1} \subseteq \overline{T}(R^{-1}).$$

(***)

(n=2) Let $\otimes: Rel \times Set \to Rel$ be the relational composition functor. Then $\otimes_X$ is $\overline{T}_\xi$-compatible if for all $R, S \subseteq X^2$

$$\overline{T}R \otimes \overline{T}S \subseteq \overline{T}(R \otimes S)$$

(****)

If moreover $T_1, T_2: Rel_X \to Rel_X$ are two $\overline{T}_\xi$-compatible functors, their pointwise composition $T_1 \otimes T_2 = \otimes_X \circ (T_1, T_2)$ is $\overline{T}_\xi$-compatible by Proposition 1 (ii).

The transitive closure functor $\text{Trn}$ is obtained from $\otimes$ in a modular way:

$$\text{Trn} = \prod_{i \geq 0} (-)^i: \mathcal{E}_X \to \mathcal{E}_X$$

where $(-)^0 = \text{Id}$ and $(-)^{i+1} = \text{Id} \otimes (-)^i$. Using Proposition 1 we get

Corollary 2. If $F$ is a Set-functor then the reflexive and symmetric closure functors $R|R|_X$ and $Sym_X$ are $\overline{F}(F)_\xi$-compatible. Moreover, if $F$ preserves weak pullbacks, then the transitive closure functor $\text{Trn}_X \circ X$ is $\overline{F}(F)_\xi$-compatible.

Proof. The above conditions (*) and (**) always hold for the canonical lifting $\overline{F} = \overline{\text{Rel}}(F)$; (***) holds for $\overline{\text{Rel}}(F)$ when $F$ preserves weak pullbacks.

By compositionality (Proposition 1), one can then deduce compatibility of the equivalence closure functor: this functor can be defined as $\text{Eqv} \triangleq \text{Trn} \circ (\text{Id} + Sym + R|_R)$, where $+$ denotes binary coproduct.

When $F_\xi$ has a final coalgebra $S$, one can define a “self closure” $\mathcal{E}_X$-endofunctor $\text{Slf} = \overline{S} \otimes \text{Id} \otimes \overline{S}$, where $\overline{S}: \mathcal{E}_X \to \mathcal{E}_X$ is the constant to $S$ functor. Thanks to Proposition 1, the functor $\text{Slf}$ is $\overline{T}_\xi$-compatible whenever (***) holds. When $F$ preserves weak pullbacks and $\overline{T}$ is instantiated to the canonical lifting $\overline{\text{Rel}}(F)$, $\text{Slf}$ coincides with $\text{Bhv}$ since $S$ is just behavioural equivalence in this case. If instead we consider the lifting that yields weak bisimilarity (to be defined in Section 6.2), $\text{Slf}$ corresponds to a technique called “weak bisimulation up to weak bisimilarity”, while $\text{Bhv}$ corresponds to “weak bisimulation up to (strong) bisimilarity”.

4.3 Compatibility of Contextual Closure
For defining contextual closure, we assume that the state space of the coalgebra is equipped with an algebraic structure. More precisely, we fix a bialgebra for a distributive law $\lambda: TF \Rightarrow FT$, that is, a triple $(X, \alpha, \xi)$, where $\alpha: TX \to X$ is an algebra and $\xi: X \to FX$ is a coalgebra such that the next diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
TX & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & X \\
\downarrow{T\xi} & & \downarrow{\xi} \\
TFX & \xrightarrow{F\alpha} & FX
\end{array}$$

Theorem 2. Let $\overline{T}, \overline{F}: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E}$ be liftings of $T$ and $F$. If $\overline{\lambda}: \overline{T}\overline{F} \Rightarrow \overline{T}\overline{F}$ is a natural transformation sitting above $\lambda$, then $\prod_{i \geq 0} (\overline{T}_\xi)$ is $\overline{T}_\xi$-compatible.

Proof sketch. We exhibit a natural transformation $(\prod_{i \geq 0} T) \circ (\xi^* \circ \overline{T}) \Rightarrow (\xi^* \circ \overline{T}) \circ (\prod_{i \geq 0} T)$.

This is achieved in Figure 1 by pasting five natural transformations, obtained as follows:

(a) is the counit of the adjunction $\prod_{i \geq 0} \lambda_X \Rightarrow \lambda_X$.

(b) comes from $\overline{\lambda}$ being a lifting of $\lambda$.

(c) comes from the bialgebra condition, the fibration being split, and the units and counits of the adjunctions $\prod_{i \geq 0} \lambda^*, \prod_{i \geq 0} (F\alpha)^*$, and $\prod_{i \geq 0} \lambda_X \Rightarrow \lambda_X$.

(d) arises since $\overline{T}$ is a lifting of $T$, using the universal property of the Cartesian lifting $(T^*)^\dagger$.

(e) comes from $\overline{T}$ being a lifting of $F$, combined with the unit and counit of the adjunction $\prod_{i \geq 0} \lambda^*$.

(Note that like for Theorem 1, this proof actually decomposes into a proof that $\overline{T}$ is $(\overline{T}_\xi, (T\xi)^* \circ \lambda^*_X)$-compatible, and a proof that $\prod_{i \geq 0} (\overline{T}_\xi)$ is $\overline{T}_\xi$-compatible.)

When the fibration at issue is $Rel \to Set$ and $\overline{T}$ is the canonical lifting $\overline{Rel}(T)$, one can easily check that $\prod_{i \geq 0} \overline{Rel}(T)$ applied to a relation $R$ gives exactly its contextual closure as described in [26]. For this reason, we abbreviate $\prod_{i \geq 0} \overline{Rel}(T)$ to $Ctx$. When moreover $\overline{T}$ is the canonical lifting $\overline{Rel}(F)$, we get:

Corollary 3 ([26, Theorem 4]). If $F, T$ are Set-functors and $(X, \alpha, \xi)$ is a bialgebra for $\lambda: TF \Rightarrow FT$, the contextual closure functor $Ctx$ is $\overline{Rel}(F)_\xi$-compatible.

Proof. The canonical lifting $\overline{Rel}(\cdot)$ is a 2-functor [17, Exercise 4.4.6]. Therefore $\overline{\lambda} = \overline{Rel}(\lambda)$ fulfills the assumption of Theorem 2.

Our interest in Theorem 2 is not restricted to prove compatibility of $\overline{\lambda}$ up to $Ctx$. By taking non canonical liftings of $T$, one derives novel and effective up-to techniques, such as the monotone contextual closure and the left-contextual closure defined in Sections 5.1 and 5.2. In order to apply Theorem 2 for situations when either $\overline{T}$ or $\overline{F}$ is not the canonical relation lifting, one has to exhibit a $\overline{\lambda}$ sitting above $\lambda$. In Rel, such a $\overline{\lambda}$ exists if and only if for all relations $R \subseteq X^2$, the restriction of $\lambda_X \times \lambda_X$ to $T(R)R$ corestricts to $T(R)\overline{T}R$. A similar condition has to be checked for $Pred \to Set$.

4.4 Abstract GSOS
For several applications, it is convenient to consider natural transformations of a slightly different type $\lambda: T(F \times Id) \Rightarrow FT$, where $\overline{T}$ is the free monad over $T$. These are called abstract GSOS specifications since, as shown in [31], they generalise GSOS rules to any behaviour endofunctor $F$. Each such $\lambda$ induces a distributive law $\lambda_1^\dagger: (T(F \times Id)) \Rightarrow (T \times Id)$ of the monad $\overline{T}$ over the copointed functor $F \times Id$, whose bialgebras are the objects of our interest (see Appendix B.3). In order to prove compatibility via Theorem 2, one should exhibit a $\overline{\lambda}^\dagger$ sitting above $\lambda_1^\dagger$. The following lemma simplifies such a task.

Lemma 1. Let $\overline{\lambda}: \overline{T}(F \times Id) \Rightarrow \overline{F}T$ be a natural transformation sitting above $\lambda: (F \times Id) \Rightarrow FT$. Then there exists a $\overline{\lambda}_1^\dagger: \overline{T}(F \times Id) \Rightarrow (T \times Id)\overline{T}$ sitting above $\lambda_1^\dagger: (T \times Id) \Rightarrow (T \times Id)\overline{T}$.

For a bialgebra $(X, \alpha, (\xi, id))$, the existence of $\overline{\lambda}_1^\dagger$ ensures, via Theorem 2, compatibility w.r.t. $(F \times Id)_{\xi, id}$, which is not exactly $\overline{T}_\xi$. However, this difference is harmless in poset fibrations: coalgebras for the two functors coincide, and for any pointed functor $A$ compatible with $(F \times Id)_{\xi, id}$, every $\overline{T}_\xi$-invariant up to $A$ is also an $(F \times Id)_{\xi, id}$-invariant up to $A$. 

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5. Examples

5.1 Inclusion of weighted automata

To illustrate how to instantiate the above framework, we consider weighted automata. We first give a short description of their coalgebraic treatment [6]. For a semiring $S$ and a set $X$, we denote by $S^X$ the set of functions $f : X \rightarrow S$ with finite support. These functions can be thought of as linear combinations $\sum_{x \in X} f(x) \cdot x$, and in fact $S^X : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is the monad sending each set $X$ to the free semi-module generated by $X$.

A weighted automaton over a semiring $S$ with alphabet $A$ is a pair $(X, \langle (\omega, t) \rangle)$, where $X$ is a set of states, $\omega : X \rightarrow S$ is an output function associating to each state its output weight and $t : X \rightarrow (S^X)^A$ is a weighted transition relation. Denoting by $F$ the functor $\omega \times (-)^A$, weighted automata are thus coalgebras for the composite functor $FS$; the generalised powerset construction [28], they induce bialgebras for the functor $S_\omega$, and the distributive law $\lambda : S_\omega F \rightarrow FS$ given for all sets $X$ by $\lambda X (\sum r_i (s_i, \varphi_i)) = (\sum r_i s_i, \lambda a, \sum r_i \varphi_i (a))$. Indeed every $(X, \langle (\omega, t) \rangle)$ induces a bialgebra $(S^X_\omega, \mu, (\omega^\circ, t^\circ))$ where $\mu$ is the multiplication of $S^X_\omega$ and $(\omega^\circ, t^\circ) : S^X_\omega \rightarrow S \times (S^X)^A$ is the linear extension of $(\omega, t)$, defined as $(F\mu) \circ \lambda \circ (S^X)^{(\omega, t)}$.

For a concrete example we take the semiring $\mathbb{R}^+$ of positive real numbers. A weighted automaton is depicted on the left below:

$$x \xrightarrow{a} y \quad \text{where} \quad \lambda (x) = r \quad \text{and} \quad x \xrightarrow{a} y \Rightarrow \text{mean that} \quad o(x) = r.$$ 

On the right is depicted (part of) the corresponding bialgebra: states are elements of $(\mathbb{R}^+)^X$ (hereafter denoted by $v, w$), arrows $v \xrightarrow{a} w$ mean that $\lambda (v) = r$ and arrows $x \xrightarrow{a} y \Rightarrow o(x) = r$.

Whenever $S$ carries a partial order $\leq$, one can take the following lifting $\overline{\lambda}$: $\text{Rel} \rightarrow \text{Rel}$ defined for $R \subseteq X^2$ by:

$$\{(r, \varphi), (s, \psi) \mid r \leq s \wedge \forall a. \varphi (a) \wedge \psi (a) \} \subseteq (FX)^2.$$ 

Then the functor $\overline{\lambda}_X : (\mathbb{R}^+, t^\circ)^\circ \circ \overline{\lambda} : \text{Rel} \rightarrow \text{Rel} \times \text{Rel} X$ maps a relation $R \subseteq X^2$ into:

$$\{(x, y) \mid \lambda (x) \leq \lambda (y) \wedge \forall a. \lambda (a) \in R \wedge \lambda (a) \}.$$ 

The carrier of a final $\overline{\lambda}_X$-coalgebra is a relation, denoted by $\overline{\lambda}_X$, which we call inclusion; when $\overline{\lambda}$ is the Boolean semiring, it coincides with language inclusion of non-deterministic automata.

5.2 Divergence of processes

Up-to techniques can be instrumental in proving unary predicates. We take the fibration $\text{Pred} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ and we focus on the divergence predicate $\nu u. (\tau)u$ defined on LTSs. The latter are coalgebras $\xi : X \rightarrow FX$ for the Set-functor $FX = \mathcal{P}_\omega (L \times X)$, where $L = \{a, b, \tilde{b}, \ldots, \tau\}$ is a set of labels containing a special symbol $\tau$ and $\mathcal{P}_\omega$ is the finite powerset functor. We lift $F$ to $\overline{\lambda}_X$:

The restriction of $\lambda_X \times \lambda_X$ to $\overline{\lambda}_X F(R)$ restricts to $\overline{\lambda}_X F(R)$. Therefore, by Theorem 2, the monotone contextual closure is $\overline{\lambda}_X F(R)^{\circ}$-compatible.
When the LTS is specified by some process algebra, such invariants might be infinite. Suppose for instance that we have a parallel operator defined by the following GSOS rules and their symmetric counterparts:

\[ \begin{align*}
&x \xrightarrow{a} x' \\
&x \xrightarrow{y} y' \\
&\frac{1}{y} \xrightarrow{1} x | y
\end{align*} \]

Consider the processes \( p \xrightarrow{a} p \) and \( q \xrightarrow{a} q \). To prove that \( p/q \) diverges, any invariant should include all the states that are on the infinite path \( p/q \xrightarrow{a} (p/p)|q \xrightarrow{a} \ldots \).

Instead, an intuitive proof would go as follows: assuming that \( p/q \) diverges, one has to prove that the \( \tau \)-successor of \( (p/p)|q \) also diverges. Rather than looking further for the \( \tau \)-successors of \( (p/p)|q \), observe that

(a) since \( p/q \) diverges by hypothesis, then also \( (p/q)/p \) diverges, and

(b) since \( (p/q)|p \) is bisimilar (i.e., behavioural equivalent) to \( (p/q)/q \), then also \( (p/q)/q \) diverges.

Formally, (b) corresponds to using the functor \(BHv \) from Section 4.1. For (a) we define the left contextual closure functor as \( Ctx^l(P\subseteq X) = \{(\ldots (x|y_1),\ldots)|y_n \in P, y_i \in X \} \). Indeed, it is easy to see that \( P = \{p/q\} \) is an \( F^\ast \)-invariant up to \( BHv \circ Ctx^l \), i.e., \( P \subseteq F^\ast \circ BHv \circ Ctx^l(P) \).

In order to prove soundness of this “up to behavioural equivalence and left contextual closure”, we show compatibility of \( BHv \) and \( Ctx^l \) separately. For the former, we note that \( F^\ast \) is defined exactly as in coalgebraic modal logic \([9, 13]\) and thus \( (F^\ast, F) \) is a fibration map: Theorem 1 applies. The functor \( Ctx^l \) is defined just as \( Ctx \), but instead of the canonical lifting of the endofunctor for binary operations \( T(X) = X \times X \) we use the predicate lifting \( \mathcal{T}(P \subseteq X) = P \times X \subseteq TX \). The conditions of Lemma 1 are met for the distributive law given by the above GSOS rules (see Appendix C). The functor \( Ctx^l \) can be seen to be the composition \( \prod_\mu \circ \mathcal{T} \) where \( \mathcal{T} \) is the free monad on \( \mu \) and \( \mu \) is the multiplication of \( \mathcal{T} \). We can thus apply Theorem 2 and obtain its compatibility.

### 5.3 Equivalence of nominal automata

Nominal automata and variants \([4]\) have been considered as a means of studying languages over infinite alphabets, but also for the operational semantics of process calculi \([22]\). We refer the reader to \([23]\) for background on the category \(Nom\) of nominal sets. These are sets equipped with actions of the group of permutations on a countable set \( \Lambda \) of names, satisfying an additional finite support condition.

Consider the nominal automaton below. The part reachable from state \( \ast \) corresponds to \([5, \text{Example I.1}]\).

\[ \begin{align*}
&\ast \quad a \quad a \quad b \quad a \\
&\ast \quad a \quad a \quad a \quad a
\end{align*} \]

It is important to specify how to read this drawing: the represented nominal automaton has as state space the orbit-finite nominal set \( \{\ast\} + \{\{\ast\} + \lambda + \lambda' + \{T\} \} \), where \( \lambda' \) is a copy of \( \lambda \). It suffices in this case to give only one representative of each of the five orbits: we span all the transitions and states of the automaton by applying all possible finite permutations to those explicitly written. For example, the transition \( a \xrightarrow{a} a \) is obtained from \( a \xrightarrow{a} a \) by applying the transposition \( (b\ c) \) to the latter.

With this semantics in mind, one can see that the state \( \ast \) accepts the language of words in the alphabet \( \Lambda \) where some letter appears twice: it reads a word in \( \Lambda \), then it nondeterministically guesses that the next letter will appear a second time and verifies that this is indeed the case. The state \( \ast \) accepts the same language, in a different way: it reads a first letter, then guesses if this letter will be read again, or, if a distinct letter—nondeterministically chosen—will appear twice.

Formally, nominal automata are \( F\mathcal{P}_\omega\)-coalgebras \((o, t)\) where \( F: \mathcal{P}_\omega \to \mathcal{P}_\omega \) is given by \( FX = 2 \times X^2 \) and the monad \( \mathcal{P}_\omega \) is the finitary version of the power object functor in the category of nominal sets (mapping a nominal set to its finitely-supported orbit-finite subsets). In our example, \( o(a) = 0 \) and \( t(a) \) is the following map:

\[ t(a) = \begin{cases} 
  b \mapsto \{a\} &\text{b\#}a \\
  a \mapsto \{T\}
\end{cases} \]

By the generalised powerset construction \([28]\), \((o, t)\) induces a deterministic nominal automaton, which is a bialgebra on \( \mathcal{P}_\omega(X) \) with the algebraic structure given by union. To prove that \( \ast \) and \( \ast \) accept the same language, we should play the bisimulation game in the determinisation of the automaton. However, the latter has infinitely many orbits and a rather complicated structure. A bisimulation constructed like this will thus have infinitely many orbits. Instead, we can show that the orbit-finite relation spanned by the four pairs

\[ \{\ast\}, \{\ast\}, \{\{a\}, \{a', \lambda'\}\}, \{\{T\}, \{a, T\}\} \]

is a bisimulation up to congruence (w.r.t. union).

The soundness of this technique is established in Appendix D using the fibration \(Rel(Nom) \to Nom\) of equivariant relations. We derive the compatibility of contextual closure using Theorem 2, and compatibility of the transitive, symmetric, and reflexive closures using Proposition 2. Compatibility of congruence closure follows from Proposition 1(i).

### 6. Compositional Predicates

In this section we consider a structured way of defining coinductive predicates, by composing lifted functors. Assume a fibration \( p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B} \) and a functor \( \otimes: \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E} \). Given two liftings \( F_1, F_2: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E} \) of the same endofunctor \( F \) on \( \mathcal{B} \), one can then define a composite lifting \( \otimes \circ (F_1 \otimes F_2) \), which we denote by \( F_1 \otimes F_2 \).

We will instantiate this to the fibration \( Rel \to Set \) with relational composition for \( \otimes \), to define simulation and weak bisimulation as coinductive predicates.

One advantage of this approach is that the compatibility of up-to-context can be proved in a modular way.

**Theorem 3.** Let \( T \) be a lifting of \( T \) having a \( \gamma: T \otimes \Rightarrow \otimes T^2 \)
above 1d: \( T \Rightarrow T \). Let both \( F_1 \otimes F_2 \) be liftings of \( F \). If \( \lambda_1: T \otimes F_1 \Rightarrow F_1 \mathcal{T} \) and \( \lambda_2: F_2 \mathcal{T} \Rightarrow (F_2 \otimes F_2) \mathcal{T} \) are liftings of \( F \), then there exists \( \lambda: T \otimes F \Rightarrow FT \), which we denote by \( F_1 \otimes F_2 \).

Notice that the canonical lifting \( Rel(T) \) always satisfies the first hypothesis of the theorem when \( \otimes \) is relational composition.

### 6.1 Simulation up-to

We recall simulations for coalgebras as introduced in \([15]\). An endofunctor \( F \) on \( Set \) is said to be ordered if it factors through the forgetful functor from \( Pre \) (the category of preorder) to \( Set \); this means that for every \( X, FX \) is equipped with a preorder \( \subseteq FX \). An ordered functor gives rise to a constant relation lifting \( \equiv \) of \( F \) defined as \( \equiv(R \subseteq X^2) = \subseteq FX \). Then the lax relation lifting...
Proof. Trn ⊆ (the coalgebras for the endofunctor If notion of simulations, and refer to [F]4.2 is GSOS [b]immediate to see that \( F \mathrel{\leq} \) is GSOS [25] for many more.

For LTSs, the functor \( F X = P_\omega (A \times X) \) is ordered with subset inclusion \( \subseteq \). In this case a simulation is a relation \( R \subseteq X^2 \) such that for all \( (x, y) \in R \): if \( x \xrightarrow{a} x' \) then there exists \( y' \) such that \( x' \xrightarrow{a} y' \) and \( x'y' \).

An ordered functor \( F \) is called stable if \( (\text{Rel}(F))^\omega \) is a fibration map [15]. Since polynomial functors are stable, as well as the one for LTSs [15], the following results hold for the coalgebras in Example 3.

Proposition 3. If \( F \) is a stable ordered functor, then Bhv, SIF, and Trn are \( (\text{Rel}(F))^\omega \)-compatible.

Proof. Compatibility of Bhv comes from Theorem 1. Compatibility of SIF and Trn comes from Proposition 2: stable functors satisfy \( (***) \) [15, Lemma 5.3].

We proceed to consider the compatibility of up to context, for which we assume an abstract GSOS specification \( \lambda : T (F \times 1d) \Rightarrow F^T \). By Theorem 3, proving compatibility w.r.t. \( (\text{Rel}(F))^\omega \) is reduced to proving compatibility w.r.t. its components \( \text{Rel}(F) \) and \( \subseteq \). For the former, compatibility comes immediately from the proof of Corollary 3. For the latter, we need to assume that the abstract GSOS specification is monotone, i.e., such that for any set \( X \), the restriction of \( \lambda X \times \Delta X \) to \( \text{Rel}(T) (\subseteq F X \times (F X \times \Delta X)) \) coequalizes to \( \subseteq F X \). If \( T \) is a polynomial functor representing a signature, then this means that for any operator \( \sigma \) of arity \( n \) we have

\[
\begin{align*}
& b_1 \subseteq F X c_1 \quad \ldots \quad b_n \subseteq F X c_n \\
& \lambda \sigma (b(x)) \subseteq \sigma \lambda X \sigma (c(x))
\end{align*}
\]

where \( b, x = (b_1, x_1), \ldots, (b_n, x_n) \) with \( x_i \in X \) and similarly for \( c, x \).

6.2 Weak bisimulation-up-to
A weak bisimulation is a relation \( R \subseteq X^2 \) on the states of an LTS such that for every pair \( (x, y) \in R \): (1) if \( x \xrightarrow{a} x' \) then \( y \xrightarrow{a} y' \) with \( x', y' \in R \) and \( 2 \) if \( y \xrightarrow{a} y' \) then \( x \xrightarrow{a} x' \) with \( x', y' \in R \). Here \( \Rightarrow \) and \( \Rightarrow \) are two LTSs, i.e., coalgebras for the functor \( F X = P_\omega (L X) \), and \( \Rightarrow \) is the saturation [21] of \( \Rightarrow \). Weak bisimilarity can alternatively be reduced to strong bisimilarity on \( \Rightarrow \), but the associated proof method is rather tedious. To remain faithful to the above definition, we define weak bisimulations via the following lifting of \( F \times F \):

\[
F \times F = \rho \otimes \text{Rel}(F \times F)^{[2 \subseteq 1]},
\]

where \( \rho \) is the constant functor defined as \( \rho (X) = X^2 \) = \{ (u, v), (v, u) | u, v \in FX \} \) and \( \text{Rel}(F \times F)^{[2 \subseteq 1]} \) is the lax relation lifting of \( F \times F \) for the ordering \( \{(U_1, V_1), (U_2, V_2) \subseteq \} \) iff \( U_2 \subseteq U_1 \) and \( V_1 \subseteq V_2 \).

For an intuition, observe that an \( F \times F \)-coalgebra is a pair \( (\xi_1, \xi_2) : X \rightarrow F^2 \times FX \) of LTSs that we denote with \( \Rightarrow_1 \) and \( \Rightarrow_2 \). An invariant for \( (F \times F)^{[2 \subseteq 1]} \) is a relation \( R \subseteq X^2 \) such that for each \( (x, y) \in R \): (1) if \( y \xrightarrow{a} y' \) then \( x \xrightarrow{a} x' \) with \( x'y' \), and \( 2 \) if \( x \xrightarrow{a} x' \) then \( y \xrightarrow{a} y' \) with \( x'y' \). Composition with \( \rho \) “flips” the LTSs \( \Rightarrow_1 \) and \( \Rightarrow_2 \); an invariant for \( F \times F \) \( (\xi_1, \xi_2) \) is now an \( R \subseteq X^2 \) such that: (1) if \( y \xrightarrow{a} y' \) then \( x \xrightarrow{a} x' \) with \( x'y' \), and \( 2 \) if \( x \xrightarrow{a} x' \) then \( y \xrightarrow{a} y' \) with \( x'y' \). It is easy to see that \( (\xi_1, \xi_2) \Rightarrow (\Rightarrow, \Rightarrow) \), coalgebras for \( F \times F \) \( (\xi_1, \xi_2) \) are weak bisimulations and the final coalgebra is weak bisimilarity.

In Appendix E, we show that \( (F \times F, F) \) is a fibration map and by Theorem 1 we now obtain the following.

Corollary 4. Bhv is \( F \times F \times F \)-compatible.

For \( (\xi_1, \xi_2) = (\Rightarrow, \Rightarrow) \), behavioural equivalence is simply strong bisimilarity. Consequently, Corollary 4 actually gives the compatibility of weak bisimulation up to strong bisimilarity [25]. One could wish to use up to SIF or up to Trn for weak bisimulations. However, the condition \( (***) \) from Section 4.2 fails, and indeed, weak bisimulations up to weak bisimilarity or up to transitivity are not sound [25].

For up to context, we use Theorem 3 to reduce compatibility w.r.t. \( F \times F \) to compatibility w.r.t. \( \rho \) and \( (\text{Rel}(F \times F))^{[2 \subseteq 1]} \) (for which we can reuse the result of the previous section).

Proposition 5. Let \( \lambda : T (F \times 1d) \Rightarrow F^T \) be a positive GSOS specification and \( (X, \alpha, (\xi_1, i d)) \) be the \( \lambda \)-bialgebra. Then Ctx is \( (\text{Rel}(F))^\omega \)-compatible.

The above proposition requires both \( \Rightarrow \) and \( \Rightarrow \) to be models [1] of the same positive GSOS specification \( \lambda \). This means that the rules of \( \lambda \) should be sound for both \( \Rightarrow \) and \( \Rightarrow \). For instance, in the case of CCS, \( \Rightarrow \) is not a model of \( \lambda \) because the rule for non-deterministic choice is not sound for \( \Rightarrow \). Nevertheless, we can use our framework to prove the compatibility of weak bisimulation up to contextual closure w.r.t. the remaining operators.

7. Directions for future work
Our nominal automata example leads us to expect that the framework introduced in this paper will lend itself to obtaining a clean theory of up-to techniques for name-passing process calculi. For instance, we would like to understand whether the congruence rule format proposed by Fiore and Staton [11] can fit in our setting: this would provide general conditions under which up-to techniques related to name substitution are sound in such calculi.

Another interesting research direction is suggested by the divergence predicate we studied in Section 5.2. Other formulas of (coalgebraic) modal logic [9] can be expressed by taking different predicate liftings, and yield different families of compatible functors. This suggests a connection with the proof systems in [10, 29]: we can regard proofs in those systems as invariants up to some compatible functors. By using our framework and the logical distributive laws of [18], we hope to obtain a systematic way to derive or enhance such proof systems, starting from a given abstract GSOS specification.

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References

A. Proofs for Section 3

The following Proposition generalises the compositionality results for compatible functions on lattices, see [24] or [25, Proposition 6.3.11].

Proposition 1. Compatible functors are closed under the following constructions:

(i) composition: if \( A \) is \((B,C)\)-compatible and \( A' \) is \((D,E)\)-compatible, then \( A' \circ A \) is \((B, D)\)-compatible;
(ii) pairing: if \( (A_i)_{i \in I} \) are \((B,C)\)-compatible, then \( (A_i)_{i \in I} \) is \((B, C^I)\)-compatible;
(iii) product: if \( A \) is \((B,C)\)-compatible and \( A' \) is \((B',C')\)-compatible, then \( A \times A' \) is \((B \times B', C \times C')\)-compatible.

Moreover, for an endofunctor \( B : C \rightarrow C \),

(iv) the identity functor \( \text{Id} : C \rightarrow C \) is \( B \)-compatible;
(v) the constant functor to the carrier of any \( B \)-coalgebra is \( B \)-compatible, in particular the final one if it exists;
(vi) the coproduct functor \( \coprod : C \rightarrow C \) is \((B^I, B)\)-compatible.

Proof. (i) Given \( \gamma : AB \Rightarrow CA \) and \( \gamma' : A'C \Rightarrow DA' \) we obtain

\[
A'AB \xrightarrow{A'} A'CA \xrightarrow{\gamma} DA'A
\]

(ii) Given natural transformations \( \gamma_i : A_i B \Rightarrow CA_i \) for all \( i \in I \) we obtain a natural transformation

\[
(A_i)_{i \in I} \xrightarrow{\gamma_{\cdot I}} (CA_i)_{i \in I}
\]

(iii) Given \( \gamma : AB \Rightarrow CA \) and \( \gamma' : A'B' \Rightarrow C'A' \) we construct \( \gamma \times \gamma' : (A \times A')(B \times B') \Rightarrow (C \times C')(A \times A') \).

Items (iv), (v) and (vi) are trivial. For example, the latter is immediate using the universal property of the coproduct. \( \square \)

B. Proofs for Section 4

The next simple Lemma about liftings in fibrations will be used throughout this appendix, e.g., to prove Proposition 2, but also Theorem 2.

Lemma 2. Let \( \rho : E \rightarrow B \) be a bifibration and assume \( \overline{T} : E \rightarrow E' \) is the lifting of a functor \( T : B \rightarrow B \). Consider a \( B \)-morphism \( f : X \rightarrow Y \). Then there exists a natural transformation

\[
\rho : \coprod_T \circ \overline{T} \Rightarrow \overline{T} \circ \coprod_f : E_T \rightarrow E_{FY}.
\]

Proof. This proof uses the universal property of the coproduct liftings. Equivalently, from Lemma 2 we have a natural transformation \( \overline{T}^{f*} \Rightarrow (F \circ \overline{T})^* \). Taking the adjoint transpose via \( \coprod_T \circ \overline{T} \), we get a natural transformation \( \overline{T}^* \Rightarrow T^* \). A further adjoint transpose via the adjunction \( \coprod_T \Rightarrow f^* \) yields the desired \( \rho : \coprod_T \circ \overline{T} \Rightarrow \overline{T} \circ \coprod_f \).

B.1 Proofs for Section 4.2

In this section we prove Proposition 2. For the sake of clarity we explain how \( \overline{T}^{f*} \) is defined for \( n = 2 \). Recall that \( E \times B \overline{E} \) is obtained as a pullback of \( p \) along \( p \) in \( \text{Cat} \).

For a lifting \( \overline{T} \) of \( T \), the functor \( \overline{T}^{2} \) makes the next diagram commute.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
E \times B \overline{E} & \xrightarrow{\overline{T}^{2}} & \overline{E} \\
p & & p \\
E & \xrightarrow{T} & B
\end{array}
\]

This means that on each fibre we have

\[
\overline{T}^{n}_{X} = (\overline{T}^{n})^{0}_{X} : E_{X} \rightarrow E_{FY}.
\]

As a consequence of Lemma 2 we obtain:

Lemma 4. Let \( \rho : E \rightarrow B \) and assume \( G : E \times B \overline{E} \rightarrow E \) is a lifting of the identity on \( B \). If \( f : X \rightarrow Y \) is a \( B \)-morphism, there is a canonical natural transformation

\[
\theta : G(f)^{n} \Rightarrow f^{*} G : E_Y \rightarrow E_{G X}.
\]

Proof. This is an instance of Lemma 2 for \( T = 1 \) and \( \overline{T} = G \). We also use that the Cartesian lifting of a \( B \)-morphism \( f \) in \( E \times B \overline{E} \) is \( (f^{*})^{n} \), where \( f^{*} \) is the Cartesian lifting in \( E \).

Proposition 2. Let \( G : E \times B \overline{E} \rightarrow E \) be a lifting of the identity on \( B \) such that there exists a natural transformation \( G \overline{T}^{n} \Rightarrow \overline{T} \circ \overline{T} \). Then \( G \overline{T}^{n} \) is \( F \overline{G} \)-compatible.

Proof. Consider the natural transformation obtained as the composition

\[
G \overline{T}^{n} (\overline{T}^{n})^{0} = G(\overline{T}^{n}) = G \overline{T}^{n} \overline{G} X
\]

and use that \( (\overline{T}^{n})^{0} \circ (\overline{T}^{n}) = (\overline{T}^{n})^{0} \circ (\overline{T}^{n}) \). The first natural transformation comes from Lemma 4 applied for \( \xi \).

B.2 Proofs for Section 4.3

In the next Theorem we only use that the fibration \( p : E \rightarrow B \) is a bifibration and is split. ¹

Theorem 2. Let \( T, F : E \rightarrow E \) be liftings of \( T \) and \( F \). If \( \lambda : T \overline{F} \Rightarrow \overline{T} \overline{F} \) is a natural transformation sitting above \( \lambda \), then \( \coprod_T \circ \overline{T} \) is \( F \overline{T} \)-compatible.

¹ The Beck-Chevalley condition is not required for the functors \( \coprod_f \).
Proof. We exhibit a natural transformation
\[ \prod_\alpha \circ T \circ \xi^* \circ T \Rightarrow \xi^* \circ T \circ \prod_\alpha \circ T. \]
This is achieved in Figure 1 by pasting five natural transformations, obtained as follows:

(a) is the counit of the adjunction \( \prod_\lambda X \Rightarrow \xi_X^* \).
(b) comes from \( T \) being a lifting of \( \lambda \), see Lemma 5.
(c) comes from the bialgebra condition, the fibration being split, and the units and counits of the adjunctions \( \prod_\lambda \Rightarrow \xi_X^* \), \( \prod_{F\alpha} \Rightarrow (F\alpha)^* \), and \( \lambda_X \Rightarrow \lambda_X^* \). See Lemma 6.
(d) arises since \( T \) is a lifting of \( T \), using the universal property of the Cartesian lifting \( (T\xi)^* \), see Lemma 2.
(e) comes from \( T \) being a lifting of \( F \), combined with the unit and counit of the adjunction \( \prod_\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^* \), see Lemma 3. 

**Lemma 5.** Consider a fibration \( p : E \to B \), two \( B \)-endofunctors \( F, T \) with corresponding liftings \( T, F \). Assume \( \lambda : TF \Rightarrow FT \) is a natural transformation and \( \tilde{\lambda} : T \Rightarrow F \) sits above \( \lambda \). Then there exists a 2-cell as in the diagram below:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
E_X & \xrightarrow{T} & E_{FX} \\
\downarrow{id} & & \downarrow{id} \\
E_X & \xrightarrow{T} & E_{TX} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[ \xrightarrow{\lambda_X^*} \]

\[ (3) \]

**Proof.** For \( R \in E_{FY} \) the \( R \)-component of the required natural transformation is the dashed line in the diagram below and is obtained using the universal property of the Cartesian lifting of \( \lambda_X^* \).

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\lambda^*(FR^*) & \xrightarrow{\lambda^*(FT^*)} & FR^* \\
\downarrow{\lambda^T(FX)} & & \downarrow{\lambda^T(FX)} \\
TX & \xrightarrow{\lambda_X} & FX \\
\end{array}
\]

(4)

The naturality in \( R \) can be easily checked and is a consequence of the uniqueness of the factorisation. 

**Lemma 6.** Given \( (X, \alpha, \xi) \) an \( \lambda \)-bialgebra as in (5)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
TX & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & X \\
\downarrow{T\xi} & & \downarrow{F\alpha} \\
TX & \xrightarrow{\lambda_X} & FX \\
\end{array}
\]

(5)

and \( p : E \to B \) a split fibration, there exists a 2-cell

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
E_{TFX} & \xrightarrow{(T\xi)^*} & E_{TY} \\
\downarrow{\lambda_{TY}} & & \downarrow{\lambda_{TY}} \\
E_{FX} & \xrightarrow{\xi} & E_X \\
\end{array}
\]

\[ \xrightarrow{\lambda_X} \]

\[ \xrightarrow{\lambda_{FX}} \]

\[ \xrightarrow{id} \]

\[ \xrightarrow{\prod_\alpha} \]

\[ \xrightarrow{\prod_{F\alpha}} \]

\[ \xrightarrow{\xi} \]

(6)

**Proof.** We obtain the required natural transformation as the composite of the natural transformations of (7) below.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\prod_\alpha \circ (T\xi)^* & \xrightarrow{\downarrow} & (\prod_\alpha \Rightarrow \lambda^*) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\prod_{F\alpha} \circ (F\alpha)^* & \xrightarrow{\downarrow} & (\prod_{F\alpha} \Rightarrow (F\alpha)^*) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\prod_\alpha \circ \xi^* \circ \lambda^* \circ \prod_\alpha & \xrightarrow{\downarrow} & (\prod_\alpha \Rightarrow \lambda^*) \\
\end{array}
\]

(7)

The \( \eta \) above gives the unit of the monad \( T \). The monad multiplication \( \mu : TTX \Rightarrow TX \) is given by the unique morphism obtained by equipping \( TX \) with the \( TX + T(\cdot) \)-algebra structure \([id, \kappa_X]\). Recall from [31] that there exists a bijective correspondence between natural transformations

\[ \lambda : T (F \times Id) \Rightarrow FT \]

and distributive laws

\[ \lambda^T : (F \times Id)T \Rightarrow (F \times Id)T. \]

We briefly recall here how \( \lambda^T \) is obtained from \( \lambda \). For \( X \) in \( B \), we equip \( (F \times Id)T \) with a \( FX \times X \times T(\cdot) \)-algebra structure, given by the sum of:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
FX \times X & \xrightarrow{(F \times Id)\eta_X} & (F \times Id)T \times X \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
T(F \times Id) \times X & \xrightarrow{T(F \times Id)\eta_X} & (F \times Id)T \times X \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
T \times X & \xrightarrow{T \times \kappa_X} & TX \\
\end{array}
\]

B.3 Proofs for Section 4.4

In this section we will prove Lemma 1. First we recall some basic facts on the free monad \( T \) over a functor \( T \) on some category \( C \).

Assuming \( T \) has free algebras over any \( X \in C \) one can show that the free monad \( T \) over \( T \) exists. We can define \( TX \) as the free \( T \)-algebra on \( X \), or equivalently, as the initial algebra for the functor \( X \circ T(-) \). Thus for each \( X \) in \( C \) one has an isomorphism

\[ [\eta_X, \kappa_X] : X + TTX \Rightarrow TX. \]

The \( \eta \) above gives the unit of the monad \( T \). The monad multiplication \( \mu : TTX \Rightarrow TX \) is given as the unique morphism obtained by equipping \( TX \) with the \( TX + T(\cdot) \)-algebra structure \([id, \kappa_X]\).
Hence $\lambda^T_X$ is defined as the unique $(F \times \text{Id})X + T(-)$-algebra morphism:

$$
\begin{align*}
T\tau(F \times \text{Id})X & \xrightarrow{T(\lambda^T_X)} T(F \times \text{Id})\tau X \\
\kappa_{(F \times \text{Id})X} & \downarrow \quad \lambda^T_X \quad \kappa_X(T\tau_2T_X) \\
\tau(F \times \text{Id})X & \xrightarrow{\eta_{(F \times \text{Id})X}} (F \times \text{Id})\tau X \\
(\text{Id}) & \xrightarrow{(F \times \text{Id})\eta_X}
\end{align*}
$$

(8)

The following technical lemma is needed to establish that whenever the lifting of $\tau$ of a functor $T$ has free algebras, the free monad over $\tau$ is the lifting of the free monad over $T$.

**Lemma 7.** Consider a lifting $\tau$ of a $B$-endofunctor $T$ and assume $\tau$ has free algebras.

1. The functor $\rho : \mathcal{E} \to B$ has a right adjoint $1 : B \to \mathcal{E}$ inducing an adjunction

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Alg}(\rho) & \xrightarrow{\bot} & \text{Alg}(1) \\
\xrightarrow{\text{Alg}(\tau)} & & \xleftarrow{\text{Alg}(1)}
\end{array}
$$

2. The functor $\text{Alg}(\rho)$ preserves the initial algebra.

3. When $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$ for some $X \in B$, the free $\tau$-algebra over $P$ sits above the free $T$-algebra over $X$.

4. The free monad $\tau$ over $\tau$ exists and is a lifting of the free monad $\tau$ over $T$.

**Proof.** 1. Since the fibration considered here is bicartesian, one can define $1(X)$ the terminal object in $\mathcal{E}_X$. Then the statement of this item is an immediate consequence of [14, Theorem 2.14].

2. follows because $\text{Alg}(\rho)$ is a left adjoint.

3. follows from item 1) applied for the lifting $P + \tau$ of $X + T$.

4. is an immediate consequence of item 3). □

**Lemma 1.** Consider a lifting $\tau$ of a $B$-endofunctor $T$ and assume $\tau$ has free algebras. Let $\lambda \in \text{Alg}(\tau) \Rightarrow \text{Alg}(\tau)$ be a natural transformation sitting above $\lambda : T(F \times \text{Id}) \Rightarrow F\tau$. Then $\lambda : \tau(T(F \times \text{Id})) \Rightarrow (F \times \text{Id})T$ sits above $\lambda^T : T(F \times \text{Id}) \Rightarrow (F \times \text{Id})T$.

**Proof.** We know that $\tau X$ is the free $T$-algebra on $X$. Let

$$
[X] = [\eta_X, \kappa_X] : X + \tau TX \to \tau X
$$
denote the initial $X + T(-)$-algebra. Similarly, let

$$
[\pi_P, \pi_P] : P + \tau\tau P \to \tau\tau P
$$
denote the initial $P + \tau(-)$-algebra. By Lemma 7 we know that when $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$ we have that $[\pi_P, \pi_P]$ is a lifting of $[\eta_X, \kappa_X]$.

For $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$ the map $\lambda^\tau_P$ is defined similarly to (8), as the unique map such that:

$$
\begin{align*}
\tau\tau\tau(F \times \text{Id})P & \xrightarrow{\tau\tau\tau(\lambda^\tau_P)} \tau\tau\tau(F \times \text{Id})\tau\tau P \\
\tau\tau\tau(\pi_P) \cdot \tau\tau\tau(\tau\tau P) & \xrightarrow{\tau\tau\tau(\pi_P)} \tau\tau\tau(\tau\tau P) \\
\tau\tau\tau(F \times \text{Id})P & \xrightarrow{\tau\tau\tau(\lambda^\tau_P)} \tau\tau\tau(F \times \text{Id})\tau\tau P
\end{align*}
$$

(9)

By Lemma 7 we have that $(F \times \text{Id})P + \tau(-)$-algebra $\tau(F \times \text{Id})P$ and $(F \times \text{Id})\tau\tau P$ of diagram (9) sit above $(F \times \text{Id})X + T(-)$-algebra $\tau(F \times \text{Id})X$, respectively $(F \times \text{Id})\tau X$ of diagram (8). By uniqueness of $\lambda^\tau_X$ it follows that $\lambda^\tau_P$ sits above $\lambda^\tau_X$. □

**C. Details on Divergence**

In this appendix, we discuss some details for showing compatibility of $Cts^f$ that were omitted in the main text for lack of space.

First of all, observe that the GSOS rules defining the parallel operator corresponds to a distributive law $\tau : T(F \times \text{Id}) \Rightarrow F\tau$, which is defined for all sets $X, x, y \in X$ and $S, T \in \mathcal{P}_n(L \times X)$ as

$$
(S, x), (T, y) \mapsto \{(l, x') | (l, x') \in S \}
\cup \{(l, x'y') | (l, y') \in T \}
\cup \{(\tau, x'y') \in (a, x'), (a, y') \in S \}
\cup \{(\tau, x'y') \in (a, x'), (a, y') \in T \}.
$$

Intuitively, $S$ and $T$ are the sets of transitions of the states $x$ and $y$. The first set $\{(l, x'y') | (l, x') \in S \}$ corresponds to the first GSOS rule

$$
\frac{x \Downarrow x'}{x'y \Downarrow x'y'}
$$

and similarly for the others.

By virtue of Lemma 1, to prove compatibility of $Cts^f$, we only have to show that for all predicates $P \subseteq X$, the restriction of $\lambda_X$ to $\tau(F^n \times \text{Id})P$ coincides with $\tau(F^n \times \text{Id})P$, that is whenever $(S, x), (T, y) \in \tau(F^n \times \text{Id})P$, then $\lambda_X((S, x), (T, y)) \in \tau(F^n \times \text{Id})P$.

The latter means, by definition of $\tau(F^n)$, that there exists a $(\tau, t) \in \lambda_X((S, x), (T, y))$ such that $t \in \tau P$. This can be proved as follows: since $S \in \tau(F^n)P$, then there exists $(\tau, x') \in S$ such that $x' \in P$. By definition of $\lambda_X$, $(\tau, x'y') \in \lambda_X((S, x), (T, y))$. Finally, since $x' \in P$, then $x'y \in \tau P$.

**D. Details on Nominal Automata**

In this section we assume the reader has some familiarity with nominal sets, see [23].

**D.1 The base category**

We denote by $\lambda$ a countable set of names. The category Nom of nominal sets has as objects sets $X$ equipped with an action $\cdot : \text{Sym}(\lambda) \times X \to X$ of the group of finitely supported permutations on $\lambda$ (that is, permutations generated by transpositions of the form $(a \ b)$) and such that each $x \in X$ has a finite support. Morphisms
in Nom are equivariant functions, i.e., functions that preserve the group action.

D.2 The fibration at issue

It is well known that Nom can equivalently be described as a Grothendieck topos. Since Nom is a regular category, by [16, Observation 4.4.1] we know that the subobject fibration on Nom is in fact a bifibration. Furthermore, by a change-of-base situation described below we obtain the bifibration $\text{Rel}(\text{Nom}) \rightarrow \text{Nom},$ see also [16, Example 9.2.5(ii)].

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Rel}(\text{Nom}) \\
\downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
\text{Sub}(\text{Nom}) \\
\downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
\text{Nom} \\
\end{array}
\]

Objects of $\text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$ are equivariant relations. That is, if $X$ is a nominal set, a nominal relation on $X$ is just a subset $R \subseteq X^2$ such that $xRy$ implies $f(x)R f(y)$ for all permutations $\pi$. This bifibration is also split and bicartesian.

D.3 The functors and the distributive law

We will use the following Nom-endofunctors:

1. $F : \text{Nom} \rightarrow \text{Nom}$ given by $FX = 2 \times X\Lambda,$ where $2 = \{0,1\}$ is equipped with the trivial action and $X\Lambda$ is given by the internal hom. Concretely, an element $f : \lambda \rightarrow X$ such that there exists a finite subset $S \subseteq \lambda$ and $f(\pi(a)) = \pi \cdot f(a)$ for all names $a \in \lambda$ and permutations $\pi \in \text{Sym}(\lambda)$ fixing the elements of $S$.

2. $\text{P}_\omega : \text{Nom} \rightarrow \text{Nom}$ that maps a nominal set $X$ to its orbit-finite finitely supported subsets. In particular one can check that $\text{P}_{\omega}$ is a monad and let $\mu$ denote its multiplication, given by union.

The functors $\text{P}_{\omega}$ and $F$ are related by a distributive law

\[
\lambda : \text{P}_\omega F \Rightarrow FP_{\omega}.
\]

For a nominal set $X$, the map $\lambda_X$ is given by the product of the morphisms acting on $S \in P\omega F(X)$ by

\[
S \mapsto 1 \in \mu \text{ if } 1 \in \mu (\text{P}_{\omega} \lambda_1)(S)
\]

and

\[
S \mapsto \lambda \cdot \{x \in X | \exists f \in \mu (\text{P}_{\omega} \lambda_2)(S). f(a) = x \} \in \mu (\text{P}_{\omega} X)^{\lambda}
\]

where $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ are the projections from $FX$ to 2, respectively $X\Lambda$.

D.4 The liftings

The distributive law $\lambda$ can be lifted to $\text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$, see [17, Exercise 4.4.6].

\[
\text{Rel}(\lambda) : \text{Rel}(\text{P}_{\omega}) \text{Rel}(\text{F}) \Rightarrow \text{Rel}(\text{F}) \text{Rel}(\text{P}_{\omega})
\]

Concretely, for $R \in \text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$, the nominal relation $\text{Rel}(F)(R)$ is given by $(o,f) \text{Rel}(F)(R)(o',f')$ if $o = o'$ and for all $a \in \lambda$ we have $f(o) R f'(a)$.

On the other hand $\text{Rel}(\text{P}_{\omega})$ is given by $S \text{Rel}(\text{P}_{\omega})(R) S'$ if for all $x \in X$ exists $y \in S'$ with $x R y$ and for all $y \in S'$ exists $x \in S$ with $x R y$. As for $\text{Rel}(\lambda)_R$, this is obtained as the restriction of $\lambda_R \times \lambda_R$ to $\text{Rel}(\text{P}_{\omega}) \text{Rel}(\text{F})(R)$.

D.5 Soundness of bisimulation up to congruence

Nondeterministic nominal automata [4] can be modelled as $FP_{\omega}$-coalgbras, while deterministic nominal automata are represented as $F$-coalgbras. The classical notion of finiteness is replaced by orbit-finiteness—from a categorical perspective this makes sense, since orbit-finite nominal set objects are exactly the finitely presentable objects in the lfp category $\text{Nom}$.

The generalised powerset construction [28] can be applied in this situation as well, that is, a nondeterministic nominal automata modelled as a coalgebra

\[
(o,t) : X \rightarrow 2 \times P_{\omega}X^2
\]

yields an $F$-coalgebra structure

\[
(o^I, t^I) : P_{\omega}X \rightarrow 2 \times (P_{\omega}X)^2
\]

on $P_{\omega}X$, given by the composite $F(\mu) \circ \lambda \circ P_{\omega}((o,t))$. The reason why determinisation fails in a nominal setting [4] is that the finitary power object functor $P\omega$ does not preserve orbit finiteness. This is the case in the example of Section 5.3.

Notice that $P\omega X, \mu, (o^\omega, t^\omega)$ is a $\lambda$-bialgebra. The fibrations $\text{Rel}(\text{Nom}) \rightarrow \text{Nom}$ and $\text{Sub}(\text{Nom}) \rightarrow \text{Nom}$ are well-founded in the sense of [13]. To prove this we can apply [13, Lemma 3.4], which gives as a sufficient condition for well-foundedness: that the fibre above each finitely presentable object be finite. Indeed, recall from [32] that finitely presentable nominal sets are the orbit-finite ones. Then, it is easy to check that a nominal set with $n$ orbits has $2^n$ equivariant nominal subsets.

We can apply Theorem 2 to prove that the contextual closure $Ct x = \bigsqcup_{\omega} o \text{Rel}(\text{P}_{\omega})$ is $\text{Rel}(F)(o^\omega, t^\omega)$-compatible.

This bisimulation up to context is a valid proof technique for nominal automata.

Moreover, we can apply Proposition 2 to prove compatibility of the up to reflexive, symmetric and transitive closure techniques, respectively.

(n=0) Let $Rf : \text{Nom} \rightarrow \text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$ be the functor mapping each nominal set $X$ to $\Delta X$, the identity relation on $X$. Then $Rf \land \text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$ is $\text{Rel}(F)(o,t)$-compatible since $\Delta X = \text{Rel}(F)\Delta X$.

(n=1) Let $\text{Sym} : \text{Rel}(\text{Nom}) \rightarrow \text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$ be the functor mapping each nominal relation $R \subseteq X^2$ to its converse $R^{-1} \subseteq X^2$. $\text{Sym}$ is $\text{Rel}(F)(o^\omega, t^\omega)$-compatible since $\text{Rel}(F)\Delta X = \text{Rel}(F)(o^\omega, t^\omega)$ for all relations $R \subseteq X^2$.

(n=2) Let $\otimes : \text{Rel}(\text{Nom}) \times_{\text{Nom}} \text{Rel}(\text{Nom}) \rightarrow \text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$ be the nominal relational composition functor. Composition of nominal relations is computed just as in Set and one can show that $\text{Rel}(\text{Nom})$ preserves it. Thus $\otimes$ is $\text{Rel}(F)(o^\omega, t^\omega)$-compatible.

Employing Proposition 1 and the fact that congruence closure is obtained as the composition of the equivalence, context and reflexive closure functors we derive that bisimulation up to congruence is a sound technique.

D.6 The concrete example

The nondeterministic nominal automaton of Section 5.3 (reported on the left below) is given formally by an $FP_{\omega}$-coalgebra $(o,t)$ on the nominal set $1 + 1 + \Lambda + \Lambda + 1$. For simplicity we denote the
second copy of $\lambda$ by $\lambda'$. The map $(a,t)$ is given below on the right.

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\ast \mapsto (0,a \mapsto \{*,a\}) \\
\ast \mapsto (0,a \mapsto \{a\} \cap \lambda' \setminus \{a'\}) \\
\ast \mapsto (0,a \mapsto \{a\}, \{\top\}) \\
\ast' \mapsto (0, b \mapsto \{a\}, b\#a) \\
\top \mapsto (1, a \mapsto \{\top\})
\end{array}
$$

The determinisation of this automaton has infinitely many orbits. For example, the determinisation of the part reachable from $\ast$ is partially represented by

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\ast \quad \ast \ast \quad \ast \ast \\
\ast \quad \ast \quad \ast \\
\ast \quad \ast \\
\ast \quad \ast \\
\ast \\
\ast
\end{array}
$$

However, we can prove that $\ast$ and $\ast$ accept the same language, showing that the nominal relation $R$ spanned by

$$
\{\ast, \ast\}, \{\{a\}, \{a, a'\}\}, \{\{\top\}, \{a, a\}\}, \{\ast\}, \lambda', \lambda
$$

is a bisimulation up to congruence, that is, $R \subseteq \text{Rel}(F) \times X$. This is shown in Figure 2: for each pair in $R$, we check that the successors are in $\text{Cgr}(R)$. Note that for the pairs $(\{a\}, \{a, a'\})$ and $(\{\top\}, \{a, a\})$, in the second and third rows, one needs to check the successors for $a$ and for a fresh name $b$. Instead for the pairs $(\ast, \ast)$ and $(\ast, \lambda')$ in the first row, only successors for $a$ should be checked (since $a$ does not belong to the support of these states).

The only non-trivial computation is to check whether $\{\ast, a\} \text{Cgr}(R) \{\ast' \setminus \{a'\}\}$. We proceed as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\{\ast, a\} \text{Cgr}(R) \{\ast' \setminus \{a'\}\} \\
\{\ast, a\} \text{Cgr}(R) \{\{a\} \cup \lambda' \setminus \{a'\}\} \\
\{\ast, a\} \text{Cgr}(R) \{\{a, a'\} \cup \lambda' \setminus \{a'\}\} \\
\{\ast, a\} \text{Cgr}(R) \{\{a\}, \{\top\}\} \\
\{\ast, a\} \text{Cgr}(R) \{\{a, a'\}, \{\lambda' \setminus \{a'\}\}\}
\end{array}
$$

E. Proofs for Section 6

**Theorem 3.** Let $T$ be a lifting of $T$ having a $\gamma$: $T \Rightarrow \Rightarrow T$ above $\text{Id}$: $T \Rightarrow T$. Let both $\overline{T}_1$ and $\overline{T}_2$ be liftings of $F$. If

$$
\lambda_1: \overline{T}_1 \Rightarrow \overline{T}_1 \text{ and } \lambda_2: \overline{T}_2 \Rightarrow \overline{T}_2 \text{ sit above the same } \lambda: T \Rightarrow TF \Rightarrow FT, \text{ then there exists } \overline{\lambda}: \overline{\overline{T}_1 \otimes \overline{T}_2} \Rightarrow \overline{T_1 \otimes T_2} \Rightarrow \overline{T} \text{ above } \lambda.
$$

**Proof.** Since $\overline{T}_1$ and $\overline{T}_2$ are liftings of $F: B \Rightarrow B$ it follows that $(\overline{T}_1, \overline{T}_2) : \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} \times_B \mathcal{E}$ is a lifting of $F$. Moreover, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) : \overline{T_1} \Rightarrow \overline{T_1 \otimes T_2}$ is a lifting of $\lambda$. Using that $\otimes : \mathcal{E} \times_B \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ lifts the identity we get that $F_1 \otimes F_2 = \otimes \circ (F_1, F_2)$ is also a lifting of $F$.

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\text{We have that } F_1 \otimes F_2 = \otimes \circ (F_1, F_2) \\
\text{Thus, } \overline{T_1 \otimes T_2} \Rightarrow \overline{T_1} \otimes \overline{T_2} \Rightarrow \overline{T} \text{ above } \lambda.
\end{array}
$$

The required $\overline{\lambda}$ is obtained as the composite $\otimes \circ \lambda_1 \circ \gamma \circ F_1, F_2)$. 

**E.1 Proofs for Similarity**

**Proposition 4.** Let $\lambda$ be a monotone abstract GSOS specification and $(X, \alpha, (\xi, id))$ be a $\lambda$-bialgebra. Then $\text{Ctx}$ is $(\text{Rel}(F) \times X \otimes \text{Id}) \cdot (\xi, \alpha)$-compatible.

**Proof.** Recall that $\text{Ctx}$ is defined as $\prod_\alpha \circ \text{Rel}(\tau)$ and that, for the canonical lifting, it holds that $\text{Rel}(\tau) \otimes \subseteq \text{Rel}(\tau)^2$. We decompose the lifting $\text{Rel}(F)^\tau \otimes \text{Id}$ as

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\text{where } \text{Id} \text{ is the constant functor mapping } R \subseteq X^2 \text{ to } \Delta_X. \text{ By Theorem 3 we reduce the proof of the fact that } \text{Rel}(T) \text{ distributes over } \text{Rel}(F)^\tau \otimes \text{Id} \text{ to the fact that } \text{Rel}(T) \text{ distributes over } \text{Rel}(F) \times \text{Id} \text{ and } \text{Rel}(T) \times \text{Id} \text{ separately.}
\end{array}
$$

For the latter, observe that $\text{Rel}(F) \times \text{Id} = \text{Rel}(F) \times \text{Id}$. Since $\text{Rel}(\tau)$ is a 2-functor [17, Exercise 4.2.6], we take $\overline{\lambda_1}: \overline{\text{Rel}(\tau) \circ \text{Rel}(F) \times \text{Id}} : \Rightarrow \overline{\text{Rel}(\tau) \circ \text{Rel}(F) \times \text{Id}}$.

For the former we need to use Lemma 1 and exhibit a $\overline{\lambda} : \overline{\text{Rel}(\tau) \circ \text{Rel}(F) \times \text{Id}}$ sitting above $\lambda$. This amounts to show that, for all relations $R \subseteq X^2$, the restriction of $\lambda_X \times \lambda_X$ to $\text{Rel}(T)(\text{Id} \times \text{Id})R$ restricts to $\text{Rel}(\tau)R$. Note that since $\text{Id}$ and $\text{Id}$ are constant, this is exactly the condition for monotone abstract GSOS. This guarantees the existence of $\overline{\lambda_1}: \overline{\text{Rel}(\tau) \circ \text{Rel}(\tau) \circ \text{Rel}(\tau)} \Rightarrow \overline{\text{Rel}(\tau) \circ \text{Rel}(\tau) \circ \text{Rel}(\tau)}$. 

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The existence of $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$ ensures, via Theorems 3 and 2, that $Ctxt$ is $(\text{Rel}(F) \equiv \text{Id})_{(\xi_1, \xi_2, id)}$-compatible. 

E.2 Proofs for Weak Bisimilarity

Lemma 8. $(F \times F, F)$ is a fibration map.

Proof. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a function and $R \subseteq X^2$ be a relation. Then

$$\bar{F} \times F((f \times f^{-1}(R)))$$

$$= \{(S, U, V, W) \mid$$

$$\forall (a, x) \in S, \exists (a, y) \in W. f(x)Rf(y),$$

$$\forall (a, y) \in V, \exists (a, x) \in U. f(x)Rf(y)\}$$

$$= \{(S, U, V, W) \mid$$

$$\forall (a, x') \in Ff[S], \exists (a, y') \in Ff[W]. x'Ry',$$

$$\forall (a, y') \in Ff[V], \exists (a, x') \in Ff[U]. x'Ry'\}$$

$$= (Ff \times Ff \times Ff)^{-1}(\bar{F} \times F(R))$$

Proposition 5. Let $\lambda : T(F \times F) \Rightarrow F^T$ be a positive GSOS specification and $(X, \alpha, (\xi_1, id))$ and $(X, \alpha, (\xi_2, id))$ be two $\lambda^1$-bialgebras then $Ctxt$ is $(F \times F \times \text{Id})_{(\xi_1, \xi_2, id)}$-compatible.

Proof. From $\lambda : T(F \times F) \Rightarrow F^T$, we define $\lambda^1 : T(F \times F \times \text{Id}) \Rightarrow (F \times F)^T$ as $\lambda \circ T(\pi_1 \times \pi_3), \lambda \circ T(\pi_2 \times \pi_3)$ where $\pi_i$ are the projections from $F \times F \times \text{Id}$ to $F$ and $\text{Id}$. Such $\lambda^1$ induces a distributive law

$$\lambda^1 : T(F \times F \times \text{Id}) \Rightarrow (F \times F \times \text{Id})^T.$$ 

From the $\lambda^1$-bialgebras $(X, \alpha, (\xi_1, id))$ and $(X, \alpha, (\xi_2, id))$, we construct $(X, \alpha, (\xi_1, \xi_2, \text{Id}))$ which is a $\lambda^1$-bialgebra.

Recall that $Ctxt$ is defined as $\bigsqcup \circ \text{Rel}(T)$ and that, for the canonical lifting, it holds that $\text{Rel}(T) \subseteq \subseteq \text{Rel}(T)^2$. We decompose the lifting $F \times F \times \text{Id}$ as

$$(\rho \times \text{Id}) \odot (\text{Rel}(F \times F) \subseteq \subseteq \text{Rel}(T))$$

where $\text{Id}$ is the constant functor mapping $R \subseteq X^2$ to $\Delta_X$. By Theorem 3 we reduce the proof of the fact that $\text{Rel}(T)$ distributes over $F \times F \times \text{Id}$ to the fact that $\text{Rel}(T)$ distributes over $\rho \times \text{Id}$ and $\text{Rel}(F \times F) \subseteq \subseteq \text{Id}$ separately.

For the former, by Lemma 1, we have to prove that for all relations $R \subseteq X^2$, the restriction of $\lambda_X \times \lambda_X$ to $\text{Rel}(T)(\rho \times \text{Id})R$ corestricts to $\rho \text{Rel}(T)R$. This can be easily checked by using the fact that both $\rho$ and $\text{Id}$ are constant and exploiting the definition of $\lambda$. As a consequence there exists a $\lambda_1 : \text{Rel}(T)(\rho \times \text{Id}) \Rightarrow (\rho \times \text{Id})\text{Rel}(T)$ sitting above $\lambda^1$.

For $\text{Rel}(F \times F) \subseteq \subseteq \text{Id}$ we can reuse Proposition 4, but first we have to prove that the GSOS specification $\lambda$ is monotone w.r.t. $\subseteq \subseteq$. Via simple computations, one can check that this is indeed the case when the original GSOS specification $\lambda$ is positive. As a consequence there exists a $\lambda_2 : \text{Rel}(T)(\text{Rel}(F \times F) \subseteq \subseteq \text{Id}) \Rightarrow (\text{Rel}(F \times F) \subseteq \subseteq \text{Id})\text{Rel}(T)$ sitting above $\lambda^1$.

The existence of $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$ entails, via Theorems 3 and 2 compatibility of $Ctxt$ for $(F \times F \times \text{Id})_{(\xi_1, \xi_2, \text{Id})}$.