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HYPERGRAPH SYSTEMS 
AND THEIR EXTENSIONS (*)

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Abstract. — The notion of a graph is a natural generalization of the notion of a string. Using one graph (the transition graph of a finite automaton) one can define a language (the language of a given automaton). This well-known idea is generalized as follows: the notion of a hypergraph is a natural generalization of the notion of a graph. Using one hypergraph (equipped with an additional graph structure) one can define a graph language (a set of graphs). Several variants of graph grammars based on this idea are introduced in this paper together with formalism needed to investigate them and illustrating examples. The generating power of various graph-language-generating systems is compared.

Résumen. — La notion de graphe est une généralisation naturelle de la notion de mot. En utilisant un graphe (le graphe de transition d’un automate fini) on définit un langage (le langage accepté par l’automate). Cette idée est généralisée comme suit : la notion de hypergraphe est une généralisation naturelle de la notion de graphe. Avec un hypergraphe (muni d’une structure de graphe supplémentaire) on peut définir un langage (un ensemble) de graphes. Dans cet article on introduit diverses variantes des grammaires de graphes basées sur cette idée ; on donne le formalisme nécessaire pour les étudier, et on les illustre par des exemples. La puissance générative de divers systèmes engendrant des langages de graphes est comparée.

INTRODUCTION

As documented e. g. in [4] and [1] (in particular in [2] and [3]) the theory of graph grammars is a well-motivated research area. However, this theory is much poorer than that of the classical “string” grammars. This is due not only to the fact that the subject is intrinsically more difficult (a graph is a more complicated structure than a string) but also to the fact that the number of people working in this area is considerably smaller than the number of people working on string grammars.

In the present state of the theory, new approaches to defining graph languages are still needed (as well as in depth research of old approaches). In particular, we do not have yet the class of graph grammars (and languages) which would correspond to finite automata (and regular languages). What we mean by this

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correspondence is that (1) one would like to have a very "natural" device to
generate nontrivial languages (as a finite automaton is), and (2) one would like to
have a class of graph languages that would be as essential for the theory of graph
languages as the regular languages are for string languages.

In this paper we present an attempt that could provide a solution of (1) above.
Our approach is methodologically quite analogous to that of defining languages
by transition graphs (of finite automata). The notion of a graph is a natural
generalization of the notion of a string and in finite automata theory one uses one
(transition) graph to define a set of strings (its language). The notion of a
hypergraph generalizes the notion of a graph. In our approach we will use one
hypergraph (equipped with an additional graph structure) to define a set of
graphs (its language).

The aim of this paper is to introduce some basic notions and formalisms
concerning our approach, to illustrate it by examples and to compare several
classes of graph-generating systems that we introduce. A basic notion
concerning hypergraphs is that of the intersection of its "blocks" (edges); the
generation of graphs in our system is nothing else but gluing given "elementary"
graphs (blocks equipped with graph structure) to each other in a way controlled
by the hypergraph structure. In this way the operation of gluing of graphs
becomes very central for our paper. This operation was used already before in
graph grammars (see e.g. [2] and [3] in [1]). However it seems to us that the basic
idea of the "hypergraph systems", considered in this paper, is new.

I. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we recall some basic terminology and notation to be used in this
paper.

(1) Let $X$ be a set. Then $\mathcal{P}(X)$ denotes the set of all subsets of $X$ and $\text{Id}_X$
denotes the identity relation on $X$.

(2) For a function $g$ from $A$ into $B$, $\text{Im}(g)$ denotes the range of $g$.

(3) Let $A, B, C$ be sets and let $f, g$ be functions from $A$ into $B$ and from $B$ into $C$
respectively. Then by $g \circ f$ we denote the composition of $f$ and $g$ (first $f$ and then
g).

(4) An unlabelled graph, in the sequel simply called "graph", is a pair
$H = (V, E)$ where $V$ is a finite nonempty set, called the set of nodes of $H$, and $E$ is a
set of multisets of two elements from $V$; $E$ is called the set of edges of $H$. If $H$ is a
graph, then by $V_H$ and $E_H$ we will denote the set of nodes and the set of edges of $H$
respectively.
(5) If $H$ and $M$ are graphs, then $H$ is a subgraph of $M$ if $V_H \subseteq V_M$ and $E_H \subseteq E_M$. $H$ is a full subgraph of $M$ if $H$ is a subgraph of $M$ and:

$$E_H = \{ \{ x, y \} | x, y \in V_H \text{ and } \{ x, y \} \in E_M \}.$$  

(6) Let $X = (V_X, E_X)$ be a graph and let $Y$ be a subset of $V_X$. Then $X_Y$ denotes the full subgraph of $X$ with node set $Y$.

(7) Graphs $X$ and $Y$ are called disjoint if $V_X \cap V_Y = \emptyset$.

(8) The degree of a graph $X$ is the maximal number of edges, incident to one node of $X$.

(9) Let $H$ and $M$ be graphs. A function $h$ from $V_H$ into $V_M$ is called a (graph-) homomorphism from $H$ into $M$ if $\{ \{ h(x), h(y) \} | \{ x, y \} \in E_H \} \subseteq E_M$. $h$ is an isomorphism from $H$ onto $M$ if $h$ is bijective homomorphism from $V_H$ onto $V_M$ and $h^{-1}$ is a bijective homomorphism from $V_M$ onto $V_H$. If there exists an isomorphism from $H$ into $M$ then we say that $H$ is isomorphic to $M$.

(10) A graph $X$ is called discrete if $E_X = \emptyset$. If $X$ is a discrete graph and $Y$ is a graph, then every function from $V_X$ into $V_Y$ is a graph homomorphism from $X$ into $Y$.

(11) A hypergraph is a system $H = (V, E, f)$ where $V$ is a finite nonempty set, called the set of nodes of $H$, $E$ is a finite set, called the set of edges of $H$ and $f$ is an injective function from $E$ into $\mathcal{P}(V)$ such that $\bigcup_{e \in E} f(e) = V$; $f$ is called the edge function of $H$. If $H$ is a hypergraph, then the set of nodes of $H$, the set of edges of $H$ and the edge function of $H$ will be denoted by $V_H$, $E_H$ and $f_H$ respectively.

(12) Let $H = (V, E, f)$ be a hypergraph. By $\text{int } H$ we denote the set \[ \{ X | X \neq \emptyset \text{ and there exist distinct edges } e, \bar{e} \in E \text{ such that } f(e) \cap f(\bar{e}) = X \} \] (int $H$ is the set of intersections of $H$).

(13) Let $G$ be a graph-generating system. Then $L(G)$ denotes the language generated by the system $G$. Two graph-generating systems $G$ and $\overline{G}$ are called equivalent if $L(G) = L(\overline{G})$.

(14) In the following, if $X$ denotes a class of graph-generating systems (e.g. H systems, FDH systems, etc.), then by $\mathcal{L}(X)$ we will denote the set of languages $L$ for which there exists a $X$ system $G$ such that $L = L(G)$.

Gluing graphs is the very basic operation used in our paper. Formally it is defined as follows.

**Definition 1.1**: Let $A$, $B$ and $H$ be graphs and let $I$ be a discrete graph. Let $f$ and $g$ be injective homomorphisms from $I$ into $A$ and into $B$ respectively. Then we say that $H$ is the gluing of $A$ and $B$ along $I$ by $f$ and $g$ if $H$ is isomorphic to the graph $(V, E)$ constructed as follows.
Let \( A \) and \( B \) be graphs, isomorphic to \( A \) and \( B \) such that \( V_A \cap V_B = \emptyset \) and let \( h_A \) and \( h_B \) be the corresponding isomorphisms from \( A \) into \( \overline{A} \) and from \( B \) into \( \overline{B} \) respectively. Let \( \tilde{f} = h_A \circ f \) and \( \tilde{g} = h_B \circ g \). Then define:

\[
V = V_A \cup (V_B \setminus \text{Im}(g)),
\]
\[
E = E_A \cup \{ \{x, y\} \mid \{x, y\} \in E_B \text{ and } x, y \notin \text{Im}(g) \} \\
\cup \{ \{\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g}^{-1}(x), y\} \mid \{x, y\} \in E_B \text{ and } x \in \text{Im}(g), y \notin \text{Im}(g) \} \\
\cup \{ \{\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g}^{-1}(x), \tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g}^{-1}(y)\} \mid \{x, y\} \in E_B \text{ and } x, y \in \text{Im}(g) \}.\]

Let \( h \) be an isomorphism from the graph \((V, E)\) into \( H \), let \( \tilde{f} = h \circ h_A \), and let \( \tilde{g} \) be defined by \( \tilde{g}(x) = h \circ h_B \) for \( x \in V_B \setminus \text{Im}(g) \) and \( \tilde{g}(x) = \tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g}^{-1}(x) \) for \( x \in \text{Im}(g) \). Then \( \tilde{f} \) and \( \tilde{g} \) are isomorphisms from \( A \) and \( B \) respectively into subgraphs of \( H \). \( \tilde{f} \) and \( \tilde{g} \) will be called the natural injections of \( A \) into \( H \) and \( B \) into \( H \) respectively.

The gluing operation is illustrated by example 1.1.

**Example 1.1:** Figure 1.1 shows two graphs \( A \) and \( B \), together with a discrete graph \( I \).

![Fig. 1.1](image)

Let \( f \) and \( g \) be injective homomorphisms from \( I \) into \( A \) and \( B \) respectively, defined by \( f(v_8) = v_2 \), \( f(v_9) = v_4 \), \( g(v_8) = v_5 \) and \( g(v_9) = v_6 \).

\( H \) is the gluing of \( A \) and \( B \) along \( I \) by \( f \) and \( g \) if \( H \) is isomorphic to the graph \((V, E)\) depicted in figure 1.2.

![Figure 1.2: The graph \((V, E)\)](image)
In the rest of this paper we will frequently use the set of nodes of $I$ instead of the graph $I$ itself. The homomorphisms $f$ and $g$ of the above definition are then simply injective functions from a finite nonempty set into $V_A$ and $V_B$.

**Remark 1.1:** The gluing of two graphs along a third one is a classical operation in graph grammars (see, e.g., [2]). An alternative way of defining this operation is to use the pushout construction as discussed in [2]. We use a somewhat different notion of homomorphism. However one can easily see that the set of graphs we consider together with the set of graph homomorphisms we consider form a category. Then the pushouts in this category (defined analogously to [2], see fig. 1.3) correspond to the construction of definition 1.1.

![Fig. 1.3.](image)

The following technical notion will be very useful in the sequel.

**Definition 1.2:** If $\mathcal{H}$ is a set of graphs, then a *trace over* $\mathcal{H}$ is a triple $(A, H, g)$ such that $A$ is a graph, $H \in \mathcal{H}$ and $g$ is an injective homomorphism from $H$ into $A$. $\square$

**II. HYPERGRAPH SYSTEMS**

In this section a grammatical device to define graph languages is introduced—it is very basic for this paper. It is based on hypergraphs. Given a hypergraph one first imposes on its node set an additional graph structure. Then one uses edges of such a hypergraph as elementary blocks (letters) to build graphs. The way that these elementary blocks are glued together is controlled through the structure of the given hypergraph (the way its edges intersect). Formally such a construct is defined as follows.

**Definition 2.1:** A *hypergraph system* (abbreviated H system) is a system $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{in})$ where $H$ is a hypergraph, $\Gamma$ is a set of multisets of the form $\{x, y\}$ with $x, y \in V_H$ and $e_{in}$ is an element of $E_H$; $e_{in}$ is called the *initial edge* of $G$. $\square$

Note that $(V_H, \Gamma)$ is a graph. It is called the *underlying graph* of the $H$ system and is denoted by $\text{und } G$. vol. 17, n° 2, 1983
For $e \in E_H$, $(\text{und } G)_e$ denotes the full subgraph $(\text{und } G)_{f_H(e)}$ of $\text{und } G$. □

**Definition 2.2:** Let $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{\text{in}})$ be an $H$ system. $(A, e, g)$ is a *trace for $G$* if $(A, (\text{und } G)_e, g)$ is a trace over $\mathcal{H} = \{(\text{und } G) \mid e \in E_H \}$. □

**Definition 2.3:** Let $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{\text{in}})$ be an $H$ system and let $(A, e, g), (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$ be traces for $G$. We say that $(A, e, g)$ *directly derives* $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$ in $G$, denoted $(A, e, g) \xrightarrow{g} (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$, if:

1. $u = f_H(e) \cap f_H(\tilde{e}) \neq \emptyset$,
2. $B$ is the gluing of $A$ and $(\text{und } G)_e$ along $(\text{und } G)_u$ by $\alpha$ and $\beta$, where $\alpha$ is the restriction of $g$ to $u$ and $\beta$ equals $\text{Id}_u$, and:

2.1) $\tilde{g}$ is the natural injection of $(\text{und } G)_\tilde{e}$ into $B$.

Then $\xrightarrow{g}$ denotes the transitive and the reflexive closure of the relation $\xrightarrow{g}$. If $(A, e, g) \xrightarrow{g} (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$ the we say that $(A, e, g)$ *derives* $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$ in $G$. □

**Definition 2.4:** The *language* of the $H$ system $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{\text{in}})$, denoted $L(G)$, is defined by:

$$L(G) = \{ M \mid ((\text{und } G)_{e_{\text{in}}}, e_{\text{in}}, \text{Id}_{f_H(e_{\text{in}})}) \xrightarrow{g} (M, e, g) \}$$

where $(M, e, g)$ is a trace for $G$. □

**Remark 2.1:** Let $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{\text{in}})$ be a $H$ system. From the previous definitions it is obvious that elements $\{x, y\}$ of $\Gamma$ for which there exists no $e \in E_H$ with both $x \in f_H(e)$ and $y \in f_H(e)$ have no influence on the language defined by $G$. Therefore, from now on we assume that $\Gamma$ does not contain such edges. □

**Example 2.1:** Let $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{\text{in}})$ where:

$$H = \{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6 \}, \{ e_1, e_2, e_3 \}, f \}$$

with:

$$f(e_1) = \{ v_1, v_2 \}, \quad f(e_2) = \{ v_2, v_3, v_4 \}$$

and:

$$f(e_3) = \{ v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6 \},$$

$$\Gamma = \{ \{ v_1, v_2 \}, \{ v_2, v_3 \}, \{ v_3, v_4 \}, \{ v_4, v_2 \},$$

$$\{ v_4, v_5 \}, \{ v_5, v_6 \}, \{ v_6, v_3 \} \}$$

and $e_{\text{in}} = e_1$. R.A.I.R.O. Informatique théorique/Theoretical Informatics
$G$ is depicted in figure 2.1.

A description of the derivation:

$$((\text{und } G)_{\text{in}}, \text{in}, \text{Id}_{f_{\text{in}}}) \vdash (M^{(1)}, e_2, g^{(1)}) \vdash (M^{(2)}, e_3, g^{(2)}) \vdash (M^{(3)}, e_2, g^{(3)})$$

is given in figure 2.2.
REMARK 2.2: Observe that in performing a derivation step in a H system (and in all systems to be considered in this paper later on) the number of nodes, as well as the number of edges, is never decreased.

When deriving a graph in the language of a hypergraph system one uses the edges of the "underlying hypergraph" as building blocks. The way that those building blocks are glued together is determined by the way that edges in the hypergraph intersect. Hence it is natural to consider a system also based on a hypergraph, in which rather than to follow "consecutive" edges and glue them according to their intersections, one "follows" the intersections themselves.

DEFINITION 2.5: An intersection-based Hypergraph system (abbreviated IH system) is a system $G = (H, \Gamma, u^{in})$ where $H$ is a hypergraph, $\Gamma$ is a set of multisets of the form $\{x, y\}$ with $x, y \in V_H$ and $u^{in}$ is an element of $int H$; $u^{in}$ is called the initial intersection of $G$. \[ \square \]

The graph $(V_H, \Gamma)$ is denoted by $und G$.

DEFINITION 2.6: Let $G = (H, \Gamma, u^{in})$ be an IH system. A system $(A, e, u, g)$ is an extended trace for $G$ if $(A, e, g)$ is a trace over $\{(und G)_e | e \in E_H\}$ and $u$ is an element of $int H$ such that there exists an $\tilde{e}$ in $E_H$ with $e \neq \tilde{e}$ and $f_H(e) \cap f_H(\tilde{e}) = u$. \[ \square \]

DEFINITION 2.7: Let $G = (H, \Gamma, u^{in})$ be an IH system and let $(A, e, u, g)$ and $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{g})$ be extended traces for $G$. We say that $(A, e, u, g)$ directly derives $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{g})$, denoted $(A, e, u, g) \triangleright (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{g})$, if:

1. $f_H(e) \cap f_H(\tilde{e}) = u$,
2. $(A, e, u, g) \triangleright (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{g})$,

where $((und G)_e, e, u^{in}, Id^e)$ and $(M, \tilde{e}, u, g)$ are extended traces for $G$. \[ \square \]

DEFINITION 2.8: Let $G = (H, \Gamma, u^{in})$ be an IH system. The language of $G$, denoted $L(G)$, is defined by:

$$L(G) = \{ M | ((und G)_e, e, u^{in}, Id^e), (M, \tilde{e}, u, g) \}$$

where $((und G)_e, e, u^{in}, Id^e)$ and $(M, \tilde{e}, u, g)$ are extended traces for $G$. \[ \square \]
Example 2.2: Let $G = (H, \Gamma, u_{in})$ where:

$$H = \{ \{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5 \}, \{ e_1, e_2, e_3 \}, f \}$$

with:

$$f(e_1) = \{ v_1, v_2 \},$$

$$f(e_2) = \{ v_1, v_3, v_4 \} \quad \text{and} \quad f(e_3) = \{ v_2, v_4, v_5 \},$$

$$\Gamma = \{ \{ v_1, v_2 \}, \{ v_1, v_3 \}, \{ v_3, v_4 \}, \{ v_4, v_1 \}, \{ v_2, v_4 \}, \{ v_2, v_5 \}, \{ v_4, v_5 \} \} \quad \text{and} \quad u_{in} = \{ v_1 \}.$$ 

$G$ is depicted in figure 2.3.

$$\begin{array}{c}
G \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Figure 2.3.}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

A description of the derivation:

$$((und\ G)_{e_1}, e_1, u_{in}, Id_{f(e_1)}) \vdash (M^{(1)}, e_2, \{ v_4 \}, g^{(1)})$$

$$\vdash (M^{(2)}, e_3, \{ v_4 \}, g^{(2)}) \vdash (M^{(3)}, e_2, \{ v_1 \}, g^{(3)})$$

is depicted in figure 2.4.

Remark 2.3: Our proofs will be presented somewhat informally. Since the formalism of graph-rewriting systems we consider in this paper is rather involved (a situation common to practically all graph grammars considered in the literature), in this way (we hope) our proofs are more readable. We hope that our proofs are rigorous enough so that if necessary the reader can complete them to very formal (and tedious) proofs.

Lemma 2.1: $\mathcal{L}(IH) \setminus \mathcal{L}(H) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof: Let $G$ be an IH system, $G=(H, \Gamma, u_{in})$ where $H=\{ v_1, v_2, v_3 \}, \{ e_1, e_2 \}, f)$ with $f(e_1)=\{ v_1, v_2 \}$ and $f(e_2)=\{ v_2, v_3 \}$, and where $\Gamma=\{ \{ v_1, v_2 \} \}$ and $u_{in}=\{ v_2 \}$.

Then clearly $L(G)$ contains two graphs with only two nodes; $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ and $\cdot \cdot$, and no graphs with only one node. If $\tilde{G}=(\tilde{H}, \tilde{\Gamma}, \tilde{e}_{in})$ is an H system with vol. 17, no 2, 1983
Figure 2.4.

$L(\overline{G}) = L(G)$ then it is clear that $\text{(und } G\text{)}$ must be of the form $\text{(und } G\text{)}$. This leads to a contradiction because the graph cannot be obtained by gluing $\text{(und } G\text{)}$ and $\text{(und } G\text{)}$ for any $\overline{e} \in E_H$, because $\text{(und } G\text{)}$ is a full subgraph of $\text{und } G$.

**Lemma 2.2:** $\mathcal{L}(H) \setminus \mathcal{L}(IH) \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof:** Let $G$ be the $H$ system $(H, \Gamma, e_{in})$ where:

$$H = \{\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}, \{e_1, e_2\}, f_H\}$$

with:

$$f_H(e_1) = \{v_1, v_2\} \quad \text{and} \quad f_H(e_2) = \{v_2, v_3, v_4\},$$

and where $\Gamma = \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_3, v_4\}, \{v_4, v_2\}\}$ and $e_{in} = e_1$. Then the
language $L(G)$ is the set of graphs of the form (*)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ } \\
\text{n edges} \\
\text{m triangles}
\end{array}
\]

with $n \geq 1$ and either $m = n - 1$ or $m = n$.

Now assume $\overline{G} = (\overline{H}, \overline{\Gamma}, \overline{u}_\text{in})$ is an IH system with $L(\overline{G}) = L(G)$.

Since the graphs of the form are in $L(G)$, $\overline{u}_\text{in}$ contains either one node or two nodes.

First let us assume that $\overline{u}_\text{in}$ contains only one node. Then since $L(G)$ contains more than one graph, there exist edges $e, \overline{e}$ in $E_{\overline{H}}$ such that $f_{\overline{H}}(e) \cap f_{\overline{H}}(\overline{e}) = \overline{u}_\text{in}$, $(\text{und } \overline{G})_e$ is of the form and belongs to $L(G)$. Now consider a derivation:

\[
((\text{und } \overline{G})_e, e, u_\text{in}, \text{Id}_{f_{\overline{H}}(e)}) \mid (M_1, e, u_\text{in}, g_1) \mid (M_2, e, u_\text{in}, g_2)
\]

with $M_1, M_2, g_1, g_2$ as described in definition 2.7 then it is easily seen that $M_2$ is of the form $(\ast)$ with $n \geq m + 2$; a contradiction.

On the other hand, assume that $\overline{u}_\text{in}$ contains two nodes. Then consider a derivation in $\overline{G}$ of a graph $M$ of the form , which clearly belongs to $L(G)$.

Since all graphs in $L(G)$ that are not of the form or have at least five nodes, and since for every pair of edges $e, \overline{e}$ in $E_{\overline{H}}, f_{\overline{H}}(e) \cap f_{\overline{H}}(\overline{e}) = \overline{u}_\text{in}$ implies that $(\text{und } \overline{G})_e$ and $(\text{und } \overline{G})_{\overline{e}}$ belong to $L(G)$ and hence to $L(G)$, it follows that there exist such a pair $e, \overline{e}$ with $f_{\overline{H}}(e) \cap f_{\overline{H}}(\overline{e}) = \overline{u}_\text{in}$, $(\text{und } \overline{G})_e$ is of the form and $(\text{und } \overline{G})_{\overline{e}}$ is of the form.

Now it is easily seen that the graph $M_2$ obtained by:

\[
((\text{und } \overline{G})_{\overline{e}}, \overline{e}, u_\text{in}, \text{Id}_{f_{\overline{H}}(\overline{e})}) \mid (M_1, e, u_\text{in}, g_1) \mid (M_2, \overline{e}, u_\text{in}, g_2)
\]

with $M_1, M_2, g_1, g_2$ as specified in definition 2.7, is not in $L(G)$; a contradiction. □

**Theorem 2.1:** $L(H)$ and $L(IH)$ are incomparable but not disjoint.
Proof: That $\mathcal{L}(H)$ and $\mathcal{L}(IH)$ are incomparable follows from lemma 2.1 and 2.2. To see that they are not disjoint consider the H system $G=(H, \Gamma, e_{in})$ where:

$$H=\{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{e_1, e_2\}, f_H\}$$

with:

$$f_H(e_1)=\{v_1\}, \quad f_H(e_2)=\{v_1, v_2\}$$

and where $\Gamma=\emptyset$ and $e_{in}=e_1$. Let $G$ be the IH system $(\overline{H}, \overline{\Gamma}, u_{in})$ where $\overline{H}=H$, $\overline{\Gamma}=\Gamma$ and $u_{in}=\{v_1\}$. Then it is easily seen that $L(G)=L(\overline{G})$. [More precisely, $L(G)$ is the set of all discrete graphs].

Although hypergraph systems and intersection-based hypergraph systems were presented as grammatical (thus generative) devices there is a quite close analogy between those systems and finite automata defining string languages. Given the transition graph of a finite automaton one may view this quite naturally as a hypergraph system where all the edges are of cardinality two. Following edges in the transition graph of a finite automaton corresponds to following edges in the multigraph system and so it corresponds to an H system. On the other hand, following states (nodes) in the transition graph corresponds to following intersections in an IH system.

However, this analogy is not complete because in (the transition graph of) a finite automaton there are two additional components controlling the way it defines a language. Firstly, transitions are directed, and so if after a transition $A$ a transition $B$ follows it does not necessarily mean that $A$ can follow $B$; in other words, transitions do not have to be “symmetric”. Secondly, certain “places” (nodes) are distinguished as terminal places and a derivation following the transition graph is considered successful only if its last step corresponds to a terminal place in the graph. We will now consider these two additional “control features” within the framework of H systems and IH systems. In this way one can view H systems and IH systems as examples of the exhaustive approach to graph language definition: one takes into the language of a given system everything the system generates (each “intermediate” graph also belongs to the language). On the other hand the systems we will consider next may be viewed as an example of a “selective” approach to graph language definition: from the set of all graphs that a system generates one takes into the language of the system only those graphs that satisfy a certain “filtering condition”.

**Definition 2.9:** A directed hypergraph system with final edges, abbreviated $GFH$ system (*) is a system $G(H, \Gamma, e_{in}, E_{in}, C)$ where base $G=(H, \Gamma, e_{in})$ is an H system, $E_{in}$ is a subset of $E_H$ and $C$ is a subset of $E_H \times E_H$ such that $(e, \bar{e}) \in C$ implies that $f_H(e) \cap f_H(\bar{e}) \neq \emptyset$. □

The graph $(V_H, \Gamma)$ is denoted by $\text{und } G$. 

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DÉFINITION 2.10: Let $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{in}, E_{fin}, C)$ be a GFH system.

(a) $(A, e, g)$ is a trace for $G$ if it is a trace for base $G$.

(b) Let $(A, e, g)$ and $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$ be traces for $G$. Then $(A, e, g)$ directly derives $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$ in $G$, denoted $(A, e, g) \vdash_G (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$, if $(e, \tilde{e}) \in C$ and $(A, e, g) \vdash_{base G} (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{g})$

The relation $\vdash_G$ is defined to be the transitive and the reflexive closure of $\vdash_{base G}$.

(c) the language of $G$, denoted by $L(G)$, is defined by:

$$L(G) = \{ M \mid ((und G)_{e_{in}}, e_{in}, Id_{\Gamma_H(e_{in})}) \vdash_G (M, e, g) \}$$

where $(M, e, g)$ is a trace for $G$ and $e \in E_{fin}$.

DÉFINITION 2.11: A directed intersection-based hypergraph system with final intersections (abbreviated GFIH system) is a system $G = (H, \Gamma, u_{in}, I_{fin}, C)$ where base $G = (H, \Gamma, u_{in})$ is an IH system, $I_{fin}$ is a subset of $int H$ and $C$ is a subset of $int H \times int H$ such that $(u, \tilde{u}) \in C$ implies that there exist $e_1, e_2, e_3 \in E_H$ with $f_H(e_1) \cap f_H(e_2) = u$ and $f_H(e_2) \cap f_H(e_3) = \tilde{u}$. The graph $(F_H, F)$ is denoted as $und \ G$.

DÉFINITION 2.12: Let $G = (H, \Gamma, u_{in}, I_{fin}, C)$ be a GFH system.

(a) $(A, e, u, g)$ is an extended trace for $G$ if it is an extended trace for base $G$.

(b) Let $(A, e, u, g)$ and $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, g)$ be extended traces for $G$. Then $(A, e, u, g)$ directly derives $(B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, g)$ in $G$, denoted $(A, e, u, g) \vdash_G (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, g)$, if $(u, \tilde{u}) \in C$ and $(A, e, u, g) \vdash_{base G} (B, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, g)$.

(c) The language of $G$, denoted by $L(G)$, is defined by:

$$L(G) = \{ M \mid ((und G)_{e_{in}}, e_{in}, Id_{\Gamma_H(e_{in})}) \vdash_G (M, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, g) \}$$

where $(M, \tilde{e}, \tilde{u}, g)$ are extended traces for $G$ and $\tilde{u} \in I_{fin}$.

If in a GFH system $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{in}, E_{fin}, C)$, $E_{fin} = E_H$, then we omit $E_{fin}$ from the specification of $G$. In this case $G$ will be called a GH system. On the other hand if $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{in}, E_{fin}, C)$ and $C = \{ (e, \tilde{e}) \mid e, \tilde{e} \in E_H \text{ and } f_H(e) \cap f_H(\tilde{e}) \neq \emptyset \}$ then we omit $C$ from the specification of $G$ and we say that $G$ is a FH system. Analogously, we define GIH systems and FIH systems. A GIH system is a GFIH system $G = (H, \Gamma, u_{in}, I_{fin}, C)$ where $I_{fin} = int(H)$; in this case, $I_{fin}$ will be omitted from the specification of $G$. If on the other hand

---

(1) $G$ abbreviates "gericht" which is "directed" in Dutch.
C = \{ (u, \tilde{u}) | u, \tilde{u} \in \text{int } H \text{ and there exist } e_1, e_2, e_3 \text{ in } E_H \text{ with } f_H(e_1) \cap f_H(e_2) = u \text{ and } f_H(e_2) \cap f_H(e_3) = \tilde{u} \} \text{ then we call } G \text{ a FIH system and } C \text{ is omitted from the specification of } G.

Example 2.3: Let \( G = (H, \Gamma, u_{in}, I_{fin}, C) \) where:

\[
H = \left( \{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9 \}, \{ e_1, e_2, e_3 \}, f \right)
\]

with:

\[
f(e_1) = \{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6 \}, \quad f(e_2) = \{ v_2, v_7, v_4, v_8, v_9 \},
\]

\[
f(e_3) = \{ v_1, v_7, v_3, v_8, v_9 \},
\]

\[
\Gamma = \{ \{ v_1, v_2 \}, \{ v_2, v_3 \}, \{ v_3, v_4 \}, \{ v_4, v_5 \}, \{ v_5, v_6 \}, \{ v_6, v_1 \}, \{ v_2, v_7 \}, \{ v_7, v_4 \}, \{ v_4, v_8 \}, \{ v_8, v_6 \}, \{ v_6, v_9 \}, \{ v_9, v_2 \}, \{ v_1, v_7 \}, \{ v_7, v_3 \}, \{ v_3, v_8 \}, \{ v_8, v_5 \}, \{ v_5, v_9 \}, \{ v_9, v_1 \} \},
\]

where:

\[
C = \{ (u_1, u_2), (u_2, u_3), (u_3, u_1) \}
\]

and:

\[
u_1 = f(e_1) \cap f(e_2), \quad u_2 = f(e_2) \cap f(e_3)
\]

\[
u_3 = f(e_3) \cap f(e_1),
\]

\[u_{in} = u_1 \text{ and } I_{fin} = \{ u_2 \}.
\]

The system \( G \) is depicted in figure 2.5:

\[
u_{in} = \{ v_2, v_4, v_6 \}, \quad I_{fin} = \{ v_7, v_8, v_9 \}
\]
Figure 2.6 depicts the "derivation sequence":

\[(\text{und } G)_{e_1}, e_1, u_{\text{in}}, \text{Id}_{G(e_1)} \vdash (M^{(1)}_G, e_2, u_2, g^{(1)}_G) \vdash (M^{(2)}_G, e_3, u_3, g^{(2)}_G).\]

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Figure 2.6.}
\end{array}\]

\[L(G)\text{ is the set of graphs of the form depicted in figure 2.7.}\]

We conclude this section with the following observation. Although the graph-language generating systems discussed in this section bear a certain similarity to finite automata defining string languages there are certain important differences between our systems and finite string-automata. Since our systems define graphs rather than strings, they are considerably more difficult to analyze. In particular,
certain questions concerning the effectiveness of defining graph-languages by our systems turn out to be undecidable, while the corresponding questions for finite string-automata are "easily" decidable. Here is an example of such a situation.

**Theorem 2.2:** For two arbitrary given GFH systems $G$ and $\overline{G}$, it is undecidable whether or not $L(G) \cap L(\overline{G})$ is empty.

**Proof:** We show that a decision procedure for this question yields a decision procedure for the Post Correspondence Problem.

Let $A = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n \rangle$ and $B = \langle \beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_n \rangle$ be two lists of words from $\{0, 1\}^+$. Since a formal description of the construction is complicated, we give only an intuitive idea of it.

Firstly, for every word $\alpha_i$ in $A$ (and $\beta_i$ in $B$) we construct the graph $\alpha(i)$ (resp.) by coding every occurrence of 1 in the word by a graph $\square$, and every 0 by a graph $\diamond$. e.g., to the word 01001 corresponds the graph

Assume that the $V_{\alpha^0}$ and $V_{\beta^0}$ are pairwise disjoint.

Now for each $\alpha(i)$ let $l(\alpha(i))$ and $r(\alpha(i))$ denote the "leftmost" and the "rightmost" node of $\alpha(i)$ respectively. Let $l(\beta(i))$ and $r(\beta(i))$ be defined analogously. By $\xi(i)$ we denote the graph $(V_{\alpha^0} \cup V_{\beta^0}, E_{\alpha^0} \cup E_{\beta^0})$ (note that $V_{\alpha^0}$ and $V_{\beta^0}$ are disjoint). Now let $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4$ be distinct nodes and construct the graph $M$ by identifying, for $1 \leq i \leq n$, the nodes $l(\alpha(i))$ with $v_1$, the nodes $l(\beta(i))$
with \( v_2, r(\alpha^{(i)}) \) with \( v_3 \) and \( r(\beta^{(i)}) \) with \( v_4 \). Thus \( M \) is of the form depicted in figure 2.8.

**Figure 2.8. - The graph \( M \).**

Let \( I \) be the discrete graph \( (\{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \}, \emptyset) \), let \( g \) be the injective function from \( \{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \} \) defined by:

\[
g(v_1) = v_3, \quad g(v_2) = v_4, \quad g(v_3) = v_1, \quad g(v_4) = v_2
\]

and let \( \overline{M} \) be the gluing of \( M \) and \( M \) along \( I \) by \( \operatorname{Id}_{v_i} \) and \( g \). Hence for each integer \( i \) with \( 0 \leq i \leq n \), \( \overline{M} \) contains two copies of \( \xi^{(i)} \): a copy \( \xi^{(i)}_1 \) in which the nodes corresponding to \( l(\alpha^{(i)}) \) and \( l(\beta^{(i)}) \) are identified with \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \), and in which the nodes corresponding to \( r(\alpha^{(i)}) \) and \( r(\beta^{(i)}) \) are identified with \( v_3 \) and \( v_4 \), and another copy, \( \xi^{(i)}_2 \) in the “reverse direction”, that is, the nodes corresponding to \( l(\alpha^{(i)}), l(\beta^{(i)}) \), \( r(\alpha^{(i)}) \) and \( r(\beta^{(i)}) \) are identified with \( v_3, v_4, v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) respectively.

Finally, construct the graph \( \overline{M} \) by gluing the graph \( K = \overline{M} \) along \( I \) by \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) where \( I \) is the discrete graph \( (\{ n_3, n_4 \}, \emptyset) \), \( \alpha = \operatorname{Id}_{\{ n_3, n_4 \}} \) and \( \beta \) is defined by \( \beta(n_3) = v_1, \beta(n_4) = v_2 \).

We are now ready to construct the GFH system \( G = (H, \Gamma, e_{in}, E_{fin}, C) \) where \( H \) is the hypergraph \( (V_M, \{ e_0, e_1^{(1)}, e_2^{(2)}, \ldots, e_1^{(n)}, e_2^{(1)}, e_2^{(2)}, \ldots, e_2^{(n)} \}, f) \) with:

\[
f(e_0) = v_k, \quad f(e_1^{(1)}) = V_{\xi_1^{(1)}}, f(e_1^{(2)}) = V_{\xi_2^{(1)}}, \ldots, \quad f(e_1^{(n)}) = V_{\xi_1^{(n)}}, \quad f(e_2^{(1)}) = V_{\xi_2^{(1)}}, f(e_2^{(2)}) = V_{\xi_2^{(2)}}, \ldots, f(e_2^{(n)}) = V_{\xi_2^{(n)}},
\]

\[
\Gamma = E_M, \quad e_{in} = e_0, \quad E_{fin} = H \setminus \{ e_0 \}
\]

and:

\[
C = (\{ e_0 \} \times E_1) \cup (E_1 \times E_2) \cup (E_2 \times E_1)
\]

where \( E_1 = \{ e_1^{(1)}, e_1^{(2)}, \ldots, e_1^{(n)} \} \) and \( E_2 = \{ e_2^{(1)}, e_2^{(2)}, \ldots, e_2^{(n)} \} \).
The language \( L(G) \) consists of the graphs of the form of figure 2.9.

With the property that there exists a sequence of indices \( i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_k \) with \( 0 \leq i_j \leq n \) and such that the "upper half" of the graph corresponds to \( \alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \cdots \alpha_{i_k} \) and the "lower half" corresponds to \( \beta_{i_1} \beta_{i_2} \cdots \beta_{i_k} \).

On the other hand let \( W \) be the graph depicted in figure 2.10.

Let \( \overline{G} \) be the GFH system \( \overline{G}=(\overline{H}, \overline{\Gamma}, \overline{e_{\text{in}}}, \overline{E_{\text{fin}}}, \overline{C}) \) where:

\[
\overline{H}=(V_W, \{ e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5 \}, f)
\]

with \( f \) defined by:

\[
\begin{align*}
    f(e_1) &= \{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \}, & f(e_2) &= \{ v_3, v_4 \}, \\
    f(e_3) &= \{ v_3, v_5, v_{11}, v_4, v_8, v_{10}, v_{12} \}, & f(e_4) &= \{ v_3, v_6, v_{11}, v_4, v_9, v_{12} \}, & f(e_5) &= \{ v_{11}, v_{12} \},
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
    \overline{\Gamma} &= \overline{E_W}, \\
    \overline{e_{\text{in}}} &= e_1, \\
    \overline{E_{\text{fin}}} &= \overline{E_{\overline{H}}} \setminus \{ e_1 \}
\end{align*}
\]
and:

\[ C = \{ (e_1, e_3), (e_1, e_4), (e_3, e_5), (e_4, e_5), (e_5, e_3), \\
    (e_5, e_4), (e_3, e_2), (e_4, e_2), (e_2, e_3), (e_2, e_4) \}. \]

\( L(G) \) is the set of graphs of the form depicted in figure 2.9 such that the word, corresponding to the “upper half” of the graph equals the word, corresponding to the “lower half” of it.

We conclude that \( L(G) \cap L(\tilde{G}) \neq \emptyset \) if and only if the instance \((A, B)\) of the Post Correspondence problem has a solution. □

Observe that the proof technique can be modified to yield an analogous theorem for GFIH systems.

### III. OVERLAPPING GRAPH SYSTEMS

In all the systems considered in the last section one notices the following phenomenon: even though two intersecting edges of a hypergraph (including their graph structure) may differ considerably, they always are identical within their intersection area. Since in a derivation step only intersecting edges may be used, this particular feature implies the following restriction: if \( X \) is an intermediate graph obtained in a derivation of a graph \( Y \) and \( X \) contains two nodes \( x_1, x_2 \) with no edge connecting them, then also in \( Y \) (nodes corresponding to) \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) will have no edge connecting them. For this reason it seems natural to consider systems in which the basic building blocks will be graphs. Some of these graphs may have common nodes, however the structure of edges on the nodes common to two different graphs may be quite different. Such systems are considered in this section.

**Definition 3.1:** An overlapping graph system (abbreviated O system) is a pair \( G = (\mathcal{H}, H_{in}) \) where \( \mathcal{H} \) is a finite nonempty set of graphs and \( H_{in} \in \mathcal{H} \); \( H_{in} \) is called the initial graph of \( G \). □

**Definition 3.2:** Let \( G = (\mathcal{H}, H_{in}) \) be an O system. \((A, H, g)\) is a trace for \( G \) if and only if it is a trace over \( \mathcal{H} \). □

**Definition 3.3:** Let \( G = (\mathcal{H}, H_{in}) \) be an O system and let \((A, H, g), (B, \tilde{H}, \tilde{g})\) be traces for \( G \). We say that \((A, H, g)\) directly derives \((B, \tilde{H}, \tilde{g})\) in \( G \), denoted \((A, H, g) \vdash (B, \tilde{H}, \tilde{g})_G\), if:

1. \( u = V_H \cap V_{\tilde{H}} \neq \emptyset \),
2. \( B \) is the gluing of \( A \) and \( \tilde{H} \) along \( \tilde{H}_u \) by \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) where \( \alpha \) is the restriction of \( g \) to \( u \) and \( \beta \) equals \( \text{Id}_u \), and:
3. \( \tilde{g} \) is the natural injection of \( \tilde{H} \) into \( B \).
By $F$ we denote the transitive and the reflexive closure of the relation $\vdash$. If $(A, H, g) \vdash^* (B, H', g)$ then we say that $(A, H, g)$ derives $(B, H', g)$ in $G$. □

**Definition 3.4:** The language of the O system $G=\langle \mathcal{H}, H_{in} \rangle$, denoted $L(G)$, is defined by:

$$L(G) = \{ M \mid (H_{in}, H_{in}, \text{Id}_{V_{H_{in}}}) \vdash^* (M, H, g) \}$$

where $(M, H, g)$ is a trace for $G$. □

**Remark 3.1:** If $G=\langle \mathcal{H}, H_{in} \rangle$ is an O system with the property that for each $H$, $\overline{H}$ in $\mathcal{H}$ and for each $x, y \in V_H \cap V_{\overline{H}}$ either $\{ x, y \} \in E_H \cap E_{\overline{H}}$ or $\{ x, y \} \notin E_H$ and $\{ x, y \} \notin E_{\overline{H}}$, then $G$ is equivalent in a natural way to the $H$ system $G$ constructed as follows.

Let $K$ be the hypergraph with $V_K = \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{H}} V_H$, $E_K = \mathcal{H}$ and for $H \in \mathcal{H}$, $f_K(H) = V_H$. Let $\Gamma = \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{H}} E_H$. Then $\tilde{G} = (K, \Gamma, H_{in})$.

On the other hand, it is easily seen that every $H$ system $G = (H, \Gamma, e_{in})$ gives rise to an equivalent O system $(\mathcal{H}, H_{in})$ where $\mathcal{H} = \{(\text{und } G)_e \mid e \in E_H \}$ and $H_{in} = (\text{und } G)_{e_{in}}$. □

As in the case of H systems we will now define a counterpart of O systems based on intersections rather than on edges.

**Definition 3.5:** Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a set of graphs. Then the set of intersections of $\mathcal{H}$, denoted by $\text{int } \mathcal{H}$, is the set $\{ X \mid$ there exist distinct $H, \overline{H}$ in $\mathcal{H}$ with $X = V_H \cap V_{\overline{H}} \neq \emptyset \}$.

**Definition 3.6:** An intersection based overlapping graph system (abbreviated IO system) is a system $(\mathcal{H}, u_{in})$ where $\mathcal{H}$ is a finite nonempty set of graphs and $u_{in}$ is an element of $\text{int } \mathcal{H}$. □

**Definition 3.7:** Let $G = (\mathcal{H}, u_{in})$ be an IO system. A system $(A, H, u, g)$ is an extended trace for $G$ if $(A, H, g)$ is a trace over $\mathcal{H}$ and $u$ is an element of $\text{int } \mathcal{H}$ such that there exists an $\overline{H}$ in $\mathcal{H}$ with $u = V_H \cap V_{\overline{H}}$. □
Définition 3.8: Let \( G=(\mathcal{H}, u_{in}) \) be an IO system and let \((A, H, M, g)\) and \((B, H, u, g)\) be extended traces for \( G \). We say that \((A, H, u, g)\) directly derives \((B, H, u, g)\) in \( G \), denoted \((A, H, u, g) \rightarrow_{G} (B, H, u, g)\), if:

1. \( V_{H} \cap V_{B} = u \),
2. \( B \) is the gluing of \( A \) and \( H \) along \( M \) by \( \alpha \) and \( \text{Id}_{u} \) where \( \alpha \) is the restriction of \( g \) to \( u \), and:
3. \( g \) is the natural injection of \( H \) in \( B \).

The relation \( \rightarrow_{G}^{*} \) is defined to be the transitive and the reflexive closure of \( \rightarrow_{G} \). If \((A, H, u, g) \rightarrow_{G}^{*} (B, H, u, g)\) then we say that \((A, U, u, g)\) derives \((B, H, M, g)\) in \( G \). □

Définition 3.9: Let \( G=(\mathcal{H}, u_{in}) \) be an IO system. The language of \( G \), denoted \( L(G) \), is defined by:

\[
L(G) = \{ M | (H, u_{in}, \text{Id}_{u_{in}}) \rightarrow_{G}^{*} (M, H, u, g) \text{ where } (H, u_{in}, \text{Id}_{u_{in}}) \}
\]

and \((M, H, u, g)\) are extended traces for \( G \). □

Analogously to définitions 2.9, 2.10, 2.11 and 2.12 one can introduce extra control features into the framework of O systems and IO systems; these control features correspond to the directed transitions and the final places of finite automata. The so obtained systems will be called directed overlapping graph systems with final graphs (abbreviated GFO systems) and directed intersection-based overlapping graph systems with final intersections (abbreviated GFIO systems) respectively.

This gives rise to GO systems, FO systems, GIO systems and FIO systems, analogously to GH, GH, GIH and FIH systems.

Example 3.1: Let \( G=(\mathcal{H}, H_{in}, \mathcal{H}_{fin}, C) \), where \( \mathcal{H} = \{ H_{1}, H_{2}, H_{3}, H_{4} \} \) with:

\[
H_{1} = (\{ v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}, v_{4} \}, \{ v_{1}, v_{2} \}, \{ v_{3}, v_{4} \}),
\]

\[
H_{2} = (\{ v_{1}, v_{3}, v_{5} \}, \{ v_{1}, v_{3} \}, \{ v_{3}, v_{5} \}, \{ v_{5}, v_{1} \}),
\]

\[
H_{3} = (\{ v_{2}, v_{4}, v_{6}, v_{7} \}, \{ v_{2}, v_{4} \}, \{ v_{4}, v_{6} \}, \{ v_{6}, v_{7} \}, \{ v_{7}, v_{2} \}),
\]

\[
H_{4} = (\{ v_{3}, v_{5}, v_{6}, v_{7} \}, \{ v_{3}, v_{5} \}, \{ v_{5}, v_{6} \}, \{ v_{6}, v_{7} \}, \{ v_{7}, v_{3} \}),
\]

\[
H_{in} = H_{1},
\]

\[
\mathcal{H}_{fin} = \{ H_{4} \}
\]
and:

$$C = \{(H_1, H_2), (H_1, H_3), (H_2, H_4), (H_3, H_4)\}.$$ 

In the above we assume that $v_i \neq v_j$ whenever $i \neq j$. In this way the intersection structure is automatically given. We will use this convention throughout this paper.

The language $L(G)$ consists of the graphs of one of the forms depicted in figure 3.1.

**Figure 3.1**

**Remark 3.2:** As in remark 3.1 it is obvious that every $XH$ system can be considered as a special form of a $XO$ system where $X$ stands for $G, F, GF, GI, FI$ or $GFI$.

In the rest of this section we compare the graph-language generating power of the systems considered so far.

We start by investigating systems based on edges (rather than on intersections).

**Lemma 3.1:** $\mathcal{L}(GO) \setminus \mathcal{L}(FO) \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof:** Let $G$ be the GO system $G = (\mathcal{H}, H_{in}, C)$ with $\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2, H_3\}$ where:

$$H_1 = (\{v_1, v_2\}, \{\{v_1, v_2\}\})$$

$$H_2 = (\{v_2, v_3\}, \{\{v_2, v_3\}\})$$

and:

$$H_3 = (\{v_3, v_1\}, \{\{v_3, v_1\}\})$$

$$H_{in} = H_1$$

and:

$$C = \{(H_1, H_2), (H_2, H_3), (H_3, H_1)\}.$$ 

Clearly, $L(G) = \{\ldots, \ldots, \ldots, \ldots\}$.

Now assume $\overline{G} = (\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}_{in}, \mathcal{H}_{fin})$ is a FO system with $L(\overline{G}) = L(G)$. Since $L(G)$ contains graphs of an arbitrarily large size, there exist $H, \bar{H}$ in $\mathcal{H}$ with

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V_H \setminus V_{H} \neq \emptyset, V_H \cap V_{H} \neq \emptyset, and there exist traces \((H_{in}, H_{in}, Id_{V_{H}}), (M_1, H, g)\) and \((M_2, \tilde{H}, \tilde{g})\) for \(\tilde{G}\) such that \((H_{in}, H_{in}, Id_{V_{H}}) \xrightarrow{\tilde{G}} (M_1, H, g) \xrightarrow{\tilde{G}} (M_2, \tilde{H}, \tilde{g})\) and \(\tilde{H} \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{fin}}\).

This implies however that \(L(\tilde{G})\) contains either disconnected graphs or graphs of an arbitrarily large degree: indeed, after deriving \(M_1\) one can choose to glue \(H\); followed by \(H\). Repeating these two steps an arbitrary number \(n\) of times, either the degree of the resulting graph \(M\) is increased each time \(\tilde{H}\) is used, or the number of connected components of \(M\) is increased. Since we have \((M_1, H, g) \xrightarrow{\tilde{G}} (M_2, \tilde{H}, \tilde{g})\) and \(\tilde{H} \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{fin}}\) we know that there exists traces \((M, H, h)\) and \((\tilde{M}, \tilde{H}, \tilde{h})\) with \(\tilde{M} \in L(G)\). However, if \(n \geq 1\) then it is easily seen that \(\tilde{M} \notin L(G)\), a contradiction. □

**Lemma 3.2:** \(\mathcal{L}(GH) \setminus \mathcal{L}(FH) \neq \emptyset\).

**Proof:** This is an easy consequence of remark 3.2: the GO system \(G\) from the proof of lemma 3.1 can be considered as a GH system, and thus \(\mathcal{L}(G) \in \mathcal{L}(GH) \setminus \mathcal{L}(FO)\). Since \(\mathcal{L}(FH) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(FO)\) we have \(L(G) \in \mathcal{L}(GH) \setminus \mathcal{L}(FH)\). □

**Lemma 3.3:** \(\mathcal{L}(FO) \setminus \mathcal{L}(GO) \neq \emptyset\).

**Proof:** Consider the FO system \(G = (H, H_{in}, \mathcal{H}_{\text{fin}})\) with \(\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2, H_3\}\) where:

\[
H_1 = (\{v_1\}, \emptyset),
H_2 = (\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}, \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_3, v_4\}, \{v_4, v_5\}\}),
H_3 = (\{v_1, v_6, v_7, v_8\}, \{\{v_1, v_6\}, \{v_1, v_7\}, \{v_1, v_8\}\}),
H_{in} = H_1
\]

Assume that \(\tilde{G} = (\mathcal{H}, \tilde{H}_{in}, C)\) is a GO system with \(L(\tilde{G}) = L(G)\). Since the graph with the smallest number of nodes in \(L(G)\) is of the form: \(\tilde{H}_{in}\) must also be of this form.

However, \(L(\tilde{G})\) contains a graph of the form: \(\tilde{H}_{in}\) must also be of this form: \(\tilde{H}_{in}\) must also be of this form: which clearly cannot be obtained from \(\tilde{H}_{in}\) in \(\tilde{G}\). □

**Lemma 3.4:** \(\mathcal{L}(FH) \setminus \mathcal{L}(GH) \neq \emptyset\).

**Proof:** This is again an easy consequence of remark 3.2: The FO system from the proof of lemma 3.3 can be considered as a FH system.
Thus \( L(G) \in \mathcal{L}(FH) \setminus \mathcal{L}(GO) \). Since \( \mathcal{L}(GH) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(GO) \) we have \( L(G) \in \mathcal{L}(FH) \setminus \mathcal{L}(GH) \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.1:** \( \mathcal{L}(GO) \) and \( \mathcal{L}(FO) \) are incomparable but not disjoint.

**Proof:** This result follows easily from lemma 3.1, lemma 3.3 and from the fact that every O system \((\mathcal{H}, H_{in})\) can be considered as being a GO system \((\mathcal{H}, H_{in}, C)\) with \( C = \{(H, \bar{H})| H, \bar{H} \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and } V_H \cap V_{\bar{H}} \neq \emptyset\} \) as well as a FO system \((\mathcal{H}, H_{in}, \mathcal{H}_{fin})\) with \( \mathcal{H}_{fin} = \mathcal{H} \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.2:** \( \mathcal{L}(GH) \) and \( \mathcal{L}(FH) \) are incomparable but not disjoint.

**Proof:** This result follows easily from lemma 3.2, lemma 3.4 and from the fact that every \( H \) system can be considered as being a GH system as well as a FH system. \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.3:** \( \mathcal{L}(H) \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}(O) \).

**Proof:** The inclusion \( \mathcal{L}(H) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(O) \) follows from remark 3.1. To prove the strict inclusion, consider the O system \( G = (\mathcal{H}, H_{in}) \) where \( \mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2\} \) with:

\[
H_1 = (\{v_1, v_2\}, \emptyset),
\]

\[
H_2 = (\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_1, v_2\})
\]

and:

\[
H_{in} = H_1.
\]

Then clearly \( L(G) \) contains only the graphs of the forms \( \cdot \cdot \cdot \) and \( \cdot \cdot \cdot \).

Now assume that \( \bar{G} = (H, \Gamma, e_{in}) \) is a \( H \) system with \( L(\bar{G}) = L(G) \). Then clearly \((\text{und } \bar{G})_{in}\) must be of the form \( \cdot \cdot \cdot \). Since \((\text{und } \bar{G})_{in}\) is a full subgraph of \( \text{und } \bar{G} \), the graph \( \cdot \cdot \cdot \) does not belong to \( L(\bar{G}) \); a contradiction. \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.4:** \( \mathcal{L}(GH) \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}(GO) \).

**Proof:** The O system \( G \) of the proof of theorem 3.3 can be considered as a GO system and the same reasoning shows that \( L(G) \notin \mathcal{L}(GH) \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.4:** The diagram of figure 3.2 holds:

![Figure 3.2](figure32.jpg)

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where we denote $A \rightarrow B$ if $A \subseteq B$, $A \rightarrow B$ if $A \not\subseteq B$ and $A \rightarrow B$ if $A$ and $B$ are incomparable but not disjoint. □

Next we consider systems based on intersections.

**Lemma 3.5:** \( \mathcal{L} (GIO) \setminus \mathcal{L} (FIO) \neq \emptyset \).

*Proof:* Let $G$ be the GIO system $G = (\mathcal{H}, u_{in}, C)$ with $\mathcal{H} = \{ H_1, H_2, H_3 \}$, where:

- $H_1 = (\{ v_1, v_2 \}, \{ \{ v_1, v_2 \} \})$
- $H_2 = (\{ v_2, v_3 \}, \{ \{ v_2, v_3 \} \})$
- $H_3 = (\{ v_3, v_1 \}, \{ \{ v_3, v_1 \} \})$

and:

- $u_{in} = \{ v_1 \}$
- $C = \{ \{ v_1 \}, \{ v_2 \}, \{ v_2 \}, \{ v_3 \}, \{ v_3 \}, \{ v_1 \} \}$

Clearly, $L(G)$ is of the form:

$L(G) = \{ \cdots, \cdots, \cdots, \cdots, \cdots \}$

Now assume that $G = (\overline{\mathcal{H}}, \overline{u_{in}}, I_{fin})$ is a FIO system with $L(G) = L((\mathcal{H}, H, u_{in}, C)$ and we fin it follows that we have $(M_4, H, u_{in}, C)$.

Now consider the following sequence of derivation steps:

$$
(\overline{H}, \overline{H}, \overline{u}_{in}, Id_{\overline{V_H}}) \vdash (M_2, \overline{H}, \overline{u}_{in}, g_2) \vdash (M_3, H, u_{in}, g_3) \vdash (M_4, H, u_{in}, g_4)
$$

with $M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4, g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$ specified as in definition 3.8. From $(\overline{H}, \overline{H}, \overline{u}_{in}, Id_{\overline{V_H}}) \vdash (\overline{M}, \overline{H}, \overline{u}, g)$ and $\overline{u} \in I_{fin}$ it follows that we have $(M_4, H, \overline{u}_{in}, g_4)$.

with $V_{\overline{H}} \setminus V_H \neq \emptyset$, either there is an edge $\{ a, b \}$ in $E_{\overline{H}}$ with $a \in V_H$ and $b \not\in V_H$ or there is no such edge. In the first case, $M_4$ and $M$ are of degree at least three, in the latter case $M_4$ and $M$ are disconnected. In both cases, $M$ is not in $L(G)$; a contradiction. □

**Lemma 3.6:** \( \mathcal{L} (GIH) \setminus \mathcal{L} (FIH) \neq \emptyset \).

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Proof: This is an easy consequence of remark 3.2: the GIO system $G$ from the proof of lemma 3.5 can be considered as a GIH system. Since $\mathcal{L}(\text{FIH}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\text{FIO})$ the result follows. □

**Lemma 3.7:** $\mathcal{L}(\text{FIO}) \setminus \mathcal{L}(\text{GIO}) \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof:** Consider the FIO system $g = (\mathcal{H}, u_{in}, I_{fin})$ with:

\[
\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5, H_6, H_7\},
\]

where:

\[
H_1 = (\{v_1\}, \emptyset),
H_2 = (\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_3, v_1\}\}),
H_3 = (\{v_3, v_4\}, \{\{v_3, v_4\}\}),
H_4 = (\{v_4, v_5\}, \{\{v_4, v_5\}\}),
H_5 = (\{v_5, v_3\}, \{\{v_5, v_3\}\}),
H_6 = (\{v_4, v_6, v_7\}, \{\{v_4, v_6\}, \{v_6, v_7\}, \{v_7, v_4\}\}),
H_7 = (\{v_7\}, \emptyset),
\]

$u_{in} = \{\{v_1\}\}$ and $I_{fin} = \{\{v_7\}\}$.

Assume that $\overline{G} = (\overline{\mathcal{H}}, \overline{u}_{in}, C)$ is a GIO system with $L(\overline{G}) = L(G)$. Since for every pair $H, \overline{H}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ with $V_H \cap V_{\overline{H}} = \overline{u}_{in}$ we have $H, \overline{H} \in L(\overline{G})$ and since every graph of $L(G)$ contains a subgraph of the form

we know

that every graph $H$ in $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ for which there exists a $\overline{H}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ with $V_H \cap V_{\overline{H}} = \overline{u}_{in}$ has a subgraph of this form. However, $L(G)$ contains the graphs of the form

where $n \geq 0$. If $M$ is such a graph with

$3n + 1 > \max_{H \in \overline{\mathcal{H}}} \# V_{\overline{H}}$ then it is easily seen that $M$ cannot be derived in $\overline{G}$; a contradiction. □

**Lemma 3.8:** $\mathcal{L}(\text{FIH}) \setminus \mathcal{L}(\text{GIH}) \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof:** The proof of this lemma follows easily from remark 3.2. The FIO system of the proof of lemma 3.7 can be considered as a FIH system. Since $\mathcal{L}(\text{GIH}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\text{GIO})$, the result follows. □

**Theorem 3.5:** $\mathcal{L}(\text{FIO})$ and $\mathcal{L}(\text{GIO})$ are incomparable but not disjoint.
Proof: The result follows from lemma 3.5 and lemma 3.7, and from the fact that every IO system can be considered to be a FIO system as well as a GIO system.

Theorem 3.6: $\mathcal{L}(\text{FIH})$ and $\mathcal{L}(\text{GIH})$ are incomparable but not disjoint.

Proof: This result follows from lemma 3.6 and 3.7 and from the fact that every IH system can be considered to be a FIH system as well as a GIH system.

Theorem 3.7: $\mathcal{L}(\text{IH}) \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}(\text{IO})$.

Proof: The inclusion follows from remark 3.2. To prove the strict inclusion consider the IO system $G=(\mathcal{H}, u_m)$ where $\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2\}$ with:
\begin{align*}
  H_1 &= (\{v_1, v_2\}, \emptyset), \\
  H_2 &= (\{v_1, v_2\}, \{\{v_1, v_2\}\})
\end{align*}
and:
\begin{align*}
  u_m &= \{v_1, v_2\}.
\end{align*}
Then clearly $L(G)$ is the set of all graphs of the forms \cdots and \cdots. By an argument, very similar to that of the proof of theorem 3.3 it follows that $L(G) \not\subseteq \mathcal{L}(\text{IH})$.

Theorem 3.8: $\mathcal{L}(\text{GIH}) \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}(\text{GIO})$.

Proof: The inclusion follows from remark 3.2. To prove the strict inclusion consider the GIO system $G=(\mathcal{H}, u_m, C)$ where $\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2\}$ with:
\begin{align*}
  H_1 &= (\{v_1, v_2\}, \emptyset), \\
  H_2 &= (\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_3, v_1\}\}), \\
  u_m &= \{v_1, v_2\}
\end{align*}
and:
\begin{align*}
  C &= \{(u_m, u_m)\}.
\end{align*}
Then $L(G)$ is the set of all graphs of the form:

\[ \cdots \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \cdots \]

Now let $\overline{G}=(\overline{H}, \overline{\Gamma}, \overline{u_m}, \overline{C})$ be a GIH system with $L(\overline{G})=L(G)$. Since $L(\overline{G})$ contains the discrete graphs with two nodes, either $u_m$ has only one node or it has two nodes. In the latter case there exists an edge $e$ in $E_{\overline{H}}$ with $F_{\overline{H}}(e) = \overline{u_m}$. This means that (und $\overline{G}$) is of the form \cdots and that no graph of the form \triangle can be derived in $\overline{G}$: a contradiction. In the case that $u_m$ contains only one node, there vol. 17, no 2, 1983
exist edges $e_1, e_2, e_3$ in $E_H$ such that $(\text{und } G)_e$ is of the form $n_1, n_2$ with $\{n_2\} = \bar{u}_m$:

$$f_H(e_1) \cap f_H(e_2) = \bar{u}_m \quad \text{and} \quad (\bar{u}_m, f_H(e_2) \cap f_H(e_3)) \in \overline{C}.$$  

If $f_H(e_2) \setminus f_H(e_1) = \emptyset$ then $f_H(e_2) = \bar{u}_m, f_H(e_2) \setminus f_H(e_3) = \bar{u}_m, (\bar{u}_m, \bar{u}_m) \in \overline{C}$ and it is easily seen that the discrete graph with 3 nodes can be derived in $G$. [Gluing first $(\text{und } G)_e$ and $(\text{und } G)_e$, and then gluing $(\text{und } G)_e$, and the resulting graph.]

On the other hand, if $f_H(e_2) \setminus f_H(e_1) \neq \emptyset$ then by gluing $(\text{und } G)_e$ and $(\text{und } G)_e$, one clearly derives a graph that is not in $L(G)$. Hence all possible cases lead to a contradiction. $\square$

**Theorem 3.9:** *The diagram of figure 3.3 holds:*

![Diagram](image)

*where we denote $A \rightarrow B$ if $A \subseteq B$, $A \rightarrow B$ if $A \subseteq B$ and $A \rightarrow B$ if $A$ and $B$ are incomparable but not disjoint. $\square$

**IV. Finite Graph-Automata**

Although there is an analogy between intersections in systems we consider and states in finite automata, this analogy cannot be pushed too far. When one considers stades (nodes) in the transition graph of a finite automaton as intersections (of edges) then these are very simple intersections: they consist of one node only. In our systems we may have intersections of arbitrary cardinality between arbitrary many edges (graphs). This implies that in general if an intersection involves $m$ edges (graphs) then the pairwise intersections of these edges are not independent. To remove this obstacle we will equip our systems explicitly with states—a state being now an abstract entity remembering a specific information about the derivation performed so far. As usual, we will...
consider systems with a finite number of states only. Such systems are defined formally as follows.

**Definition 4.1:** A finite graph automaton, abbreviated FGA, is a system $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \rho, \delta)$ where $\Sigma$ is a set of graphs such that no two elements of $\Sigma$ are isomorphic. $\Sigma$ is called the alphabet of $\mathcal{A}$;

$Q$ is a finite nonempty set, called the set of states;
$q_0$ is an element of $Q$, called the initial state;
$F$ is a subset of $Q$, called the set of final states;
$\rho$ is a function from $Q$ into the set of all discrete graphs; and $\delta$ is a function from $Q \times \Sigma$ such that for each $(q, H)$ in $Q \times \Sigma$, $\delta(q, H)$ is a finite set of elements of the form $(\bar{q}, \gamma_{in}, \gamma_{out})$ where $\bar{q} \in Q$ and $\gamma_{in}, \gamma_{out}$ are injective homomorphisms from $\rho(q)$ into $H$ and from $\rho(\bar{q})$ into $H$ respectively. $\delta$ is called the transition function.

Observe that in the above we do not require $\delta$ to be a total function.

**Definition 4.2:** Let $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \rho, \delta)$ be a FGA. A triple $(A, q, g)$ is a trace for $\mathcal{A}$ if $(A, \rho(q), g)$ is a trace over $\{\rho(q) : q \in Q\}$.

**Definition 4.3:** Let $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \rho, \delta)$ be a FGA and let $(A, q, g)$ and $(B, \tilde{q}, \tilde{g})$ be traces for $\mathcal{A}$. $(A, q, g)$ directly derives $(B, \tilde{q}, \tilde{g})$, denoted by $(A, q, g) \vdash (B, \tilde{q}, \tilde{g})$, if there exists an $H$ in $\Sigma$ such that:

1. there exists a triple $(\bar{q}, \gamma_{in}, \gamma_{out})$ in $\delta(q, H)$;
2. $B$ is the gluing of $A$ and $H$ along $\rho(q)$ by $g$ and $\gamma_{in}$, and:
2.1. $\tilde{g}$ equals $h \circ \gamma_{out}$ where $h$ is the natural injection of $H$ into $B$.

By $\vdash$ we denote the transitive and the reflexive closure of $\vdash$.

If we have $(A, q, g) \vdash (B, \tilde{q}, \tilde{g})$ then we say that $(A, q, g)$ derives $(B, \tilde{q}, \tilde{g})$ in $\mathcal{A}$.

**Definition 4.4:** Let $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \rho, \delta)$ be a FGA. The language of $\mathcal{A}$, denoted $L(\mathcal{A})$ is defined by:

$$L(\mathcal{A}) = \{ M | (\rho(q_0), q_0, \text{Id}_{\rho(q_0)}) \vdash (M, q, g) \}$$

where $q \in F$ and $(M, q, g)$ is a trace for $\mathcal{A}$. 

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Example 4.1: Let $\mathcal{A}=(\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \rho, \delta)$ where:

$$\Sigma = \{ H_1, H_2 \}$$

$$H_1=\{ \{ v_1, v_2, v_3 \}, \{ \{ v_1, v_2 \}, \{ v_2, v_3 \}, \{ v_3, v_1 \} \} \}$$

$$H_2=\{ \{ v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \}, \{ \{ v_1, v_2 \}, \{ v_2, v_3 \}, \{ v_3, v_1 \} \} \}$$

$$Q = \{ q_0, q_1, q_f \}$$

$$F = \{ q_f \}$$

$\rho$ is defined by:

$$\rho(q_0) = (\{ n_1 \}, \emptyset), \rho(q_1) = (\{ n_1, n_2, n_3 \}, \emptyset), \rho(q_f) = (\{ n_1 \}, \emptyset)$$

and $\delta$ is defined by:

$$\delta(q_0, H_1) = (\{ q_1, \{ (n_1, v_1) \}, \{ (n_1, v_1), (n_2, v_2), (n_3, v_3) \} \})$$

$$\delta(q_1, H_1) = (\{ q_f, \{ (n_1, v_2), (n_2, v_1), (n_3, v_3) \}, \{ (n_1, v_2) \} \}))$$

$$\delta(q_1, H_2) = (\{ q_1, \{ (n_1, v_4), (n_2, v_1), (n_3, v_3) \}, \{ (n_1, v_4), (n_2, v_2), (n_3, v_3) \} \})$$

and $\delta$ is undefined on the rest of $Q \times \Sigma$.

The sequence of derivation steps:

$$(\rho(q_0), q_0, \text{Id}_{\rho(q_0)}) \vdash_{\mathcal{A}} (M^{(1)}, q_1, g^{(1)}) \vdash_{\mathcal{A}} (M^{(2)}, q_1, g^{(2)}) \vdash_{\mathcal{A}} (M^{(3)}, q_f, g^{(3)})$$

is depicted in figure 4.1.

We conclude this section by demonstrating that finite graph-automata generalize both GFO systems and GFIO systems.

**Theorem 4.1**: For every GFO system $G$ there exists an equivalent FGA $\mathcal{A}$.

**Proof**: Let $G=(\mathcal{H}, H_{in}, C)$ be an arbitrary GFO system and let $\mathcal{H} = \{ H_1, H_2, \ldots, H_n \}$ with $H_{in} = H_1$. Let $\Sigma$ be a set of representatives of the isomorphism classes of $\mathcal{H}$. Hence $\Sigma$ contains no two elements that are isomorphic to each other. For each $H_i$ in $\mathcal{H}$ let $\hat{H}_i$ denote the representant in $\Sigma$ of the isomorphism class of $H_i$ and let $h_i$ denote the corresponding isomorphism from $H_i$ into $\hat{H}_i$. Let $Q = \{ q_{ij} \mid V_{H_i} \cup V_{H_j} \neq \emptyset \} \cup \{ q_0 \}$. Let $\rho(q_0) = (\{ v \}, \emptyset)$ and for each $q_{ij} \in Q \setminus \{ q_0 \}$ let $\rho(q_{ij})$ be the graph $(V_{\hat{H}_i} \cap V_{\hat{H}_j}, \emptyset)$.

$\delta$ is defined as follows:

1. For each $j$ such that $(H_1, H_j) \in C$, let $(q_{1j}, \gamma_{in}, \gamma_{out}) \in \delta(q_0, \hat{H}_1)$ where $\gamma_{in}$ is an arbitrary injection of $\rho(q_0)$ in $\hat{H}_1$ and $\gamma_{out}$ is the restriction of $h_1$ to $V_{\hat{H}_i} \cap V_{H_j}$.
2. For each $i, j, k$ such that $(H_i, H_j) \in C$ and $V_{\hat{H}_i} \cap V_{H_k} \neq \emptyset$, let $(q_{jk}, \gamma_{in}, \gamma_{out})$.
\( \gamma_{\text{out}} \in \delta(q_{ij}, H_j) \) where \( \gamma_{\text{in}} \) and \( \gamma_{\text{out}} \) are the restriction of \( h_j \) to \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) and to \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) respectively.

Finally let \( F = \{ q_{jk} \mid q_{jk} \in Q \text{ and } H_j \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{fin}} \} \) and let \( \mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \rho, \delta) \).

We show that \( L(G) = L(\mathcal{A}) \).

Let \( (A, H_i, g_1) \) and \( (B, H_j, g_2) \) be traces for \( G \) and assume that \( (A, H_i g_1) \vdash (B, H_j g_2) \). Let \( g_1 \) be the restriction of \( g_1 \) to \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) and let \( \bar{B} \) be the gluing of \( A \) and \( \bar{B} \) along \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) by \( g_1 \) and the restriction of \( h_j \) to \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) (Hence there exists an isomorphism \( \mu \) from \( \bar{B} \) into \( \bar{B} \)). Let \( k \) be such that \( q_{jk} \in Q \). Then it follows from the construction of \( \delta \) that we have \( (A, q_{ij}, g_1) \vdash (B, q_{jk}, g_2) \) where \( g_2 \) is the
restriction to \( \rho(q_{jk}) \) of \( \mu \circ g_2 \circ h_j^{-1} \). On the other hand, if \((A, q_{ij}, \bar{g}_1) \) and \((B, q_{jk}, \bar{g}_2) \) are traces for \( \mathcal{A} \) such that \((A, q_{ij}; \bar{g}_1) \leftarrow (B, q_{jk}, \bar{g}_2) \) then it is easily seen that there exist traces \((A, H_i, g_1) \) and \((B, H_j, g_2) \) for \( G \) such that \((A, H_i, g_1) \leftarrow (B, H_j, g_2), \bar{g}_1 \) is the restriction to \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) of \( g_1 \) and there exists an isomorphism \( \mu \) from \( B \) into \( \bar{B} \) such that \( \bar{g}_2 \) is the restriction to \( \rho(q_{jk}) \) of \( \mu \circ g_2 \circ h_j^{-1} \).

We conclude that for each graph \( M \) we have that there exists an integer \( k \leq n \) and a trace \((M, q_{jk}, g)\) for \( \mathcal{A} \) such that \((\rho(q_0), q_0, \text{Id}_{(q_0)}) \leftarrow (M, q_{jk}, g) \) in \( n+1 \) steps if and only if there exists a trace \((M, H_j, g)\) for \( G \) with \((H_{in}, H_{in}, \text{Id}_{H_{in}}) \leftarrow (M, H_j, g) \) in \( n \) steps. The result now easily follows from the definition of \( F \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 4.2:** For every GFIO system \( G \) there exists an equivalent FGA \( \mathcal{A} \).

**Proof:** Let \( G = (\mathcal{A}, u_{in}, I_{fin}, C) \) be an arbitrary GFIO system and let \( \mathcal{K} = \{ H_1, H_2, \ldots , H_n \} \). Let \( \Sigma \) be a set of representatives of the isomorphism classes of \( \mathcal{K} \). For each \( H_i \) in \( \mathcal{K} \) let \( \bar{H}_i \) denote the representant of the class of \( H_i \) and let \( h_i \) denote the corresponding isomorphism from \( H_i \) into \( \bar{H}_i \). Let:

\[
Q = \{ q_{ij} | V_{H_i} \cup V_{H_j} \neq \emptyset \} \cup \{ q_0 \}, \quad F = \{ q_{ij} | V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \in I_{fin} \}
\]

and let \( \rho \) be defined by:

\[
\begin{cases}
\rho(q_0) = (u_{fin}, \emptyset) \\
\rho(q_{ij}) = (V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} , \emptyset)
\end{cases}
\]

\( \delta \) is defined as follows:

1. For each \( i, j, k \) such that \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} = u_{in} \) and \( (u_{in}, V_{H_j} \cap V_{H_k}) \in C \), let \( (q_{jk}, \gamma_{in}, \gamma_{out}) \in \delta(q_0, H_j) \) where \( \gamma_{in} \) and \( \gamma_{out} \) are the restrictions of \( h_j \) to \( u_{in} \) and \( V_{H_j} \cap V_{H_k} \) respectively.

2. For each \( i, j, k \) such that \( (V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} , V_{H_j} \cap V_{H_k}) \in C \), let \( (q_{jk}, \gamma_{in}, \gamma_{out}) \in \delta(q_{ij}, \bar{H}_j) \) where \( \gamma_{in} \) and \( \gamma_{out} \) are the restrictions of \( h_j \) to \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) and \( V_{H_j} \cap V_{H_k} \) respectively.

Let \( \mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \rho, \delta) \).

We show that \( L(\mathcal{A}) = L(G) \).

Let \((A, H_i, r_1, g_1)\) and \((B, H_j, r_2, g_2)\) be extended traces for \( G \) and assume that \((A, H_i, r_1, g_1) \leftarrow (B, H_j, r_2, g_2) \). Let \( \bar{g}_1 \) be the restriction of \( g_1 \) to \( r_1 \) and let \( \bar{B} \) be the gluing of \( A \) and \( \bar{H}_j \) along \( V_{H_i} \cap V_{H_j} \) by \( \bar{g}_1 \) and the restriction of \( H_j \) to \( r_1 \). (Hence...
there exists an isomorphism \( \mu \) from \( B \) into \( \overline{B} \). Let \( k \) be such that \( q_{jk} \in Q \). Then it follows from the construction of \( \delta \) that we have \( (A, q_{ij}, \overline{g}_1) \vdash (B, q_{jk}, \overline{g}_2) \) where \( \overline{g}_2 \) is the restriction to \( \rho(q_{jk}) \) of \( \mu \circ g_2 \circ h_j^{-1} \).

On the other hand, if \( (A, q_{ij}, \overline{g}_1) \) and \( (B, q_{jk}, \overline{g}_2) \) are traces in \( \mathcal{A} \) such that \( (A, q_{ij}, \overline{g}_1) \vdash (B, q_{jk}, \overline{g}_2) \) then it is easily seen that there exist extended traces \( (A, \overline{H}_i, r_1, \overline{g}_1) \) and \( (B, \overline{H}_j, r_2, \overline{g}_2) \) for \( G \) such that \( (A, \overline{H}_i, r_1, \overline{g}_1) \vdash (B, \overline{H}_j, r_2, \overline{g}_2) \). \( \overline{g}_1 \) is the restriction to \( r_1 \) of \( g_1 \) and there exists an isomorphism \( \mu \) from \( B \) into \( \overline{B} \) such that \( \overline{g}_2 \) is the restriction to \( \rho(q_{jk}) \) of \( \mu \circ g_2 \circ h_j^{-1} \).

We conclude that for each graph \( M \) we have that there exists a trace \( (M, q_{jk}, g) \) for \( \mathcal{A} \) such that \( (\rho(q_0), q_0, \text{Id}_{q_0}) \vdash (M, q_{jk}, g) \) in \( n + 1 \) steps if and only if there exist a graph \( H \in \mathcal{H} \), traces \( (H, u_{in}, \text{Id}_{u_{in}}) \) and \( (M, u, g) \) with \( u = V_{h_i} \cap V_{h_j} \) and \( (H, u_{in}, \text{Id}_{u_{in}}) \vdash (M, u, g) \) in \( n \) steps. The result now easily follows from the definition of \( F \). \( \square \)

V. DISCUSSION

Starting from the observation that the notion of a hypergraph generalizes the notion of a graph, we have shown that if one equips a hypergraph with an "ordinary" graph structure, then this hypergraph naturally defines a family of graphs (a graph language). We have presented here a number of systems defining graph languages. The major objective of this paper was to introduce a formalism adequate to discuss these systems, to illustrate them by examples and to compare the classes of languages they generate.

As far as the comparison of the generative power of the systems is concerned, the basic missing results are the following.

(i) For the edge-based approach we do not know whether the inclusion \( \mathcal{L}(GFH) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(GFO) \) is strict.

(ii) For the intersection-based approach we do not know whether the inclusion \( \mathcal{L}(GFIH) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(GFIO) \) is strict.

(iii) We do not know whether the inclusions \( \mathcal{L}(GFO) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(FGA) \) and \( \mathcal{L}(GFIO) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(FGA) \) are strict.

In our opinion four major relationships to be considered are the following relationships between the edge-based approach and the intersection-based approach.

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The relationship between $H$ and $L(IH)$.

(ii) The relationship between $L(O)$ and $L(IO)$.

(iii) The relationship between $L(GFH)$ and $L(GFIH)$.

(iv) The relationship between $L(GFO)$ and $L(GFIO)$.

Theorem 2.1 settles (i). We are not able to settle (iii) and (iv) and (ii) is settled by the following result.

**Theorem 5.1:** $L(O)$ and $L(IO)$ are incomparable but not disjoint.

**Proof:** To show that $L(O) \setminus L(IO) \neq \emptyset$ the argument of lemma 2.2 can be used. To see that $L(IO) \setminus L(O) \neq \emptyset$ consider the IO System:

$$G = (H, u_n)$$

with:

$$H_1 = (\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}, \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_3, v_4\}\})$$

$$H_2 = (\{v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7\}, \{\{v_4, v_5\}, \{v_5, v_6\}, \{v_6, v_7\}\})$$

and:

$$u_n = \{v_4\}.$$

Then clearly $L(G)$ contains the graphs of the forms (a)

and (b), and the graphs in $L(G)$ that are not of this form have at least 7 nodes. It follows that if $\overline{G} = (\overline{H}, \overline{H_n})$ is a O system with $L(G) = L(\overline{G})$ then $\overline{H_n}$ is of one the forms (a) or (b). Both cases lead to a contradiction since a graph of the form (a) cannot be derived from a graph of the form (b) and vice versa. That $L(O)$ and $L(IO)$ are not disjoint follows from theorem 2.1 and remark 3.2. \[\square\]

**REFERENCES**


