<table>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>An Extension of Automorphisms of a Petri Net (Algebras, Languages, Algorithms and Computations)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>数理解析研究所講究録 2011(1769): 131-139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>2011-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/171473">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/171473</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textversion</td>
<td>publisher</td>
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Kyoto University
An Extension of Automorphisms of a Petri Net

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Abstract

A Petri net is a mathematical model which is applied to descriptions of parallel processing systems. So far, some types of morphisms related to Petri nets (or condition/event nets) in terms of the category theory, in order to simplify the behavior of more complicated Petri nets and understand the concurrency in other computation models [2][8].

Studying how the structure of Petri nets have an effect on Petri net languages and codes, we often realize that the ratio between the number of tokens in a place and the weights of edges connected to the place is important and essential. So we give our definition of morphisms between Petri nets focusing on the connection state/level of edges which come in or go out a place. This is an extension of an automorphism which we used to introduce to a net in [3][4].

We introduce a morphisms between two Petri nets. The set of all morphisms of a Petri net forms a monoid expressed by a semi-direct product. Especially, the set of all automorphisms of a Petri net forms a group. We investigate the inclusion relations among such monoids and groups. Next, we deals with a pre-order induced by a surjective morphism. Two diamond properties is proved.

1. Preliminaries

Here we give our definition of morphisms of a Petri net and state the properties of some monoids composed of these morphisms.

1.1 Petri Nets and Morphisms

In this section, we give definitions and fundamental properties related to Petri nets. We denote the set of all nonnegative integers by $N_0$, that is, $N_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots \}$.

First of all, a Petri net is viewed as a particular kind of directed graph, together with an initial state $\mu_0$, called the initial marking. The underlying graph $N$ of a Petri net is a directed, weighted, bipartite graph consisting of two kinds of nodes, called places and transitions, where arcs are either from a place to a transition or from a transition to a place.

**DEFINITION 1.1 (Petri net)** A Petri net is a 4-tuple $(P, T, W, \mu_0)$ where

1. $P = \{p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m\}$ is a finite set of places,
2. $T = \{t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n\}$ is a finite set of transitions,
3. $W : E(P, T) \to \{0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots \}$, i.e., $W \in N_0^{E(P,T)}$, is a weight function, where $E(P,T) = (P \times T) \cup (T \times P)$,
4. $\mu_0 : P \to \{0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots \}$, i.e., $\mu_0 \in N_0^P$, is the initial marking,
5. $P \cap T = \emptyset$ and $P \cup T \neq \emptyset$.

A Petri net structure (net, for short) $N = (P, T, W)$ without any specific initial marking is denoted by $N$, a Petri net with a given initial marking $\mu_0$ is denoted by $(N, \mu_0)$. 

In the graphical representation, the places are drawn as circles and the transitions are drawn as bars or boxes. Arcs are labeled with their weights (positive integers), where a $k$-weighted arc can be interpreted as the set of $k$ parallel arcs. Labels for unity weights are usually omitted. A marking (state) assigns a
nonnegative integer $k$ to each place. If a marking assigns a nonnegative integer $k$ to a place $p$, we say that $p$ is marked with $k$ tokens. Pictorially, we put $k$ black dots (tokens) in place $p$. A marking is denoted by $\mu$, an $n$-dimensional row vector, where $n$ is the total number of places. The $p$-th component of $\mu$, denoted by $\mu(p)$, is the number of tokens in place $p$.

**EXAMPLE 1.1** Figure 1 shows a graphical representation of a Petri net. This Petri net $P = (P, T, W, \mu_0)$ represents a process that a bicycle is assembled from one body and two wheels. The places are $P = \{\text{body, wheel, bicycle}\}$ and the transitions are $T = \{\text{assembly}\}$. Arrows $f_1 = (\text{body, assembly},) \ f_2 = (\text{wheel, assembly})$ and $f_3 = (\text{assembly, bicycle})$ have the weights of $1, 2$ and $1$, respectively. The other arcs have the weights of $0$, and they are not usually drawn in the picture. Note that the weights of $f_1$ and $f_3$ are omitted since they are unity. That is, $W(f_1) = W(f_3) = 1, W(f_2) = 2, W(f) = 0$ for each $f \in (P \times T) \cup (T \times P) \setminus \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$.

The initial marking $\mu_0$ is often denoted by a vector $\mu_0 = (4, 3, 0)$. The place body is marked with three tokens. Then we usually put the number of tokens in a place, instead of black dots(tokens).

![Figure 1. Graphical representation of a Petri net](image)

Now we introduce a Petri net morphism based on place connectivity. We denote the set of all positive rational numbers by $Q_+$.

**DEFINITION 1.2** Let $P_1 = (P_1, T_1, W_1, \mu_1)$ and $P_2 = (P_2, T_2, W_2, \mu_2)$ be Petri nets. Then a triple $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$ of maps is called a morphism from $P_1$ to $P_2$ if the maps $f : P_1 \rightarrow Q_+, \ \alpha : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ and $\beta : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ satisfy the condition that for any $p \in P_1$ and $t \in T_1$,

$$
\begin{align*}
W_2(\alpha(p), \beta(t)) &= f(p)W_1(p, t), \\
W_2(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) &= f(p)W_1(t, p), \\
\mu_2(\alpha(p)) &= f(p)\mu_1(p) .
\end{align*}
$$

(1.1)

In this case we write $(f, (\alpha, \beta)) : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$. Moreover, a morphism $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$ is said to be strong if $f(p) = 1$ for any $p \in P$. (1.1)

The morphism $(f, (\alpha, \beta)) : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ is called injective (resp. surjective) if both $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are injective (resp. surjective). Especially, it is called an isomorphism from $P_1$ to $P_2$ if it is injective and surjective. Then $P_1$ is said to be isomorphic to $P_2$ and we write $P_1 \simeq P_2$. Moreover, in case of $P_1 = P_2$, an isomorphism is called an automorphism of $P_1$.

Let $P_i = (P_i, T_i, W_i, \mu_i)$ $(i = 1, 2, 3)$ be Petri nets, $(f, (\alpha, \beta)) : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ and $(g, (\gamma, \delta)) : P_2 \rightarrow P_3$ be morphisms. Then, since

$$
\begin{align*}
W_3(\gamma(\alpha(p)), \delta(\beta(t))) &= g(\alpha(p))W_2(\alpha(p), \beta(t)) \\
&= g(\alpha(p))f(p)W_1(p, t), \\
W_3(\delta(\beta(t)), \gamma(\alpha(p))) &= g(\alpha(p))W_2(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) \\
&= g(\alpha(p))f(p)W_1(t, p), \\
\mu_3(\gamma(\alpha(p))) &= g(\alpha(p))\mu_2(\alpha(p)) = g(\alpha(p))f(p)\mu_1(p).
\end{align*}
$$
hold, \((f \otimes_{P_i} (\alpha g), (\alpha \gamma, \beta \delta))\) is a morphism from \(P_i\) to \(P_3\), which is called the composition of morphisms \((f, (\alpha, \beta))\) and \((g, (\gamma, \delta))\). In this manuscript compositions of maps like \(g \circ \alpha, \gamma \circ \alpha\) and \(\delta \circ \beta\) are written in the form of multiplications like \(\alpha g, \alpha \gamma\) and \(\beta \delta\). \(f \otimes_{P_i} (\alpha g)\) is the map from \(P_i\) to \(Q_+\) sending a place \(p \in P_i\) to \(f(p)g(\alpha(p)) \in Q_+\).

### 2. Binary Relation \(\sqsupseteq\) on Petri nets

For Petri nets \(P_1\) and \(P_2\), we write \(P_1 \supseteq P_2\) if there exists a surjective morphism from \(P_1\) to \(P_2\). We show that this relation forms a pre-order and satisfies two diamond properties.

#### 2.1 Basic Properties of the Relation \(\sqsupseteq\)

The relation \(\sqsupseteq\) forms a pre-order (a relation satisfying the reflexive law and the transitive law) as shown below. Of course, the pre-order is regarded as an order by identifying isomorphisms.

**Proposition 2.1** Let \(P_1, P_2, P_3\) be Petri nets. Then,

1. \(P_1 \supseteq P_1\).
2. \(P_1 \supseteq P_2, P_2 \supseteq P_1 \iff P_1 \simeq P_2\).
3. \(P_1 \supseteq P_2, P_2 \supseteq P_3\) imply \(P_1 \supseteq P_3\).

**Proof** Let \(P_i = (P_i, T_i, W_i, \mu_i)\) \((i = 1, 2, 3)\) through the proof. The proof complete in the order (1), (3), (2).

1. Trivial.
2. There exist surjective morphisms \((f_i, (\alpha_i, \beta_i)) : P_i \rightarrow P_{i+1}\) \((i = 1, 2)\). We define a map \(f : P_1 \rightarrow Q_+\) by \(f(p) = f_1(p) : f_2(\alpha(p))\). Then \((f, (\alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta_2))\) is a surjective morphism from \(P_1\) to \(P_2\).
3. \((\Rightarrow)\) There exist surjective morphisms \((f, (\alpha, \beta)) : P_1 \rightarrow P_2\) and \((g, (\alpha', \beta')) : P_2 \rightarrow P_1\). Since \(\alpha \alpha'\) is surjective by (3) above and \(P_1\) is finite, both \(\alpha\) and \(\alpha'\) are bijections. \(\beta\) and \(\beta'\) are also. Therefore \(P_1 \simeq P_3\).

\((\Leftarrow)\) If \((f, (\alpha, \beta))\) be an isomorphism from \(P_1\) to \(P_2\), then it is easily shown that \((\alpha^{-1} f^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}))\) is an isomorphism from \(P_2\) to \(P_1\), where \(f^{-1} : P_2 \rightarrow Q_+, p \mapsto 1/f(p)\).

**Example 2.1** Let \(P_i = (P_i, T_i, W_i, \mu_i)\) \((1 \leq i \leq 3)\) be Petri nets shown in Figure 2. The four morphisms \(x_i = (f_i, (\alpha_i, \beta_i))\) \((0 \leq i \leq 3)\) are from \(P_1\) to \(P_2\), where

\[
\begin{align*}
\beta_0 &= \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2, t_1 \mapsto s, t_2 \mapsto s.
\end{align*}
\]

\(\beta_0 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2, t_1 \mapsto s, t_2 \mapsto s.\) Especially only \(x_0\) and \(x_1\) are surjective morphisms. Only one morphism \(y = (g, (\gamma, \delta))\) exists from \(P_2\) to \(P_3\), where

\[
\begin{align*}
g : P_2 &\rightarrow Q_+, q_1 \mapsto 1, q_2 \mapsto 1/3, \\
\gamma : P_2 &\rightarrow P_3, q_1 \mapsto r, q_2 \mapsto r, \\
\delta : T_2 &\rightarrow T_3, s \mapsto u.
\end{align*}
\]

This is a surjective morphism. The composition of morphisms \(x_i\) \((0 \leq i \leq 3)\) and \(y\) is the surjective morphism \((h, (\sigma, \tau))\) from \(P_1\) to \(P_3\), where

\[
\begin{align*}
h : P_1 &\rightarrow Q_+, p_1 \mapsto 1/2, p_2 \mapsto 1/3, \\
\sigma &= \alpha_0 \gamma : P_1 \rightarrow P_3, p_1 \mapsto r, p_2 \mapsto r, \\
\tau &= \beta_0 \delta : T_1 \rightarrow T_3, t_1 \mapsto u, t_2 \mapsto u.
\end{align*}
\]

for any \(i = 1, 2, 3, 4\). Note that \(h\) is expressed as \(h = f_i \otimes (\alpha, g)\).
2.2 Diamond Properties of the Relation \( \sqsupseteq \)

Here we show the diamond property of the relation \( \sqsupseteq \). The following notation of some equivalence relation is used in the manuscript.

Let \( P \) be a set and \( f, g \) maps whose domain is \( P \). The relation \( \sim_f \) on \( P \) defined by \( (x, y) \in P \) \( \iff f(x) = f(y) \). Then \( (\sim_f \cup \sim_g)^* \) is the smallest equivalence relation on \( P \) which includes both \( \sim_f \) and \( \sim_g \), where \( (\sim_f \cup \sim_g)^* \) is the reflexive and transitive closure of \( \sim_f \cup \sim_g \).

**Proposition 2.2 (Diamond Property I)** Let \( P_i = (P_i, T_i, W_i, \mu_i) \ (i = 0, 1, 2) \) be Petri nets with \( P_0 \sqsupseteq P_1 \) and \( P_0 \sqsupseteq P_2 \). Then there exists a Petri net \( P_3 \) such that \( P_1 \sqsupseteq P_3 \) and \( P_2 \sqsupseteq P_3 \).

**Proof** Let \((f_i, (\alpha_i, \beta_i)) : P_0 \to P_i \ (i = 1, 2)\) be surjective morphisms. To prove the claim, we construct the Petri net \( P_3 \) satisfying the condition above. Next set

\[
P_3 = P_0/(\sim_{\alpha_1} \cup \sim_{\alpha_2})^*, \quad T_3 = T_0/(\sim_{\beta_1} \cup \sim_{\beta_2})^*,
\]

and let \( \alpha \) be a canonical surjection from \( P_0 \) onto \( P_3 \), \( \beta \) a canonical surjection from \( T_0 \) onto \( T_3 \), and \( f : P_0 \to Q_+ \) the map defined as follows: If all of \( \mu_0(p), W_0(p, t_1), \ldots W_0(p, t_n), W_0(t_1, p), \ldots, W_0(t_n, p) \) are 0's (in this case we say that \( p \) is 0-isolated), then \( f(p) = 1 \). Otherwise,

\[
f(p) = 1 / \gcd(\mu_0(p), W_0(p, t_1), \ldots W_0(p, t_n), W_0(t_1, p), \ldots, W_0(t_n, p)),
\]

where \( T_0 = \{t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n\} \) and the function \( \gcd \) returns the greatest common divisor of its arguments.

Before showing that \((f, (\alpha, \beta))\) is a surjective morphism from \( P_0 \) to \( P_3 \), we show the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.1** Let \( i \in \{1, 2\}, p, p' \in P_0 \) with \( \alpha_i(p) = \alpha_i(p') \) and \( t, t' \in T_0 \) with \( \beta_i(t) = \beta_i(t') \).

1. If neither \( p \) nor \( p' \) is 0-isolated, then \( f(p)f_i(p') = f(p')f_i(p) \).
2. \( f(p)\mu_0(p) = f(p')\mu_0(p') \).
3. \( f(p)W_0(p, t) = f(p')W_0(p', t') \) and \( f(p)W_0(t; p) = f(p')W_0(t', p') \).

**Proof**

1. Since \( p \) and \( p' \) are not 0-isolated, the greatest common divisors give the following equations.

\[
f(p)f_i(p') = f(p')f(p) = f(p')f_i(p')f^{-1}(p') = (f(p)\mu_0(p'))(f_i(p')\mu_0(p'))f^{-1}(p') = (f(p)\mu_0(p'))(f_i(p')\mu_0(p'))f^{-1}(p')
\]

2. \( f_i(p)\mu_0(p) = \mu_i(\alpha_i(p)) = \mu_i(\alpha_i(p')) = f_i(p')\mu_0(p') \) implies that \( \mu_0(p) = 0 \iff \mu_0(p') = 0 \).

Noting this, we may consider the two cases of \( \mu_0(p) = 0 \) and \( \mu_0(p) \neq 0 \). Since it is trivial in case of
We may assume that $\mu_0(p) \neq 0$.

\[
\begin{align*}
 f(p)\mu_0(p) &= f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} f_i(p) \mu_0(p) = f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} f_i(p') \mu_0(p') \\
 &= f(p') f_i(p)^{-1} f_i(p) \mu_0(p') = f(p') \mu_0(p').
\end{align*}
\]

Note that the third equation is due to (1).

(3)

\[
f_i(p) W_0(p, t) = W_i(\alpha_i(p), \beta_i(t)) = W_i(\alpha_i(p'), \beta_i(t')) = f_i(p') W_0(p', t')
\]

implies that $W_0(p, t) = 0 \iff W_0(p', t') = 0$. Since it is trivial in case of $W_0(p, t) = 0$, we may assume that $W_0(p, t) \neq 0$ and thus $p$ is not 0-isolated.

\[
f(p) W_0(t, p) = f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} f_i(p) W_0(t, p) = f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} f_i(p') W_0(t, p')
\]

Note that the third equation is due to (1). Similarly we can show the equation $f(p) W_0(t, p) = f(p') W_0(t', p')$.

Continue the proof of PROPOSITION 2.2. Let $p, p' \in P_0$ with $p(\sim_{\alpha_1} \cup \sim_{\alpha_2})^* p'$ and $t, t' \in T_0$ with $t(\sim_{\beta_1} \cup \sim_{\beta_2})^* t'$. Then we may assume that

\[
\begin{align*}
p &\sim_{\alpha_1} p_1 \sim_{\alpha_2} p_2 \sim_{\alpha_3} \cdots \sim_{\alpha_n} p' \\
t &\sim_{\beta_1} t_1 \sim_{\beta_2} t_2 \sim_{\beta_3} \cdots \sim_{\beta_m} t'
\end{align*}
\]

where $n$ and $m$ are positive integers and $i_1, \ldots, i_n, j_1, \ldots, j_m \in \{1, 2\}$. By LEMMA 2.1 (2) and (3),

\[
\begin{align*}
f(p) \mu_0(p) &= f(p_1) \mu_0(p_1) = \cdots = f(p') \mu_0(p'), \\
f(p) W_0(p, t) &= f(p_1) W_0(p_1, t) = \cdots = f(p') W_0(p', t) \\
&= f(p') W(p', t_1) = \cdots = f(p') W_0(p', t'), \\
f(p) W_0(t, p) &= f(p_1) W_0(t, p_1) = \cdots = f(p') W_0(t, p') \\
&= f(p') W(t_1, p') = \cdots = f(p') W_0(t', p').
\end{align*}
\]

So $\mu_3(\alpha(p)), W_3(\alpha(p), \beta(t))$ and $W_3(\beta(t), \alpha(p))$ can be defined and

\[
\begin{align*}
\mu_3(\alpha(p)) &= f(p) \mu_0(p), \\
W_3(\alpha(p), \beta(t)) &= f(p) W_0(p, t), \\
W_3(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) &= f(p) W_0(t, p).
\end{align*}
\]

Thus $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$ is well-defined and it is a morphism from $\mathcal{P}_0$ to $\mathcal{P}_3$. Since both $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are canonical surjections, we have $\mathcal{P}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_3$.

Finally we show that $\mathcal{P}_i \supseteq \mathcal{P}_3$ ($i = 1, 2$) hold. By LEMMA 2.1 (2) and (3), the following maps are well-defined.

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha_i' : P_i &\rightarrow P_3, q \mapsto \alpha(p) & \text{where } \alpha_i(p) &= q, \\
\beta_i' : T_i &\rightarrow T_3, s \mapsto \beta(t) & \text{where } \beta_i(t) &= s, \\
f_i' : P_i &\rightarrow Q_+, q \mapsto f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} & \text{where } \alpha_i(p) &= q.
\end{align*}
\]

Let $i \in \{1, 2\}$. For any $q \in P_i$ and $s \in T_i$, there exist $p \in P_0$ and $t \in T_0$ such that $\alpha_i(p) = q$ and $\beta_i(t) = s$, and thus we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\mu_3(\alpha_i'(q)) &= \mu_3(\alpha(p)) = f(p) \mu_0(p) = f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} \mu_i(\alpha_i(p)) = f_i'(q) \mu_i(q), \\
W_3(\alpha_i'(q), \beta_i'(s)) &= W_3(\alpha(p), \beta(t)) = f(p) W_0(p, t) \\
&= f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} W_i(\alpha_i(p), \beta_i(t)) = f_i'(q) W_i(q, s), \\
W_3(\beta_i'(s), \alpha_i'(q)) &= W_3(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) = f(p) W_0(t, p) \\
&= f(p) f_i(p)^{-1} W_i(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) = f_i'(q) W_i(q, s).
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore $(f_i', (\alpha_i', \beta_i'))$ is a morphism from $\mathcal{P}_i$ to $\mathcal{P}_3$. We can easily show that $\alpha_i'$ and $\beta_i'$ are surjective. Thus $\mathcal{P}_i \supseteq \mathcal{P}_3$ ($i = 1, 2$).

We define the concept of irreducible forms of a Petri net with respect to $\sqsubseteq$. 

}\nonumber
**DEFINITION 2.1** A Petri net $\mathcal{P}$ is called a $\square$-irreducible if $\mathcal{P} \supseteq \mathcal{P}'$ implies $\mathcal{P} \simeq \mathcal{P}'$ for any Petri net $\mathcal{P}'$. □

**COROLLARY 2.1** Let $\mathcal{P}$, $\mathcal{P}'$ and $\mathcal{P}''$ be Petri nets with $\mathcal{P} \supseteq \mathcal{P}'$ and $\mathcal{P} \supseteq \mathcal{P}''$. Then one has: If $\mathcal{P}'$ and $\mathcal{P}''$ are $\square$-irreducible, then $\mathcal{P}' \simeq \mathcal{P}''$.

Proof) Trivial by PROPOSITION 2.2 and the definition of $\square$-irreducibility. □

**PROPOSITION 2.3** (Diamond Property II) Let $\mathcal{P}_i = (P_i, T_i, W_i, \mu_i) (i = 0, 1, 2)$ be Petri nets with $\mathcal{P}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_3$ and $\mathcal{P}_2 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_3$. Then there exists a Petri net $\mathcal{P}_0$ such that $\mathcal{P}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_1$ and $\mathcal{P}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_2$.

Proof) Let $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and $(f_i, (\alpha_i, \beta_i)): \mathcal{P}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_3$ be surjective morphisms. We have

$$
\begin{align*}
\mu_3(q) &= f_i(p_i)\mu_i(p_i), \\
W_3(q, s) &= f_i(p_i)W_i(p_i, t_i), \\
W_3(s, q) &= f_i(p_i)W_i(t_i, q_i),
\end{align*}
$$

where $p_i \in P_i$, $t_i \in T_i$, $\alpha_i(p_i) = q$, $\beta_i(t_i) = s$. We construct the Petri net $\mathcal{P}_0 = (P_0, T_0, W_0, \mu_0)$ in the following way.

$$
\begin{align*}
P_0 &= \{(p_1, p_2) | \alpha_1(p_1) = \alpha_2(p_2)\} \subset P_1 \times P_2, \\
T_0 &= \{(t_1, t_2) | \beta_1(t_1) = \beta_2(t_2)\} \subset T_1 \times T_2, \\
W_0((p_1, p_2), (t_1, t_2)) &= W_3(q, s), \\
W_0((t_1, t_2), (p_1, p_2)) &= W_3(s, q), \\
\mu_0((p_1, p_2)) &= \mu_3(q),
\end{align*}
$$

where $\alpha_i(p_i) = q$, $\beta_i(t_i) = s$. Then it is enough to show that $(g_i, (\gamma_i, \delta_i)): \mathcal{P}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_i (i = 1, 2)$, defined by equation (2.1), is a surjective morphism.

$$
\begin{align*}
g_i : P_0 &\rightarrow Q_+, (p_1, p_2) \mapsto f_i(p_i)^{-1}, \\
\gamma_i : P_0 &\rightarrow P_i, (p_1, p_2) \mapsto p_i, \\
\delta_i : T_0 &\rightarrow T_i, (t_1, t_2) \mapsto t_i.
\end{align*}
$$

Indeed, setting $q = \alpha_i(p_i)$, $s = \beta_i(t_i)$,

$$
\begin{align*}
\mu_i(\gamma_i(p_1, p_2)) &= \mu_i(p_1) = f_i(p_1)^{-1}\mu_3(q) = g_i((p_1, p_2))\mu_0((p_1, p_2)), \\
W_i(\gamma_i(p_1, p_2), \delta_i(t_1, t_2)) &= W_i(p_1, t_i) = f_i(p_1)^{-1}W_3(q, s) \\
&= g_i((p_1, p_2))W_0((p_1, p_2), (t_1, t_2)), \\
W_i(\delta_i(t_1, t_2), \gamma_i(p_1, p_2)) &= W_i(t_i, p_1) = f_i(p_1)^{-1}W_3(s, q) \\
&= g_i((p_1, p_2))W_0((t_1, t_2), (p_1, p_2)).
\end{align*}
$$

Thus we have $\mathcal{P}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_i$. □

### 3 Monoids of Morphisms of a Petri Net

Here a finite set $P$ of places and a finite set $T$ of transitions are fixed. And we deal with monoids which consist of morphisms of a Petri net and investigate some properties of such monoids.

An algebraic system $(Q_+^P, \otimes_P)$ forms a commutative group under the operation $\otimes_P$ defined by $f \otimes_P g : p \mapsto f(p)g(p)$, $1_{\otimes_P} : P \rightarrow Q_+ : p \mapsto 1$ is the identity and $f^{-1} : P \rightarrow Q_+ : p \mapsto 1/f(p)$ is the inverse of a $f \in Q_+^P$. Whenever it does not cause confusion, we write $\otimes$ instead of $\otimes_P$. Then we obtain the following lemma.

**LEMMA 3.1** Let $\alpha$ and $\beta$ be arbitrary maps on $P$ and $f, g : P \rightarrow Q_+$. Then the following equations are true.

1. $Q_+^P \otimes (P^P \times T^T) \simeq (Q_+^P \otimes P^P) \times T^T$.
2. The subset $Q_+^P \times (S_P \times S_T)$ of $Q_+^P \times (P^P \times T^T)$ forms a group with the identity $(1_{\otimes}, (1_P, 1_T))$. 


(3) $\text{Mor}_+(\mathcal{P}) = Q^+_P \rtimes (P^P \times T^T)$.
(4) $\text{Mor}_+(\mathcal{P})$ is a submonoid of $\text{Mor}_+(\mathcal{P}_0)$.
(5) $\text{Aut}_+(\mathcal{P}_0) = Q^+_P \rtimes (S_P \times S_T)$.
(6) $\text{Aut}_+(\mathcal{P})$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_+(\mathcal{P}_0)$.

Proof) For each $p \in P$, the following equations hold.

(1) $((\alpha \beta)f)(p) = f(\beta(\alpha(p))) = (\beta f)(\alpha(p)) = ((\alpha \beta)f)(p)$.
(2) $(\alpha(f \otimes g))(p) = f(\alpha(p)) \cdot g(\alpha(p)) = (\alpha f)(p) \cdot (\alpha g)(p) = ((\alpha f) \otimes (\alpha g))(p)$.
(3) $\alpha 1_\otimes(p) = 1_\otimes(\alpha(p)) = 1_\otimes(p)$.
(4) By (2) and (3) above, $(\alpha f) \otimes (\alpha^{-1}f) = \alpha(f \otimes f^{-1}) = \alpha 1_\otimes = 1_\otimes$.
(5) $(\alpha f)^{-1}(p) = f^{-1}(\alpha(p)) = (\alpha f^{-1})(p)$.

Let $Q^+_P \rtimes (P^P \times T^T)$ be the semi-direct product of the group $Q^+_P$ and the monoid $P^P \times T^T$, equipped with the multiplication defined by

$$(f, (\alpha, \beta))(g, (\alpha', \beta')) \overset{\text{def}}{=} (f \otimes \alpha, g, (\alpha \alpha', \beta \beta')),$$

where $P^P$ is the set of all maps from $P$ to $P$ and $T^T$ is the set of all maps from $T$ to $T$. $Q^+_P \rtimes (P^P \times T^T)$ forms a monoid with the identity $(1_\otimes, (1_P, 1_T))$, where $1_\otimes$ is the identity of the group $Q^+_P$, $1_P$ and $1_T$ are the identity maps on $P$ and $T$ respectively.

Let $\mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu)$ be a Petri net. Now we consider the following monoids and groups related to the Petri net. Note that $\text{Mor}_1(\mathcal{P})$ (resp. $\text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P})$) is the set of all strong monoids (resp. automorphism) of $\mathcal{P}$.

$$\begin{align*}
\text{Mor}_+(\mathcal{P}) : & \quad \text{the set of all the morphisms of } \mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu) \\
\text{Mor}_1(\mathcal{P}) \overset{\text{def}}{=} & \quad \{(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Mor}_+(\mathcal{P}) | f = 1_\otimes\}, \\
\text{Aut}_+(\mathcal{P}) : & \quad \text{the set of all the automorphisms of } \mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu) \\
\text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}) \overset{\text{def}}{=} & \quad \{(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Aut}_+(\mathcal{P}) | f = 1_\otimes\}.
\end{align*}$$

By $0^P$ we denote the marking with $0^P : P \rightarrow N_0$, $p \mapsto 0$ and By $0^E(P, T)$ we denote the weight function with $0^E(P, T) : E(P, T) \rightarrow N_0$, $e \in E(P, T) \mapsto 0$.

For give two Petri nets $\mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu)$ and $\mathcal{P}_0 = (P, T, 0^E(P, T), 0^P)$, Figure 3 shows (not necessarily proper) inclusion relations among monoids and groups related to these Petri nets. We show these relations below.

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}

\node (P) at (0,0) {$\text{Mor}_+(\mathcal{P})$};
\node (Q) at (0,-2) {$\text{Mor}_1(\mathcal{P})$};
\node (R) at (0,-4) {$\text{Mor}_1(\mathcal{P}_0)$};
\node (S) at (3,0) {$\text{Aut}_+(\mathcal{P})$};
\node (T) at (3,-2) {$\text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P})$};
\node (U) at (3,-4) {$\text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}_0)$};

\draw[->] (P) -- (Q) node[midway, above, sloped] {PROP 3.1};
\draw[->] (P) -- (R) node[midway, left] {PROP 3.2};
\draw[->] (Q) -- (R) node[midway, left] {COR 3.1};
\draw[->] (S) -- (T) node[midway, above, sloped] {PROP 3.1};
\draw[->] (S) -- (U) node[midway, left] {PROP 3.2};
\draw[->] (T) -- (U) node[midway, left] {COR 3.1};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

\textbf{Figure 3. Inclusion relations among monoids of morphisms and groups of automorphisms related to the Petri nets $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}_0$}

\textbf{PROPOSITION 3.1} Let $\mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu)$ and $\mathcal{P}_0 = (P, T, 0^E(P, T), 0^P)$ be Petri nets. And let $S_P$ and $S_T$ be the symmetric groups of $P$ and $T$, respectively.
(1) The subset $Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$ of $Q_{+}^{P} \times (P^{P} \times T^{T})$ forms a group with the identity $(1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T}))$.
(2) $\text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0}) = Q_{+}^{P} \times (P^{P} \times T^{T})$.
(3) $\text{Mor}_{+}(P)$ is a submonoid of $\text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0})$.
(4) $\text{Aut}_{+}(P_{0}) = Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$.
(5) $\text{Aut}_{+}(P)$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{+}(P_{0})$.

Proof
(1) Set $S = Q_{+}^{P} \times (P^{P} \times T^{T})$ and $T = (Q_{+}^{P} \times P^{P}) \times T^{T}$. We consider the map $\phi : S \rightarrow T, (f, (\alpha, \beta)) \mapsto ((f, \alpha), \beta)$. It is easy to check that $\phi$ is a bijection and a monoid morphism.
(2) Obviously $Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$ is closed under the multiplication defined in the equation (3.1) and $(1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T})) \in Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$. Let $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$ be an arbitrary element of $Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$. Then $(\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}))$ is in $Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$ and satisfies

$$(f, (\alpha, \beta))(\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1})) = (f \otimes \alpha^{-1}f^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1})) = (1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T})), \ \text{LEMMA 3.1 (1)}$$

$(\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}))(f, (\alpha, \beta)) = (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1} \otimes \alpha^{-1}f, (\alpha^{-1}\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}))(f, (\alpha, \beta)) = (1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T})), \ \text{LEMMA 3.1 (4)}$.

This is an inverse of $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$. Therefore $Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$ forms a group.

(3) By the definition, each morphism in $\text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0})$ is obviously an element of $Q_{+}^{P} \times (P^{P} \times T^{T})$.
Conversely, let $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$, $p$ and $t$ be any elements in $Q_{+}^{P} \times (P^{P} \times T^{T})$, $P$ and $T$, respectively. Then, $0^{P}(p) = 0 = f(p) \cdot 0^{P}(p)$ and $0^{E(P,T)}(\alpha(p), \beta(t)) = 0 = f(p) \cdot 0^{E(P,T)}(p, t)$, and $0^{E(P,T)}(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) = 0 = f(p) \cdot 0^{E(P,T)}(t, p)$. Thus, $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$ is a morphism of $P_{0}$. Since the composition of $\text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0})$ is identical with the multiplication of $Q_{+}^{P} \times (P^{P} \times T^{T})$ by the definition (3.1), thus $\text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0})$ and $Q_{+}^{P} \times (P^{P} \times T^{T})$ are equal as a monoid.

(4) Let $(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0})$. $0^{P}(p) = 0 = f(p) \cdot 0^{P}(p)$ for any $p \in P$. $0^{E(P,T)}(\alpha(p), \beta(t)) = 0 = f(p) \cdot 0^{E(P,T)}(p, t)$ and $0^{E(P,T)}(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) = 0 = f(p) \cdot 0^{E(P,T)}(t, p)$ for any $p \in P$ and $t \in T$. Therefore $(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0})$. Since $\text{Mor}_{+}(P)$ is closed under the composition of morphisms and has $(1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T}))$ as the identity element, thus $\text{Mor}_{+}(P)$ is a submonoid of $\text{Mor}_{+}(P_{0})$.

(5) In a similar manner to (3), we can show that $\text{Aut}_{+}(P_{0})$ and $Q_{+}^{P} \times (S_{P} \times S_{T})$ are equal as a group.

(6) Obviously $(1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T})) \in \text{Aut}_{+}(P) \subset \text{Aut}_{+}(P_{0})$. $\text{Aut}_{+}(P)$ is closed under the composition of morphisms. For an arbitrary $(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Aut}_{+}(P)$, we must show $(\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1})) \in \text{Aut}_{+}(P)$.

Due to $\mu(p) = \mu(\alpha(\alpha^{-1}(p))) = f(\alpha(p) \mu(\alpha^{-1}(p)))$ and LEMMA 3.1 (5),

$$\mu(\alpha^{-1}(p)) = (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}(p))\mu(p) = (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}(p))\mu(p).$$

Similarly, we have

$$W(\alpha^{-1}(p), \beta^{-1}(t)) = (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}(p))W(p, t),$$

$$W(\beta^{-1}(t), \alpha^{-1}(p)) = (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}(p))W(t, p).$$

Therefore the inverse of $(f, (\alpha, \beta))$ is in $\text{Aut}_{+}(P)$. $

\square

\textbf{PROPOSITION 3.2} \ Let \ \mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu)$ be a Petri net. Then,
(1) $\text{Mor}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$ is a submonoid of $\text{Mor}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$.
(2) $\text{Aut}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$.
(3) $\text{Aut}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$ is a normal subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$ if and only if $\gamma f = f$ for any $(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Aut}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$ and $(1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta)) \in \text{Aut}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$.

Proof
(1) $(1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T})) \in \text{Mor}_{1}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \text{Mor}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$. For any $(1_{\otimes}, (\alpha, \beta))$ and $(1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta)) \in \text{Mor}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$, $(1_{\otimes}, (\alpha, \beta))(1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta)) = (1_{\otimes}, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Mor}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$. Thus $\text{Mor}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$ is a submonoid of $\text{Mor}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$.
(2) $(1_{\otimes}, (1_{P}, 1_{T})) \in \text{Aut}_{1}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \text{Aut}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$. Let $(1_{\otimes}, (\alpha, \beta))$ and $(1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta))$ be arbitrary elements in $\text{Aut}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$. Then since $1_{\otimes} \otimes 1_{\otimes} = 1_{\otimes}, (1_{\otimes}, (\alpha, \beta))^{-1} (1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta)) = (1_{\otimes}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1})) \in \text{Aut}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$. Therefore $\text{Aut}_{1}(\mathcal{P})$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{+}(\mathcal{P})$.

*Generally a subgroup $H$ of a group $G$ is said to be normal if $xH = Hx$ for any $x \in G$. \n

(3) Let \( (f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Aut}_+(\mathcal{P}) \) and \( (1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta)) \in \text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}) \). Then by the definition of the operation of the semi-direct product and LEMMA 3.1, the following equations hold

\[
\begin{align*}
(f, (\alpha, \beta))^{-1}(1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta))(f, (\alpha, \beta)) &= (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}))(1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta))(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \\
&= (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1} \otimes \alpha^{-1}1_{\otimes}, (\alpha^{-1}\gamma, \beta^{-1}\delta))(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \\
&= (\alpha^{-1}f^{-1} \otimes \alpha^{-1}1_{\otimes} \otimes \alpha^{-1}\gamma f, (\alpha^{-1}\gamma\alpha, \beta^{-1}\delta\beta)) \\
&= (\alpha^{-1}(f^{-1} \otimes \gamma f), (\alpha^{-1}\gamma\alpha, \beta^{-1}\delta\beta))
\end{align*}
\]

(Sufficiency). By the condition \( \gamma f = f, \alpha^{-1}(f^{-1} \otimes \gamma f) = \alpha^{-1}(f^{-1} \otimes f) = 1_{\otimes} \). [\( \because \) LEMMA 3.1 (3)] Therefore, since \( (f, (\alpha, \beta))^{-1}(1_{\otimes}, (\gamma, \delta))(f, (\alpha, \beta)) \in \text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}) \), the subgroup \( \text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}) \) is normal.

(Necessity). Since \( \text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}) \) is a normal subgroup, \( \alpha^{-1}(f^{-1} \otimes \gamma f) = 1_{\otimes} \). Multiplying \( \alpha \) and then \( f \) to both sides from the left, we have \( \gamma f = f \). \( \square \)

**COROLLARY 3.1** Let \( \mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu) \) and \( \mathcal{P}_0 = (P, T, 0^{E(P,T)}, 0^P) \) be Petri nets.

1. \( \text{Mor}_1(\mathcal{P}) \) is a submonoid of \( \text{Mor}_1(\mathcal{P}_0) \).
2. \( \text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}) \) is a subgroup of \( \text{Aut}_1(\mathcal{P}_0) \). \( \square \)

**Remark** For a given Petri net \( \mathcal{P} = (P, T, W, \mu) \), we called \( N = (P, T, W) \) a net and defined the automorphism group of the net \( N \), denoted by \( \text{Aut}(N) \) in [3]. It is obvious that \( \text{Aut}(N) \) coincides with \( \text{Aut}_1(P, T, W, 0^P) \).

**4. Conclusions**

In this paper we introduce Petri net morphisms/automorphism based on place connectivity and investigate the properties related to them. We first investigate some inclusion relation among monoids of morphisms and groups of automorphisms of given Petri nets and next show that the pre-order induced by surjective morphisms satisfies the two diamond properties. Finally we show that for two Petri nets ordered by a surjective morphism, the languages generated by them and their reachability sets have close correspondence. The correspondence between the structure of a Petri net and the structure of the group of petri net automorphisms still remains. We wonder whether the Petri nets with a same irreducible form constitute a lattice with respect to the order or not. In addition to these problems, we will apply this idea to the code theory, the language theory and computation theory and so on.

**References**


