

On the decidability of $\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ on infinite trees

M. Bojańczyk¹ T. Gogacz²
H. Michalewski¹ M. Skrzypczak¹

¹University of Warsaw

²University of Wrocław

ICALP 2014
Copenhagen

MSO+U logic (Bojańczyk '04)

$$\text{UX. } \varphi(X) \equiv \forall n. \exists X. \varphi(X) \wedge n < |X| < \infty.$$

$\varphi(X)$ holds for **arbitrarily big** finite sets

MSO+U logic (Bojańczyk '04)

$$\text{UX. } \varphi(X) \equiv \forall n. \exists X. \varphi(X) \wedge n < |X| < \infty.$$

$\varphi(X)$ holds for **arbitrarily big** finite sets

Large expressive power: **cost functions, distance automata, ...**

MSO+U logic (Bojańczyk '04)

$$\text{UX. } \varphi(X) \equiv \forall n. \exists X. \varphi(X) \wedge n < |X| < \infty.$$

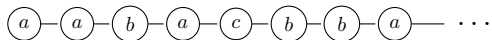
$\varphi(X)$ holds for **arbitrarily big** finite sets

Large expressive power: **cost functions**, **distance automata**, ...

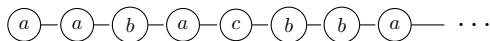
Example

The delays between **request** and **response** are uniformly **bounded**.

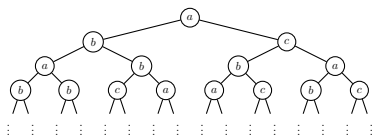
Satisfiability problem is φ true in some model
for ω -words — open



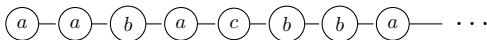
Satisfiability problem is φ true in some model
for ω -words — open



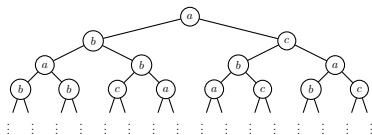
for infinite trees — see below



Satisfiability problem is φ true in some model
for ω -words — open



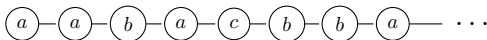
for infinite trees — see below



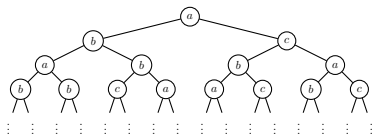
Compositionality

MSO+U admits **finite index** for natural **Myhill–Nerode**
equivalences

Satisfiability problem is φ true in some model
for ω -words — open



for infinite trees — see below



Compositionality

MSO+U admits **finite index** for natural **Myhill–Nerode** equivalences

\rightsquigarrow “**finitarily**: $\text{MSO+U} \equiv \text{MSO}$ ”

Main result

under a **set-theoretic** assumption (\star)

$\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ is **undecidable** over infinite trees

Main result

under a **set-theoretic** assumption **(\star)**

MSO+U is **undecidable** over infinite trees

(\star): there exists a well-order \preceq on 2^ω s.t.

\preceq is **projective** i.e. $\preceq \in \Sigma_n^1(2^\omega \times 2^\omega)$

Main result

under a **set-theoretic** assumption **(\star)**

MSO+U is **undecidable** over infinite trees

(\star): there exists a well-order \preceq on 2^ω s.t.

\preceq is **projective** i.e. $\preceq \in \Sigma_n^1(2^\omega \times 2^\omega)$

Independent of axioms of **Zermelo–Fraenkel** set theory (ZFC)

Main result

under a **set-theoretic** assumption (\star)

$\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ is **undecidable** over infinite trees

(\star) : there exists a well-order \preceq on 2^ω s.t.

\preceq is **projective** i.e. $\preceq \in \Sigma_n^1(2^\omega \times 2^\omega)$

Independent of axioms of **Zermelo–Fraenkel** set theory (ZFC)

\rightsquigarrow **unconditional** undecidability remains **open**

Relative consistency

Relative consistency

If ZFC has a model **then** ZFC+(*) has a model

Relative consistency

if ZFC has a model **then** ZFC+(\star) has a model

if mathematics is consistent **then** (\star) is true in some world

Relative consistency

If ZFC has a model **then** ZFC+(\star) has a model

If mathematics is consistent **then** (\star) is true in some world
(MSO+U is undecidable there)

Relative consistency

If ZFC has a model **then** ZFC+(\star) has a model

If mathematics is consistent **then** (\star) is true in some world
(MSO+U is undecidable there)

\rightsquigarrow no algorithm for MSO+U over infinite trees
with correctness proof in ZFC

Main tool: **topology**

Main tool: **topology**

Borel sets = **simple** sets (σ -field generated by open sets)

Main tool: **topology**

Borel sets = **simple** sets (σ -field generated by open sets)

$$\mathcal{B} \begin{cases} \Sigma_1^1 & \Sigma_2^1 & \Sigma_3^1 & \Sigma_4^1 & \dots \\ \Pi_1^1 & \Pi_2^1 & \Pi_3^1 & \Pi_4^1 & \dots \end{cases}$$

Main tool: **topology**

Borel sets = **simple** sets (σ -field generated by open sets)

$$\mathcal{B} \begin{cases} \Sigma_1^1 & \Sigma_2^1 & \Sigma_3^1 & \Sigma_4^1 & \dots \\ \times & \times & \times & \dots \\ \Pi_1^1 & \Pi_2^1 & \Pi_3^1 & \Pi_4^1 \end{cases}$$

Projective hierarchy

Σ_1^1 = **projections** of Borel sets

Main tool: **topology**

Borel sets = **simple** sets (σ -field generated by open sets)

$$\mathcal{B} \begin{cases} \Sigma_1^1 & \Sigma_2^1 & \Sigma_3^1 & \Sigma_4^1 & \dots \\ \times & \times & \times & \times & \\ \Pi_1^1 & \Pi_2^1 & \Pi_3^1 & \Pi_4^1 & \dots \end{cases}$$

Projective hierarchy

Σ_1^1 = **projections** of Borel sets

Π_1^1 = **complements** of Σ_1^1 sets (= **co-projections** of Borel sets)

Main tool: **topology**

Borel sets = **simple** sets (σ -field generated by open sets)

$$\mathcal{B} \begin{cases} \Sigma_1^1 & \Sigma_2^1 & \Sigma_3^1 & \Sigma_4^1 & \dots \\ \times & \times & \times & \times & \\ \Pi_1^1 & \Pi_2^1 & \Pi_3^1 & \Pi_4^1 & \dots \end{cases}$$

Projective hierarchy

Σ_1^1 = **projections** of Borel sets

Π_1^1 = **complements** of Σ_1^1 sets (= **co-projections** of Borel sets)

Σ_2^1 = **projections** of Π_1^1 sets

Main tool: **topology**

Borel sets = **simple** sets (σ -field generated by open sets)

$$\mathcal{B} \begin{cases} \Sigma_1^1 & \Sigma_2^1 & \Sigma_3^1 & \Sigma_4^1 & \dots \\ \times & \times & \times & \times & \\ \Pi_1^1 & \Pi_2^1 & \Pi_3^1 & \Pi_4^1 & \dots \end{cases}$$

Projective hierarchy

Σ_1^1 = **projections** of Borel sets

Π_1^1 = **complements** of Σ_1^1 sets (= **co-projections** of Borel sets)

Σ_2^1 = **projections** of Π_1^1 sets

...

Main tool: **topology**

Borel sets = **simple** sets (σ -field generated by open sets)

$$\mathcal{B} \begin{cases} \Sigma_1^1 & \Sigma_2^1 & \Sigma_3^1 & \Sigma_4^1 & \dots \\ \times & \times & \times & & \\ \Pi_1^1 & \Pi_2^1 & \Pi_3^1 & \Pi_4^1 & \dots \end{cases}$$

Projective hierarchy

Σ_1^1 = **projections** of Borel sets

Π_1^1 = **complements** of Σ_1^1 sets (= **co-projections** of Borel sets)

Σ_2^1 = **projections** of Π_1^1 sets

...

$$\exists X_1 \forall X_2 \exists X_3 \text{ (Borel condition)} \rightsquigarrow \Sigma_3^1 \text{ set}$$

Outline

Outline

0. Introduce:

$$\text{projective MSO} = \text{FO} + \exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$$

Outline

0. Introduce:

projective MSO = FO + $\exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$

e.g. $\exists_{X \in \Sigma_7^1} \forall_{Y \in \Sigma_6^1} X \neq Y$

Outline

0. Introduce:

projective MSO = FO + $\exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$

e.g. $\exists_{X \in \Sigma_7^1} \forall_{Y \in \Sigma_6^1} X \neq Y$

1. Reduce: projective MSO over $2^{\leq \omega}$ \longrightarrow MSO+U over trees

Outline

0. Introduce:

$$\text{projective MSO} = \text{FO} + \exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \exists_{X \in \Sigma_7^1} \forall_{Y \in \Sigma_6^1} X \neq Y$$

1. Reduce: **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ \longrightarrow MSO+U over trees
2. Assuming **(*)** prove that **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ is **undecidable**

Outline

0. Introduce:

$$\text{projective MSO} = \text{FO} + \exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \exists_{X \in \Sigma_7^1} \forall_{Y \in \Sigma_6^1} X \neq Y$$

1. Reduce: **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ \longrightarrow MSO+U over trees
2. Assuming **(*)** prove that **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ is **undecidable**

Projective MSO vs. Set Theory

Outline

0. Introduce:

$$\text{projective MSO} = \text{FO} + \exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \exists_{X \in \Sigma_7^1} \forall_{Y \in \Sigma_6^1} X \neq Y$$

1. Reduce: **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ \longrightarrow MSO+U over trees
2. Assuming **(*)** prove that **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ is **undecidable**

Projective MSO vs. Set Theory

“every Gale-Stewart game with a Σ_n^1 -winning set is **determined**”

Outline

0. Introduce:

$$\text{projective MSO} = \text{FO} + \exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \exists_{X \in \Sigma_7^1} \forall_{Y \in \Sigma_6^1} X \neq Y$$

1. Reduce: **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ \longrightarrow MSO+U over trees
2. Assuming **(*)** prove that **projective MSO** over $2^{\leq \omega}$ is **undecidable**

Projective MSO vs. Set Theory

“every Gale-Stewart game with a Σ_n^1 -winning set is **determined**”

Decidability of projective MSO \Rightarrow **Projective Determinacy fails**

1. Reduction: projective MSO \longrightarrow MSO+U

Theorem (Hummel S. 2012)

MSO+U *goes arbitrarily high in projective hierarchy on ω -words.*

1. Reduction: projective MSO \longrightarrow MSO+U

Theorem (Hummel S. 2012)

MSO+U goes arbitrarily high in *projective hierarchy* on ω -words.

\rightsquigarrow for every n there is $L_n \subseteq A^\omega$ definable in MSO+U s.t.:

L_n is **complete** for Σ_n^1 w.r.t. **continuous reductions**

1. Reduction: projective MSO \longrightarrow MSO+U

Theorem (Hummel S. 2012)

MSO+U goes arbitrarily high in *projective hierarchy* on ω -words.

\rightsquigarrow for every n there is $L_n \subseteq A^\omega$ definable in MSO+U s.t.:

L_n is **complete** for Σ_n^1 w.r.t. **continuous reductions**

$$\Sigma_n^1 = \left\{ f^{-1}(L_n) : f \text{ continuous} \right\}$$

1. Reduction: projective MSO \longrightarrow MSO+U

Theorem (Hummel S. 2012)

MSO+U goes arbitrarily high in *projective hierarchy* on ω -words.

\rightsquigarrow for every n there is $L_n \subseteq A^\omega$ definable in MSO+U s.t.:

L_n is **complete** for Σ_n^1 w.r.t. **continuous reductions**

$$X \in \Sigma_n^1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists_{f \text{ continuous}} X = f^{-1}(L_n)$$

1. Reduction: projective MSO \longrightarrow MSO+U

Theorem (Hummel S. 2012)

MSO+U goes arbitrarily high in *projective hierarchy* on ω -words.

\rightsquigarrow for every n there is $L_n \subseteq A^\omega$ definable in MSO+U s.t.:

L_n is **complete** for Σ_n^1 w.r.t. **continuous reductions**

$$X \in \Sigma_n^1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists_{f \text{ continuous}} X = f^{-1}(L_n)$$

Reduction

$$\exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1} \quad \dots \quad x \in X$$

1. Reduction: projective MSO \longrightarrow MSO+U

Theorem (Hummel S. 2012)

MSO+U goes arbitrarily high in *projective hierarchy* on ω -words.

\rightsquigarrow for every n there is $L_n \subseteq A^\omega$ definable in MSO+U s.t.:

L_n is **complete** for Σ_n^1 w.r.t. **continuous reductions**

$$X \in \Sigma_n^1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists_{f \text{ continuous}} X = f^{-1}(L_n)$$

Reduction

$$\exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1} \quad \dots \quad x \in X$$

\downarrow

$\exists_{\bar{f}}$ encoding a **continuous function**

1. Reduction: projective MSO \longrightarrow MSO+U

Theorem (Hummel S. 2012)

MSO+U goes arbitrarily high in *projective hierarchy* on ω -words.

\rightsquigarrow for every n there is $L_n \subseteq A^\omega$ definable in MSO+U s.t.:

L_n is **complete** for Σ_n^1 w.r.t. **continuous reductions**

Reduction $X \in \Sigma_n^1$ iff \exists_f **continuous** $X = f^{-1}(L_n)$

$\exists_{X \in \Sigma_n^1}$ \dots $x \in X$

\downarrow

\downarrow

$\exists_{\bar{f}}$ encoding a **continuous function** \dots $x \in \bar{f}^{-1}(L_n)$

$\bar{f}(x) \in L_n$

2. Undecidability of projective MSO

2. Undecidability of projective MSO

Theorem (Shelah 1975, Gurevich Shelah 1982)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ is **undecidable**.*

2. Undecidability of projective MSO

Theorem (Shelah 1975, Gurevich Shelah 1982)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ is **undecidable**.*

Shelah [Annals of Math. 102 (1975) p. 410]:

“Aside from countable sets, we can use only a set **constructible** from any **well-ordering** of the reals.”

2. Undecidability of projective MSO

Theorem (Shelah 1975, Gurevich Shelah 1982)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ is **undecidable**.*

Shelah [Annals of Math. 102 (1975) p. 410]:

“Aside from countable sets, we can use only a set **constructible** from any **well-ordering** of the reals.”

(\star): there exists a well-order \preceq on 2^ω s.t.

\preceq is **projective** i.e. $\preceq \in \Sigma_n^1(2^\omega \times 2^\omega)$

2. Undecidability of projective MSO

Theorem (Shelah 1975, Gurevich Shelah 1982)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ is **undecidable**.*

Shelah [Annals of Math. 102 (1975) p. 410]:

“Aside from countable sets, we can use only a set **constructible** from any **well-ordering** of the reals.”

(\star): there exists a well-order \preceq on 2^ω s.t.

\preceq is **projective** i.e. $\preceq \in \Sigma_n^1(2^\omega \times 2^\omega)$

Theorem (Bojańczyk Gogacz Michalewski S. 2014)

*Assuming (\star), the projective MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ is **undecidable**.*

2. Undecidability of projective MSO

Theorem (Shelah 1975, Gurevich Shelah 1982)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ is **undecidable**.*

Shelah [Annals of Math. 102 (1975) p. 410]:

“Aside from countable sets, we can use only a set **constructible** from any **well-ordering** of the reals.”

(\star): there exists a well-order \preceq on 2^ω s.t.

\preceq is **projective** i.e. $\preceq \in \Sigma_n^1(2^\omega \times 2^\omega)$

Theorem (Bojańczyk Gogacz Michalewski S. 2014)

*Assuming (\star), the projective MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ is **undecidable**.*

Proof:

Shelah's proof (reformulated and **rewritten**).

Topological complexity vs. decidability

Topological complexity vs. decidability

Conjecture (Shelah 1975)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ with quantifiers ranging over Borel sets is *decidable*.*

Topological complexity vs. decidability

Conjecture (Shelah 1975)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ with quantifiers ranging over Borel sets is **decidable**.*

Theorem (Rabin 1969)

*The MSO theory of $(2^\omega, \leq)$ with quantifiers ranging over F_σ sets is **decidable**.*

Summary

Summary

No **reasonable** decidability of $\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ over infinite trees.

Summary

No *reasonable* decidability of $\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ over infinite trees.

Conjecture

$\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ over *infinite trees* is undecidable in ZFC.

Summary

No *reasonable* decidability of $\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ over infinite trees.

Conjecture

$\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ over *infinite trees* is undecidable in ZFC.

Open problem

Is $\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ decidable over *ω -words*?

Summary

No **reasonable** decidability of $\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ over infinite trees.

Conjecture

$\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ over *infinite trees* is undecidable in ZFC.

Open problem

Is $\text{MSO}+\text{U}$ decidable over ω -words?

[relation with $\text{MSO}+\text{inf}$ over **profinite words** (Toruńczyk 2012)]