

Descriptive set theoretic methods in automata theory

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prof. Mikołaj Bojańczyk
prof. Igor Walukiewicz

Motivation:

Motivation: Theoretical Computer Science

Motivation: Theoretical Computer Science [**verification**]

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device

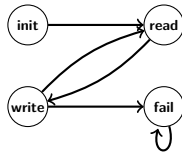


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automaton

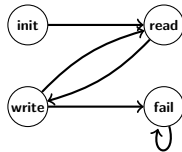


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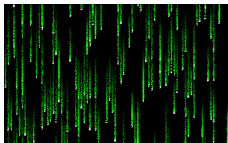
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automaton



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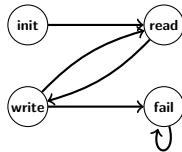


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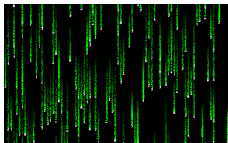
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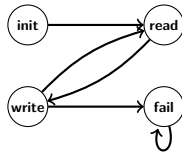


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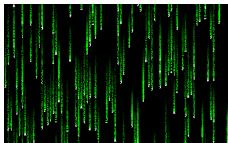
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automaton



execution



word



requirement

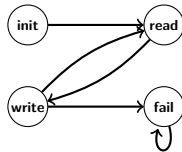


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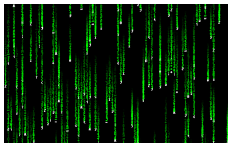
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automaton



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word



requirement



formula

$$\forall t. \neg \text{fail}(t)$$

Logical approach

Logical approach

Structures:

Logical approach

Structures: finite / **infinite:**

Logical approach

Structures: finite / **infinite:**

words



Logical approach

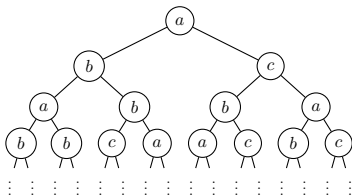
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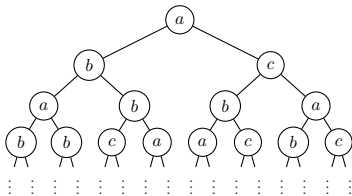
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Logic:

Logical approach

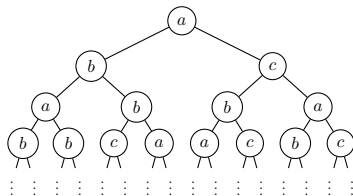
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Logic: Monadic Second-Order (MSO) logic

Logical approach

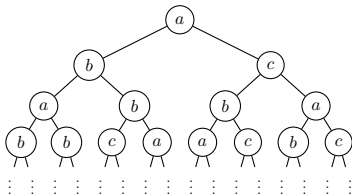
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- $\exists x, \forall x$ x — node

Logical approach

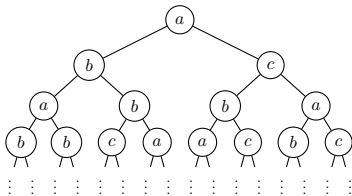
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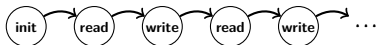
Logic: **Monadic Second-Order (MSO)** logic

- $\exists x, \forall x$ x — **node**
- $\exists X, \forall X$ X — set of **nodes**

Logical approach

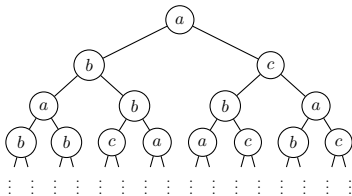
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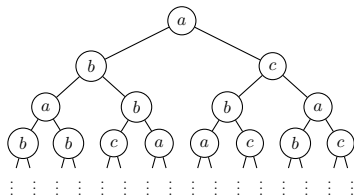
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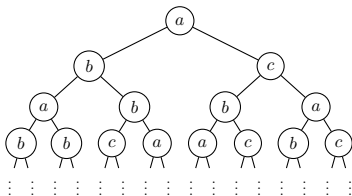
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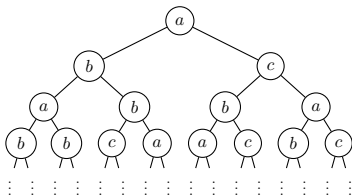
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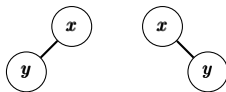
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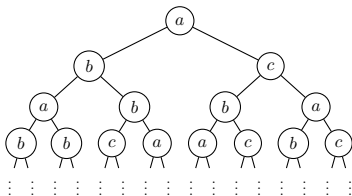
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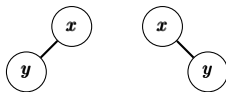
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no arithmetic !!!

Examples

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$$\exists x. \exists y. b(x) \wedge b(y) \wedge \neg(x \leq y \vee y \leq x)$$

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MSO subsumes: LTL, CTL*, modal μ -calculus, ...

Decidability

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Theorem (Büchi [1962], Rabin [1969])

The **Monadic Second-order** logic is **decidable** over:

- infinite **words** and
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Key ingredient

formula φ  automaton \mathcal{A}

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Theorem (Rice [1939])

Every non-trivial property of **recursively enumerable** sets is **undecidable**.

Topology

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word labelled by $\{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$

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real number in $[0, 1]$

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Theorem (Niwiński [1985])

There exists an **MSO** formula φ such that

$\{t \mid t \models \varphi\}$ is **non-Borel**.

Topology vs. definability

Topology vs. definability

Conjecture (Skurczyński [1993])

For every MSO-definable set of infinite trees $L = \{t \mid t \models \varphi\}$:

L is Borel iff L is weak MSO-definable

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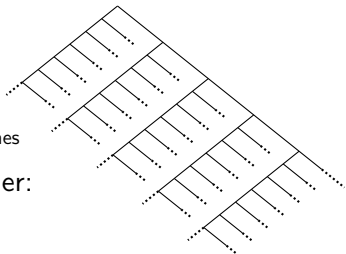
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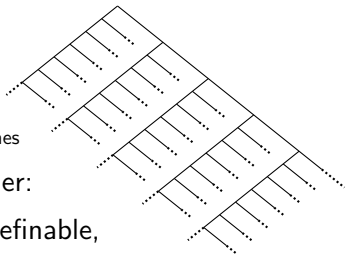
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For $L = \{t \mid t \models \varphi \wedge t \text{ is scattered}\}$ either:

— L is Π_1^1 -complete and not weak MSO-definable,



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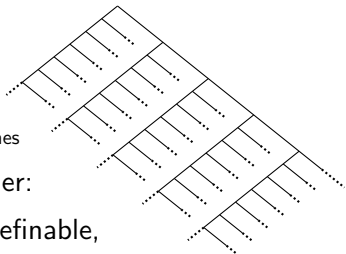
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For $L = \{t \mid t \models \varphi \wedge t \text{ is scattered}\}$ either:

— L is Π_1^1 -complete and not weak MSO-definable,

— L is Borel and weak MSO-definable.



Topology vs. definability

Conjecture (Skurczyński [1993])

For every MSO-definable set of infinite trees $L = \{t \mid t \models \varphi\}$:

L is Borel iff L is weak MSO-definable

Theorem (Niwiński, Walukiewicz [2003])

The conjecture holds for deterministic automata.

Theorem

The conjecture holds for game automata.

Theorem

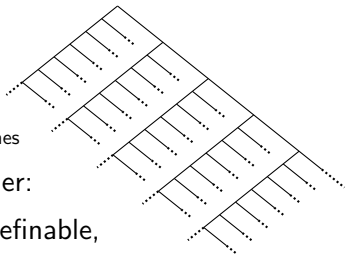
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Moreover, it is decidable which of the cases holds.



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→ applications to unambiguous automata

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