

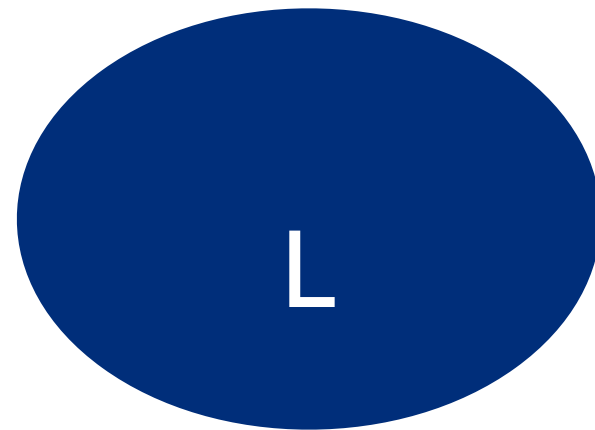
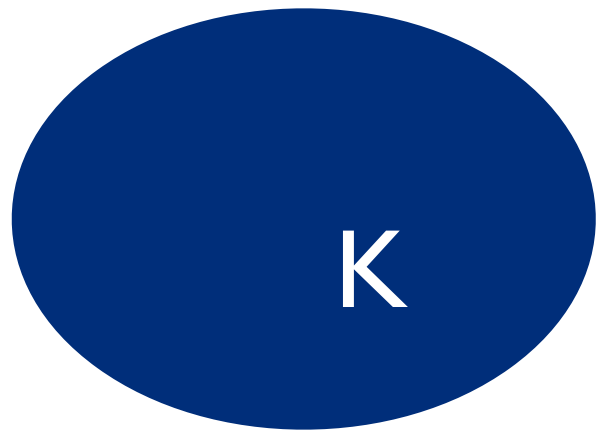
Regular Separability of One Counter Automata

Wojciech Czerwiński

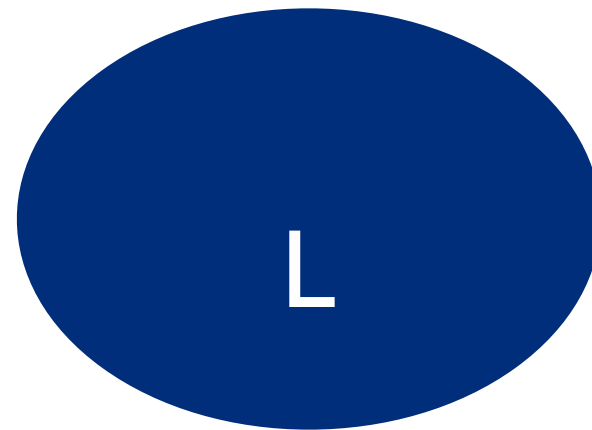
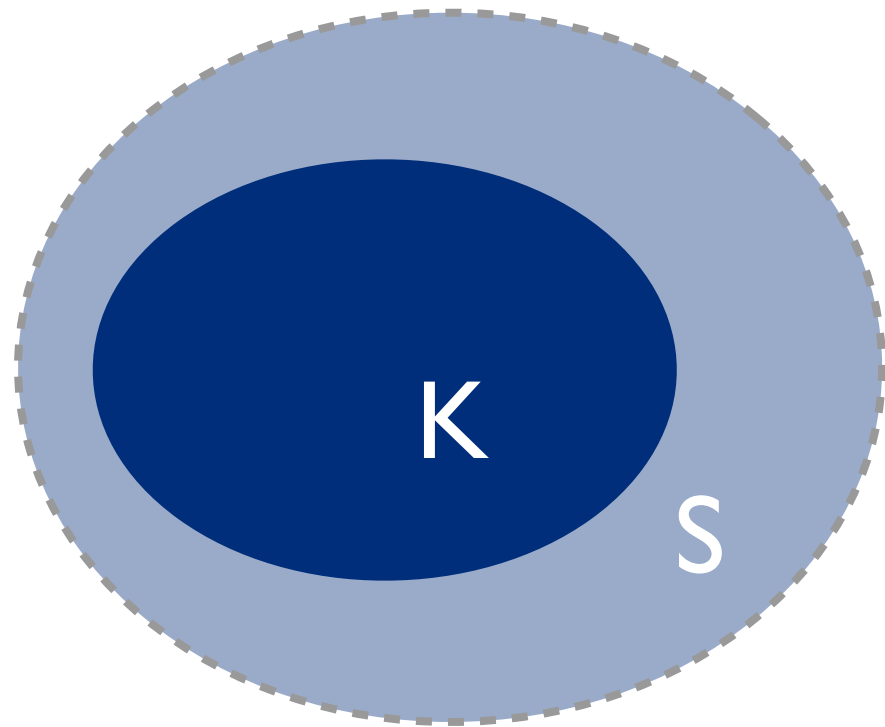
Sławomir Lasota

Separability

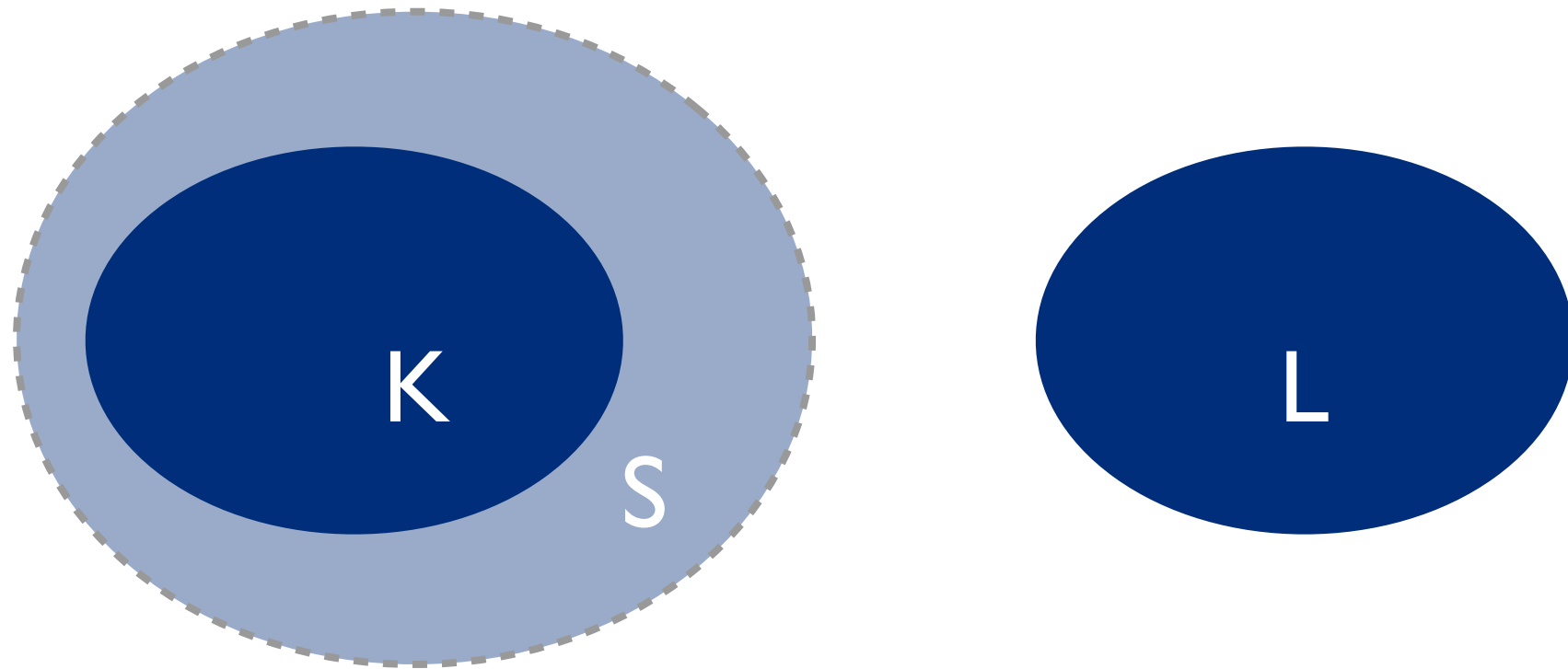
Separability



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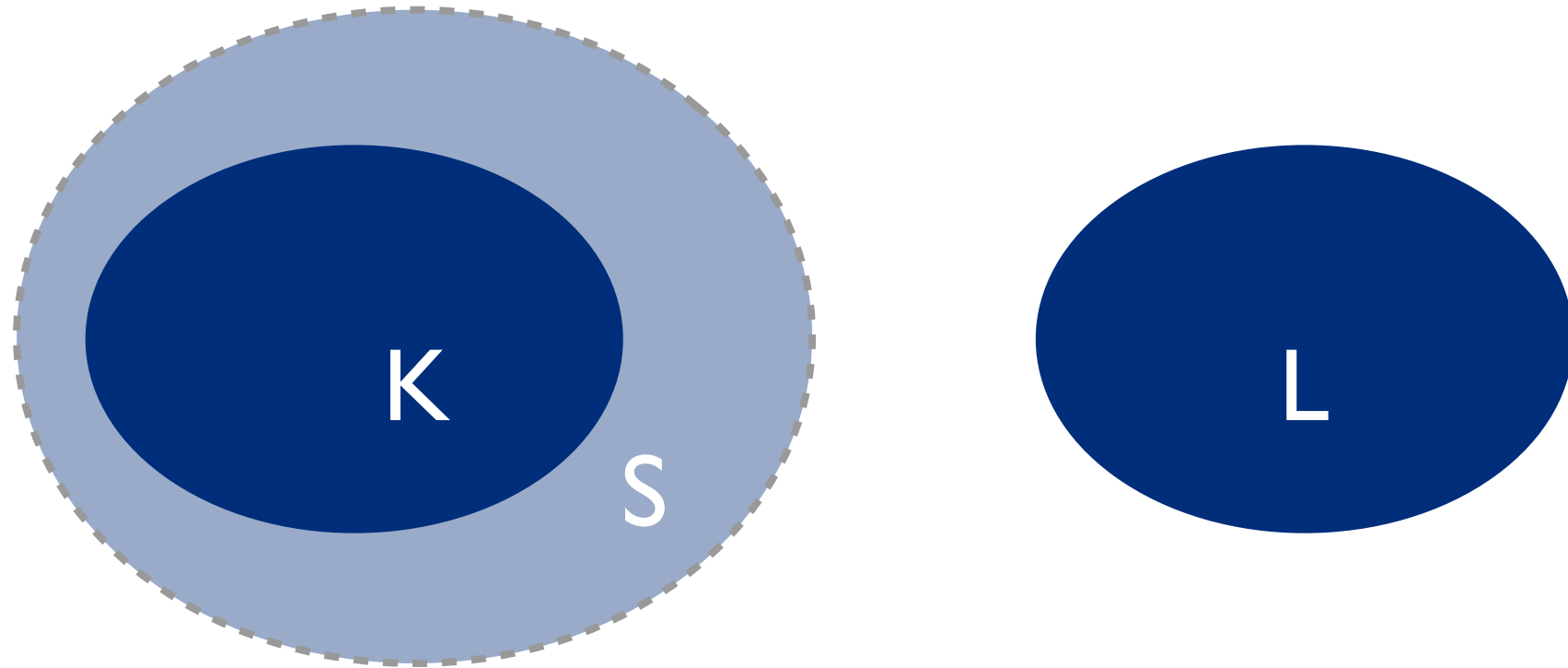


Separability



S separates K and L

Separability



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K and L are *separable by family F*
if some S from F separates them

General problem

F separability of G

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Given: two languages K and L from family G

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Question: are K and L separable by some language from family F

History of separability

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- **regular** separability of **CFL** is undecidable (Szymański, Williams '76)

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- **PTL** separability of **CFL** is decidable (Cz. et al. '15)
- **regular** separability of **visibly pushdown languages** is undecidable (Kopczyński '15)

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- conjecture: decidable for **VAS-languages**
- this talk: **one counter languages**

One counter automata

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transition: based on state chooses new state
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language: single **source** and **target** configuration
(assume counter 0), every transition **labelled**

Problem(s)

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Given: two **one counter nets (automata)** A and B

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Question: are $L(A)$ and $L(B)$ regular separable?

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Theorem:

Regular separability of
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Remark: even PSPACE-complete

Another result

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Proof idea: approximants

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For OCN A and integer n define automaton A_n such that:

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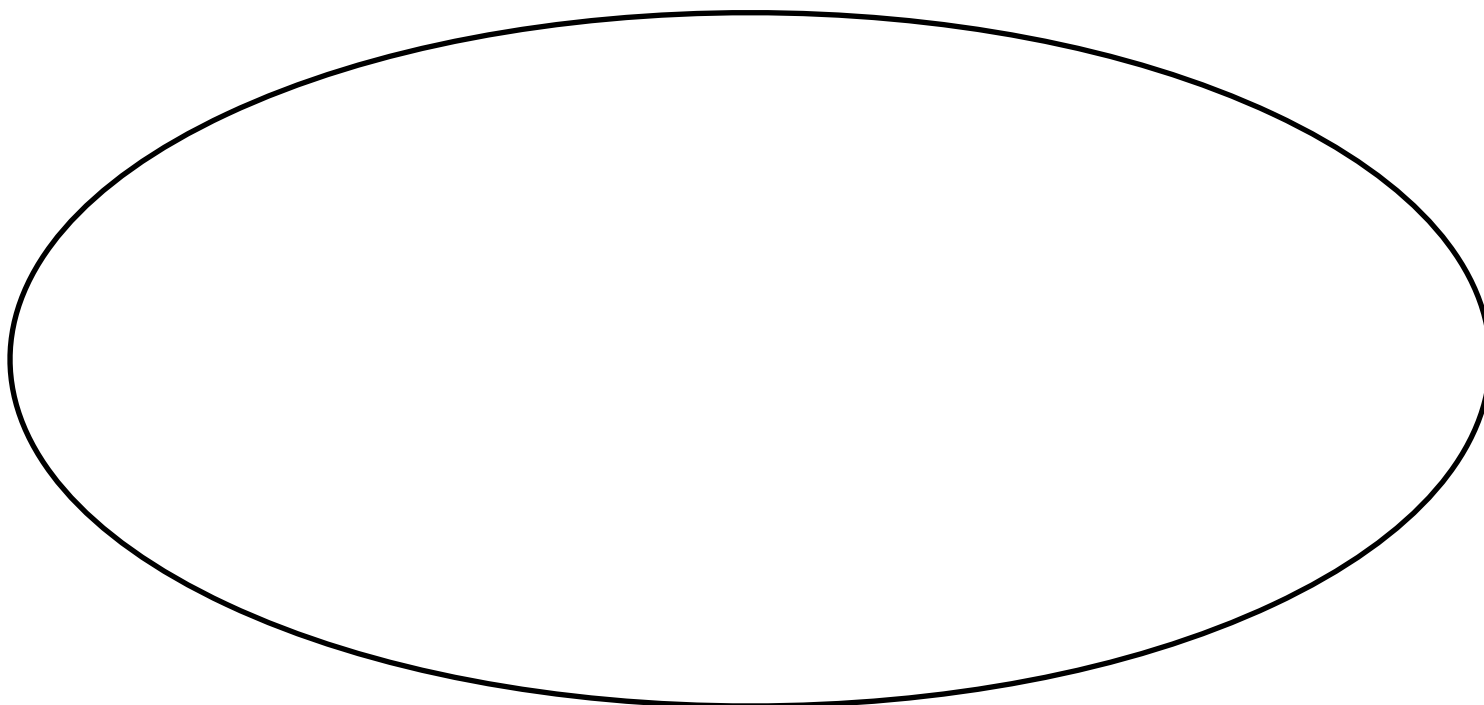
- 1) $L(A_n)$ regular
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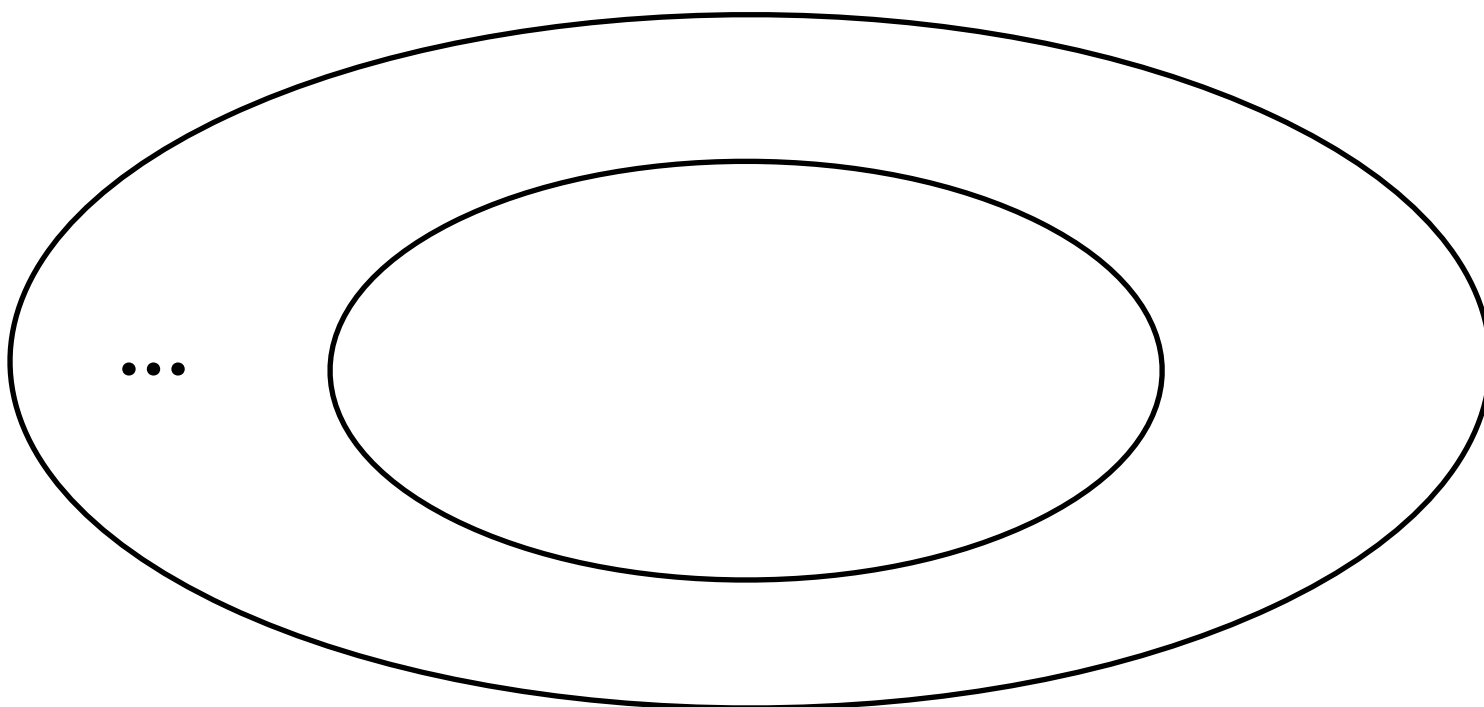
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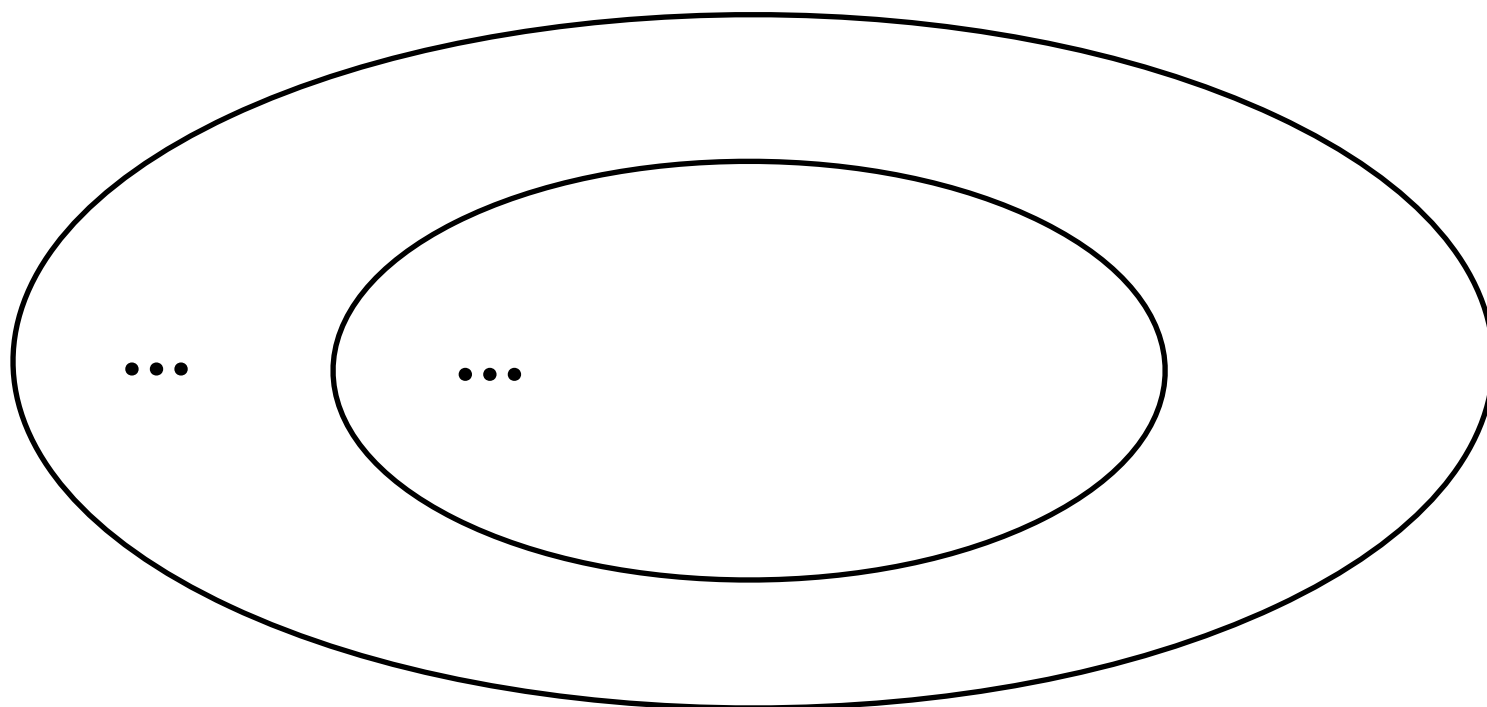


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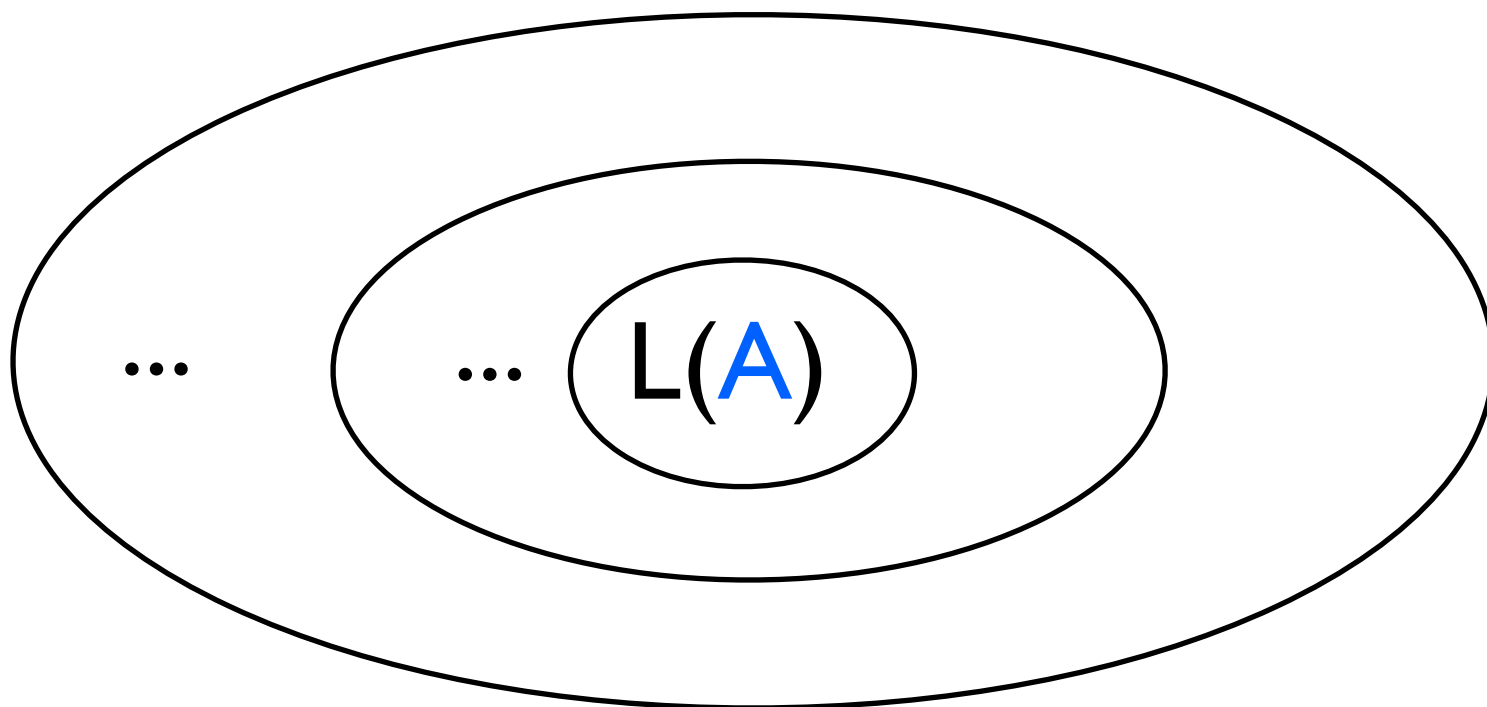


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For two OCNs A and B tfae:

1) $L(A)$ and $L(B)$ are regular separable

Approximation lemma

Lemma

For two OCNs A and B tfae:

- 1) $L(A)$ and $L(B)$ are regular separable
- 2) there exists n s.t. $L(A_n)$ and $L(B_n)$ disjoint

Approximation lemma

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For two OCNs A and B tfae:

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- 2) there exists n s.t. $L(A_n)$ and $L(B_n)$ disjoint

One direction clear!

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A - set of states: Q

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A_n - set of states: $Q \times \{0, \dots, n-1\} \times \{\text{small}, \text{big}\}$

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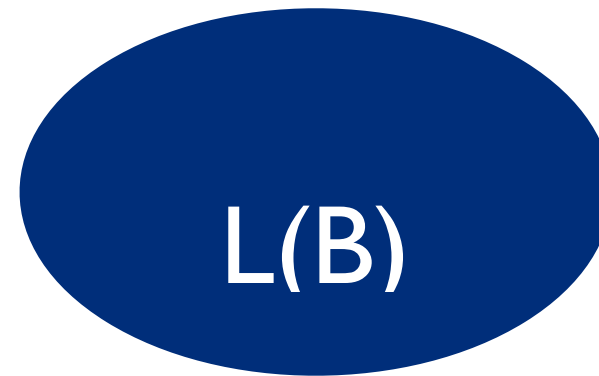
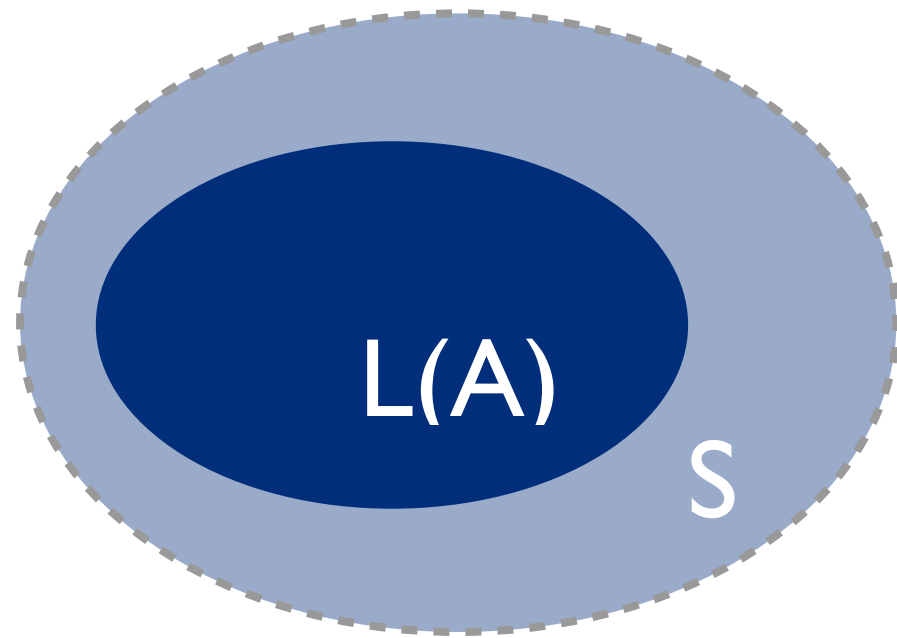
A_n - set of states: $Q \times \{0, \dots, n-1\} \times \{\text{small}, \text{big}\}$

A_n remembers:

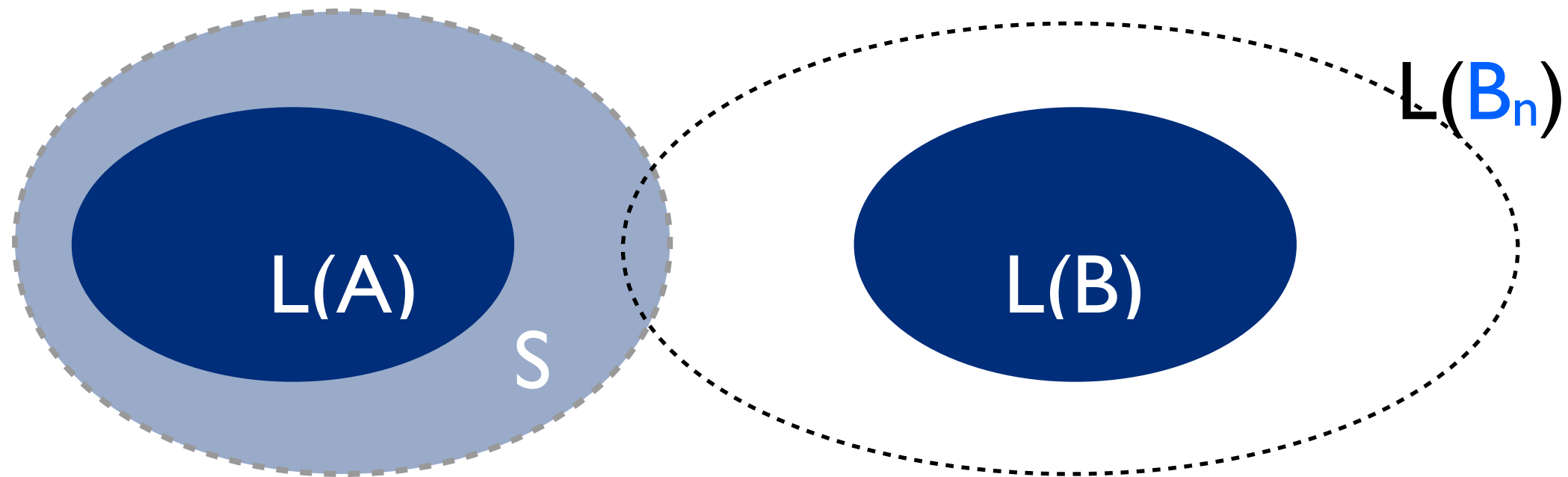
- state of A
- counter value modulo n
- is counter smaller than n ? (maybe wrong)

Proof idea

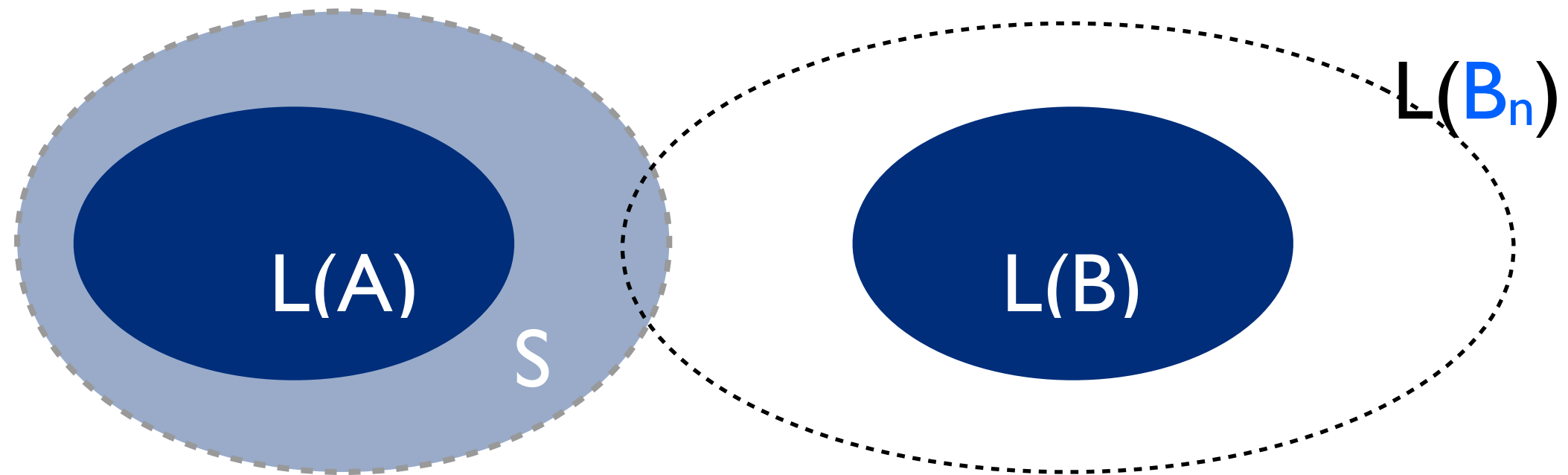
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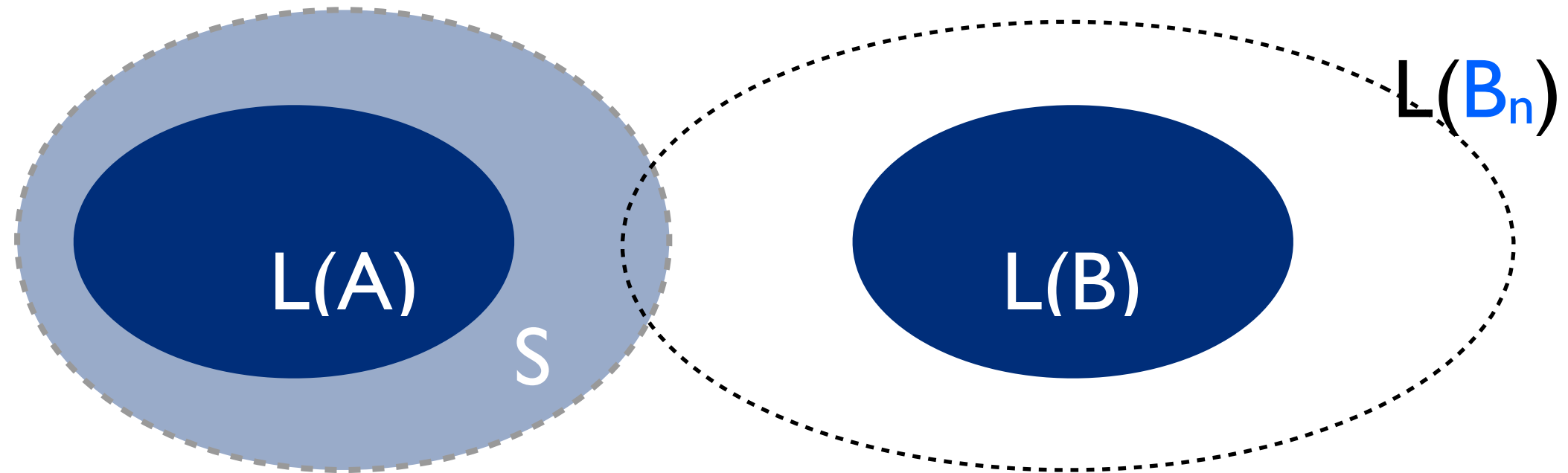


Proof idea



For big n every run of B_n labelled by word in S can be modified to a run of B still labelled by word in S

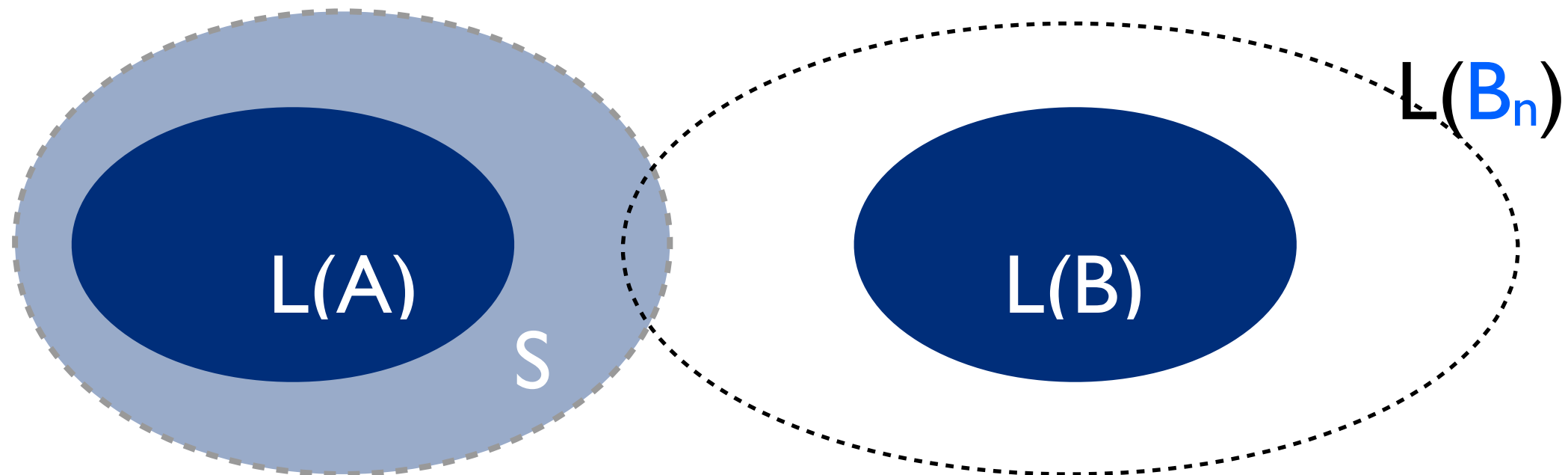
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$L(B)$ is disjoint from S , so $L(B_n)$ as well

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Similarly $L(A_n)$ is disjoint from $\text{compl}(S)$

Algorithm

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Checks whether there is some n such that $L(A_n)$ and $L(B_n)$ disjoint

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Semininear set techniques - PSPACE

Hardness

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Undecidability and PSPACE-hardness - similar techniques

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Old technique by Hunt

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Reduction from every decidable problem

Thank you!