

# SELECTED PAPERS OF MFCS 2017

DECIDABILITY RESULTS FOR MAX-PLUS TREE AUTOMATA

AND

MONITOR LOGICS FOR QUANTITATIVE MONITOR AUTOMATA

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Erik Paul

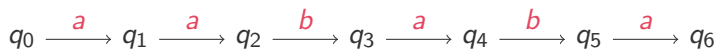
Leipzig University

September 20, 2017



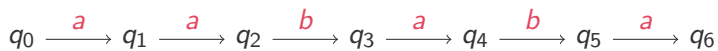
THE  
EQUIVALENCE, UNAMBIGUITY AND SEQUENTIALITY  
PROBLEMS OF  
FINITELY AMBIGUOUS MAX-PLUS TREE AUTOMATA  
ARE DECIDABLE

# MAX-PLUS AUTOMATA



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Weights in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$



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Weight of word:

maximum over all runs

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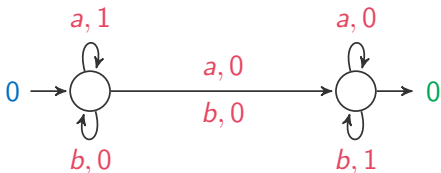


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Weight of word:

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# MAX-PLUS AUTOMATA: AMBIGUITY

one “initial state”

sequential / deterministic

no two valid  $p \xrightarrow{a} q_1, p \xrightarrow{a} q_2$



$$\text{Run}(w) = \{\text{Runs } r \text{ on } w \text{ with } \text{weight}(r) \neq -\infty\}$$

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$$|\text{Run}(w)| \leq P(|w|)$$

# THREE DECISION PROBLEMS

unambiguous	$ \text{Run}(w)  \leq 1$
finitely ambiguous	$ \text{Run}(w)  \leq M$
polynomially ambiguous	$ \text{Run}(w)  \leq P( w )$

## Equivalence problem

Given  $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$

Is  $[[\mathcal{A}_1]](w) = [[\mathcal{A}_2]](w)$  for all  $w$ ?

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Given  $\mathcal{A}$

Is there unamb  $\mathcal{A}'$  with  $\llbracket \mathcal{A} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mathcal{A}' \rrbracket$ ?

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# THREE DECISION PROBLEMS

Decidability for max-plus automata on words

	Equivalence	Unambiguity	Sequentiality
fin-amb			
poly-amb			
general			



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Krob

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Hashiguchi, Ishiguro, Jimbo

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... on trees **up to now**

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fin-amb	?	?	?
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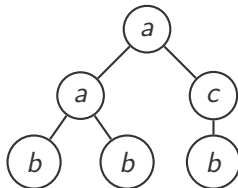
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# TREE AUTOMATA

Decidability for max-plus automata on (ranked) trees

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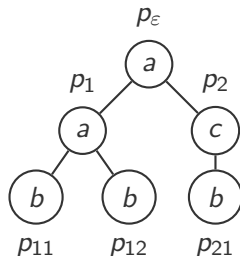




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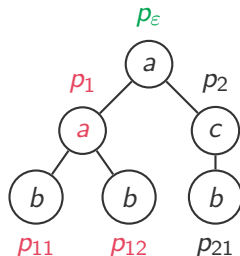
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fin-amb	yes	yes	yes
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weight of run =

transition weights + final weight

$(p_{11}, p_{12}, a, p_1)$



# THE EQUIVALENCE PROBLEM ON WORDS

We show:  $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$  max-plus word automata,  $\mathcal{A}_1$  fin-amb

$\implies \mathcal{A}_1 \geq \mathcal{A}_2$  decidable [Hashiguchi et al.]

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all runs of  $\mathcal{A}_1$ , one of  $\mathcal{A}_2$  in parallel

$p_1$		$p_2$		$p_2$		$p_1$		$p_3$		$p_2$		$p_2$
$p_1$	$a$	$p_3$	$b$	$p_3$	$a$	$p_1$	$b$	$p_2$	$b$	$p_3$	$a$	$p_4$
$p_2$		$p_4$		$p_3$		$p_1$		$p_1$		$p_3$		$p_3$
$q_1$		$q_2$		$q_1$		$q_3$		$q_2$		$q_1$		$q_1$

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$wt_1, wt_2, wt_3 < wt_4?$

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Cycle Decomposition

$\vec{P}_1 \ x_1 \ \vec{P}_2 \ y_2 \ \vec{P}_2 \ x_3 \ \vec{P}_3 \ y_4 \ \vec{P}_3 \ x_5 \ \vec{P}_4 \ y_6 \ \vec{P}_4 \ x_7 \ \vec{P}_5$



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## Cycle Decomposition

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$x_i, y_i$  short:  $|x_i|, |y_i| \leq |\text{states}(\mathcal{A}_1)|^3 \cdot |\text{states}(\mathcal{A}_2)|$

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$\vec{P}_1$   $x_1$   $\vec{P}_2$   $y_2$   $\vec{P}_2$   $x_3$   $\vec{P}_3$   $y_4$   $\vec{P}_3$   $x_5$   $\vec{P}_4$   $y_6$   $\vec{P}_4$   $x_7$   $\vec{P}_5$

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Vectors of weights

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccccccc} \text{wt}_1 & & 7 & & 13 & & & & 7 & & 2 & & & & 12 & & 3 & & & & 18 \\ \text{wt}_2 & = & 11 & + & 8 & & + & 3 & + & 3 & & + & 10 & + & 7 & & + & 2 & & & 2 \\ \text{wt}_3 & & 4 & & 6 & & + & 1 & + & 15 & & + & 9 & + & 5 & & + & 5 & & & 5 \\ \text{wt}_4 & & 8 & & 19 & & & & 9 & & 4 & & & & 4 & & 14 & & & & 1 \end{array}$$

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for no cycle decomposition satisfiable  $\iff \mathcal{A}_1 \geq \mathcal{A}_2$

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satisfiability **decidable!** (linear Diophantine inequalities)

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Cycle Decomposition

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1. Check satisfiability for all cycle decompositions of “short” words



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Cycle Decomposition

$$\vec{P}_1 \quad x_1 \quad \vec{P}_2 \quad y_2 \quad \vec{P}_2 \quad x_3 \quad \vec{P}_3 \quad y_4 \quad \vec{P}_3 \quad x_5 \quad \vec{P}_4 \quad y_6 \quad \vec{P}_4 \quad x_7 \quad \vec{P}_5$$

Vectors of weights

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccc} \text{wt}_1 & & 7 & & 13X_1 & & 7 & & 2X_2 & & 12 & & 3X_3 & & 18 \\ \text{wt}_2 & = & 11 & + & 8X_1 & + & 3 & + & 3X_2 & + & 10 & + & 7X_3 & + & 2 \\ \text{wt}_3 & & 4 & + & 6X_1 & + & 1 & + & 15X_2 & + & 9 & + & 5X_3 & + & 5 \\ \text{wt}_4 & & 8 & & 19X_1 & & 9 & & 4X_2 & & 4 & & 14X_3 & & 1 \end{array}$$

$\text{wt}_1, \text{wt}_2, \text{wt}_3 < \text{wt}_4?$  for some choice of  $X_1, X_2, X_3 \in \mathbb{N}$ ?

1. Check satisfiability for all cycle decompositions of “short” words
2. “Long words”: one cycle two times  $\implies$  cut

# THE EQUIVALENCE PROBLEM ON WORDS

We show:  $\mathcal{A}_1$  fin-amb  $\implies \mathcal{A}_1 \geq \mathcal{A}_2$  decidable

Cycle Decomposition

$\vec{P}_1$   $x_1$   $\vec{P}_2$   $y_2$   $\vec{P}_2$   $x_3$   $\vec{P}_3$   $y_4$   $\vec{P}_3$   $x_5$   $\vec{P}_2$   $y_2$   $\vec{P}_2$   $x_7$   $\vec{P}_5$

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Vectors of weights

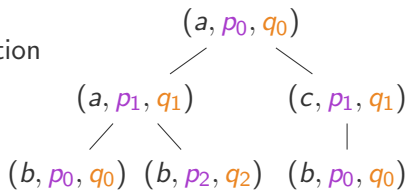
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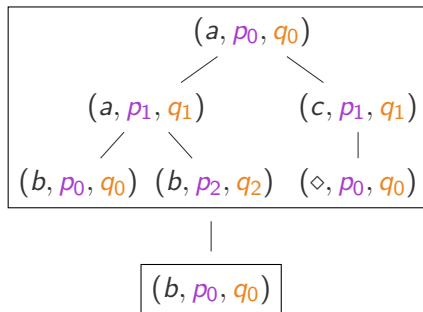
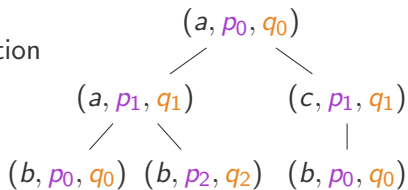
# THE EQUIVALENCE PROBLEM ON TREES

Cycle Decomposition



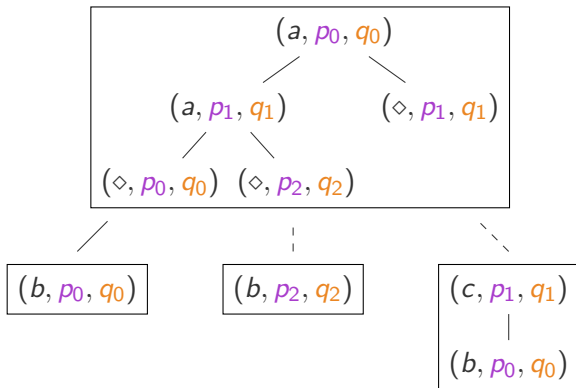
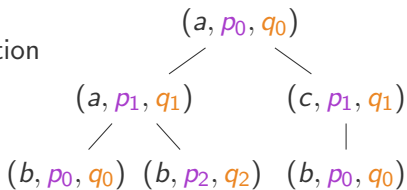
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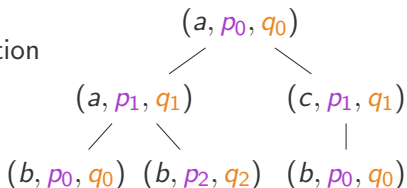
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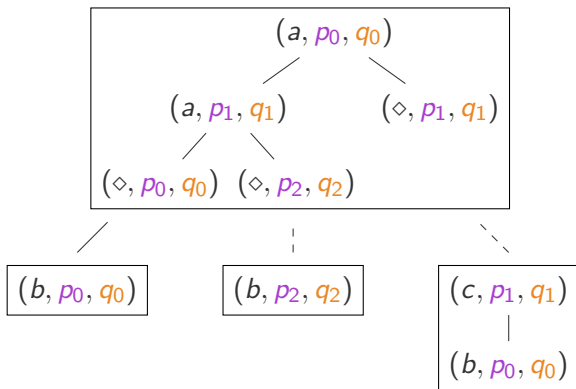


# THE EQUIVALENCE PROBLEM ON TREES

Cycle Decomposition



Removing  
Cycles?



MONITOR LOGICS  
FOR  
QUANTITATIVE MONITOR AUTOMATA



item  $x$  restocked (in a shop) every Monday

# MOTIVATION

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$\Rightarrow$  Quantitative Monitor Automata [Chatterjee, Henzinger, Otop '16]



$$\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, I, F, n, \delta, \text{Val})$$

Quantitative Monitor Automaton

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$\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, I, F, n, \delta, \text{Val})$       Quantitative Monitor Automaton

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$\text{Val}: \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$       valuation function

e.g. minimum, maximum, long-term average

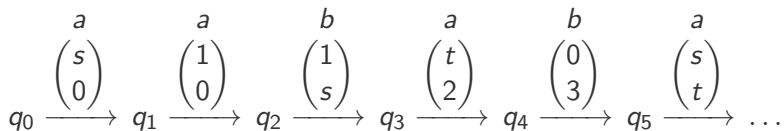
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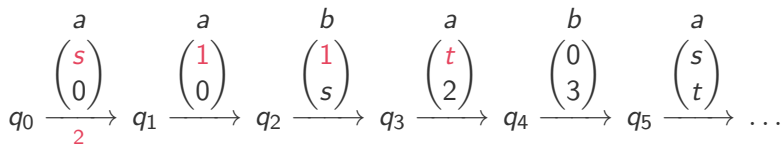
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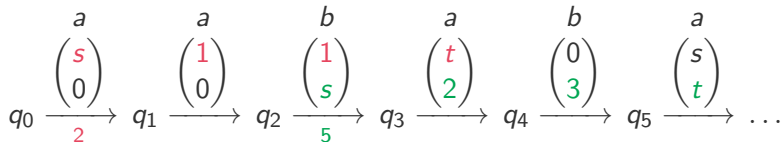
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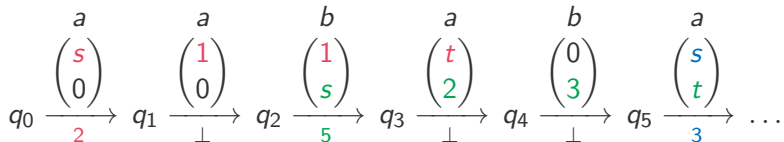
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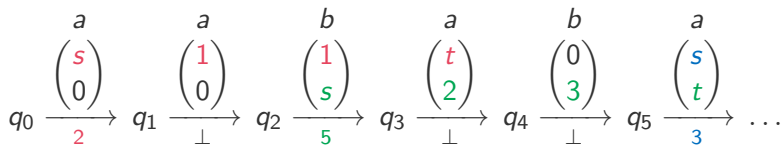
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Weight of run:

$$\text{Val}((z_i)_{i \geq 1})$$

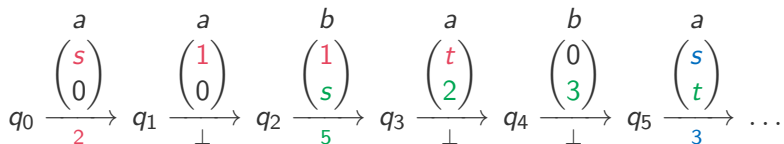
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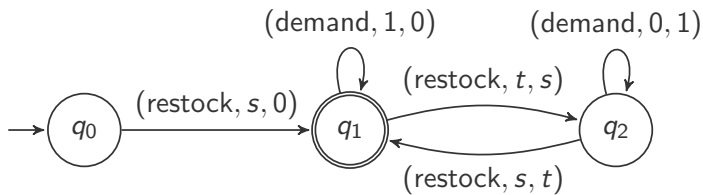
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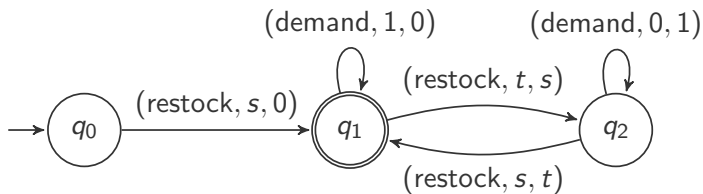
Weight of  $\omega$ -word:

infimum over all runs

# EXAMPLE

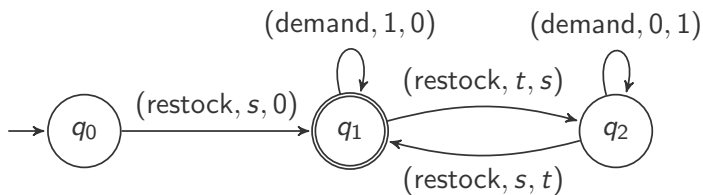


# EXAMPLE



$\Rightarrow$  sequence 5, 3, 7, 4, ... of demands per week

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⇒ sequence 5, 3, 7, 4, ... of demands per week

valuation function to compute long-term average, minimum, ...



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$$\llbracket \beta ? \psi_1 : \psi_2 \rrbracket(w) = \begin{cases} \llbracket \psi_1 \rrbracket(w) & \text{if } w \models \beta \\ \llbracket \psi_2 \rrbracket(w) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$\varphi = \inf Z. \left( \forall z.(z \in Z \leftrightarrow P_{\text{restock}}(z)) ? \text{Val } x. \left( \bigoplus^{x,Z} y.1 \right) : \infty \right)$$

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“correct weights” is a recognizable property

# MONITOR LOGICS FOR QUANTITATIVE MONITOR AUTOMATA

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QMA:  $\text{Val } x.\zeta_x$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{restock} \\ s \\ \perp \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{demand} \\ 1 \\ \perp \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{demand} \\ 1 \\ \perp \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{restock} \\ t \\ s \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{demand} \\ \perp \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots$$