Automata and Logic

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Outline

Definitions

DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$

- state p is inaccessible if $\widehat{\delta}(s,x) \neq p$ for all $x \in \Sigma^*$
- states p and q are indistinguishable $(p \approx q)$ if $\widehat{\delta}(p,x) \in F \iff \widehat{\delta}(q,x) \in F$ for all $x \in \Sigma^*$

Minimization Algorithm

DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$

1. remove inaccessible states
2. determine which states are indistinguishable by marking algorithm
3. collapse indistinguishable states

Marking Algorithm

given DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$ without inaccessible states

① tabulate all unordered pairs $\{p, q\}$ with $p,\ q \in Q,$ initially unmarked

② mark $\{p, q\}$ if $p \in F$ and $q \notin F$ or $p \notin F$ and $q \in F$

③ repeat until no change: mark $\{p, q\}$ if $\{\delta(p, a), \delta(q, a)\}$ is marked for some $a \in \Sigma$

Lemmata

- $p \approx q \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \{p, q\}$ is unmarked
- $\approx$ is equivalence relation on Q

Notation

$[p]_{\approx} = \{q \in Q \mid p \approx q\}$ denotes equivalence class of p

Definition (Collapsing Indistinguishable States)

DFA $M/\!\approx$ is defined as $(Q', \Sigma, \delta', s', F')$ with

- $Q' = \{[p]_\approx \mid p \in Q\}$
- $\delta'([p]_\approx, a) = [\delta(p,a)]_\approx$ well−defined: $p \approx q \implies \delta(p,a) \approx \delta(q,a)$
- $s' = [s]_\approx$
- $F' = \{[p]_\approx \mid p \in F\}$

Theorem

$L(M/\!\approx) = L(M)$

Question

is $M/\!\approx$ minimum−state DFA for $L(M)$?

Definitions

- first–order variables $V_1 = \{x, y, \dots\}$ ranging over natural numbers
- second–order variables $V_2 = \{X, Y, \dots\}$ ranging over finite sets of natural numbers
- formulas of weak monadic second–order logic (WMSO)

$$\varphi \ ::= \ \bot \mid x < y \mid X(x) \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid \exists\, x.\, \varphi \mid \exists\, X.\, \varphi$$

with x, $y \in V_1$ and $X \in V_2$

Abbreviations

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi \wedge \psi &:= \neg(\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi) & \varphi \to \psi &:= \neg\varphi \vee \psi \\
\forall\, x.\, \varphi &:= \neg\exists\, x.\, \neg\varphi & \forall\, X.\, \varphi &:= \neg\exists\, X.\, \neg\varphi \\
x \leqslant y &:= \neg(y < x) & x = y &:= x \leqslant y \wedge y \leqslant x \\
\top &:= \neg\bot & x = 0 &:= \neg\exists\, y.\, y < x \\
X(0) &:= \exists\, x.\, X(x) \wedge x = 0 & z = y + 1 &:= y < z \wedge \neg\exists\, x.\, y < x \wedge x < z
\end{aligned}$$

Remarks

- $X(x)$ represents $x \in X$
- MSO is WMSO without restriction to finite sets

Definitions

- assignment α is mapping from variables $x \in V_1$ to $\mathbb{N}$ and $X \in V_2$ to finite subsets of $\mathbb{N}$
- assignment α satisfies formula φ ($\alpha \vDash \varphi$):

$$
\begin{array}{lcll}
\alpha \nvDash \bot & & & \\
\alpha \vDash x < y & \iff & \alpha(x) < \alpha(y) & \\
\alpha \vDash X(x) & \iff & \alpha(x) \in \alpha(X) & \\
\alpha \vDash \neg\varphi & \iff & \alpha \nvDash \varphi & \\
\alpha \vDash \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 & \iff & \alpha \vDash \varphi_1 \text{ or } \alpha \vDash \varphi_2 & \\
\alpha \vDash \exists x.\,\varphi & \iff & \alpha[x \mapsto n] \vDash \varphi & \text{for some } n \in \mathbb{N} \\
\alpha \vDash \exists X.\,\varphi & \iff & \alpha[X \mapsto N] \vDash \varphi & \text{for some finite subset } N \subset \mathbb{N}
\end{array}
$$

Definitions

- formula φ is satisfiable if $\alpha \vDash \varphi$ for some assignment α
- formula φ is valid if $\alpha \vDash \varphi$ for all assignments α
- model of formula φ is assignment α such that $\alpha \vDash \varphi$
- size of model α is smallest n such that
  1. $\alpha(x) < n$ for $x \in V_1$
  2. $\alpha(X) \subseteq \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ for $X \in V_2$

Definition

given alphabet Σ and string $x = a_0 \cdots a_{n-1} \in \Sigma^*$

- second–order variables $V_2 = \{P_a \mid a \in \Sigma\}$
- $\alpha_x(P_a) = \{i < n \mid x_i = a\}$

Notation

$\underline{x}$ for α_x

Definitions

- given alphabet Σ and WMSO formula φ with free variables (exclusively) in $\{P_a \mid a \in \Sigma\}$

$$L(\varphi) = \{x \in \Sigma^* \mid \underline{x} \vDash \varphi\}$$

- set $A \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is WMSO definable if $A = L(\varphi)$ for some WMSO formula φ

Theorem

set $A \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is regular if and only if A is WMSO definable

Automata

- (deterministic, nondeterministic, alternating) finite automata
- regular expressions
- (alternating) Büchi automata

Logic

- (weak) monadic second–order logic
- Presburger arithmetic
- linear–time temporal logic

Outline

1. Summary of Previous Lecture
2. **WMSO Definability**
3. Intermezzo
4. Myhill–Nerode Relations
5. Further Reading

Theorem

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Proof $(\Longleftarrow)$

next lecture

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Definitions

DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$

- run of M on input $x = a_1 \cdots a_n \in \Sigma^*$ is sequence $q_0, \ldots, q_n$ of states such that

$$s = q_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} q_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{a_n} q_n$$

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- run $q_0, \dots, q_n$ is accepting if $q_n \in F$

Proof ($\Longrightarrow$)

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- DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$ with $Q = \{q_1, \ldots, q_m\}$
- second–order variables $X_{q_1}, \ldots, X_{q_m}$

Remarks

- $X_q = \{ i \mid \widehat{\delta}(s, a_1 \cdots a_i) = q \}$ for input $a_1 \cdots a_n \in \Sigma^*$

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Example

- run $\quad s \xrightarrow{a} p \xrightarrow{a} q \xrightarrow{b} p$

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Example

- run $s \xrightarrow{a} p \xrightarrow{a} q \xrightarrow{b} p$
- assignment

$$P_a = \{0, 1\} \qquad P_b = \{2\}$$

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- DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$ with $Q = \{q_1, \ldots, q_m\}$
- second–order variables $X_{q_1}, \ldots, X_{q_m}$ to encode accepting runs of M as WMSO formula φ_M

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$$\psi_1 := X_s(0)$$

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$$\psi_3 := \forall x. x < \ell \to \bigvee_{a \in \Sigma, q \in Q} X_q(x) \;\wedge\; P_a(x) \;\wedge\; \exists y. y = x + 1 \;\wedge\; X_{\delta(q,a)}(y)$$

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$$\psi_4 := \bigvee_{q \in F} X_q(\ell)$$

Remarks

- $X_q = \{i \mid \widehat{\delta}(s, a_1 \cdots a_i) = q\}$ for input $a_1 \cdots a_n \in \Sigma^*$
- ℓ denotes length n of input

Example

- run $s \xrightarrow{a} p \xrightarrow{a} q \xrightarrow{b} p$
- assignment

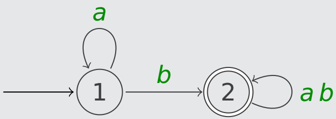
$$P_a = \{0,1\} \qquad P_b = \{2\} \qquad X_s = \{0\} \qquad X_p = \{1,3\} \qquad X_q = \{2\}$$

Proof ($\Longrightarrow$, cont'd)

- $L(\varphi_M) = L(M)$

Example

- DFA M



Example

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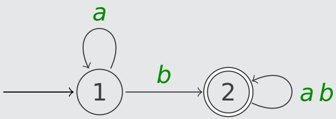

- WMSO formula φ_M

$$\exists X_1.\, \exists X_2.\, \exists \ell.\, \neg P_a(\ell) \wedge \neg P_b(\ell) \wedge \big(\forall x.\, \neg P_a(x) \wedge \neg P_b(x) \to \ell \leqslant x\big) \wedge \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 \wedge \psi_3 \wedge \psi_4$$

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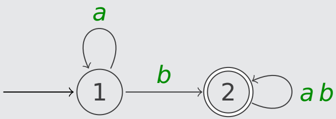

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with

$$\psi_1 = X_1(0)$$

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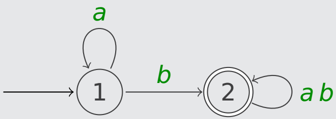

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Example

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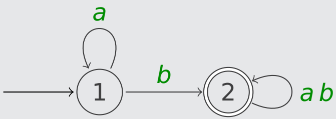

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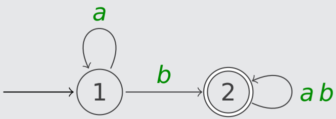

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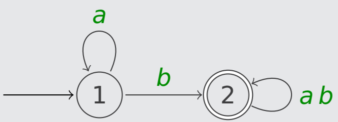

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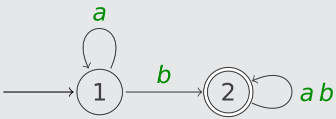

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$$\psi_4 = X_2(\ell)$$

Outline

Question

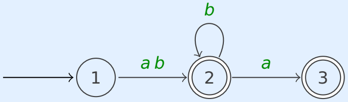
Consider the language encoded by the following WMSO formula over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$:

$$\varphi = \exists\, \ell.\, \neg P_a(\ell) \wedge \neg P_b(\ell) \wedge \big(\forall\, x.\, \neg P_a(x) \wedge \neg P_b(x) \rightarrow \ell \leqslant x\big)$$
$$\wedge \big(\forall\, x.\, P_a(x) \rightarrow x = 0 \vee \ell = x + 1\big)$$

Which of the following statements hold ?

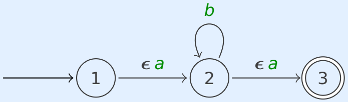
A $L(\varphi) = \Sigma^*$

B $L(\varphi) = L(N)$ for the NFA N:



C $L(\varphi) = L(ab^* + ab^*a + b^* + b^*a)$

D $L(\varphi) = L(N')$ for the NFA_ϵ N':



Outline

Definition

equivalence relation $\equiv_M$ on Σ^* for DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$ is defined as follows:

$$x \equiv_M y \iff \widehat{\delta}(s, x) = \widehat{\delta}(s, y)$$

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Lemmata

- $\equiv_M$ is right congruent: for all $x, y \in \Sigma^* \quad x \equiv_M y \quad \Longrightarrow \quad$ for all $a \in \Sigma \quad xa \equiv_M ya$

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- $\equiv_M$ is of finite index: $\equiv_M$ has finitely many equivalence classes

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$$x \equiv_M y \quad\iff\quad \widehat{\delta}(s, x) = \widehat{\delta}(s, y)$$

Lemmata

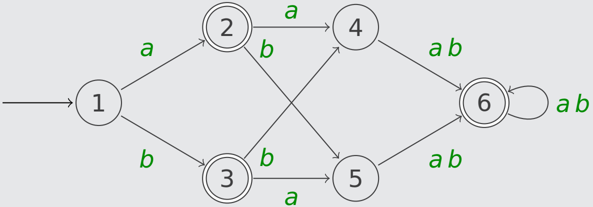
- $\equiv_M$ is right congruent: for all $x, y \in \Sigma^*$ $\quad x \equiv_M y \quad\Longrightarrow\quad$ for all $a \in \Sigma$ $\quad xa \equiv_M ya$
- $\equiv_M$ refines $L(M)$: for all $x, y \in \Sigma^*$ $\quad x \equiv_M y \quad\Longrightarrow\quad$ either $x, y \in L(M)$ or $x, y \notin L(M)$
- $\equiv_M$ is of finite index: $\equiv_M$ has finitely many equivalence classes

Definition

Myhill–Nerode relation for $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is right congruent equivalence relation of finite index on Σ^* that refines L

Example

M



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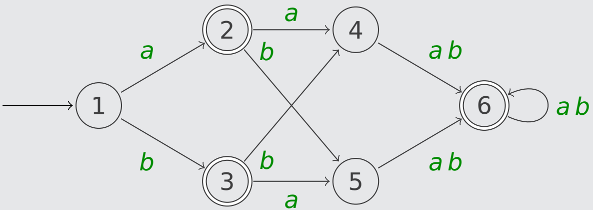

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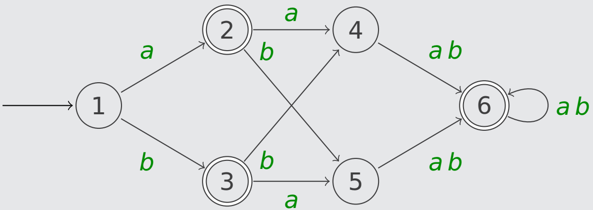

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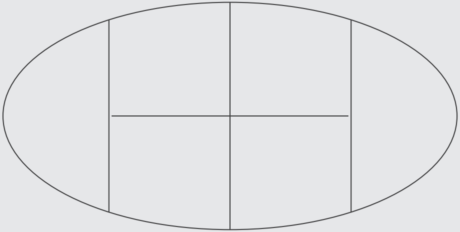

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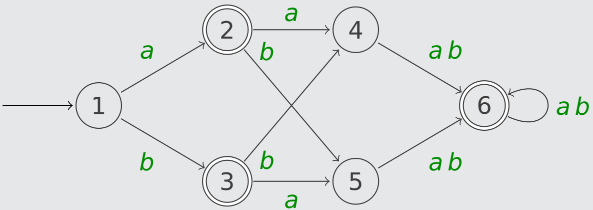

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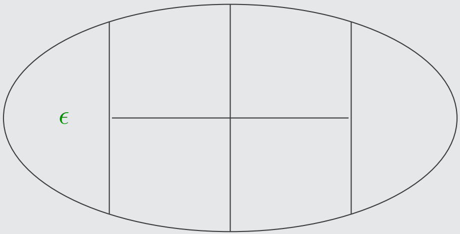

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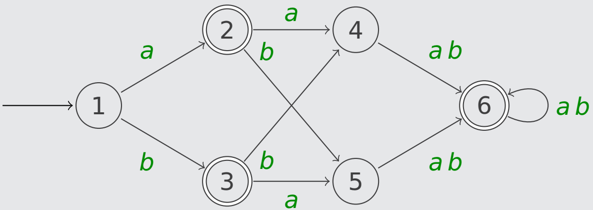

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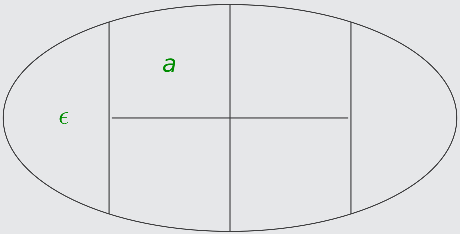

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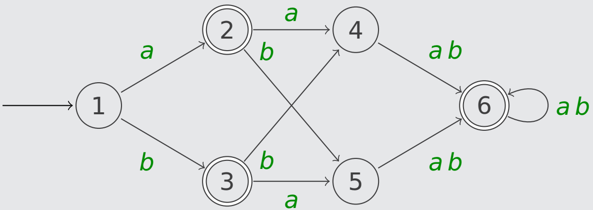

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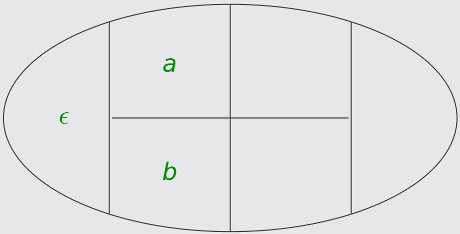

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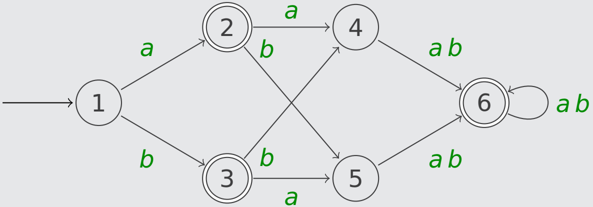

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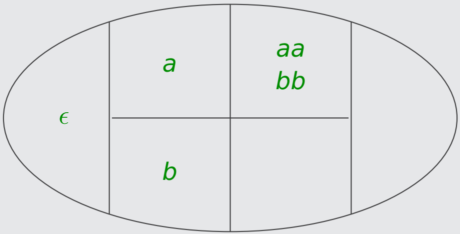

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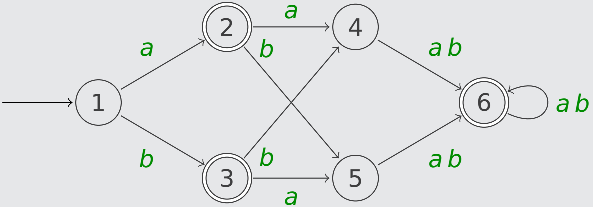

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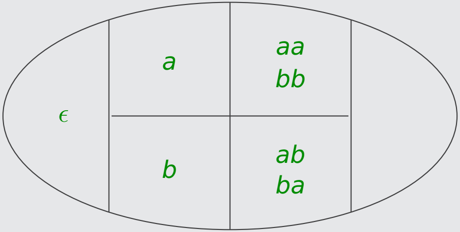

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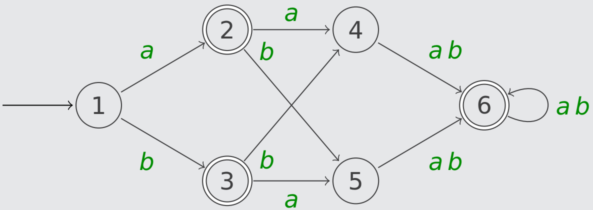

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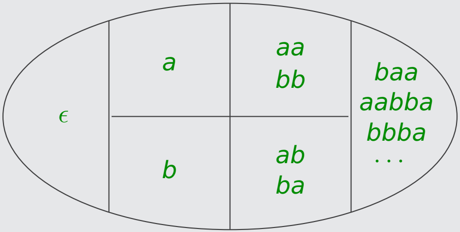

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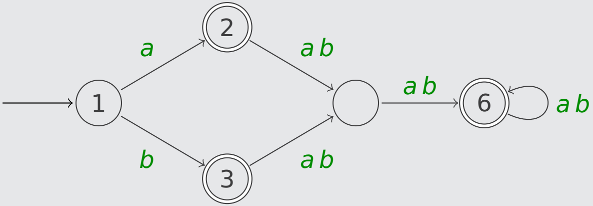

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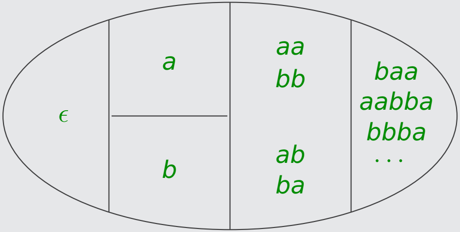

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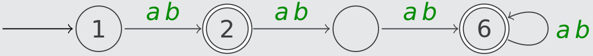

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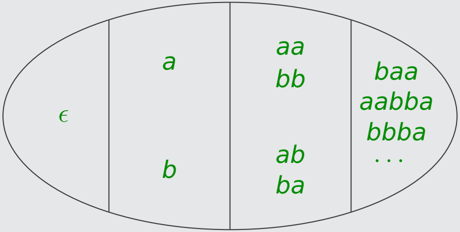

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given Myhill–Nerode relation $\equiv$ for set $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ DFA $M_\equiv$ is defined as $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$ with

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2. $x \in L \iff [x]_\equiv \in F$

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Theorem

$L(M_{\equiv}) = L$

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Corollary

if L admits Myhill–Nerode relation then L is regular

Theorem

two mappings (for $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$)

- $D \mapsto\ \equiv_D$ from DFAs for L to Myhill–Nerode relations for L
- $\approx\ \mapsto M_\approx$ from Myhill–Nerode relations for L to DFAs for L

are each others inverse (up to isomorphism of automata)

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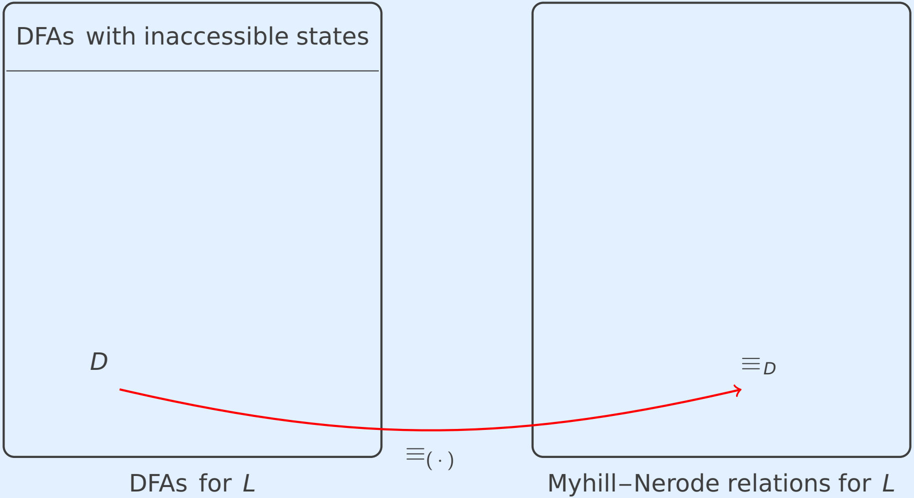

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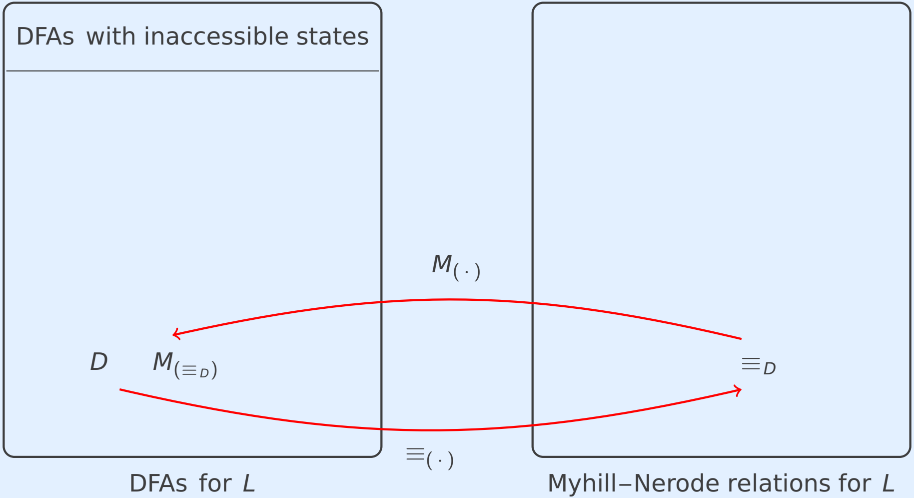

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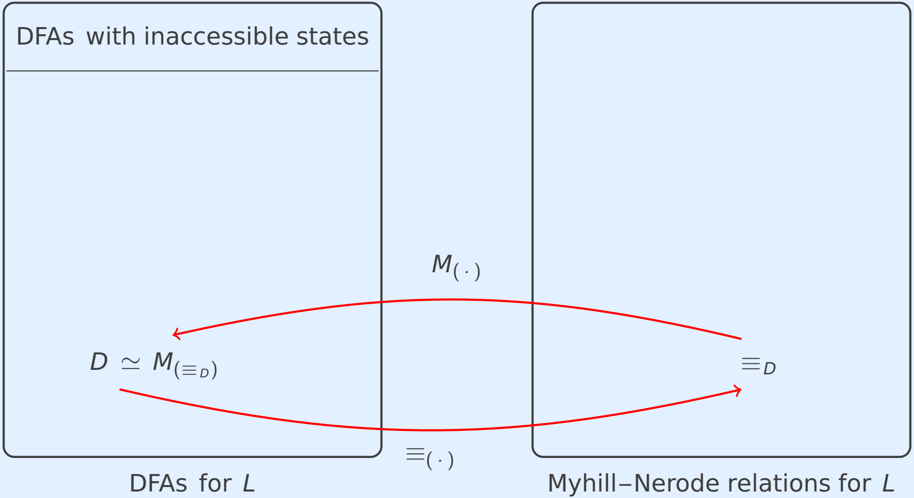

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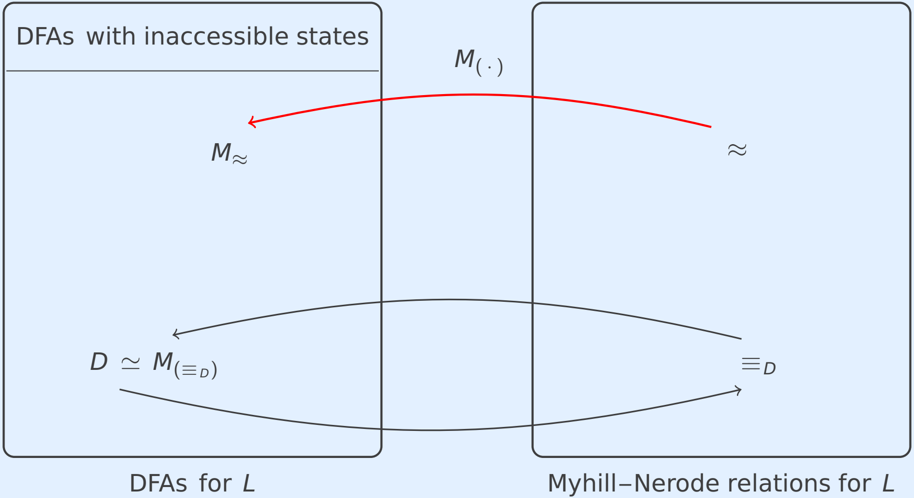

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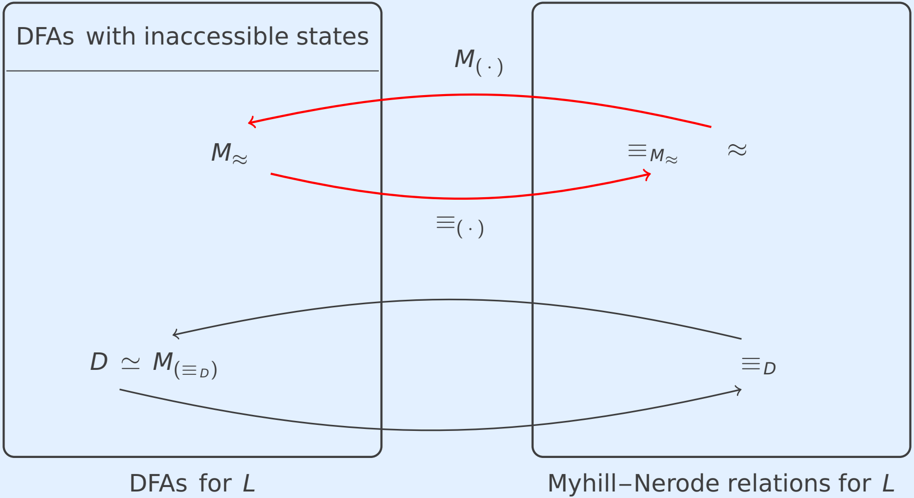

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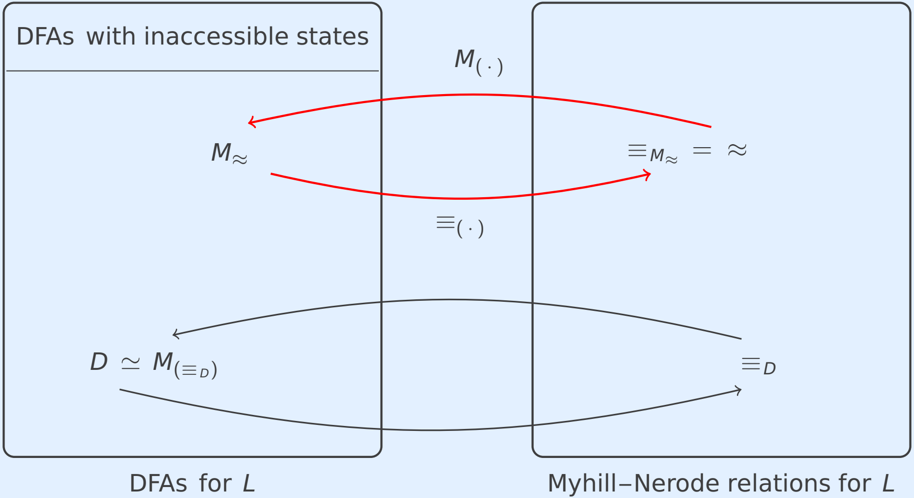

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following statements are equivalent for any set $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$:

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Outline

1. **Summary of Previous Lecture**
2. **WMSO Definability**
3. **Intermezzo**
4. **Myhill–Nerode Relations**
5. **Further Reading**

Kozen

- Lectures 13 – 16

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Important Concepts

- coarse
- finite index
- Myhill–Nerode relation
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homework for November 7