

Contributions to the structure theory of ω -languages

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1 Introduction

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2 Automaton

An **automaton** \mathcal{A} on the alphabet Σ is given by a set Q of states and a subset $E \subset Q \times A \times Q$ of transitions. In most cases you also have a subset $I \subset Q$ of initial states and a subset $F \subset Q$ of final states.

We write:

$$\mathcal{A} = (Q, \Sigma, E, I, F).$$

The automaton is **finite** iff Q and Σ are finite.

The automaton is **deterministic** iff E is a set of functions $Q \times A \rightarrow Q$ and there is only a single initial state.

2.1 Path

Two transitions $(p, a, q), (p', a', q') \in E$ are **consecutive** iff $q = p'$.

A **path** in the automaton \mathcal{A} is a sequence of consecutive transitions, written as:

$$q_0 \xrightarrow{a_0} q_1 \xrightarrow{a_1} q_2 \dots$$

2.2 Acceptance of finite words

An automaton $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \Sigma, E, I, F)$ **accepts** a finite word $w = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \Sigma^*$ iff there is a path $q_0 \xrightarrow{a_0} q_1 \xrightarrow{a_1} q_2 \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} q_{n+1}$ with $q_0 \in I$ and $q_{n+1} \in F$.

The language $L^*(\mathcal{A})$ is defined as set of all words which are accepted by \mathcal{A} .

3 *-languages

The *-languages are all languages of words $w \in \Sigma^*$, i.e. the set of languages of finite words.

3.1 regular languages

A language is **regular** iff an automaton accepts it.

3.2 piece-wise testable

3.3 k -locally testable

3.4 dot-depth- n

3.5 starfree

3.6 locally modulo testable

3.7 R -trivial

3.8 endlich / co-endlich

3.9 endwise testable

4 ω -languages

4.1 Büchi automaton

An automaton $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \Sigma, E, I, F)$ **Büchi-accepts** a word $\alpha = (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) \in \Sigma^\omega$ iff there is an infinite path $q_0 \xrightarrow{a_0} q_1 \xrightarrow{a_1} q_2 \xrightarrow{a_2} q_3 \dots$ with $q_0 \in I$ and $\{q_i | q_i \in F\}$ infinite, i.e. which reaches a state in F infinitely often.

The language $L^\omega(\mathcal{A})$ is defined as the set of all infinite words which are Büchi-accepted by \mathcal{A} .

An automaton \mathcal{A} is a Büchi automaton iff you use the Büchi-acceptance.

4.2 Muller automaton

A Muller automaton \mathcal{A} is a finite, deterministic automaton with **Muller acceptance** and a set $\mathcal{T} \in 2^Q$, called the **table** of the automaton (instead of the set F). A word $w \in \Sigma^\omega$ is accepted iff there is a path p with $\text{Inf}(p) \in \mathcal{T}$, where $\text{Inf}(p)$ is the set of infinitely often reached states of the path p .

We write:

$$\mathcal{A} = (Q, \Sigma, E, i, \mathcal{T}).$$

4.3 Rabin automaton

A Rabin automaton is a tuple $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \Sigma, E, i, \mathcal{R})$, where (Q, Σ, E) is a deterministic automaton, i is the initial state and $\mathcal{R} = \{(L_j, U_j) | j \in J\}$ is a family of pairs of state-sets. A path p is successful iff it starts in i and there is an index $j \in J$ such that p reaches U_j infinitely often and L_j only finitely often. If the automaton is finite, this is equivalent to

$$\text{Inf}(p) \cap L_j = \emptyset \text{ and } \text{Inf}(p) \cap U_j \neq \emptyset.$$

4.4 Staiger Wagner class of \mathcal{K}

5 Operations: \ast -language K to ω -language $L_\omega(K)$

5.1 ...

a) \ast alle Sprachen $K\dot{\Sigma}^\omega = \text{ext}(K)$, $K \in \mathcal{K}$

\ast offene G

\ast Staiger Wagner Klasse <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staiger-Wagner-Automat> Erich Grädel, Wolfgang Thomas und Thomas Wilke (Herausgeber), Automata, Logics, and Infinite Games, LNCS 2500, 2002, Seite 20 (auf englisch) <http://www.automata.rwth-aachen.de/material/skripte/areas-english.pdf> - s.53

a') dual $\overline{K} = \omega$ -Wörter, deren alle Präfixe in K sind

b) Sprachen $\lim \mathcal{K}$ BC Muller-erkennbare (BC: boolean closure ?)

b') von einer Stelle an alle Prefixe in K

c) Kleene-Closure

alle der Form $\cup_{i=1}^n U_i \dot{V}_i^\omega$, $U_i, V_i \in \mathcal{K}$

d) \mathcal{K} nicht suffix sensitiv

$K \in \mathcal{K} \Rightarrow K\dot{\Sigma}^\ast \in \mathcal{K}$

Hauptfrage: Für welche \mathcal{K} ergibt sich eine andere Sprache als bei $\mathcal{K} = \text{Reg}$.

6 *-Sprachklassen

6.1 regular

6.2 piece-wise testable

6.3 k -locally testable

6.4 dot-depth- n

6.5 starfree

6.6 locally modulo testable

6.7 R -trivial

6.8 endlich / co-endlich

6.9 endwise testable

7 ω -Sprachklassen

7.1 Staiger Wagner Klasse zu \mathcal{K}

8 Operationen: von *-Sprache K zu ω -Sprache $L_\omega(K)$

8.1 ...

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d) \mathcal{K} nicht suffix sensitiv

$K \in \mathcal{K} \Rightarrow K\dot{\Sigma}^* \in \mathcal{K}$

9 Lemmas

9.1 piece-wise testable

Theorem 9.1.

$$\text{BC ext } \mathcal{L}^*(\text{piece-wise testable}) = \text{BC lim } \mathcal{L}^*(\text{piece-wise testable})$$

Proof. L piece-wise testable $\Leftrightarrow L$ is a boolean algebra of $\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*$

\subseteq : It is sufficient to show $\text{ext}(\mathcal{L}^*(\text{piece-wise testable})) \subseteq \text{BC lim } \mathcal{L}^*(\text{piece-wise testable})$.

By complete induction:

$$\text{ext}(\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*) = \Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^\omega = \lim(\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*)$$

$$\text{ext}(\neg(\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*)) = \Sigma^\omega = \lim(\Sigma^*)$$

$$\text{ext}(\emptyset) = \emptyset = \lim(\emptyset)$$

It is sufficient to show negation only for such ground terms because we can always push the negation down.

$$\text{ext}(A \cup B) = \text{ext}(A) \cup \text{ext}(B)$$

$$\text{ext}(A \cap B) = \text{ext}(A) \cap \text{ext}(B)$$

This makes the induction complete.

\supseteq : It is sufficient to show $\lim(\mathcal{L}^*(\text{piece-wise testable})) \subseteq \text{BC ext } \mathcal{L}^*(\text{piece-wise testable})$.

$$\lim(\emptyset) = \text{ext}(\emptyset), \quad \lim(\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*) = \text{ext}(\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*) \quad (\text{see above})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim(\neg(\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*)) &= \{\alpha \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \exists^\omega n: \alpha[0, n] \notin \Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*\} \\ &= \{\alpha \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \forall n: \alpha[0, n] \notin \Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*\} \\ &= \neg \text{ext}(\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \cdots a_n \Sigma^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim(A \cup B) = \{\alpha \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \exists^\omega n: \alpha[0, n] \in A \cup B\} = \lim(A) \cup \lim(B)$$

$$\lim(A \cap B) = \{\alpha \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \exists^\omega n: \alpha[0, n] \in A \cap B\}$$

and because A, B are piece-wise testable

$$= \{\alpha \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \exists n: \forall m > n: \alpha[0, m] \in A \cap B\} = \lim(A) \cap \lim(B)$$

□

9.2 extension of FO[+1]

Theorem 9.2.

$$\mathcal{L}^\omega(\text{FO}[+1]) = \text{BC ext } \mathcal{L}^*(\text{FO}[+1])$$

Proof. The statement “sphere $\sigma \in \Sigma^+$ occurs $\geq n$ times” can be expressed by a sentence of the form

$$\psi := \exists \overline{x_1} \cdots \exists \overline{x_n} \phi(\overline{x_1}, \dots, \overline{x_n})$$

where each $\overline{x_i}$ is a $|\sigma|$ -tuple of variables and the formula ϕ states: ...

□

Literatur

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