# Tarski Fixed Point Computation and the Arrival Problem

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## Overview,

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# The integer lattice, monotone functions, Tarski's theorem

## Definition (Bounded Integer Lattice)

The bounded d-dimensional integer lattice  $[N]^d = \{1, ..., N\}^d$  is equipped with a lattice ordering where for  $(x_1,...,x_d),(x_1',...,x_d') \in [N]^d$ ,  $(x_1,...,x_d) \le (x_1',...,x_d')$  if  $x_i \le x_i'$  for each  $i \in [d]$ .

#### Definition (Monotone function)

A function  $f: [N]^d \to [N]^d$  is monotone if whenever  $x, x' \in [N]^d$  with  $x \le x'$ ,  $f(x) \le f(x')$ .

### Theorem (Tarski)

If  $f: [N]^d \to [N]^d$  is monotone, then there is a point  $x \in [N]^d$  with f(x) = x.

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# The problem, Lower Bounds

## Definition (TARSKI)

The problem  $\mathrm{TARSKI}(N,d)$  is, given oracle access to a monotone function  $f:[N]^d \to [N]^d$ , find a point  $x \in [N]^d$  such that f(x) = x.

## Theorem (Etessami, Papadimitriou, Rubinstein, Yannakakis)

The query complexity of TARSKI(N, 2) is  $\Theta(\log^2 N)$ .

#### Corollary

The query complexity of TARSKI(N, d) is  $\Omega(\log^2 N)$  for  $d \ge 2$ .

# Known Upper Bounds

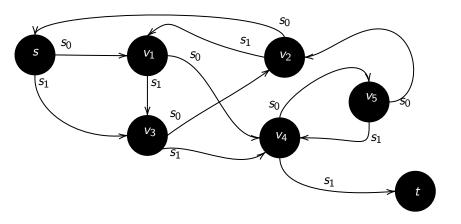
## Theorem (Fearnley, Pálvölgyi, Savani)

The query complexity of TARSKI (N,3) is  $\Theta(\log^2 N)$ .

## Theorem (Chen, Li)

The query complexity of TARSKI (N, d) is  $O(\log^{\lceil (k+1)/2 \rceil} N)$ .

# The Arrival Problem



#### Reduction to Tarski

Theorem (Gärtner, Haslebacher, Hoang)

Arrival is polynomial-time reducible to Tarski.

# Progress and Next Steps

#### Progress

- Explored solving the 4-dimensional TARSKI problem,
- Implemented Fearnley, Pálvölgyi, Savani algorithm,
- $\bullet$  Applied the algorithm to randomly generated instances of  $\Lambda_{\rm RRIVAL}.$

#### Next Steps

 Explore solving the 4-dimensional TARSKI problem in the special case of monotone functions corresponding to arrival instances.

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# Experimental Data

