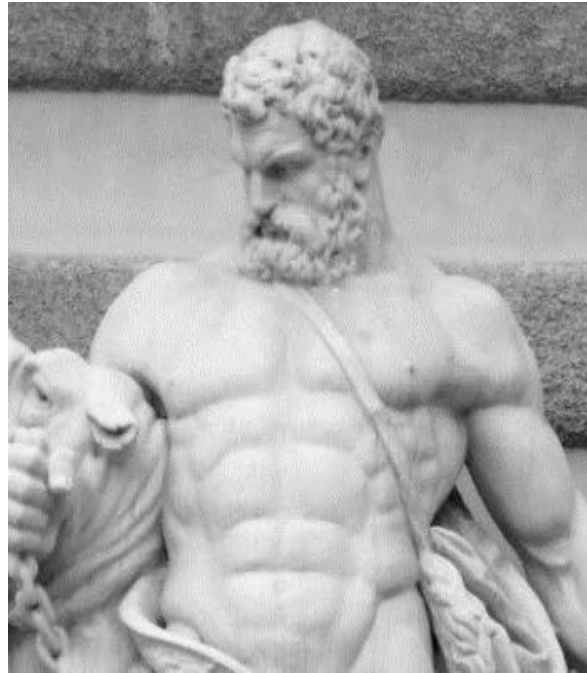
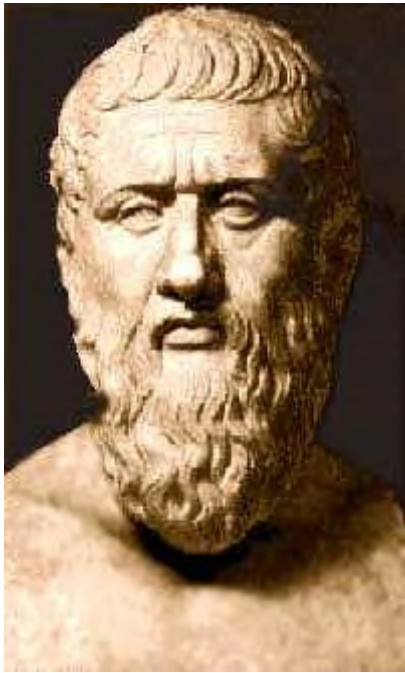
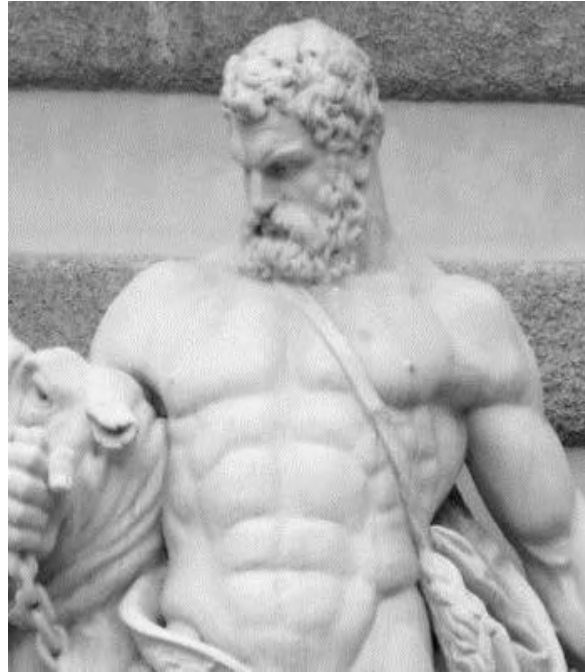
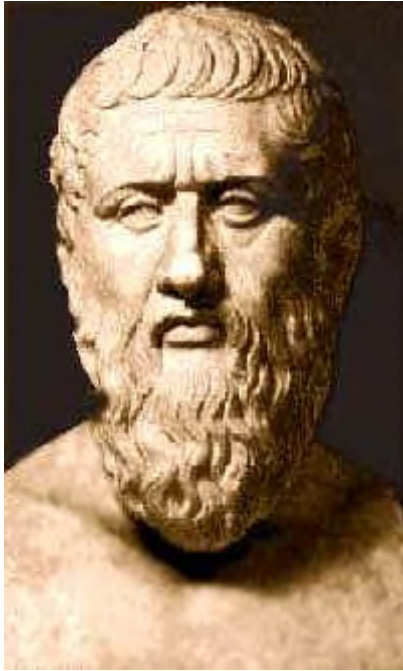


Downward rational termination is Ackermannian



Downward rational termination is





Downward rational termination is

Ranko Lazic  
Warwick

Joël Ouaknine  
Oxford

James Worrell  
Oxford



Metric temporal logic [Koymans '90]

$$\varphi ::= \top \mid \perp \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid a \mid \bigcirc_{\mathbb{I}} \varphi \mid \varphi_1 u_{\mathbb{I}} \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \tilde{u}_{\mathbb{I}} \varphi_2$$

over finite timed words

# Metric temporal logic [Koymans '90]

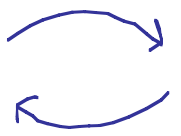
$$\varphi ::= \top \mid \perp \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid a \mid \bigcirc_I \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \mathcal{U}_I \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_I \varphi_2$$

over finite timed words:

a	b	b	a	<	b	<	
0.3	0.7	1.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.8	$\models \Box_{[0,\infty)} (a \rightarrow \Diamond_{[1,1]} b)$

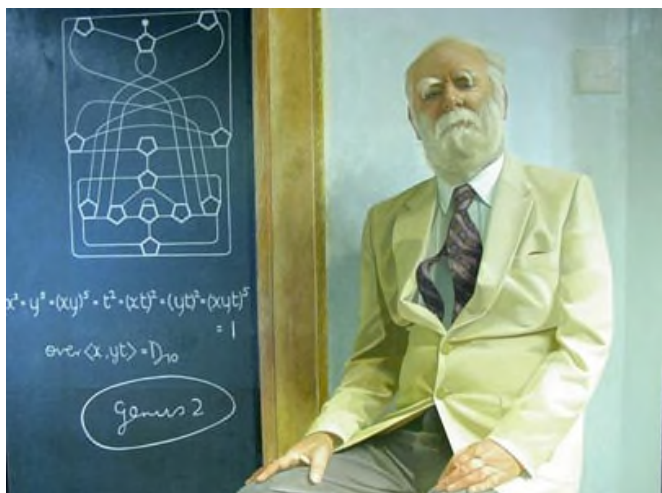
a	b	b	a	<	b	<	
0.3	0.7	1.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.8	$\not\models \Box_{[0,\infty)} (a \rightarrow \Diamond_{[1,1]} b)$

a	b	b	a	<	b	<	
0.3	0.7	1.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.8	$\models \Box_{[0,3.1)} (a \rightarrow \Diamond_{[1,1]} b)$

MTL  
finite words  insertion channel systems  
reachability

[Ounakine & Worrell]  
Fossacs '06]

{ decidable [Abdulla & Jonsson]  
LICS '93]  
not PR [Schnoebelen]  
LPL '02]



,  
5

Lemma:

$\sqsubseteq$  on  $\Sigma^*$  is a wqo.

↙ e.g. Higman  $\sqsubseteq$   
Highmountain

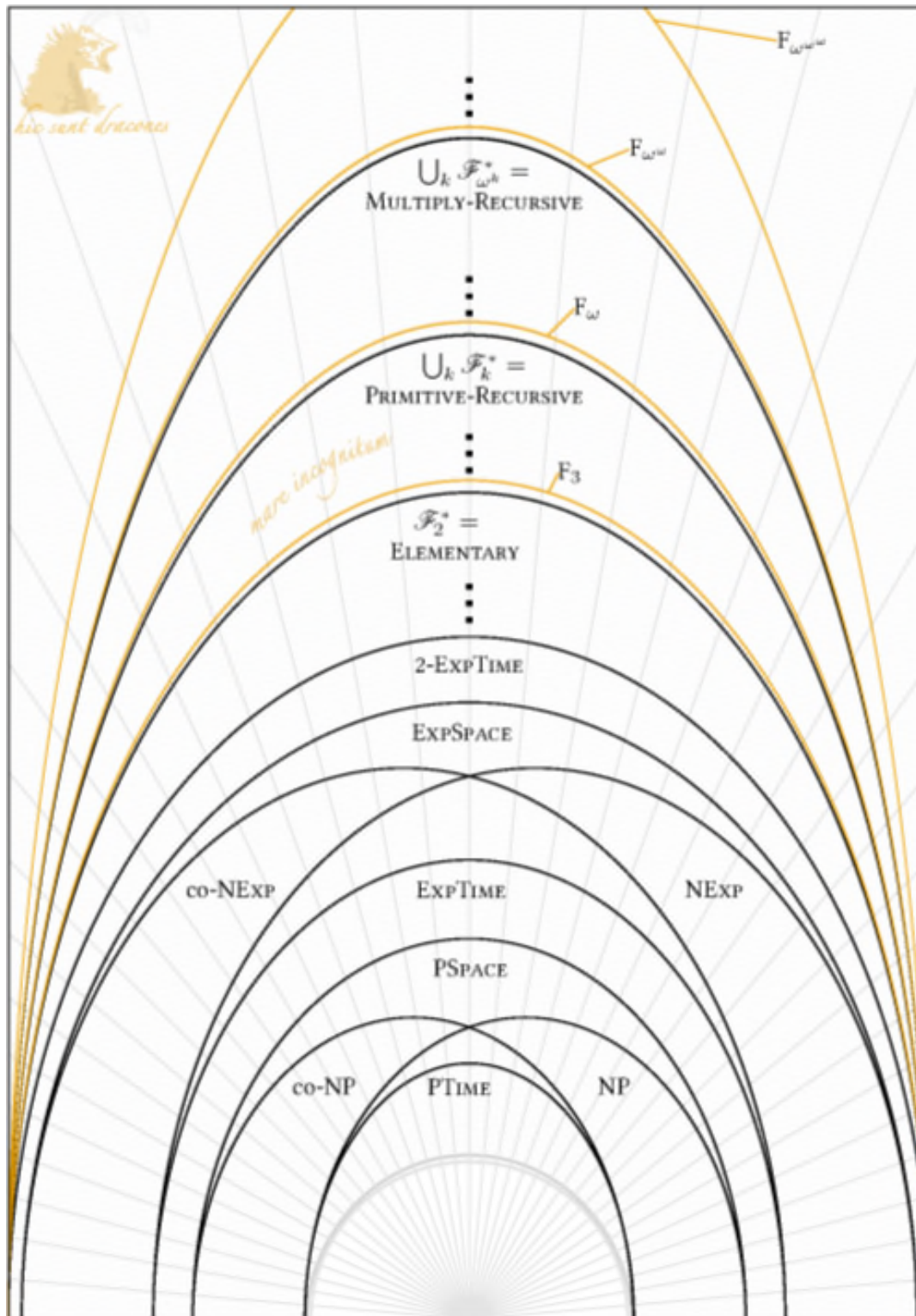
# Fast growing hierarchy

$$F_0(x) = x + 1$$

$$F_{n+1}(x) = F_n \left( \underbrace{F_n \left( \dots F_n(x) \dots \right)}_{x+1} \right)$$

$$F_\omega(x) = F_{\omega}(x)$$





MTL  
finite words  $\longleftrightarrow$  insertion channel systems  
reachability

[Ounakine & Worrell]  
Fossacs '06

{ decidable [Abdulla & Jonsson]  
LICS '93  
 $\notin \bigcup_k \mathcal{F}_k^*$  [Schnoebelen]  
LPL '02 }

MTL  
finite words  $\longleftrightarrow$  insertion channel systems  
reachability

[Ounakine & Worrell  
Fossacs '06]

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \in F_{ww}^* \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Schmitz \&} \\ \text{Schnoebelen} \\ \text{ICALP '11} \end{array} \right] \\ \notin \bigcup_k F_{wk}^* \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chambart \&} \\ \text{Schnoebelen} \\ \text{LICS '08} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right.$

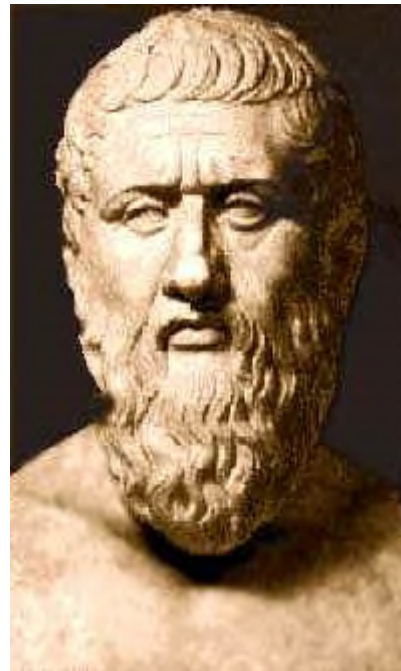
# Safety MTL

$$\varphi ::= \top \mid \perp \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid a \mid \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{I}} \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \mathop{u}_{\mathbb{F}} \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \tilde{u}_{\mathbb{I}} \varphi_2$$

over infinite timed words



Not



!

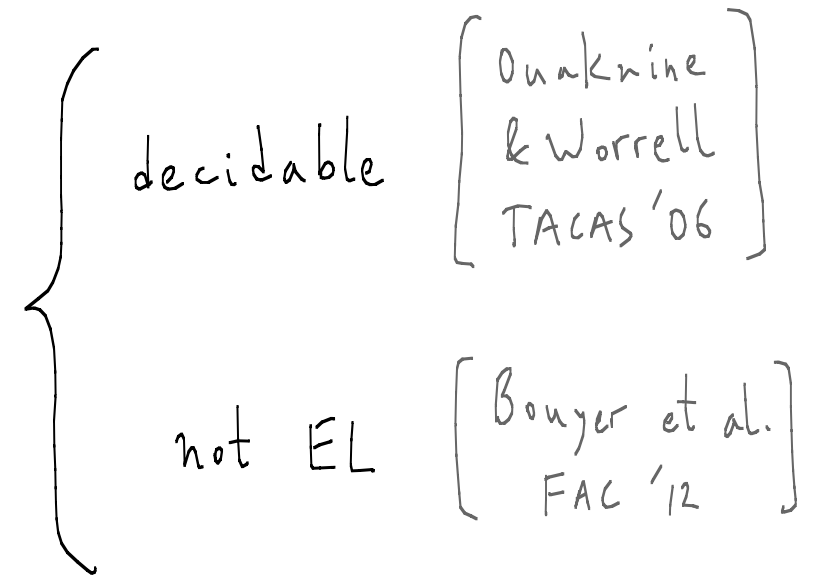
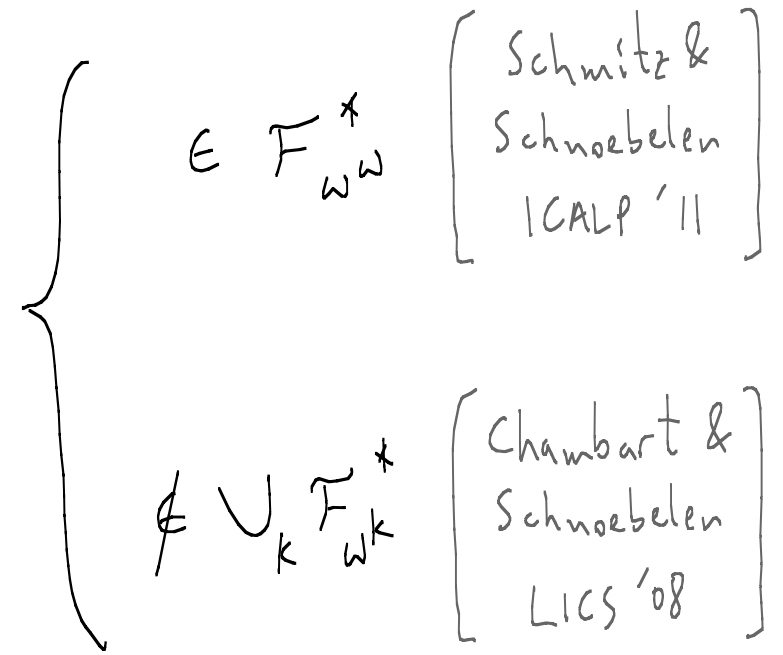
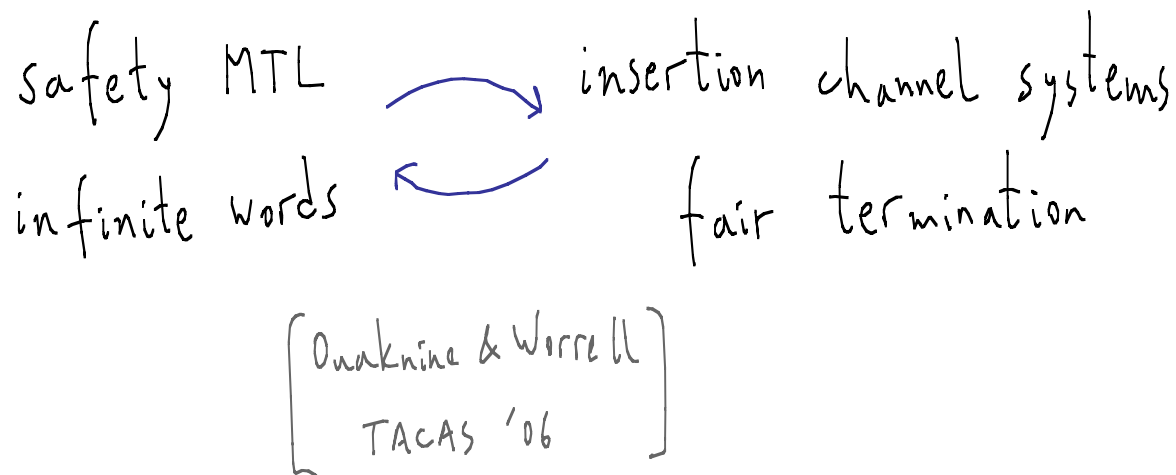
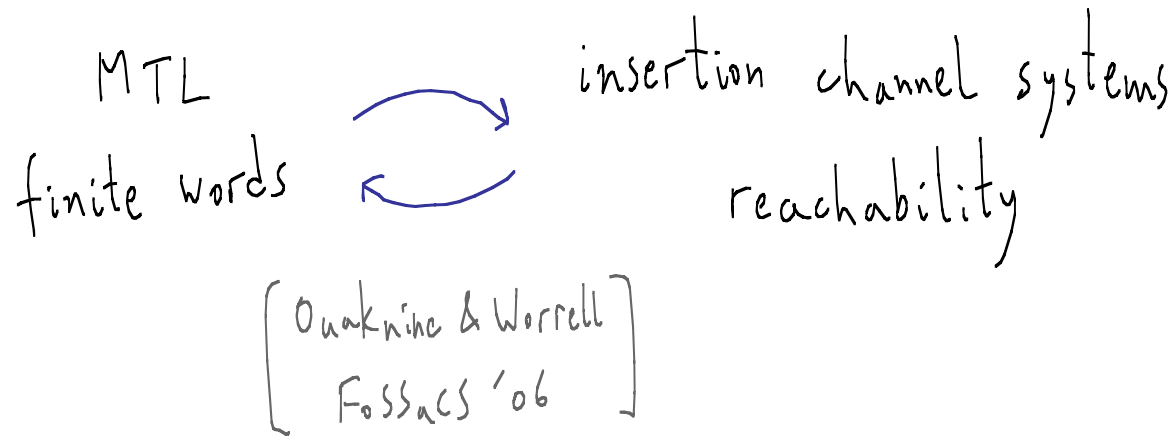
# Safety MTL

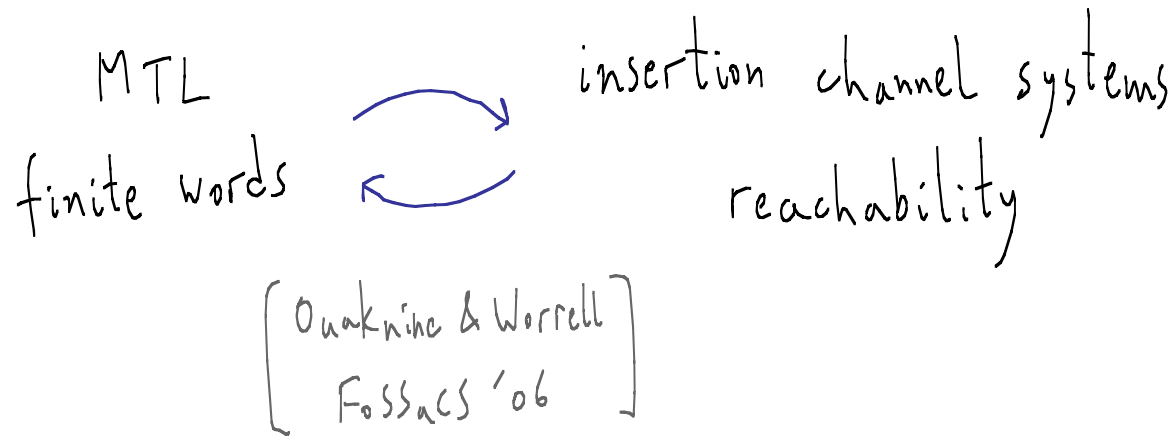
$$\varphi ::= \top \mid \perp \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid a \mid \bigcirc_I \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \mathop{u}_{\textcolor{red}{F}} \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \tilde{u}_I \varphi_2$$

over infinite timed words:

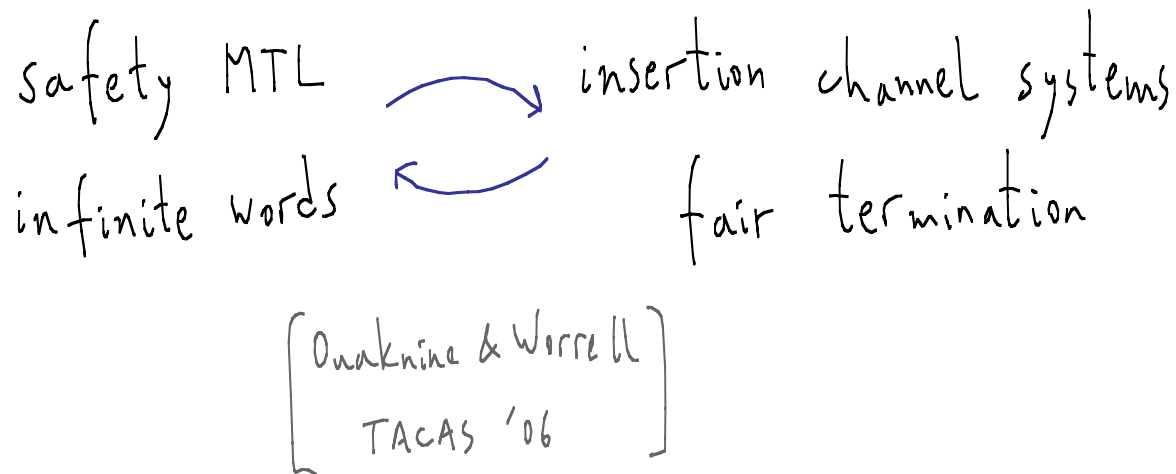
$\Diamond_{(0, \infty)}$  thesis

$\Diamond_{(0, 4]}$  thesis



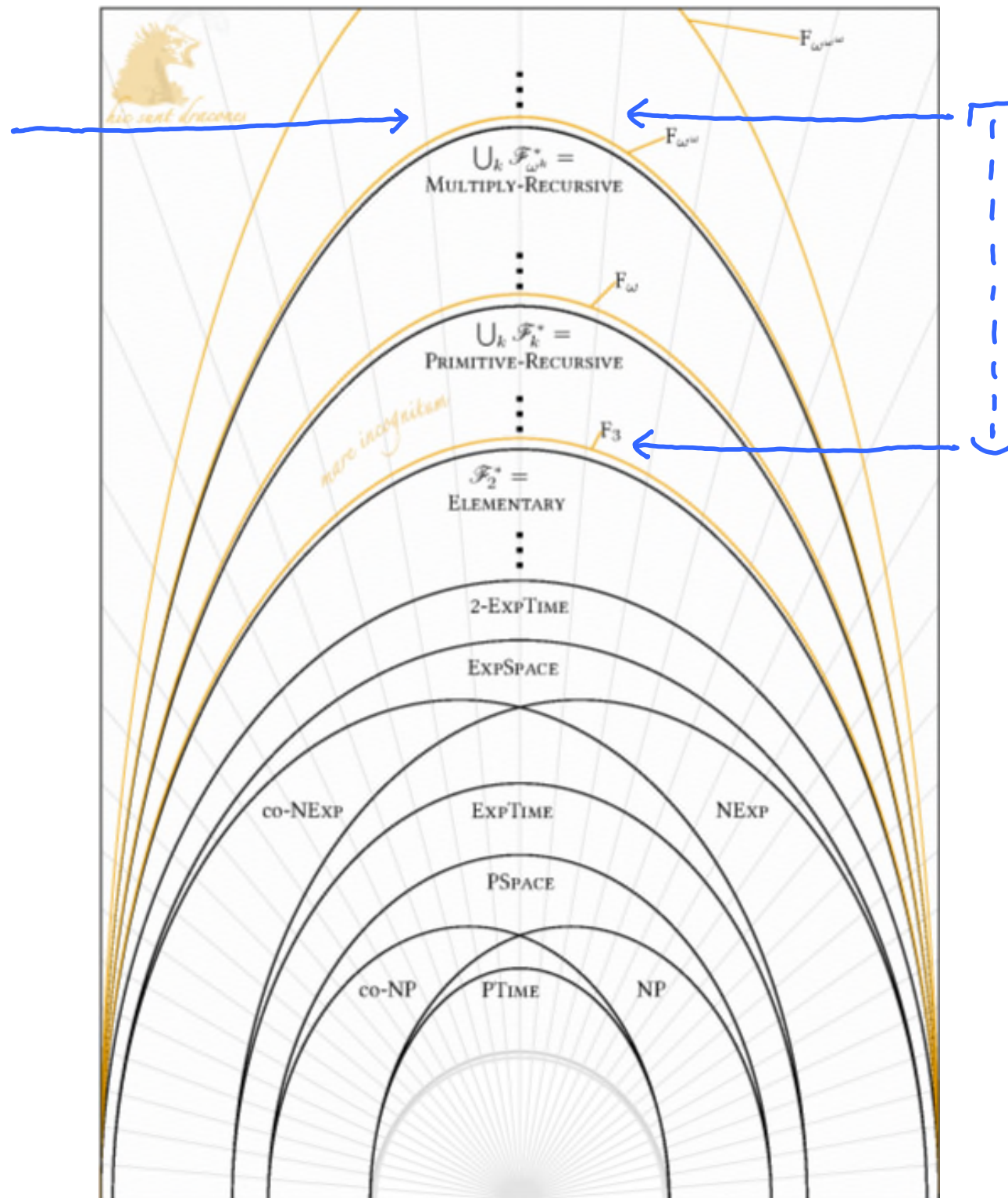


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \in F_{ww}^* \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Schmitz \&} \\ \text{Schnoebelen} \\ \text{ICALP '11} \end{array} \right] \\ \notin \bigcup_k F_{wk}^* \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chambart \&} \\ \text{Schnoebelen} \\ \text{LICS '08} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \in F_{ww}^* \quad \left[ \text{Schmitz '12} \right] \\ \notin F_3^* \quad \left[ \text{Jenkins '12} \right] \end{array} \right.$$

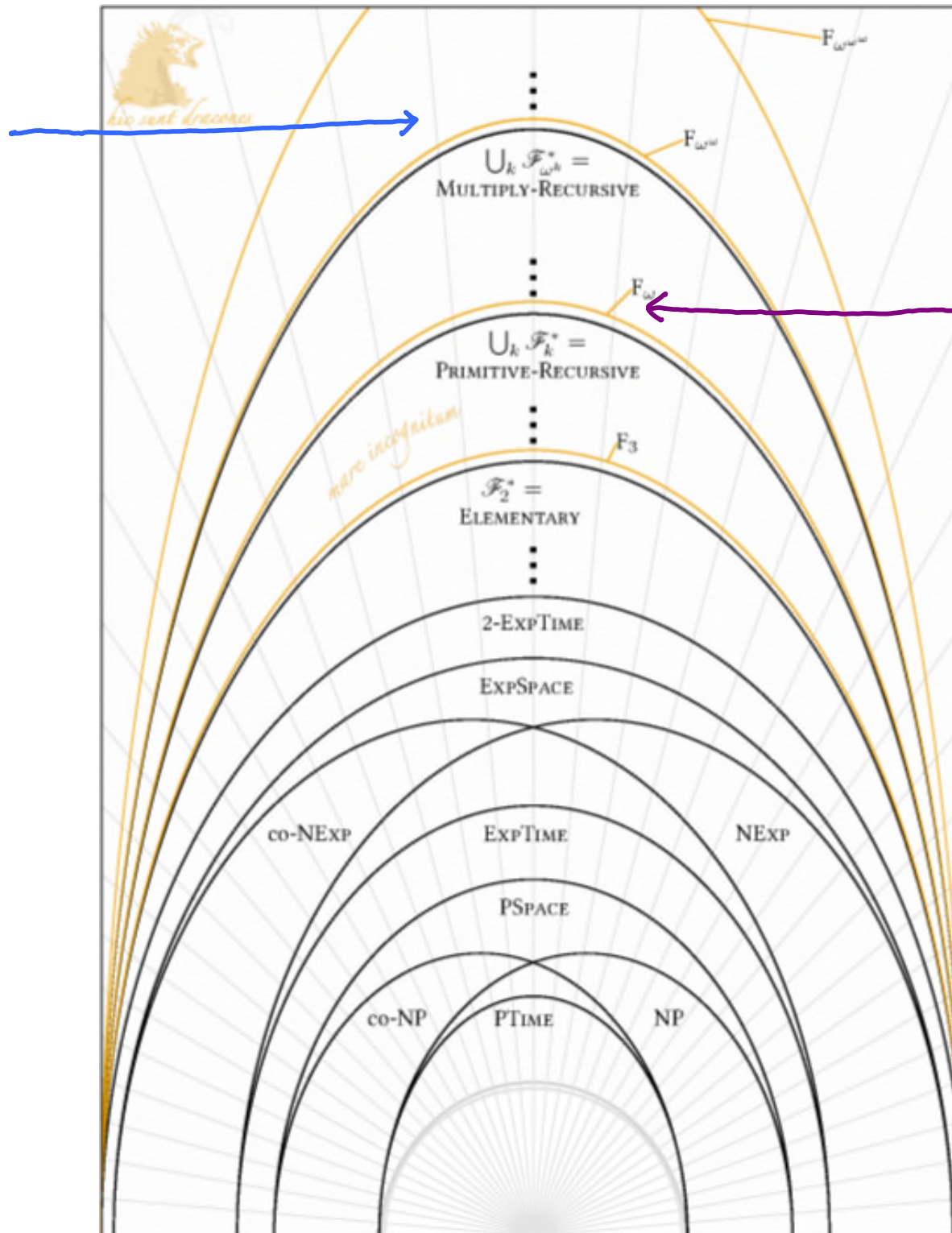
MTL  
finite words



safety MTL  
infinite words



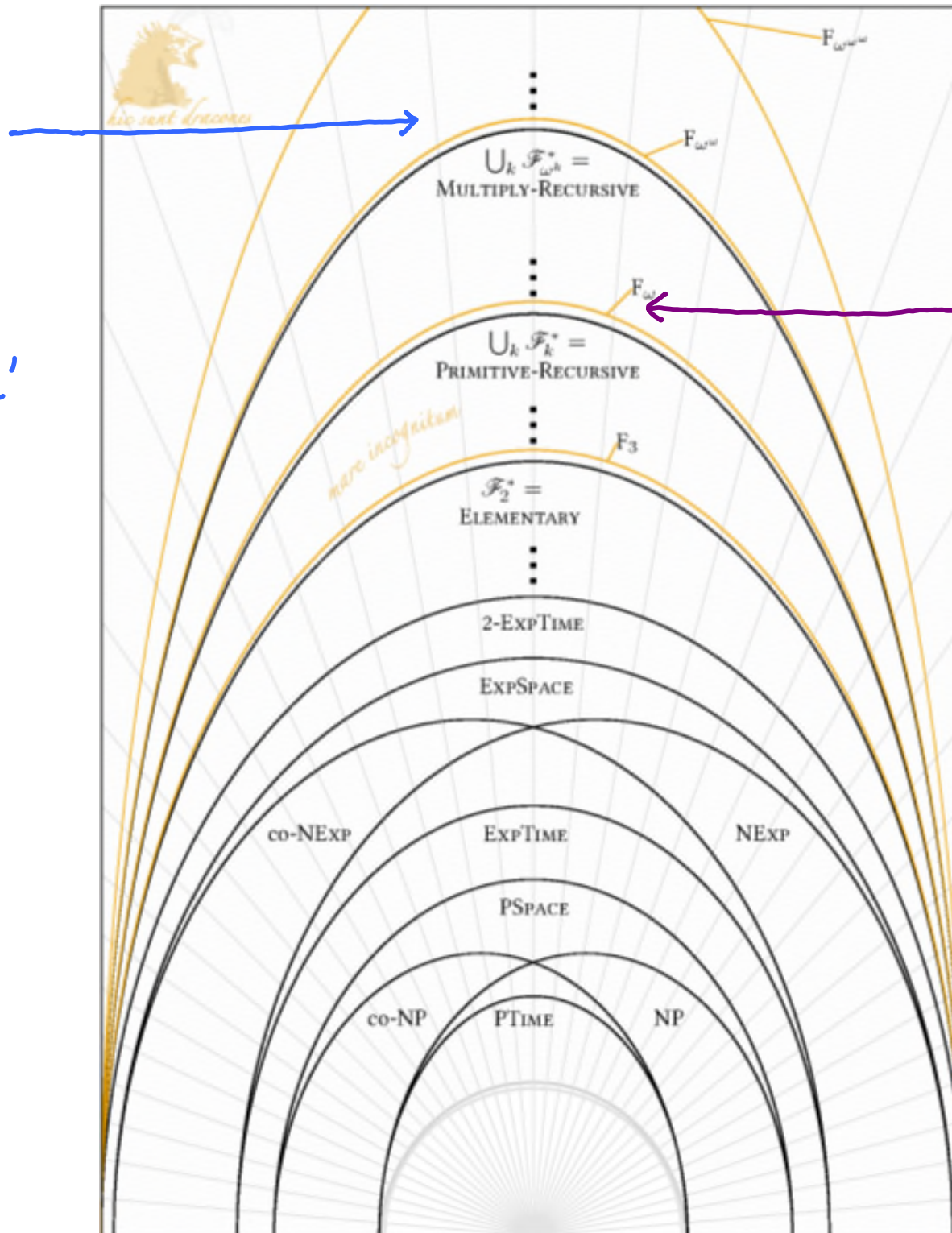
MTL  
finite words



safety MTL  
infinite words

MTL  
finite words

'hyper-  
Ackermannian'



safety MTL  
infinite words

'Ackermannian'



# The hydra game

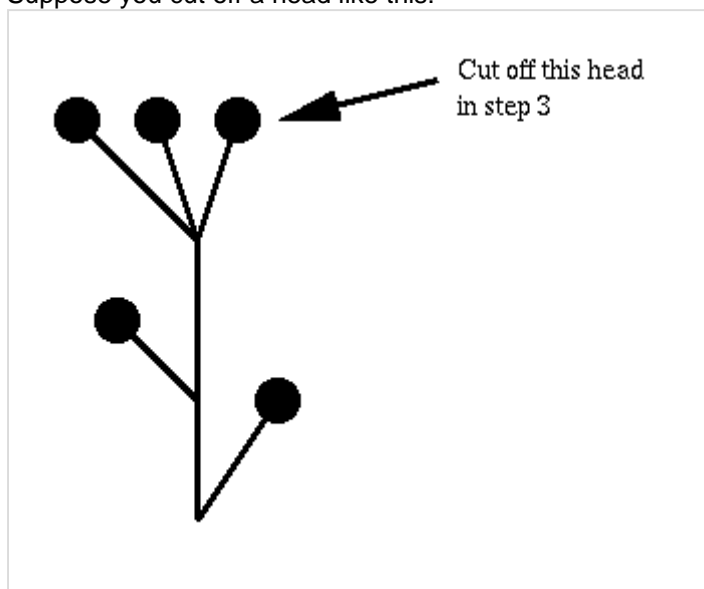
By Andrej Bauer, on February 2nd, 2008

Today I lectured about the Hydra game by [Laurence Kirby](#) and [Jeff Paris](#) (*Accessible Independence Results for Peano Arithmetic*, Kirby and Paris, *Bull. London Math. Soc.* 1982; 14: 285-293). For the occasion I implemented the game in Java. I am publishing the code for anyone who wants to play, or use it for teaching.

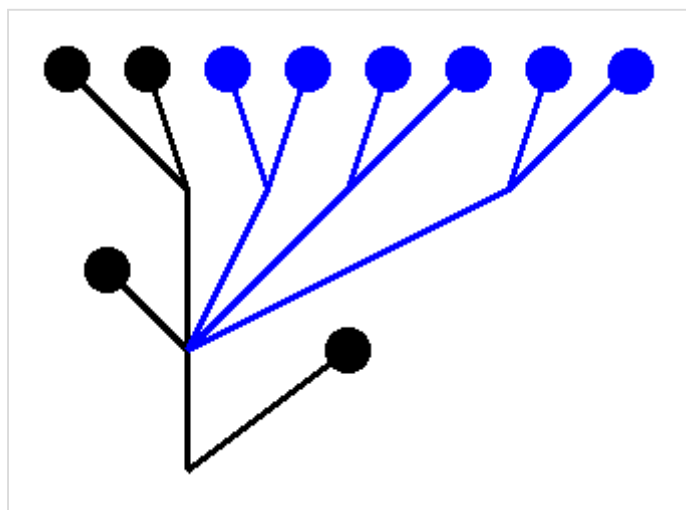
## About the game

A hydra is a finite tree, with a root at the bottom. The object of the game is to cut down the hydra to its root. At each step, you can cut off one of the heads, after which the hydra grows new heads according to the following rules:

- If you cut off a head growing out of the root, the hydra does not grow any new heads.
- Suppose you cut off a head like this:



Delete the head and its neck. Descend down by 1 from the node at which the neck was attached. Look at the subtree growing from the connection through which you just descended. Pick a natural number, say 3, and grow that many copies of that subtree, like this:



My program grows 1 copies at step 1 of the game, which is one possible variant of the game. There are spoilers ahead, so before you read on you should play the game with the [Hydra applet](#) (your browser must support Java) and try to win. Is it possible to win? How should you play to win?

Here is a surprising fact:

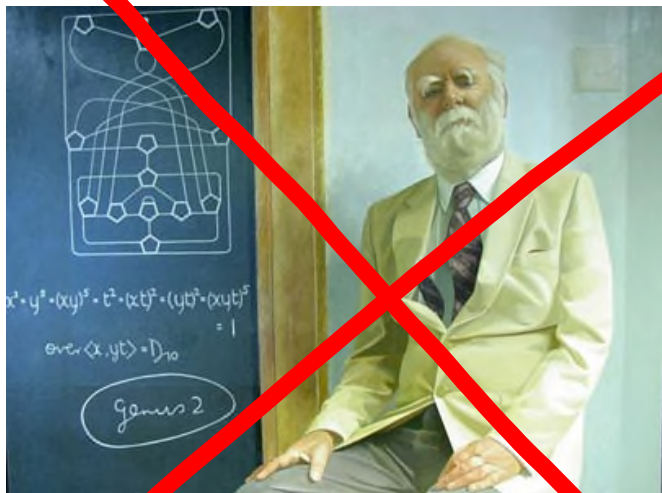
**Theorem 1:** You cannot lose!

The proof uses ordinal numbers. To each hydra we assign an ordinal number:

- A head gets the number 0.
- Suppose a node  $S$  has sub-hydras  $(h_1, \dots, h_l)$  growing from it. To each sub-hydra we assign its ordinal recursively and order the ordinals in descending order:  $b_1 \geq b_2 \geq \dots \geq b_l$ . The ordinal assigned to the node  $S$  is  $\omega^{b_1} + \omega^{b_2} + \dots + \omega^{b_l}$ . For example, the ordinal corresponding to the hydra from the first picture above is  $\omega^{\omega^3+1} + 1$ . The hydra in the second picture gets the ordinal  $\omega^{\omega^2\omega^4+1} + 1$ .
- By chopping off a head we strictly decrease the ordinal. Because there are no infinite strictly descending sequences of ordinals, the hydra will eventually die, no matter how you chop off heads.

But Theorem 1 is not the punchline. The punchline is this:

**Theorem 2 (Kirby and Paris):** Any proof technique that proves Theorem 1 is strong enough to prove that Peano arithmetic is consistent.



's

Lemma:

$\sqsubseteq$  on  $\Sigma^*$  is a wqo.

↙ e.g. Higman  $\sqsubseteq$   
Highmountain



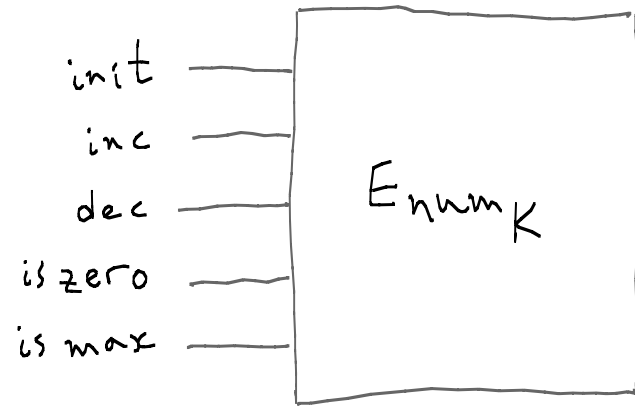
's

Lemma:

$\sqsubseteq$  on  $\mathbb{N}^k$  is a wqo.

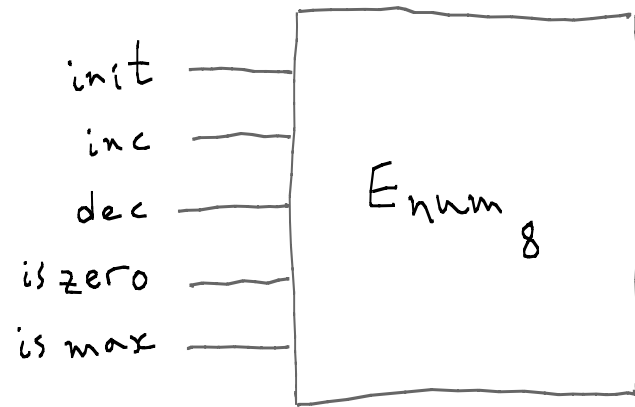
[Figueira et al. LICS'11]

# Implementing counters



$\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{K-1}\}$

# Implementing counters

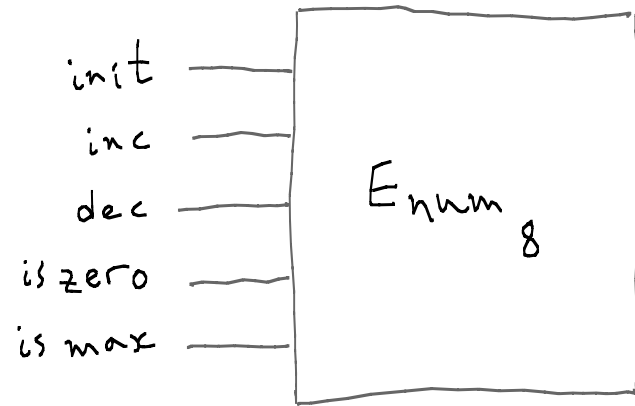


$a_0$

$\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_7\}$



# Implementing counters

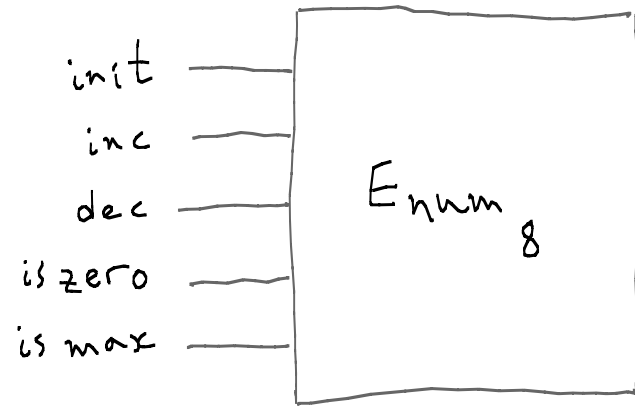


$\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_7\}$

$a_0$

$a_1$

# Implementing counters



$\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_7\}$

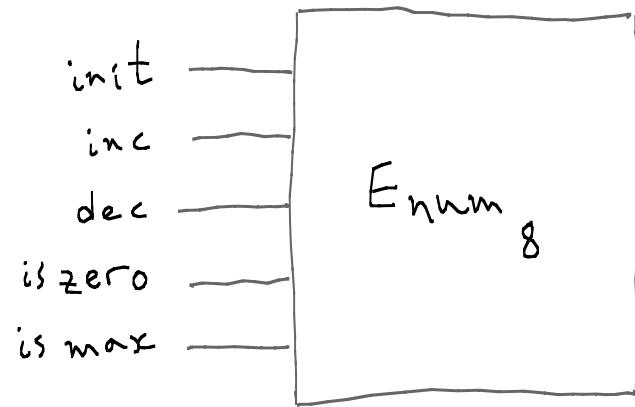
$a_0$

$a_1$

$\vdots$

$a_7$

# Implementing counters



$\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_7\}$

$a_0$

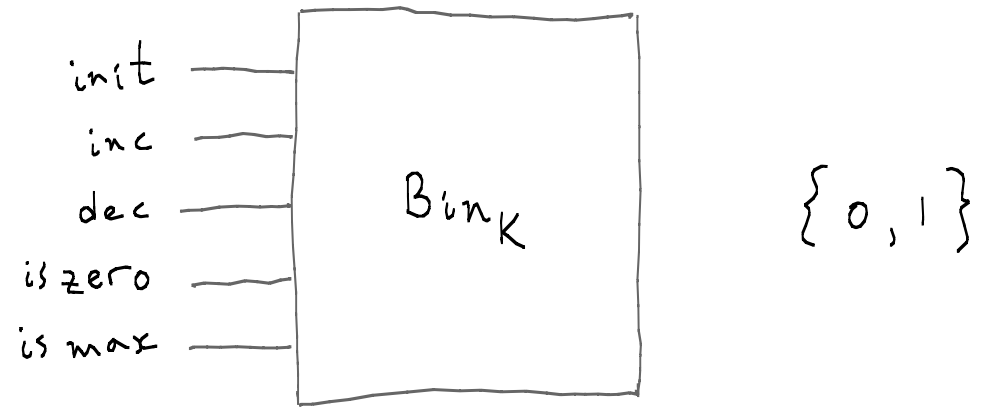
$a_1$

$\vdots$

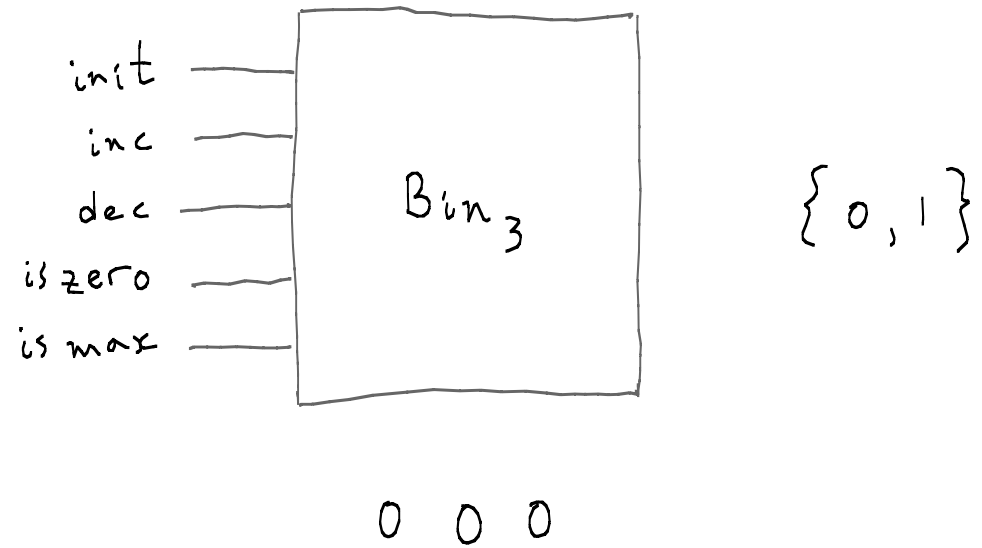
$a_7$

$a_3 a_7$

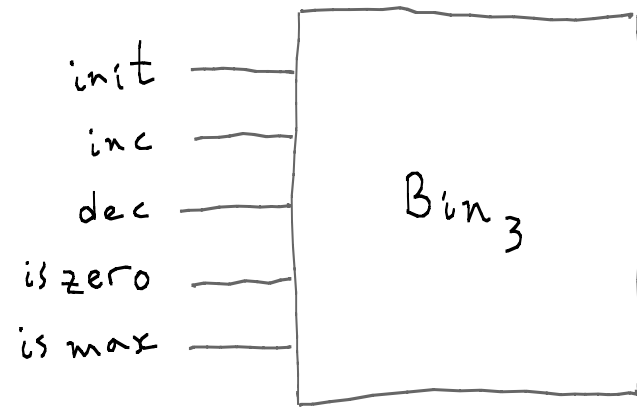
# Implementing counters



# Implementing counters



# Implementing counters

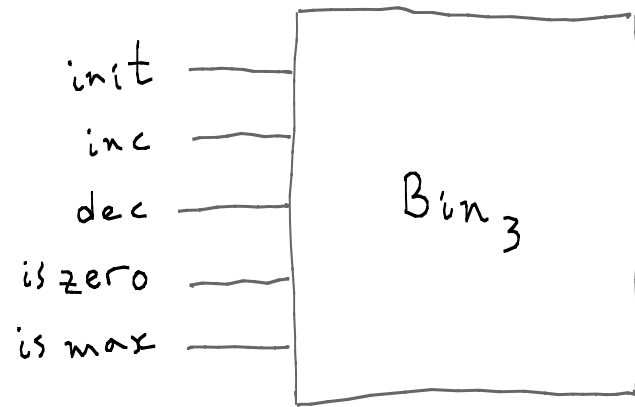


$\{0, 1\}$

0 0 0

0 0 1

# Implementing counters



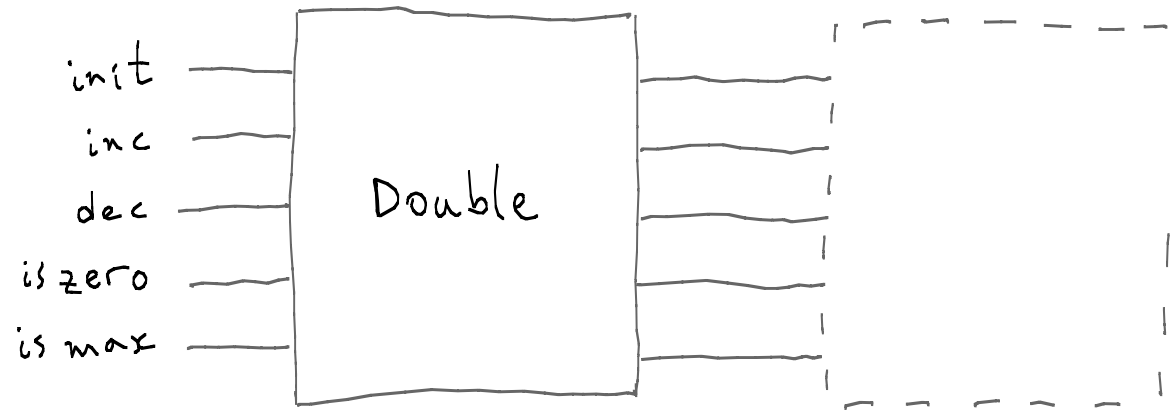
$\{0, 1\}$

0 0 0

0 0 1

0 1 0 1

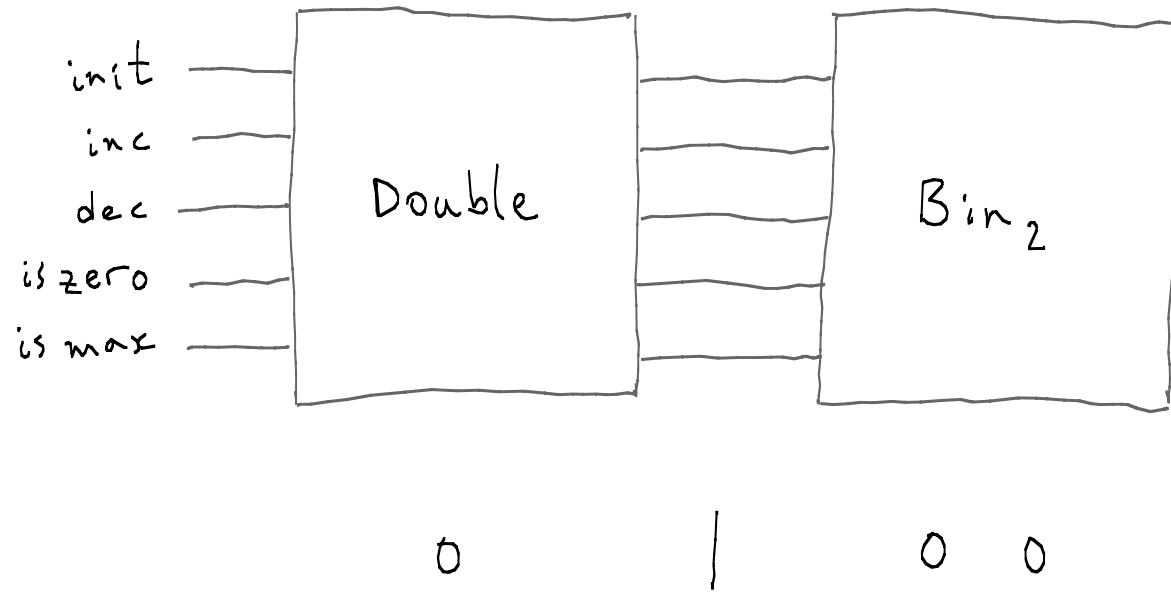
# Implementing counters



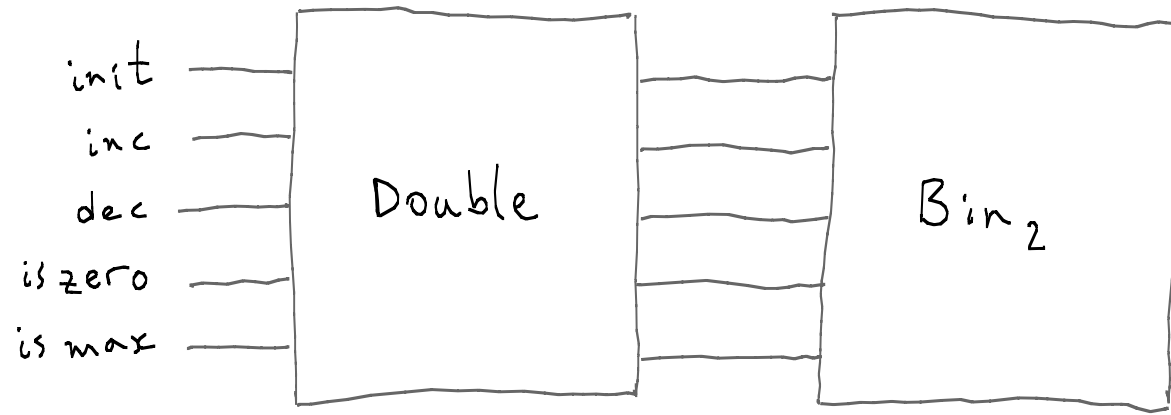
0



# Implementing counters

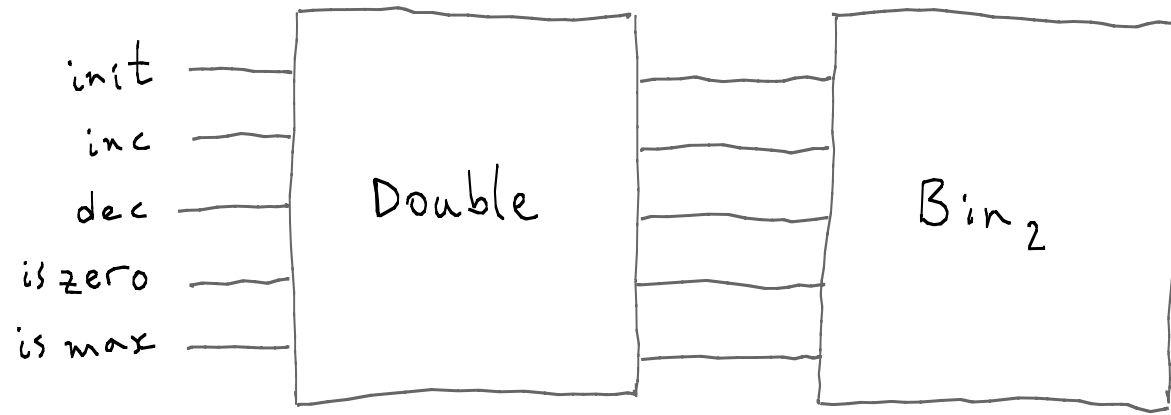


# Implementing counters



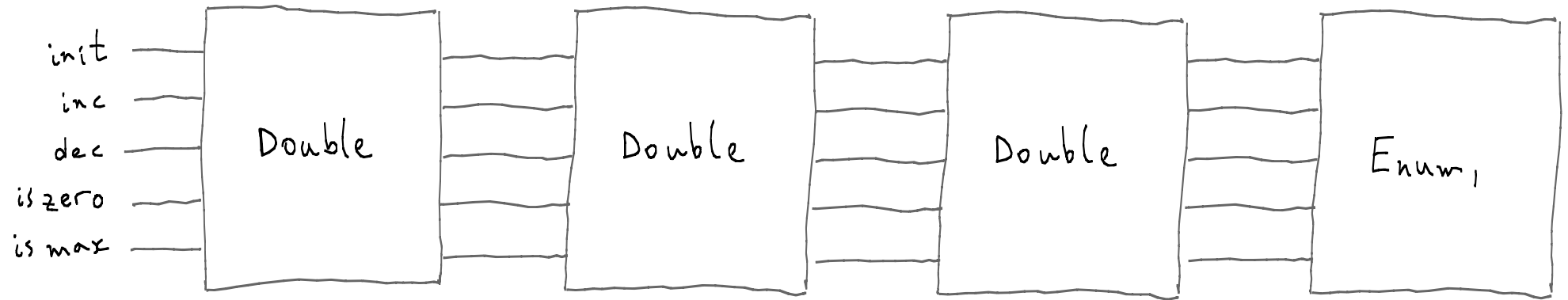
0		0	0
0		0	1

# Implementing counters

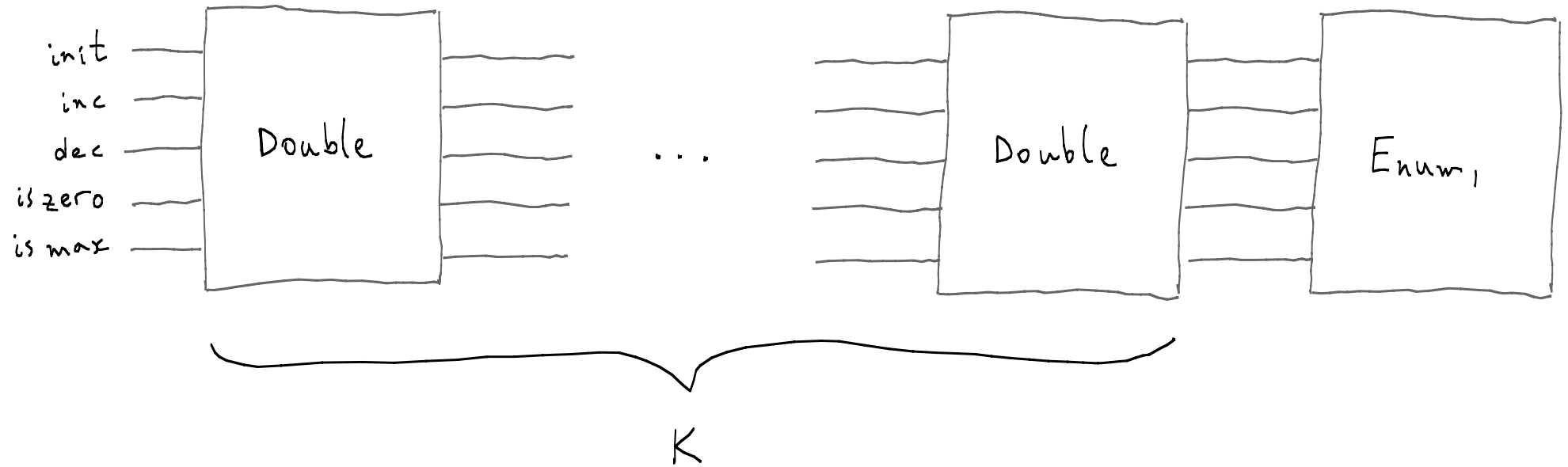


0		0	0
0		0	1
0		1	1

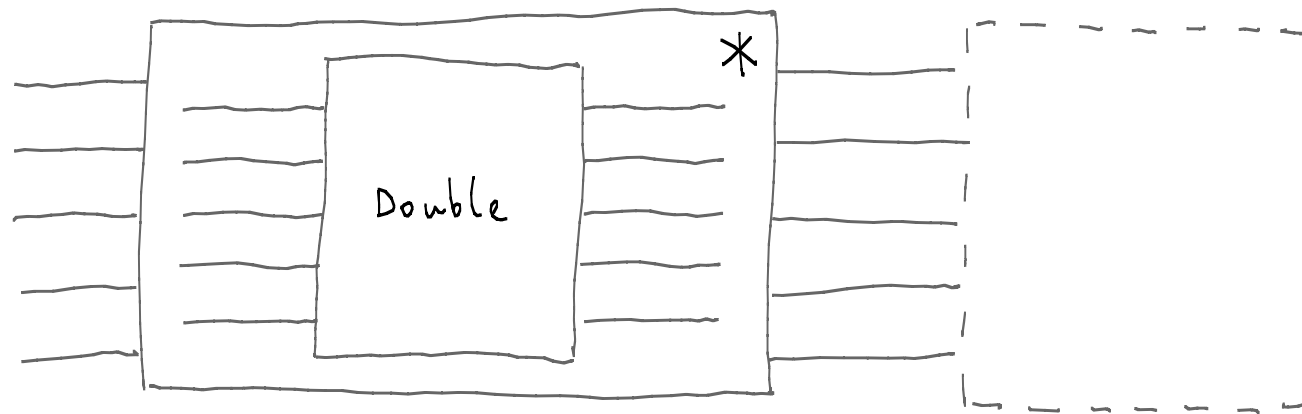
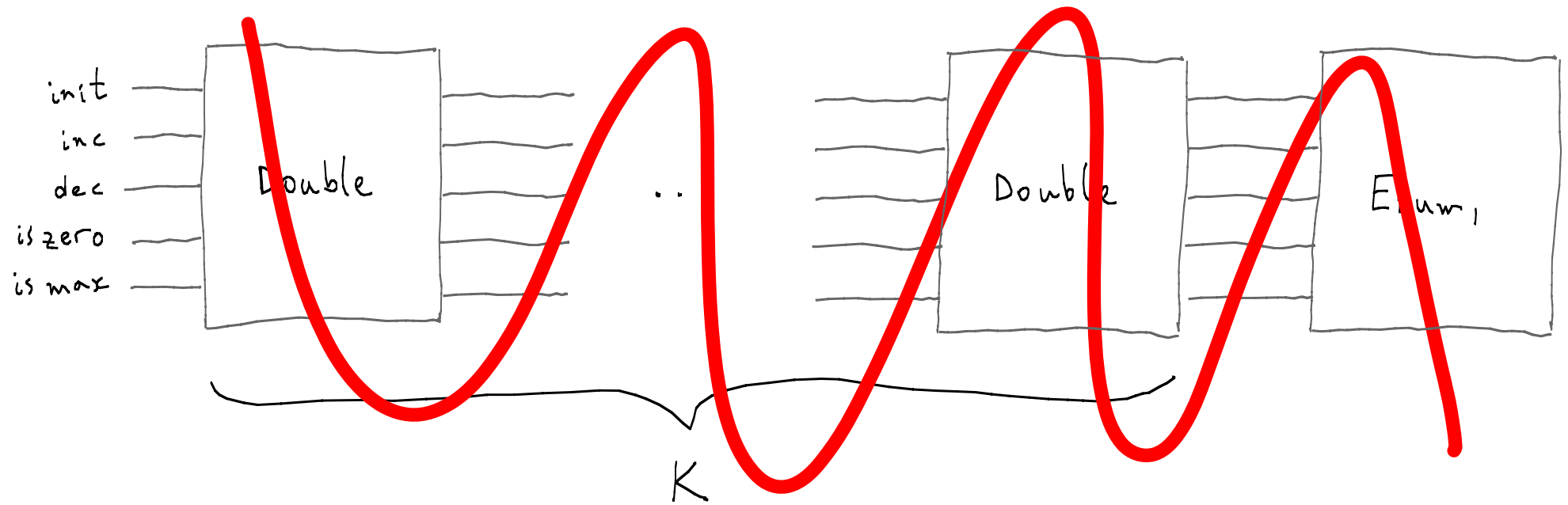
# Implementing counters



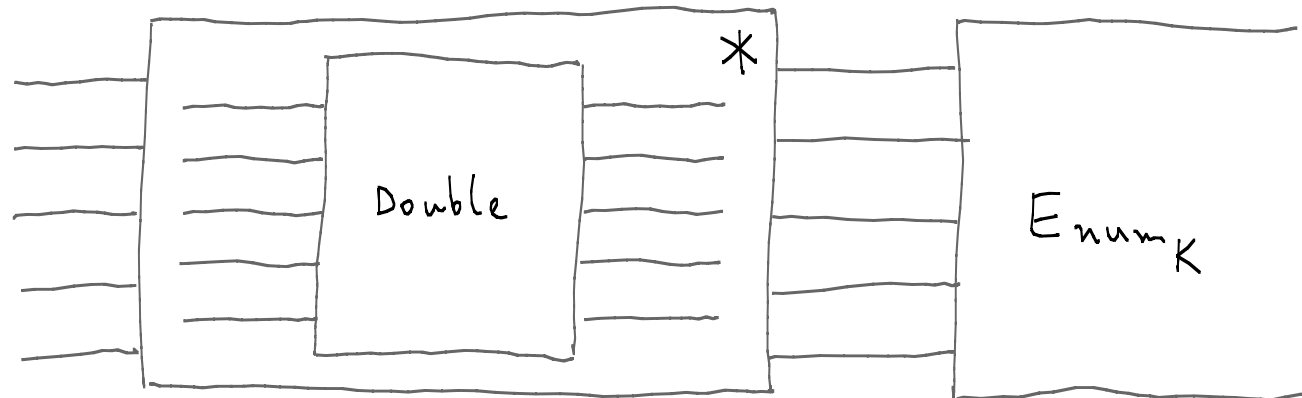
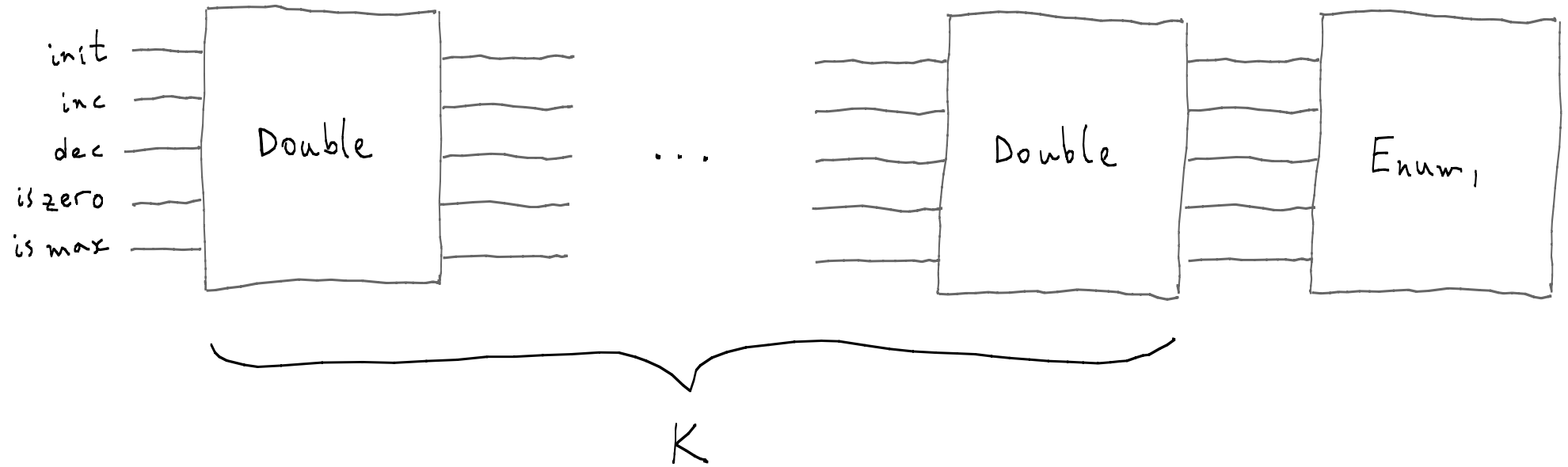
# Implementing counters



# Implementing counters



# Implementing counters



## Implementing counters

$$\text{Double}^* [\text{Enum}_K] \quad 2^K$$

$$(\text{Double}^*)^* [\text{Enum}_K]$$



# Implementing counters

$\text{Double}^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$(\text{Double}^*)^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$2^K$

$\underbrace{2^2 \dots 2}_K$



[Bouyer et al. FAC '12]

# Ackermann hierarchy

$$A_1(x) = 2x$$

$$A_{k+1}(x) = A_k(\underbrace{A_k(\dots A_k(1)\dots)}_x)$$

# Implementing counters

$\text{Double}^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$A_2(K)$

$(\text{Double}^*)^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$A_3(K)$

[Bouyer et al. FAC '12]

$((\text{Double}^*)^*)^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$A_4(K)$

[Jenkins '12]



# Implementing counters

$\text{Double}^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$A_2(K)$

$(\text{Double}^*)^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$A_3(K)$



[Bouyer et al. FAC '12]

$((\text{Double}^*)^*)^* [\text{Enum}_K]$

$A_4(K)$

[Jenkins '12]

$\overbrace{(\dots (\text{Double}^*)^* \dots)^*}^{K-1} [\text{Enum}_K]$

$A_K(K)$