

# Is the generic algorithm for first-order model-checking automatic structures optimal ?

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- 1 Automatic Structures
- 2 Generic Automata based algorithm
- 3 Complexity Analysis

# First-Order Logics

## Interpreted relational structure

the domain

a set of symbols with arity

$$\mathcal{A} = (D, \mathcal{S}, (P^A)_{P \in \mathcal{S}})$$

interpretation of predicates over  $D$

$$\text{for } P_i \in \mathcal{S}, P_i^A \subseteq D^{ar_{P_i}}$$

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## First-order formulas

Defined inductively:  $\varphi ::= (x_i = x_j) \mid P(x_1, \dots, x_{ar_P}) \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \neg \varphi \mid \exists x \cdot \varphi$

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## First-order model-checking problem over $\mathcal{A}$

Input: First-order formula over some signature  $\mathcal{S}$

Output: Whether the formula is satisfiable in the structure

## Some structures can be presented with automata

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  - ▶ we need an additional padding symbol if words don't have same length:  
 $aa \otimes \varepsilon \otimes abbaab = (\diamond, \diamond, a)(\diamond, \diamond, b)(\diamond, \diamond, b)(\diamond, \diamond, a)(a, \diamond, a)(a, \diamond, b)$

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**Theorem [Hodgson, 1982, Khoussainov and Nerode, 1994]**

For automatic structures, any FO relation is synchronously regular

For each formula  $\varphi$ , there exists an automaton (denoted  $A_\varphi$ ) that accepts exactly the set of solutions of  $\varphi$ .

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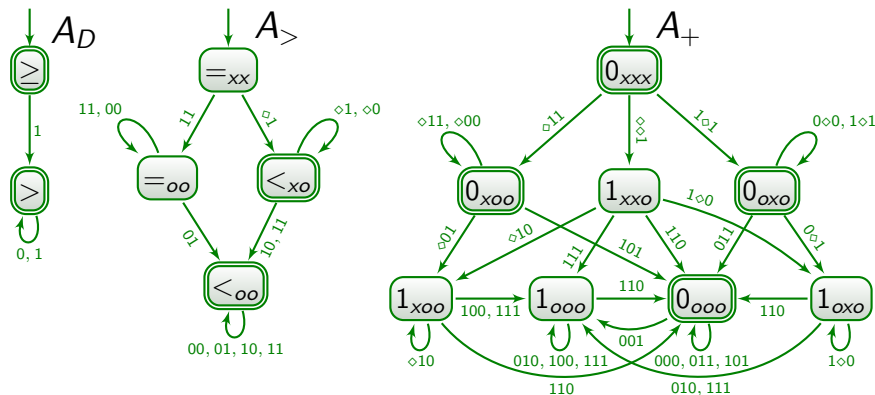
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# Example: Automatic Presentation of Presburger Arithmetic



Example:  $(18, 170, 188) \in L(A_+)$   
 encoded by  $(\diamond 11, \diamond 00, \diamond 11, 101, 011, 001, 110, 000)$

$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

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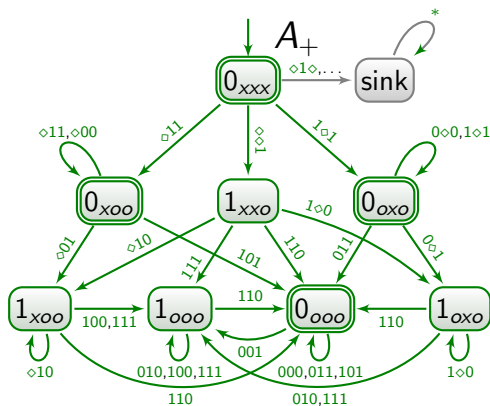
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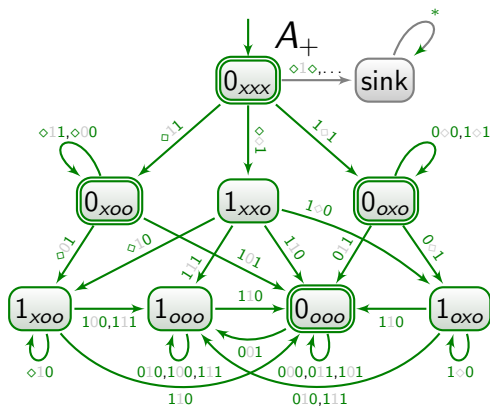
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Solutions of  $\neg\varphi$  are tuples of elements of the domain among  $\overline{L(A_\varphi)}$
- Existential quantification corresponds to language projection:  
From a language over  $(\Sigma \cup \{\diamond\})^r$  we need to accept a language over  $(\Sigma \cup \{\diamond\})^{r-1}$ , erasing the track corresponding to the quantified variable.

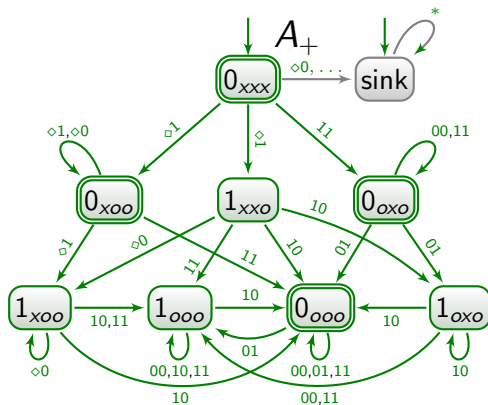
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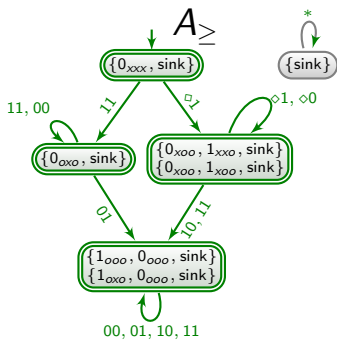
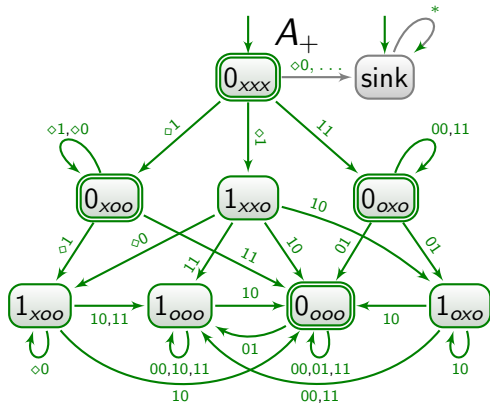
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# Is this generic algorithm optimal ?

## Model-Checking through inductive automaton construction

- Model-checking  $\varphi$  is reduced to checking emptiness of  $A_\varphi$
- What is the complexity of this automaton construction?

We will characterize the *deterministic time complexity* of this construction.

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## A naive analysis

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- Some automatic structures have non-elementary first-order theory
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Yes, but what if we fix the structure ?

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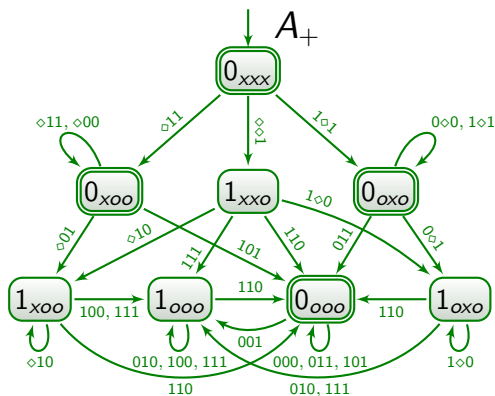
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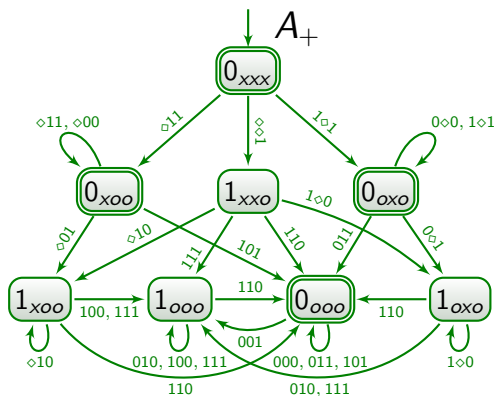
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$$0_{xxx} = \{(\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$0_{xoo} = \{(\varepsilon, w, w) \mid w \in 1\Sigma^*\}$$

$$1_{xoo} = \{(0, x, x+1)\}$$

$$0_{ooo} = \{(x, y, x+y)\}$$

$$1_{ooo} = \{(x, y, x+y+1)\}$$

Remark that words of the form  $0\Sigma^*$  are elements in the domain of the saturated structure but are not in any relation.

# The saturated structure exhibits the complexity

**Theorem:** [Durand-Gasselin and Habermehl, 2012]

The deterministic time complexity of this automaton construction is the same as for model-checking the saturated structure

## Remark

The first-order theory of the saturated structure of that Presburger Arithmetic presentation is no harder than Presburger Arithmetic

## Corrolary

The inductive construction of an automaton accepting solutions of a Presburger formula is in 3EXPTIME

This algorithm is optimal in this case



Bonus: the automaton has at most a triple exponential number of states

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Thank you for your attention !



# References



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