

On the Expressiveness of Büchi Arithmetic

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Definition

The \exists^* fragment (or $\forall^*, \exists^*\forall^* \dots$) of logical theory is *expressively complete* if and only if for every first-order logic formula ϕ of the logic there exists a formula ψ with quantifier prefix \exists^* (or $\forall^*, \exists^*\forall^* \dots$) such that $\phi(\mathbf{x}) \iff \psi(\mathbf{x})$.

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Theorem

If L is a regular language of polynomial growth, then there exists an \exists^* formula of Büchi arithmetic ϕ such that $\phi(x) \iff x \in L$.

Density function

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Corollary

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Proof. For the language $L = (01|10)^*$ we have $d_L(k) \approx 2^{\frac{k}{2}}$. Thus, for any polynomial q and constant c for big enough k we have
 $q(k) \leq d_L(k) \leq c \cdot p^k$.

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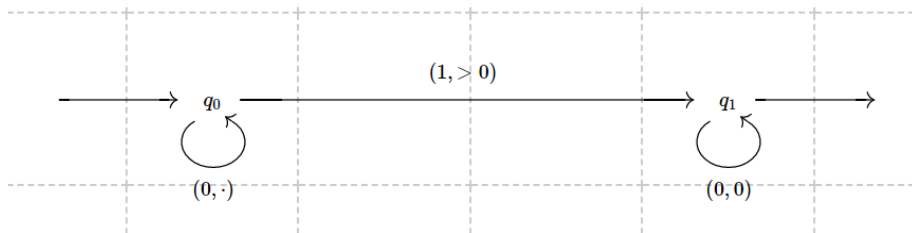
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Fix $S : \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{c}$. Define $A(S) = (Q, \Sigma_p^d, \delta, \mathbf{q}_0, F)$ such that:

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Fact

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Now we define an automaton for a linear equation with valuation constraints as a product automaton of $A(S)$ and automata for V_p .

Counting loops

Definition

Let A be an automaton, $q \in Q(A)$ - a state and x - a variable. We define a counting function:

$$C_{q,x}(n) = \#\{\pi_x(w) : q \xrightarrow{w} q, w \in (\Sigma_p^d)^n\}$$

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Let $\phi_t(\mathbf{x})$ be a formula of Parametric Presburger Arithmetic. Then $\#\{\mathbf{x} : \phi_t(\mathbf{x})\}$ is an eventual quasi-polynomial.

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- Can we approach the generalized starheight problem using the languages that are in $\exists^*\forall^* \setminus \exists^*$ fragment of Büchi arithmetic?

Acknowledgements

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