

Bisimilarity of Pushdown Automata is Nonelementary

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Pushdown automata

A pushdown automaton P is given by

- ▶ a finite set of control states p, q, \dots
- ▶ a finite set of stack symbols \perp, A, B, C, \dots
- ▶ labeled rules of the kind
 - ▶ $pA \xrightarrow{a} q$ (pop).
 - ▶ $pA \xrightarrow{b} qB$ (internal), where $A = \perp$ iff $B = \perp$.
 - ▶ $pA \xrightarrow{c} qBC$ (push), where $A = \perp$ iff $\perp \in \{B, C\}$.

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An example for a pushdown automaton P

Rules: $qA \xrightarrow{a} qAA$ $qA \xrightarrow{b} qBA$ $qB \xrightarrow{a} qAB$ $qB \xrightarrow{b} qBB$

Pushdown automata

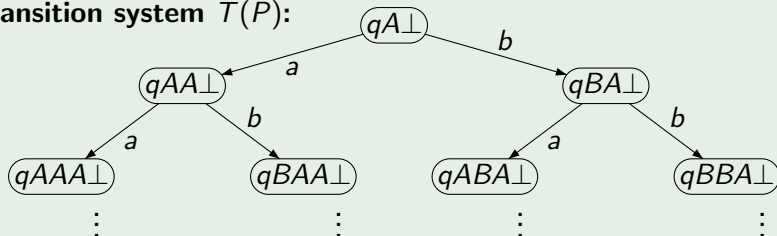
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Transition system $T(P)$:



Bisimilarity checking of pushdown processes: Results

Theorem (Sénizergues 1998)

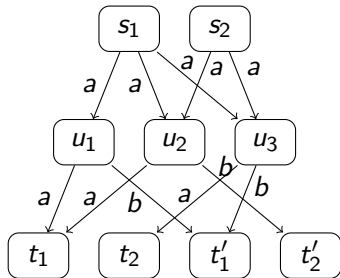
*Bisimilarity of pushdown processes is **decidable**.*

(two semi-decision procedures, **no prim. rec. upper bound known**)

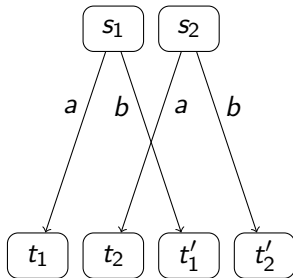
Theorem (Kučera, Mayr 2002)

*Bisimilarity of pushdown processes is **EXP-hard**.*

Two useful gadgets from Jančar/Srba and Chen/v. Breugel/Worrell



(a) **OR**-gadget



(b) **AND**-gadget

Proposition

We have

- ▶ in the **left** picture: $s_1 \sim s_2$ iff $(t_1 \sim t_2$ **OR** $t'_1 \sim t'_2)$.
- ▶ in the **right** picture: $s_1 \sim s_2$ iff $(t_1 \sim t_2$ **AND** $t'_1 \sim t'_2)$.

Proving EXPSPACE-hardness

Fix an input of length n .

A **0-counter** is a sequence $c = b_0 \cdots b_{n-1} \in \{0, 1\}^n$.

Its **value** is $\text{val}(c) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i \cdot b_i \in \{0, \dots, 2^n - 1\}$.

Convention: For each 0-counter write c_i we assume $\text{val}(c_i) = i$.

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Proposition

\exists gadget with control states q, q' such that the following holds:

Assume the stack content

$$\sigma = \boxed{c_j b c_i} w \perp,$$

where c_j and c_i are the **0-counters** of value j and i , resp. We have

$$q(\sigma) \sim q'(\sigma) \quad \text{iff} \quad j = i - 1$$

Proving EXPSPACE-hardness

$$q(\boxed{c_j b c_i} w \perp) \sim q'(\boxed{c_j b c_i} w \perp) \quad \text{iff} \quad j = i - 1$$

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Idea:

1. Lead the game to $p(\boxed{c_0 0} c_j b c_i w \perp) \stackrel{?}{\sim} p'(\boxed{c_0 0} c_j b c_i w \perp)$ by pushing bit 0 followed by the 0-counter c_0 .

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2. De-synchronize the two stacks by
 - ▶ popping the **two top-most 0-counters** from the **left stack** and
 - ▶ and popping **the top-most 0-counter** from the **right stack**.

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3. Check if $j = i - 1$ deterministically as follows:
 - 3.1 **Left automaton** outputs c_i
 - 3.2 **Right automaton** outputs $T(c_j)$, where T is a deterministic letter-to-letter transducer that outputs the successor function.

Proving EXPSPACE-hardness

How to push

$$c_0 1 \cdots c_1 1 c_{2^n-1} 1$$

onto both stacks?

Idea:

1. First, we explicitly push $c_{2^n-1} 1$ onto the stacks.

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$$q(c_i 1 c_{i+1} 1 \cdots c_{2^n-1} 1 \perp) \stackrel{?}{\sim} q(c_i 1 c_{i+1} 1 \cdots c_{2^n-1} 1 \perp)$$

Duplicator's job is to push $c_j 1$ with $j = i - 1$ onto the stacks.

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Duplicator's job is to push $c_j 1$ with $j = i - 1$ onto the stacks.

5. She pushes some c_j onto the stacks (via n **OR**-gadgets)
 - ▶ If Spoiler believes $j = i - 1$, then goto 4.
 - ▶ If Spoiler does not believe $j = i - 1$, then play subgame!

Proving EXPSPACE-hardness

We now know how Duplicator can push $\#d_{2^{2^n}-1}$ onto the stacks.

\Rightarrow We now know how Duplicator can push any $\#d_i$ onto the stacks.

\Rightarrow Duplicator can push

$$d_0 \# d_1 \cdots \# d_{2^{2^n}-1}$$

onto both stacks by using the same ideas!

Open questions

There are (too) many of them!

- ▶ Primitive recursive lower/upper bounds for PDA bisimilarity
- ▶ Complexity of DPDA language equivalence
- ▶ Decidability of equivalence of Deterministic Higher-Order PDA
- ▶ Decidability of bisimilarity of PA-processes
- ▶ Decidability of bisimilarity of Ground Tree Rewrite Systems
- ▶ Decidability of weak bisimilarity of Single-State PDA
- ▶ Decidability of weak bisimilarity of Basic Parallel Processes
- ▶ ...

Thank you for your attention!